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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Vol. XXXIX

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JULY 6, 1904.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 615

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Self-Playing Organs.  
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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133  
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586  
The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.

Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance com-  
pany west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

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HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

**Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

Write for our catalogue, and when doing so prepare your  
ground for planting next year.

Order your trees now and have them delivered this fall, and  
then you are ready to plant as soon as the ground is in con-  
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**SPRING PARK NURSERY,**

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

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DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President. P. O. Box 81, BRANDON. B. D. WALLACE, Sec. and Man.

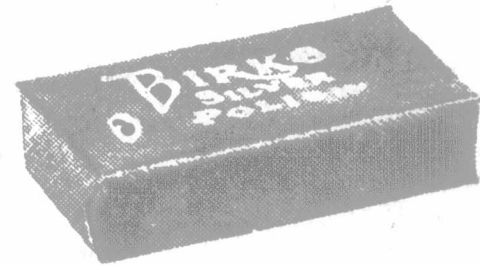
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HAS NO EQUAL

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The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,

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to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the  
most moderate, consistent with high-grade  
goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We  
also have the largest stock of Watches in  
Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaran-  
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specialty.

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**Birks' Silver Polish, in cake form, 25c.**

(Postpaid to any address)  
We frequently have fine pieces of silver brought to us  
completely ruined by inferior polishes. After years of  
experience with different polishes we can commend this  
as the best yet produced. It contains no injurious in-  
gredients and cleans as well as polishes. Silvers are on  
which it is used retains its brilliancy for an unusual  
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If we could take you into our work-room  
and show you the infinite care with which  
every watch is handled you would realize  
why we urge you to send your watch here  
for repairs. Our watchmakers have made  
a life study of watches. They work upon  
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have careful and prompt treatment if sent  
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**INSURANCE CO.**

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

**Grain!**

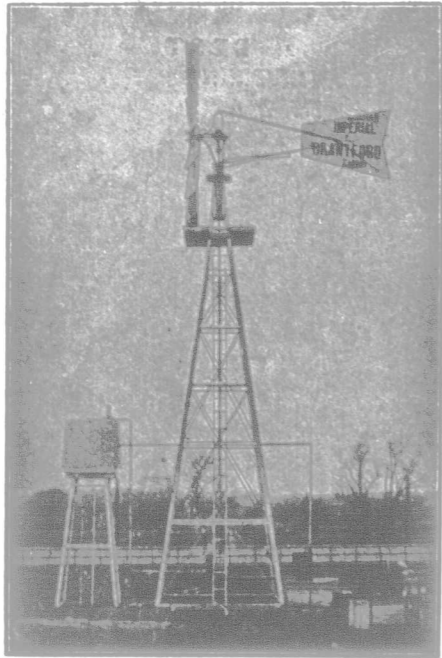
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grain to ship or sell, do not wire for track bids, but  
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**"IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL**

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by **GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited,** Brantford, Canada. **COCKSHUTT FLOW CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG,** Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

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**FARMS AND FARM LANDS**

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

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Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practising physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

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For **"EMPIRE"**  
**EASY-RUNNING**  
Cream Separators  
Champion Harvesting Implements  
Anderson's Force Pumps, Windmills  
or Real Estate  
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No extra charge to go via Chicago, and ten days stop will be given in Chicago both going and returning, if desired, on all St. Louis Fair Tickets, via the

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.**

Five daily trains to Chicago, 8.30 a.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m. (The Fast Mail), 8.35 p.m. (Pioneer Limited) and 11.00 p.m. Each has a good connection for St. Louis and Eastern points.

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**ST. PAUL, MINN.**

**BLACKLEG**  
**BEST PREVENTIVE**  
VACCINATE your cattle with **Blacklegoids**—the simplest, safest, surest preventive of Blackleg. Each **Blacklegoid** (or pill) is a dose. Administration with our **Blacklegoid Injector** is performed in one minute. We establish the purity and activity of our **Blacklegoids** by rigid tests upon animals. For sale by druggists. Write us for literature—free on request.  
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EASTERN DEPOT: 378 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

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**THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED**

NOW IN SERVICE **Port Arthur and Winnipeg**  
DAILY BETWEEN

Leave Winnipeg - 16.50 k } DAILY (Leave Port Arthur - 18.50 k  
Arrive Port Arthur - 8.30 k } (Arrive Winnipeg - 10.30 k

THROUGH FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS, DINING CAR SERVICE, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COACHES, VESTIBULED THROUGHOUT EQUIPMENT OF THE NEWEST DESIGN—MODERN—COMFORTABLE.

THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED connects at Port Arthur with steamers of The Northern Navigation Co., to and from Sarnia. The Canadian Pacific S. S. Line to and from Owen Sound. The Canadian Pacific All-Rail Route, and all Steamboat Lines doing business through Pt. Arthur.

**THROUGH ONE-WAY AND ROUND-TRIP TOURIST TICKETS**

Via Lake and Rail, and All-Rail Routes between points in **EASTERN CANADA and MANITOBA and the CANADIAN WEST.**

ON SALE WITH ALL TICKET AGENTS.

**R. L. DALY,**  
City Ticket Agent,  
Cor. Main and Portage Ave.,  
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**WM. PHILLIPS,**  
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231-232 Bd. of Trade Bldg.,  
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**Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn**



Patent Foot and Lever Drive	No. Holds	LIST	Churns
Patent Steel Roller Bearings	0 6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.	
	1 10 "	1 "	5 "
	2 15 "	2 "	7 "
	3 20 "	3 "	9 "
Improved Steel Frame	4 25 "	4 "	12 "
	5 30 "	6 "	14 "
	6 40 "	8 "	20 "

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

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**FOR SALE**

**IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**Sheep Ranch**

containing in all 15,000 acres, on one of the Islands between Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

Owner holds 1,677 acres under Crown Grant, and other portions have been pre-empted.

Flock of 900 sheep having the run of about half the Island.

Two dwelling houses and other suitable buildings.

Considerable acreage under cultivation.

**PRICE \$25,000**

APPLY.

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**VICTORIA, B. C.**

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British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

**FRUIT LANDS**

in **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

In the far-famed Lower Fraser Valley, "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA." We have blocks of fruit land for sale close to the city, good market and fruit-canning factory. The best climate in the world. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, strawberries and raspberries yield enormous crops. \$900 worth of strawberries sold off one acre of land. Write at once for descriptive pamphlet and full particulars.

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In 1-ply, 2-ply, 3-ply.  
In rolls containing 108 square feet, 40 feet 6 inches long and 32 inches wide.  
Not affected by heat or cold. Always pliable and flexible. No annual painting. Cheapest and best roofing on the market.

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### Threshing Outfit FOR SALE.

ON E. 1/2 28-5-5 WEST.

Estate of Alexander Bruce, at Tobacco Creek (near Carman, Man.).

Offers will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of:  
1 American Advance Separator, 40x61.  
Wagon Elevator Weigher.  
Advance Band Cutter and Feeder.  
Advance 20-H.P. Compound Traction Engine, 150 feet 8-inch endless drive belt.  
Reasonable terms.  
Outfit will be shown intending purchasers by Mr. Geo. Bruce, who resides on the property. Further particulars apply.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Administrator.  
BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG., WINNIPEG  
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RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.  
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We have on hand two 14-horse-power Portable Engines that have been in use about two weeks. We sold those engines to run a 32-inch separator and with self-feeder, back from our customer and replaced one of those engines with a 21-horse-power, which does the work well, and our customer was satisfied. The two 14-horse-power we sold for \$975.00, and will send them now for \$850.00. We will guarantee the 14-horse-power to run satisfactorily a 28-inch separator without self-feeder, and will thresh from 600 to 800 bushels of grain a day. The engine you can use for cutting grain, and cutting wood in the winter season. One of those engines is at Indian Head and the other is in our warehouse at Winnipeg. We shall be pleased to make liberal terms for payment; also to send you cut of this engine, and all the information with reference to those two engines.

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A roofing material that is made good all the way through, which can be laid in any kind of weather or climate, on any kind of roof.

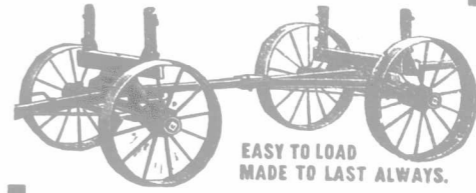
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EASY TO LOAD  
MADE TO LAST ALWAYS.

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equipped with low steel wheels and wide tires embodies every feature of wagon wisdom. Wheels of any size and width of tire. Neither shrink, swell nor need repairs. We also furnish any size steel wheels to fit any old wagon. Any width of tire. Portable Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, Hero Fanning Mills, Hay Presses, New Model Harrow Carts, Lawn Swings, etc. Write for further particulars to

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

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Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57 Free. Write at once for it, to  
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The Most Perfect

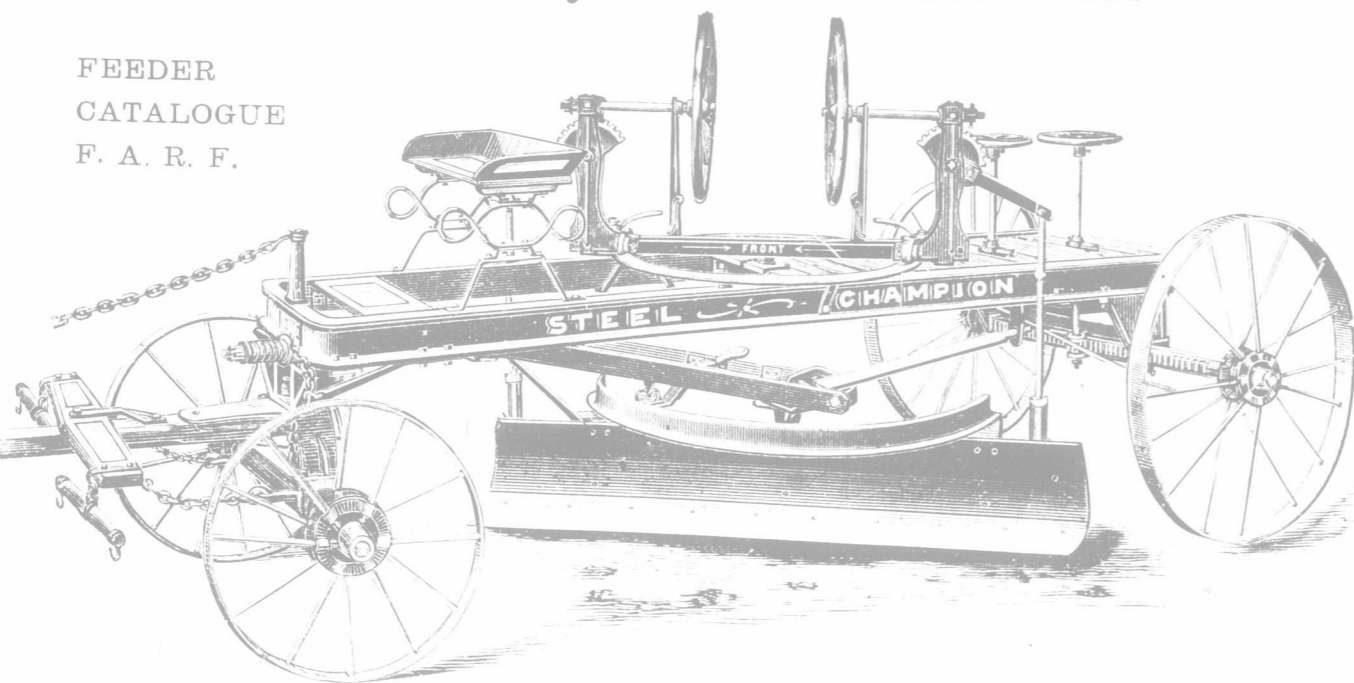
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The **STEEL CHAMPION ROAD GRADER**

