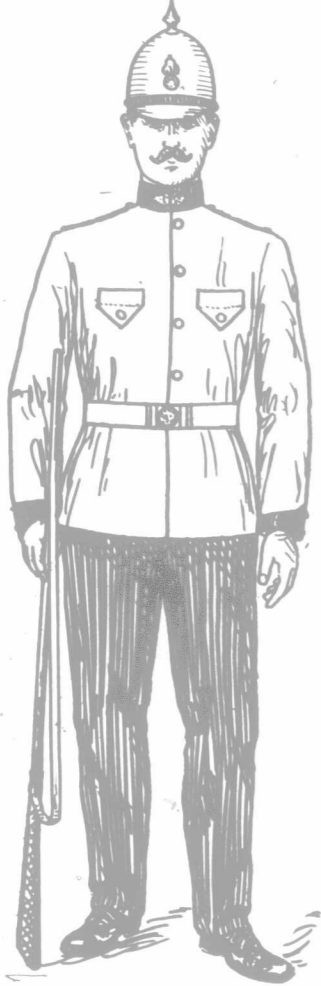


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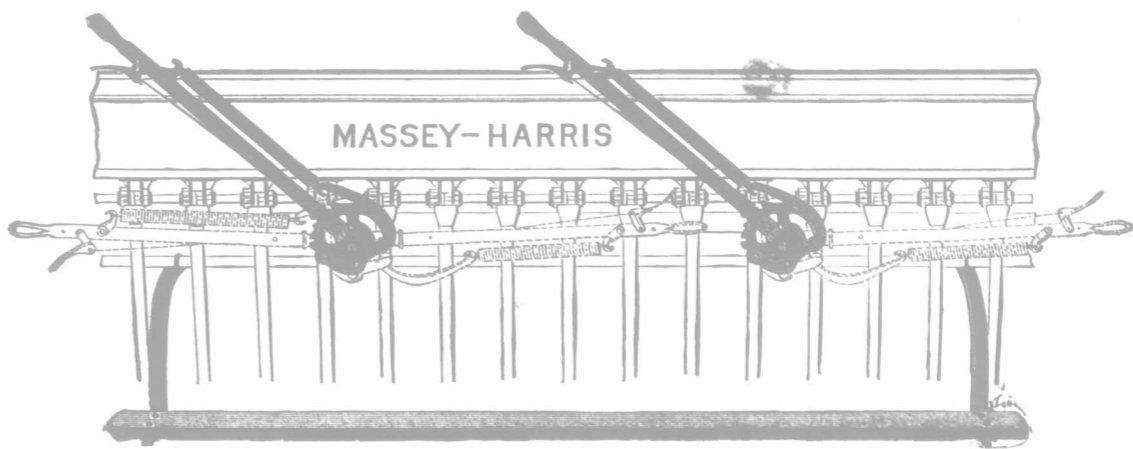


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AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS

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"As good as your money and will make you money."

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is the purest we have ever seen.

Also **Preston Wheat.**

RED CLOVERS and ALFALFA

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Half freight rates from Brandon.

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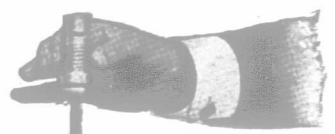
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Licensed, Bonded. Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

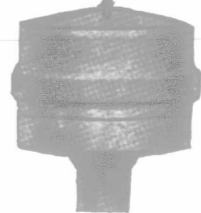
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a perfect machine. It lessens labor, because there are fewer pieces to wash after using than any other, and because it is the easiest turned, being easy work for a boy or girl to use our No. 1 capacity 400-lbs.-per-hour machine.

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Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

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- Baker, G. P. Russell.
- Barry, W. H. Cartwright.
- Braund, F. J. Wawanesa.
- Brocken, G. E. Clan William.
- Clark, J. S. Clan William.
- Cook, W. S. Virden.
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- Cruckshank, J. G. Brandon.
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- Lake, W. H. Morden.
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- Torrance, F. Winnipeg.
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

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**BEST SUCCULENT FEEDING HAY
LATE AND EARLY PASTURAGE
DROUGHT - RESISTING
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GOSSIP.

VALUABLE GIFTS TO THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor:

Recently some very valuable gifts have been made to the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, for they add much to the working equipment in the Animal Husbandry courses.

Mr. J. McLain Smith, Dayton, Ohio, Secretary of the Red Polled Cattle Club, presented six head of registered Red Polled cows and heifers, one of which was imported. This was a very valuable gift, for the cattle were of choice breeding and represented superior individuals. Mr. Smith has long been a prominent breeder and importer of Red Polls, and has for many years taken a deep and unselfish interest in the welfare of the College of Agriculture.

Mr. John A. Gerlaugh, of Harshman, one of Ohio's celebrated Shorthorn breeders, has given the University a pair of select pure-bred white Shorthorn steers. One of these, a grandson of the great British bull, Marengo, has averaged nearly three pounds a day since birth, nine months ago. Mr. Gerlaugh, with commendable State pride, desired these for exhibition before the live-stock students and visitors of the University, as samples of high-class Shorthorn steers.

Ohio has some fine herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. While not so well known as some, that of Mr. O. A. Estle, of Springfield, is of much merit. Mr. Estle has just donated to the University a pure-bred Angus steer calf, ten months old, that will be a credit to the herd and of much use among the steers used in class work.

Recently Mr. D. E. Williams, of Columbus, gave the College of Agriculture a grade Hereford steer calf, a selection from a large bunch of choice young calves, that promises to develop into an individual of unusual excellence.

The latest gift of the recent contributions is from Mr. James Buckingham, of Zanesville, O., one of the prominent citizens of Muskingum Co., a former member of the State Board of Agriculture and one keenly interested in agricultural progress. For many years of a long life, Mr. Buckingham has been much interested in problems of breeding, and especially so regarding horses. During this period he has collected many valuable books. He has now presented the University with several hundred bound volumes, some of which are of great value to animal husbandry students. Among the books given was the English Sporting Magazine, 1821-1838, 30 volumes; American Turf Register, complete from 1830-60; Turf, Field and Farm, 30 volumes, complete 1865-92; Spirit of the Times, 9 volumes; Wallace's Horse Monthly, first 19 volumes; American Studbook, by Bruce, 4 volumes; Whyte's History of the British Turf, 1840; Darville on the English Race Horse, 1846; Wallace's Yearbook, 4 volumes; the Horse of America, by Forrester; The Wool Grower, 8 volumes,

Government Experimental Farm Report

Western Rye Grass is easily sown. Ripens a large amount of Seed, which is easily gathered. Is succulent and palatable to all kinds of stock, which eat it as readily as clover or timothy.

Most Perfect Grass for the Western Country Is a Money-Maker for the Farmer

Our Western Rye Grass is specially selected and grown for Manitoba and the Territories.

14 lbs. (bushel) \$1.75. 50 lbs., \$5.75. 100 lbs., \$10.50

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Canada's Greatest Seed House
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



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are particularly adapted for the interior decoration of Residences, Churches, Halls, Schools, Hospitals and all other Public Buildings.

There's an artistic massiveness about them that harmonizes with the surroundings and is very pleasing to the eye.

Their acoustic properties are of the finest quality, while they are economical and practically indestructible, as well as sanitary.

Ask the Classik Ceilings if you want more details.

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

and the Country Gentleman, 68 volumes, as well as many other books. These, with the large collection of herd, flock and stud books in the library, give Ohio State University live-stock students very unusual opportunities for reference. The University greatly appreciates these gifts and the generosity of the givers.
C. S. PLUMB,
Professor of Animal Husbandry.
[The example of our Sir Wm. McDonald is thus being daily followed to the benefit of agriculture.]

BRITONS, HOLD YOUR OWN!
Welcome, welcome with one voice,
In your welfare we rejoice;
Sons and brothers that have sent
From isle, and cape, and continent,
Produce of your field and flood,
Mount and mine and primal wood,
Works of subtle brain and hand,
And splendors of the morning land,
Gifts from every British zone,
Britons, hold your own!

May we find as ages run,
The mother featured in the son;
And may yours forever be
That old strength and constancy
Which has made our fathers great
In our ancient Island state;
And where e'er her flag may fly,
Glorying between sea and sky,
Makes the might of Britain known,
Britons, hold your own!

Britain fought her son of yore,
Britain failed, and never more
Careless of our growing kin
Shall we sin our father's sin,
Men that in a narrower day,
Unprophetic rulers they,
Drove from out the mother's nest
That young eagle of the west
To forage for herself alone.
Britons, hold your own!

Sharers of our glorious past,
Brothers, must we part at last?
Shall we not through good and ill
Cleave to one another still;
Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons be welded each and all
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul,
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne,
Britons, hold your own!
And God guard all!
—Tennyson.

A CHOICE EXTRA-EARLY POTATO.
—Note the advertisement in this issue of John A. Bruce & Co., the well-known and reliable seed merchants of Hamilton, Ont. They are making a feature this spring of their new seed potato—the new Noroton Beauty, claimed to be the best all-round potato ever introduced. The firm handles a complete line of seeds, implements, etc., and can always be depended upon for straight dealing. Write for their 88 page illustrated catalogue.

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

TO FARMERS

And others who may be interested:

We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind.

TIMOTHY—"Stirling." Choice, 4c. per lb. Kentucky Fancy, 9c. per lb. Canadian Fancy, 8½c. per lb. Bromus Inermis, 15c. per lb. In 100-lb. lots.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
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REVILLON BROTHERS,
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**DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOOTS and SHOES,
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Our Ladies' and Fur Departments cannot be equalled.

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You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

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

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

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

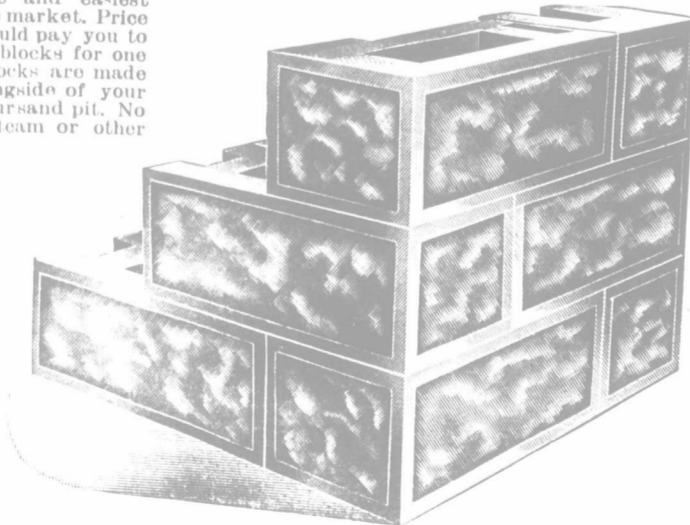


Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. O. om

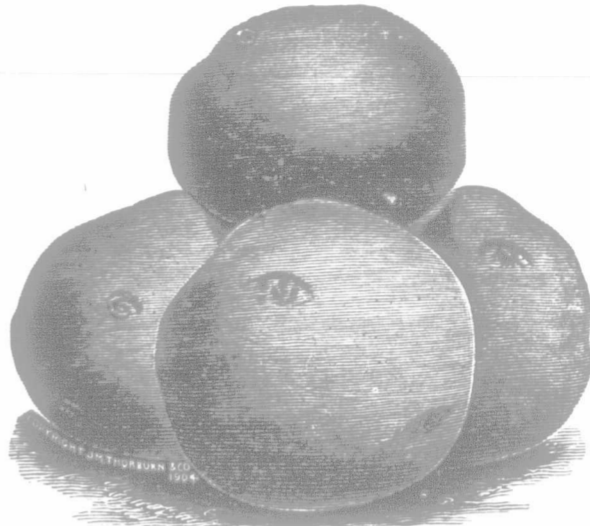


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THE BEST ALL-ROUND POTATO IN EXISTENCE

New Noroton Beauty



The most valuable introduction since the Early Rose—sent out by one of the most reliable Seed Houses in America, who claim:

It is the earliest potato ever grown.

It is by far the most productive extra-early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts.

It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety.

Its table quality is superb and it keeps longer than any other sort early or late.

It is the best all-round potato in existence.

These claims are substantiated by Mr. E. L. Coy, the American potato expert. The ground-work of the tubers is white, slightly rusted, and splashed more or less pink, with pinkish eyes. The shape is round and the flesh white.

Price, postpaid, to Canadian points: 1 pound 80c., 2 pounds \$1.40, 4 pounds \$2.60, 8 pounds \$4.65.

Our beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Implements, etc.—88 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants, Hamilton, Ont.
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We have been in the plant-shipping business for over 25 years.

SELL OR CONSIGN YOUR
WHEAT - BARLEY - OATS

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We handle orders on the Winnipeg Option Market, also all American markets on margins. Correspondence solicited.



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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 653.

WINNIPEG, MAN. MARCH 29, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The Folly of Speculation.

Few will deny that unbridled greed, whether for land or cash, is the primary cause of speculation, but when to the above statement is added the assertion that a great deal of speculation is being done, without authority, on other peoples' money, the problem assumes a serious moral and financial aspect.

A partial excuse for land speculation by farmers is that land is at once going to become higher in price, and, one would assume by the risks taken, limited in quantity. The latter, we know, is not the case. What are the consequences of this unbridled speculation? Bills and accounts are not met, thus hampering storekeeper, merchant and implement dealer, who, in their turn, are unable to clean up their indebtedness. While conceding that every man has a right to do with his own as he pleases, the fact remains that the man speculating while his store bills, etc., are unpaid, and doing so unauthorized with the merchant's money, is both foolish and dishonest.

Farming land will always be worth purchasing by good farmers, at least, during the lifetime of any of us, and there will be plenty available for purchase at reasonable figures for the same period, so that the appetite for more land than a farmer can adequately work or pay for is justly denominated "a craze."

The basis of legitimate trade is the law of exchange or barter, which is entirely opposite to "getting something for nothing," whether such be profits on a land deal or on grain options. The history of the world of finance shows that at some time or other the speculator invariably gets caught in the meshes, to his ultimate discomfiture, and sometimes utter ruin.

The unfortunate part of land speculation by farmers is that it tends to weaken the sturdy honesty usually associated with the ideal of a farmer, that it increases the strain on his mind, and if he is working a farm properly, perchance already under a mortgage, such becomes a heavy tax on his health and strength. Then, as we have already stated, he is appropriating to his own use another's capital. A form of speculating just as reprehensible is to start farming on too large a scale; in other words, seeking to do big things with little capital. The beginner, new settler, or old-timer, with scarcely enough capital to work well a quarter section, is surely foolish to attempt farming a half section. Even under the most favorable circumstances he takes big chances; aye, mortgages his future in such a way that he can barely pay the interest. Never was a greater truism penned than "a little farm well tilled." Size is not strength, and rapid growth more frequently resembles that of the mushroom than the oak. A short time ago, figures were published in one of the big dailies which showed, under the title, "Why Men Fail," the reason in sixty-five per cent. of the failures to be "lack of capital"; in other words, embarking in business on a speculative basis.

Speculation in land in Western Canada is right now causing a financial stringency not at all creditable to a country wealthy in natural resources. Agriculture demands the best in a man. The farmer who would be successful cannot afford to divide his attentions or spread himself too thin. He will find it better for his peace of mind and health, more comfortable for his family and more reassuring to his occasional creditor, the merchant, if he leaves the chasing of fortune by means of that will-o'-the-wisp, speculation, to the person who calls himself a financier.

The Case for the Mexicans.

Careful readers of this paper, more especially those interested in the live-stock trade, will have noticed the character of the testimony for and against the Mexicans, and will be forced to admit that, while some state that they are in favor of these cattle on two counts, viz., rustling ability and maternal affection, such testimony is of little avail at the court of last resort, the market.

The evidence of P. Burns and others is unmistakably against the Mexicans, for reasons advanced by those authorities, who speak, not from sentiment, but from the standpoint of dollars and cents. In our last issue is to be seen a report from a Chicago authority on the Mexicans, which makes their unfitness for production of first-class beef more apparent than ever.

THE QUICKEST AND SUREST WAY TO KILL THE EXPORT TRADE IN CANADIAN BEEVES AND THEIR PRODUCTS IS BY FEEDING, BREEDING FROM AND MARKETING CATTLE OF THE STAMP OF MEXICANS!

The protectionist Old Countryman, quick to catch at any straw to bolster up the embargo on Canadian cattle, is now referring to the importation of such trash as the weak point in our quarantine system, and shows plainly that, despite all our protestations of a clean bill of health, the Mexican is to be used as a convenient excuse, on the score of disease-carriers, for the continuance of the embargo. While those of us in a position to know, understand plainly that the Old Countryman's contention is mere quibbling, the fact remains that the rank and file there, while possessed of a certain stubbornness useful in a fight, need almost an earthquake to awaken them to the true situation and the real reason for the continuance of the embargo.

Several have attempted to pin the blame for the importation of these Mexicans, which, after all, is aside from the question. Failing in the attempt to fasten the blame, what then is the cause for such large importations of a class of cattle admitted, even by their supporters, to be inferior?

The causes are, briefly: Over-anxiety by many a few years ago to get into the ranching business, and a consequent appreciation in values of Manitoba and eastern stockers, especially the latter, in many cases, beyond their real worth. As a consequence, the rancher, having paid for stockers a higher price than he could afford, began to look out for a cheaper—but, in the end, dearer—substitute, and found it in the Mexican. The market for stockers will never be a steady and satisfactory one until a better class are bred and fed, and a reasonable price paid for them. In the invasion of the Mexican we have the evil result of overspeculation in stockers, speculation which resulted in any kind of young cattle being marketed as stockers and prospective beefmakers.

The Mexican importations demonstrate to the careful onlooker that many engaged in beef-growing do not yet understand the underlying principles of the business, viz.: (a) that well bought is half sold; (b) that it is waste of time and effort to use feed, no matter how cheap, on inferior cattle, which would fatten good cattle; (c) and that an export trade is necessary to maintain the beef-cattle business on a paying basis.

The Mexican advocate is convicted of the inferiority of his choice by the admission that such should be bred to the best beef bulls obtainable, thus grading up the progeny, an argument for turning back the hands of the clock five to ten years. The weak spot in the armour of those ob-

jecting to Mexicans, although it in no way improves the case of the southern cattle, is that many so-called stockers are in no way superior to Mexicans, although costing double the money, and when people lack knowledge as to what is or is not the correct beef type, they have to take as a guide current prices for stockers, which, when excessively high, gave the pariah from Mexico the advantage. Unfortunately, in the West, all beef-raisers, whether of good, bad or indifferent cattle, suffer alike, and the exporters, also, because the mature Mexican is not fit for export, consequently their trade and occupation will be gone. Patriotism is said with some men to go no deeper than their pockets. It was certainly lack of patriotism and poor business that actuated a policy of Mexican importations, a policy which, the packing-house men will eventually see, came pretty close to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs for them.

The lesson, expensive though it promises to be to all Western breeders of cattle, is that in the future better bulls must be used, and their progeny must be grown, not allowed to struggle up.

Fads in Horse-breeding.

We would be remiss in our duty if we refrained from pointing out the dangerous doctrine to breeders and workers of farm horses, that the limbs, especially the part below the knee and hock, were the only important parts in a horse; in other words, the breeder of horses for farm work must be careful to avoid going to the extreme in demanding quality and action in the draft stallion he uses, and he must not overlook a quality just as important, viz., good digestive capacity.

No horseman will claim that any one breed of draft horses is perfect, or that one breed only is useful for grading up farm horses, yet the acceptance of the theory that quality of the lower limbs is the only, essential, limits the farmer-breeder in the breeds he may use, and also limits him in the choice of stallions.

A marked deficiency in many stallions of the Clydesdale breed is the shortness of the back ribs or flatness of ribs, especially the former. This deficiency is a very serious one in a work horse, because the possessor of such a weakness is invariably a hard feeder, wears out quickly, and is frequently a candidate for the attentions of the veterinarian. A bread-basket is essential to the Western farm horse, and is, in our opinion, of more importance than extra quality in limb, when the nature and locality of its work is considered, such as long days, short time to feed, errors in feeding, etc. In spite of the well-known handicap that many a Shire horse in Western Canada labors under, viz., a lack of the so-called Clydesdale quality in his limbs, the fact remains that the horse bred south of the Tweed—the Shire—has, on account of his substance and ample dinner-basket, due to his depth of flank, proved a valuable sire of tough, easy-keeping work horses. It is doubtless, owing to the above qualities that the popularity of the Percheron is due.

The demand for quality in legs and feet cannot be condemned, especially if work on city pavements is considered, yet we must not overlook an equally important point, namely, a good middle piece, with its accompanying deep flank, indicative of a roomy bread-basket, easy-keeping and good-wearing qualities.

Prejudice should not be allowed to bias one's judgment in the selection of live stock out of which he hopes to make money.

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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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

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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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What the D.S.H.B.A. Might Have Done.

In a previous issue we directed attention to the call by the executive of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association for a special general meeting at Toronto, on Friday of last week, to consider proposals submitted by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for uniting the Shorthorn records now issued in different parts of the Dominion, and for establishing the record office at Ottawa. The post card sent out, stating that a full attendance is requested, is, to one-fourth of the members of the said Association, living in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia, a sort of refined irony.

If this had been a question engaging the attention of one of the big fraternal societies, Odd-fellows or such like, a reply post card would have been used, and distant members would have been given a chance to state their views briefly. The Association would have had a chance to get a reliable expression of opinion from all interested. As it is, it is dollars to doughnuts that one hundred members will decide, either one way or the other, for three thousand, a condition which is inimical to the best interests of the Association. The argument may be advanced that oral debate is necessary to decide such a momentous question. We would in rebuttal say, that the agricultural press has for months been discussing this question on its merits, and in a way infinitely preferable to that of a heated debate. The suggestion may be useful in the future.

Contains Valuable Information.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find draft for \$1.50 for the "Farmer's Advocate." I think there is more valuable information in this paper for the real-estate men selling Canadian land than any advertising matter I ever saw. I greatly enjoy the paper.

L. G. HAMBRESON,
Chariton, Iowa.

A Piece of Short-sighted Legislation.

Looking at the Autonomy Bill as a piece of national legislation, one is forced to the conclusion, keeping in view the principle of Government by the people for the people, that the aforesaid Bill is a bungle, and a legislative abortion; also, keeping in view the principle enunciated above, it is hard to see the need for two provinces, or a reason for the inclusion of the educational clause.

Right here we may say that from its importance to the country and the principles involved, the Autonomy Bill is no party measure, imperfect as it is, but is one of national importance.

The first mistake made in the construction of the Bill was in pauding to that form of human selfishness resulting from the growth of thinking locally and provincially, instead of in a broader spirit.

Some time ago, we expressed the view, which we believe to be correct, that one Province is all that is necessary, and that in the construction Manitoba's boundaries should be moved outwards. Against that idea, we believe, no argument has yet been adduced; in fact, no real argument in favor of two new provinces can be brought forward, especially when it is remembered how successfully the Territorial Government administered its charge, if we believe that multiplication of governmental machinery is opposed to economy and honesty of administration; in other words, the argument is, that by the construction of two provinces, larger opportunities are afforded to the professional politician to fatten on the public, and greater opportunities are afforded to corporations of all sorts to get hold of public utilities for less than the real value of these utilities. This, of itself, speaking generally, is an incontrovertible argument for one province.

Seeing the powers that be have decided to plan for the political hordes in place of the people, the least that we could expect is that the dividing line between the two provinces would have been found to accord with the geographical and physical features and natural resources (ranching, farming, etc.), in place of which, the boundary line has been set so as to divide the ranching area. What that means is well understood by residents in the Territories.

The responsibility for such a gross error of judgment will probably be hard to fix, but, after all, it was only to be expected, when we remember that except for the Minister of the Interior, and a flying through trip to the Pacific Coast of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, last fall, no Cabinet Minister has been west of Winnipeg since 1896.

How can a Government be expected to legislate adequately and sanely for half a continent which they never see? It cannot be done! Contrast Chamberlain's trip to South Africa, a place comparable in its relative importance to Great Britain as P. E. I. is to Canada. A Cabinet is supposed to be composed of the brightest, ablest and fairest men of the party in power, men who are expected to have the judicial spirit to weigh carefully the views, opinions and statements of the members, and sort out provincialisms, so that any legislation passed may not necessarily suit one constituency, but be in the interests of the whole country.

The educational clause is the particular blotch on the Bill, opposed, as it is, to the material progress of Canadians. Our opposition to it is based on public and agricultural reasons. We may be pardoned for mentioning the latter first, so as to dismiss it from the discussion. It is this, that a system of separate schools is conducive to illiteracy, superstition, and poor farming.

The public reasons are far more important. Under a separate-school system, the community becomes divided; children that should play together, grow up together, and trade with each other, are kept apart, and, from time to time, as a result of political exigency, snarl at one another from opposite sides of the political fence. When we consider the cosmopolitan nature of the Western population, due principally to the large immigration of recent years, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, American, German, French, Galician, Russian, Doukhobor, Mormons, and what not, each with their religious belief and each of which could claim separate schools, it almost passes comprehension that any sane man who is sensible of the fact that he is living in the 20th

century, could be found to support the idea of a separate-school system, which makes for illiteracy, bigotry, race hatred, waste of public money, and limited commerce between provinces and peoples. It is also worth noticing that the Dominion immigration pamphlets specify, when referring to Western Canada, that a system of free public schools has been established.

It is common knowledge that segregation in communities or colonies, such as the Barr, Galician and Doukhobors, is inimical to real progress materially, intellectually or otherwise, and also that the most enlightened portions of these segregated congregations are the outer portions where a certain amount of mixing is done with Canadians.

The duty of the Government of Canada is to make, out of a large number of dissimilar peoples, a homogeneous nation, and the greatest aid to that work is the national non-sectarian school!

The idea current that Manitoba's stand for national Canadian schools in 1890 is now to be punished by a limitation of her boundaries, is a dangerous one to get abroad, yet one that the politicians have fostered as a sort of threat to other provinces and peoples, in whom the leaven of sturdy manhood and national spirit is gradually, although more slowly, but just as surely, working to the surface, when the pronouncement of Manitoba in 1890 and 1896 will be voiced by all Canada.

Canadians have a great future, how great none can foretell, and one that must not be hampered by legislation evolved from minds dominated by restrictive, illiberal, 17th-century views.

Back to the Soil.

There existed a time, even within the memory of many of us, when the denizens of city and town almost invariably looked upon those of the country with a sort of compassion. Farmers, forsooth! Poor souls, doomed by fate or incapacity for business to spend their days in grubbing a living from the soil! Hump-backed were they from hard work, and behind the times, their livery rusty, ill-fitting clothes, dirty teeth and finger nails, and a provincial "brogue," in which the omission of the final "g" of "ing" was the leading feature. So, the farmers were looked down upon as a class, and their occupation belittled, because of the carelessness of the few, and the dry-goods clerks and bank-boys smiled and shrugged their shoulders, and thanked their stars that they were not as one of these. But the sturdy old "hayseed" or "mossback," driving in on his load of hay, reeked not at all, but kept his rugged country heart staunch within him, and felt glad and peaceful when he got back home at night to his cows and horses, the dog watching at the gate, and the neighbor ready to drop in to have a talk over the prices after tea. And so the ebb of misconception was reached, and it became time for the tide to turn.

Turn it did. Little by little, it came to be recognized that the "mossback" was making money; that up-to-date machinery was making his work easier for him; that he was beginning to build attractive houses and barns worth seeing; that, in short, he wasn't having such a bad time of it at all, and that the farmhouse, with its gallons of cream, and its eggs fresh from the straw, wasn't a half-bad place to spend a summer holiday in. By-and-bye, too, it began to filter into the minds of these benighted ones among the townfolk, that there must be something in farming, else why this fuss over agricultural education, agricultural colleges, etc.? Why this ceaseless probing into farmers' affairs by the Government? Why this turning to farming of men who might live wholly in another world, literary lights, such as Haggard and Buchanan, in England, and others; merchant princes and industrial magnates all over America? It was noted, too, that the farmers' sons and daughters were coming into the towns to the high schools and collegiate institutes, and were carrying off not a mean percentage of the honors. More wonderful than all, was it observed that many of these educated farmers were returning, of their own free will, "to the land," where they were fast becoming people of "affairs." Surely, then, there must be some use for brains in the country.

So the faint call became clearer, and the country became the fashion. Over desk and counter began to creep visions of the free, independent,

open-air life; nature-books appeared, not as heralds of the new ways of thinking, but as signs of the times, and the bookstores became flooded with them. Finally, a few venturesome souls from the shops and desks began to creep back to the land. The movement has not yet been fully established, but it is in progress, more noticeably as yet, perhaps, in the United States than here. It is even stated that, in some parts of the former, a fair percentage of the students in the agricultural schools are from the city. This change may go on with profit, both to town and country, for the town has many to spare, and in the country are yet millions of acres waiting for the touch that shall turn the prairie grass and the deep, wild woods to fields of gold. For the present, however, to the country lad, it is sufficient to know that the stigma has passed forever from the name of the farm; that he may be proud of his heritage, and of the good old name of "farmer"; and that it will be wholly his own fault if the term "hayseed" or "mossback" is ever applied to him more.

Principles and Methods of Effective Co-operation: II.

I have stated the objects of co-operative organizations such as might be formed in Canada. No doubt many would ask the question, "Will farmers organize, and how will they organize so as to gain those objects?" Farmers have organized, both in Canada and abroad. In some cases they have failed, and in others they have succeeded. To answer that question is to show how farmers' organizations have succeeded. Success has followed the recognition of certain principles, and the adoption of certain methods in the successful organizations. Those principles and methods will be given here, and their illustration, by actual cases of successful and unsuccessful co-operative organizations, will follow.

The first principle is that essential in the very notion of co-operation: "Each for all, and all for each." The members of an association may be few or many, but they must be earnestly and voluntarily active in the performance of all they undertake. It is necessary to provide for the continuance of this loyal performance, for otherwise, while "all for each" would be expected, "each for all" might often be conveniently neglected.

The second principle is one essential to perfect organization and system: "One purpose, one organization." With too many objects, all are likely to be defeated. Farmers specialize nowadays, and each organization should limit its members to those financially interested in all the purposes of the organization. That means specialization of organization. The same farmers in Denmark are often members of seven or more distinct but harmonious associations, each with its suitable methods, regulations and officers. It pays. The farmers' institutes might assist cheesemaking or bacon-curing associations with useful information, but could never undertake those enterprises and succeed.

The third principle is, "Organize upward, not downward." A national association should be simply a federation of local associations, founded upon, and not the founder of, those independent but similar organizations. The beginnings of a national association, to be successful, must nearly always be in one community, where the members are mutually acquainted and have common interests capable of being united.

The fourth principle is closely allied to the third. The most successful organizations have been those originating with the farmers themselves and INDEPENDENT OF ALL OUTSIDE CONTROL OR ASSISTANCE. There is loss as well as gain from much "fathering" of farmers or any other organizations by departmental administrations. Most of what governmental assistance and initiative have done for Canadian farmers might better have been done by themselves. And they have reached a point in their business, varied, complex and intensive as it is, where any advance must be made independently, and strictly as private interests—separately or in combination, as the farmers choose. Within limits, such advance may be aided by departmental institutions, but the limits are obvious.

A fifth principle may be added, by pointing out that all successful organizations have kept free from all political, sectional or personal sentiments and prejudices. Financial or material objects alone have in those cases been kept in view. On that ground all farmers of similar occupations can co-operate, and, of course, the greater the number in combination the more powerful the organization. This has been a neglected principle in many farmers' organizations in Canada, but it has

never once been overlooked in Denmark, where co-operation is most highly developed.

Last, but most essential of all, perhaps, is the principle that the greatest financial interest of all Canadian farmers lies in making all our products of the highest quality, and in making their reputation as good as their quality. That means that everyone engaged in production should work conscientiously to that end, and that methods be adopted which will distinguish our products in foreign markets from those of all competitors. Here, again, in the observance of this rule, lies the secret of the high prices received for their products by Danish farmers.

Now as to methods. Methods vary in different countries, and are different also in organizations, the operations and objects of which require special methods. These organizations may be divided into two classes, with regard to the methods employed, as follows: Commercial or industrial, and non-commercial and non-industrial organizations. To the former belong, for instance, those engaged in buttermaking, bacon-curing, or egg-export enterprises. To the latter belong such organizations as breeders' associations, national trademark associations, associations for combating noxious weeds and insects, etc. The former, being essentially engaged in enterprises requiring capital and a supply of raw material, must arrange for these requirements in organizing. The latter incur no risks, and require no funds beyond those secured by small membership fees, and require different methods in some respects.

In spite of this difference of purposes, the different European organizations reveal a striking similarity of method of organization. Denmark, if we take that country as an illustration, is divided into parishes, equivalent to our townships, each of which has its organized associations for each of the various co-

operative and continuous loyalty of every member. We must adopt this method then, if we are to adopt co-operation. In all co-operative organizations in Europe, the objects of which are industrial or commercial, and which, therefore, require capital and a constant supply of the farmers' products for effective operation, capital and supply are secured by the following individual guarantees of the members:

1. A guarantee to supply all farm products of the sort handled by the association in question, and to sell none of it elsewhere, for a period of generally five years.

2. A guarantee of security for loans of capital, which takes the place of cash subscriptions for shares.

3. Where necessary, to secure highest quality of product; a guarantee to follow certain prescribed regulations as to feeding of animals, care of milk, eggs, etc., as the case may be.

In such cases the capital is obtained from banks, etc., at very low rates of interest, in consequence of the unlimited liability undertaken by the members. The business once operating, its steady supply of materials (milk, hogs, or what not) assured absolutely, it is certain to succeed. The members' liabilities, which take the place of cash payments for shares, are determined by the amount of their expected individual supply, and the profits, which are paid as bonuses semi-annually, are calculated on the business done with each member, each receiving strictly proportionate shares. This means that no one receives profits except as he contributes to the actual business of the association, and ensures the activity of the members' interest in the association. Penalties, as fines or expulsion, are effectual means of preventing any defection of members by selling outside the association, or by improper or careless handling of products supplied. Thus, without capital advanced, the farmers, poor and rich alike, become partners in a profitable business, by means of which they are rendered independent of private manufacturing concerns, commission agents, etc., in their private capacities. By the same means the national product is forced to a high and uniform quality, which still further enhances profits.

In the case of non-industrial organizations the case is much simpler, as sufficient capital for their purposes is got by annual membership fees; in the most instances these being very small. In such cases, as we shall see, expulsion is usually a sufficient penalty by threat of which to ensure conscientious co-operation of all members.

To put in practice the principle of specialized organization, the Danish farmers in particular have developed a very complex system of distinct associations, which work as parts of a machine, complementary and harmoniously. The methods of organization suggested are generally followed in all, each being as simple as possible. These organizations will be outlined more fully in the next article, on "Where co-operation has succeeded." AUSTIN L. McCREDIE.

Signs of Progress in the Manitoba Agricultural Department.

It is always more pleasant to chronicle advance than to point out inefficiency, especially when such relates to agriculture.

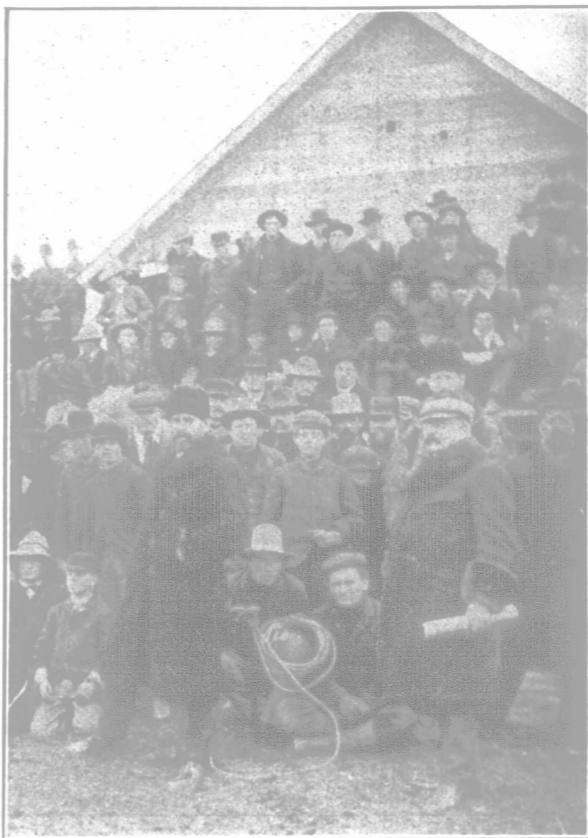
At the present time, considerable attention is being given to the agricultural societies, with a view to increasing their usefulness to their communities, and to the cause of agriculture as a whole. Revision of prize lists, so as to bring such up to date and into conformity with the needs of farmers and the breeders of live stock, and the suggestion to get the fairs into circuits, so as to use competent judges at a minimum of expense for fees and transportation, are things looking to improvement, and entail a lot of work for the Department.

The Institute system will be another field for work in the near future, also to be modernized and improved by the introduction of new blood. We should like to be able to state that a travelling dairy would be sent out this summer, but this important aid to better farming will, we expect be laid over for another season, when, we assume, the Instructor of Dairying in the Agricultural College will be available for this important and much-needed work. The field is large, and it can hardly be expected that the entire work can be done, either in a hurry, or in one year. Large appropriations of money are warranted for work along educational lines in agriculture, provided such is carefully and properly expended. The money saved by the handing over of the care of contagious diseases of animals to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should be added to the moneys now available for agricultural society and Farmers' Institute work.

Do Not Wish to be Without It.

Dear Sirs,—As my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" has run out, I enclose \$1.50 for 1905. We are very much pleased with your paper and do not wish to be without it.

Crystal City. DAVE ROBERTSON.



Some of the Students at the Stock-judging School at Magrath, Alta.

Supt. Harcourt and the "Advocate" man in the foreground.

operative purposes of the farmers therein. In each of these associations the officers are elected for short terms, to carry on the work of the local association without pay. Each such parish organization elects representatives to the district council or association, which in turn elects its officers and its representatives to the national or provincial council, which again elects its officers. Each such association, from that of the parish to that of the nation, in each and every special organization in Denmark, has its consultative and executive work to perform in the interests of the farmers at the bottom of the structure. Those farmers determine all such work of the association, and of all the associations; and every farmer, poor or rich, gets the benefit of a complete, perfect and simple organization, such as can be found nowhere else in the world.

There are many peculiarities of method and machinery incident to such an extensive organization as outlined. The most vital characteristic of all European organizations—and it must be remembered that they alone have shown the world the possibilities of proper organization—has been their method of making certain in every case that co-operation shall be effective, by requiring every member to guarantee to perform his share of the duties of the complex partnership. As co-operation has been the salvation of European agriculture, so this method of specific guarantees has been the salvation of co-operation. Though some may regard these guarantees and the penalties for their violation as superfluous, and though others may think them contrary to individual liberties, they are the greatest and only essential lesson to us given by European experience, and are fully justified by cases in our own experience. Once agreed upon, co-operation absolutely requires ac-

Horses.

The London Hackney Show.