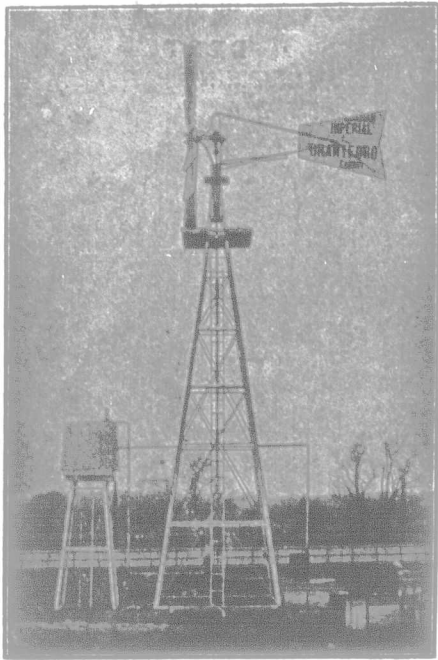
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Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

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WALKERVILLE, ONT.  
EASTERN DEPOT: 378 ST. PAUL STREET,  
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In 1-ply, 2-ply, 3-ply.

In rolls containing 108 square feet, 40 feet 6 inches long and 32 inches wide.

Not affected by heat or cold. Always pliable and flexible.

No annual painting.

Cheapest and best roofing on the market.

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CALGARY

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**

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NOW IN SERVICE DAILY BETWEEN **Port Arthur and Winnipeg**

Leave Winnipeg - 16.50 k) DAILY (Leave Port Arthur - 18.50 k  
Arrive Port Arthur - 8.30 k) (Arrive Winnipeg - 10.30 k

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**R. H. BELL,**  
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**GEO. H. SHAW,** TRAFFIC MANAGER.

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J. C. LINTON, Established T. B. LINTON, CALGARY, ALTA. 1883. ROSSLAND, B.C.

**LINTON BROS.** Booksellers & Stationers, DEALERS IN

Toys, Fancy Goods, Wall Papers, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Agents for Empire Typewriter.

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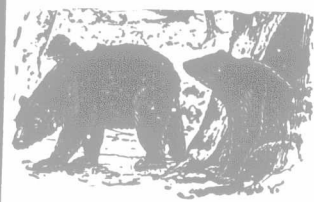
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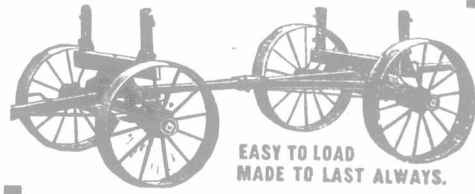
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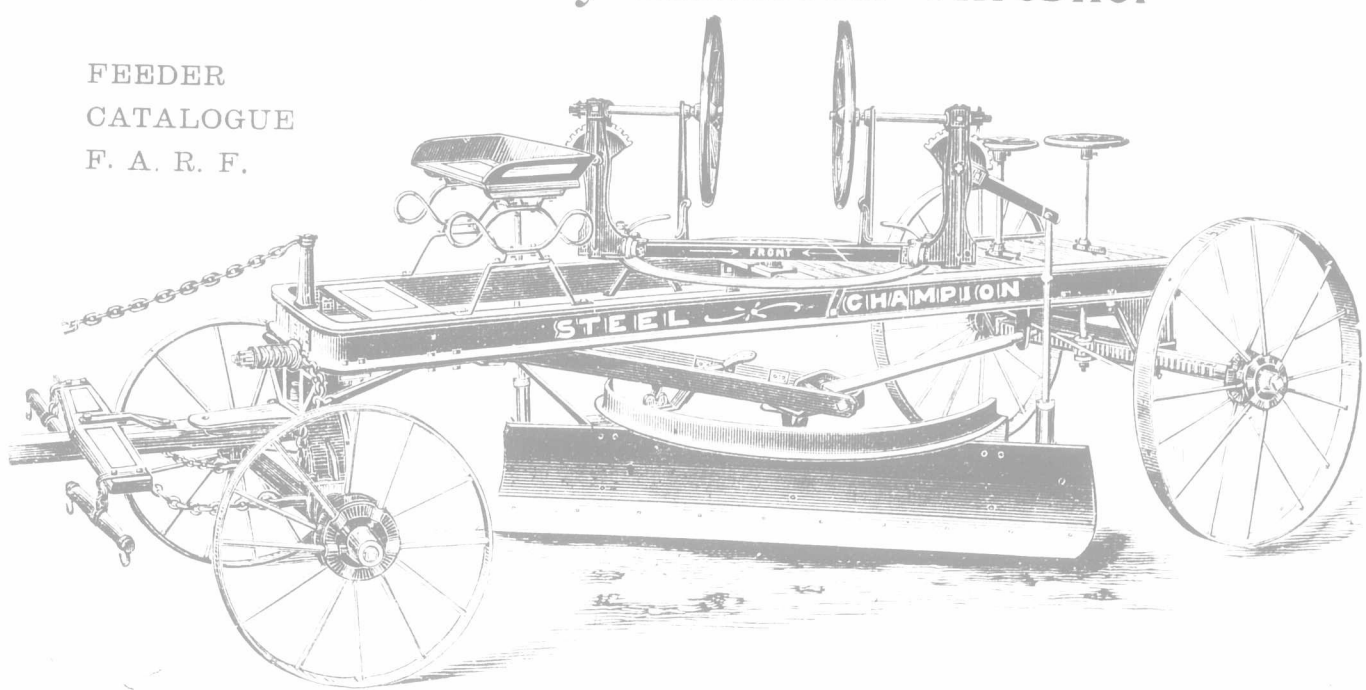
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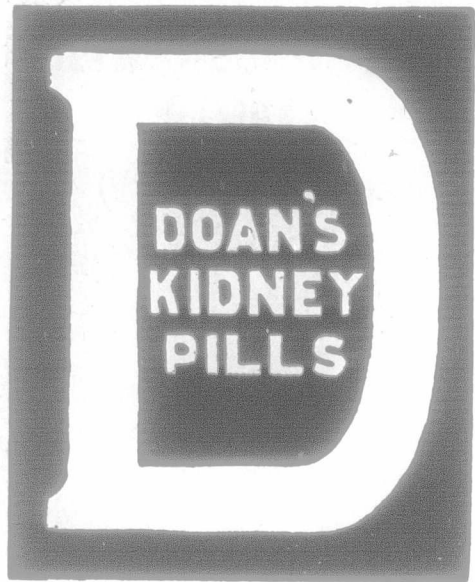
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JULY 6, 1904.

No. 615

## Editorial.

### Some Work for Canadian Horsemen.

The question of syndicating stallions was a live one a short time ago, but has become a dead issue, as compared with the authenticity of the pedigrees of many of the horses sold.

It was not possible for any person to stop people buying stallions on the syndicate plan, so long as they preferred that way, but when it comes to the passing of bogus pedigrees for straight ones the time has come to call a halt and for some association to get busy. This matter is rapidly being brought to a head by the Territorial Department of Agriculture, which enacted an enrollment ordinance, the carrying out of which is bringing to light many curious things regarding the registration and pedigrees of stallions. Some people are hanging back from carrying out the provisions of the ordinance, but we are glad to hear that there will be no compromise—the law must be carried out to the letter—and in the carrying out there bids fair to be cleaned up what has hitherto been considered nobody's business.

The eastern breeder has in meetings held de-claimed against the Westerner for purchasing stallions elsewhere than in the east, he (the Easterner) has demanded of the Government that the duty be raised, etc., but has practically done nothing to secure a big trade for himself and his fellows. That horses have crossed the boundary as pure-breds with bogus and, therefore, valueless pedigrees, many people have asserted, and have endeavored to place the onus on the Government, in which they were wrong. It is unreasonable to expect a customs official to be an expert on pedigree, and then he has not the studbooks to refer to.

Right here is an opportunity for the Clydesdale Association of Canada or the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association to do effective, timely and needed work, by tracing up the horse importer who brings in and sells stallions by means of false pedigrees and bring him to justice, irrespective of his trade or family connections.

The Old Country people are great sticklers for straight dealing with respect to pedigreed stock, and do not hesitate to use the courts to enforce respect for straight dealing, and where suspicion is so frequently raised and freely commented upon as is the case in Western Canada regarding stallions' pedigrees, these Associations, as representing the strongest aggregations of horse-breeders in Canada, could do yeoman service by investigating the matter and by bringing the guilty ones to justice. The whole fabric of the pure-bred stock business depends on the reliability of pedigrees, the authenticity of the live-stock records, and the honesty of the breeders, and no person can afford to countenance any deviation in the breeding of pure-bred stock from the highest moral standard.

### Get in Your Entries.

Entries for the following shows positively close on the dates named. Get them in in good time. It is just as easy to do it now as later: Winnipeg, July 15th; Neepawa, July 15th; Killarney, July 16th; Brandon, August 6th.

Lordolatory is fast killing the Royal Agricultural Society of England: financially, it is going deeper in the hole year by year. It seems that the Bath & West, the great Yorkshire, and the Highland, have monopolized the business ability, and the Royal the titles and the politics.

### Mistakes of Other Agricultural Colleges Must be Avoided.

The following from the Toronto World, the first paragraph being the words of a director of a college, shows an attempt to find the cause why many an agricultural college has failed in its mission. The blame, however, is wrongly placed:

"The greatest trouble we are experiencing is that we cannot get boys to take advantage of the opportunities for which the college was founded. Ask any of the parents what his son is attending the agricultural college for, and the chances are the reply will be, to learn civil engineering or to receive a general education. This, notwithstanding the fact that the school was founded to teach scientific farming and mechanics on a systematic scale. This condition of affairs is not the result of the way the school is being conducted, nor is it the fault of the faculty or the board of directors, but of the pupils themselves and the parents of the pupils."

"A list of the alumni of a prominent western agricultural college discloses the fact that not one in twenty of its graduates is following agriculture as a vocation."

"It is doubtful whether the Ontario College can show a greater percentage of actual agriculturists, and statistics of the present calling of those who have graduated would be interesting. Institutions of this kind are correct in theory, but in practical working out are not apparently so satisfactory."