The twenty-first annual show of the English Hackney Horse Society, held in London, the first week in March, was a brilliant success, the number of Hackney and Pony stallions shown being 224; of mares in the breeding classes, 128; of geldings, 98, and of riding and driving horses, 123, making a total of 573 entries, the largest in the history of the Society, and the quality was of a very high order.

Four-year-old stallions not over 15 hands 2 inches had 14 entries, 11 of which faced the judge, and the first place was given to Dr. Meacock's chestnut, Middleton King, by His Majesty, dam Marchioness, a broad-chested, level-backed horse that made a brilliant show, and won on his merits. The second prize went to Mr. Ford's Grand Duke of Garton, a chestnut son of Garton Grand Duke and Wharram's Lady Cave; third to Mr. E. E. Hutton's Messenger Boy, a chestnut by Royal Danegelt, dam Marigold, a brilliant goer with plenty of style.

In the section for four-year-old stallions over 15 hands 2 inches, sixteen of the twenty entries were out, the chief honor going to Mr. Buttle's Kirkburn Toreador, by Rosador, dam Flame. He is one of the most improved horses in the country and gave as fine showing as any in the hall. Second prize went to Messrs. Fletcher's Augram Swell, by Acid Drop, dam Augram Brilliance. This bay has a sweet look-out, a fine top, and first-rate action. Third fell to Mr. Arthur Hall's Dan Leo, who was second last year, a fine mover of the extra powerful type.

Stallions five years old and over 14 hands and not over 15 hands, numbered seven. First prize, for the second year in succession, went to the dark chestnut, Lord Ossington, owned by Mrs. Batt, sired by Glengolan, dam Lady Ossington. He made a great showing, moving brilliantly, has thickened during the past year, his arms and second thighs being especially good. Second fell to Messrs. Ross' Matchless, by His Majesty, dam Lady Real Derby, a nice stocky chestnut, that knows how to use his hocks. Mr. W. H. Clark's Skeffling Fireaway, by Winal Fireaway, dam Lilly of the Valley, was third.

Stallions five years and over, exceeding 15 hands, and not over 15 hands 2 inches, were eight in number, first falling to Mr. Ford's brown Lord Kimberly, by Rosador, dam Rypan, a well-known, good-looking horse that made a very big show. Sir Walter Gilbey's chestnut, Bonny Danegelt, by Royal Danegelt, dam Lady Dorothy, was second. Third fell to Mr. H. Milner's Atwick Junior, by Chocolate Junior, dam Lady of Atwick, he being a nice bay of charming quality, wearing himself well, the show he made being one of the best of the day.

Five-year-old stallions over 15 hands 2 inches were twenty-four in number, the general opinion being that it was the best class of the day. The competition was keen, but the judges decided in favor of last year's winner and reserve champion, Mr. Ramsay's chestnut, Diplomatist (7043), by His Majesty, dam Garton Birthday. He carried himself grandly in the ring, and made a sensational show, added to which, he is an uncommonly handsome horse, and was shown in fine form, but connoisseurs consider he might have more bone. Next, and very close up, came Mr. Alfred Benson's Copper King, by Mathias, dam Primrose Lass. He is very similar to Diplomatist, but carries more muscle and timber. The third award went to Mr. Walter Warehouse's Forest Star, by Forest King, dam Miss Florrie, a horse of quite another type, but one who had a host of admirers, a powerfully built horse, with great limbs and middle, and made perhaps the biggest show of the lot. As a harness-horse sire he fills the eye at once, and better luck by a long way may be predicted for him in the future.

In three-year-old stallions not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch, first award went to Mr. R. P. Evans' chestnut, Evanthus, by Polonius, dam Julia. He has a capital top, the best of shoulders, and is an all-round typical Hackney. Second was Mr. J. B. Barnard's Rudston Prince, by Rosador, dam Princess, a nice, free-actioned chestnut. Third was Mr. Ralph Gimmer's chestnut, General Togo, by Cullingworth, dam Snowdrop.

Three-year-old stallions over 15 hands 1 inch numbered seventeen. The struggle for first place was long and close, victory finally falling to Messrs. Haley & Black's chestnut, St. Anthony, a wonderfully stylish horse, by Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Skeleton, who made a grand show. Second to Sir Walter Gilbey's chestnut Kirkburn Sensation, by Rosador, dam Lady Dorothy. This horse was junior champion last year, and has developed into a fine, big type of stallion, with the best of types and plenty of substance, but did not move so freely as the other, but he walked much better.

The championship for stallions was contested by the presence of their Majesties, the King and Queen, who evidently took a great interest in the proceedings. The champion in the adult class was pretty generally

patented, as Mr. Ramsay's Diplomatist had already defeated Copper King, Forest Star and Squire John. Danger was to be feared from the four-year-old, Kirkburn Sensation, but finally Diplomatist was placed champion, and Mr. Benson's Copper King reserve.

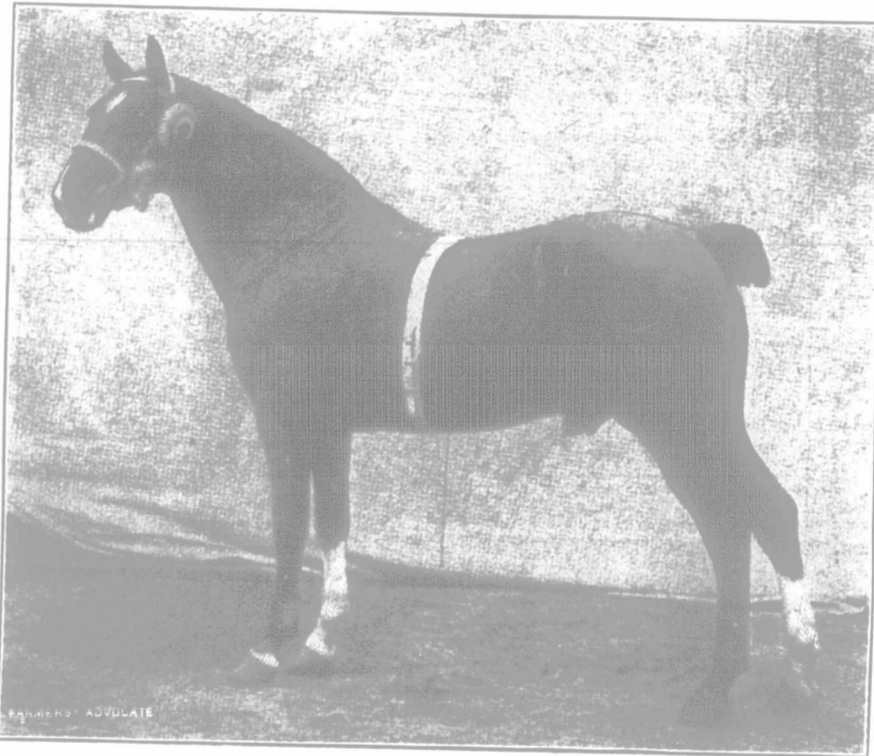
The junior champion was Messrs. Haley & Black's first-prize three-year-old, St. Anthony, Sir Walter Gilbey's Kirkburn Sensation being reserve.

The final competition for best stallion in the show resulted in an easy victory for Diplomatist, with Copper King as reserve. The champion mare was Mr. R. P. Evans' District Maid, by Rosador, first prize in class four years old and over, and over 15 hands 2 inches. The reserve was Mr. Cliff's three-year-old Crayke Czarina.

Stick to Type in Horse-breeding.

Probably one of the strongest factors acting against profitable horse-breeding is the failure of farmers to stick to type, the indiscriminate selection of sires, patronizing a sire because he is owned by a friend whom the breeder wishes to help, the failure to study the laws that govern breeding, and of an attempt to produce an ideal.

Breeding is not a thing of chance. It is governed by certain natural laws, which it is not our purpose here to discuss, but with which every breeder should be conversant. These laws are, unfortunately, not absolute, there are many deviations, some of which are hard to account for, at the same time they act with reasonable certainty, and the breeder who studies them carefully, and exercises reasonable intelligence in mating his mares, while he may be disappointed occasionally, will, on the whole, be favored with a fair measure of success. On the other hand, the



Diplomatist 7043.

Champion stallion at the London Hackney Show, 1905. Sire His Majesty 2513. Dam Garton Birthday 9770.

breeder who does not give the matter due consideration, does not study, or neglects the laws mentioned, but breeds indiscriminately, without regard to the type or individuality of his mares, will be disappointed in a large percentage of his attempts. The object of every breeder should be to produce something better than the dam. This can be done only by the selection of a sire of the same class, but of better individuality. The use of the word "class" here may lead to confusion, and we cannot use the word "breed," as few of our mares are pure-bred. Hence, when we say, "a sire of the same class," we mean a pure-bred sire of the class the mare belongs to or favors in size, action and general characteristics. For instance, if the mare be a large one, with some draft blood, say, Clydesdale or Shire, yet not typical of either, we would select a pure-bred Clydesdale or Shire. We take it for granted that the intelligent breeder will not patronize an impure or unregistered sire of any breed or class. If we mate mares of composite breed with sires of like breeding, even though they are typical, and exactly what we wish to produce, we will, in the majority of cases, meet with disappointment. In such cases, neither parent has the necessary prepotency to reproduce type with reasonable certainty. Prepotency (the power to transmit to the progeny the characteristics of the parent) can be acquired only by breeding in certain lines for many generations. Hence, the parent of composite or mixed blood cannot possess the necessary prepotency, and if each parent lacks this essential, what can we expect the progeny to be? The unprepared students of the breeding problem are often misled by the fact that the Thoroughbred possesses great

or prepotency than any other horse, probably greater than any other domesticated animal. Why? Because he has been bred for so many generations without the infusion of foreign blood. Hence, in our endeavor to produce a foal that will be a better animal than the dam, we must select a sire that is not merely a better individual, but one that is pure-bred, and, of course, the longer his pedigree the better. Again, we should not select a sire simply because he is of the breed we want, and has a good pedigree. We must have individuality as well as pedigree, but if we are forced to sacrifice either for the other, I would sacrifice individuality for pedigree, but this only to a limited extent. Get both if possible. Again, I would say, "stick to type." If the prospective dam have some Clydesdale or Shire blood, select a Clydesdale or Shire stallion, the very best that can be had, regardless of a few dollars in stud fee. As regards strict type, we may deviate to some extent; in fact, it is often wise to do so. If the mare does not satisfy us in this respect, we can improve type in the progeny by the careful selection of a sire. For instance, if she be too high, lacks substance, has too long a back, beefy bone, coarse feathering, etc., etc., select a sire of the blocky type, one with plenty of substance, one with a short, strong back, bone and feathering of good quality, etc. In other words, select a sire that is very good in the points in which the dam is deficient. We would deviate from type in this respect. Of course, it is not always possible to get the services of a sire that, in all respects, is exactly what we would like, to suit the individuality of the mare, but we should always bear her individuality in mind, and make the best selection we can. If we have a mare of the class mentioned, and bred as above, we will, in all probability, produce a foal better than the dam, and

if this be a filly, by exercising the same judgment in breeding her, we will still improve the progeny, and so on. But if we keep changing the breed of the sires, even if we keep to the draft classes, we degenerate instead of advance. This more or less constant change of sires accounts for the fact that first-class horses of any breed or class are comparatively scarce, and this unsatisfactory state of affairs will continue just so long as breeders do not give the necessary study and intelligent consideration to the breeding problem.

The same general rules apply to breeding horses of the light classes. Violent crosses seldom give good results, as breeding heavy mares to light sires, or vice versa. There have been instances in which such violent crosses have produced valuable animals, and such may be regarded as a calamity, rather than as a favorable result, from the fact that one successful attempt is calculated to encourage further efforts on similar lines, not only by the lucky breeder, but by his neighbors, and it will be noticed that where such irrational proceedings prove successful in one instance, it will prove disastrous in scores. To successfully breed light horses, the same care as regards type and individuality must be observed as in the production of the heavier breeds or classes. Where pure-bred dams are owned there should, in the majority of cases, be no question as to the breed of sire to be selected, as in such cases we should "stick not only to type, but to breed." At the same, even with pure-breds, there may be cases in which we may be justified in selecting a sire of another breed. For instance, if we have a Thoroughbred mare, and wish to produce a harness horse, we may be justified in mating her with a Hackney. The Hackney will probably give better results when crossed with a Thoroughbred, or one with considerable Thoroughbred blood, than with any other class, except a pure-bred of his own breed. In this case, the prepotency of the dam transmits ambition and staying powers, and the sire transmits the action necessary in the heavy harness horse. In some sections, breeders for years bred their mares to Standard-bred sires, with the hopes of producing fast trotters and pacers. They had the idea that a fast stallion of this breed would produce a fast colt out of mostly any kind of a mare. Of course, the usual result was disappointment. To such an extent has this line of breeding been carried on in certain sections that there are many mares with a strong infusion of Standard blood that practically belong to no class. They are not fast enough for racing, have not size enough for carriage and are simply useful for drawing a light rig

over a good road at a fair road pace. The question is often asked: "How shall I breed these mares with reasonable probability of producing a useful animal, and one that will have a fair demand at good prices?" This is a hard question to answer. If crossed with a Thoroughbred, the progeny will probably be too small, except for a lightweight saddle horse. If crossed with a sire of her own breed, it is probable the foal will be too small for valuable service, and not fast enough to make him valuable. If crossed with a heavy harness horse, as a Hackney or Coach horse, the same trouble as regards size, with lack of quality (unless the mare has very good quality), will probably be noticed. And, of course, it would be unwise to cross her with a draft horse. What, then, can be done? If the mare be too small and too slow to be of any value for work or driving purposes, my advice is not to breed her. If she have size, but lack speed and quality, breed her to a good big Thoroughbred, with the idea of producing a saddle horse, or, at all events, an all-round or combination horse. If she have both size and quality, but lack speed, breed her to a Hackney, and expect to produce a heavy harness horse, but if she have neither size nor speed, even though she has quality, do not breed her at all, but, if we must breed her, select a Hackney, with the hopes of producing a high-acting cob, or a blocky Thoroughbred, with the prospects of producing a polo pony, but, in my experience, either of these lines of breeding is very liable to be disappointing. "WHIP."

Horses for Hard Work Need Good Length of Rib.

"If the mouth of the Nile is silted up at the rate of three inches per century, it is not difficult to calculate its position in a thousand years. If one accepts the statement of the late Admiral Rous, that race-horses had increased in height at the rate of three inches per century, could not the smart Hackneys be likewise increased to any reasonable size? It would not be wise to disturb all strains of blood, as there is at present a profitable home and foreign demand for fifteen-hand steppers, but some of the heavier and more powerful strains might soon become big enough for a landau or even a barouche. Breeders must not expect fashion so to change as to give preference to their small horses, neither need there be any fear of getting them too big. It cannot be argued that an increase of size will be fatal to quality and action, as increase of size in the race-horse has increased rather than lowered his speed, yet care must be taken not to breed leggy horses. A horse cannot be too big so long as he is proportionate, and no good judge cares how long his legs are, nor would he shorten them, but he would often like to increase the size of his body by lengthening his ribs. A short-ribbed horse of any type is objectionable, but in a carriage or at a show he is absolutely impossible. He never has much appetite at any time, and if worked hard he loses it altogether, and the general public, knowing nothing of symmetry, are disposed to believe that the plain skeleton of a horse is half-starved! What an accusation against a liberal and noble owner of a carriage! Better a horse lame in a limb, which may yield to rest or treatment, than lame in the stomach he inherited from a delicate dam—a derangement for which no real remedy has hitherto been found."

The above from an Old Country exchange shows how essential the users and breeders of horses consider a good dinner-basket is to a horse, either for road or draft purposes. The lungs and digestive organs of the horse are comparable to the locomotive of a train. If the engine is out of whack, the train soon becomes stalled, and no progress can be made.

Where Shires are Being Improved.

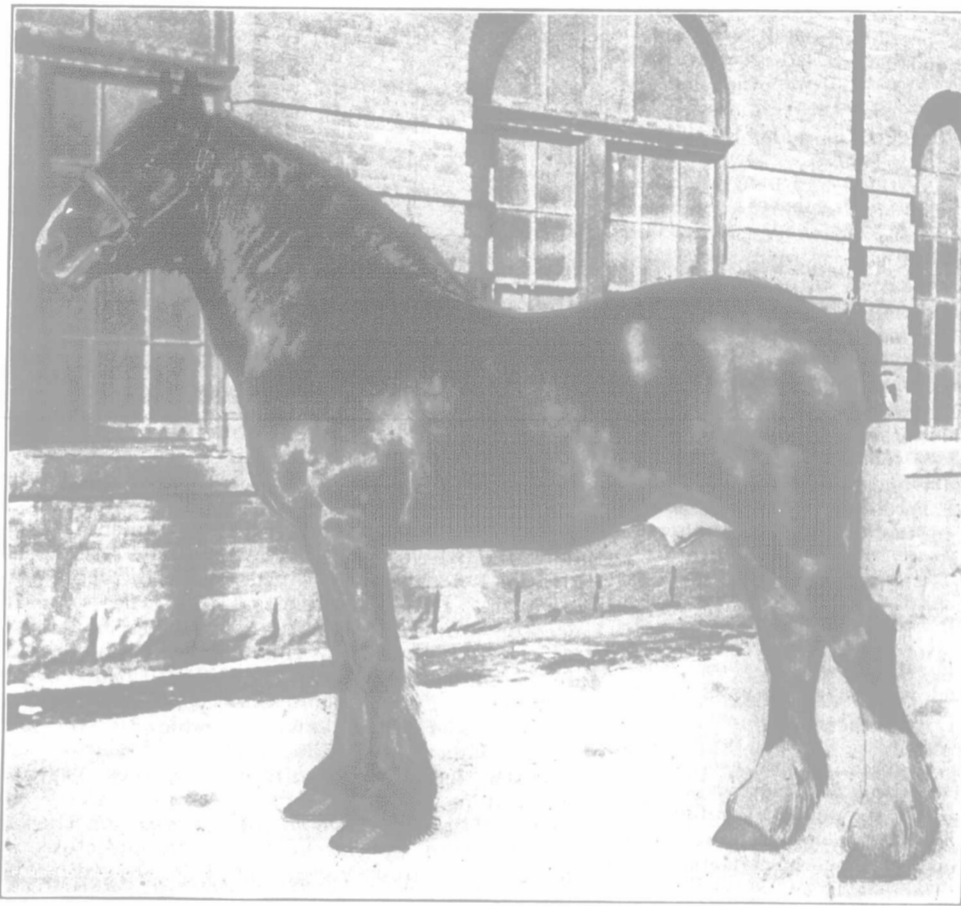
The week that has just closed has been pregnant with interest to Shire breeders in all parts of the country. The Shire Horse Show is an event the importance of which is limited only by the confines of the country. It is in many respects a unique exhibition, and is representative of all that is best in British live-stock breeding. The show itself has yet again demonstrated the fact that breeders are carefully looking to quality, style, and activity. Time was when anything with a good top and a thick middle-piece, coupled with shaggy coat and limbs, was considered the beau ideal of a draft horse. Then judges went for weight alone. Nowadays, however, they are careful with regard to the foundation of the animal, and anything that cannot pass muster at the ground, as a rule, is severely penalized. This, we take it, is one of the lessons of the last show, and the number of good-footed animals which were present in the prize list renders it abundantly clear that more importance than ever is attached to the fundamentals of the draft horse expressed in the old adage, "No foot, no horse." The judges in nearly every class proved very partial to weight, and not a few quality animals which might have received more consideration in

the north of England were put down the prize list because they did not, apparently, meet the judges' views with regard to weight and substance. It is further gratifying to note that greater activity is also sought after alike in the stallion and the mare. Indeed, in one of the stallion classes, probably the best class in the show, Class 6, the number of good-moving stallions which had to be content with comparatively low honors was a tribute to the progress the breed has made in this direction.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder.

The Soundness of Hackneys.

The exceptional soundness of the breed may be judged by the following figures. At the London Hackney Shows, from 1890 to 1901, inclusive, 4,946 stallions, mares and geldings have been thoroughly examined by the veterinary inspectors, and of this number 4,704 have been passed as sound, only 242 being rejected, the larger proportion of these being horses entered in the half-bred and harness classes. The examination is a most stringent one. Since the 1896 show every animal present in the show has been submitted to the vets. Such a favorable result needs no comment.

This general soundness is frequently quoted by Continental buyers as one of the most prominent characteristics of the breed.



Cawdor Cup (Imp.) [4087] (10045).

Clydesdale stallion. Winner of second prize at the Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, Toronto, February, 1905. Imported and owned by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

Stock.

Salt as a Preventive of Blackleg.

A long experience on the same holding has led me to form a very strong opinion that we cannot have a better preventive against attacks of blackleg than the constant provision of salt within reach of all cattle and sheep at all times. No case, either of blackleg or anything, has occurred for something like thirty years on this farm since rock salt has been constantly provided both indoors and in the open pasture. Many losses amongst young cattle from blackleg take place on neighboring farms, but I consider that all my cattle are kept immune from attacks by the liberal way in which they consume salt by licking. The rock salt in lumps of, say, five pounds, is kept in every trough for feeding cattle, in every rack in the stable, and in every field in which live stock is kept. The constant necessity of renewing the supply is the best evidence that there is a natural and healthy appetite for salt. Consequently, owners of live stock who are careful of their health ought to look upon salt as an item of their daily menu.

It may be—and probabilities point to a confirmation of this view—that a daily supply of salt taken at the will of our farm stock is a safeguard against attacks of anthrax. The bacillus of anthrax is not identical with the bacillus of blackleg, but there is an unmistakable affinity between the two diseases, which are roughly called blood diseases. I am aware that many authorities in veterinary science advise inoculation, setoning, or doses of medicine calculated to purify the blood. For myself, I have no hesitation

in strongly recommending rock salt as a preventive against blackleg, and all the more so because such a preventive is cheap and simple, and absolutely free from the risks inseparable from inoculation or from drenching with physic.—[T. A. S., in the Live-stock Journal.

Agricultural Society Prize-list Revision.

The revision of the prize list is an important piece of work, in order to bring the said list up to date, and keep in view the local conditions.

The rules and live-stock sections being very important, are frequently and carefully scrutinized, and should be made more plain and reasonable. Rules frequently call for the production of certificates to secretaries, who are rarely competent to pronounce as to their authenticity. The judge of the class is, if fit for his position. In the matter of protests, all such should be made before the show closes and the judges leave, so that such may be heard, if necessary. Under no circumstances should a protest be considered unless it is accompanied by a forfeit fee of \$2.00 or more. And, in any case, societies will usually find it better to back up the judge, unless in cases of proven crooked work. A mere difference of opinion is not sufficient to warrant a protest. While, probably, it bears a little hard on an exhibitor at times, the principle to be observed, is "back up the judge."

In no prize list should money be offered for any but pure-bred sires, and the society offering money for a grade bull or stallion should lose its government grant.

The local show is limited in its funds for prizes, and can often economize without hurting the show; in fact, can often benefit it thereby. For example, Standard-breds and roadsters might just as well be combined in one class as roadsters, and the society could save half the money otherwise allotted for the Standard-bred class, the other half being added to that already offered for roadsters. There would, by this method, be more competition in each class, the prizes offered would be better, and there would be less savoring of

a gift of money by the society to an exhibitor for his attendance. In the matter of farm horses and those of heavier weights, the average local show cannot afford to make classes and pay reasonable prizes for draft, agricultural and general-purpose horses. A better way would be to confine a draft class to heavy draft registered stallions and brood mares, all to be over 1,600 lbs., the agricultural class to take the young horses, which might otherwise be termed light draft, and all mature horses between 1,300 and 1,600 lbs., the general purpose follows to come below that weight, thus ensuring competition, besides saving money. The classes of interest to everybody are those in which there is competition, so that one of the first things a society should endeavor to assure the people who pay at the gate is competition.

Progeny prizes should be made bigger, and it should be the aim of every society by such means to advertise the getters of good stock, whether stallion or bull, in a district. It might also be well that each society should require certificates of pedigrees to be those issued by the National Record Associations of Canada, or the British associations, and no others, except in the case of French Coach, Percheron and Standard-bred horses. EX-DIRECTOR.

Would be Lost Without It.

Dear Sirs,—I feel that I would be at a loss without the "Farmer's Advocate" as I look upon it as a true friend to the farmer. Wishing you every success. ALF. N. CAMERON. Dalesboro, Assn.

An Expert's Testimony on "Pedigree."

That well-known authority, Robert Bruce, of Dublin, has the following in a contemporary: The system under which pedigrees are recorded in the herdbook, although perhaps more concise and convenient than any other which might be more instructive, is apt to be misleading. It has, no doubt, led to undue appreciation of what are often spoken of as families. For example, a cow of note at some more or less remote period has been entered under a name. The name of such foundation cow may or may not be continued in the case of her female descendants, but it is fixed upon as the initial name of a family. This acceptance of a family named after the foundation cow has naturally led to a higher appreciation of the female side of a pedigree than it deserves. Many instances might be given where the family name on the female side has been continued, although the blood of the original cow has long been lost sight of, through the continued infusion of blood of the many sires in the pedigree having little, if any, relationship to each other or to the foundation cow.

Many seem to lose sight of the fact that length of pedigree may be, and often is, objectionable. If, through a wish to maintain a certain strain of blood, breeders have mated animals with less regard to merit than to a continuation of what is often termed "straight breeding," they intensify defects to an extent which renders length of pedigree objectionable in the highest degree. As can be readily understood, the inherent power of reproduction is strengthened through a lengthened and mistaken system of breeding, and it may take repeated crosses of fresh blood before efforts towards improvement can be realized. If, on the other hand, we turn to a pedigree showing concentration of good blood resulting in a family of good animals, length of pedigree is a decided advantage.

For a number of years past there has been a great and increasing demand for the best specimens of the breed (Shorthorn) for shipment to South America. To such an extent has this demand been carried that the Shorthorn breed is certainly passing through a severe crisis, and it would really look as if the parting with such a large proportion of the best of our sires, which has been going on year by year, must materially affect the standard of excellence of our home herds at no very distant date. While it is impossible to conceive any scheme or system under which the best could be kept for home use, there is certainly some consolation in the fact that the stringent regulations laid down by the Argentine breeders regarding herdbook qualifications in that country may operate to the advantage of home breeders.

EXTEND YOUR PEDIGREES.

It is almost unnecessary to impress upon students of pedigree the importance of analyzing a pedigree before forming an opinion regarding it. To those who have herdbooks available, and who have not extended a pedigree in all its branches, the working out on paper of almost any pedigree is likely to prove a revelation to them; the full breeding of every animal mentioned will be found to be both interesting and instructive.

The tracing out of many of the older families to their foundations entails a certain amount of labor and trouble which only an enthusiast in such matters will be inclined to undertake. For all practical purposes, however, the extension of a pedigree in all its branches to the fifth or sixth generation is all that may be necessary.

Take, as an example, the pedigree extended to the fifth generation of the champion bull owned by the King at Park Royal in 1904.

Looking at the pedigree of Ronald as it is given in the herdbook, many would at once say that his dam was almost straight "Booth," while the extended pedigree shows that it is strongly blended with a "Ruth" family, long and carefully bred by the late Mr. Wm. Trethewey, in Cornwall, who owned a large herd all descended from one cow. In passing, it may be stated that the pedigrees of many of the Windsor herd prize-winners that have been so successful of late years at the Royal and other shows, have been a mixture of "Ruth" and "Cruickshank" blood. On the sire's side of Ronald's pedigree we have the Uppermill Princess Royal and the Sittyton Victoria, Laverder, Nonpareil, Clipper and Violet families blended together.

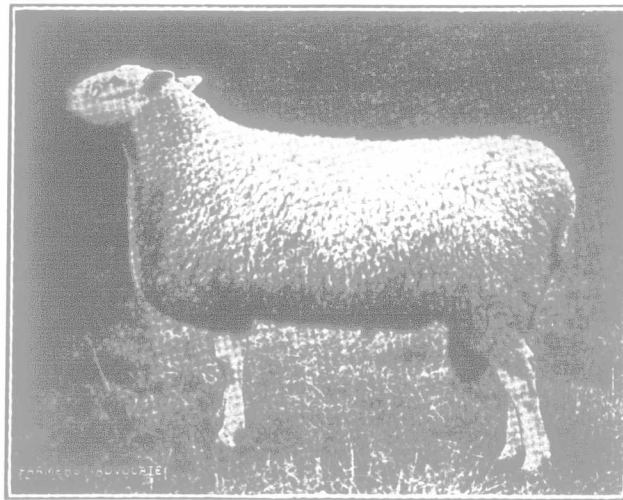
A WARNING TO BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorns have time and again suffered through certain families becoming fashionable and commanding high prices; and there are at present indications of a repetition of former errors in this direction. Breeders are tempted to retain or purchase animals which under other circumstances they would never think of breeding from. Nor is there any practical means of preventing a repetition of mistakes in this direction, seeing that so long as a strain of blood is fashionable there is assured prospect of profit to breeders who are fortunate owners of such pedigrees. IT, HOWEVER, MAY BE LAID DOWN AS AN AXIOM, THAT AN INFERIOR ANIMAL CANNOT POSSIBLY BE WELL BRED. Something must be wrong somewhere, and the FIRST INDICATION OF WEAKNESS ought to be viewed as A FINGER-POST POINTING TO REVERSION OF PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING THE VALUE of such pedigrees AT NO DISTANT DATE.

There is a saying credited to a well-known breeder and judge, that "an animal ought to carry his pedigree on his back," and many mistakes might be avoided if this saying could be strongly impressed upon the

minds of breeders. Past experience has shown the great advantages to be derived through certain strains of blood having been intensified through close breeding conducted by capable breeders. This cannot be gainsaid, and it is equally true that a system of close breeding can be safely pursued so long as care is taken that there is no mating of weaklings. It is to herds bred on these lines that the ordinary breeders must look for sires if they are to breed with any degree of assurance as to results.

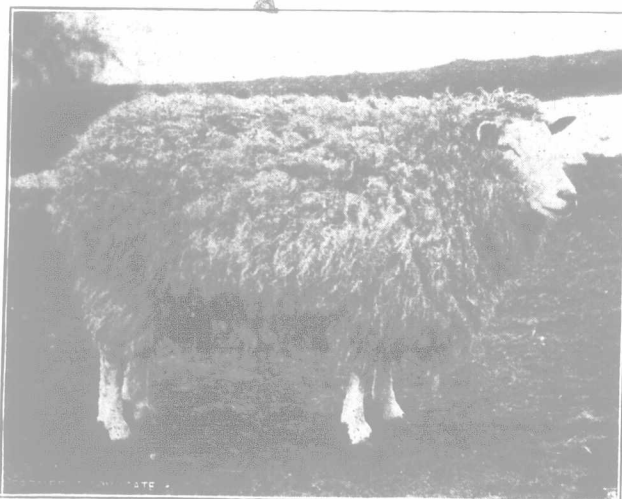
As most breeders are aware, it was generally accepted towards the latter end of the past century that Shorthorns belonged to two, and only two, great families. This idea is now exploded, and latterly there has been with general consent much more freedom of action accorded to breeders. Much may now be done in blending the present fashionable strains of blood with those of many of the once highly valuable families, if constitution, form and pedigree receive due consideration.



Border Leicester Ram.

The English Leicester.

The English Leicester is one of the oldest of the improved breeds of sheep in Britain, and is so named from the county in England in which it originated. It was formerly frequently spoken of as the Dishley breed, from the home of Robert Bakewell, its originator, who lived at Dishley Hall, in Leicestershire. It was more commonly known as the New Leicester. The improved Leicester was built on a foundation of the old long-wooled sheep of the neighborhood, which were large, coarse, long and thin in the carcass, flat-sided, carrying a coarse fleece, and were withal slow feeders. Bakewell commenced the work of improvement in 1755, and continued it until his death, leaving an animal as nearly perfect in form and feeding qualities as could well be conceived. His plan seems to have been that of rigid selection of the best, and a judicious system of in-and-inbreeding, using for breeding purposes only those conforming most nearly to his ideal, and breeding from sires strong in the qualities in which the ewes mated with them were lacking. So rapidly was improvement effected, and so generally recognized, that while in 1760



English Leicester Ewe.

his annual letting of rams for the season realized for him only \$5 each, in 1784 he received \$525 for the use of a ram; in 1786 one ram was let for \$1,575, and in 1789 it is said he received \$6,300 for the use of three rams which were triplets, \$10,500 for seven others, and \$15,750 for the use of the remainder of his stock of rams, \$2,200 being paid by each of two breeders for the use of one ram for their flocks alone. Mr. Bakewell reserving one third of his use for himself, making the yearly value of this one ram equal to \$6,600. These were certainly boom times. After his death, Bakewell's system of close-breeding was followed by his successors, but with the effect of reducing the value of the breed

to the farmer, the sheep becoming disposed to run to the production of fat rather than flesh, and to become more delicate in constitution. The breed, however, has been well maintained by many judicious breeders, and has been instrumental in the improvement of nearly all the other long-wooled breeds.

The English Leicester differs from the Scotch or Border Leicester in being shorter in body and legs than the latter, with a stronger neck and heavier fore quarters, and a somewhat heavier and more dense fleece. The color of the face is generally of a bluish tint, with often a small tuft of wool on the forehead. The Border Leicester is upstanding, clean legged, and the head and legs are perfectly white. What accounts for this difference does not clearly appear, as the champions of either class will not admit that any other breeds have been used in developing their peculiarities, though sly hints by breeders of other classes as to certain crosses having been used are not wanting. It is quite possible that difference of environment, soil, treatment, etc., may reasonably account for the differing types, which are so distinct that the Royal Agricultural Society of England gives a separate class in their prizelist for Border Leicesters, as differentiated from the English Leicester.

Docking the Lambs.

Serious complaint is made by drovers, dealers and butchers, owing to the neglect of farmers to dock the tails of their lambs and castrate the males while young. This is inexcusable indifference, and is unbusiness like, causing loss and worry to the breeder, the dealer and all concerned. The cleanliness, comfort and general appearance of the lambs as they grow up are greatly improved by docking. Ram lambs that are not pure-bred or suitable to sell for breeding purposes should be made wethers by the time they are two weeks old, as they become restless, discontented and a nuisance in the fall if allowed to run with the general flock. And their selling value is then heavily discounted, as buyers will not pay as much by nearly a dollar a head for them in the fall or winter. A Toronto dealer has said, "hundreds of thousands of dollars annually are lost to the farmers of Ontario by their neglect to dock and castrate their lambs and dehorn their cattle." By attending to these operations when the animals are quite young, there is no cruelty or pain of any account involved, and there is great gain in the thrift of the stock.

Lambs should be docked and castrated at ten days to two weeks old. The operation of castration is simple in the case of lambs, the lamb being set upon its rump and held by an attendant, the end of the scrotum simply being cut off and the testicles drawn out separately, casings and all, the fingers of the left hand being pressed upon the abdomen to keep it steady. Or, it may be done by making a slit on each side of the scrotum, cutting well down to the bottom to allow drainage of any pus that may arise. Ranchmen claim that the operation can be safely performed when lambs are a week old by clipping off the whole scrotum and its contents with a pair of shears.

When docking is done within two weeks of birth, very little loss of blood results, and very little danger from any cause. The best way is to let the lamb stand, and, with a sharp knife, cut upwards from the lower side of the tail against the thumb, just as you would cut a carrot. By this method the shock to the spine, caused by holding the lamb on its back and cutting downwards, is avoided. The tails of ewe lambs should be cut short, say at the second or third joint; rams a joint further down. If in any case bleeding continues, it may readily be stopped by tying a piece of soft cord around the stump; this should be cut away in a few hours. The proper and sensible method of dehorning is to touch the little nubbins of the horns of the calf with a stick of potash two or three times when it is a few days old, first wetting the incipient horn slightly, and being careful that the caustic does not run down on the hair or flesh.

Care of Salt in Barrels.

Most creameries generally buy their salt in five or ten barrel lots or more. We have noticed that they mostly have the barrels standing up in their store-room or creamery, and by the time the buttermaker comes to use the last barrel the salt is all in one solid lump. This can be avoided a great deal by laying the barrels down. You have no doubt noticed that a salt barrel when opened always has a space of a few inches left from being full. Now in laying your barrels down, you will have this space extending from one end to the other in the barrel or nearly so, according to how full the barrel is. Then if you will roll the barrel across the creamery floor a few times before opening, you will find the salt will be nearly all broken up and easy to get out of the barrel, saving lots of work, and bad language.—[Dairy Record.

Feeding Beef in Manitoba.

A mile from Neepawa, in the valley of a little stream, with hills and bluffs and scrub on every side, are being carried on some of the most extensive steer-feeding operations in Manitoba. The establishment is the property of Dan. Hamilton, Esq., of Neepawa, butcher, drover, rancher, and hotelman.

On a perfect morning in the first days of March, the Agricultural Society drove a lot of us out to see the steers and watch them feed. Leaving the main road, and turning into this valley ranch, we came on a very busy scene in the midst of a village of sheds peopled and surrounded by various large bunches of cattle.

A threshing engine busily at work was driving a blizzard blower into which four men were industriously shoving oat leaves, to be cut up and later mixed with oat straw to feed the husky heaves.

The system of feeding is cheap, and apparently economical. Rough single-board sheds 150 feet long or thereabouts, and 46 feet wide or wider, stand in yards in which the steers run at will. Along the walls inside are troughs about a foot deep and two feet wide. The cut straw and oat sheaf is hauled along in trucks, and a goodly allowance thrown all along the trough.

Following the straw wagon comes the meal cart. A mixture of crushed barley fills its roomy box, and is scattered on top of the straw in the feeding troughs. The cattle are then allowed to enter, and quickly the whole mass is consumed. If the weather be severe, an extra feed is given, or a little hay scattered in the yards and sheds. As a rule, however, no hay enters into the feeding, although a large amount of hay was stacked up in the neighborhood of the yards. The sheds and the feeding and the general view were interesting, but the best part of the whole visit was the critical examination of the steers and the entertaining remarks thereon by the redoubtable "Dan."

The steers included grades and crosses of various breeds and strains, but Shorthorn blood entered into nine-tenths of the stock or more. The rest were of Hereford or Angus crossing, with here and there a Jersey "dogie," strayed up from the East, and here and there a Holstein grade; the two latter sorts bought, as our host expressed it, to get them out of the country.

The feeding had been going on for about three months, and many of the steers were ready or nearly ready for the block; the broad backs and loins, the deep quarters and well-covered pins all testifying to the efficacy of the straw and coarse grains of the Province as material for beef production. The financial side of the operation, always of paramount interest, was, our host assured us, quite satisfactory. Labor (the cheapest available) was paid with "board, part cash, and the balance conversation," as it was wittily put by the proprietor. The men's quarters, while sufficiently roomy, very convenient, quite comfortable and well looked after, were certainly models of cheapness, and a splendid example of how to do things well and at the same time economically.