The fault is due, beyond question, to the faculty and directors, and not to the parents or pupils; if the course is properly practical and in charge of enthusiastic men, no such complaint will be heard. The great thing to be avoided in the make-up of the Manitoba Agricultural College is the influence of the professional educationist. An agricultural college is the easiest thing to "queer" of all the educational institutions, and may be badly hampered by its would-be friends who labor for it with the best intentions. Bad mistakes cannot, however, be excused even on the score that the perpetrators' intentions were the best. The trouble with many of the agricultural college professors is that they are not in touch with the farmer; they know nothing of his trials, of the many conditions that confront him, of the arduous exertions he must put forth to earn a living. Fortunately all the professors are not alike, and as a consequence, where the practical men have control, few complaints are heard. Men like Henry, Babcock, Farrington, Day, Carlyle, Craig, Curtis, Mumford, and others, are intensely practical and are not worrying, as are many of the University men, over lack of so-called culture in the farmer.

We cannot subscribe to the innuendo regarding Guelph. We admit the O. A. C. is not perfect, but the college there has become more practical in its teachings within the last five years, to our certain knowledge, and while it is easy to find fault, the remedy is not always easy to prescribe or to apply. However, in the West, we are more particularly concerned with the success of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and have, since taking up the question years ago, of an agricultural college for Manitoba, constantly insisted that the course to be instituted should be as practical as possible. In the course of our campaign in the farmer's interests we have occasionally had to step heavily on the corns of some professional educationists, but when there is such evident determination on the part of some to make a hobby of the college in order to work out pet and recently-imported theories on agricultural education, we feel it our duty to the agricultural community of Western Canada and the great cause of agricultural education to block the scheme to exploit the farmers' college for the benefit of a few city people.

### The Seed-growers' Organization.

Primarily, the success of the newly-organized Canadian Seed-growers' Association in improving the yield and quality of the field crops of Canada will depend: First, upon its chief officers—the President (Prof. J. W. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner), the Secretary (Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division), and the Executive; second, upon the four superintendents of districts into which the Dominion is divided; third, upon those who undertake to make seed-growing a specialty; and fourth, upon the general farmer, whose sympathy and co-operation is to be enlisted. The report of the inaugural gathering at Ottawa, given in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," indicates the general scope and plan of the work contemplated. The attainment of the objects in view will depend immediately upon the manner in which principles are applied and plans worked out.

We apprehend, in the first place, that there will be a disposition to work in accordance with the democratic spirit of Canada, and beyond initiative, not to undertake to do for the farmer what he can, as well or better, do for himself; in other words, to recognize that there are limits to what is called paternalism. Everywhere, the educational policy may be safely pursued, but Canada is an assortment of Provinces or communities, of different natural conditions and types of men, so that rules and regulations that might answer well in Quebec would not be applicable in the West or in Ontario. This diversity will be recognized, and hence, as already indicated, much will depend upon the district or Provincial superintendents. It will be necessary for them to be discoverers of men and conditions, and to exercise tact as leaders. There are large numbers of men who successfully grow field crops on an extensive scale who would not care to undertake the minutia of small-plot management and hand selection, but here and there good men of repute can be found adapted to that sort of thing, and who can be induced to take up seed growing and improvement as a specialty.

The institution of seed fairs, we are satisfied, can be undertaken with advantage in many additional localities, and, in our judgment, another very direct way of accomplishing the objects of the new association will be by taking advantage of the fairs now existing all over Canada, aiming to improve their prize lists and the general management of their exhibits of grain and tubers. Here, too, the war against weeds can take the form of an educational campaign. Speaking generally, comparatively little advantage has yet been taken of this great field for effort in crop improvement.

There is also an extensive and pressing opportunity for determining and diffusing knowledge as to what constitutes ideal types of seed. The largest possible yield of a clean crop produced at a profit is what the farmer is after, but when we come to consider wheat, for example, as a marketable product, and, to a great degree, oats as well, the milling quality is an essential consideration. It is most desirable that we should have clear conceptions of the most desirable type of head and kernel to be secured in conjunction with the maintenance of purity of variety, freedom from weeds, vigor and productivity. It is undeniable that certain varieties of grain, such as the Banner oat, introduced into Canada through private enterprise years ago, seem to possess outstanding inherent merits that perpetuate themselves, as do the characteristics of certain breeds of live stock, under a great variety of conditions, though the better they are cared for the better



## 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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the returns. Our attention was recently called to a case where, in one section of the country, a cereal had been grown for over fifteen years in succession without any evidence of deterioration, but, rather, improvement in yield and quality, by means of a system of good cultivation and careful selection and screening of the seed every year. Starting out with the best available variety of a given grain or potato in a locality, the general theory of this movement, as we understand it, is to fix an ideal, and to reach or improve it by systematic selection of the best and discarding what is inferior, continuing this system from year to year. So important and practicable is this principle regarded in the Western States corn-belt, that associations of seed-corn breeders have been organized for the purpose of ensuring supplies of seed corn, improved, not only in yield, but also in quality (particularly the content of protein). No doubt, many incidental problems of a difficult nature will crop up in the out-working of the Canada Seed-growers' Association, but its purpose is most commendable and the principle of selection is recognized as both workable and effective.

### Jottings.

The soil-packer is the best paying implement on the farm.—T. Crawford Norris, ex-M. P. P.

New York Produce says: "Our butter inspectors have run against considerable moldy butter during the past week."

The Prairie Witness urges an exhibit from the Indian Head district to the Dominion of Canada Exhibition. Quite right; they grow the grain up there!

Philo Mills, the owner of the late Marengo, informed the British Dairy Farmers' Association that it took three Shorthorns to make a perfect one—a Bates head, Cruickshank middle, and Booth hip to tail.

The English Agriculturist's plight is tersely put by Primrose McConnell, B. Sc., the eminent farmer-author: "They might make a living selling milk, a sort of living by making cheese, but as to buttermaking—God help them!"

I think, Mr. Stratton, The Duffryn sizes up the situation pretty well, and I believe that if we are to continue the admission of British Shorthorn cattle, as no doubt we are, the change he recommends in the standard is a most advisable one.—The Agriculturist of the Canadian Experimental Farms.

The weed problem means that more careful farming will have to be done in the future. The Canada thistle is a bad pest. I find summer-fallowing and three plowings the way to handle them. One or two plowings are no good, and seeding to timothy is of little use—the thistles grow just the same.—E. D. Lynch, M. P. P.

Our agricultural colleges are turning out the usual grist of embryo editors, surgeons and lawyers this year. The question naturally arises: "Is agricultural education a failure?"—[Live Stock World.] Which goes to show, what this paper has steadily contended for, that the short course is best suited to the farmer's needs.—Editor.

The value of skim milk depends on the way you feed it. The calf should have whole milk the first week, and, if not its own mother's milk, it should be from a cow recently calved. Next week or two substitute skim milk gradually, and then give skim milk only, but replace the butter-fat removed, with flaxseed jelly or corn meal. Give whole oats and hay as soon as they will chew it. Provide clean and dry quarters for them, and if you fear scours give a little rennet extract or rennet tablet solution with the milk.

### Gold Medals for Judging.

At both Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions of 1903, the "Farmer's Advocate," with the object of encouraging a greater interest in the study of live stock, offered a gold medal to the young man showing the highest score in a live-stock judging contest, to be conducted by the Exhibition Association. So satisfactory were the results, and so very general the appreciation on the part of Manitoba's young stockmen, that it has been again decided to offer a gold medal at each of these exhibitions this year. The contest at both shows will include horses, cattle, sheep and hogs,



and the gold medal will be given to the competitor having the highest average score. In each class a number of animals will be brought in, and the competitors will be given a stated time, probably about thirty minutes, to place the animals and write their reasons on paper. Then, after the papers have been collected, correct placing will be made by a competent judge, and reasons given for so doing. Upon the expert's judgment, the papers afterward will be examined and marked.

Every young man in Manitoba who expects to be at either Winnipeg or Brandon Exhibitions, and who takes any interest in live stock, should enter this competition, and send his name to the secretary of the exhibition in good time. Those

who participated last year say they never learned so much about live stock in so short a time, and it will be the same this year. Take a try for one of the prizes, and secure the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal if you can. The only restriction is that those who have won a gold medal at a previous contest will not be eligible for the trophy this year.

## Horses.

### The Thoroughbred Horse.

ORIGIN.—The foundation of the breed was laid by crossing the native mares of England with imported Arabian stallions from Arabia, Barbs from Morocco, and Turks from the Levant, beginning about 1600 A.D.

The three most influential stallions imported were the Darley Arabian, the Byerly Turk, and the Godolphin Barb, and their blood descended in the male line through Herod, Eclipse and Matchem, and Galopin in England, Ormonde in America, and Nordenfeldt in Germany, the three leading sires of our time. In 1791 the English Studbook was established, based on the racing calendar, first published in 1752. The American Thoroughbred horse is an offshoot of the English, and in 1868 a studbook was established for them. The leading Thoroughbreds imported to this country at an early day were Diomed, Trustee, Glencoe, Priam and Precipitate. Salvator, the world's champion, has run a mile in 1.35½.

CHARACTERISTICS.—The leading characteristics of the Thoroughbred are running speed, quality, stamina and ambition. The common colors are brown, bay and chestnut. Distinctive features, clean-cut appearance, lengthy neck, deep chest, long body, straight croup, long thighs and pasterns, dense bone, firm muscle, active temperament. They are rangy in type, standing 16 hands. Most common defects are light bodies, lengthy pasterns, long legs, irritable temperament. Bred principally for racing, the turf contests have given them great speed and spirit. The stamina of this breed has been largely spoiled by the breeding towards early racing by colts, and by breeding for sprint (short) races, in place of the longer distances. Very few races are over one mile, and few are that length; as a consequence, many of the horses of this breed to-day lack staying powers.

UTILITY.—They are suited for mating with mares weighing 10 to 12 cwt., with the object of breeding strong drivers or stylish carriage horses and saddle horses. They have been used more or less in making the Hackney, French Coach, Cleveland Bay, American trotter, and American saddle horse. Mares of Thoroughbred blood make an excellent foundation for breeding any light horse of the most salable market type.

A Thoroughbred stallion, with high and stylish front action and regular back action, is a reliable source from which the best type of coach horses may be bred. The stiff knee action and open and dwelling hind action of many of them is undesirable in a horse to be used for the production of coach horses. The Thoroughbred is more prepotent than most breeds of coach horses, and they are generally possessed of much more vim and quality, which makes their progeny higher finished horses than those from most of the coach breeds, while their spirit contributes to their stylishness. Their fault for this purpose is frequently observed in the meager and stilted action which many of them possess. Some strains of the Thoroughbred have been utilized with benefit in the breeding of trotters. The benefits noticeable have been in the importing of greater durability, stamina and quality. An infusion of Thoroughbred blood through the grandam has been thought to be sufficient to obtain these characteristics from the Thoroughbred, while not strong enough to overcome the trotting instinct of the sire.

Several noted Thoroughbred stallions have been used in Canada, and the names of Wiley Buckles, Jase Phillips, Woodburn, Derwentwater, Kapanga, Dalmoor, Dermot, Lofrasco and others are well known in the showing or in breeding circles. This breed furnishes the ideal sire, according to military authorities, for the breeding of horses for the army.

### Collar Logic.

"Let the galled jade wince," says the poet, but then poets and breadwinners do not always think alike. Many horses have bad shoulders, due to poor conformation, others are tender and become sore under a hard collar, or even with a sweat-pad. Applications of axle grease or holes cut in the collars are hoped to remedy the unfortunate condition in which the horse-driver (not horseman) finds his charges. The fortunate horses will have their collars loosened, and allowed to remain until the shoulders have cooled before being removed. Collars will be cleaned and the shoulders bathed with a solution of alum or tannic acid (one ounce to the quart of water) for a short time each day.