The steers had been brought in from Medicine Hat, and had cost, landed at Neepawa, about \$35 apiece. From the end of November till March would cost to feed them, all expenses included, about \$15 per head. The steers would average about 1,400 lbs., which, at \$1.25 per cwt., a price already refused, would leave a margin of several dollars profit per steer. In addition, there was the immense amount of valuable manure, a big thing in itself, though to our thinking not sufficiently valued in the Prairie Province.

That beef production on a large scale is possible in Manitoba, this man's experience abundantly demonstrates, were there not at the same time many others with equally successful records to show. Wheat-growing is set in the ascendant, however, and it is just possible that an abattoir will have to precede the much-to-be-desired revolution.

C. E. F., Ottawa.

Ryeland Sheep.

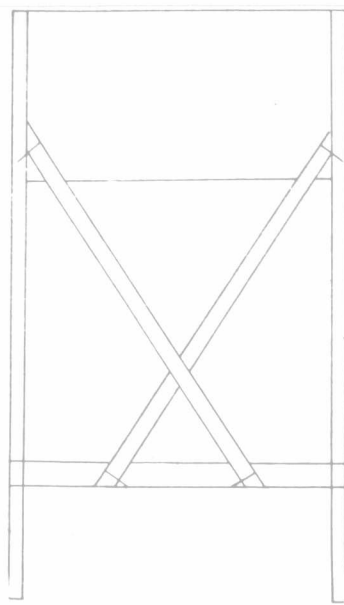
The Ryeland breed, named from the Ryelands of Herefordshire, England, a poor upland district, is, perhaps, the breed of longest standing in England. Merinos are said to have been improved ages ago by crossing with Ryeland rams. The breed is said to resist any attempt at improvement by crossing with the other breeds. It is compact and hardy, and fattens readily when liberally fed up to 20 pounds per quarter at twelve to fourteen months old. Pure-bred lambs, and also crosses by a Ryeland ram on ewes of other breeds, make excellent butchers' lambs.

Both rams and ewes are polled, have white faces, and a tuft of wool on the forehead. The wool is short and exceptionally fine in quality, more like the Merino than that of any of the British breeds. The fleece weighs about seven or eight pounds, on an average, in the case of well-kept sheep.

The Ryeland sheep were supplanted to a large extent some years ago during the rage for Shropshire and other Downs, but the tendency of recent times has been to breed them up again, and to greatly improve upon the original form by selection. It is estimated that there are at the present time not more than about forty flocks of Ryeland sheep, twenty-five of which are located in Hereford, while, perhaps, two or three places may be found in which they are bred in Monmouth, Gloucester and Worcester.

Another Sheep Rack.

I enclose you plan of sheep-feeding rack I have used with satisfaction for years. The four corner posts are 2 x 3 inch pieces, 3 feet high, with 1 x 3 inch cross strips, to hold up the bottom, which is of the width desired, made of one-inch boards. A 1 x 4 inch board is nailed around bottom to keep grain and roots in. One-inch boards of de-



End View Sheep Rack.

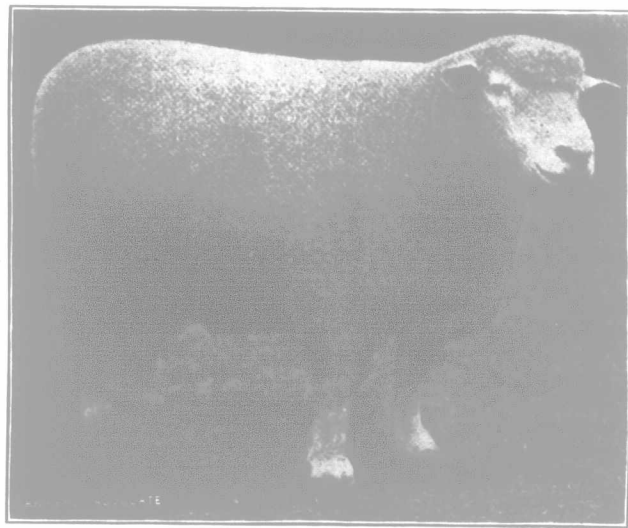
sired width are placed at the proper height along sides to keep the sheep clean. The slats for the rack proper are 1 x 3 inch strips crossed, V-shaped, shown in end view of sketch, into which the fodder is placed. Iron rods and cross-pieces are used for supports. The ends are close boarded.

R. WATSON.

The Mexican Gets the Coup de Grace (the Knock-out Blow).

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
The letters and interviews which you are publishing in your paper, re Mexican steers, certainly entitle it to the name of "Farmer's Advocate," for, of course, farmer includes rancher as well as agriculturist.

I should like to shy a stone at the Mexican steer myself, but he has been so well bombarded, and with such true aims, that none of his many objectionable features is left for me to hit. The bombardment has been so successful that the time has come, I think, to make the final assault, which should result in preventing him from ever invading this country again. Can you suggest a way by which the stockmen can convey to the Department of Agriculture their desire that these cattle be excluded? Of course, those stockmen that belong to associations will work through them.



Ryeland Ram.

but it would be well that the Department should understand it is the unanimous desire of the stockmen, both of Manitoba and the Territories, that these cattle be kept out. This should be done quickly; the shipping season will soon be here. I notice that one or two of those interviewed have a kind word to say about the Mexican cow; they praise her for her motherly instincts. In my opinion the Mexican cow is more objectionable than the steer; the injury she can do is more far-reaching. The steer, fortunately, is precluded from exercising his parental instincts, whereas THE COW IS RE-INTRODUCING A STRAIN OF BLOOD WHICH THE RANCHERS HAVE BEEN FOR YEARS ENDEAVORING TO ERADICATE, and unless eternal vigilance is exercised in breeding to pure-bred bulls, this strain will continue to show itself. I see that one gentleman states that all the original cattle brought into this country in the early days were similar to the present-day Mexican. This is not my recollection. I was one of the first to bring cattle into this country from Montana in '78; I also had an opportunity to see

nearly all the large herds that came in subsequently, and they certainly appeared to me far superior in color, size and form, but that they had Spanish blood in them we found out to our sorrow. In those days it was impossible to obtain sufficient pure-bred bulls, so many had to be content with selecting calves from their herds, and the gets from these showed the objectionable characteristics of the Mexican. ANY GOOD FEATURES POSSESSED BY OUR RANGE CATTLE OF THE PRESENT ARE DERIVED FROM THE USE OF PURE-BRED SIRES; they fail when they show signs of their Spanish descent. It is true that the great stock countries south of us were originally stocked with cows from Texas, but there is no evidence that this was done for admiration of that breed of cattle; it would have been impossible in these early days to have got sufficient female stock from the east. Texas or Mexico was the only available source of supply, and they could be trailed from there, and as travellers they are unrivalled. If we only possessed an open trail from here to the Atlantic, the Mexican steer would cover himself with glory; his owner could scoff at the C.P.R.

E. H. MAUNSELL.

Macleod.

[Note.—Our correspondent sums the whole Mexican situation up in the two capitalized sentences; so pithily we hope the thoughts expressed will become indelibly printed on every farmer and rancher's brain in the Northwest. Re governmental interference, we hardly feel competent to prescribe. At the breeders' meetings in Winnipeg recently, it was suggested that the anti-dumping clause designed to help out the manufacturers, be used also in this case. In any event, the various stock-growers, cattle-breeders, and kindred associations, should pass resolutions against such importations, and send copies as soon as possible after passing, to the Minister of Agriculture and the M.P.'s representing the districts, with a concise able presentation of the case. We have endeavored to sum up the case fairly, and assuming the judicial attitude we can only say to the Mexican and his ally, "You are guilty of helping to ruin the market for the Canadian beef-grower."—Ed.]

Care of the Lambs.

Lambs that are born strong are generally able to help themselves, and need little attention if their mothers have been fed judiciously and have a sufficient supply of milk. But if a lamb is weakly when born it may need assistance to reach the source of nourishment, and an hour after its birth should be held up, the ewe being held by the attendant or tied by the neck while a little milk is drawn from the teat into the lamb's mouth to give it a taste, and then the teat placed in its mouth, when it will begin to suck. In the case of a very weak lamb that cannot stand, it may be well to put the ewe down upon her side, and with one knee on her neck the attendant has his two hands free to help the lamb as it lies upon its side or upon its knees while it draws its first nourishment. In this case the ewe and her lamb or lambs should be enclosed in a small pen by themselves, for which purpose it is well to have a few low, short hurdles provided, two of which will make a pen in a corner. In case a ewe gets separated from her lamb or from one of the twins, it is well to tie her, and keep her tied for a few days, until she gets used to her lambs, and they get strength to claim their rights. But first the disowned lamb should be rubbed well against the owned one, so that the smell of the two may be alike, or if the lambs have become dry, the afterbirth of the ewe may be rubbed upon the disowned, in order to give it the proper smell. When a single lamb dies, its mother may be made to adopt one of a pair of twins by taking the skin off the dead lamb and fastening it on the living one, the ewe being confined with it in a small pen, and, if necessary, tied for a few days. Even without the skin transference the ewe may be induced to accept her new charge, if she is kept tied and some of her milk smeared upon the hind parts of the lamb.

Docking the tails of the lambs should be attended to when they are a week or ten days old, and castration of the ram lambs at the same time, the latter operation being first performed. At two weeks old the lambs will begin to eat if some nice clover hay is within their reach, and a little oats and bran, and sliced roots. For this purpose a corner should be partitioned off for them by means of hurdles, with a creep or narrow passage, for them to enter, through which the ewes cannot go, and fresh feed given them every day, which will cause them to grow, and will be a relief to the ewes, as big, hungry lambs draw heavily upon their dams. It is well to be provided with a rubber nipple or two, in case a ewe is very short of milk, so that milk from a fresh cow and always from the same cow may be given in small quantities; but if milk from another ewe can be had by holding her while the lamb sucks, it is safer and better than cow's milk, and it is always safer to feed too little than too much.

A Welcome Visitor Each Week.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed \$1.50 for your Magazine. It is a welcome visitor at our home.

Yours truly,

Summerview,

WM. BUNT.

Lessons for the Meat Producer from the Shows of 1904.

Mr. J. J. Ferguson, of the Animal Food Dept., Swift & Co., Chicago, in a recent address delivered before the Illinois Live-stock Breeders' Association, said in substance:

A review of the commercial live-stock situation of the past year is a story of many contradictions and some surprises. Feeds of the farm were unusually high, while products of cattle, sheep and swine were offered on depressed markets, preventing the packer from paying such prices for finished steers, hogs and muttons as would justify the farmer and stockman putting these on the market in a properly finished condition. At times prime steers were almost an unknown quantity. The great American hog has a more assured position. Lard is a potent factor in regulating the hog market. During 1904, as never before, the keenest competition was developed from the various vegetable compounds and lard substitutes which are now being manufactured so cheaply from cotton seed, peanut and other vegetable oils. Then, further, the steadily increasing demand for lighter hams and bacons is having a very noticeable effect in the marketing of hogs of lighter weights. While the farmer sold his hogs at comparatively low prices, he did not use the regular amount of feed in securing a high finish, consequently his returns were fairly satisfactory. The year just closed was a banner one for the men who were "long" on sheep and lambs. Anything in the shape of a reasonably good ratlve was readily picked up at satisfactory prices. With lambs at eight cents a pound, the sheep feeder should feel very prosperous.

Total values of live stock handled during 1904 by the Union Stock-yard & Transit Co., Chicago, is officially reported as follows:

Cattle	\$149,192,290 00
Calves	2,274,677 00
Hogs	79,626,206 00

The value of all live stock received at Union Stock-yards for the same year amounted to \$264,120,607.00, showing a decline from previous year of \$24,028,100.00. The last dozen years have seen marked changes in the character of the demand from the consuming public. Lighter and leaner meats have been wanted more and more, until at the present time we find a wide spread between the kind of steer, hog or wether which tops the market and the kind that made the records a decade ago. Lighter, leaner cuts of meat could come only from lighter, earlier-matured animals. The producer has been slow to realize the changed condition and to conform thereto. Following the market brings increased profits.

The yearly fat-stock shows of the country offer a fairly safe indication as to the trend of the time on market cattle, sheep and swine. Looking into what is now ancient history, we find that in 1893 the grand championship of the Chicago fat-stock show was won by the peerless bullock, Clarence Kirklevington, a steer which weighed 2,400 lbs., dressed out 1,659½ lbs. of heavily tallowed carcass. Coming down the years to 1900, when the first International Live-stock Exposition was held, we find the demands of the public, and in conformity thereto, the ideas of the packer, had so changed that the grand championship went without question to Advance, a smooth, well-finished steer, which weighed only 1,430 lbs., and which proved in the packing-house to be an economical cutter, free from surplus fat or tallow.

At the last exposition, first place in the slaughter test went to Funk's Choice, a grade Aberdeen-Angus steer, weighing 1,235 lbs., and dressing out 824 lbs., or 66.7% of smooth carcass. The proportion of edible meat was unusually large.

Since 1900 the International Live-stock Exposition has been an accurate gauge of the trend of the times, and has accomplished much in convincing the producers that lighter weights were wanted, both in the showing and in the pens of the packer. With all, except breeding classes, show-yard decisions should conform closely to market demands. Harmful results follow decisions of a judge not closely in touch with market demands and values. [Note.—But the farmer and feeder demand an animal that will combine constitutional vigor, and one that will feed advantageously.—Ed.]

The year just closed is rich in lessons from the two greatest live-stock shows ever seen on this continent.

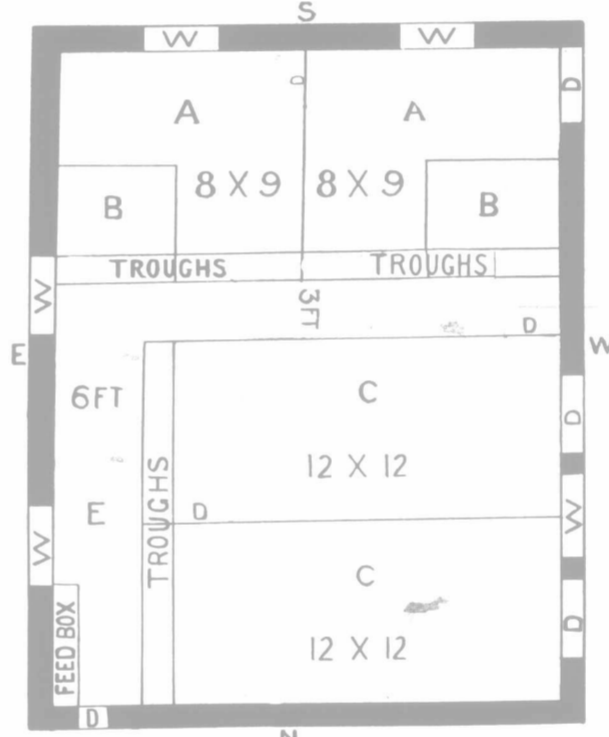
In my report as Secretary of one of the juries on live stock at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I stated: "At this Exposition, to an extent never before attempted, were the decisions based not only upon breed type and excellence, but also upon market demands of the time. The ultimate aim of swine husbandry is meat production; consequently, pure-bred swine, to be of direct financial benefit to the farmer and stockman, should also be strong in desirable market type and quality. In too many instances we find breed quality and market quality widely different." These remarks are equally applicable to beef and cattle classes. The work both at St. Louis and at Dexter Park the past season not only placed the mark of approval or disapproval on the breeder's work, but took a free step forward in establishing a permanent basis, standards of excellence and type which will serve as guides for many years to come.

If the ultimate destination of every hog and sheep animal of the beef and mutton breeds is the block, carcass tests and slaughter tests should be made the leading feature of our fat-stock shows. I am free to state

that, up to the present time, carcass contests as conducted at our leading expositions have been but of little practical benefit to the greatest number of stockmen and farmers. We know, in most instances, decisions on animals alive and in the cooler of the packing-house have been so much at variance that the average layman is only more confused by accumulation of data. Long experience has made the cattle, sheep and hog buyers of the packing-house economical and closely discriminating buyers of live stock. Is it not possible that some system can be devised which will enable experienced judges to more closely follow the rules which govern the practical packing-house buyer in his daily operations. I believe a further step in advance is desirable.

A show steer two or three years old has served his purpose. The packer has finally and firmly decided he will not pay exorbitant prices for prizewinning animals. Market quality should be the chief factor in placing awards on finished stock. I believe it is practicable to devise and operate a judging system under which the quality of a steer in the ring would be estimated at its proper worth, and the carcass quality of the same steer rated at its true value in the cooler, and that the final grading position of this steer should depend upon his relative position, as shown by a summary of these two ratings. Our large live-stock shows are the greatest incentive to progress in the live-stock business. But we have passed the point where the red and purple ribbons and championship banners satisfy. We want to know more of the why and wherefore of the showing, through information from the commercial end of the live-stock business.

A Hogpen.



A, sow pens; B, pens for litter to feed in; C, pens for fattening hogs; W, windows; D, doors; E, alley. Make partition (B pen) one foot from ground to keep sow from trough, which should be 4 in. high; the other troughs 6 in. Walls should be 8 ft. high. Mine is with a concrete floor, and I kill in the 6 ft. alley.

L. V. POTTS.

Amount of Salt for Cows.

I am convinced that dairy cows on a full ration require more salt than most people are aware of, writes Colon C. Lillie, in the Michigan Farmer. When I looked this subject up carefully several years ago, I found that experiments in Germany and France went to show that cows would do better; that is, would eat and assimilate more food, if they were fed a goodly amount of salt than when they were not allowed all they wanted. Those experiments seemed to indicate that two ounces per day was none too much for a cow giving a good flow of milk. But experience seems to prove that even more than this is, in the majority of cases, beneficial and profitable. It is stated that on the Deitrich dairy farm, the cows are given four ounces of salt daily, and these cows have certainly made their owner money, and are healthy and all right.

Says the "Farmer's Advocate" in an Excellent Paper.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find \$1.50 in payment for the "Farmer's Advocate" for 1905. We are very much pleased with your excellent paper.

CHAS. C. W. WILLIAMSON,
Whitehead Municipality.

Is the Best in the West.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed \$1.50 for this year's subscription to your "Farmer's Advocate," as this paper is the best weekly paper in the West, and is second to none.

D. GOSLING,
Grassy Lake.

Farm.

Essay on Beet-pulp Feeding.

The advent of the beet-sugar industry has, among other things, directly affected the farmer, by means of introducing a new stock food, called pulp, which is simply the pulped beets after the sugar has been extracted. It consists of narrow V-shaped strips, about as thick as an ordinary pencil, and from two to five inches long.

We have now been feeding it to our cattle for the last three years, and I shall endeavor to briefly give you and such as are interested, our experience as regards handling, feeding and results obtained. The first thing to be considered in using pulp is storing it. To begin with, it should be mentioned in regard to storing fresh pulp:

1. That it will, in a month or so, settle down to about one-half of its original depth.

2. That in so doing it will leach considerably, and become quite soft.

3. That if kept for any length of time, the top, or part exposed to the air, will not keep as well.

In short, it undergoes about the same process as green corn in a silo, and when cured will have a somewhat similar acid taste. Under such conditions, it will be seen that any compartment that has sufficient underdrainage, keeps the pulp in compact form and where it can be got at and taken from the bottom and side will make a serviceable place for housing pulp. In our own case, we just temporarily partitioned off a part of the cattle stable of adequate size. The incline of the floor toward the gutter afforded ample drainage, and as a pulp-room it answered the purpose well. Silos and turnip cellars have also been used in this locality, and where no other space was available it has been found to keep perfectly well if thrown in a heap in some convenient place outside.

In feeding, pulp has given excellent satisfaction, and by results it has proved itself, as a succulent food, to be well adapted for feeding purposes.

We feed it about as we would feed turnips or mangels, from twelve to fifteen pounds to a matured animal, three times a day, mixed with their other feed.

Other parts of the ration being equal, our cows each produced about one-half pound more butter per week than if fed the same weight in mangels. In regard to feeding pulp to cows, let me say that it must be of good quality, fresh, or properly stored, to insure it against tainting the butter, as has been the case where neglected, half-decomposed pulp was fed.

In feeding to fattening cattle and "dry" stock it has also given good results. It keeps the animal in prime, healthy condition, in proper shape to assimilate and make the best use of the dry feed it gets in connection. One very marked feature of beet pulp is that there is no danger of cattle scouring when fed in considerable quantities, as is the case with roots and ensilage. With swine, however, we still prefer mangels or turnips. We have fed pulp, but hogs do not relish it as they do other roots.

Taking everything into consideration—that is, when it is once home from the factory, it is pulped ready to feed, very digestible, no danger of overfeeding—with the results obtained, we prefer it to any other succulent food we have used, such as turnips, mangels and ensilage.

In valuing it, we would rate it about the same as turnips; that is, if turnips are worth six cents a bushel, pulp would be worth two dollars per ton.

In conclusion, let me say that one of the strongest proofs of the value of beet pulp as a stock food, as manifested in this vicinity, is the fact that all the pulp from the thirty or forty thousand tons of beets received annually at the Berlin sugar factory is either drawn away or shipped to the growers of beets for feeding purposes.

OSCAR DESSLER.

A Yearbook of Agriculture.

A noteworthy publication is the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture. Though reduced in size, compared with former years, it still contains over 700 pages, and the last volume now before us ranks quite equal to its predecessors in the quality of its contents and illustrative features. Beginning with a prefatory note by the efficient Editor of the Department, Mr. Geo. W. Hill, the report or annual review of the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, follows, succeeded by a valuable series of special articles of timely interest to the industry, and concluding with an appendix, which gives a very complete record of agriculture as organized in the Republic at the present time, including all the public departments, the educational and experimental institutions, live-stock associations, and statistical information. It is a remarkably fine example of the progressive spirit of our neighbors, who were never more alive than they are to-day to the interests of agriculture.

A Champion of the Experimental Farms.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

If it be true that farmers are never satisfied, then it is quite in order for the "Farmer's Advocate," a leading organ of our community, to grumble when it sees a chance. The foregoing remark is elicited by your editorial of February 15th, containing a somewhat severe criticism on the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Now, while some of your readers doubtless share the ideas expressed in this article, it is equally certain that a good many do not, and I appeal to your impartiality to give one of the dissenters a hearing.

You would, briefly, did you happen to be Minister of Agriculture, remodel the work of the experimental farms, on lines which you consider more practical, less faddish, confining it chiefly to the study of horses, live stock, swine, and the heavy cereals, to the total or partial exclusion of other branches, that you look upon as idle luxuries—horticulture, for example.

To begin with, I don't think you are entirely just in your attacks. The "lost art of hog-raising," for instance, has been quite extensively dealt with by the farms in former years. They tried every imaginable ration of every kind of feed, on every breed of pigs, and gave the results in their reports; they even published special reports on this topic. All this is available for public reference, and it is difficult to see what could be gained by a repetition of same experiments year after year, with practically similar results. The same remark applies to the fattening of steers.

The horse is hardly an innovation in the scheme of the universe, and every farmer worthy of the name has a pretty clear notion of what is good for him and what is not. For the farms to feed barley to horses instead of oats, and tell us the result, would be a simple waste of time and barley. We have all of us fed it at one time or another, from curiosity or necessity, and we are perfectly acquainted with the effects.

You are pleased to treat dairying as a subject of minor importance. It may be so, comparatively, in the Northwest, and I call your attention to the fact that the Brandon and Indian Head Farms make no mention of it. The Ottawa Farm does, and dairying in Ontario and Quebec is a topic of paramount importance. Where, then, does your complaint come in?

On the free distribution of seed I venture to differ with you entirely. I have lived here fifteen years; I know hundreds who have been favored with the three-pound samples you so despise, and I have yet to hear the first criticism or complaint thereon. It stands to reason we can't all get bushels of free seed; and to send out heavy shipments to a few individuals, at their expense, would certainly not mean greater good to a greater number. Still less would I consign a bulk of seed to the directors of local agricultural societies. With all deference to ourselves, I have more faith in a fair and impartial distribution at the hands of the Government officers. Finally, it appears to me that the work of the experimental farms is especially interesting and precious, when it deals with results that we could not possibly obtain otherwise. For instance, while we would, of course, gratefully appreciate any lessons the Government might impart on the growing of clover or alfalfa, after all, any one of us who pleases can put in a half acre of these and see for himself. Many have done it, and are doing it now. But we cannot, however we may wish, hybridize fruit trees to produce an apple or plum that will flourish in our climate. Perhaps you think we have no business with such things; hog-raising is happiness enough for such as we. But I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that a majority of the well-to-do, progressive farmers of the Northwest take a lively interest in horticulture. Witness the way we throw our money at the head of every itinerant tree vendor and nurseryman's drummer who peddles through the settlements, and the almost pathetic persistence with which we continue to plant and tend the trees that will never bear. You may be quite certain that the man who gives orchards to the Northwest will find a place in the hearts of its people to which the inventor of a new breakfast food for horses may never hope to aspire. Progress is beginning to be seen in this direction, thanks to the perseverance of a few intelligent workers, foremost among them the man whom you half grudgingly recognize as a conscientious gentleman and experimentalist. Conservative praise this, is it not, and scant justice, to the eminent and distinguished scientist whose talent and unflinching efforts have done much for his country, and whose work is appreciated throughout the civilized world?

HENRY DEBY.

Beaver Lake.
[Note.—Our correspondent, whose contribution we are glad to insert, because we welcome honest criticism at any time, is, we believe, a little astray in his interpretation of our series of articles on the Experimental Farms. Nowhere in our columns is to be found the suggestion that experiments in horticulture should be abandoned. The remark that "we may be certain that the man who gives orchards to the Northwest will find a place in the hearts of the people, etc.," we agree with, but why not avail ourselves of the work along those lines already done at other places, e.g., in the State of Minnesota? If the horticultural work was all sufficient at the farms, why the need for a forestry branch in the Department of the Interior? Shelter comes before fruit culture can be accomplished. The pathetic persistence with which we continue to plant is rather good evidence that the work of the Experimental Farms does not reach the people for whose ben-

efit intended. We must take issue with our correspondent on the seed distribution plan, of three or four pound samples (see letters in this and former issues); the expressions of farmers themselves have not been confined to the "Farmer's Advocate" even. One would be tempted to assume, from the remarks above, that experiments with live stock were no longer needed, which is hardly the opinion of up-to-date agriculturists. It is true "culture, comfort and beauty" are great things to possess, but one's bread and butter comes first, and the farmer discontented through non-success with grain or live stock is hardly likely to be solaced with a crab apple. Clover planting is only being carried on in isolated places, and on very small plots, despite the assertion made above. It is not yet a staple crop, and with seed at present prices, and the rate of sowing recommended per acre, it is rather too costly an experiment for the average farmer to attempt on a large scale. What a splendid advertisement for immigration purposes fifty steers up to the knees in a twenty-five acre plot of clover would be, the plot and steers to be on the Brandon Farm? It is well to be scientific, but it is a poor science that cannot aid the human family to make material progress. We trust our correspondent has given the same study to subsequent articles that he has to previous ones. We are not very far apart in our ideas; he thinks the farms are doing all that is possible to help the farmer, and have done everything that could be done; we think that more can yet be done than has been done, an attitude that does not discredit work already accomplished.—Ed.]

A \$1,300 Farmhouse.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The house herewith described was built last year from the accompanying plan. The architect who drew the plan and describes it is just a common young farmer, nearly twenty years old, whose father is owner of the house.

One year ago, and until last spring, I watched your valuable paper for plans of houses, but did not see any that would suit. We did not want any room wasted in halls, nor rooms too large

or too small, and did not want to have too large a house, for a house larger than is needed on a farm is unprofitable. Fancy gables, bay windows and large fancy halls soon count up in a bill, and is of little or no benefit to the owner. And, then, entering into a hall is out of date; a reception-room is in style, and is less trouble to heat and more serviceable than a large hall. This house has one gable on roof, facing the road, over the parlor, and then at stair landing there is an odd-shaped window, so as not to have three windows the same size on one side of the house that can be seen from the road. With cottage roof, with one gable, dentils on cornice, one plate-glass window in parlor, odd-shaped window at stair landing, and headlight over front door, and other common windows set in wall equal distances from each other, a good and attractive appearance is secured. The cellar wall is a thirteen-inch cement wall six and one-half feet high, with an eight-inch wall for partition, and to support center of house, which is seen on plan. The part where dumb-waiter goes down is used for fruit and dairy, and the other half is used for vegetables. The back stairs is just used for putting things in, which is covered by summer kitchen, which we find better and warmer than entering from outside door. Then the stairs going up in main house is used for domestic housekeeper. The windows are set in wall so as to have draft straight through if needed. There are open holes in chimneys for ventilation.

Now for the next story. The plan almost explains itself. The rooms are not large, but large enough for an ordinary sized family, and large enough to keep clean. In a house where there is a very large kitchen the reception-room and parlor are not used very much. When we are in the reception-room we are more likely to step into the parlor by having archway than if there was a small common door, and that locked half the time. We built this house to use, and not to look once or twice a year into some of the rooms. Then we find the bedroom very convenient when visitors come, to walk them into that warm, handy room to lay their wraps on the bed. Then, if the china closet is not needed that room makes a very nice book-case or library. There is a way to stairs from parlor and from kitchen, so that any visitor coming down stairs in the morning and feeling "tony," can step into the parlor, instead of the kitchen, until breakfast is ready. The both doors will open at once, if needed, to pass from kitchen to parlor. We find the way down cellar very convenient, and the dumb-waiter in one end of pantry saves many steps to cellar. This story is on thirteen-inch brick wall, nine feet in the clear from floor to ceiling.

Of the upstairs plan I need only say that, with registers and pipes from the two stoves leading in opposite directions to chimneys at each side of house, the whole house is heated, and that there are two windows, counting glass in one door, in each bedroom, and that the beds can stand two different ways in each room, and also a clothes-closet for each bedroom.

The cost of this house did not exceed \$1,300.

A. E. RICHARDSON.

P. S.—I forgot to say that the upstairs story is eight and one-half feet in the clear from ceiling to floor, leaving the brick wall nineteen feet from cellar to top of wall.

A. E. R.

Experimental Farm Surplus Stock.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was pleased with your article of recent date regarding the sending out of small samples by the Experimental Farm. I think it would be much better if the surplus stock of seeds, plants, trees, etc., were sold in larger quantities to the farmer. A progressive farmer would rather buy a bushel of seed grain than bother with a three-pound sample. By selling the surplus, it would get into the hands of the more progressive farmers, who would make the best use of it. I would not say that this seed should be sold at a very low price, but at a fair value, so as to avoid the claim that might be made that the farms were injuring legitimate trade of seed houses or plant dealers. My idea is that the pure seed raised at the Experimental Farms is too valuable to scatter around promiscuously, so that much of it is wasted. Personally, I have tried once or twice to purchase seed from the Experimental Farm, but was informed that there was none for sale.

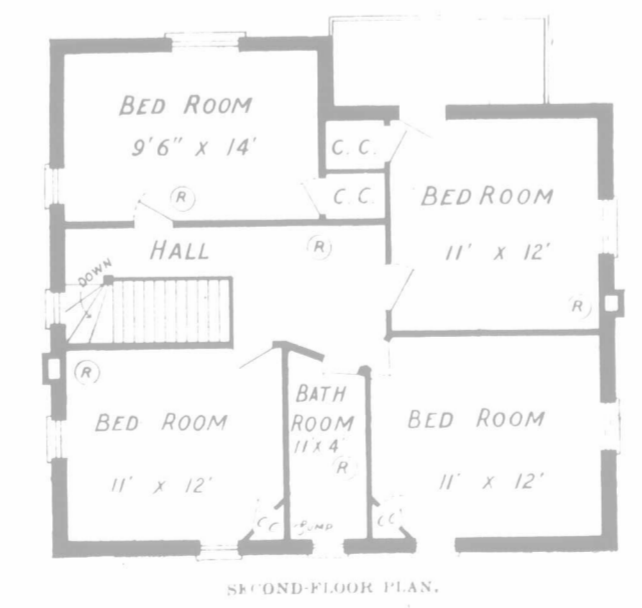
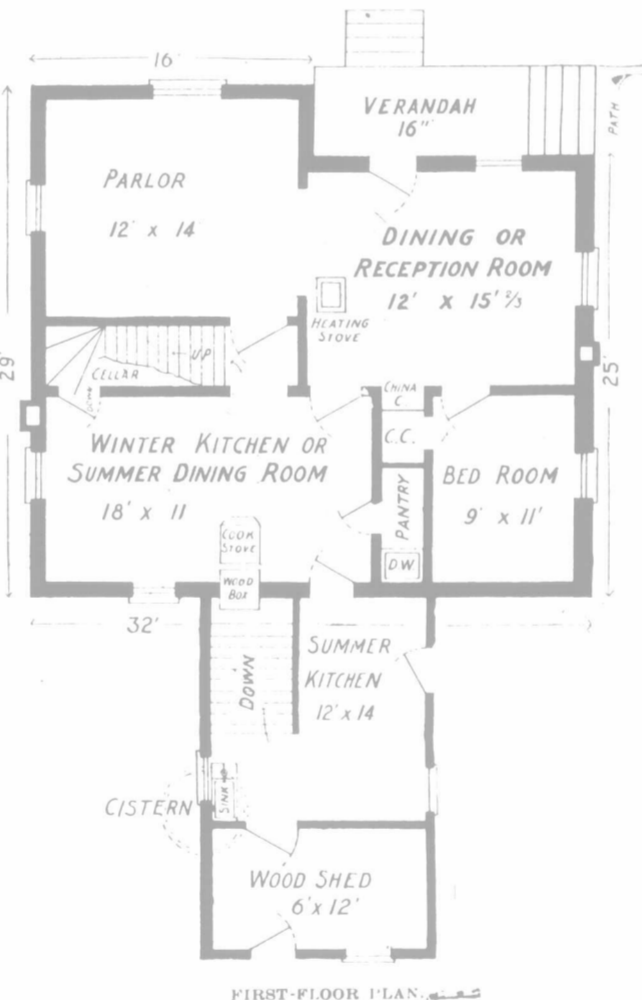
D. W. B.

Does not Like to Miss It.

Dear Sirs,—I am very pleased with the paper, and am very sorry to miss a number. Wishing you and your paper every success.

Saskatoon, Sask. J. WINDER.

A subscriber writes: "Our paper comes in the name of our boy of twelve years. He is greatly pleased with it, and it does the boys good to have a paper to call their own, even though the parents pay for it."



The Organization of Agriculture.

This is an age of combinations. Artizans form powerful unions. Capitalists form trusts. Manufacturers have their aggressive associations. Intelligent organization for the sake of economy and profit is characteristic of every industry, except the greatest—agriculture.

Even the farmers have organized to some extent in nearly all advanced countries, and in some their organization is more complete and efficient than that of any other. This is true only of European farmers, however, the Danes, the Germans, the Belgians and the French especially. Strangely enough, the farmers of Canada and the United States are far behind these peasants in this, perhaps the greatest factor of profit-getting.

Co-operation has been repeatedly tried in Canada, nevertheless. We have co-operative cheese factories, and our cheese industry is the greatest co-operative bacon-curing, and failed. By co-operative combination the farmers broke down monopolies in binder twine, salt, etc. They have overlooked all the other directions in which railways, manufacturers and others take the lion's share of the profits of agriculture. We have witnessed the rise and decline of the Grangers and the Patrons of Industry. The Patrons of Husbandry and the Farmers' Association we still have with us. The Farmers' Institute, a modest but effective institution, the dairymen's associations, the breeders' associations, the fruit-growers' associations, and the powerful Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, are all alive and working, and will live permanently. We must admit that Canadian farmers are capable of working together where anything may be gained thereby. But we must admit that there are right and wrong ways of going about the serious business of co-operation, that must be carefully considered by those who contemplate improving matters by forming various organizations. There are so many directions in which this principle of "each for all, and all for each" may be applied with great benefit, to say nothing of those problems that can be solved in no other way, that it is worth looking at the facts of experience, at home and abroad, in order to learn what are the methods of organization that are likely to prove effective, and in order to see just where and how the farmers of Canada may profitably organize themselves, having so studied the question.

I.—THE SCOPE AND OBJECTS OF CO-OPERATION.

Briefly, the scope of co-operative organization is limited only by the widest range of the farmers' business activities. Co-operation, properly carried out, may be applied to nearly every "operation" similarly engaged in by any number of farmers, from the buying of supplies to the sale of the finished product; as, briefly, the object of co-operation is to secure the greatest profits to the farmers, by increasing production, by reducing the relative costs of production, by reducing the expenses of putting farm products in the hands of consumers, and by ensuring that the farmers shall get every possible cent of what is paid by the consumers for those products. Profits are the object—first, last, and all the time.

It may be said at once that in every possible direction in which one might say co-operation could be adopted by Canadian farmers, it has already been experimented with, and successfully, either in Canada or abroad. This will be clearly shown later. It is not mere theorizing, therefore, to outline some of those directions, and state some at least of the purposes which would be best served by co-operative organization of the farmers. These purposes are somewhat as follows:

- 1.—The improvement of agricultural methods by the spread of practical scientific knowledge. This is being undertaken, and with encouraging results, by the Farmers' Institutes, the Dairymen's and Fruit-growers' Associations, and others, beside being well served by the various splendid agricultural periodicals. There is little to be done in furthering this work, unless, perhaps, by increasing the membership of the institutes and associations, and the subscription lists of the periodicals.
- 2.—The purchase of supplies, such as implements, machinery, fertilizers, seed grains, etc. This is one of the most important objects for which the farmers could organize, as is proven by the experience of the farmers' organizations of the various European countries. Where the Canadian farmers have co-operated for this purpose, even though their system has been imperfect of method, they have benefited largely—and "a penny saved is a penny earned." The immediate objects of such organization would be to secure the lowest prices, and to ensure the highest quality to large and small purchaser alike.
- 3.—The improvement of farms by co-operative action against weeds and noxious insects. This is one of those problems that can be solved only by co-operation.
- 4.—Mutual fire and accident insurance, and the insurance of farm products in transit. This has already been done already in Canada, and thoroughly, in many places, and elsewhere, with a consequent large saving in expenses in these respects.
- 5.—The manufacture of farm products, as cheese,

butter from milk, bacon (etc.) from hogs, beef and other meats preserved, canned fruits and vegetables, tobacco, the packing and export of eggs, etc. Cheese-making, as we know, is now done co-operatively, as is buttermaking in creameries. Bacon-curing was attempted, but on the wrong principle, failure being the result. The preservation of meats, fruits and vegetables, and the manufacture of tobacco have not been attempted by farmers' organizations in Canada at all, though most of them have been successfully carried on abroad by co-operation.