**Millet Disease in Horses.**

Although many farmers have fed millet for several years, they have never experienced any bad effects from its use with their horses. The condition of the millet where the disease exists is generally found to be bright, clean, well-cured, and has been cut when about one-fourth headed.

Previous to the more alarming symptoms, the kidneys act very freely, the animal urinates copiously, as often as twenty times a day; this may continue for several days, when the urine becomes scanty, thick and stringy. At first there is profuse sweating, in regions of affected muscles, and later the muscles become hard and sensitive. Later in the disease the joints become sore and painful; the hock joints, one or both, are most frequently affected. The joints of all four limbs may be affected at the same time. The knee, or any of the joints below the knee, are usually affected when the fore limb is involved. The animal assumes a cramped or drawn position, back arched, with a well-defined line along lower end of ribs. Locomotion is seriously interfered with, the animal having no disposition to move; but if made to do so has a straddling, painful gait, frequently groaning at every step. Some of the worst cases lie down, and are unable to get up again, because of the pain produced by any attempt to move. The appetite is impaired. The temperature varies from 102 to 104 degrees F., but may reach 106 degrees, depending upon the intensity of the attack; the pulse is frequent and noncompressible, mucous membrane of the eyes red and swollen, tongue coated, mouth hot, dry, having a sour odor, and there is usually constipation. When the disease occurs in mares, there is a slight swelling of the vulva, extending into the vagina; sometimes the connective tissue is filled with serum, and the external genitals are swollen to an immense size.

There is no definite limit to the time the animal may suffer from the attack. Mules seem to have a more severe form of the disease, and in them it lasts longer; young horses have the disease in a milder form usually.

Post-mortem examinations show the following lesions: A bloody serum present in the joints and surrounding tissues; the bones soft and spongy; articular (joint) cartilages eroded; in some cases the bones seemed to be mashed, and the ligaments and tendons are torn from their attachments in many instances.

If called to cases attended to before going down, there is little trouble in effecting cures in from three to six weeks, by changing food and administering nitrate of potash in one-half ounce doses three times a day, although a good recovery in most cases would be made with just a change of roughage. In the more advanced stages, when the patient is down, few recover, although put in slings and medication given. Affected animals are often worthless if they recover. It is not necessary to discontinue the feeding of millet to horses and mules; and to do so in some sections would entail a loss, as it may be principal roughage used. Millet can be fed safely in combination with some other roughage, and if the feeder is careful, no bad results will follow.—[Guy Furnish, D.V.S., K.C.V.C.]

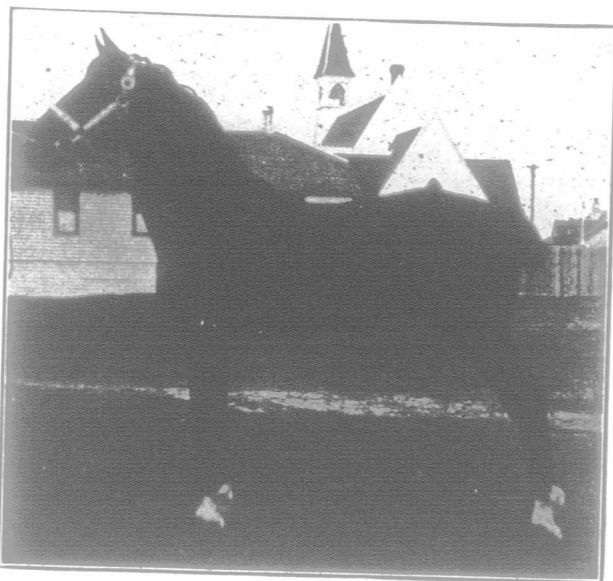
[The feeding of Hungarian which has been allowed to ripen seed, or mature, has been noticed when fed as

the only roughage, or fed in large quantities, to cause an itchinness of the limbs in horses, very similar to hives in the human.—Ed.]

**Stock.**

**Our Scottish Letter.**

The show season is in full swing, and one could easily fill a long letter with the doings in that line. Important events of the kind have, during the past fortnight, been held at Edinburgh, Stirling and Glasgow. The Shorthorn was well represented at the first two, but at Glasgow the Ayrshire star was in the ascendant. The best Shorthorn at Edinburgh was Mr. Matthew Mar-



**Hackney Stallion by Rosador 4964.**

Owned by M. T. Kinniburgh, Calgary, Alta.

shall's great bull, Roan Conqueror, one of the best of his age, and champion at the Royal Ulster Show in spring. At Stirling, a fine young bull, named Royal Eclipse, owned by Mr. Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff, was champion. He was first in his class at Edinburgh, and, barring color, he takes high rank. H. M. the King was an exhibitor at Edinburgh, and took the championship of the A.-A. section with the celebrated Ballindaloch-bred bull, Elandslaagte. This was one of the highest-priced yearling bulls ever sold at Perth, but many a better-balanced animal has been seen. Mr. Arch'd Whyte, Inverquhar, Kirriemuir, showed some superior animals of the A.-A. breed at Edinburgh. The best female Shorthorns came from Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart. Mr. W. T. Malcolm, Dunmore, Stirling, showed good specimens at the Stirling Show.

The ranks of the Shorthorn breeders have received a sad thinning by the death of Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, the great rival but the close intimate friend of Mr. Duthie, Collynie. This young breeder made a name for himself in the ranks of the great breeders of the world, and his untimely death is deeply regretted by a very wide circle. No breeder ever gained a reputation at so early a stage, and the character of the already famous Uppermill herd was going forward with leaps and bounds when its owner's career was cut short. What will be the issue of this untoward event is not yet known. The death of Lord Strathmore a few months ago is to lead to the dispersion of the world-famed Glamis herd of A.-A. cattle in autumn. It will be a singular coincidence should the death of Mr. Marr lead to the dispersal of the Uppermill herd of Shorthorns about the same date. Meantime, the intimation of what may be required is anxiously anticipated.

Galloway breeders have settled their disputes, and a thorough ventilation of grievances and difficulties took place the other day at the annual meeting of the members of the Society. It was a wholesome meeting. Nine registered animals have been disqualified, because admittedly having "scurs." A stringent rule has been passed concerning the future dealing with this "sport." The most curious part of the proceedings was the statement by the council that, having exhausted every possible clue, they had utterly failed to account for the proclivities of the bull, Exquisite, in producing animals having "scurs." Of the nine animals disqualified, no less than five were got by this one sire, yet he himself had no "scurs." This is a singular fact, but more singular is the resolution of the Council, which did not disqualify a sire so clearly proven to be a center, so to speak, of contagion. Exquisite was bred in one of the best-managed herds in the country. Its owners have ever been beyond reproach, but their herd is, unluckily, situated in the heart of an Ayrshire district. Around them on every side are herds of Ayrshires. It is highly probable that an Ayrshire bull, at some time or other, had gained access to a Galloway cow or heifer in oestrus. The prepotency of the Galloway would ensure the produce coming black and polled, but the taint would be in the blood, and would show itself at unexpected stages. This seems to be the only reasonable explanation of the fatal facility with which Exquisite-bred stock developed "scurs," or rudimentary horns. Everyone will hope that the new regulations of the Galloway Herdbook Society may be sufficient to cope with the difficulties which have arisen.

Clydesdales have recently been exported in considerable numbers. Along with a number of Hackneys, our old friend, Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., shipped three or four very well bred young Clydesdales. Mr. Beith is an old hand at the business, and knows thoroughly what is wanted in Canada, whether in the line of Clydesdales or of Hackneys. Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, made a splendid shipment of



Delegates at the Board of Trade Convention, Calgary, June 15th and 16th, 1904.



Clydesdales, French Coach horses, and one Hackney mare. His Clydesdales were particularly well-bred, one being a first-class colt by the champion Baron's Pride 9122, and several being fillies by the H. & A. S. and Glasgow prize horse, Royal Carrick 10270. A few colts were also got by Up-to-Time, one of the best breeding horses got by Baron's Pride. Mr. Ness purchased seven of his Clydesdales from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, and two from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. The Clydesdale Horse Society is doing something to foster a Clydesdale interest in the Northwest. Two gold medals will be offered by it for competition at the summer fairs to be held at Winnipeg and Calgary. Clydesdales are favored wherever Scotsmen gather, and in the N.-W. T. they will hold their own against all comers. The popularity of the Clydesdale is evidenced by the fact that Mr. A. B. McLaren, the representative of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, has just sailed with two grand geldings purchased here. One is Johnny, which last year and this won the gelding champion cup at Glasgow Show—a phenomenal horse of great weight, which is pretty sure to carry the yard by storm in November. The other is a grand stylish horse, got by Moncreiffe Marquis, the sire of the best of the team which for three years in succession has borne the Clydesdale colors to victory at the Chicago event. With these two new horses in his team, Nelson Morris will be a formidable opponent. The merit of Johnny may be inferred from the fact that he was champion male Clydesdale at Edinburgh Show, beating all the entries. The truth is, he must be seen before anyone can realize what a magnificent piece of horseflesh he is. He was got by the noted big horse, Prince of Millfield (9650), and was purchased from Mr. James Kilpatrick. The other gelding was purchased from Mr. Wm. Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, who has long made a specialty of bringing out geldings. He has several choice specimens on hand now.

Glasgow Summer Show is just over. The Ayrshires were a strong display, and several cows shown from the Avondale district of Lanarkshire and Bute were of quite outstanding excellence. As hitherto this season, Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, showed the best bulls and yeld stock. Clydesdales are always strongly in evidence at Glasgow, and this year, in some classes, the quality was quite outstanding. The champion male was Mr. Marshall's great big two-year-old Hiawatha Godolphin, got by Hiawatha, out of a mare by Baron's Pride—a combination which ought to ensure size, substance and quality. The champion female was Mr. James Boyd's Lady Margaret, an eight-year-old daughter of Sir Everard, and one of the grandest specimens of the Clydesdale breed at the present day. The reserve female champion was Mr. Wm. Park's first-prize brood mare, Floradora, own sister to his stallion, Marmion, which won first prize as sire of the best group of three yearlings got by one horse. The Edinburgh female champion was Mr. Thomas Smith's well-known prize mare, Royal Ruby, which last year had a practically unbroken record.

June 17th, 1904.

### Hogs and Fencing.

By Geo. M. Rommell, of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

No man should attempt to raise hogs without adequate fencing of yard and pastures. An animal of any kind, but especially a hog, can make itself an intolerable nuisance if not confined within proper bounds. For pastures, woven wire is the best fencing material, all things considered. Such a fence may be purchased ready-made, or may be made on the farm by machines. There are several good kinds on the market. From motives of economy, it may be desired to run a fence of woven wire around a field to a height of thirty to thirty-six inches, and above this to stretch two or three strands of ordinary barb wire. This will make a hog-tight fence, and if horses are necessarily placed in the field, the fence will be much safer than the ordinary one made entirely of barb wire. Midway between the posts the lower strand in the fence should be securely stapled to a small post or stake; this will prevent hogs from working their way under the fence. In building any kind of wire fence, ground wires may be put down to moisture at frequent intervals to give stock protection from lightning. A board fence makes, perhaps, the most secure enclosure for hogs, but its expense precludes its use generally, except for yards and pens. These should always be of boards, stoutly nailed to strong, well-set posts. Barb-wire is a very poor material for a hog fence. It can hardly be made close enough or strong enough to prevent a shoat from crawling through. In this respect, it is only a little better than a hedge, which is expensive and unsatisfactory when used to confine stock. Gates must, of course, be carefully made, hung and fastened.

### Opinions of Britishers re Herdbook Restrictions.

The Secretary of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland:—"The rules of entry in the Dominion and U. S. Shorthorn Herdbooks as they apply to imported Shorthorns are harsh in the extreme, and their amendment in the interest of Shorthorn breeding most desirable."—E. J. Powell.

Testimony of noted English breeders: "Years back, when the value of an animal depended on its pure and unbroken pedigree, there was reason in insisting on all entries tracing back to a fixed volume, but it is not so to-day, as the value of an animal, both for herd purposes and for showing, is estimated on quite different lines. Quite a number of the best show animals to-day will not qualify for the 20th volume, though they would qualify for the 30th volume. Many of the animals bred in Scotland, which have been used for their intrinsic merit, will not qualify. Surely animals that have been carefully bred for twenty-one years (the date of the 30th volume) are worthy of being acknowledged as 'pure.' I sincerely hope you will be able to carry the much-needed reform."—Arthur S. Gibson.

The Elms, Ruddington, Notts.

"We are of the opinion that it would be wise for American herdbooks to alter the rules for animals that can only be traced back to the first twenty volumes of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain. The English Society, which is very particular indeed, permits a much shorter pedigree, and many Shorthorns are shown and win that do not go back more than a few volumes. There is nothing like new blood in these days, after so much close breeding has been in practice, and the English Society is quite sufficient guarantee that the new blood is true to the breed. We think the American Societies would be much wiser to keep up with the English herdbook, and that to add volumes every ten years would be restricting and keeping back the American herdbooks always behind the English book would be much to the disadvantage of American breeders. We may add that we have no personal interest in this matter; as all our Coates' Herdbook Shorthorns go back to the volumes mentioned (Vol. 20), but there are many splendid cows which cannot do this, and so are prevented going to America to improve and change the blood there."—S. E. Dean & Sons, Bourne, England.

### Constitutional Vigor in Beef Breeds.

We occasionally hear men of experience say: "Turn out a given number of bulls of the beef breeds on the range any time during the summer, and look for the bulls the following spring, and all the polled and whitefaced fellows will be alive and hearty, while only the strongest of the Shorthorns will be in the land of the living." On the other hand, the Shorthorn men say that the blood of their favorites is essential if the size of range cattle is to be kept up and progressive grading up assured. There is something in the claim of the range men that the reds, whites and roans are less capable of standing the winter's rigors, and some of the causes are not hard to find. In the first place, we have noticed that the Shorthorns purchased at the sales by the ranchers are thinner in flesh and not as well grown as the Whitefaces. The Shorthorn is, in our opinion, naturally just as robust as the Hereford, and if some are less so the blame must be placed upon the breeder. As a result of personal observation in Great Britain, we are enabled to say that the conditions under which many Shorthorns are kept in Scotland renders it impossible for them to be anything else but delicate. Badly-ventilated and poorly-lighted byres are common, in which no effort is made to get rid of tuberculous cattle until such show unmistakable clinical symptoms. This and the craze for family are contributing agents. Then, again, many of the imported cattle are bred when too young. A shipment of yearling heifers is rarely allowed by their canny, thrifty owners to leave for Canada without being bred before shipment, so that their first calf may figure as imported, or they are accompanied by a youthful male to consort with them while in quarantine, so that the sixty-days there will not be entirely wasted. Immaturity in breeding always extorts a penalty.

We do not subscribe to the doctrine of exposing bulls on the range all winter as the correct one, nor believe in exposure with a view of hardening cattle. In fact, it is, we believe, a better financial policy to buy superior bulls, even if fever, and take care of them, than to buy many inferior ones and leave nature, by means of a rigorous winter, to do the culling out.

There is room for a lot of improvement by the Shorthorn men if they wish their favorites to hold the pre-eminent position which they have hitherto held. It is a question, however, whether the breeding of pure-breds under range conditions should be encouraged. It should not be forgotten that bulls not fully grown are on the range subjected to a heavy constitutional drain, besides

having to forage for themselves, and while early maturity has undoubtedly been attained by the methods of breeding and feeding now followed, those same methods have gradually produced cattle less and less capable of rustling for themselves. Many of the bulls sold for range purposes of late years are inferior, although more money was paid for them than they were really worth; and if the Shorthorn is to hold the position claimed for it by its devotees, as the leading bovine, the breeders' associations must see to it that the castrating knife is used more frequently, and that the calves permitted to live unchanged must be kept growing from birth to maturity. The Argentine continues to purchase the crack bulls of Great Britain, and is the most dreaded rival of America for the beef trade of "The Tight Little Isle."

### British Market Demands Lighter Cattle.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has long advocated the breeding of medium-sized, smoothly-turned, early-maturing beef cattle as the most profitable feeding sort and the most popular with the dealer, the butcher and the more critical class of consumers.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, who is now travelling in Europe in the interest of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a very interesting article to the Drover's Journal upon the requirements of the British trade says:

The market demands have undergone a wonderful change in the last decade. The animal that was a prime seller ten years ago is a drug on the market to-day. In fact, it is not wanted. In 1894, cattle under 1,600 pounds were not sought for. The heavy animals were demanded. To-day the opposite is true. While there are a considerable number of these heavy cattle on the markets, they sell at a lower price. Each year has seen a gradual change from the heavy to the lighter animal. At the present time, the most popular weight is in the neighborhood of 1,100 pounds. In fact, under rather than over that weight is preferred. Animals of this weight cut up to much better advantage than those of heavier weight. The demand is for the smaller and lighter cuts.

These animals also contain more flesh and less fat and tallow than is found in the heavier cattle. Cattle of this weight will command about one-half cent per pound more than those weighing from 200 to 300 pounds more. In this respect, a large number of the American cattle are too heavy to meet the best demands. Our handy-weight market-toppers on the Chicago market would just suit these people. On the contrary, however, it is not our light-weight cattle that are most largely exported. It is usually the heavier cattle, ranging around 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, that are sent to the British ports. This is partially accounted for, at least, in the fact that more weight can be shipped in a given amount of space. This, no doubt, will be modified in the near future to meet the best demands of the market. Our people are not very likely to continue sending the article that is not wanted. If we expect to get the best prices in the best markets we must cater to the demands of the consumer. This being the case, it is our light-weight cattle which should be sent across the pond.

With home trade demanding light-weight animals, and the foreign markets doing likewise, we should aim in the future to finish our cattle at an earlier age. Greater gains and much more economical gains can be made on these younger animals. This will be in the interests of the man who grows his own cattle on the high-priced lands of the central west. It will also mean that the cattle from the ranges will have to be sent to the feed-lots as two-year-olds, instead of at three years, the prevailing custom. These demands are in keeping with the development of the country. It will mean large numbers of animals, but shorter feeding and growing periods. It will mean three hundred two-year-olds where it was formerly two hundred three-year-olds. This brings up another point. At the present time we are very apt, in showing the growing demands or falling off in certain lines, to refer to numbers. We quote figures of to-day, and compare them with those of ten and fifteen years ago. This is misleading. If we must make comparisons, we should use weight, not mere numbers. They are far from being the truth.

Another point which was of special interest to the writer was the question of heifer beef. Here she is not discriminated against because of her sex. In fact, she sells as high and in a great many instances for a higher price than steers of equal condition and weight. True, there are not nearly so many on the market as there are steers and bulls. The American shippers have never sent them over in large numbers. This is possibly due to the fact that they are scarce on the home markets. Be that as it may, they are in keen demand here, and at premium prices. They sell about half a cent per pound above the very choicest steers. When asked why they preferred the heifer beef to that of the bullock (steer) the buyer always replied that they suited the trade



better; they had smaller joints (bones), thus were much better cutters on the block; also, that the meat was more juicy than that of the steer.

**Management of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.**

On more than one occasion attention has been called to the provincialism or localism apparent in the above Association, which, unless corrected, bids fair to alienate Western breeders and their sympathetic co-operation. The suggestion has, indeed, been made by a leading Manitoba breeder that a new set of records for Shorthorns be started at Winnipeg. We believe that Shorthorn interests will be better served by one strong association, thoroughly national in its character and aims. In the best interests of this great breed, very careful consideration should be given to the Western situation, so that unanimity and solidity will prevail. The Association, in the opinion of the West, needs new blood and more up-to-date methods.

First, we would suggest that the annual report and financial statement should be fuller and more explicit, and should be bound with or printed in the herdbooks each year. Then the question might be asked, is it businesslike to allow officials in a concern of the financial standing of the D. S. H. B. A. to collect an elastic (or commission) salary, instead of a stated amount? Salaried officials who have to handle the Association's moneys should be under bonds. The question also arises, why did the Association take \$500 worth of shares in an alien exhibition (Chicago) association? That exhibition having since adopted a rule that all exhibitors there must become members at \$10 each, \$500 is a pretty expensive price for the D. S. H. B. A. to pay to placate the Chicago people, and it only affects about thirty Ontario breeders at the outside.

The advertising by the Association in the Northwest is a sore point with Western men who bought their stock from eastern men, and have been subjected to competition as a result of the use of funds partly contributed by themselves, but allotted for such purposes by eastern men. This was done in this way: \$100 was contributed to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association towards the wages of a man for the Government car, and \$300 to advertising in the Northwest. Is this fair? The Western members have been unable hitherto to effectually represent the West, through being insufficiently represented on the directorate. In 1903, out of fifteen directors, all but one (a Manitoba man) were from Ontario, and in 1904, all but two (Manitoba men) are from Ontario, and the executive and finance committee, numbering five, in each year, is composed entirely of Ontario men. Two Territorial men and one Manitoba man figure among the vice-presidents.

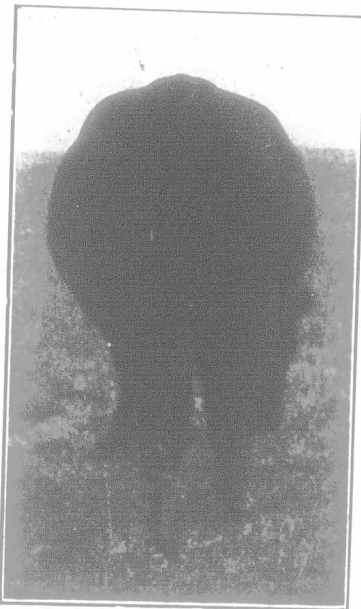
The expenditure for binding and printing herdbooks in 1903 was \$5,054.20—a very large sum, and if \$1,383.25 of this was for binding extra copies of back volumes, printed, but held in stock unbound, it should be clearly stated. By the adoption of a system similar to the American Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford Associations, a less bulky herdbook could be got out for less money annually, and the money saved could well be used to push the breed at the shows, and the breeders' shelves would not be filled up so quickly.