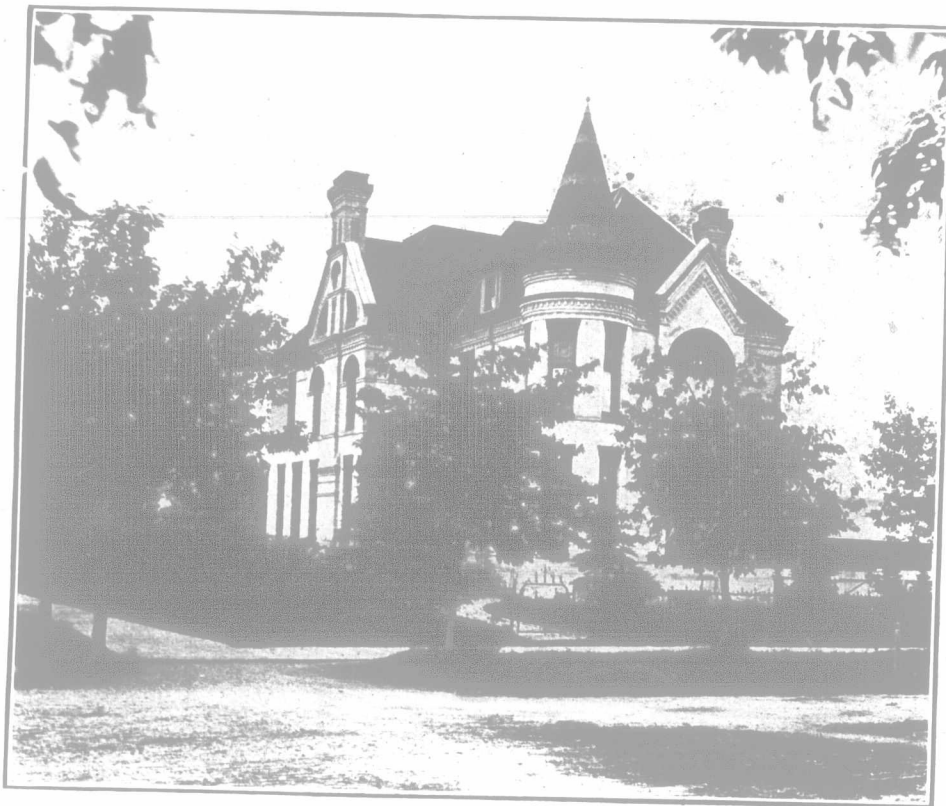
6.—Transportation of products to market in bulk, by refrigerator cars where necessary, and storage in cold storage warehouses. In these respects a great improvement in quality of our products, and a great saving in transportation expenses, would effect a material benefit in both ways.

7.—The adoption of uniform methods of packing and grading of the same products, and of a national trademark in each. This would secure a better reputation for our products, with a consequent increase of net profits on their sale.

8.—The elimination of commission men, both in this and in the foreign markets, and, therefore, the saving of a large share of the prices finally paid for our products. This is done by European farmers' organizations, which sell their members' products direct. In view of the complaints made against produce-purchasing companies, and in view of the existence in Great Britain of rings of commission men, who keep down the prices of Canadian produce by unfair means, this is a very important aspect of the question.

These are suggestive, some of unsatisfactory conditions, as recognized by every farmer; some of avenues of greater profits, where the farmers are already doing well. The question most will ask is: "How can all these objects be gained by co-operation, and what kinds of co-operation will secure them?" The answer will be given in articles to follow. The next of these will discuss "THE METHODS OF EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION."

AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.



A Manitoba Home—Residence of Dr. McDiarmid, Brandon.

Clover in Dakota and Manitoba.

To the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine":

There are some peculiar things about the introduction of clover into a new country. Twenty years ago the best expression for the fact that clover would not grow until the country settlements were twenty or thirty years old was, "Grasses will not grow in a new country until the Injun is out of the soil." Now, it is known that clover generally will not grow on new soils because of the lack of inoculation with nitrogen bacteria, which help the clover secure its nitrogen from the air. It is probable that farmers of the Northwest will find it necessary for the rapid introduction into their fields of these bacteria to carry soil from fields already successfully growing clover; or, still better, to secure some of the bacteria cultures developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These cultures are, as yet, not available to many, as they have not been produced in sufficient commercial quantities. The Department and State Experiment Stations are increasing their facilities for producing these bacteria. They are shipped out in dried form in absorbent cotton, and sufficient food is sent in packages with them, so that when placed in water with these food substances they rapidly multiply in sufficient quantities to inoculate the soil, and thus spread the bacteria throughout the field. It now appears that this will be a very cheap and general method of getting the clover bacteria into the soil. It is probable that by this method, clover can be made to succeed where in many cases it has so far failed.

Clover often dies in the Northwest from low temperatures of exposed during winter. Sometimes clover

dies the first winter, sometimes the second winter, and, occasionally, the plants live longer than two years. It is quite probable that seeding with a nurse-crop will be found generally the best method in the moister parts of Manitoba, unless it be in very dry years. To the westward, if clover succeeds, it will probably be necessary to let it have the full use of the land the first year, thus resting the soil, and allowing it to fill up with moisture, as does a summer-fallow, and getting a good crop the next year. The difficulty in a country short of rainfall is that the clover cannot get sufficient moisture when growing with a nurse-crop, which takes up and transpires from its leaves enormous amounts of water. While I do not know the conditions of the Canadian Northwest, I judge that clover and timothy should in nearly all cases be sown together, at least in the vicinity of Winnipeg. We use a mixture of about six pounds of clover and nine pounds of timothy. In all cases where timothy is sown, or even brome grass, it would be well to put in a few pounds of red clover, and this especially is true if there is opportunity for inoculating the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria. If clover is then introduced into the various fields of the farm, the soil will finally be thoroughly inoculated throughout. If the clover fails, the timothy and bromus will still make a crop. If the clover succeeds, it will augment the crop through the first year or two at least. If there is small chance of the clover succeeding, the amount of clover can be reduced to a small number of pounds per acre, and the timothy increased to nearly a full seeding, of 12 pounds per acre when sown alone. Where clover is to be sown with a nurse-crop, the chance to get a stand is greatly increased, if the seeding is with grain following a fallow, or following a cultivated crop, as potatoes or corn. The fallow or cultivated crop causes the lower half of the furrow slice to become more compact, and the roots of the small seeds can quickly get a foothold in the compacted moister lower soil, and thus survive drouth early in the first season. These grasses do not catch well on a loose fall-plowed soil, and especially on soil

which has been plowed in the spring and has had no time to settle.

Red clover is such a very important plant in the system of agriculture, of the Northwest, that great efforts should be made to breed hardier forms. The Minnesota Experiment Station has devoted considerable attention to this work, and methods have finally been devised which give promise of producing hardier kinds of red clover. But this breeding should be done at points still further north. It is probable that it will be a long time before red clover can be made generally to succeed in the Canadian Northwest, and it is not likely that it will ever greatly succeed in the wheat sections. This plant is so stable in every other respect, except in its lack of hardiness, that breeding may be devoted specifically to the improvement of this one characteristic.

The general plan followed by the Minnesota Experiment Station is to inspect fields which have two-year-old clover plants or three-year-old clover plants, and secure those individual plants which have endured two or three years, after selecting from exposed hillsides those few plants which have survived severe winter conditions where their fellows failed. If taken early in the spring, these plants may be dug up with considerable soil attached, and transported to the garden plots, where, by a little care in planting and a little watering, they can be grown and made to produce seeds. In these beds they are set out in squares, two feet apart each way, one plant in a place. This enables the clover-breeder simply to secure the seed from each of these hardy mother plants. The second year a nursery plot can then be planted from the seeds of each one of these mother plants. This planting can be done by marking the land off in squares two feet apart each way, and planting several seeds in each hill, the plants being thinned down to one plant per hill when a few inches tall. Two or three drills of wheat should be drilled in with a garden-drill between these rows, that the stubble may be cut high, to remain over through the next winter, to hold the snow and thus protect the plants. If at the end of the first winter, and especially at the end of the second winter, any very hardy can be found, each tracing back to its single mother plant, thus can be secured the seeds of different strains, each of which may be made into a variety; or, mixtures may be made of the seeds springing from several hardy mother plants, and these mixtures made into a new variety. This hardier seed can first be grown in quantity in the fields and mother plants again secured a number of years later from among those plants which endure two or three hard winters. These

mother plants can in their turn be used to grow seed, which may be planted in nursery plots and the process repeated. While some other plans have failed, and this plan has not as yet been carried to its full conclusion, it is believed that it is worth trial by experiment stations.

[Note.—The above, from the U. S. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., well-known to our readers for his great work with the breeding and cultivation of wheat (vide Bulletin 62, Minnesota Agl. Experiment Station), is both interesting and instructive. We might observe that many farmers of Manitoba have done well with timothy sown in smaller quantities of seed per acre than that (12 pounds) mentioned; just half, six pounds, being considered sufficient, especially so if the seed is Manitoba grown. We hope the prophetic utterances, re clover growing (vide third paragraph), of Professor Hays will be abundantly disproved in the near future. It is worth while noting (see Field Notes in our issue of last week) that Prof. Harrison, at the Guelph Agricultural College, is also at work on soil inoculation with clover bacteria.—Ed.]

Another Farmer Supports Our View Re Seed Distribution.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
As a bachelor, I board with a subscriber to your valuable paper. It is one of the chief cogs in the driving wheel of our farm life, without it the operations would be incomplete. Let me express my gratification to you for the suggestions made in the editorials on the distribution of seed by the Experimental Farm. In issue of March 1st, you struck the keynote, especially in suggesting that the distribution should be made through the agricultural societies, and I think it would add interest to such experiments if each farmer receiving seed grain would be required to make an exhibit at the society's fair, and that a prize be given for the best production in each class. I have often desired to try some of these experimental samples, but the amount was so paltry that there was no profit in it. I hope your article may have good effect.
Brandon.

How Should Beets be Handled?

Prepare the land as described in last issue, unless beets or potatoes were raised on the land the year before, it having been plowed deep in that case. Plow deep in the fall. A light coat of manure, well rotted, will help any land. Then plant seeds any time between the middle of April and the middle of May. As soon as you can see the rows, cultivate and thin, leaving the plants from eight to ten inches apart. Children can thin better than adults. Care should be used to leave the strongest plants standing. Cultivate again after about ten days or two weeks, and be sure that only one plant is left in each place. In two weeks more cultivate, and then lay over. See that weeds are not allowed to grow. Where irrigation is needed it should be applied from July 1st to 15th, in Alberta. Be careful in topping your beets to cut top off square below the green, at it (green part) is strong in salts, and will return to the beets, thereby lowering the percentage of the sugar if left on.

Difficulty in Securing Good Wells.

In this locality the settlers are experiencing great difficulty in securing a permanent water supply. At about ten feet beneath the surface is encountered a strata of very hard dark clay, which, so far, I believe, no person has learned the thickness of, although many wells are dug from ten to fifty feet into it. I think it would be greatly appreciated by your subscribers if those having experience with homemade contrivances for boring or drilling, say, six-inch holes, would furnish sketches and dimensions of same for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate."
Mosquito Ranch. GEO. JORDAN.
[Would suggest that our subscriber communicate with the Department of Agriculture at Regina and ask about such machines.—Ed.]

Sorry He Left the Farm.

"I have done as many another poor farmer has done to his sorrow—quit farming and moved to town. If I ever get on a farm again and anybody comes out from the city and tells me that I can make more money in the city than on the farm, and not work so hard, I will let it go in one ear and out of the other, but will stay on the farm. I wish I were able to go through the country and tell the boys to stay on the farm, but I guess they will have to learn their lesson the same way I learned mine."—[Correspondence Wallace Farmer.]

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" has the Preference.

I prefer the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to any of the newspapers and periodicals. Take everything else away, but leave me the "Farmer's Advocate."
R. M. LEISHMAN.
Cardston.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Trees, Shrubs, Etc., Recommended by the Western Horticultural Society.

The following list of trees, shrubs, etc., has been recommended by the Western Horticultural Society for planting in Manitoba and the Territories. The list could be considerably extended, but it was thought advisable to confine it to the very hardiest varieties. The name alone does not always mean that the tree is hardy. A great deal depends upon the source of supply. In every case where the tree is a native variety, native-grown trees should be secured. The white elm, for instance, grown from Manitoba seed, is hardy, while if grown from southern or eastern seed it would probably prove tender, or, at best, only half hardy. In every case, home-grown stock should be procured, if possible. Large trees of the more tender sorts, such as apples, plums, etc., should not be planted. Small trees, trained to branch from or near the ground, are much more likely to prove successful.

TREES SUITABLE FOR FOREST PLANTATIONS AND WIND-BREAKS.

- Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*).
- Birch—Native variety.
- Green Ash—Native variety.
- Poplars—Balsam poplar, several forms of Russian poplar, cottonwood, aspen poplar, etc.
- Willows—White willow, sharp-leaved, laurel-leaved, golden or voronesh, etc.
- Basswood (*Tilia Americana*)—Native form.
- Elm (*Ulmus Americana*)—Native variety.
- Evergreens and Conifers.
- Balsam fir or spruce (*Abies balsamea*).
- White spruce.
- Black spruce.
- Juniper—Common savin.

- Ameranchier *alnifolia* (June berry)—Native variety.
- Artemisia (Southernwood)—Dwarf and tall.
- Berberia (barberry)—Common, purple, Thunberg's; Amur.
- Cut-leaved birch.
- Caragana—Several varieties of Russian or Siberian origin.
- Cornus—Native red dogwood and Siberian dogwood.
- Cotoneaster—Sharp-leaved, common and tomentos.
- Crataegus *coccinea* (scarlet haw)—Native variety; also Siberian forms.
- Elaeagnus *angustifolia* (Russian olive).
- Elaeagnus *argentea* (native silver berry).
- Lonicera *spinosa* (Alberta Regel's honeysuckle).
- Lonicera *tartarica* (bush honeysuckle)—Several forms.
- Prunus *nigra* (Manitoba black plum).
- Prunus *pumila* (sand cherry).
- Prunus *Pennsylvanica* (pin cherry)—Native sort.
- Prunus *demissa* (choke cherry).
- Pyrus *baccata* (Siberian berried crab).
- Prunus *Americana* (mountain ash).
- Rhamnus (buckthorn)—Alder leaved, common, Siberian and alder buckthorn of Europe.
- Ribes *aureum* (Missouri currant).
- Rosa *Rugosa* (Rugosa rose).
- Shepherdia *argentea* (buffalo berry).
- Spiraea—Spiraea *billardii*, spiraea *arguta*, spiraea *Van Houttei*, and spiraea *salicifolia* (native meadow sweet).
- Symphoricarpus (snowberry)—Native variety.
- Syringa (lilac)—Many forms of the common lilac, also syringa *rothamagensis* or Rouen lilac, syringa *villosa*, syringa *japonica* and syringa *josikaea*.
- Viburnum (arrowwood)—Viburnum *lentago* (sheepberry); viburnum *opulus* (high bush cranberry).

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

- Celastrus *scandens* (climbing bitersweet)—Native variety.
- Wild Grape—Native variety.
- Parthenocissus *quinquefolia* (Virginia creeper)—Native variety.
- There are many ornamental shrubs and vines that may be classed as half-hardy, and that may be grown to advantage in favored locations, or by those who will give them special care. These include the Hydrangea *paniculata* grandiflora, some of the moss, hybrid perpetual and yellow roses, clematis *virginiana*, cytisus *capitatus* or broom, Lycium or matrimony vine, Philadelphia or mock orange (one or two of the hardiest varieties, such as grandiflorus and deutziaeflorus), elder (several varieties), snowball or Guelder rose, etc.



Out in Spring—Northern Ontario Indians.

Banksiana pine (Jack pine).
White cedar.
Tamarack, or larch.
The juniper mentioned in the above list is more suitable for ornamental planting. It is of too low growth for wind-break purposes. The basswood does not succeed well in the West, but is thrifty in Eastern Manitoba.

Several of the trees in the above list are suitable for ornamental purposes, particularly the laurel and golden willows, and all conifers. The tamarack, though a conifer, is a deciduous tree. Grown where it is not crowded, it makes a handsome tree, its soft, silky foliage giving it a very ornamental appearance. For street or avenue purposes the white elm is the most desirable. The Manitoba maple and (where it will thrive) the basswood are also useful for street trees. The poplars are useful mainly on account of their great hardiness and rapid growth. In other respects they are not, as a class, desirable trees to plant extensively for any purpose. This is especially true of the cottonwood, which makes a poor shade and is subject to disease in many places.

In planting trees, regard should be had to the nature of the soil. Ash, elm, cottonwood, black spruce, willows and tamarack will grow on low, wet land. Tamarack is particularly valuable for this class of land, and will thrive even where there is some alkali in the soil. The Russian poplars, white spruce and pine will thrive on sandy or gravelly soil. The conifers, except the tamarack, do not do so well on heavy soil. The trees which thrive on wet soil should not be selected for very dry land.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Acer *tartaricum* Ginnala (Dwarf Asiatic maple).

For ornamental hedge purposes the best shrubs are buffalo berry, silverberry, caragana, Tartarian honeysuckle, Russian olive, snowberry, buckthorn.

HARDY FRUITS.

Strawberries—With strawberries it is probably more a matter of soil than of hardiness. Try several varieties.

Currants—Nearly all the well-known varieties of red, white and black currants are hardy. Red Dutch, White Grape and Black Champion are three of the very hardest.

Gooseberries—Houghton is undoubtedly the hardiest. Several other varieties such as Downing, Pearl and Smith's Improved give good results in favored locations or with careful treatment. The best protection for gooseberries is a covering of brush, especially if the brush is cut in the summer with the leaves on and kept till required.

Raspberries—All raspberries should be bent down and covered with earth, but a few varieties, such as Turner and Philadelphia, have produced good crops without cover in some years. Some favorite varieties are Cuthbert, Loudon, Dr. Reid, Marlboro (all red), Golden Queen and Caroline (yellow), and Hilborn, Gregg and Older (black).

Plums—Aitkin and Cheney are two of the earliest ripening of the hardy plums, and are, therefore, the most valuable for planting here. Many of the hardy plums of Minnesota do not ripen here before frost.

Apples—Hibernal and Duchesne are generally regarded as the two hardiest apples.

Crabs and Hybrids—Transcendent, Whitney and Martha are among the hardiest varieties.

REGARDING MEMBERSHIP.

The Western Horticultural Society is anxious to extend its usefulness throughout Western Canada, and an invitation is extended to all persons who are interested in any branch of horticultural work or forestry, such as fruit-growing, vegetable gardening, floriculture, etc., to become members of the Society. One dollar, sent to the secretary, Geo. Batho, Box 1310, Winnipeg, will pay the entire cost of membership for the current year. This will entitle members to all the publications of the Society, which contain many interesting articles on horticultural topics, forestry, etc. All members will also share in the annual free distribution of trees and plants, which is made in the spring.

A Plant Insecticide.

Whale oil, or fish oil, soaps are among the best of contact insecticides if they are of good quality, since they are inexpensive, easy to use, safe and effective. In practice, however, they have been found to give varying results, some lots of the solution made from such soaps failing to kill many of the same kind of insects that other lots, of the same apparent strength, destroyed completely. The continued occurrence of such failures cast suspicion upon the soaps, and examinations at the New York Experiment Station, by the exact methods of the chemist, proved that they vary to a surprising extent. The best sample contained four times as much actual soap as the poorest one, and one sample of a certain brand was only half as good as another sample of the same brand from a different package. So unreliable were these soaps that the best solution of the problem appeared to be for the users to make the soap at home, if feasible, and a very few trials showed the process of making to be very simple and inexpensive.

The soap is made by thorough mixing of easily obtained materials, without heating. To make 40 lbs. of soap containing 60 per cent. actual soap requires 6 lbs. of caustic soda, 22 lbs. of fish oil, and 1½ gals. of water. The soda is first dissolved in the water, and the oil then added gradually, with constant and vigorous stirring. This soap can be made at a cost of three cents a pound or less. Used at the rate of one pound to seven gallons of water, the solution will destroy plant lice, scales and other soft-bodied sucking insects, without injury to foliage.

The Farm Garden.

One of the most important things about the farm and one of the most neglected is the garden.

If we are to go by the advice of physicians, we will find that to maintain health plenty of fresh vegetables are needful, therefore it is necessary that every farmer should have a good garden.

The best soil for a garden is sandy loam, but any well-drained soil, well enriched with farm-yard manure, and plowed in the fall, will do. Select, if convenient, a southern slope. In the spring it should be plowed again, rather shallow, and as early as the land is dry enough to work well. Then, in a day or two, if the weather be favorable, and the season far enough advanced, the planting may begin. Put in the lettuce and radishes first, follow with onions, beans, beets and so on. As to laying out the garden, do not sow in beds, but in drills, three feet apart, so as to give the horse cultivator room to work, as this will save more than half the labor, and there will be fewer weeds.

As to the variety of seeds to plant of the different vegetables, I would advise a beginner to leave the much-talked-of novelties alone, and stick to standard sorts, which can easily be found by perusing the pages of a seed catalogue. The best way for the farm gardener is to buy his seeds of some reliable seedsman, and not bother growing his own, as his time will be worth more than the money saved. I advise buying Dutch onion sets, instead of onions, as they will be to the busy farmer cheaper in the end.

The Lime and Sulphur Wash in Horticulture.

Repeated experiments in New York State confirm the earlier estimates of the utility of the lime-sulphur wash in repression of San Jose scale. More recent work also indicates a wider scope for this spray, and establishes its value as a fungicide for certain forms of disease like peach leaf curl and apple scab. It is probable that in scale-infested orchards the necessary treatment with the sulphur wash may not be additional work, but a substitute for the first of the regular treatments with Bordeaux mixture and poison. At the Geneva Station over 7,000 trees have been experimented with.

Pruning Tomatoes.

An experiment with a certain method of pruning tomatoes was tried at the Ottawa Experimental Farm with gratifying results. When the plants in the hotbeds had six strong leaves developed, which was on May 23rd, the tops were nipped off and the plants given more room, being placed 5½ inches apart in the frame. The object of pinching off the top of the plant was to cause new shoots to develop at the axils of the leaves, in order to have six branches bearing early tomatoes instead of the one cluster usually found on the top of the plant. These were planted out on June 6th, alongside other plants unpruned. On June 22nd, half of the pruned plants were again pruned, all laterals being taken out and the six main branches only being left; the other plants were left to grow at will, and it was found that they produced the most ripe fruit, though not the largest early crop. This system of pruning is very promising. The further advanced the axillary shoots are when the plant's are set out the larger the early crop is likely to be. In the experiment this year the plants were not started nearly early enough to get the best results. While the first fruit was ripe on the unpruned, Sparks' Earliana, on July 29th, there was very little ripe on that date. The experiment was suggested by Mr. J. S. Littooy, Everett, Washington Territory, who has been pruning tomatoes in this way for some time in Washington with gratifying results, where they have difficulty in ripening tomatoes.

Two varieties were under test, the Sparks' Earliana—one of the best, if not the best—an early variety, and the Matchless, a main crop sort. We would advise all market gardeners to give this system a trial this year.

Name of variety.	Date of first ripe fruit.	Ripe fruit,		Total yield of ripe fruit.
		first three pickings.	ripe fruit.	
		Lbs.	Lbs. Ozs.	
Sparks' Earliana :				
Unpruned	July 29	9	84	
Pruned once.....	Aug. 13	6	127	10
Pruned twice.....	Aug. 12	18	132	12
Matchless :				
Unpruned	Aug. 4		29	
Pruned once.....	Aug. 29		73	8
Pruned twice.....	Aug. 29		62	

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist.

[Ed. Note.—We saw a similar method followed by a young Englishman, growing tomatoes on a village lot some years ago in Manitoba, and he had several pails of ripe tomatoes when only local grown green ones were on the market.]

Preparation and Care of Hotbed.

To have vegetables earlier than you can under natural conditions, it is necessary to provide some artificial means for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air. For this purpose, nothing is better than a good hotbed. It is simple to make, and the expense is small. Everyone who is interested in a good early garden should have a hotbed. A hotbed not only protects the plants from cold, but supplies heat from the bottom. By this means the soil is kept several degrees warmer than the air above. This condition is secured by making a compact pile of fermenting material, and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to be grown.

The best heating material which is easily avail-

able is fresh horse manure. If thrown into a loose pile it will heat violently and unevenly, and soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate, but lasting, heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, watered if very dry, and allowed to stand a few days, then forked over again to allow a second fermentation, the object being to get as uniform a degree of fermentation as possible. Place the manure in even layers about two feet longer and wider than the bed, and tramp down to a uniform solidity, until a depth of about two feet is secured. Late in the season much less is required. Place the frame on the manure, and bank up around the sides with manure. Put on the sash and allow the manure to ferment. Then put on the soil, which should be light, rich, and free from clods and stones, level carefully, covering the whole bed to a depth of five inches. The heat at first will be violent, sometimes rising as high as 120°, but it will soon cool down, and when the regular temperature of the soil reaches 90° the seed may be planted. It is important to have the rank heat pass off before the seed is sown.

In managing a hotbed, it must be borne in mind that the essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture, keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air. Simple as it may seem, it will require some care to obtain the desired results. It is astonishing how quickly the temperature of the bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees on a sunny day, even if the outside temperature be below freezing; also, how quickly it will fall to that outside on a cloudy day if the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. The important things in the care of hotbeds are: uniform heat, plenty of air, no cold drafts, and a proper amount of moisture. By following these simple directions in building and managing a hotbed, coupled with a little personal experience, anyone can grow, then, early plants with success.

Uniform Apple Boxes.

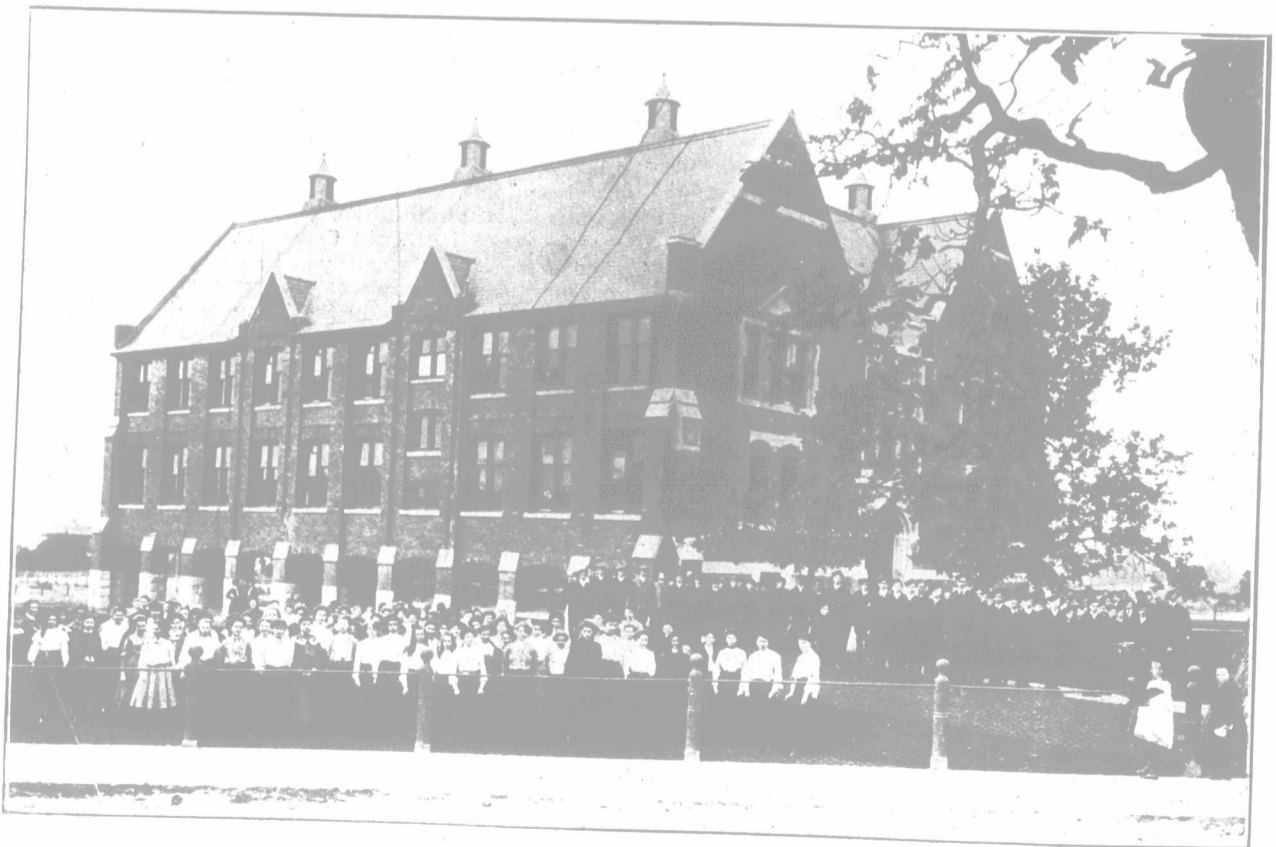
The bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher to provide for uniform boxes for packing apples for export has been endorsed in committee by the House at Ottawa. The box will be equal in capacity to one third of a barrel, or ten inches deep, eleven inches wide, and twenty inches long. Mr. Fisher said it was just what was wanted in England, and had been endorsed by the Fruit-growers' Associations. Mr. Fisher should also introduce legislation providing for a Canadian apple barrel of uniform size.

Territorial Weed Inspectors, Take Notice!

The date of the convention of weed inspectors, to be held at Regina next month (April), has been changed from Friday, 7th, 9.30 a.m., to Wednesday, April 5th, at the same hour.

Cannot get too Much of a Good Thing

Enclosed find \$1.50, to cover my renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I have only one fault with the "Farmer's Advocate": It only comes once a week. W. THOMPSON.
Cottonwood.



One of Canada's National Schools, Victoria, B. C.

Poultry.

The Poultry Depluming Mite.

A short time ago we received a few feathers with a large number of small eggs of the depluming mite attached. Dr. Salmon, of Washington, D. C., has the following advice to offer: "The scaly mass about the base of the feathers sent for examination is formed by the eggs of a louse, probably Menopon pallidum, though this specific diagnosis is not certain, as no adult parasites were found. The eggs are attached to the feathers by a gluey substance secreted by the females at the time the eggs are deposited. Each egg is covered with fine filament, bent at the end like a hook. These filaments interlacing help to hold the mass of feathers together. Treatment is to be directed against the adult parasite. A mixture of one and one-half pounds of lime and one-fourth of a pound of 100-per-cent. straw-colored carbolic acid to a gallon of water makes one of the best disinfecting agents when used as a whitewash for the places where the chickens are kept. The lice on the fowls are destroyed by dusting the feathers with Persian insect powder, or by applying lard and sulphur. A good remedy is kerosene emulsion made by dissolving one-eighth of a bar of common soap in one quart of hot water. Add to this solution two quarts of kerosene, and churn or agitate until the emulsion is formed. To every pint of emulsion used add ten quarts of water, and apply with a brush or rag under the wings and around the vent wherever the lice are seen to collect. Dipping the chickens has been recommended, but as unfavorable results have so often followed, such treatment is to be adopted only experimentally."

List of Utility Breeds.

We have been asked by a correspondent to name the utility breeds of poultry. The professional expert to whom the question was referred suggested two lists, one of general-purpose utility breeds, the other comprising the best special egg breeds. As all poultrymen know, this question of what are the utility breeds is one that has often been fruitlessly debated. No harm, however, can come from the mere expression of opinion, so long as its author does not presume to dogmatize. Some, no doubt, would add Games to the subjoined list, and might omit one or two therein mentioned. The list is open to any poultryman's criticism.

GENERAL-PURPOSE BREEDS.

The following are good for both eggs and table use:

1. Plymouth Rocks—Three varieties, viz., Barred, White and Buff.
2. Wyandottes—Five varieties: Silver-Laced, White, Buff, Black and Partridge.
3. Orpingtons—Ten varieties, the best known of which are Buff, Black, White and Jubilee.
4. Brahmas—Two varieties: Light and Dark.
5. Cochins—Four varieties: Buff, Partridge, White and Black.
6. Dorkings—Three varieties: White, Colored and Silver Gray.
7. Houdans—One variety.
8. Favorelles—Two varieties: Salmon and another I do not remember at the moment.
9. Rhode Island Reds—Two varieties: Single-comb and Rose-comb.

SPECIAL EGG BREEDS.

Leghorns.—Eight varieties: Single and Rose Comb White, Single and Rose Comb Brown, Buff, Black, Dominique, Silver Duckwing. Of these, the White, Brown and Buff varieties are best known. Some strains of the White lay large eggs, with white-colored shells.
 Minorcas.—Two varieties: Black and White; layers of large white eggs.
 Andalusians.—One variety, Blue; lay large white eggs.
 Spanish.—Black; layers of large white eggs.
 The foregoing breeds and their varieties are classed in the American Standard as "Mediterranean." They are also known as the Spanish Family. They are well-known egg-layers, and are not exploited as table fowls, although White Leghorn broilers are sometimes to be found for sale.
 Hamburgs.—Two classes, Black and Spangled. Their eggs are of medium size and white in color.

Let the Chickens Help You.

We all know how much better our biddies will pay their board bills, and some more, if they can have a chance to run about and scratch and dig, but it is not a very pleasant thing to have them operating about the dooryard or in the garden. There are places on most farms, and lots, where Mrs. Biddy can take her constitutional, and really be a help to the owner. If you have a neglected spot where the weeds and grass have gained a foothold, or if it is rough and hard, scatter fine grain all about and let them hunt for it for a few hours each day, and my word for it, you will be surprised at the work they have done. My

peach orchard was so full of rocks, and the space between the trees not wide enough to allow very much turning out for them, that no one was anxious for the job of plowing it, and so it waited nearly all summer, when I called my "feathered plows" up there. Long after the last grain is gone they are at work, and, no doubt, find many a worm, and perhaps a borer, which if left would soon make mischief. Hens, like children, must have something to keep them busy.—[A. M. N., in Vick's Magazine.]

Buff Orpingtons as Utility Fowl.

Having read the recent articles in the "Farmer's Advocate" by several breeders, claiming the Wyandotte to be the best fowl for the farmer, I thought I would write, giving a few reasons why I think the Buff Orpington superior to the Wyandotte as a utility or farmer's fowl. But before saying anything further, I wish to state, as a breeder of R. C. W. Leghorns as well as Rocks and Orpingtons, that I can fully endorse all Mr. Bell has said in his recent articles regarding R. C. W. Leghorns as the best for egg production. It has been stated by several breeders that the Orpingtons are no good for broilers, and for that reason not as good as the Wyandotte for the farmer. I just wish to say there is no money in broilers for the farmer; he has not the proper brooder house, or the time to look after them, and had far better sell his eggs during December, January and February, when they fetch the best price, than attempt to raise broilers. Nor has the average farmer the time in June, July and August, in the busy season during haying and harvest, to kill and dress chickens and drive two to eight miles to market with them; the extra price at that time will not pay him for his time and trouble. Now, the Orpington will lay more eggs than the Wyandotte during the winter months, when they fetch the best price, and will also weigh more in the fall, and bring more money, when most farmers sell their poultry and have time to market it. At the last Ontario show, in the utility pen class, the Orpingtons won first and second prize, while in the dressed fowl class they only failed to get the sweepstakes on account of being overdone, or a little too fat, which shows their qualities and popularity as a utility fowl. Having white legs, and being a white-skinned bird, they command a better price for the export trade, and are also bringing a better price on the home market. Now, I am sure these facts will convince most readers that the Orpington, as a utility bird, is better than the Wyandotte, and more profitable for the farmer. WM. A. RIFE.

What is necessary to be done to make 1905 a successful year may be summarized as follows:

- Firstly: Get implements ready for service early, in order to not lose time when spring opens up.
- Secondly: Use nothing but first-class seed, and cultivate land properly before sowing.
- Thirdly: Keep farm free from weeds; be sure to take the "Farmer's Advocate," and by so doing keep abreast of the times, and success will surely crown our efforts. I. E. N.

Infertility of Eggs.

Every season, with perfect regularity, the same complaint is heard on all sides, though some years it is more extensive than others. I refer to the infertility of eggs for hatching purposes, and as this is a question very materially affecting the success or failure of poultry-keeping, a few remarks concerning some of the causes should be welcomed. In nearly all cases, when the male birds fail to fertilize the eggs, it is due to some fault in the management, not to the birds themselves. Perhaps one of the greatest factors towards infertility is that either too many or too few hens are mated with the male bird. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the exact number, as it varies with the breed, the season, and the conditions under which the birds are being kept. Roughly speaking, half as many birds again can be successfully mated with one cock when the birds have full freedom as when they are confined in runs. The lighter breeds—Minorcas, Leghorns, and the like—can be kept in larger numbers than the heavy breeds, such as Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc. Early in the season only a few hens should be run with the male bird, gradually increasing the number as the weather becomes warmer. Should the cock be a young one, only in its first year, or a very old one, he should have only a few hens with him, in order to ensure fertile eggs. As a guide, the following may be accepted: For light breeds, early in the season, enjoying full liberty on the farm, from ten to twelve hens may successfully be mated with one cock, increasing the number as the season advances to sixteen and even eighteen. For the heavier varieties, about two-thirds of this number would be found quite sufficient.

A frequent cause of infertility is that the birds are in too fat a condition. Fat hens not only produce fewer eggs, but a larger percentage do not possess the germ of life. Moreover, male birds that are too fat do not perform their work in a proper manner, and become lazy and indifferent. The birds should be periodically examined, and if too fat the supply of food should be reduced; if too thin, increased. It is impossible to fix any standard amount of food for laying hens, as the quantity depends upon the nature of the food, the breed, the time of year, and the conditions under which the birds are living—whether they are in confinement or liberty. Inbreeding is responsible for a large number of infertile eggs, and only birds that are entirely unrelated should be mated together. There are other evils attending inbreeding. When the eggs are fertile the germs are often exceedingly weak, and the chickens, when hatched, are sickly, difficult to rear, and frequently stunted in growth. I have known many cases in which inbreeding has been successfully carried out, but it requires to be carefully done, and only by those who have experience in the matter, and know what they are doing. Inbreeding is sometimes necessary, as, for instance, in fixing a new color, or in establishing a new breed, but generally speaking, for utility purposes, inbreeding should be altogether avoided.—Exchange.



Among the Cedars of B. C. Near Mara in the Okanagan Valley.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

It has been officially announced that Lord Roberts will open the Toronto Exhibition.

The Irish Guards Band will come to Canada for Toronto Exhibition this fall, and will subsequently make a tour of the Dominion.

Lord Stanley, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, has declared that no reduction on the postage of British newspapers and magazines coming to Canada will be made. He says it would not pay.

The following famous paintings have been secured for the Toronto Exhibition this fall: "The Battle of Agincourt," by Sir John Gilbert; "Napoleon on the Road to Paris from Waterloo," by Stone; "Caught by the Tide," by Hook, and a masterpiece by Alma Tadema. By command of King Edward, Edwin Austin Abbey's coronation picture will also be exhibited.

British and Foreign.

Navigation on Lake Erie has been opened at Sandusky.

The town of Merka, on the East African coast, has been annihilated by a band of 9,000 Somalis.

During a hurricane which swept over the British Isles recently, the British ship Khyber was wrecked, and 23 of her crew drowned.

The American steamer Tacoma has been seized by the Japanese guardship for carrying contraband of war.

The British steamer Hongwan I. reports having passed 22 Japanese warships at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca.

The Italian War Minister has asked the Chamber of Deputies for \$40,000,000 to fortify the eastern and northern frontiers of Italy.