The penalty for non-recording previous to twenty-four months old is not severe enough. It is only twenty-five cents a head to members. It might well be total exclusion from the herdbook. The rules say, "duplicate certificates may be issued, etc." If any such are, they should be stamped duplicate, and only issued on a declaration by the owners that the real certificate had been destroyed. All transfers of ownership should be marked on the back of the original certificate by the secretary of the Association.

The herdbook could be improved by abbreviating the pedigrees a very great deal, by giving only the sire and dam names and numbers. Females might all be numbered when recorded. This is done in the Aberdeen-Angus Record and the American Hereford Record, in the latter of which is recorded in their last volume about double the number of animals recorded in the last volume of the D. S. H. B. A., and the Whitefaces book is far less bulky than the D. S. H. volume.

The literature of the Association (D. S. H. B.

A.) states that if the females were numbered when sent in, confusion would result—a statement hard to credit in view of what is done by the Associations quoted above. Nowadays, numbering is largely used as simplifying and systemizing business records. The Association might well indicate that all moneys should be sent by registered mail, postal money orders, or express orders. Losses of money gone astray could then be traced. We are sure that the Association would receive



A Beef Hind End.

What the Galloway can do.

heartier support if at least one-third of the directorate was distributed so that all the provinces would have equitable representation on some mutually satisfactory basis, and out of the five members of the finance and executive committee there should be one or two from the West and one from the extreme east. In this way the Association will keep in touch with the needs of the breed throughout Canada and avoid the appearance of localism.

**A Formula for Calf Meal.**

The Farmers' Gazette, referring to the above, says:

"Mr. A. Nolan, County Instructor in Agriculture for County Wicklow, refers in his annual report to the analyzing of three different kinds of calf meal: a fattening meal, a cotton cake, and



Geo. Little's Scottish Canadian (imp.) when under the Hammer at Bray's Dispersion, June 14.

a linseed cake. The cotton and linseed cakes proved to be of a high standard of quality, and were purchased on very reasonable terms. The fattening meal was of good quality, but the price charged for it was considerably in excess of its value. Only one of the calf meals was a suitable substitute for milk as a food for young calves, and the price paid for it was over three times its commercial value. The prices of the other two meals grossly exceeded their actual worth as estimated from their composition. The conclusion

to be drawn is, that farmers should leave calf meals alone, and instead of such compounds, use a meal mixture like the following: two parts oat meal, two parts corn meal, one part pure crushed flaxseed. This mixture gave excellent results in the experiments on calf-feeding carried out under the direction of the Department at the Cork Exhibition in 1902, and is not half as expensive as calf meals usually are."

**Farm.**

**The Longer we Know it, the Less we Like it.**

**WILD BARLEY (FOXTAIL).**

This grass, which is related to the field barley, is easily recognized by its habit of invading lawns and pastures, and by its long spreading awns. The awns are very injurious in hay. The leaves and stems are bluish-green, and covered by soft hairs. The nodding heads resemble those of common barley, but are softer and the awns smaller. They are yellowish in color, and purplish in cooler weather. This plant is eaten some by stock when young, but is not willingly touched when the heads appear. Thus the grass is a positive damage to pastures. The awns injure the lining of the intestinal tract of an animal when taken in as part of hay. They also find lodgment between the teeth of animals, and gradually work their way farther in, setting up inflammation and ulceration, causing the teeth to drop out in many cases. Inflammation may continue until the greater part of the jawbone becomes diseased.

This grass is difficult to get rid of. When practicable, it should be cut before the heads ripen and then burned. If necessary, it should be recut. If much of it is found in a field the ground should be broken in June, cropped, and seeded to brome grass. It is easily killed by plowing, but the land soon becomes reseeded by the wind. It bothers worst in overstocked pastures.—[Bulletin N. D. Exp. Stat.]

**Killing Wild Oats.**

A bulletin issued by the North Dakota Experiment Station deals with the extermination of wild oats, as follows:

"This is a bad weed of the first rank. It is an annual, and most abundant in the eastern portion of the State, especially in the Red River Valley. The plant and the grain resemble that of the cultivated oats. The grain has a horseshoe-shaped ring of hairs at its base; it is yellow or blackish in color, and bears on the back a blackish, twisted and bent awn about one inch long. The grain is of light weight. The wild-oat plant is quite different from porcupine grass found on the prairies. This has a twisted awn six inches long. The latter is often wrongly called wild oats. Wild oats ripen early, shell easily and probably remain in the ground many years without germinating, at least when the ground is dry. Wild oats germinate when

three or four inches under ground. The plant has narrow leaves, so that harrowing the young crop is not of the greatest value. Wild oats can never be gotten rid of if the land is cropped continuously. Farmers have succeeded in removing wild oats from their land in a variety of ways. Perhaps the following is one of the most thorough methods: Plow the ground shallow in the fall after the crop has been removed. In the spring plow the ground deep and summer-fallow that season, keeping the ground clean, mainly by aid of the spring-tooth harrow. Grow a crop of flax or barley the next season, but do not plow the summer-fallow. Pull the few wild oats that may be found in the barley or flax. Plow

deep early in the fall. Summer-fallow the piece clean next year, in the same manner as before, and put the summer-fallow to wheat or barley the year following without plowing, harrowing the ground well before seeding. The upper six or seven inches of soil has thus been put in the best possible condition to germinate the wild-oat seed in the ground, and if there is any left to germinate later they can be easily pulled. This method calls for an extra summer-fallowing, but the fact that the land is freed from wild oats should repay the extra work.



The following method is suggested, and while not so thorough as the preceding, yet it is sufficient in many cases. After the wheat or other crop is removed, plow the ground very shallow as soon as possible. Plow early and deep in spring, and harrow at least three times with spring-tooth harrow, or twice with spring-tooth and once with disking harrow, at intervals of one week or more. Sow to barley upon the clean seed-bed some time in the latter part of May. Cut the barley for hay, or if the wild oats are not much developed cut for grain. Fall-plow deep, harrowing in spring as before, and put into millet, cutting it for hay. Plow shallow in fall, harrow well in spring before seeding, and put into corn or wheat. Harrow the wheat or corn when up. If any wild oats appear that season, pull.

If more land is infested with the wild oats than can be treated in one year it is strongly advised to put part of the land to grass for two or three years. In the second method given above, the land may be seeded to grass or clover, using the last wheat crop as a nurse crop.

**Sneezeweed.**

Sneezeweed grows in low, damp meadows or coulees, and is frequently found along the ditches by the railways. The plant may be a foot or several feet in height, bearing numerous bright yellow flowers, which appear late in the summer, about an inch and a half in width, the disk being prominent. The stem is angled, and the leaves narrow. The name has been given because of the violent sneezing caused by breathing in the



**Sneezeweed.**

By courtesy Territorial Dept. of Agr.

powder made from the flowers. Stock are not often tempted to eat this bitter plant, but occasionally an animal shows a liking for it, and suffers the consequences. The symptoms of poisoning by this weed are said to be a quickened pulse, difficult breathing, unsteady gait, tenderness to the touch, and possibly convulsions, followed by death. As a remedy, melted lard has sometimes been used with good effect.

Regina. T. N. WILLING.

**Good Reasons for Using the Soil Packer.**

I have been using one of the rollers or packers for the last three years, and am well pleased with it; in fact, I would not be without one since I know what they are like. The way I use it is to give one or two strokes of the harrow after plowing, according to what the land needs to level it down; then I seed; then go on with the roller and crush it all down. This is in spring plowing. On summer-fallow or fall plowing, I do the same right after the plowing is done, then it does not need to be rolled again in the spring, for it is already as firm as a roadbed, and, in my experience, THE GRAIN RIPENS ABOUT ONE WEEK EARLIER than that which is not rolled. It also leaves the ground rough, which I find is best in light land which is subject to drifting, and I find that my binder runs almost a horse lighter where the ground has been treated in this way, and very much nicer plowing after it, too. It makes a fine job on new land, which is generally a little rough with the first crop. It crushes all the little sods right into the ground, which rot much quicker than if left up to dry. The only fault I have ever found is that they cost too much money. I paid \$90.00 for mine when I got it. Perhaps they are a little cheaper now.

R. H. RICHARDSON.

**Draining.**

A reader asks for some hints on underdraining, the smallest sized tile recommended for laterals, the size of tile required to carry the rainfall off fifty acres accumulating at one place, how to protect the outlet from frost, how to level the bottom of the drains, and how to prevent silt from accumulating in the drains?

Evidently, the land referred to by our reader requires a large drain through the main water-course to carry off the surplus water on fifty acres. The average rainfall does not enter into consideration here, but the greatest rainfall that may come at any one time. Properly speaking, we should provide for the carrying off of the surplus water in twenty-four hours that may fall dur-

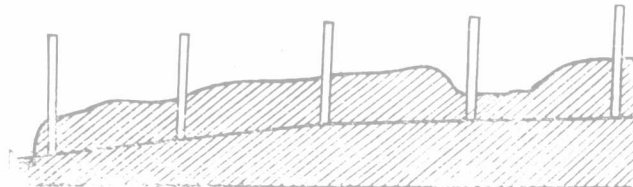


Fig. 1.—Diagram showing two grades in one drain.

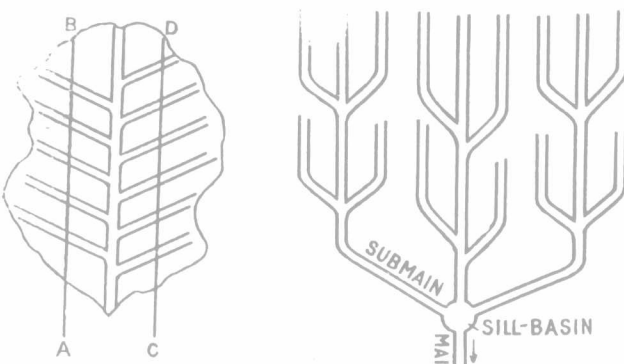


Fig. 2.—A common system of draining not to be recommended. Fig. 3.—A very good system of drainage.



Fig. 4.—Drains adapted to suit the land.

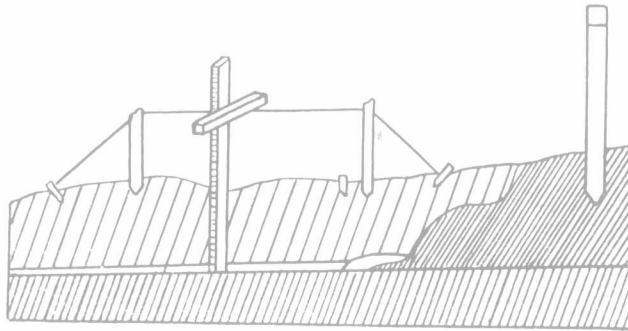


Fig. 5.—Diagram showing a simple plan of leveling the bottom of a drain.