Thirty-two battalions of Turkish troops have been called out to suppress the insurrection in the Province of Yemen, Arabia.

The City of Pisagua, Chile, with a population of 20,000, is being deserted by the inhabitants because of an outbreak of the bubonic plague.

A serious strike has broken out at Brest, France. Frequent collisions between the troops and strikers have taken place, but no fatalities have been reported.

The British Government has put in a claim of \$100,000 to the Russian Government, as indemnity for the sinking of the Knight Commander in July last.

The famous Hospice of St. Gothard, Switz, erected by the St. Gothard monks for the accommodation of travellers crossing the Alps, has been destroyed by fire.

Twenty-seven derelicts are floating about the Atlantic between Santiago and Newfoundland, at great danger to shipping. Steps are being taken by the U. S. Government for their destruction.

A private telegram from Harbin, says that sixty surgeons and a hundred and fifty nurses have attended nearly seventy thousand of the sick and wounded. Two surgeons have gone mad.

Anonymous letters, threatening the blowing up of public buildings, have been received at Moscow and St. Petersburg. The threats received at Moscow mention particularly the destruction of the depots of army stores intended for Manchuria. The Terrorists state, however, that they will wait for a month, to see the result of the Czar's rescript.

Upon the 17th of March, General Kuropatkin was summarily relieved of his command by the Czar, and the entire control of all the land forces in the East given to General Linevitch, the one officer who, in the first mad rush of retreat from Mukden, was enabled to bring his men off in order, so that they entered Tie Pass with hands playing. Gen. Kuropatkin has, however, been given command of the first Manchurian army. Recent despatches state that General Linevitch has reached the great bridge of the Sui-ho River, and has fixed his headquarters there temporarily. In the meantime his armies are concentrating at Changchun, half way toward, or about 150 miles from Harbin, and the first disorderly flight has become resolved into a systematic retreat, in which the regiments are destroying the roads and bridges as they go, and taking possession

of everything eatable in the country which might be utilized by the Japanese. Whether General Linevitch will push on towards Harbin when the concentration has been completed, or attempt to hold the rich valley of the Sungari, the early future will tell. The Japanese, it appears, for a short time gave the Russians a respite. They are reported, however, to be again on the march, advancing in three divisions, along the railway towards Harbin, along the highroad towards Kirin, and along the Yalu and the Coast towards Vladivostok. Of General Rennenkampf's division nothing has been heard since the battle of Mukden; but the fact that firing has been heard recently in the vicinity of Tie Pass has given rise to the fear that he got his men away safely and brought them to Tie Pass where the armies were to rendezvous in case of defeat, only to find it occupied by the Japanese. There is much uneasiness in the Russian army lest he has been surrounded.

Field Notes.

The Cochrane ranch in Southern Alberta, which consists of 66,500 acres of land, and 12,000 head of first-class cattle, has been sold to an American capitalist for \$400,000. The purchaser intends to colonize the land.

Dr. Aml, of the Geological Survey of Canada, says there is every reason to believe that rich diamond-bearing fields will yet be found in the district lying between the great lakes and Hudson's Bay.

One thousand four hundred Ontario people left Toronto for the West on March 14th. Upon the same day a trainload of 300 British immigrants, bound for points in Ontario, arrived in the city.

The Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club (Mr. H. Wallace, London, Ont., Secretary) has donated a beautiful \$30 silver cup, to be competed for at the British Columbia Poultry Show, for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, said trophy to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of the exhibitor.

Death Roll of Great Battles.

The following table, as given by the Globe, is most interesting at this time, when the world is so tensely watching the outcome of the struggle in the Far East:

Date and Battle.	Men Engaged.	Losses.	Per cent.
1800—Marengo.....	68,000	19,000	27
1805—Austerlitz.....	154,000	38,000	24
1806—Jena.....	110,000	31,000	24
1809—Wagram.....	230,000	57,000	25
1812—Moscow.....	245,000	74,000	29
1813—Leipsig.....	471,000	107,000	26
1813—Bautzen.....	260,000	52,000	20
1815—Waterloo.....	221,000	51,000	23
1859—Solferino.....	287,000	37,000	13
1859—Magenta.....	108,000	15,000	14
1862—Antietam.....	184,000	33,000	16
1863—Gettysburg....	185,000	44,000	27
1866—Sadowa.....	291,000	33,000	12
1870—Gravelotte....	396,000	62,000	17
1870—Sedan.....	314,000	47,000	18

The results of the battle of Mukden cannot yet be definitely given, but that the number will be enormous may be judged from the fact that between 800,000 and 850,000 men have been engaged. During the present war, not including this last battle, it is estimated that the total killed and wounded on both sides, by land and sea fighting, was 240,000, divided this way: Japanese, 115,000; Russians, 125,000. Of prisoners, there are at least 35,400 Russians in captivity, and probably 1,000 Japanese. In war material it is impossible to give an accurate statement of the loss, but it may be noted that the Russians have lost about 820 guns, as against a loss to the Japanese of some fifteen guns, the value of the former being over \$2,500,000.

As to the naval losses, the war has so far disposed of eight battleships, worth \$45,000,000; thirteen cruisers, worth about \$30,000,000, and a great quantity of other vessels, gunboats, mine-laying ships, coast defence ships, destroyers, torpedo boats, colliers, etc., the value of which will not be less than \$30,000,000; so that the total naval losses would reach \$165,000,000, of which about \$85,000,000 falls to Russia. The principal Russian naval losses are seven battleships, two armored cruisers, seven protected cruisers, seven gunboats, and two mine-laying ships. Those of Japan are one battleship, four protected cruisers, and two coast defence ships.

What has the war cost in money? A conservative estimate is that at the end of 1904 Japan had expended \$256,000,000, and Russia \$450,000,000. To these sums must be added the cost of the naval losses, \$105,000,000, making the total cost of the war \$805,000,000, of which about \$540,000,000 would fall on Russia. And the end is not yet.

S. America Goes the North One Better.

The Old Country papers chronicle the fact that the Argentine requirements are now for animals tracing on both sides to numbers below 10,000 in the Coates' Herdbook. We can, to use a slang phrase, "see their finish," if such a ridiculous position is maintained. It is a source of comfort, although not believing in glorying in another's foolishness, to Canadian cattle-breeders that a strong rival is deliberately emulating itself in the cattle business by herdbook restrictions.

What the Farmers Would Like.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

On February 17th inst. a large number of farmers availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Bedford and Mr. Murray speak in Minnedosa. Mr. Bedford at least seems to grow in favor every time he comes to town; it seems as if he can judge a farm by its smell. He said he was very sorry that he could not supply the farmers with more grain. WHAT A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMERS WOULD LIKE IS THE CHANCE OF GETTING ENOUGH SAMPLE GRAIN TO SOW AN ACRE. I am sure the elevators in this country would soon show a difference in the quality of the grain they contained. The farmers of Marquette would be glad if our representative at Ottawa would interview the Minister of Agriculture with a view of helping the farmers go ahead.

One thing we noticed in Mr. Bedford's remarks was that he did not say enough about trying to get rid of noxious weeds. This is a very important question, and we must keep our farms clean if we want to increase the quantity and quality of our grain.

As we all know, the French weed is a native of this country, often being found far from any settled parts. It increases so rapidly that it is becoming a serious matter, and every year it gets worse. The municipality of Odanah is almost asleep in the matter of having it destroyed. True, they appoint a weed inspector, but what does it amount to? He tells the farmer that he has French weed, and that he must be very careful in the future; then the conversation turns on something else, and the two part, and the affair is over for the year. Those who try to keep their farms clean find it almost impossible, for those who have it are not a bit particular, as a rule, whether their neighbors get it or not, and hint that they might as well have it, as one man is no better than another. Let us hope that the Grain-growers' Association will urge our Local Government to attend to this matter of weed destroying without delay. We read that in Australia the Government forces the land owners to stamp out noxious weeds, and I don't see why the same thing cannot be done in this country. We do not want to leave a legacy of weeds to our children, and a weed-ridden farm will have a tendency to drive them away from it. The pleasures of living on a farm will undoubtedly increase, and the weeds decrease. TEDDY W. Odanah Municipality.

[Note.—The weed problem is a serious one. At Morris recently we were told at a Farmers' Institute meeting that they did not mind French weed now—wild oats and Canada thistles were the pests.—Ed.]

Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show.

The Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, this year at Ottawa, was described as the most successful ever held there, notwithstanding that entirely new arrangements had to be improvised, on account of the collapse a few weeks previous of the new building that had been erected. The weather was ideal, and the lectures better patronized than ever before. The live poultry exhibit was large, and attracted much attention. In the seed exhibit the entries were trebled.

In stock, the principal exhibitor of pure-bred Short-horns was Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., and a nice bunch of Galloways came east from the herd of D. McCrae, Guelph. There were no Herefords or Aberdeen-Angus. Of sheep, the principal representatives were the Shropshires, in which the Rockland Farm was again well to the fore. A few Cotswolds were shown by D. McCrae, Guelph; Oxfords by J. A. Richardson, South March, and J. H. Bull, Burford; Southdowns, by Telfer Bros., Paris (Ont.); and Dorsets by R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Hampshires and Suffolks by Telfer Bros. and Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Yorkshire swine were exhibited by J. E. Brethour, Burford, and Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; Tamworths by R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; J. A. Richardson, South March, and A. M. Stewart, Dalmeny; Berkshires by Wm. Wilson, Brampton, and R. Reid & Co. Grade swine were strong as usual.

Approves of Our Stand on Vital Questions.

Please accept subscription for "Farmer's Advocate" for 1905. I must have the "Farmer's Advocate." I would not like to run a farm without its help. It is careful to give the experience of the best farmers of the country, stockmen, fruit-growers, dairymen, beekeepers, and everything pertaining to the welfare of the industrial class. The "Farmer's Advocate" is up-to-date. I am proud of the stand it takes on moral questions. I refer particularly to the article in the issue of March 8th, page 341, headed, "The Banquet to the Stockmen." This article voiced the sentiments of our best farmers. Some of the young men of the farms were not at the conventions, but when the liquor was passed around, and some of the speakers deplored the fact that more of the young men of the farms were not at the conventions, myself with others, was glad our young men were not there. Please accept my thanks for the firm stand you have taken. J. J. RING. Greenwood Farm, Crystal City, Man.

How They View Soil Inoculation in Great Britain.

Soil inoculation is engaging some attention in the continent of America, but in this country it had practically been given up as a scientific wild-goose chase. The reason for this is partly that such experiments as have been undertaken have shown no encouraging results; and, secondly, because of the explanation given in what is called the "new soil science," which explains how the bacteriological utilization of the food of the soil is due entirely to the fact that the soil must in the first place be rich—bacteria will not exist in a barren soil. Some particulars are given in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture for February of the use of pure cultures in soil-inoculation abroad. Some years ago, it will be remembered that a fanciful idea possessed the souls of one or two that the farmer of the future could go about with his manure heap in his waistcoat pocket, and that soil inoculation might prove of infinite benefit to agriculture. It would appear that the most satisfactory results of the experiments abroad come from inoculation on soils which are almost or entirely devoid of nodule bacteria, such as newly broken-up soil, newly-cultivated moorland, or old soils which contain the bacteria, but not in a form suitable for the particular crop which it is proposed to cultivate. Those cultures are sent out in glass tubes, which should be preserved in a dark, moist room. The Board of Agriculture has obtained a supply of these soil germs, and they will be tested at various agricultural colleges and experimental farms in this country. The report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture indicates that where these organisms are used in accordance with the directions an increased yield, ranging from 15 to 35 per cent., is secured. However, that belongs to the future, and we await the result of tests in this country.—[F. & S.]

Things to Remember.

LIVE-STOCK SHOWS, SALES AND FAIRS.

- Regina (fat-stock show) : April 4, 5, 6, 7.
- First Territorial Fat-stock Show : April 4, 5, 6, 7.
- Calgary (conventions and show) : May 17 and 18.
- Calgary (cattle sale, Alberta stock-yards) : May 22, 23, 24.
- Manitoba Live-stock Associations' Sale, Winnipeg : May 31st.
- Neepawa (summer show) : June 29 and 30, July 1.
- Yorkton (Assa.) Show : July 12 and 13.
- Killarney (summer show) : August 8, 9, 10.
- Manitou Show : August 11 and 12.
- Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C. : Sept. 27 to Oct. 7.

Secretaries of fairs and agricultural societies are requested to send in their dates, so that their fixtures may be made known to our readers.

The Western Ranges Could Afford to Import a Few.

The sale of Highland cattle at Oban, Scotland, resulted in an average of £26 odd for 68 head of bulls. We believe it would pay Western ranchers better to introduce considerable Highland blood on the range, to mix with the Shorthorn foundation of many dogies and Western-bred cattle. The Highland-Shorthorn cross has been a valuable one at Smithfield and Birmingham, and should be so here. Highlanders have vigor and grand winter coats, and should be useful, and at the prices quoted the bulls are cheap. They would certainly add variety to tuberculin testing at the quarantines.

A Novel Idea in Insurance.

An experiment which might be copied by the Yorkton hospital authorities is the one in vogue in Indian Head, in which town the hospital issues insurance tickets. These tickets are a good investment, especially for young unmarried men, says the Indian Head Vidette. They give insurance for free nursing and board for six weeks at any time during the year for which they are issued.

The Territories' Initial Venture with a Fat-stock Show.

Do not forget that the first Territorial Fat-stock Show will be held at Regina, the capital of the new Province of Saskatchewan (vide Autonomy Bill), April 4, 5, 6, 7. Be there; it will do you good to meet so many other fellows, all striving for the common good of agriculture. The news includes addresses by good speakers, illustrated by a stereopticon.

A Heritage of Dark Ages.

With the heading above as a descriptive note, the Northwestern Miller has a cartoon of Uncle Sam, armed with a sword—prohibitory tariff—pulling up a draw-bridge of an old battlemented castle, and refusing a good-looking youth, mounted, carrying a sheaf, labelled "Canadian wheat." There is a companion cartoon needed to depict the Canadian millers' attempt to profit at the expense of the farmers, by an export duty on wheat.

Patrons of Husbandry.

[From our Ontario and Eastern Edition.]

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, whose members are familiarly known as "Grangers," was originated in 1868 by Hon. O. H. Kelley, at Washington, D. C. He recognized a great truth, which is equally applicable to the farmers of to-day and to their condition, viz., that organization is the watchword of our present form of civilization. Liberty and prosperity are most perfectly secured to those classes of people whose prosperity and liberty are regulated and restrained by the most complete and equitable organization. Mr. Kelley associated with himself some half a dozen other philanthropic farmers and farmers' friends, and they began to expound these and kindred facts and principles to the farmers of the United States, and their good seed fell upon responsive soil—they soon found hearing ears and willing and understanding hearts. The growth of the order was phenomenal, and soon spread into Ontario and the other provinces of Canada. By the year 1874 the order was of sufficient strength and importance to warrant the establishment of the Dominion Grange of Canada as an independent body, yet in affiliation with the National Grange. Ten years later there were a thousand subordinate Granges in Canada, spread over Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and

many more might be adduced, for the claims which the Grange makes upon the agricultural community for its continued existence, and the material increase of its membership.

Want to Sell or to Buy?

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is the most popular and effective channel through which is given trustworthy, high-class information for the farmer and his family. It is also the medium through which people make known their wants by advertising, or what they have to dispose of. The "Want and For Sale," "Poultry and Eggs," and display advt. columns are widely used at this season. If you have really good pure-bred live stock, poultry, eggs for setting, seed grain or seed potatoes, a farm to rent or sell, or any other article to dispose of; if you are in need of employment as a farm manager, worker or herdsman; if you are a farmer requiring help, or a cheese or butter factoryman needing a dairyman, or a maker wanting employment, make the fact known by an advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," which circulates among the best farmers all over Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, B. C., and the North-western States. Send at once for an advertising rate card, giving particulars as to rates and space.

The Dairy Stable in Spring.

At this season of shedding hair and close stable atmosphere, only scrupulous care will avail to keep the milk clean. It can be done, however, by conscientious cleanliness, to aid in securing which these few suggestions are offered.

1. Sweep any dust and cobwebs from the ceiling and walls. Clean surroundings induce clean habits.
2. Use extra bedding. If the supply is scant, the cutting-box will make it go further, both in keeping the cows clean and soaking up the liquid manure. Incidentally, the litter will work into the land much better than that made from long bedding at this season.
3. Use brush and card to remove loose hair, and scrape off pendant manure particles, usually much in evidence just now.
4. Dampen the flanks and udders just before commencing to milk. By dampness, of course, we do not mean dripping wet.
5. Remove each cow's milk at once from the stable, and strain immediately through two or more thicknesses of cheese cotton. A metal strainer is of little use, except to remove a few coarse bits of dirt, objectionable mainly on the score of appearance. The ideal condition would be to have the milk drawn and separated without coming in contact with a bit of dirt. Under practical conditions a little is liable to get into each pailful, and then the best that can be done is to remove it as soon and as carefully as possible. A cloth strainer is the best means of doing this, provided it is kept clean. Otherwise, the dust, dirt and hair are simply washed up in it, the soluble dirt dissolved, and the myriad bacteria attached brought into intimate contact with the milk particles in the most favorable condition to begin their work.

If you milk with moist hands, do not wet them by dipping into the milk pail, and be sure that no milk drops from your hands into the milk pail. Properly done, wet-hand may be cleaner than dry-hand milking. The former looks filthy because the dirt is dissolved, and then becomes dried and crusted on the hands. Many people who would strenuously object to milking with wet hands, get more dirt into the milk by milking dry-hand, only, the dirt, being dry dust, they do not see it. If milking with wet hands, have a wash-dish and towel in the dairy or separator-room, and wash the hands frequently. By observing this precaution, and rinsing the strainer every pailful, a great deal of the most objectionable filth may be kept out of the milk, and if the milk is properly cooled and cared for afterwards, no preservatives will be necessary to keep it sweet and good for city milk or cream trade, and no bad flavors will appear in the butter.

Weekly Close Season for Salmon.

The Legislature of the State of Washington have passed a bill, providing a 36-hour weekly close season for salmon fishing on Puget Sound and its tributaries. The close season is from 6 p.m. Saturday until 6 a.m. Monday. The wisdom of such a course is evident, and was only to be expected from men on the ground with backbone enough to refuse the money of a trust corporation.

Freight Rate Classifications.

The query of a Montana correspondent as to difference in cost of shipping wheat and flax, is better understood when the above classifications are known, which, by the way, we believe could have been heard out from a nearby railroad freight agent. The rate from Montana on wheat and its products (bran and shorts) is 24 cents per cwt.; on barley, oats, rye and oatmeal, 25 cents, and on flax, 27 cents.



Mr. F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Ont
Secretary Dominion Grange.

Manitoba; the membership was large and enthusiastic, but evil days came to the Grange, and both in the United States and Canada the retrogression was very rapid, but the movement in this direction was brought to a halt, and the National Grange has fully recovered its numbers and prestige, and to-day its members are numbered by the tens of thousands in single States. In Canada the Grange has not been so successful, yet the downward movement has been checked, and the membership for 1904 showed a substantial gain over the previous year. Ontario is still well leavened, with about one hundred subordinate Granges, composed of a loyal and zealous membership, and their hope and aim is to again in the near future bring the Grange into its legitimate position, as the leading and only stable farmers' organization yet instituted. It has outlived all its kindred and rival organizations, and is now waiting to receive its old and many thousands of new members into its fold. The Dominion Grange has been an important factor in shaping legislation in the Local House for Ontario, particularly along municipal lines, including the Drainage Act. Substantial benefits have accrued to the farming community as a result of their personally presented petitions year after year. For information as to the formation of new Granges, or the resuscitation of old Granges, application should be made to the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Ont., or to the Master of any subordinate Grange.

The Grange aims at the consolidation of all other organizations of the various sections of husbandry and kindred occupations. Fruit-growers; beekeepers; horse, cattle, sheep and swine breeders; poultrymen; dairymen, etc., all have associations, and many of them meet only annually; they are all isolated, and consider interests pertaining to their particular pursuits only. They lack the bond of fraternity and the principle of concentration, and form no unit to make their influence felt on broader lines. They further lack independence, for all are being maintained largely by public funds, and so are in a measure subservient to the governmental hand which feeds them. The agricultural interests of this country, allied in the Grange, could leave an important impress on its legislation, and this is one of the principal functions of the Grange to-day. This, with the social features of monthly or semi-monthly meetings, and the influence always at work in the order to enhance the comforts and attractions of farm homes, and to strengthen the attachment of farmers and farmers' sons to their pursuits, are sufficient reasons, though

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The past week in the American speculative markets has been characterized by nervousness and uncertainty. On some days trade has been dull, and on other days nervously active. A large decline in prices has taken place during the three weeks previous to the present, and statistics have continued from week to week to show moderate increase in current supplies over the world, instead of a fair decrease as had been looked for. Crop reports also continue of a very favorable nature for the time of year, and bearish sentiment in the trade has increased, as it always does in the midst of a declining market, and usually gets most pronounced at the bottom of a heavy decline, just at the time when the situation begins to become strong. The recent heavy decline in prices has not been caused by any radical change in the world's situation as regards the trade in breadstuffs, but it has been caused by the operations in and the exigencies of the speculative markets. A great many people, both in the grain trade and in the outside public, had bought wheat speculatively, in the expectation of making a profit on it on advancing markets. Markets were expected to advance by reason of decreasing supplies, and probably unfavorable reports about growing crops. Neither of these have so far been realized. Instead, supplies have increased somewhat, and crop reports to date are unexpectedly, if not unusually, favorable. The consequence has been that markets, after advancing gradually during midwinter, first became stagnant and dull, with the prices standing about the same from day to day, and then weak holders, becoming unnerved and discouraged, began to let go their wheat to other buyers, who thought it might be profitable to take on the wheat at a slight decline. As the market, instead of improving, again continued to become heavier, these latter buyers in turn cast their wheat away to others at lower prices, and this course has continued during the last three weeks, until the retreat of holders has become a rout, because when the decline was fairly inaugurated, bear operators, ready to take advantage of the opportunity of their way of making money on a declining market, sold short freely, and thus helped to force the decline. While all this has been going on, and prices of wheat have been forced down 10c. to 12c. per bushel in about four weeks, there has, as we have stated above, been no radical change in the world's situation as regards breadstuffs trade. There is not a bushel more wheat in the world than could be counted on the 1st of January. It is true that world's shipments have been larger than expected, and larger than compared with same time last year, and they were not small then. But this can be accounted for by very free shipping facilities for wheat from Argentina and Australia. Evidently vessels to carry wheat from these countries have been in large supply; this does not necessarily mean more wheat for export than previously counted on. This year Argentina has practically no corn to ship, and this doubtless leaves almost the entire tonnage free for wheat. Then Russia and India have continued to export liberally, prices and shipping facilities being no doubt satisfactory. Taken altogether, however, the free shipments from all these countries during the last few months suggest a falling off in the supply later on, because Argentina has not a larger crop than last year; Australia has not half so much for export as last year; Russia has shipped so heavily during the last six months that it is reasonable to assume her supplies available for export are about exhausted, unless a large advance in price tempts the sweeping out of her storehouses. India cannot be expected to export freely the ensuing shipping year, which commences the 1st of April, as the weather for the past three months has been so unfavorable as to cause a considerable shrinkage in the crop. America and India have very little to export until the larger yields of new crops produce a liberal surplus. At present the outlook for crops in Europe is generally very favorable, but requirements are large, old crop in farmers' hands is about exhausted, stocks of foreign wheat are moderate, it is practically six months yet till new harvests, so that any particular lessening of the world's shipments to Europe would cause a sharp advance in prices, especially should crop weather become unfavorable at any time. In America and Canada, notwithstanding the very small exports of wheat and flour during the last eight months, stocks visible and invisible show a large decrease as compared with recent years, besides which a considerable percentage of the wheat on hand is of unusually low grade. The winter wheat crop in the States is generally reported very favorably up to date, so much so that it is generally stated that any change must be to less favorable. The spring wheat crop is still to be seeded yet. The heavy decline in speculative markets has had its influence on the cash wheat markets, and prices have lost 8c. to 10c., but at the decline a good demand is experienced, and it is found that cash wheat is scarce. On any little change, therefore, to stronger conditions, a sharp advance would easily occur. The movement of spring wheat in the Northwest States and in Canada is now decreasing heavily, it having been very liberal all winter, through exceptionally favorable weather conditions for movement. Supplies at country points are now well reduced, and are doubtless less than for some years at this date. The visible supply decreased 471,000 bushels last week, compared to a decrease of 963,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 1,262,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 11,240,000 bushels, against 11,128,000 bushels the previous week, and 9,192,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 2,067,000 bushels, against a decrease of 3,842,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 575,000 bushels last year.

The feature of the week is the statement published by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., to the effect that recent information leads them to estimate the total yield of the crop at not over 55,000,000 bushels, which is at least 10,000,000 bushels less than they estimated in November last. The following are cash prices on the Winnipeg market: No. 1 northern, 96½c.; No. 2 northern, 93½c.; No. 3 northern, 87½c.; No. 4 extra, 79½c.; No. 4, 78½c.; No. 5, 65½c.; feed, 58½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37c.; No. 3, 36c.; feed and rejected, 34c. to 35c.; Ft. William or Port Arthur.

Barley—No. 3, 38c.; No. 4, 31c. a bushel; Ft. William basis.

Flax—No. 1 Northwestern, \$1.05; No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.03; rejected, 99c. in store, Port Arthur.

Spelt—40c. a bushel.

Hay—Baled, new, \$5 to \$5.50, ear lots; loose, \$4.50 to \$5.50, farmers' loads.

MILLFEEDS AND FLOUR.

Bran—Steady, at \$13; shorts, \$15.

Flour—Steady, at \$2.95 per 98 lbs. for best Hungarian patents; strong bakers' (Manitoba), \$2.15.

DAIRY AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, grades, 27c. for solids, 28c. for bricks. Dairy offerings fair; bricks, 20c.; lots, 10c. to 16c., depending on quality.

Eggs—Market slumped, under rush of fresh eggs, to 15c. to 16c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Markets depressed, owing to large stocks of dressed meats unloaded, with milder weather. Top stuff brings 3½c. to 4c.; other cattle, \$2.25 per cwt., up.

Hogs—Steady, at 5c. for selected weights.

Chicago.

Horses.—A run of nearly 14,000 horses during 20 days has made a new record for receipts in this leading market of the world. An unprecedented number of Eastern buyers have been in the market. Draft horses steady, at \$175 to \$225 and upward for choice arrivals, with common grades selling freely at \$125 to \$165. Harness horses have shown considerable strength under the stimulus of broader spring orders, values holding steady to higher, particularly for fancy offerings, at from \$160 to \$365, with high actors at \$250 to \$450, and upward, according to finish and action. Receipts are being cleared at following prices:

	Poor to fair.	Good to best.
Drafters	\$125 to \$165	\$175 to \$225
Loggers and feeders..	70 to 125	140 to 195
Chunks	65 to 80	125 to 145
Expressers	110 to 125	130 to 170
Farm mares and small chunks	45 to 65	75 to 120
Light drivers	70 to 125	155 to 355
Actors and coaches	115 to 140	160 to 365
Carriage pairs	226 to 265	300 to 675
Western (branded)....	12 to 30	40 to 70
Plugs and scrubs.....	5 to 15	20 to 40
Mules	60 to 130	140 to 195

Cattle—Steady to strong; good to prime steers, \$5.15 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$4.85 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.60; cows, \$2.80 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3 to \$5.15; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.50; rough, heavy, \$5.20 to \$5.30; light, \$5.15 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good to choice wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.20; fair to choice, mixed, \$5 to \$5.40; Western sheep, \$5 to \$6; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; western lambs, \$6 to \$7.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 12c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Montreal.

Prime heeves sell at 4½c. to 5c. per pound; pretty good cattle, 3½c. to near 4½c.; the common stock, 2½c. to 3½c. Sheep sell at 3½c. to 5c. per pound; spring lambs, at \$3 to \$6 each. Fat hogs are still advancing in price; select sell at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.

"Poetry has been to me its own exceeding great reward; it has given me the habit of wishing to discover the good and beautiful in all that meets and surrounds me."—S. T. Coleridge.

"O brave poets! Keep back nothing, nor mix falsehood with the whole; look up God-ward; speak the truth in worthy song from earnest soul; hold in high poetic duty truest truth, the fairest beauty."—Mrs. Browning.

"The Browning of Canada."

The late Theodore H. Rand, M.A., D. C. L., was born in 1835, at Cornwallis, N. S. He should be, however, one of the most cosmopolitan of our poets, since he has spent periods of his life in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, respectively. He has always identified himself closely with educational work, and in early life held, for some years, the position of Superintendent of Education in the Maritime Provinces. In 1883 he accepted the Chair of Education and History in Acadia College, but resigned in 1885 to become instructor in Apologetics and Didactics in McMaster Hall, Toronto, now McMaster University. Since that time his life has been closely connected with this University, to whose Chair of Education and English History he was called in 1895.

While in Nova Scotia Mr. Rand founded a "Journal of Education." He has also contributed much to other periodicals, and his poems have been collected into two volumes, "At Minas Basin and Other Poems," and "Song Waves," which are regarded as a decided acquisition to Canadian literature. He has written little in the lighter vein. He looks upon life seriously, yet with a calmness born of that optimism which has given him the name "The Browning of Canada." He loves nature in every form. The flowers, the birds, the trees; the dragon-fly skimming over the pool, the loon laughing on the lonely lake; clouds; sea-breezes; the ocean waves creeping up the shore; storms; rocks; all things, peaceful or sublime, appeal to him. To each he writes his sonnet and from each he learns a lesson, the lesson that God Himself is revealed in all His works.

The following poem, chosen from "At Minas Basin and Other Poems," is especially appropriate at this season, in which, upon any warm spring day, one may expect to find the brave little hepatica peeping forth from the first bare "ingle-nook" of the woodland:

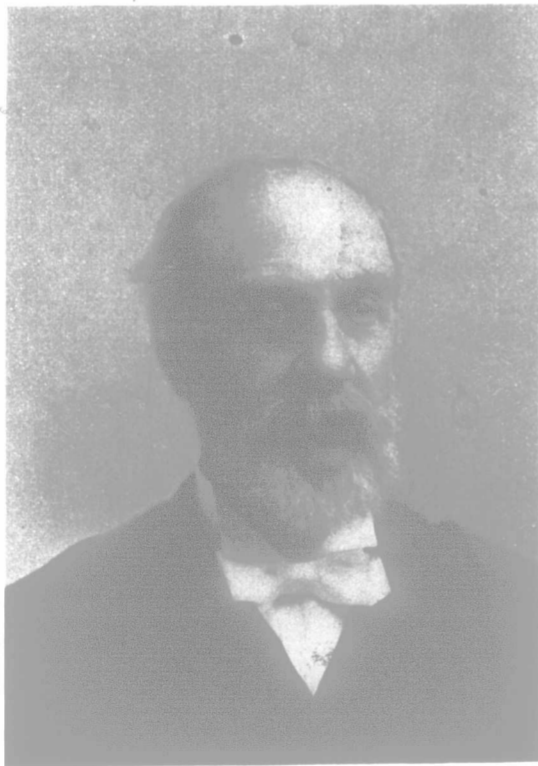
The Hepatica.

"Hail, first of the spring,
Pearly, sky-tinted thing
Touched with-pencil of Him
Who rollest the year!
Lo, thy aureole rim
No painter may limn—
Vision thou hast, and no fear!"

"Fair child of the light,
What fixes thy sight?
Wide-open thy roll
From the seal of the clod,
And thy heaven-writ scroll
Glow, beautiful soul,
With the shining of God!"

"Thou look'st into heaven
As surely as Stephen,
So steadfast thy will is!
And from earth's ingle-nook
Seest Christ of the Lilies
And daffadowndillies
And catchest His look."

"And a portion is mine,
Rapt gazer divine,
From thy countenance given—
Angel bliss in thy face!
I've looked into heaven
As surely as Stephen
From out of my place!"



The late Theodore Harding Rand, D. C. L.

Sir Wm. Macdonald's Educational Scheme.

It has been announced that the public education scheme which is to be carried out in the Province of Quebec under the direction of Professor Robertson and Sir William Macdonald, will entail an expenditure of \$2,000,000, all of which will be supplied by Sir William. In addition to the agricultural college and experimental and demonstration farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, on the Ottawa River near Montreal, there will be on the same site a Teachers' College, for the purpose of training men and women to be thoroughly qualified as teachers in advanced rural schools. The Normal school, at present in the city, will be transferred to St. Anne. It has

been planned that the teachers' college should be specially available and useful to teachers already in the service of the Protestant schools of the Province of Quebec, and others who may seek training to become specially qualified teachers in the Province. It is believed that the movement will mark a new era in the educational progress of Quebec.

Treasury of Canadian Verse.

If it be true that "poetry is the child of nature, which, regulated and made beautiful by art, preserveth the most harmonious of all compositions," and, again, that, "By harmony our souls are swayed," then to be ignorant of the poetry of one's native land, is to be ignorant of its most pleasing, if not the most potent form of literature. In "Treasury of Canadian Verse," (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), compiled by Theodore H. Rand, is to be found, perhaps, the best collection of Canadian poetry issued in convenient form. As stated by Mr. Rand in his preface, the verse in this volume "does not treat solely nor chiefly of Canadian themes." It covers a broad range of history, philosophy and sentiment. At the same time one is glad to see among the poems a generous sprinkling of Canadian subjects and references, and to know that the home charm that clings about the hepatica and blood-root, the gleam of firely and dip of paddle, the querulous lamentations of the whip-poor-will in the wood, and the flute-tones of the little white-throat reiterating his "I love dear Canada, Canada, Canada," is everywhere present in this book of Canadian verse. Charles G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, Duncan Campbell Scott, George Frederick Scott, Goldwin Smith, Gilbert Parker, A. Lampman, W. H. Drummond, Nicholas Flood Davin, Charles Mair, Grant Allen and Pauline Johnson are a few of the best-known writers from whose works selections have been made. One hundred and thirty-five writers in all are, however, represented. The significance of this will appear when it is said that there is not one stanza of doggerel in the volume. We commend it to our readers.

The Mercenary Spirit.

From "The Simple Life" by Charles Wagner.

The mercenary spirit resolves every thing into a single question: "How much is that going to bring me?" and sums up everything in a single axiom: "With money you can procure anything." Following these two principles of conduct, a society may descend to a degree of infamy impossible to describe or to imagine. "How much is it going to bring me?" This question, so legitimate while it concerns those precautions which each ought to take to assure his subsistence by his labor, becomes pernicious as soon as it passes its limits and dominates the whole life.

This is so true that it vitiates even the toil which gains our daily bread. I furnish paid labor; nothing could be better; but if to inspire me in this labor I have only the desire to get the pay, nothing could be worse. A man whose only motive for action is his wages, does a bad piece of work; what interests him is not the doing, it's the gold. If he can trench in pains without lessening his gains, be assured that he will do it. Plowman, mason, factory laborer, he who loves not his work puts into it neither interest nor dignity—is, in short, a bad workman. It is not well to confide one's life to a doctor who is wholly engrossed in his fees, for the spring of his action is the desire to garnish his purse with the contents of yours. If it is for his interest that you should suffer longer, he is capable of fostering your malady, instead of fortifying your strength. The instructor of children who cares for his work only so far as it brings him profit, is a sad teacher, for his pay is indifferent, and his teaching more indifferent still. Of what value is the mercenary journalist? The day you write for the dollar, your prose is not worth the dollar you write for. The more elevated in kind is the object of human labor, the more the mercenary spirit, if it be present, makes his labor void, and corrupts it. There are a thousand reasons to say that all toil merits its wage, that every man who devotes his energies to providing for his life should have his place in the sun, and that he who does nothing useful, does not gain his livelihood; in short, is only a parasite. But there is no greater social error than to make gain the sole motive of action. The best we put into our work—be that work done by strength of muscle, warmth of heart, or concentration of mind—is precisely that for which no one can pay us. Nothing better proves that man is not a machine than this fact: two men at work with the same forces and the same movements, produce totally different results. Where lies the cause of this phenomenon? In the divergence of their intentions. One has the mercenary spirit, the other has a singleness of purpose. Both receive their pay, but the labor of one is barren; the other has put his soul into his work. The work of the first is like a grain of sand, out of which nothing comes through all eternity; the other's work is like the living seed thrown into the ground; it germinates and brings forth harvests. This is the secret which explains why so many people have failed while employing the very processes by which others succeeded. Automaton do not reproduce their kind, and mercenary labor yields no fruit.

Think Straight.

It would be impossible for a lawyer to make a reputation in his profession while continually thinking about medicine or engineering. He must think about law, and must study and become thoroughly imbued with its principles. It is unscientific to expect to attain excellence or ability enough to gain distinction in any particular line while holding the mind upon and continually contemplating something radically different. Success.

The English Language.

We'll begin with a box and the plural is boxes.
 But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes;
 Then one fowl is goose, but two are called geese;
 Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese;
 You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice.
 But the plural of house is houses, not hices;
 If the plural of man is always called men,
 Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?
 The cow in the plural may be cows or kine,
 But a cow if repeated is never called kine,
 And the plural of vow is vows, not vine,
 And if I speak of a foot and you show me your feet,
 And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?
 If one is a tooth, the whole set are teeth.
 Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?
 If the singular's this and the plural is these,
 Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed keese?
 Then one may be that and three would be those,
 Yet hat in a plural would never be hose,
 And the plural of cat is cats, not cose,
 We speak of a brother and also of brethren,
 But though we may say mother we never say methren;
 Then masculine pronouns are he, his and him,
 But imagine the feminine, she, shis and shim,
 So the English, I think, you all will agree,
 Is the most wonderful language you ever did see.

Unselfish Mother: Selfish Child.

Some of us mothers are all the time improving our own characters at the expense of those of our children; is this fair to them? We are so aggressively unselfish that we almost compel them to grow up exacting. The old proverb about unselfish mothers making selfish children has more truth than a little in it. I think it is more important to teach children to be unselfish and cheerfully helpful than any book-lesson or handicraft going. It may be well to wait on one's husband sometimes when he is very tired, but why find the children's hats and school-books for them every morning? Why give up the scarce dainty you need yourself when ailing to a greedy child? You wrong him more than yourself by so doing, and yet we all of us do similar things every day. I have small admiration for the woman who makes a door-mat of herself, either for her husband or her children; and she will find that they have far less respect for her than if she taught them to consider her comfort, at least equally with their own.

It is, of course, much more trouble, in the beginning, to teach a child to do anything than do it oneself. She who is painstaking enough to do the former will not only reap her own reward later, but do her child incalculable good. My mother used to say that she did not care how often we all had to turn out of our own bed-rooms, bag and baggage, at half an hour's notice, to make room for some unexpected guests; she said it was such good training for us.

When her boys went off to boarding-school, though they were under twelve, she made them feel responsible for packing their own trunks. Unknown to them she would, of course, always repack them afterwards, but the habit of method and orderliness thus early acquired has remained with them through life. Surely her daughters-in-law will arise and call her blessed.