Fig. 6.—A well-protected outlet.

ing the next twenty-four hours. In Western Canada, we may assume that the maximum rainfall at any one time will not exceed two inches. On the basis of a two-inch rainfall, C. G. Elliott, an American civil engineer, has made the following calculations for drains laid not less than three feet deep, and with a fall of three inches in one hundred feet:

For drains not more than 500 feet long, a two-inch tile will drain two acres. Drains more than 500 feet long should not be laid of two-inch tile. Three-inch tile will drain five acres, and should not be of greater length than 1,000 feet. Four-inch tile will drain twelve acres. Five-inch tile will drain twenty acres. Six-inch tile will drain forty acres, and a seven-inch tile will drain sixty acres. A long drain has a less carrying capacity than a short drain of the same size tile, laid upon the same grade. If we double the grade per one hundred feet of the drain, we increase its carrying capacity about one-third. The depth to

which the land is drained and the nature of the soil will vary the conditions, so that the amount of water to be taken off may be much less. The fact that the soil when drained to a depth of three or four feet will hold an immense quantity of water, which will not for a time interfere with the growth of crops, allows us to use much smaller tile than if we were required to move all the surplus water in twenty-four hours. Deep drains require tiles of less capacity for the same area than shallow drainings, and an increased fall may also reduce the size of the tile required.

Before beginning the actual digging of the drains, the levels and grades of the field should be determined. In most cases where draining is done, there is not much question of sufficient fall, but the drain should be as level as possible, to prevent the accumulation of silt. To get the proper levels, always begin at the outlet, and level, by means of a spirit level, sighting along its top to a point farther up the course of the drain. In some cases, two grades can be made, where such practice would obviate considerable digging (see Fig. 1).

The position and size of the laterals (side drains) will depend upon the area to be drained. In Fig. 2 is represented a plan that is both expensive and unnecessary, as the area between lines A and B and C and D is drained by the main, hence the uselessness of laterals on this portion of the land. Figure 3 represents a plan where the overlapping is not so extensive. Drains should be at least two and one-half feet deep at the head, and deeper if the land is a low, stiff clay. If there is a hard-pan, it is little use going very deep into it. When digging, stretch a strong line about four inches from the side of the drain, to guide in keeping it straight. Have suitable tools for digging, and do not make the trench more than twelve inches wide for a depth of four feet or less. In such a trench there will be room to work if proper ditching tools are used. Figure 5 shows a method of determining the level of the bottom of the drain where there is a quicksand bottom to a drain, it may be necessary to lay a board on the bottom upon which to place the tile, or the bottom covered with clay, or if the quicksand is left to dry a few days it may become dry enough to lay the tile.

One of the most important features to bear in mind in laying tile is to get them level and straight and well joined at their ends. Round tile are by all odds more convenient than flattened, as they can be turned around to be made to fit closely. After they are laid they should be carefully covered with coarse soil, well packed, to prevent silt getting in. Where there is a quicksand, one must be very particular about this point. Figure 6 shows a good method of protecting the outlet, though, most generally, no further precaution is taken than that of placing a heavy flat stone over the tile at that point. Cement concrete tile are now being made and a few of these at the outlet would add to the durability of the drain.

**Road Improvement.**

The meeting of the National and International Good-roads Association, recently held in St. Louis, was the largest ever held in America in the interests of road improvement. The information collected, the advice given, and the work done at the conference, will have a decidedly stimulating effect upon the agitation which has been going on in America for the last few years, and the reports of this meeting will undoubtedly create a new interest and spread information on the question of roadmaking and road administration that will have a good effect upon those charged with the important work of bettering our roads.

That the question of the improvement of our ordinary roads is attracting genuine interest, can no more be doubted, and that the subject is receiving much more careful thought and study than in the past cannot be questioned. It is an unfortunate thing that in past years the question of rural roadmaking was looked upon as being of very commonplace importance in many sections, consequently drifted into careless and indifferent work.

The good-roads agitation, however, is rectifying this to a large extent, and people are now devoting more time to the preparation of proper plans and specifications for such work, and are employing more competent persons to direct the operation and placing in the hands of the people suitable material and proper implements with which to do the work efficiently and economically. About 300 delegates were present, and the meetings continued throughout the week. Nearly every phase of the question was taken up, and handled by men having a special knowledge of the particular branch.

Thirty-seven States of the Union were represented some by very large delegations. Delegates were chiefly municipal councillors, and many very distinguished statesmen were present. Some twenty-five prepared addresses by prominent, practical business men and experts were delivered, including one by Hon. Jas. Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, on "Good roads necessary to agricultural development," and one by Mr. A. W. Campbell, Highways Commissioner, Ontario, on the



"Science of road-building." Every phase of the subject of improved roadmaking was thoroughly discussed.

The question of State and national aid for the improvement of roads occupied a large portion of the time, and seemed to be unanimously favored by the meeting; that this should be true indicates very clearly the comprehensive manner in which the subject is now being taken up, and points to the conclusion that as in older countries, taxation for road purposes must be of a universal character, and supports the contention that every citizen in the community is benefited by the road, and, consequently, should contribute his portion of the taxes.

Senator Latimer, member of the U. S. Congress, who is sponsor for a measure now before the National Government, for the appropriation of \$24,000,000, to be divided up among the different States, was present, and went very fully into the question of taxation for road purposes, and cleared up many of the objections which were being popularly urged against national taxation for such purposes.

The following is a summary of the resolutions which the convention adopted:

Resolved,—That this convention heartily endorses the proposition for Federal aid for the construction of public roads in the United States, to the extent of one-half of the cost of same, and that each delegate in this convention pledges himself to use all honorable means to secure the support of our respective delegations in Congress of this principle.

Resolved,—That, believing as we do that the road question is a paramount one now before the American people, we urge that in the election of all public officers they be required to stand for Federal aid for road improvement generally.

Resolved,—That this convention unanimously endorses the proposition of county, state, and national aid.

Resolved,—That we heartily approve and commend the work of the office of Public Road Inquiries of the United States Department of Agriculture in collecting and disseminating information, and co-operating with communities in object lesson and experimental work. We believe that its practice of road-building has been far-reaching, and will prove of immeasurable value to the people. The demand for better methods and greater light is insistent in general throughout the country. While the office has accomplished a prodigious amount with the limited means available, it has not been able to respond to more than an insignificant fraction of the demand. It is a kind of knowledge that all people want, and it is pre-eminently proper that the Government should furnish it.

We, therefore, earnestly demand, on behalf of the people, that Congress at its next session appropriate not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this office, in order that it may be able at once to increase its facilities for its vitally important educational work.

Resolved,—That we recommend that the office of Public Road Inquiries should be advanced to a bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Public Roads, and that an increase in the appropriation of money applicable should be made commensurate with the demand of this office.

Resolved,—That it is the sense of this convention that all convicts and vagrants shall be employed in work upon public roads and highways, and not in competition with honest labor, as at present.

Resolved,—That the delegates appointed to the convention be appointed by this convention, a committee to organize in the different States and Territories, not already organized, county and state organizations as the primary organizations to this body.

Notes from Ottawa.

THE SEED BILL.

The clause in the new Seed Control Act relating to penalties is considered by seed men and others to be too severe. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has expressed himself willing to consider a modification of the law in connection with the fines. As the bill stands a fine, not exceeding five dollars, and not less than one dollar, for the first offence, and between five dollars and twenty-five dollars for subsequent offences, is imposed on violators of the law. The amounts would be levied for each parcel from which seed would be taken. There would, consequently, be an enormous fine on a shipper who sent out a carload of seed that did not come up to requirements. The fourth clause of the bill, specifying that No. 1 grade shall contain seeds of which not less than ninety-nine out of one hundred shall be the kind represented, has been criticised as too severe by members of the Commons. The bill states that of these, ninety seeds must be germinable, which is also regarded as too stringent a regulation.

COST OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In addition to the main estimate of \$100,000 for Experimental Farms, there will be a supplementary vote of \$10,000 asked. On account of increases in salaries on all the farms, the main vote this year was increased to \$100,000, compared with \$90,000 last year. The appropriation last year did not cover all the outlay, and some of the expenses have to be paid out of the present grant. Wages are being increased twenty-five per cent., on account of a general advance in wages throughout the country. At Nappan and Ottawa ordinary labor will now be from \$1.40 to \$1.60 a day. The rates will be slightly higher on the Western branch farms.

Dairying.

The Quality of Milk as Affected by the Milking.

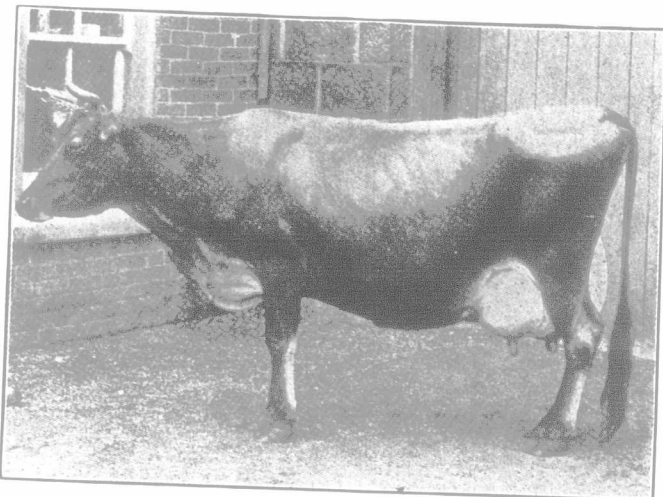
The frequency of milking certainly influences the percentage of fat in the milk, says a writer in the Ayrshire Post. By milking three times instead of twice in a day we obtain more or richer milk. A great many experiments in this direction might be quoted, but possibly one instance may be sufficient in which a cow that was milked twice yielded milk of which 25 lbs., or about 2½ gallons, were required to make a pound of butter, but when, a few days later, she was milked three times a day, she yielded milk of which only 21

and then again by the quick milker. The result was that when the cow was milked by the slow milker, the amount of fat was decreased by no less than 11 per cent. It is well known, of course, that the milk obtained towards the close of the process is richer than that which is obtained at the beginning. The following figures will show the extremes between the first and last drawn milk of the same milking: First milk, 9.62 per cent. of solids, of which 1.2 was fat; last milk, 19.07 of solids, of which 11.02 was fat. Although the extremes are not always so remarkable, the difference between the two portions is considerable.—[Dairy World.

A Tribute to Milk.

Sir J. Crichton-Browne, a recognized English authority, at the annual meeting of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, delivered an important address on the subject of the national milk supply.

After dwelling at some length upon the importance of maternal nursing, and upon the increased infantile mortality always associated with the abandonment of the natural duty in this respect, Sir James declared it to be in the nature of the substitutes offered for mother's milk that the danger to the infant mainly resides. The patent infants' foods and condensed milks which are so portentously puffed need only be mentioned to be condemned. Thousands of infants have died of them; thousands are being maimed for life by their deficiencies. Of the milk foods, which are generally prepared from milk condensed, sweetened, and then evaporated to dryness, with the addition of flour of one kind or another, partly converted into dextrine, some show an excess of carbohydrates, largely consisting of starch, which is quite unsuitable for a child under nine months old; others are overloaded with sugar or fat, and all have objectionable features. Of the condensed milks, some are made from skimmed milk, and are, therefore, destitute of elements essential to infant nutrition, others are made from whole milk, but are so sweetened that fat and albuminoids are reduced below their proper proportions, and all of them deviate more or less from what a perfect infant food ought to be. The great recommendation of the proprietary foods is that they give little trouble. You open a tin, add a little water, and they are ready for use; no tiresome precautions are called for. But even indolent mothers would hesitate to trust to them if they knew that the pleasing plumpness they produce is a hollow mockery, and that their exclusive use often leads to anæmia, rickets, and scurvy, and undermines the power of resistance to infectious disease. Sir James then passed on to consider the general question of child-feeding in relation to national education, and also maintained that adults are more interested in good and cheap milk than is commonly supposed. In certain kinds of sickness—typhoid fever, for example—life may depend upon it; and it may not only postpone the final issue in certain kinds of senile decay, but may contribute to stability and vigor in maturity. Adults amongst us ought to drink more milk than they do. It gives softness to tea, body to coffee, and is in itself a most soothing and restorative beverage. "I think,"



Jersey Cow, Blue Bell, Imp.