"What you need," said the physician, "is more exercise." "That will be all right," answered the patient. "I'll probably begin walking the floor when your bill comes in."

**Good Temper.**

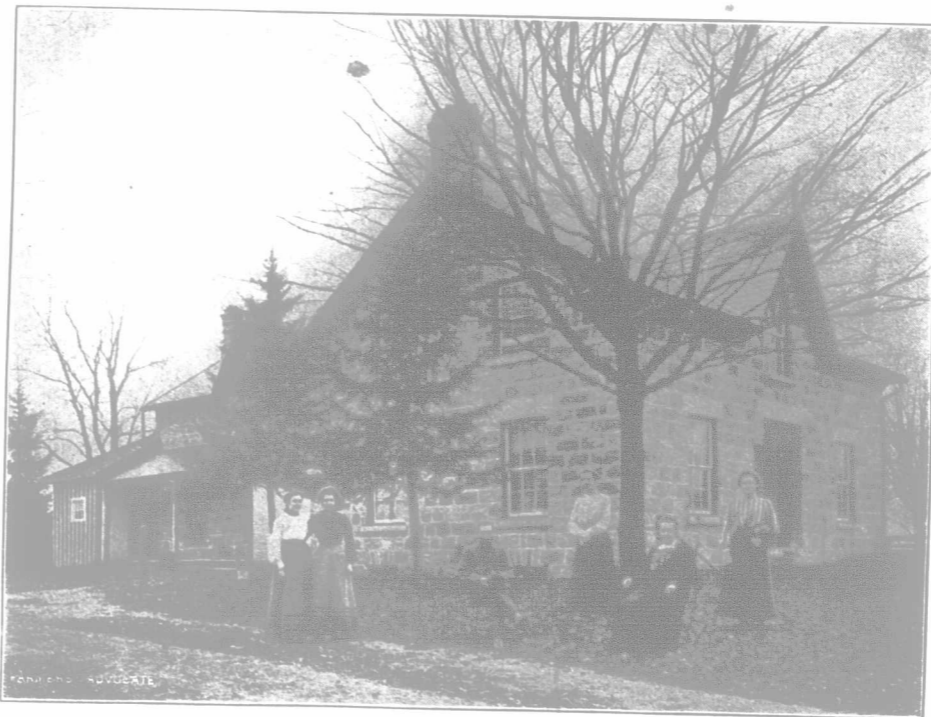
"When it drizzles and drizzles,
 If we cheerfully smile,
 We can make the weather,
 By working together,
 As fair as we choose in a little while.
 For who will notice that clouds are drear
 If pleasant faces are always near,
 And who will remember that skies are grey
 If he carries a happy heart all day."

It has been said that good temper is nine-tenths of Christianity; whether that be true or not, it certainly goes a very long way in making the comfort of home life. If we don't display an attractive kind of Christianity, we must be driving people farther from Christ, instead of drawing them nearer to Him. But the true test of anyone's temper is not his behavior in society—when he has his company manners on—but his behavior in the privacy of home life. Some people, especially semi-invalids, seem to think that they have a right to be as irritable as they choose when they have no visitors to be shocked with their bad manners. It is all very well to talk of "nerves," and we hearty people are bound to make large allowance for those whose nervous system is all on edge; but, on the other hand, to give way to "nerves" is the very way to become slaves to them. Others should be treated with some consideration, they may have "nerves" too, although they don't make a fuss about them. Have we any right to get cross and impatient a dozen times a day, or to go about looking as though we hadn't a friend in the world, just because our liver is not in first-class condition? Have we any right to be rude

A peace, in importunity, possessed—
 A reconciliation generously sought—
 A purpose put aside—a banished thought—
 A word of self-explaining unexpressed:
 Trifles they seem, these petty soul-restraints:
 Yet he who proves them such must needs possess
 A constancy and courage grand and bold.
 They are the trifles that have made the saints:
 Give me to practice them in humbleness,
 And nobler power than mine doth no man hold."

Will you study those lines carefully? There is a great deal in them. Think of the glad sound of the voice which might be cultivated by a constant habit of repressing tones of pride or petulance. As the little invalid said when a visitor addressed her in what was intended for sympathy with her ailing condition: "Peak like you do when you laugh!" We don't want our friends to laugh all the time, that would be very tiring, but doleful, mournful sympathy is worth less than nothing. Then take the next line: Why, home would be a new Garden of Eden if all the members of a household were seeking the comfort and pleasure of the other members instead of their own. But I am not going to enlarge on each line—you can easily do that for yourselves.

One of the old philosophers said that everything had two handles—by the one it could easily be carried, but by the other not at all. "Thus, if your brother has injured you, do not take hold of this event on the side of the injury, for that handle will not support it—it is, as we say, intolerable—but take hold of it by the other handle and say, 'Well, he is my brother after all.'" But it is a great

**"The Auld Stane Hoose."**

and contemptuous in manner—or even in thought—towards those whose little tricks of manner are not quite to our taste? They may have real solid qualities of soul and heart, which, in the sight of God—yes, in the sight of man too—are worth far more than our French polish which is only put on for state occasions. They may be living lives of noble self-sacrifice, beside which our refined, self-seeking existence is very mean and petty. The very fact that they put up cheerfully with our whims and fancies shows that they are above us, although probably they are quite unconscious of the fact.

"A tone of pride of petulance repressed—
 A selfish inclination firmly fought—
 A shadow of annoyance set at nought—
 A murmur of disquietude suppressed—

mistake to think that a weak, easy amiability is a good thing to encourage. It was that kind of thing that brought misery and destruction on the house of Eli. He was, as we say, "good-natured," and allowed his sons to do as they pleased, even a virtue changed into a vice. David made the same mistake in regard to his son Absalom, spoiling him by weak indulgence—and he reaped a bitter harvest when his son drove him from home and kingdom. So, in cultivating good temper, we had better be careful that it is strong temper, and not a weak, milk-and-water article.

It may be hard to be cheerful and healthy in the city, where the air is impure, and only the works of man can be seen, but we who live in the country have far less excuse for irritability or peevishness. The very air should fill us with joy and gladness, and the beauty of

God's handiwork is all around us to fill our hearts with wondering praise. God floods the world with sunshine, and no one has any right to pull down the blinds of his soul and then complain that his life is sad and dreary. It is always possible to find something to fret about, if one is determined to be miserable, but this made-to-order misery is most ungrateful to God, who has given us so many rich blessings for which we hardly trouble to thank Him, although we are generally ready enough to find fault if they are withdrawn. It is very doubtful if those who make a point of finding something to be miserable about would be very happy even if their lives were made perfectly smooth and easy. Their grievance then might be that there was really nothing to grumble about.

"Oh, don't the days seem lank and long,
 When all goes right and nothing wrong?
 And isn't your life extremely flat
 When you've nothing whatever to
 grumble at?"

But we are not likely to have that grievance, so let us make up our minds to put up cheerfully with the grievances we have, or fancy we have. It isn't only the present comfort of the other people that may be endangered by our fits of bad temper or irritability. We may do them a deep and lasting injury, if we don't take care. Worldly people are watching professed Christians, watching eagerly to see if they really do possess a pearl of great price, which it would be to their advantage to gain even if they had to sell everything they owned to win it. If they see a joyful spirit, rising triumphant over the little vexations of life, shining always because always reflecting the light of the Sun of Righteousness, they are sure to be attracted by it. It is not by books of evidences of Christianity that most souls are won for Christ. There are no sermons so powerful as the quiet lives of consistent Christians. Let no one say he has no chance to preach for Christ, or to be a missionary. We are all preaching—something—every day of our lives, whether we want to preach or not. But, perhaps, our sermons are doing more harm than good. Our everyday life has far more effect than we realize at the moment, far more effect also than the great acts of heroism that we should like to practice, if we only had the chance. Even if we had the chance, we might not shine in them—quite the reverse, perhaps—and, if we did, they would not help on the cause of Christ as much as the accumulated influence of everyday cheerfulness.

"Am I wrong to be always so happy?
 This world is full of grief;
 Yet there is laughter of sunshine, to
 see the crisp green in the leaf.
 Daylight is ringing with song birds, and
 brooklets are crooning by night,
 And why should I make a shadow
 where God makes all so bright?
 Earth may be wicked and weary, yet
 cannot I help being glad.
 There is sunshine without and within
 me, and how should I mope or be
 sad?
 God would not flood me with blessings,
 meaning me only to pine
 Amid all the bounties and beauties He
 pours upon me and mine:
 Therefore will I be grateful, and there-
 fore will I rejoice:
 My heart is singing within me! Sing
 on, O heart and voice!"

HOPE.

"I Envy Not."

I envy not in any moods
 The captive void of noble rage,
 The linnet born within the cage,
 That never knew the summer woods.

I envy not the beast that takes
 His license in the field of time,
 Unfetter'd by the sense of crime,
 To whom a conscience never wakes.

Nor, what may count itself as blest,
 The heart that never plighted troth,
 But stagnates in the weeds of sloth,
 Nor any want-begotten rest.

I hold it true, whate'er befall;
 I feel it, when I sorrow most:
 'Tis better to have loved and lost
 Than never to have loved at all.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Oh! The Shamrock.

By Thomas Moore.

Through Erin's Isle, to sport awhile,
As Love and Valor wander'd
With Wit, the sprite, whose quiver
bright
A thousand arrows squander'd.

Says Valor, "See, they spring for me,
Those leafy gens of morning!"
Says Love, "No, no, for me they
grow,
My fragrant path adorning."

So firmly fond may last the bond
That wove that morn together,
And ne'er may fall one drop of gall
On Wit's celestial feather.

Race Suicide in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives is the largest legislative body in the United States. Being chosen from a comparatively small population, it may be considered, therefore, as fairly representative of the average citizenship of an average New England Commonwealth.

Resting.

Hard earned are the few coins of the Shrimper. The harvest of the sea, to those who go to reap it, in good comradeship, one boat's crew lending a hand to that of another in hauling in the nets with their shining, leaping victims, has much to compensate for its many hardships, but the solitary woman of the rocks, who in the grey dawn of early morn, or at any hour when the low tide calls her to her toil, has hard work and a weary time of it.

H. A. B.



Turned Out to Die.

From the Youth's Companion.

Turned out to die! The faithful horse
You mounted twenty years ago,
A laughing boy, and galloped fast
Amid the whirling flakes of snow.

How oft he drew the heavy wain
To market o'er the winding road;
And homeward, cheerily again
Pulled back of winter's stores a load.

Have you forgot the stormy night
When little Ned was taken ill?
The way to help was long and dark,
Skirting the spectre-haunted hill.

The old companion of the plow;
Give Dobbin true the warmest stall—
The one he graced in years gone by—
He's been a noble friend to you;

Memories of Billy.

Our old Broncho Billy was a horse well known throughout the Township. He was a native of Texas, and came into our hands nineteen years ago, when he was three years old.

One afternoon, shortly after we bought him, our house was inundated by eight visiting young ladies. To entertain them, Billy was saddled and led up as a lamb to the slaughter.



Resting.

(From painting by Ridgway Knight.)

And when your father, breathing low,
Committed all things to your care,
He said, "be kind to Dobbin gray,
The good old horse has done his share."

O, shame! call back the trusted friend,
And shelter from the biting blast
The good old horse that served you well
In happy times forever past.

One touch of nature it is said,
Doth make the whole world kin, and now
Call homeward from the meadows bare

visitors enthusiastically called him "darling," "a dear," and "an old love." But all the time his eyes gained in impatient fire, and when my young aunt, who was left till the last, because she had some little experience in riding, mounted him, they both started off eager to show off.

Sometimes the ladies of the family hatched him to a buggy; then he did look ashamed of himself, and small wonder, for he looked just like a rat, and

like a rat he tried to turn around in his shafts and face his persecutors.

He was remarkably fleet footed. When mounted on Billy, one could manage most any herd. He knew exactly what to do himself and needed no guiding hand.

Old Billy used to play tag with the boys. A half dozen of us would surround him, and try to prevent him from getting through the circle. If a stranger were among the number, Billy would run fiercely at him with ears back and eyes flashing.

One day my brother met a neighbor on the road, who was having great difficulty in driving a cow. The cow refused to pass a bridge. Billy came to the rescue. He stood in front of the stubborn cow, and just wheeled on his hind legs to the left or right as needed, making retreat impossible.

Such fun they had herding the cattle, and practising all kinds of fancy riding on his back, with old dog, "Captain," at their heels. Great friends they were, and when Billy was away, Captain met him at the gate with gambols of joy and gleefully they'd gallop home together.

But the end came at last. One day, last August, he looked sick. He had inflammation. One of the boys took a plaster out to ease him. He applied it to the wrong side. Billy turned around and actually pointed with his nose to the other side, looking wistfully up into his master's face.

Over across the road to our other barn he went, and looked at all his old haunts, then back he came, and walked as far as he could in the other direction, looking, looking, looking. Finally, when his legs refused to carry him farther, down he dropped.

Thus died our old friend, Broncho Billy, and it will be long before his memory dies out of our hearts.

LILLIAN CARMICHAEL (aged 13).

Your story is both interesting and pathetic, Lillian, and will be sure to interest all the Cornerites, especially the boys, who would all have enjoyed a ride on "Broncho Billy." C. D.

Humorous.

A girl who had been very clever at college came home the other day and said to her mother: "Mother, I've graduated, but now I wish to take up psychology, philology, bibl—" "Just wait a minute," said the mother. "I have arranged for you a thorough course in roastology, boilology, stitichology, darnology, patchology, and general domesticology. Now, put on your apron and pluck that chicken."

Irate Employer—See here, you young Rip Van Winkle, I only hired you yesterday, and I believe, on my soul, you've been asleep here ever since! Sleepy Joe—That's what I thought you wished, sir. Here's your advertisement: "Wanted—An office boy; not over sixteen; must sleep on the premises."

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The Farm is All Right.

Dame Durden.—Counting the "Ingle Nook Chats" among my weekly pleasures, I read each letter, and, therefore, noticed your letter of March 1st, asking for discussion on the life of the farmer's wife. I hoped to see a reply on March 8th. I consider the life of the farmer's wife to be the happiest one, and with as much scope for development as the town, when through our post offices we can bring the best part of our cities within our reach. I consider the Illinois woman, who fed horses, hogs and calves, and worked in fields, was doing the work of the hired man, and not that of the farmer's wife. I cannot understand a woman, with such high ideals and keen perceptions, and who thinks she might make her mark with the pen, being so badly "taken in" as she confesses to be. The man who, in married life, is so miserly and selfish, must have shown symptoms of these before, as these traits did not develop in a day. I think if more thought were given to the life after marriage than to the trousseau and the wedding, there would be happier homes, both on the farm and in town. The Illinois woman's humiliating herself by a letter of complaint, shows a weakness which makes us wonder if there are not two sides to her story.

I have been married to a farmer for fourteen years, and counting hired help, boarders, and two children, have never had a family of less than six; for years there were ten. I did all my plain sewing, my own housework, made quilts, sewed carpet rags, milked cows, churned, picked apples and dried them, and yet always found time for reading and fancy-work as my recreation. I always have a book or paper handy, and if we have to wait a few minutes for the men to come to dinner, the time is not wasted. I think the country woman needs her papers and magazines more than our town sisters, who have so many other attractions. I scarcely ever sit down idle, unless very tired, then I lie down and rest body, nerves and mind, and in ten minutes get up greatly refreshed. During hot weather I get all my heavy work and cooking done in the forenoon, and manage to procure a half hour's nap in the afternoon, which I find pays, as I always find life looks brighter after this rest.

Of course, the girl who marries the farmer must expect a little more work than her town sister, owing to work caused by having hired men, milking, etc., but I do not think it pays for a woman to do the man's work. I have noticed the woman in our locality who does this is the one who helps clothe the doctor's family. I think it more economical to pay the hired man.

How many of our town women would enjoy our drives into town on Saturday, or our drive to a neighbor's? I think the woman who is unhappy and discontented in the country will not be happy anywhere. Life is a good deal what we make it. It disgusts me to hear people talk of the drudgery of the farmer's wife, in this enlightened age, with our cheese factories so close, creameries for those who do not wish to churn in winter, post offices so convenient, magazines at a moderate price, and public libraries for those near towns. The progressive farmer has labor saving machines, so why not his wife? By tact and good management we may procure many luxuries, as well as necessities.

FARMER'S WIFE.

She Has Tried Both.

Dear Dame Durden.—I have been enjoying your cosy corner so long, that I feel as though I cannot keep still any longer. I do not think people could speak one discouraging word about our vocation if they would only read the wise, helpful letters in the "Farmer's Advocate" written by farmers' wives. I have tried

both country and city life, and I would not on any account exchange the former for the latter; but I was a "born and bred" country girl. We cannot all live in the country, nor yet all live in the city.

There is one thing I think farmers' wives need, and that is a greater feeling of independence. Let them put away altogether the thought of trying to imitate their city sisters in any particular, and just think what is the easiest, most sensible way for them to conduct their own affairs.

Of course, we have more work to do than those who live in town. We must churn; we must see to our meat supply for the summer; we must pick our own fruit; if we want a chicken for dinner, we must kill, dress and cook it, instead of having it brought into the house all ready for the kettle. Now, in view of all this, we cannot very well live as our city sisters; then let us have independence enough not to try.

Now, I do not want to offend any, but I must say that some of the city women are so "stuck on" themselves (please excuse slang) that it will be hard to impress them with a sense of our equal standing with them. But I think if we just keep following out the dictates of our country common sense, we will in time take our rightful place in the world.

Of course, it is the worry that kills. Any woman knows she can accomplish twice as much in a given time if she is working in a hopeful, happy, interested spirit, as she can when she is in a fuster and stew all the time. There is a great temptation with the farmer's wife to attempt too much. She has not the outside attractions right at hand to occupy her mind, and if she has not cultivated the habit of reading, she will attempt to fill up the time with other extra work. Perhaps she will raise chickens. She will do a lot of running after them, etc., and in due time she will "reap if she sows not," but what is the price? "Poor Mrs. A., the farmer's wife, works so hard." It will not pay her; she may be able to buy something new and pretty for her house, or to wear, but a bright, happy, restful face is a far brighter ornament to a home than any amount of elegant furniture or fine clothes. She does not need to work so hard; all she needs is to have independence enough to live more simply, and hence more happily. Now I am talking to farmers' wives, who enjoy comfortable happy homes of their own. Of course there are poor farmers, just as there are poor working men's wives in the city, who must work hard in order to live. But the independent farmer, with a home of peace and plenty, has only to stop and take time, in order to live an almost ideal life; not the swift, hurry-scurry, from one pleasure to another, of the city man and woman, but the elevating, restful, enjoyable pleasure, of planting and sowing, and watching the result of one's labor coming to maturity. Then we always have the green fields, the woods and the streams with us to enjoy. We have the long winter evenings; why not fill these with instructive reading and social intercourse? We have everything to enjoy, if we can but learn to realize it.

INDEPENDENCE.

Re Alexandra's Letter.

Dear Dame Durden.—I have often thought that I would like to "say my piece." Regarding Alexandra's letter on buttermaking, I do not believe in so much working of butter, because I think it spoils the grain. In fact, I never work my butter, never touch it with hand or ladle until it is ready for packing or making in prints, and I never have it streaked or spotted. If milk and butter are properly attended to, the butter will not need sugar to improve the flavor. One thing that I cannot understand is how so much bad butter is on

the market in Manitoba. I find no trouble in making and marketing a first-class article, and always get a good price for it.

If some of our good sisters can give me some hints on the care and training of girls they will have my grateful thanks. I find such a diversity of dispositions in my family, and what does for one will not do for another. One is so willing to help; then, again, another wants to do nothing but read all the time, and if asked to do a little chore will grumble and fret until one wishes one never need ask her to help. I have tried to shame her and to punish her, by taking her books and putting them all away for a time, and in different other ways, but have failed so far to do her any good.

A. M. J.

Have you tried giving her a stated time each day in which she may read undisturbed? Love of reading, you know, is a rather good "fault."

A Farm Lover.

Dear Dame Durden.—Your interesting letter has met with deep sympathy from one of nature's lovers, a young country lassie. I feel quite indignant towards those who in the least degree speak slightingly of farm life, yet I pity them, and console myself with the assurance that they know practically nothing of the superior advantages we country girls have. I wonder why "work" stands as a barrier or a dark object in any one's views of our life. I can truly say that work is a pleasure to me, or I at least make it one.

We who can spend our lives hand in hand with nature, thoroughly appreciate the various lessons so dimly presented in books. We see things as they are—not remodelled by imagination. Our knowledge of nature is not artificial, but founded on a true basis. We see, hear and know. Who can enjoy a poet's song to a fuller extent than we? We know what it means to walk on a velvety carpet of soft green grass, with the dear blue sky above us, while the sun seems to open before our eyes numerous flowers of wondrous beauty, and all about nature's choirs sing their praises.

But farm life is not all beauty and pleasure. It has its practical side, of course, which can be better presented by a farmer's wife than by his daughter.

Illinois writer has my deepest sympathy, but I feel sure she must glean some pleasure in her life, if it is spent on a farm.

I hope there are many others who will give their views on farm life, for the benefit of Ingle Nook readers.

NAOMI.

SOME RECIPES.

I am well pleased with your paper, especially Ingle Nook Chats and Domestic Economy. I have a few recipes that may be of use to some person.

Cream Cabbage.—One small head of white cabbage sliced fine. Put in a dish and sprinkle a little salt through it, and let it stand half an hour. Then take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar and 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar and pour over cabbage. Whip a cup of sweet cream and mix.

Jam-Jams.—Three eggs, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 1 cup lard, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and 4 tablespoonfuls sweet milk; add flour to make into light dough. Beat lightly together, and roll out like tea-cake. Roll quite thin, and place two together, with jelly spread between while warm.

White Cake.—Whites of 3 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 2-3 cup butter, 4 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 2 scant cups white sugar. Cream butter and sugar together, then add whites of eggs and the milk, and lastly the flour, in which the baking powder has been mixed.

MRS. D. F.

An Irishman asked a Scotchman one day why a railway engine was called "she." Sandy replied: "Perhaps it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle."

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

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

With the Flowers.

A Few Hints for Early Spring.

Do not uncover protected plants or shrubs until the weather becomes settled. The alternating freezings and thawings of early spring are very injurious to all plants, except the hardiest, and by leaving the covering, the temperature close to the stems and roots is kept to some degree uniform. The mulch should be left on bulb beds until the leaves begin to appear, then but a part of it should be taken off, the rest being removed when the weather becomes mild.

Make flower beds as soon as possible, and work in the manure, which should be old, not fresh. The rains and frosts of spring will then have a chance to make an admirable seed-bed before it is time to plant the seed or set out the plants.

Sow seeds of flowers wanted for early blooming at once, if you have not already done so. The following varieties may, with advantage, be started in the house: Aster, Antirrhinum, Ageratum, Balsam, Candytuft, Coleus, Castor Bean, Dahlia, Dusty Miller, Nasturtium, Phlox Drummondii, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Abutilon, Brachycome, Early Cosmos, Stocks. Later sowings of Ageratum, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum and Phlox Drummondii may be made out of doors, in order to keep up a succession of bloom.

The following contribution, which was sent to the Ingle Nook, has been appropriated by the flower department. Many thanks, R. S.

A USEFUL WRINKLE.

Here is a "wrinkle" that may be useful to some of your readers who are interested in gardening, or rather in starting flower seeds early. Take old empty baker's cocoa or large-sized mustard tins; remove the lid, and with a pair of strong scissors or "snips" cut out one side. Replace the lid and tie around with a piece of string, and you have a neat little box, just the right depth. When filled with earth, and the seeds planted, they can be set on the upper ledge of a sunny window, out of the reach of baby's fingers, or the family cat. After the seedlings are up two or three inches, they can easily be taken out by removing the string and the lid and the end of box. The cake of earth, with the plants, slips out without any loss or trouble, and the plants can be picked off without injuring the delicate roots. These tins may seem too small, but I have grown as many as five dozen Daisy seedlings and as many Asters, Wallflowers, etc., as I wanted that way, keeping each variety in a different tin. Hoping I have not made this too long, I am, yours sincerely,
Morden, Man. R. L.

Another "wrinkle" of a somewhat similar nature is made as follows: Throw old tomato or salmon cans into the stove until the solder melts. Take them out and knock off the bottom of each. There will, of course, be an opening up the side, also where the tin has come apart. Tie each tin about with a string, and place all in a box close together. Now, fill up with earth, and when pricking out plants from the seed-boxes, put one in each can and let grow there until it is time to transplant to the garden. The lumps of clay may then be set out in holes made for them without the slightest disturbance to the roots inside. Tomatoes may be induced to ripen much earlier by this plan.
FLORA FERNLEAF.

Tuberous Begonias.

A correspondent asks information regarding the culture of tuberous begonias. Ans.—Tuberous begonias grow best in soil composed wholly of leaf mould. Pot them in March, setting the tubers in the soil with the top of each tuber level with the surface of the soil. The side showing the depression is the top of the tuber. If this does not appear, as is sometimes the case, the tuber must be very lightly covered, and kept moist until growth begins, when it may be planted

right side up. Six-inch pots are quite large enough for these plants, and one must see to it that the drainage is good. Do not put the plants in too warm a situation, a temperature of 60 degrees being quite high enough. Partial shade is best, say in an east window, or beneath the shade of trees when planted out. Water very moderately at first, until the plants are developing well, then give more water; a thorough soaking once a day, or twice a day if in a dry situation, will not be too much. When danger of frost is past the plants may be set out in the garden if preferred. In fall, when frosty nights begin, repot and bring in the house to ripen off, then store away in a warm, dry closet until spring.

The Last to Cuddle Doon.

By Alexander Anderson ("O. Surface-man"). Reprinted in answer to a request from Mrs. H. Tocher, Sunderland.

I sit afore a half-oot fire
An' I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' or fremit dauners in,
For a' my fowk are gane,
An' John, that was my ain guid man,
He sleeps the mools amang—
An' auld frail body like mysel'—
It's time that I should gang.

The win' moans roun' the auld house en',
An' shakes the ae fir tree,
An' as it sighs, it wakens up
Auld things fu' dear to me,
If I could only greet my heart,
It wadna' be sae sair;
But tears are gane, an' bairns are gane,
An' baith come back nae mair.

Ay; Tam, pur Tam, sae fu' o' fun,
He faun' this warld a fecht,
Au' sair, sair he has hadden doon
Wi' mony a weary wecht.
He bore it a' until the en',
But when we laid him doon,
The gray hairs there afore their time
Were thick amang the broon.

An' Jamie, wi' the curly heid,
Sae buirdy, big, an' braw,
Was cut doon in the pride o' youth,
The first amang them a'.
If I had tears for thae auld een,
Then could I greet fu' weel,
To think o' Jamie kin' deid
An' aith the engine wheel.

Wee Rab—what can I say o' him?
He's waur than deid to me,
Nae word frae him the weary years
Has come across the sea.
Could I but ken that he was weel,
As I sit here this nicht,
This warld wi' a' its fraucht an' care
Wad look a wee thing richt.

I sit afore a half-oot fire,
An' I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' hae I to dauner in,
For a' my fowk are gane,
I wuss that He who rules us a'
Frae where He dwells aboon
Wad touch my auld gray heid, an' say,
"It's time to cuddle doon."

Some Good Riddles.

Q. What is the difference between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc?
A. One was made of wood and the other was Maid of Orleans.

Q. When has a man a right to scold his wife about his coffee?
A. When he has sufficient grounds.

Q. Why is Westminster Abbey like a fireplace?
A. Because it contains the ashes of the great.


Q. Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, then take away my third; in fact, take away all my letters, yet I remain still the same. What am I?
A. The postman.

Q. What carpenter's tool do we require at an afternoon tea-party?
A. A saucer (saw, sir).

*The Curtain Rises
On the World
by the time of 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
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Don't pay big prices for watches when you can get them by mail at the following prices.

7-Jeweled Elgin, heavy case,	\$6.00
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Gold-filled cases, guaranteed for 20 years, \$4.00 extra. We guarantee all watches, and if you are not satisfied, we will refund your money.

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STYLE No. 37.

A classic, Grecian design in Mahogany and figured Walnut with all chisel work hand carved. New cabinet grand scale. Height 4 ft. 8 in.; width 5 ft. 4 in.; depth 2 ft. 3 in.; 71 octaves, overstrung; trichord scale; best quality ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano fitted into non-varying end-wood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

A piano purchase lasts a lifetime. The cheapest piano is the dearest, and the best is the cheapest.

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Are "high-priced, but worth the price." We will ship you one on approval anywhere in Canada, and you can return it at our expense if it fails to please. You can

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I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to wear New Styles and Samples of \$1.50 to \$12 suits. In both silk, dress and best material. Suits and \$1.50. Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO. London, Can.

Humorous.

"What are you grinning about, Uncle Jeff?" "Can't help it, sah. De sheriff has seized all my belongin's." "And are you going to kick?" "No, but de belongin's will. AH I own is a mule."

R. Hinton Perry, the sculptor, is responsible for the following story of the "scrubblady" who cares for his studio: "How many children have you, Mrs. O'Flarity?" he asked her one morning. "It's siven I have, sir," she replied. "Four be the third wife of me second husband, and three be the second wife of me first."

HOW THE BOY GOT THERE.

Sometimes boys wonder how they can get a start in the world. Here is a true story of how one boy began.

A neighbor had a lot of cows to milk. This boy hurried around and milked his part of the home dairy, then he skipped down to the neighbor's and milked five or six more cows, every night and morning. For this he received a penny for each cow.

These pennies he put away in his bank. What was his bank? Just an empty match-box. How many times a day did he get that box down and figure up his account? I don't know; try it yourself and see.

He added to this little store by selling nice mellow apples on a train that stopped near his home a few minutes every evening. The pennies he made this way went also into the bank.

When the boy had \$20, he bought a pair of boots, a geography and some other school books, and went at it to learn all he could that winter. This plan he stuck to, a number of years. The bank got full and he grew strong enough to work and earn more than it would hold. He kept pegging away, working summers and going to school winters, till he had a good education. Then he went out and bought a farm of his own.

Someway the habits he had formed of saving, helped him all the way along. He did not lay his books up on the shelf and forget all about them. He worked away all by himself. He was just ready to get his education when he left the school.

Folks found out what was in that young man. They made him go to the state legislature and do a lot of other work for them. But he was always glad to get back to the farm, and he is there to day.

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

The Average Man Doesn't Know The First Thing

about flour, but the woman who does the family baking—she is the one who appreciates Royal Household Flour—made by the new electrical process—because when she tries it with the simple "Royal Household" recipes she finds it makes better, sweeter, whiter, lighter Bread, Buns, Rolls, etc., and more crisp and delicious Pastry than she ever made before, and she is not afraid to say so.

South Range, Digby Co., N. S., November 22nd.
 "I want to tell you that Royal Household Flour is the best I ever used in all my life, and the only kind I will have as long as I can get it."
 (Signed.) MRS. ALEX. PORTER.

To any woman sending in name and address to The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal, and mentioning this paper, these recipes will be sent FREE.

Health in the Home

Clothing Should be Loose.

A child's clothing should be so constructed that the weight of it is supported by the shoulders and back. Any garment that is tight enough around the waist to keep it up, is too tight to allow the internal organs to properly perform their functions, and for the following reasons: The chest and abdomen contain the organs of respiration, digestion, etc., and these organs bear one set of conditions—for instance, at the end of the act of breathing out—bear certain relations to each other. These relations are changed during the act of breathing in, more or less, according to the occupation of the moment. These movements of the internal organs never cease entirely for an appreciable length of time. Now, it is obvious that if there is not room for absolutely free movement, either the lungs are not going to get as much air as they are striving for, or some other organ is going to be crowded. As a matter of fact, both these conditions prevail if clothing is too tight. A tight waistband interferes to a greater or less degree with every one of the internal organs. Not only are the muscles of chest and abdomen always moving more or less, but the stomach, as soon as it receives food, begins a rhythmical movement, for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the food with the secretions of the stomach, by means of which the material is reduced to a fluid condition, and thus prepared for absorption, or to pass on into the small intestine, where other secretions act upon it, and digestion is completed. The large and small intestine together are in the adult from twenty-five to thirty feet in length (the child's being, of course, in proportion), and attached by a broad membrane, called the mesentery, to the spinal column. The whole arrangement is comparable, roughly, to a muslin full, gathered, and attached at a certain point, and laid in orderly folds; the hem representing the intestine, and the intervening width between hem and attachment, the mesentery. The entire length of the intestine is most of the time in motion. The walls of the intestines are muscular, and by constantly contracting and relaxing force their contents along. This motion is aided by the intermittent pressure of the abdominal muscles in walking and exercising, if they

are strong and vigorous. It will be seen that to have a healthy body, there must be plenty of room for all the organs to work in, and the importance of the condition of the muscles all over the body will be apparent, since the muscles of legs and arms materially aid venous circulation. The point I especially wish to emphasize is that the human body is provided in itself with everything necessary for perfect health and beauty. Children's clothing is most important, for they are constantly growing. They should have absolute freedom of movements from earliest infancy. Time was when unfortunate babies had a stiff roller wound around their little bodies, but now clothing is made by the most enlightened entirely loose and free from the shoulders. People sometimes ask why our ancestors did not apparently suffer from the evils attributed to tight clothing, since at certain periods in the past corsets amounted to instruments of torture; to which I answer that they no doubt did, but these matters were not fully discussed in those days; nor were the principles of hygiene or anatomy so well understood, so that their sufferings were not so likely to be attributed to the real cause, and even if they escaped themselves their descendants have not. The human body has tremendous powers of endurance and adaptability to have preserved its general integrity through so much ill-treatment. To what a perfection of beauty, therefore, may not the race attain, when rational and hygienic care of the body becomes the rule instead of the exception. By care, however, I do not mean fussing, but rather the habitual daily use of soap and water, cold water, the daily outdoor exercise or walk, the open windows and wholesome food which health demands, and the correction of physical defects in the gymnasium, rather than the dry goods store.

ALICE G. OWEN.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

"The writing, in as far as it is discernible, is that of a cultivated gentleman; it is not that of Mr. Leavenworth, for I have studied his chirography too much lately not to know it at a glance, but it may be—Hold!" I suddenly exclaimed, "have you any mucilage handy? I think that if I could paste these strips down upon a piece of paper so that they would remain flat, I should be able to tell you what I think of them much more easily."

"There is mucilage on the desk," replied Mr. Gryce.

Procuring it, I proceeded to consult the scraps once more for evidence to guide me in their arrangement. These were more marked than I expected; the longer and best-preserved strip with its "Mr. Hor" at the top showing itself at first blush to be the left-hand margin of the letter, while the machine-cut edge of the next in length, presented tokens full as conclusive of its being the right hand margin of the same. Selecting these, then, I pasted them down on a piece of paper at just the distance they would occupy, if the sheet from which they were torn was of ordinary commercial note size. Immediately it became apparent, first, that it would take two other strips of the same width to fill up the space left between them; and secondly, that the writing did not terminate at the foot of the sheet, but was carried on to another page.

Taking up the third strip, I looked at its edge; it was machine-cut at the top and showed by the arrangement of its words that it was the margin strip of a second leaf. Pasting that down then by itself, I scrutinized the fourth, and finding it also machine-cut at the top but not on the side, endeavored to fit it to the piece already pasted down, but the words would not match. Moving it along then to the position which it would hold if it were the third strip, I fastened it down; the whole presenting, when completed, the appearance as shown on opposite page.

"Well!" exclaimed Mr. Gryce, "that's business." Then as I held it up before his eyes, "but don't show it me. Study

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Lots of them if you mix a little Prussian Poultry Food in the feed. It will make hens lay and keep them laying. It is a great egg and flesh producer, also a certain cure for Cholera, Roup, etc.

Your PRUSSIAN POULTRY FOOD is simply immense. I fed it last year to my flock of 350 and not a single case of disease of any kind happened to them.—A. C. MEYERS, Mt. Morris, Ill.

Price 25 and 50c packages; by mail 40 and 75c; Pails \$3.50. Keep your poultry FREE from vermin by using Prussian Lice Powder or Prussian Lice Killer (liquid). If your dealer don't have it write us. We will send you our Poultry Book Free. PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

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Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen St. Toronto, Ont.

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It will be seen... the organs of... the muscles of... the venous circulation... Children's... should have... when un-... roller wound... but now... enlightened... the shoulders... our ancestors... from the evils... since at... past corsets... of torture; to... no doubt did... fully discussed... principles of... understood... not so like... real cause, and... lives their de-... human body... endurance and... its general... ill-treatment... beauty, there-... attain, when... of the body... of the excep-... do not mean... tual daily use... ter, the daily... the open win-... which health... a of physical... rather than

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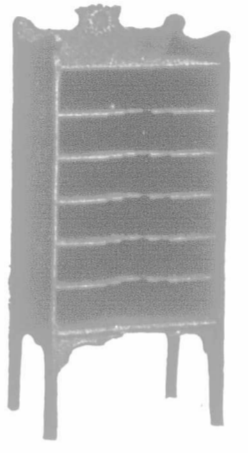
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"If—t believe—her to—cruel—
face,—what is—ble serv—yours
"H—chie."
"It reads like a complaint against one
of Mr. Leavenworth's nieces," I said, and
started at my own words.
"What is it?" cried Mr. Gryce;
"what is the matter?"
"Why," said I, "the fact is I have
heard this very letter spoken of. It is
a complaint against one of Mr. Leaven-
worth's nieces, and was written by Mr.
Clavering." And I told him of Mr.
Harwell's communication in regard to the
matter.
"Ah! then, Mr. Harwell has been talk-
ing, has he? I thought he was sworn
off from gossip."
"Mr. Harwell and I have seen each
other almost daily for the last two
weeks," replied I; "it would be strange
if he had nothing to tell me."
"And he says that he has read a let-
ter written to Mr. Leavenworth by Mr.
Clavering?"
"Yes; but whose particular words he
has now forgotten."
"These few here may assist him in re-
calling the rest."
"I would rather not admit him to a
knowledge of the existence of this piece
of evidence. I don't believe in letting
any one into our confidence whom it is
possible to keep out."
"I see you don't," drily responded Mr.
Gryce.
Not appearing to notice the fling con-
veyed by these words, I took up the let-
ter once more, and began pointing out
such half-formed words in it as I thought
we might venture to complete, as the

him to whom she owes a debt of honor
ance
"If you don't believe me ask her
to her
cruel beautiful
face, what is
ble serv
He said

it yourself, and tell me what you think
of it."
"Well," said I, "this much is certain,
that it is a letter directed to Mr. Leaven-
worth from some House, and dated—
let's see; that is an h, isn't it?" And
I pointed to the one letter just discern-
ible on the line under the word House.
"I should think so, but don't ask
me."
"It must be an h. The year is 1875,
and this is not the termination of either
January or February. Dated then,
March 1, 1876, and signed—"
Mr. Gryce rolled his eyes in anticipa-
tory ecstasy toward the ceiling.
"By Henry Clavering," I announced
without hesitation.
Mr. Gryce's eyes returned to his
swathed finger ends. "Humph! how do
you know that?"
"Wait a moment and I will show
you;" and taking out of my pocket the
card which Mr. Clavering had handed me
as an introduction at our late interview,
I laid it underneath the last line of writ-
ing on the second page. One glance
was sufficient. Henry Ritchie Clavering
on the card; H—chie—in the same hand-
writing on the letter.
"Clavering it is," said he, "without
a doubt." But I saw he was not sur-
prised.
"And now," continued I, "for its
general tenor and meaning." And com-
mencing at the beginning, I read aloud
the words as they came, with pauses at
the breaks, something as follows: "Mr.
Hor—Dear—a nice whom yo—one too
who see—the love and trus—any other
man ca—autiful, so char—s she in face
fo—conversation. ery rose has its
—rose is no excep—ely as she
is, char—tender as she is, s—pable
of tramplin—one who trusted—heart
—him to—he owes a—
—honor—ance—"

Most of our out-of-town customers are those who have seen our goods in their neighbors' houses and want to procure the same goods from a firm that gives such good satisfaction. Write for catalogue "C," which illustrates and clearly describes everything you want in furniture, at prices like the following:



THIS 37-2 MUSIC CABINET is made both in selected quartered oak, and imitation mahogany, piano polished, and nicely trimmed 40 ins. high and 18 ins wide.

PRICE:
FROM WINNIPEG, \$6.35
FROM FACTORY, \$5.00



We have carriages at prices upwards from \$8.75

This carriage has an enamelled body, anti-rattle, enameled green, rubber-tired wheels, nutless axles, rubber buffers, upholstered in denim, high-grade parasol.

Price: from Winnipeg, \$13.00
" " " Factory, \$10.65

Write for CATALOGUE "C"
GET EDUCATED IN SELECTING FINE FURNITURE.

JOHN LESLIE
324-28 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Advertise in the Advocate
AND GET BEST RESULTS.

PRAIRIE LAND
with some timber. Where can you get it except in Canada? Best for grain and cattle. Good climate. Five families in 1905, 600 families in 1905. Write us for map and description. Some homesteads left. Join spring excursion. Cheap land on ten years' time. SCANDINAVIAN-CANADIAN LAND CO., 172 Washington t., Chicago, Ill.

such plain language in regard to one he can still characterize as tender, charming, beautiful."
"Grievances are apt to lie back of mysterious crimes."
"I think I know what this one was," I said; "but"—seeing him look up—"must decline to communicate my suspicion to you for the present. My theory stands unshaken and in some degree confirmed, and that is all I can say."
"Then this letter does not supply the link you wanted?"
"No; it is a valuable bit of evidence, but it is not the link I am in search of just now."
"Yet it must be an important clow, or Eleonore Leavenworth would not have been to such pains, first to take it in the way she did from her uncle's table, and secondly—"
"Wait," I said; "what makes you think this is the paper she took, or was believed to have taken, from Mr. Leavenworth's table on that fatal morning?"
"Why, the fact that it was found together with the key, which we know she dropped into the grate, and that there are drops of blood on it."
I shook my head; she had told me the paper which she had taken at that time was destroyed, though to be sure she might have so considered it.
"Why do you shake your head?" asked Mr. Gryce.
"Because I am not satisfied with your reason for believing this to be the paper taken by her from Mr. Leavenworth's table."
"And why?"
"Well," said I, "first, because Fobbs does not speak of seeing any paper in her hand when she bent over the fire, leaving us to conclude that these pieces were in the scuttle of coal she threw upon it, which, surely, you must acknowledge to be a strange place for her to have put a paper she took such pains to gain possession of; and, secondly, for the reason that these scraps were twisted as if they had been used for curl papers or something of that kind; a fact hard to explain by your hypothesis."
The detective's eye stole in the direction of my necktie, which was as near as he ever came to a face, with an expression of great interest. "You are a bright one," said he, "a very bright one; I quite admire you, Mr. Raymond."
A little surprised, and not altogether pleased with this unexpected compliment, I regarded him doubtfully for a moment, and then asked:
"What is your opinion upon the matter?"
(To be continued.)

William Dean Howells has adopted the rule that all applicants for his autograph must first furnish satisfactory proof that they have read his books. A Chicago girl recently wrote to the great novelist for his autograph. By return mail came a single typewritten line: "Have you bought my last book?" To which the young woman replied, "I sincerely hope so." The autograph came promptly.

CAUSTIC BALSAM FOR SPAVIN AND RINGBONE.
Casselman, Ont., Feb. 6, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I have used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam for spavin, ringbone and a good many other ailments, and found it very good for all. A. L. LALONDE.

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

First Territorial Fat Stock Show

REGINA APRIL 4, 5, 6 and 7

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BESIDES THE SHOW OF STOCK, WHICH PROMISES TO BE AN EXCELLENT ONE, THE MAIN FEATURES WILL BE THE LIVE-STOCK JUDGING SCHOOLS, AT WHICH SCORE CARDS WILL BE USED.

Daily Programme

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH

- 1.30 p. m. Judging exhibits.
- 8.00 p. m. Meeting in the City Hall, which will be devoted to addresses and discussions on topics relating to live stock. Illustrated with lantern views.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH

- 9.30 a. m. Convention of weed inspectors.
- 9.30 a. m. Dairy cattle. (School of Instruction)
- 1.30 p. m. Beef cattle. (School of Instruction)
- 4.00 p. m. Poultry-raising for the farmer.
- 8.00 p. m. Meeting in the City Hall, which will be devoted to addresses and discussions on grain-growing, and the pests which prove troublesome. Illustrated by lantern views.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH

- 9.30 a. m. Convention of delegates from Agricultural Societies.
- 9.30 a. m. Light horses. (School of Instruction)
- 1.30 p. m. Heavy Horses. (School of Instruction)
- 4.00 p. m. Raising and fattening chickens for market.
- 8.00 p. m. Meeting in the City Hall, which will be devoted to addresses and discussion on the work of the Agricultural Societies.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH

- 9.30 a. m. Result of carcass competition.
- 1.30 p. m. Sheep and swine. (School of Instruction)

A large staff of able speakers has been secured to make the meetings most instructive.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES

Those attending must purchase single-fare ticket to Regina and obtain standard certificate, which must be presented to the secretary of the show for signature before leaving, in order to secure reduced return ticket. Further information can be obtained from

GEO. HARCOURT, Sec., Eastern Fat-Stock Show, Regina

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SALIVATION

Cow slavers while chewing her cud. She eats well and thrives well. I had her teeth examined, and the dentist could find nothing wrong. She has a great appetite, and will eat anything.

E. A.

Ans.—Salivation is in some cases merely a habit, as it appears to be in your case. In other cases, it is due to some trouble in the mouth, and in others to some irritant weeds in the hay. Have her mouth examined again, and if nothing can be found wrong with the teeth, cheeks nor tongue, change the hay, and if the salivation continues, we must conclude that it is simply a habit, and as she is doing well, there is no occasion for alarm.

V.

MARASMUS.

Mare now eight years old, last summer raised a foal on the grass, and was not worked until late fall. She was in good condition when she foaled, although she was thin in the spring after putting in crop, but gained on the grass till she foaled. After foaling she gradually got thinner, although there was lots of pasture. I gave her a bottle of linseed oil in the fall and a good supply of oats, and worked her for a while plowing, but she failed more than ever. I got a prescription from a veterinary surgeon early this winter, consisting of copperas, iron, etc. She gained a very little. Her legs are badly stocked (one is always slightly) when not working, and one leg has two or three little breakings out below the hock near the fetlock. The discharge is mattery. Her skin is fairly loose, coat dry at present.

X. Y. Z.

Ans.—Would have the mare's teeth examined carefully. Has there been any glanders in your locality; if so, would suggest a mallein test, from the details you submit. The prescription you submit is what is usually termed a shotgun formula, bound to hit something. The iron is the main thing of value in it, the saltpetre next. The less antimony you use, the better for your horses; for the antimony, substitute iron, in equal, same quantities.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF A PROLAPSUS.

I have a cow, four years old, which calved early last year, and prolapsus of the womb followed, on account of the cow being debilitated. Womb was returned, and vulva sewn up, and there was no more trouble, the case not being a bad one. During the season, cow failed to come in heat, and, in fact, never has done so since. Had not to raise the calf, so is now fat and strong. Is it unlikely she will ever breed again? If she gets in calf this year, is it likely that she will have prolapsus of the womb when she calves, even if she is kept in the same fat and strong condition? She is a very good cow, and I would not like to have to beef her, if there is a good chance of a complete recovery from the effects of the prolapsus. G. R. M. Cochrane.

Ans.—No; we think not, if a cure was effected in the first case and the cow is in good health, the eversion being as you state due to relaxation of the uterine ligaments, the result of the debilitated condition. It is a question whether she will breed, depending upon whether injury to the os uterus (neck of the womb) occurred at the time of the accident. If possible, examine by hand, just previous to submitting her to the bull, and if the os is not pervious, endeavor with your fingers, which should be anointed with a little solid extract of belladonna, to open the obstructed avenue to the passage of the sperm.

Miscellaneous.

LICE ON CATTLE

My beef steers have been very much troubled by lice this winter. They are fed in a corral, which has a large open shed in it. Would you kindly let me know, through the medium of your paper, if there is any danger of steers getting lousy that are kept there next winter?

FARMER.

Ans.—Would advise that you whites wash the shed, floor and partitions thoroughly with hot lye, and wash the steers of the dips about once in the winter to treat cases.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MANITOBA Auction Sale

OF

Pure-Bred Cattle

Will be held in the new C. P. R. Sale Pavilion, WINNIPEG

Commencing on May 31st

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Live-Stock Associations

Entries close April 15th. Catalogues issued after that date. Entries should be in early.

Reduced Rates for Passengers and Stock.

Single return fare for passengers. A uniform rate of \$2.00 per head on stock from seller's station in Manitoba or Territories east of Regina. Stock delivered to buyer's station in Manitoba or Territories east of Regina for \$2.00 per head. West of Regina, \$5.00 per head.

For entry forms and full particulars apply

George H. Greig,

Secretary Live-Stock Associations, WINNIPEG.

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

Steele, Briggs' Seeds

are the Best that grow.

YOU can't afford to waste weeks and months of time and energy in growing so called cheap or Bargain Seeds. What you want is **FULL SIZED PACKAGES** at popular prices. Seeds that are **TESTED AND TRIED**. No disappointment with them. Your money's worth every time. If you want to make a success of your year's work, insist on getting

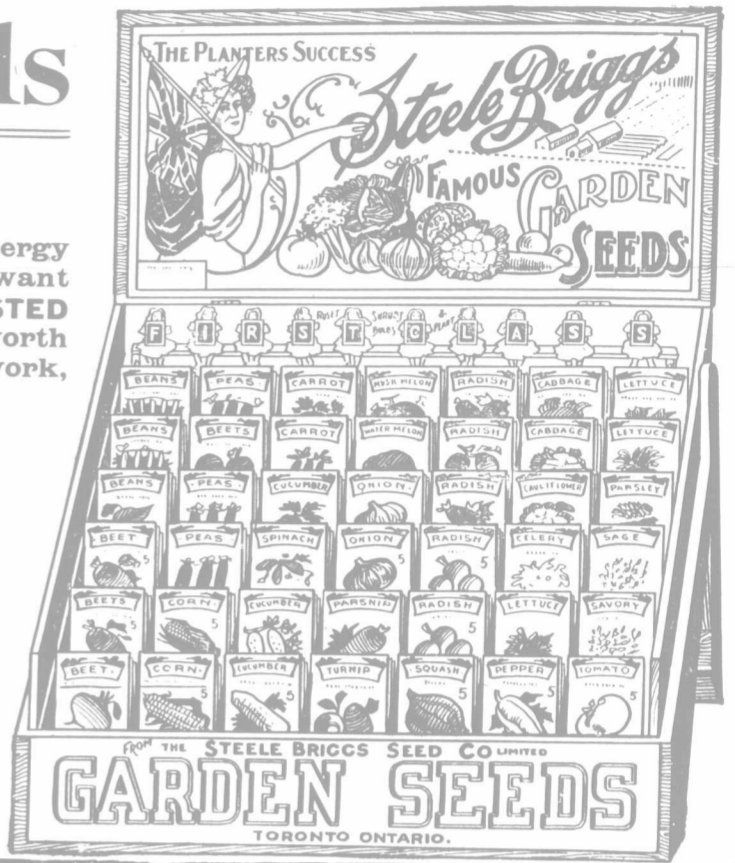
STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

not merely because we say so, but because they are known from one end of Canada to the other to be absolutely reliable. You get what you think you are getting every time. Never any guess-work as to results. We make sure in advance that the seeds are right, and guarantee values to be always the best.

If your dealer can't supply you, send to us for Catalogue, and order direct by mail.

The **STEELE, BRIGGS' SEED CO., Limited**

TORONTO, Ont., HAMILTON, Ont., and WINNIPEG, Man.



9.10
Per
Acre

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

FINEST WHEAT LAND IN NORTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA

9.10
Per
Acre

Excellent Water.

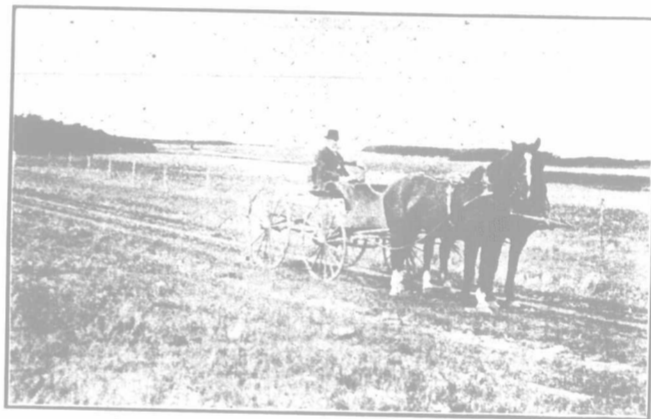
Fertile Soil.

Bountiful Crops.

Average Crop for 5 years

25 bushels per acre.

Cattle run out all winter.



No Early Frosts.
No Rust.
Good Transportation Facilities.
C. P. Railway to heart of the district.
Steamboats on the lake.
G. T. P. surveyed through the northern portion.
FREE: Maps, Books, Write for cheap rates and information.

WM. PEARSON & CO.,

IN TOWNSHIP 21, RANGE 21.

Winnipeg, Man.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Sometimes a senate official, even a doorkeeper, has a sufficient sense of humor and sufficient intelligence to put him on a proper footing with the great men. Such a one is Charles S. Draper, who has been on the United States Senate pay-roll in various capacities for over 40 years.

On one occasion the senate showed a disposition to vote down a proposition to give an extra month's pay to the employees, and Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, made a characteristically bitter speech in opposition to the bill. The burden of his speech was, "There is no precedent for this, Mr. President; there is no precedent." The employees held an indignation meeting, and Draper was selected to plead with Mr. Ingalls to withdraw his batteries. The senator listened to the tale of hardships endured by the clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, laborers, etc., in being compelled to work twelve months out of 21, without getting thirteen months' pay each year, and then asked abruptly, "Draper, if you are so dissatisfied with your job, why don't you resign, and let some one else do it?" The doorkeeper looked the Kansas senator a moment in the eye, and then replied with unconscious imitation of Mr. Ingalls' voice and manner as follows: "Why, there is no precedent for this, Mr. Senator; there is no precedent." Ingalls' astonishment gave way to loud laughter, and when the extra pay proposition came up again for final action, he was out of his seat, and it passed.



This Spine Needs Fixing. So Does Yours.

W. J. KELLY, D.C.

The Great Nerve Specialist,

Is permanently located in rooms 16 17, 18, Dingwall Block, corner Main and Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

If you have tired of medical treatments, try this never-failing, drugless science of healing. He uses no drugs, no knife, no osteopathy, no magnetism, no electricity. He guarantees to cure for life the following diseases: Asthma, Appendicitis, Abscess, Bladder Trouble, Bright's Disease, Cancer, Catarrh, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Deafness, Eczema, Emissions, Female Diseases, Gleet, Hay Fever, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Diseases, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Locomotor Ataxia, Leucorrhoea, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Ovarian Diseases, Palsy, Curvature of Spine, Spinal Diseases, Tumors, Urinary Disorders, and \$100 will be paid for any case of rheumatism he fails to cure.

Vari-cocle, Night Emissions, Gonorrhoea, Swelling of the Limbs, Sexual Decay, Open Sores, Seminal Emission, Consumption, first stage, Ringing in the Ears. No incurable cases taken. Consultation free.

WM. J. KELLY, D.C.

Rooms 16, 17, 18, Dingwall Block, Cor. Main and Alexander Ave., WINNIPEG.
(Correspondence solicited.)

A ship-builder, says Harper's Weekly, tells of an Irishman who sought employment as a diver in the service of one of the ship-building companies. The first job to which the Irishman was assigned was to be performed in comparatively shallow water. He was provided with a pick and told to use it on a ledge below. Mike was put into a diver's suit, and, with his pick, was sent down to tackle the ledge. For about fifteen minutes nothing was heard from him. Then came a strong, determined, deliberate pull on the signal-rope, indicating that Mike had a very decided wish to come to the top. The assistants hastily pulled him to the raft and removed his helmet. "Take off the rest of it," said Mike. "Why, what's the matter?" asked they. "Take off the rest of it," doggedly reiterated Mike; "I'll wur-rk no longer on a job where I can't spit on me hands."

Sir Redvers Buller is evidently blessed with a strong spirit of contradiction, over and above his well-known courage and tenacity. It was during the last Nile campaign, and while on board a river steamer descending some dangerous water in one of the higher cataracts, that he entered into a discussion with Lord Charles Bessford respecting the proper channel that ought to be navigated. Each most obstinately defended his own course, but eventually that which Sir Redvers so strenuously recommended was used, with the result that the steamer got through without accident. "You see I was right," exclaimed Sir Redvers, triumphantly; "mine was the proper channel."

"That was mine, too," coolly replied Lord Charles. "I only recommended the other because I knew you would go against whatever I said."

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

The Town of

LUMSDEN

N.-W. T.,

Is Headquarters for

Supplying Settlers

for the Last Mountain Valley country. Best of hotel accommodation, numerous boarding-houses, restaurants, large general stores, four implement houses, two large livery stables, harness and furniture supplies, drug and hardware stores, jewellers, lumber yards, baker, butchers, blacksmiths, flour mill 250 barrel capacity, real-estate agents, etc. Communicate with C. HYND, Sec-Board of Trade, or the Mayor.

O. M. & W. LAND & 413 MAIN ST.
REAL ESTATE WINNIPEG.
LOANS J. W. BETTES.
MGR.

A1 WHEAT LANDS

On C. N. and C. P. R., near stations and elevators. Low prices. Easy terms. Large list of improved farms. List your properties for sale with us.

P. O. box 612.

'Phone 2090.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

London Gate



THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man)
To the Farmers of Canada.

Of finest steel throughout, with corners by cold process bended.
 Thus stronger, more rigid than the rest.
 Cross-braced and fitted with self-acting latch of new design most perfect.
 Closely wove of Famous London spring steel wire—colled, not kinked.
 Swings either way most easily, nor ever blocks the snow.
 A perfect gate—made plain or ornamental as may be desired—
 It doth enhance the value of a farm,
 Yet costs no more than some not half so good and durable.

London Fence Machine Co
 Limited,
 LONDON AND CLEVELAND.

Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., Winnipeg.
 Quebec and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, Montreal
 Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P.E.I.

Truths tried by time are our endorsements for the Keeley Cure.

ARE THEY NOT SUBSTANTIAL?

We ask you not to take our word for it, but we do request that you read our literature or come to the Institute and let us show you certified statistical reports of 4,000 Keeley treated men. These 4,000 cases were not all cures, there were relapses among them; but the percentage of these was so small, and the causes of them so minutely accounted for, that they but add to the already recognized genuineness of the Keeley Cure and greater credit to its Founder, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley.

Many of these men are members of the Keeley League, an organization of reconstructed inebriates, who are doing their utmost towards furthering this wondrous cure to downfallen brethren. Read the following—an extract from ex-Governor Hastings' address to an audience of these gentlemen:

"But let me say to you, comrades, and let me say to the ladies and gentlemen of this audience, and to the brave men of this audience, that you never showed a better quality of manhood; you never showed a higher standard of honor; you never showed a better quality of American citizenship, than you did when you put on the badge of the Keeley League, and stood out before the world to show that you were new men."

(Signed) HASTINGS,
 Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

We ask the privilege of corresponding with you whether you are a sufferer or merely a friend of one. Our booklet, "Statistical Report of 4,000 Cases," will be mailed free, in plain envelope, to any address, together with other testimony and instructive matter. Address the Manager.

The Keeley Institute, Dept. A, 133 Osborne St., Winnipeg.


Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

A HOWLING SUCCESS

NEW WAY



Dealers who handled the New Model last year have placed their orders this early in the season for more carts than we could altogether last year. The reason for this is that farmers have discovered that

The New Model Harrow Cart

is a labor-saver. They write us that they would not take \$25.00 for it if they could not get another. Don't wait. Write today. Our proposition to dealers will interest you. A postal will bring it.

THE FARMER WADGE IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MARE DOES NOT LIE DOWN.

Mare does not lie down at night. I put her in a large stall, but still she persists in standing. H. B.

Ans.—This is an undesirable characteristic of some horses, and we cannot account for it. It is undesirable, as the animal cannot rest so well, even though horses can sleep while standing. All that you can do is provide her with a large box stall, well bedded, and allow her to run loose. This will probably encourage her to lie. V.

OBSCURE LAMENESS.

Pregnant mare, doing some light farm work, went very lame on off hind leg for three days. This got better, and she went very lame on near hind leg for three days. There was no swelling or soreness to the touch. My veterinarian gave some medicine for the blood. In six weeks she went lame again in exactly the same way and for the same length of time. Since the first attack, she appears a little stiff when moving. A. C.

Ans.—Severe lameness without swelling or soreness, lasting three days, and then affecting another limb for the same length of time, and disappearing, to reappear in six weeks with the same peculiarities, is, so far as I am aware, unprecedented. Without further particulars as to the manner of progression as regards peculiarities of action, etc., during lameness, I am unable to locate the seat. If the trouble recurs, it would be well to send for your veterinarian during the time of acute lameness, and he will probably be able to locate the trouble. In the meantime, feed lightly, and give regular exercise or light work. V.

"Nuts" to the Dept. of Agriculture and the V. D. G.

The Executive of the Western Stock-growers' Association met in Calgary last week, when the principal topic was the mange dipping regulations imposed by the Government last year, and the hearty manner in which the measure was endorsed and lauded must be most gratifying to the department officials who gave the case such careful consideration. The ravages of the disease had assumed such a pernicious form that there was danger of the ranching industry being wiped out entirely. As it was, the losses suffered were very heavy before the Government, realizing the critical stage which had been reached, decided to formulate and enforce the strictest possible regulations to cope with the situation. As pointed out in the News some weeks ago, the methods adopted were considered harsh, in some sections, but the most strenuous opponents of Government interference were soon converted into the most active supporters of the measure. At the meeting of the stockmen last week it was agreed that there was noticeably no mange in the districts where dipping had taken place, and a resolution was passed strongly urging the Government to continue the enforcement of the regulations this year.

[Note.—Western men are amenable to reason when a square deal is given them, and are kickers, for which fact they are to be congratulated, when any person undertakes to go over them roughshod.—Ed.]

Mr. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., wishes to report in the "Farmer's Advocate" the following sales from his Ridgewood Park Herd: "The fine yearling Shire stallion colt, Ridgewood Marquis, by Imp. Desford Marquis, to a company in Manitoba; to Mr. J. W. Salkeld, of Dongola, N.-W. T., the fine, sappy yearling Shorthorn bull, Velvet Archer, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), who at present heads Mr. W. D. Flatt's renowned Trout Creek Herd. Mr. Salkeld is to be commended for his enterprise in taking this splendid bull to the West, where his big, burly, yet wonderfully smooth form is bound to draw the eye of every lover of good cattle. His dam, Veronica (imp.), is a great cow for both milk and beef, and was sired by Marksman, a straight Cruickshank. The beautiful red heifer calf, Sea Shell 2nd (imp. in dam), the property of Mrs. E. Marr, Goderich, to Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, in whose hands she will likely be heard of again."

Drowsiness After Meals

A PERSISTENT SYMPTOM OF NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA—CURE IS OBTAINED BY USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Many a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia dates his ailment from the time he began to feel "drowsiness after meals."

The blood is weak, and there is not sufficient nerve force to carry on the work of digestion and supply the vital force required for mental and physical activity.

Headache, dizzy spells, defective memory, inability to concentrate the mind, brain fog, irritability of temper, nervousness and sleeplessness are the resulting symptoms.

Owing to defective digestion the body is not deriving proper nourishment from the food, and some other method of obtaining strength must be employed.

In Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective blood-building and nerve-restoring elements of nature are contained in condensed form, so as to be easily taken into the blood.

Under this treatment you soon find that the appetite is sharpened, digestion improved, and the vitality of mind and body greatly increased.

It takes time to thoroughly cure dyspepsia and its accompanying symptoms, but you can be certain that each dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of some benefit to you, and that the cure will be complete and lasting.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

"Paddy," said a tourist at Killarney, "I'll give you sixpence if you'll tell me the biggest lie you ever told in your life!"

"Begorra, your honor's a gentleman! Give me the sixpence."

Two men ordered a coffin for a mutual friend. Said the Undertaker: "I am sorry poor Tim is gone. He had a famous way of drinking whiskey. What did he die of?" Replied one of the men: "He is not dead yet at all; but the doctor says he will be before the morning; and, sure, he should know, for he knows what he gave him."

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Kidney Troubles.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work—Gives all the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T., March 27th.—(Special).—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well-known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for to them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

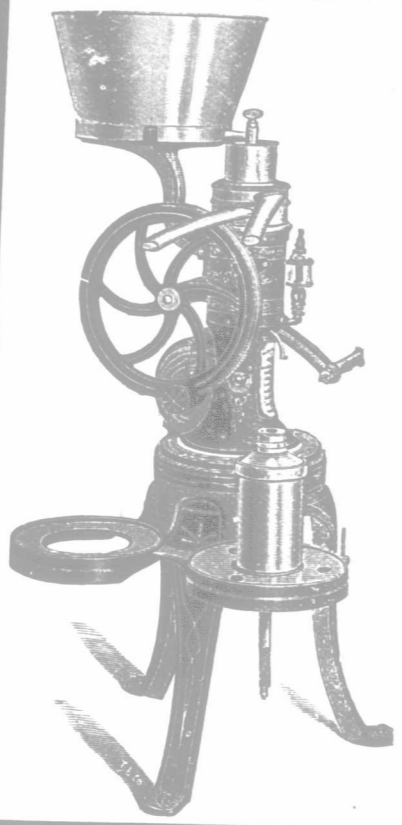
"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of diseases, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure such a wide range of diseases, including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and Primary Troubles.

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

NATIONAL GREATNESS



Depends on the Prosperity of the Farmer.

The prosperity of the farmer depends largely on having a

National Cream Separator

which will save time and labor, and insure additional profits in the dairy.

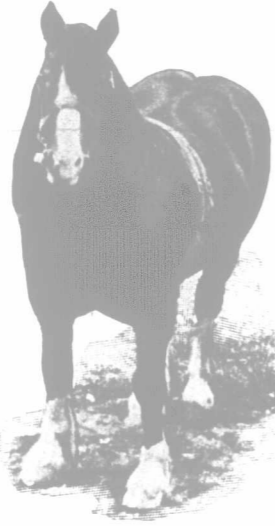
Many a farmer has lost the price of a Separator by delaying purchase. Buy now. The National soon

Pays for Itself.

We know the merits of our machine, fear no opposition, and solicit a free trial.

Don't worry about the price, the extra cream will settle for the National.

The RAYMOND MFG. CO., Limited, P. O. Box 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Visit the Beaubier Stables

BRANDON

and examine our new shipment of Stallions just received from Janesville on March 4th, 1905. It includes such well-known horses as "Nick o' Time," "Baron's Crest," "Kenneth," and "Baron Templeton," and places us in a position to offer a selection of Clydesdales not equalled on the continent.

First-class Percherons, Suffolks, Shires and Hackneys also on hand.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
BRANDON, MAN.

IT WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS

If you keep in your stable that famous remedy which is so highly spoken of by all who have used it—we refer to

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

Nothing better has been made, nothing better is made, and nothing better can be made—and so there you are! Try it, and you'll believe.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

Half-section in Township 17, Range 29, West 1st, Qu'Appelle Valley, 100 acres standing white poplar, 25 acres under cultivation, balance mostly arable; river runs through corner; never failing spring creek close to buildings; good log house, 20x21, and kitchen; stabling for 10 head of stock; all fenced; railway station ten miles; stock and implements amount to \$1,700 will be sold with the farm. Price for all, \$1,000 cash. Address:

FRED. C. HAMILTON, 433 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

In answering or communicating on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

PROBABLY A DENTAL TUMOR

I have a colt coming four years old that has got a sore on her head about half way between her ear and eye. This has been a running sore; that is, there has been a discharge from it since she was one year old. As I don't want to go to the expense to take her to a vet. to get it cut open and the bone scraped, will you please advise if there can be anything else done for it.

Balgonie.

FARMER.

Ans.—Am of the opinion that you have a case of what the professional men term a "denticular cyst," which contains vestiges of teeth. An operation by a qualified man is the only course I can conscientiously recommend to you.

WARTS.

Have a ten-months-old calf, which has its brisket, under part of neck and throat covered with large warts, some as large as your fist. They are growing very fast, and it looks as if they might eventually kill the animal. What can be done to kill this growth? I don't think the calf would survive having them cut off.

Aidrie.

R. G.

Ans.—Some might be snipped off with scissors, but a better way is by tying tight around the base a horse hair, and then when the wart drops off, apply strong (glacial) acetic acid with a small swab to the surface. Warts that cannot be tied should have the acid applied at frequent intervals. Such usually disappear in ten days.

DIARRHEA AND LAMENESS.

1. Cow fed on timothy, oat straw, bran and oat chop, has had diarrhoea all winter.

2. Cow has swollen ankle and is very lame. She has been this way for two months.

F. H. G.

Ans.—1. Continuous diarrhoea in a cow, fed as this one has been, indicates some serious chronic disease of the digestive organs, probably tuberculosis, in which case a permanent cure cannot be effected. It may be due to an irritant in the intestines. Give her a purgative of 1 1/2 pints raw linseed oil. After the purgative ceases to act, say in about 48 hours, give her 2 ozs. laudanum, 4 drams powdered catechu and 1 ounce prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every four hours, until diarrhoea ceases. If the trouble recurs, treat again without giving the purgative.

2. Apply hot poultices to the ankle, and keep them hot by pouring hot water on occasionally, until the heat and soreness disappears. Then, if lameness continues blister with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline, and applied the ordinary way by clipping the hair off and rubbing the blister well in. Repeat the blister every month, as long as necessary.

V.

LAME MARE

Mare got kicked on the stifle in October, and the joint oil escaped. I got this stopped, and the wound healed. In about six weeks, it swelled and broke again. It again healed, but the joint remained swollen, but she seemed to be doing well. Three days ago, the whole leg swelled; is very sore, and she is very lame.

A. L. P.

Ans.—This is a very serious case, and may prove fatal. If there is a veterinarian within reasonable distance, I would advise you to send for him; but, if not, you will have to treat yourself. The recurrence of the swelling and soreness is due either to a wounded and decaying bone, a splintered bone, or to allowing the original wound to heal up externally before the cavity had filled. If she cannot place any weight on the limb, put her in slings. Bathe the leg, especially around the joint, long and often with hot water, and after bathing, rub with camphorated liniment, with which your druggist will supply you. It is possible this may dissipate the swelling, but it is probable pus is forming, and if so, it will break out again. If so, flush the cavity out three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. There will in all probability be a chronic thickening, which repeated blistering will reduce some. I expect there will be a decided change in some way before you see this.

V.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old bay; face, one forehead both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, Communicate with

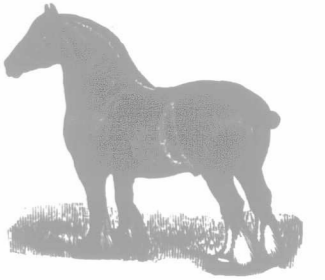
WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN,
811 Union Bank, Box 15,
WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

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SHIRE HORSES

AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FONTHILL, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Eight stallions and stud colts by the famous sires, Benedict, Baron's Pride and Lord Lyndoch, ranging in age from two to seven years, for sale during the next six weeks. Prices, \$500 to \$1,000, cash. Address:

BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY,
Fert Wayne, Ind.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 two-year-olds; all are of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them singly or in a bunch. Address, O'NEIL BROS., Sonthgate, Ont. Lucan Sta. G. T. R.

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THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,
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If it's an H&R it's an honest well made Revolver that's safe to use and Simple in construction. Write for Catalogue #6. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO. WORCESTER MASS.

Is Your Horse Worth 75c.?

As used in the Royal Stables.



If lame he is of no use to anybody. 75c. will purchase a box of

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, with full directions, and it will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man. Western Agents.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Come and get a choice of this magnificent new importation before they are all gone. Come and get a mare that will be a credit to yourself and to the breed, or a young stallion that will grow into money.

A SAMPLE OF THE GOODS:

NORMAN (11838), Male, Bay, foaled 6th of June, 1901.

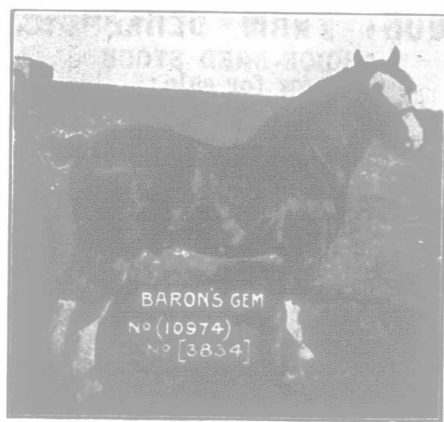
Bred by Sir James Duke, Bart., Laughton, Shortgate, R. S. O., Sussex. Sire Black Prince 10164.

- 1st dam Laughton Queen (11310), sired by St. Lawrence 3220.
- 2nd dam Marie Stuart (8326), sired by Darnley 222.
- 3rd dam Jean of Balquidroch (5400), sired by Marquis 1215.
- 4th dam Rose (5399), sired by Duke of Edinburgh 246.
- 5th dam Jewel (273), by Renfrewshire Jock 636.
- 6th dam Jewel, sired by Sir James (780).

SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers for sale, both imported and home-bred; some toppers in the bunch; all good colors. If you are in the market for either Clydesdales or Shorthorns, don't buy before you see me.

JOHN GRAHAM, -- Carberry, Man.



Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdale Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, also some good bargains in fillies and mares. Over forty to select from, all of A1 breeding.

Shorthorns.—A few extra choice heifers and one richly-bred young Cruickshank bull, sired by the noted Clipper Hero.

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot, om

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HORSE BLOWS HIS NOSE.

Horse in good condition and thriving well blows his nose when driving or standing in the stable.

Ans.—This is sometimes due to an irritant in the nostrils, and sometimes it is simply a habit, which cannot be corrected. Have your veterinarian examine him, and if he can discover any removable cause, have him operate. If nothing can be seen, you will simply have to allow him to blow his nose, as medicines will do no good.

PROBABLY PUS FORMATION IN THE SINUSES.

A three-year-old heifer has not been doing well for about six months. At intervals, perhaps a few days or a week, she takes spells, travels around with head and nose close to the ground, as if she had pain in head; had horn broken off last spring.

Ans.—It is not easy to give a diagnosis of much value in this case, without an examination. If pus (matter) is forming, relief will be obtained on discharge. Possibly the trouble will be found in connection with the broken horn.

PROBABLY DISTEMPER.

I have a colt, six months old, that at intervals of two or three days, swells under skin along windpipe from jaw to breast. He slobbers when he eats, and when he gets up after lying down, spits up a greenish, thick, slimy substance. Feed him hot bran mash with about half a cupful flaxseed meal and small quantity of molasses once a day, also twice a day feed two quarts dry bran and half a pint of oats. He has a good appetite.

Ans.—Some of the symptoms indicate an approaching case of distemper, and, if such is the case, you can only let the disease take its course. You might apply a liniment, such as are advertised in our columns, to the swelling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Mare will foal about April 15. I feed mixed hay twice and oat straw once daily, with 1 1/2 gallons oats daily, also a turnip at night. I want to work her after foaling. Some tell me I should feed soft food before foaling.

2. After foaling, when she is at work, should she be milked after coming to the stable, before allowing the foal to suck?

3. Would it be well to give the colt oats as soon as it will eat?

4. At what age should a colt be weaned?

5. How long should a cow, in good condition, be dry before calving?

Ans.—1. The addition of a feed of bran daily to what you are feeding, and feeding good hay entirely, is all the change needed. Give regular exercise, or light work.

2. No; if the mare is quite warm, allow her to cool off before allowing the colt with her, and in such cases it is well to draw a little milk.

3. Teach him to eat chopped oats as soon as possible, and give him all he will eat, provided he gets plenty of exercise.

4. Any time after four months.

5. About six weeks.

BARREN COW, ETC.

1. Cow aborted a year ago, and will not breed since.

2. What is the best food for calves getting separator milk?

Ans.—1. The next time she shows oestrus, oil your hand and arm, insert the hand into the vulva and press it forward until you feel the neck of the womb. If the opening into the womb be closed, endeavor to force it open with your finger. In some cases, the finger is not strong enough, and a sound must be used—a piece of hardwood, made very smooth and blunt and about half an inch thick, does very well. Breed her in about an hour after operating, of course, it is wise to employ a veterinarian to operate, as a man who has had no experience and little knowledge of anatomy, may fail to effect an opening. If the opening is not closed, the cause of sterility is in all probability due to diseased ovaries, and you had better fit her for the block.

2. A little finely-chopped oats with the milk sifted out, mixed with the milk, and good clover hay, if available, as soon as they will eat.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.
Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book—ask all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists.
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE

REMOVES
BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS,
THICKENED TISSUES,
INFILTRATED PARTS, and ALL
PUFF OR SWELLING, CURES
LAMENESS, ALLAYS PAIN
without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-B free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for marking, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Allays Pain. Book free. Manufactured only by
W.F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE:

Cleveland Bay Stallion

8 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, weighs 1450 lbs.; considered by competent judges to be the finest horse of his breed in Canada. Registered in Ontario Stud Book. Is now being wintered near Winnipeg and is in perfect condition. Pedigree and full particulars may be had on application to
P. O. BOX 539, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A chance of a lifetime to buy a well-bred 3-year-old

Clydesdale Stallion

right. **CANADA'S PRIDE** (4947) O. C. S. B. Bay, with white star, near fore and both hind pasterns white. Acclimated and sure. Write, or come and see him.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Box 91, Neepawa, Man. C. P. R. and C. N. R. stations.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

On four horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition this year, I won 3 prizes—two championships, two diplomas, three firsts and one second; also at Calgary the gold medal given by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for best Clydesdale, besides numerous other first prizes. If you want a young horse that will make you money, and at a right price, write or see me.

WILL. MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

STALLIONS FOR LAND.

Fifty Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions to trade for good land or city lots in Western Canada. Won more Premier Championships at World's Fair, St. Louis, than any other exhibitor; ages 3 to 7 years, good colors, choicest breeding.

LEW W. COCHRAN, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

FOR SALE: The registered champion

HACKNEY STALLION

CONFIDENT SQUIRE.

A good actor, sound, and a proved stock getter. Champion at Winnipeg, 1901; at Brandon, 1904. Price and terms right.

SAM. MACLEAN, Franklin, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS

EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Robert Shaw, Bradford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 297.**

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystallized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison which they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or of fine white sand. The blood carries them and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the

Mild cases are sometimes cured by a single package. On sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE Made to Last.

This fence is made to keep your live stock in and your neighbor's out. It will do this not only for this year and next, but for many years to come. To do this the fence must be strong and durable. The IDEAL is both, because we use large gauge (No. 9) hard steel wire for both stays and horizontals, securing them with the "Ideal knot that will not slip." The wire is well galvanized, being tested thoroughly by us before being made into fence.

We cannot tell you all about it here, because we have much to say. If you are interested in fencing, write us for our illustrated catalogue. It shows a style for every purpose, and tells you why the IDEAL is the best value. Our catalogue also shows the IDEAL All-metal Farm Gate.

All that is necessary is to send us your address on a postal card. Do it to-day.

The MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N. W. T.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HORSES NOT UP TO GUARANTEE.

Between five and six months ago, I traded a fresh-broken team that I thought would give me a lot of trouble, as I was going on to my homestead, and had no enclosure to put them in. This team was aged four and six years. The team I received are stated, in writing, to be seven years old. I now find they are ten and twelve years old. Could I compel a return of other team, or if they have been disposed of, sue for difference in value? C. C. P.

Pine Lake.

Ans.—If the age is not as guaranteed in writing, you can sue by way of damages for difference in value.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN INCUBATOR NOTE.

I bought an incubator, and gave a note for \$20, due last fall; the machine hatched only 20 per cent. on two trials. In their catalogue they guarantee the machine to hatch at least 60 per cent. of eggs. I can get at least half a dozen parties who have bought the same machine to say that they are not up to what they are recommended by the company. They threaten to sue, if note is not paid. Advise what course it is possible for me to take. F. M.

Bowden.

Ans.—There may be conditions implied or stated in guarantee in catalogue, which have not been complied with by you. If you have fulfilled your part of the agreement, you may defend action on notes and counterclaim for damages. Lay the whole facts before your nearest solicitor.

UNSATISFACTORY HEIFER.

Who is liable in the following case of an imported heifer failing to breed? A, in Great Britain, sold cow with heifer calf at foot to B, who imported her to Canada, and sold calf to C, who kept her a year. C died, and his executors sold heifer to D, who kept her about a year, and sold her to E. D, before selling her to E, said that he would not guarantee her to be a breeder. E asked D if he had bred her, and D said that he had her served a few times, but she did not settle in calf. E asked if there appeared to be anything wrong. D said no, that she came in heat regularly, and there did not appear to be anything wrong further than she did not get in calf. E took her knowing these facts, and remarked, himself, that it was rather risky taking her. But, now, after he has tried her a few times, he is threatening to sell her for beef and come on D for the value of purchase price. Her price in each case of sale has been considerably over beef value.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There does not appear to be any legal liability on the part of any vendor mentioned in the statement.

HANDLING FENCE POSTS—PECULIAR CASE.

1. Do you think it will pay to go to the trouble and expense of peeling and coal-tarring poplar fence posts? About what price is coal-tar in Alberta?

2. Have a fine big mare, apparently healthy and doing well, but when left standing for a few minutes will fall asleep, and sometimes falls flat on the ground, and sometimes regains her feet before she falls. Is there any particular cause, or is it reasonable that she is just sleepy headed?

3. Is barley chop a good feed for horses during summer, or would it be wise to feed whole oats with the chop?

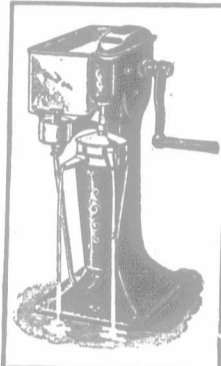
Ans.—1. Our enquiries from experienced men elicit the statement that while peeling the posts is all right, the additional expense to tar them is not warranted by the results obtained.

2. Should suspect that this mare is more than sleepy; is what is frequently termed plethoric. Would advise, if not in foal, the giving of a ball of aloes to purge her, following with one dram of potassium iodide and three drams of potassium nitrate daily for ten days.

3. Where the teeth are sound, nothing equals sound, sweet old oats for horses, varied with an occasional feed of dry bran or a bran mash.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

THE ONLY CONVENIENT KIND



No other occupies so little space, sits so firmly, has waist low can, enclosed self-oiling gears, light bowl without inside parts. Tubulars hold present world's record for clean skimming and perfect cream. Write for Catalog M-186.

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

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

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, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

CATTLE-RANCH FOR SALE

The estate of the late Paul Gillie, deceased, situated at Nicola Lake, Yale District, B. C., containing some 1,700 acres, and with dwelling house, stables, sheds and implements necessary for working the ranch; also some 220 cattle and 8 horses.

The property is situated on the Nicola Coal Field, about a quarter of a mile from Nicola Lake P. O., and is one of the most beautiful locations in the country.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the ranch and cattle, together or separately, up till 1st May next.

Parties wishing for further information will be supplied with full particulars on application. JAMES CHAPMAN, JAMES D. GILLIE, Executors. February 1, 1905.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

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Little space,
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West Chester, Pa.

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FOR SALE

Gillie, deceased,
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A COMPARISON The above is a plate of Transcendant Crab Apples grown in Brandon Nursery. Alongside are two Transcendant Crab Apples grown in Ontario, an average sample taken from a box offered for sale.

We have this spring a very complete line of hardy

Nursery Stock

We offer 2,000 Crab Apple Trees at 50c. per tree. Hardy Raspberry plants at 4c. each. 75,000 Caragana, for hedges, at 1c. to 10c. Also Hardy Shrubs, Roses, Paeonies and Perennial Flowering Plants.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST BEFORE YOU ORDER TO

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon Nursery, BRANDON, MAN.

U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S



A Sure Money Maker On the Farm

When you buy a Cream Separator you cheat yourself if you don't get the machine that makes and saves the most money for you. Cream, repairs and oil—all represent money.

The United States Cream Separator

holds the world's record for clean skimming—saves cream every day that other separators lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted.

You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator. Write for free illustrated catalogue to-day.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company BELLOWS FALLS VERMONT

Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, Ia Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont.
Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

395 U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S

Blacklegine

BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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

A Suggestion Worth Considering.

From the News, Medicine Hat, we clip the following, not because it expresses any party feeling, but because in the light of the reasons given, it is eminently sound. While, on the other hand, a proposition would keep alive the agitation re the educational clauses, which can only be settled satisfactorily to the West, and, incidentally, all true Canadians, in one way, by leaving the matter entirely to the control of the provinces concerned; yet the extra time and consideration given to the subject might tend to strengthen the weak-kneed, and bring those M. P.'s to their senses who are inclined to give their constituents the double cross.

In view of the many difficult problems which have arisen for solution in connection with the introduction in the Dominion House of Commons of the Autonomy Bill, it would appear that the wisest disposition to make of that measure would be to give it—not a six months, but a five years' hoist. There are reasons of weight, too, outside altogether of the controversial clauses in the bill, why the Territories should go slow just at this particular juncture. British Columbia, it will be noticed, is being held up by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for land grants and other favors. Just as soon as the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are incorporated, they will be faced with a similar proposition, whereas if autonomy is delayed for a few years, matters of this kind will have all been settled, and Canada, as a whole, will be paying for a railway which is intended to benefit Canadians generally.

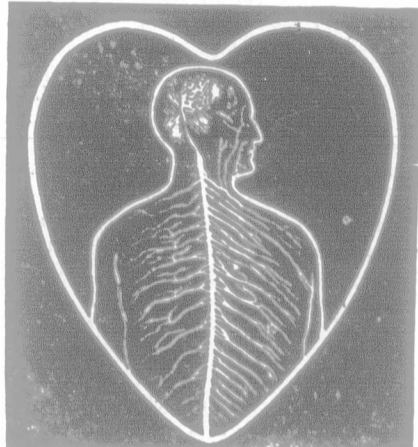
The Pure-bred Auction Sale on May 31st

Managing Director and Secretary G. H. Greig, of the Manitoba Live-stock Associations, and his sale executive, are getting things into shape for the auction to be held May 31st, at the C. P. R. live-stock and sale pavilion. Entries for the sale are limited to pure-breeds, owned by members of the Live-stock Associations of Manitoba (membership fee in either one is \$1.00), and each entrant is limited to five animals. The entry fee for bulls, cows and heifers is \$1.00 per head, and must be in the hands of Mr. Greig by April 15th, in order to permit the issue of a catalogue in plenty of time for the sale. In order to give all an equal chance, one entry will be allowed each member for each ten head of pure-breeds in his herd, or fraction of ten. Single fare rates will be available to the sale on the basis of the convention plan (100 or more in attendance). Animals will be delivered for \$2.00 per head from Winnipeg to any point in Manitoba, and in the Territories to any point east of Regina, and for \$5.00 to any point in the Territories west of Regina. It will thus be easy for ranchers and farmers on the Yorkton and Prince Albert branches of the C.P.R., and on the C.N.R., to get pure-breeds, used to the climate (a great advantage), home to their farms and ranches at a very small expense. Certificates of registration must accompany entries, and all cattle are subject to inspection. Only those in good condition will be accepted. Arrangements are being made by which the Winnipeg branch of the Eastern Townships Bank will have representatives at the sale, and will handle the banking business (cashing drafts, cheques, making settlements, etc.) at the sale. Further particulars will be found in the catalogue when issued.

A priest, once threatened a libulous parishioner that if he did not reform he would change him into a mouse. "Biddy, me jewel, I can't believe Father Pat would have that power over me; but, all the same, you might as well shut up the cat."

"What is the name?" asked the minister of the child's father. "John James George Washington Fitzhugh Lee Blaine Harrison Smith," answered the father. The old minister jotted down the names, and then, walking to the baptismal font, a crockery washbasin, said to the mother: "Mose, get some more water. There ain't half enough to baptize this child if we have to take in all his names."

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock which have been bred from imported stock. Intend big buyers will do well to inspect the following: 15 young bulls, 20 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Barrad Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited.

A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

BREEDER OF

Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd.

SHEPHERD PONIES
J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T. Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bulls and Tamworth Pigs for Sale

MASTERPIECE—23750—is a rich red-roan, and is a sure and good stock bull. His sire, Grand Sweep (Imp.)—17089—(64121) was champion bull at World's Fair, Chicago. Dam Mina Wilson 1925. Also three young bulls, 18 to 20 months old. Also pure-bred Tamworth pigs both sexes. If you want something good, call and see us, or write. Stables in town. A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) 28878—and General—30399. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Prizes for District Exhibits at the Coming Dominion Show.

The Columbian is authority for the statement said to be given out by Manager Keary, of the Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B. C. These prizes are handsome ones, and well worth competing for:

For the best district or agricultural society exhibit of fruits, grains, grasses, dairy products, roots and vegetables; the products to be grown within the district entering the same for competition:

First prize	\$400 00
Second prize	150 00
Third prize	300 00
Fourth prize	250 00
Fifth prize	200 00
	\$1,500 00

Any district or agricultural society that exhibits in this competition and does not win a prize, those east of North Bend and Vancouver Islands, will be allowed \$100.00, and those west of North Bend, on the Mainland, \$75.00, towards the expense of making the exhibit.

Comparison as to highest possible points that can be obtained:

Fruits, fresh	300
Fruits (preserved), syrups, jellies, etc.	200
Grains and agricultural seeds ..	250
Roots and vegetables for table ..	250
Forage plants	250
Dairy products	250
Roots and vegetables for stock ..	250
Arrangement	250
	2,000

Specials.

For the best display of fresh fruits from any district, independent of any other exhibits, and distinct from other entries:

First prize	\$75 00
Second prize	50 00
Third prize	25 00

Potatoes.

For the best display of potatoes from any district (not less than 12 of each variety), independent of any other entries:

First prize	\$75 00
Second prize	50 00
Third prize	25 00

Specials.

The largest contributor to any district exhibit:

First prize	\$20 00
Second prize	15 00
Third prize	10 00
Fourth prize	5 00

Entries for district or agricultural society exhibits must be mailed to the secretary on or before August 1st.

No entrance fees will be charged for district exhibits.

The value to a district from such exhibits cannot be adequately measured; all should get into the game. We hope to see good prizes for dairy manufactures, as B. C., especially the Coast part of it, is peculiarly adapted to dairying.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

An interesting little book to all students of beef cattle is that from the pen of Prof. C. S. Plumb, Ohio College of Agriculture, entitled, "Little Sketches of Famous Beef Cattle," giving, amongst others, the history of such cattle as Hubback and Favorite of Shorthorn lore, of the Polled cow, Jilt, ancestress of so many Angus favorites, and of the Gay Monarch, Corrector, Babe, and the Galway, Scottish Standard, and Black Knight, of our day and generation.

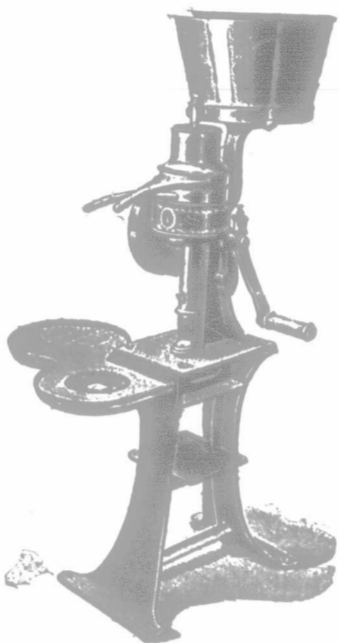
GOSSIP

TWO GREAT STOCK BREEDERS WHO HAVE CROSSED THE BAR.

Sir Robert Jardine, a noted merchant and breeder of Galloways, owning the famous Castlemilk herd, in his eightieth year, and the Earl of Southesk, K. T., in the seventy-eighth year of his age, noted as the breeders of the famous Erica, of Aberdeen-Angus fame, and also of Highland cattle at Kinross and Brechin.

Another stockman in the Wascana district who finds he cannot do without "Farmer's Advocate" is J. E. Martin, breeder of Clydesdales and Tamworths.

De Laval Separators



HAVE YOU A BABY?

A DE LAVAL "BABY"

"BABY" Separators are the children of the "separator family" and are counterparts on a smaller scale of the DE LAVAL machines which are used almost exclusively in creamery work.

You may trust the creameryman's judgment when it comes to choosing a separator—He knows.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

MONTREAL NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
TORONTO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

The Pioneer Limited

There is no train in service on any railway in the world that equals in equipment The Pioneer Limited train from St. Paul to Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The railway company owns and operates the sleeping and dining cars on its trains, and gives to its patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. The buffet cars, compartment cars, standard sleeping cars and dining cars of The Pioneer are the handsomest ever built.

W. B. DIXON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent,
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA

Senega Root

Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.
Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS
YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.



Bulls—four reds and one roan, first class stuff by Manitoba Chief = 20044 = and Golden Standard = 34685 =, and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, 8 to 10 months old; also sows in farrow and ready to breed. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times. A couple of dozen cockerels, large and of fine quality.

Roland, C. N. R., Carman, C. P. R.,
Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

Owing to the loss by fire of a great portion of our winter's feed, we find it necessary to reduce our stock. For the next month we will sell registered

Shorthorn Bulls and Females,

Of all ages, at greatly reduced prices. Write for particulars.

Walter James & Sons,
Rosser, Manitoba



Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns.
Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAN. WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta,
Farm 3 miles south of town.

BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also six choicely-bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (three champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY,
Friddis, Alta

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.



SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge = 30462 = and Royal Sailor = 37071 =. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Maniton, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" = 29832 = and "Orange Chief" = 52366 = at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

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

The Siche Gas Co., 208 Pacific Avenue. WINNIPEG.

MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

Are the makers of the celebrated SICHE GAS GENERATOR, which is absolutely the safest, simplest and most perfect machine on the market. It is fully approved by the Board of Underwriters, and is admirably adapted for lighting of farmers' dwellings and outbuildings.

The cost of maintaining the light is about half that of coal oil; besides, it is an infinitely superior light.

Over 1,500 machines in daily use.

We shall be pleased to estimate for the lighting of your buildings and send you full information regarding our system.

H. A. KIDNEY, Western Manager.

DO DOLLARS COUNT WITH YOU ?

If so, we can interest you.



Cater's Pumps Star Windmills

Write for new price list. Address

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS, H. Cater, Proprietor. Box 410, Brandon, Man.

WE SEND ONE "SAMPLE WATCH" ONLY TO ANY ONE PERSON OUR \$10.50 WATCH, ONLY \$3.65

SAMPLE



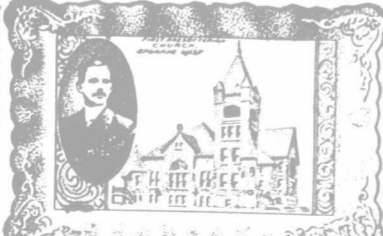
But Remember, positively only one order filled for any one person. We are going to send out 100 "Sample Watches" to the first 100 persons ordering, for don't you know that the money you lose on them will come back quickly, for every person who receives one will rush right off and show it to a score more friends, telling them of our "Wonderful \$10.50 Sample Watch." Then the orders will come rolling in on us at an average price of \$10.50. We depend on the 100 "Sample Watches" we propose to send out in the next 60 days, at this wonderful cut in price, to bring us fully 1,000 orders at our regular price of \$10.50. We know that you will be so well pleased with the "Sample" that you can't help showing it to everybody you meet. Genuine American Movement, Full Nick Iced and Jeweled, Tined, Tented and Regulated, Stem-wind and Stem-set, Patent Safety Pinion, Equestrian Hair-spring, Fully Guaranteed. Cases, Double Hunting or Open Face, Finest Gold-plate, closely resembling Solid Gold and fully warranted. Assorted and Elaborately Engraved Designs, Lady's or Gent's Size.

DON'T SEND A CENT OF MONEY. No Sir. Not to be paid until you have first held this "Sample Watch" in your own hands and examined it with your own eyes. We send C.O.D. subject to examination, and we will reproduce them, together, in carbon photograph, on 2 1/2 satin finished aluminum pin trays, and send trays to you express and duty fully prepaid. Everybody wants this exquisite souvenir of church and pastor, and your members quickly sell them at 25c each. You keep \$30 for your profit and send us \$20 in full payment for the 200 souvenirs. Send photographs (any size) and names to-day. Send no money. Your workers will sell all the souvenirs in ten days as hundreds of others have, and you can send us our money any time within a month. Write and learn success of others.

NEW METHOD COMPANY, (Money-raising Plans for Church Workers), 5553 South Park Avenue, Chicago.

\$30⁰⁰ Church Money

No Investment. No Risk. Send No Money. If you wish to raise money quickly and easily for any church purpose, send us the photographs of your church and your pastor, and we will reproduce them, together, in carbon photograph, on 2 1/2 satin finished aluminum pin trays, and send trays to you express and duty fully prepaid. Everybody wants this exquisite souvenir of church and pastor, and your members quickly sell them at 25c each. You keep \$30 for your profit and send us \$20 in full payment for the 200 souvenirs. Send photographs (any size) and names to-day. Send no money. Your workers will sell all the souvenirs in ten days as hundreds of others have, and you can send us our money any time within a month. Write and learn success of others.



NEW METHOD COMPANY, (Money-raising Plans for Church Workers), 5553 South Park Avenue, Chicago.

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

GOSSIP.

THE COMBINATION SALE OF SHORT-HORNS AT OAK LAKE. Dame Nature was kind in the matter of weather to Messrs. Gordon, Gillespie and Lang in their attempt to hold a combination auction sale of Shorthorns at Oak Lake on March 15th; yet in spite of it, the results were not pleasing, in the way of averages, to Shorthorn breeders, as those of the previous week. The crowd attending was practically a local one, and the bidding was, consequently, slow, except in the case of animals well-grown and in good condition. Several bargains were obtained in males and females, although the bulk of the stock, considering breeding, condition, lack of size, etc., brought all it was worth. Seventeen bulls and an equal number of females were catalogued, but only nineteen were sold; ten bulls averaging \$63, nine females, \$90.50. T. C. Norris wielded the gavel, and announced the intention to make this sale an annual affair.

WHAT THE SUGAR BEET HAS DONE FOR SOME DISTRICTS.

The sugar factory near Idaho Falls, Idaho, is surrounded by about forty-seven townships, occupied by settlers who for years raised grain and alfalfa prior to the erection of the factory in 1903. Improved lands then were worth \$30 per acre; now they are worth \$50 to \$100 per acre, an increase of \$21,657,600 in the district. The sugar company is paying seven dollars per acre rental on land for 800 acres. This would be seven per cent. interest on a valuation of \$100 per acre, and bears out the statement. Similar results may be looked for in Alberta, when we get the land properly cultivated. It should be remembered that three years ago all the land in Raymond and vicinity was an unbroken sod. Beet land here can now be bought for from \$10 to \$50 per acre with water-right.

The Idaho factory has been employing 160 men (their pay roll was \$12,000 per month), and also employing in the beet fields hundreds of boys and girls, who earned 75c. to \$2.25 per day last season. At Loveland, Colorado, the yield of beets was so small the first year that the people became discouraged and would not plant beets the next year. They planted 4,000 acres, and raised only 4 1/2 tons per acre. The company employed an expert from Lehi, Utah, to teach the farmers and to act as field superintendent. The third season they planted 4,000 acres, and raised 40,000 tons, or 10 tons per acre. I am informed that since that time they have nearly doubled the tonnage per acre.

The Cache Valley factory in Cache County, Utah, in the year 1900, planted 4,000 acres, and raised only 18,000 tons of beets. In 1903, the same land raised 40,000 tons. Last year they increased their acreage, and the factory turned out 12,500,000 lbs. of refined sugar.

Beets do not impoverish land.—Mr. John Jones, of Lehi, Utah, has raised four acres of beets on same land for thirteen years, which brought him one hundred dollars per acre each year. Isaac Gough & Sons, of Bingham Junction, Utah, raised fifty acres of beets, that brought him \$120 per acre on land that had raised beets thirteen years. The work was all done by their own families. Canada Best for Beets.—Utah and Idaho beets made 235 lbs. of granulated sugar per ton in 1904. Raymond, Alta., beets made 265 1/2 lbs. per ton last year. The Raymond factory employed 135 men in and around the factory, and the industry furnished work for many children, and put hundreds of dollars in the hands of the Indians for labor. The raising of beets here has passed the experimental stage. As high as twenty tons per acre was raised last season. The hundreds of thousands of acres of rich land that can be irrigated by the two canals already in operation, could be made in time to furnish beets for four or five sugar factories. Another advantage we have over best-growing districts south of here is, whereas they must irrigate from three to six times in one season, we need water only once, and some years not at all. There is no danger of overstocking the market. \$100,000,000 is paid annually for foreign sugar by the United States and Canada, and the use of sugar is increasing constantly. WM. M. PALMER.

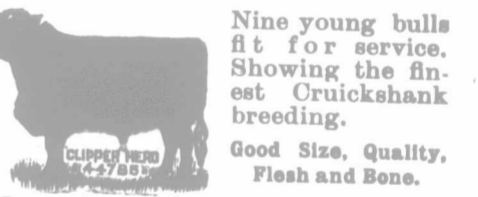
Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

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., 104 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone. Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont. JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.) Vol. 40 at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 2000 at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Wain, G. T. R. and C. E. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont. MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address: F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

TRADE NOTES.

SEED FIRM AT SWANSEA.—Smith Sisters, Swansea, Ontario, are doing an extensive seed business. They sell by letter only. Many well-to-do farmers and gardeners now buy their seeds because the prices are very reasonable. They issue a catalogue. See their advertisement in issue of March 22nd.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.—Another house which appreciates the large business which is to be done in the West, and the fact that Westerners demand high-grade goods equally as much as those in the East, is the Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Ltd., with head offices at Toronto, Ont. The above mentioned house have established a branch house in Winnipeg, where a specialty is made of the highest grade selected grains, which are especially tested on the trial grounds of the Steele, Briggs Seed Company, for qualities to withstand Western climate and conditions of soil, etc. The Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Ltd., also carry a full line of all garden implements, poultry supplies, beekeepers' supplies, etc. It is gratifying to learn that conditions demand such careful attention to the seed trade of the West.

A BOOK WORTH HAVING.—One of the most complete and comprehensive handbooks on garden tools ever published is the 1905 Planet Jr. catalogue of S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia. It is a veritable mine of information, so valuable that no farmer or gardener can afford to be without it. The catalogue is beautifully illustrated, and carefully describes the famous Planet Jr. garden tools, implements whose popularity extends to every quarter of the globe. One of the leaders of this line is the No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Seeder. It is a thoroughly dependable seeder, either for continuous rows or hills. It is simple in construction, and cannot get out of order. But a moment is required to convert it into a cultivator or plow, capable of doing the finest kind of work in hoeing, furrowing, ridging, marking, etc. Among other Planet Jr. tools, are plain combined seeders, wheel hoes, one- and two-horse cultivators, harrows, etc.

The catalogue is sent free upon request to S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1108, F., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOSSIP.

A CORRECTION.

The address of J. P. Smith, the owner of the attractive-looking farmhouse, is Crystal City, not Manitou, as stated in footnote to the illustration in issue of March 8th.

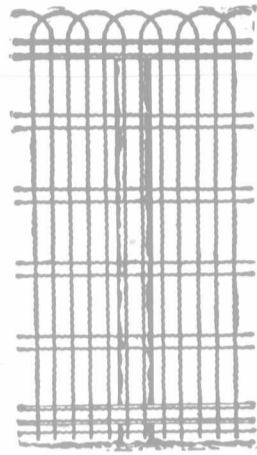
THE COCHRANE RANCH SOLD.

In a letter recently received at this office from that well-known live-stock dealer, H. A. Mullins, also manager for the Cochrane ranch, the information is contained that the said ranch of 65,500 acres has been sold by Mr. Mullins for a sum in the neighborhood of \$400,000. This was one of the oldest ranches in Alberta, and the inrush of settlers, thus causing crowding, has necessitated the sale. The company have a herd of choice cattle, numbering 12,000 head.

AN IMPORTATION OF THOROUGH-BREDS.

Messrs. Dale & Pulford, of South Qu'Appelle, have imported some Thoroughbreds, among the lot being Kelston, by Longfellow out of Annette, by Strachino, and Abbeywood, by Glenwood, a son of the great Ormonde, out of Lady Abness, by Cathedral. Included in the consignment are three daughters of that great horse, Ben D'Or, viz., Drowsy, Prize Money and Stockings, in foal respectively to Greenan, Sharp Fell and Sombrero, sons of St. Simon, the sire of Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee and Horisel 2nd; Kendal and Star Ruby, half-brother to Sceptre. All the above, we are informed, are good individuals, and combine substance and quality in a marked degree. The mares are reserved for the stud. The stallion show, however, speed up to any weight and distance. The owners intend offering a silver cup annually for foals, the get of their horses. Lovers of the Thoroughbred will be glad to welcome these individuals carrying such rich strains of blood, and we hope their owners may have the best of luck with them.

Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only 2½ inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive.

It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge.

Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will. Price only 25 cents per running foot.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

303W

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

Church's

ALABASTINE

the PERFECT, SANITARY and PERMANENT WALL-COATING, ready for use by mixing in COLD WATER, is EASY TO GET, because it is for sale by nearly all the leading hardware and paint stores in Canada. That fact alone is evidence of superiority.

Look for the little church on the label of every package. Alabastine is never sold in bulk.

Everybody should be interested. Anybody writing us can have free our booklet on Alabastine. Address

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TROUT CREEK

SHORTHORNS

A few very choice bulls and females, both imported and home-bred, with superior breeding.

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JAMES SMITH, om
MANAGER.

W. D. FLATT,
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



Due to its Climate, Scenery, Educational Facilities and Growing Prosperity. We sell

RESIDENTIAL,
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SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON,
Real Estate Brokers. 541 HASTINGS ST.

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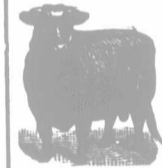
SHORTHORNS

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

CATALOGUE.

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

15 YOUNG BULLS



Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD, ONT.
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O.
Farm within town limits.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
and SHROPSHIRE.

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JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

For Sale—Two young Shorthorn Bulls, 11 months old, from imp. sires and imp. dams. Bargains if sold quick. om

BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE,
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.
Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH. Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. om

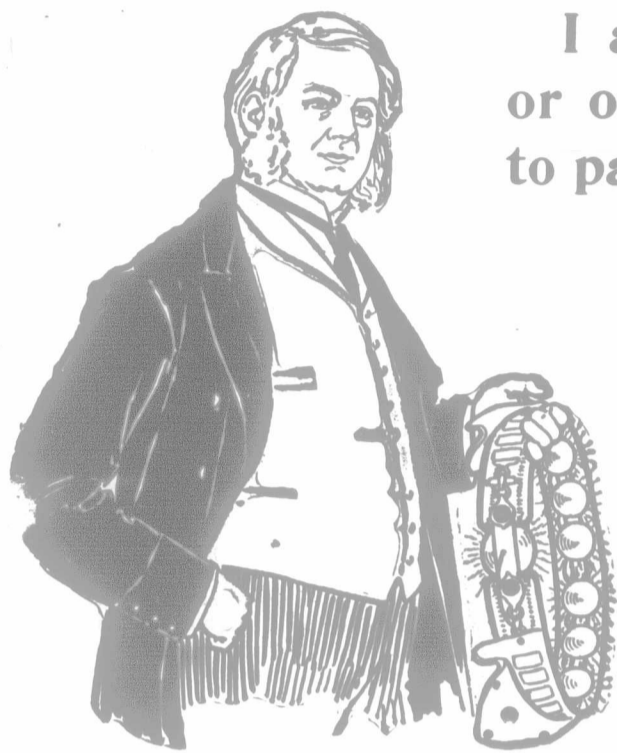
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to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68. om

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. "With your Barren Cow Cure I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one 10 years old, and had previously been served repeatedly, to no purpose"—says M. E. Reeder, Muncy, Pa. Particulars from om

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Men Try my Cure Free!



I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.

I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings; timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated

and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further, I have the two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that you cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia | Kidney Disease |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhoea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |

- Dyspepsia
- Eczema—Erysipelas
- Fevers—Gall Stones
- Goitre—Gout
- Gonorrhoea—Oleet

- Throat Troubles
- Tuberculosis
- Tumors—Ulcers
- Varicocele
- Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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GOSSIP.

The Scottish Farmer of recent date says: "Mr. Robt. Graham, of Bridge-lands, Selkirk, has just shipped, per Donaldson Liner Kastalia, nine head of pure-bred cattle to his brother, Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba. The lot includes three Shorthorn heifers, bred by Mr. George Lawson, Mains of Fisherie, Banff. They are of the noted Augusta family, and are well-bred, level specimens of the breed. They have been chosen for their deep frames, short legs, and blocky type. They are straight of their lines, and should do the breed credit in Canada. The Aberdeen-Angus lot also numbers three. Two of these are heifers bred at Mounthlairy, and one has a promising bull calf at foot by the Mulben-bred bull Pressgang. This youngster is full of promise, and likely to develop into a good sire, both from his breeding and appearance. The two heifers are close relations of the trio which did so well at Winnipeg Exhibition, where they stood first, second and third in their class, shortly after reaching Canada. The members of the present lot are straight in their lines and true to type, and they should be heard of in future. Mr. Graham also sends out three Galloway bulls, bred by Mr. Drynan, Knockiebae, New Luce. They are all yearlings, and of good size and first-class quality. Wargrave of Knockiebae (9171), one of the lot, won first prize at Newton-Stewart Show in 1904. Trade in Shorthorns is exceedingly quiet in Canada at present, and exporters have no encouragement, in face of the great demand from South America, which has raised the prices above the Canadian level."

THE THOROUGHBRED IS THE ARMY HORSE SIRE.

John S. Bratton, one of the best-known horsemen in the West, said:

"When the British Government first looked around for a place to buy remounts for the troops in South Africa, their attention, of course, was attracted to the United States. Captain Marsham, the Chief of the Remount Department of the British Government, who was the first to come to this country for the purpose of purchasing horses, told me that their attention was drawn to Missouri, on account of the long periods of racing. He further told me that they could buy a better class of horses for cavalry purposes in the neighborhood in which there were several race meets, as a great many of the broken-down stallions were sold at a low price to the farmers throughout the country to breed to their mares, and as their Government always tried to get as much Thoroughbred blood in the cavalry horse as possible, they decided that the State of Missouri was the best place to purchase remounts. I sold the British Government myself 18,000 horses in less than two years. My horses were mostly Missouri bred, especially the cavalry horses, for which they paid me \$125 per head for officers' mounts.

"It is beyond all question of doubt, that in order to get a good cavalry horse you must have a strong infusion of Thoroughbred blood. The cavalry horse must have a good shoulder, plenty of neck, and a good head, with plenty of weight-carrying powers. This, of course, we derive from the Thoroughbred, and as Missouri has more Thoroughbred stallions that are bred to common mares than all the other States together in the Union, the United States Government looks almost solely to it for its cavalry supply."

TRADE TOPIC.

BRIDGE ADVANTAGES.—Inasmuch as sounding-board bridges have so much to do with the production of a resonant and sonorous tone in a piano, there is particular interest in glancing at the method of manufacture. For a high-class instrument, such as the Goulay, the bridges are made of many thicknesses of the choicest quarter-cut maple, glued together in continuous bent form, thus avoiding the possibility of splitting under the strain of the strings. Moreover, the Goulay has a third grand brass bridge, which has not hitherto been used in upright pianos, but which has been regarded as a prime necessity in all grands. One advantage is that the middle strings of the instrument are greatly enriched in tone, and that all sections are equalized by tone production.

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

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

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

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

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



GOSSIP.

SOME SPEEDY ONES GO TO BRANDON.

J. E. Swarts, of Wingham, who recently went into partnership with Wm. I. Elder, in the Kelly stables, shipped two carloads of horses this week, and they are expected to arrive here Saturday night. The racing string includes the pacers, Darkey, 2.10½; Harry B., 2.21½; Hugh Scott, 2.22½; Simple Simon and Chimes, and the trotters, Brownie, 2.25½, and Miss Monbars.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

The echoes of the great St. Louis Fair have scarcely died away before a call comes from the far west to attend an exhibition in Portland, Oregon, to be known as the Lewis-Clark Centennial, commemorative of the first visit paid by those explorers to that section of the United States. The fair will be opened June 1st. It is expected that everything will be ready by the opening day.

The premiums offered by the managers for live stock aggregate \$40,000. Of these \$12,000 are offered for horses, \$16,500 for cattle, \$6,500 for sheep and goats, \$3,500 for swine, and \$1,500 for poultry and pets. This sum, it is expected, will be greatly augmented by special contributions.

A Clydesdale stud of no mean quality is that owned by A. Cameron, a Scotch merchant at Oak Lake. Mr. Cameron made many of his selections personally, when in Scotland in 1902, and has since added several good ones from the importing stables of Jno. Graham, Carberry. When in Oak Lake recently, we had the pleasure of a hurried glance at a few of the Cameron horses, notably Royal Ascot, a bay horse, three off, with right fore foot and both hind legs white, a stallion not overgrown, but with bone, pasterns and middlepiece that denote wearing quality. At the stables were several promising stud colts and fillies, and a team of right good mares, particularly Kate Park, bred by W. S. Park, Bishopton, Scotland, a big, bay mare, weighing over 1,600 lbs., not four until next July. This mare has four white legs, and is proportionate, an indication of her development being that she takes a 20-inch collar.

The Holstein-Friesian bull, Sarcastic Lad 23971, whose photograph appears in this issue, was purchased by the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, at the Holstein-Friesian sale held in September at the World's Fair grounds, St. Louis. Last spring he was purchased by the World's Fair Holstein-Friesian Association and taken to St. Louis as head of the herd at the Holstein-Friesian test barn.

Although this association was obliged to select a herd on short notice, it succeeded in bringing together a group of females of great productive ability. In order to make this herd complete, it was necessary to have a great sire, which they found in the noted bull, Sarcastic Lad. All things considered, he is perhaps, or soon will be, the most noted Holstein-Friesian bull in America.

His dam and grandam have two of the largest official yearly records of any cow of the breed. Belle Sarcastic, his dam, has a seven-day record of 16.42 pounds of butter-fat, and a yearly record of 23,189.6 pounds of milk, and 721.7 pounds of butter-fat. His grandam on his sire's side, Rosa Bonheur 5th, has a seven-day record of 20.47 pounds of butter-fat, and a yearly record of 17,043.4 pounds of milk and 469.3 pounds of butter-fat.

Sarcastic Lad is not only backed by the large official yearly records of his dam and grandam, but in addition to his own individual excellence he has shown himself capable of producing offspring which are uniformly high producers. Although only seven years of age, he has eleven daughters and nine granddaughters in the Advanced Registry. The most of these records have been made at two years of age, which speaks well for the early productiveness of his daughters. He has sons at the head of herds of less importance. He is a bull of grand constitution, quality and character, a model of the breed.

PAY WHEN CURED



IF YOU COME TO ME AND I TELL YOU THAT I CAN cure you, I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you need not pay until cured.

WEAK, PUNY MEN.

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigor. I've made a great success. My methods are now being approved by the greatest scientists and doctors, and copied.

I've proven that electricity is the basis of all animal life, and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicocele and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity.

My Electric Belt Restores this Life in a Few Weeks and Cures every time.

You can have freedom from Pain and again be given life energy and the vigor of youth if you wear

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

with free Electric Suspensory for weak men. **Easy to wear—Cures while you sleep.** Tell me where you are and I will give you the name of some one in your town that I have cured.

Sore Back and Weak Kidneys Cured to Stay

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir—Your favor of the 19th inst. to hand, and in answer would say that your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. I have had no occasion to use your Belt for over a year, and my back feels as strong as ever it did, and have also no trouble with my kidneys. I can highly recommend your Belt to any who are troubled with sore back, weak kidneys, or from any other cause. I lose no opportunity in recommending the Belt to every one that I see in need of it. Yours truly, GEO. S. WEBB, Aberdeen, Ont.

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know, if you have tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and vitality. Electricity renews the youthful strength; that cures. If you will call I will give you a free test of what I can do.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK

Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

Troubles Have Never Returned.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir—You will think that I have forgotten you, but it is not so, as I have been away from home and just returned. With regard to the benefits I have received from your Belt, I must say that they are most lasting and permanent. I have had none of my trouble since I stopped wearing the Belt in 1901. Wishing you all manner of success in your business, I remain, yours truly, G. L. SAVAGE, Chesley, Ont.

DR. M. J. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office hours—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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