Aged 14 years. Photographed six months after calving. Sold for \$3,600 at the T. S. Cooper sale, Coopersburg, Pa., May 30, 1904.

lbs. were required to make one pound of butter. As showing how the frequency of milking affects the richness of milk, when this same cow was milked three times daily, it was noticed that the morning's milk was poorer than that from the other two milkings, because a longer interval elapsed between the evening's and morning's milking than between the other two. But while this and many other experiments which have been carried out in regard to this matter evidently point to the same conclusions, still we think the majority of these experiments have been conducted for too short a period to definitely determine the point at issue. Milking three times instead of twice a day may for a few weeks increase the quantity and quality of the milk, but it is not altogether unlikely that when the cow becomes accustomed to the new order of things she will return to her normal milk yield, both as regards quantity and quality.

The manner in which the milking is carried out has a greater influence on the quality and quantity of milk than some people imagine. If the milking is done slowly or in a slipshod sort of fashion, the milk is less rich than when expedition is used. In one instance, which came under our notice, a cow was milked for several days by a quick milker, then by a slow milker,



British Dairymaids in Training at the British Dairy Institute, Reading, England.



continued Sir James, "that I could point to friends of my own who would be better in health and intellect and purse and temper if they would substitute a quart of milk at 3d., or even of skimmed milk at a farthing, for the bottle of champagne at 12s. or 15s., which they absorb daily." In view of the possible, and eminently desirable, increase of demand for milk which would follow from a proper appreciation of its value, the question of supply would soon assume a position of primary importance. Sir James is totally opposed to importation, on the ground that no proper supervision could be exercised over the trade. His hope is that the importation will be peremptorily stopped, and that Continental milk will be regarded as an undesirable alien, and permanently excluded from our shores.

### How to Keep Good Milk.

The first matter of importance is that our milk shall be kept at a uniformly low temperature from the moment it is received until it is used, preferably at about 40 degrees F. No milk can be properly kept without the use of ice.

It is never safe to open milk or cream and, after removing a part of it, leave the jar uncovered, expose the milk in open pitchers, or return any that has been exposed in pitchers again to the original jar.

It is never well to keep milk or cream that has once been opened, in a refrigerator that contains other foods.

It is never wise to expose any milk or cream to the usual air of the kitchen, the pantry or the nursery, except for such time as is necessary to obtain what is needed for immediate use.

It is very unwise to put milk into any vessel or pitcher that has been washed in dish-water and wiped with a kitchen cloth. Vessels to be employed for milk should be boiled in clean water and left for use unwiped, with the mouths turned down, and in a clean place.

It is best and safest to use milk or cream at meal times from the original bottle in which it is received.

Never cook or boil milk, especially with cereals, in a vessel used for general purposes, but set aside a special vessel, and boil it in clean water before using for cooking milk.

The opened milk-jar (bottle) is an ideal nursery and propagating ground for all sorts of germs.

## Poultry.

### Waterglass as an Egg Preservative.

Seeing on page 724 of your May 18th issue an article referring to the preserving of eggs with waterglass, I am anxious to know more about this preparation. What is it, and how is it used?

A. B.  
Waterglass is a substance resembling honey, both in color and consistency. It is a silicate of soda, and is used in preserving eggs at the rate of one part to seven of water, that has been boiled and then cooled. The reason why it is so valuable as an egg preservative is because it closes the pores of the shell, and prevents the air from entering to cause decomposition. With good waterglass it is difficult to get the eggs to sink in a solution containing more waterglass than the amount above stated. A member of our staff was associated with Prof. Graham, Guelph, Ont., in conducting experiments with this preservative, and found that it was very satisfactory. The usual cost is about one cent per dozen. In preparing to preserve eggs, mix the solution, and place it in a tub or vat, and place the eggs in the solution. No more eggs should be put in than can be completely covered. With the one-to-seven solution none but fresh eggs will sink.

### The Alberta Poultry Experiment Station.

In regard to the poultry-fattening station in Alberta, I think it should be established where it will do the most good to the most people. There is certainly no place in Alberta where so many farmers have to go to do their trading as Edmonton, and I think it is the ideal spot for the station. I hope wire-pullers will have no place in this deal, and the station will be established where it should be. What have others to say on this question?

E. Clover Bar.

ROBT. WILSON.

### To Break Hens of Sitting.

The most satisfactory way to break hens of sitting is to feed and water them well, and shut them up in an open pen where they can see others feeding and walking around. From two days to a week will break the most obstinate sitter by this method. We have tried other ways, but none answer so well as this.

Hens that are given plenty of grain and water will do a great deal of good in a garden. It is only when hens have not enough feed that they do harm. We like to see the hens go to the garden first thing in the morning.

McLean's Siding, Man.

SUBSCRIBER.

### Raising Ducks.

Duck-raising is not just like other branches of poultry farming. Turkeys, geese and chickens require to be hatched in early spring, in order that they may be matured for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. Not so with ducks, for these fowl can be brought to maturity in about ten or twelve weeks. To keep them longer than this means a greater cost in production, and that always means less profit.

Fortunately, there is a market for ducks extending over a considerable time, so that early-hatched fowl can be disposed of as soon as ready. The holiday season, however, demands ducks, and the producer should study to supply the demand at least cost to himself, for it is obvious that to feed them from early summer to Christmas would be a very expensive operation. In this connection a leaf from the books of the Old Country poultrymen is interesting reading, and good teaching. In describing the English method, the Agricultural Gazette says:

"A modification of the methods pursued in the Vale of Aylesbury is the best adapted to the ordinary raising of ducklings, and the Aylesbury, or a cross of this breed, is the best duck to keep for the purpose. [The Pekin is generally considered the most profitable breed in Canada.—Ed.] There is a market for ducklings at all times, and in some districts a special demand at Christmas, and when such is the case hatching may be continued till August or September with good results. The ducklings, when hatched, should be fed at first on toast soaked in cold water and then squeezed dry, and with hard-boiled egg, which may be discontinued at the end of three or four days, and boiled rice mixed with shorts substituted. Ducklings require to be kept dry, but they do not need to be kept so warm as chickens; the house should be littered with soft straw, which should be renewed frequently. Ducklings should not be allowed out on the grass till they are ten days old, when they may be kept in small runs in groups of thirty or forty, being housed in sheds at night till they are six or seven weeks old, when, if the weather be favorable, and there be no danger from vermin, they may be left out at night. Water should be given then in shallow troughs, in which grit is placed. When about a month old a little barley-meal may be mixed with the shorts, which should be increased weekly until they are eight or nine weeks old, when barley meal should be their sole feed till they are fat, at from ten to twelve weeks of age, when they should be starved for twenty-four hours and killed."

### How to Save Poultry from Wolves.

I saw your article in a recent issue regarding "Wolves and Poultry," and will give you my way of dodging them, which seems to work O. K. so far: We kept quite a few chickens last summer, and along about July we missed some hens, and after that we missed them right along for a few days. I made up my mind that they were all being taken early in the morning before there was any stir around the farmyard. I closed the birds up at nights after that, and did not let them out until after breakfast each morning. The result of this was we did not miss another bird, although there was brush right up to the yard, and a wolf could sneak up and take a bird any time during the day if he wanted to. I do not think they bother much except early mornings, and if a little care is taken to close the birds up at nights and let them out after the family is out around in the mornings, I do not think anyone need go without poultry and eggs on account of wolves.

E. Clover Bar.

ROBT. WILSON.

### Shade for Chicks.

We may have hot days and nights before the end of June. Have you provided shade for the growing chicks, or must they swelter beneath the sun's rays and have their growth retarded thereby? They tell us to "make hay while the sun shines." The same sun that makes hay fine may cause bowel trouble, or worse, in your chicks, if they are exposed continually to its rays. Some sunshine they must have; too much is fatal.

There is no shade so good for poultry, old and young, as the natural shade from trees, bushes and vines. Where this cannot be had, artificial shelter of some kind must be provided. This is often accomplished by stretching canvas or growing sunflowers or small patches of corn. Slat frames may be built and covered with branches cut from trees. All these little conveniences must be looked after for the comfort of the growing chicks, if we hope to have them mature, as they should, to be ready for egg producers next winter. If these necessities are neglected, their absence will retard the growth and maturity of the chicks. C. G.

Several readers who have lately sent in questions to be answered in the Farmer's Advocate forgot to comply with our rule which requires the full name and P. O. address to be given in every instance. We can pay no attention to anonymous communications or enquiries. Please read and observe the rules of the "Questions and Answers" Department.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### The Alberta Watering Pot.

By Alar, Harmatton, Alta.

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

I was bringing water up from the creek to water my young radishes and onions, when my neighbor, Eve, came along.

"I wish nature would tend to this irrigating business," I said, setting my pails down with a sigh.

"Don't it? You do not mean that you are watering your garden as early as this?" she asked. It was the latter part of May, and before the showers began.

"I know the surface seems dry," she said, "and I have had to water for some of my fine seeds that I sowed in the open ground to get them to come up, the soil is so like ashes on top, but there is moisture enough an inch below the surface yet, and after the seeds are up their roots will reach it all right. To water in such cool weather seems to me worse than a waste of work."

I opened my eyes in surprise, and she went on: "I have learned one thing about planting things here in Alberta, and that is that our springs are not apt to be too wet, and the soil is so very loose that we can sow fine seeds deeper than we could back home where the ground baked badly. If I don't sow them deep I have trouble about their coming up, and perhaps have to water; but I save the water from washing hands for it, and never use more. I learned years ago that I could seldom make it pay to water anything. I neither had the water to spare nor the strength to use it; and I used to raise a beautiful large flower garden, over a hundred varieties, with never a drop from my watering-can, except when transplanting, and that was in a climate where nature did no better and perhaps not so well at irrigating as here. Indeed, we do not need as much rain here, for we haven't so hot weather to burn vegetation up."

"How did you manage?" I asked.

"Well, I tried to get things started early, so they would be stocky plants, with good long roots, before hot, dry weather came on. Then I never let the surface bake, but kept it well stirred with a rake. The soil in that way would dry out very slowly, and as it dried the roots would push deeper and deeper, and always keep in touch with damp soil. The way most people water is worse than useless, for they just pour a little water on top of the ground at night, so that the tiny rootlets will turn upward to drink, and then they let the sun bake the surface in the morning, and never stop to think that it is probably baking those little rootlets too. I'd rather use a hoe than carry water."

"I don't know," I said, "I think I'd rather water things than hoe."

"But you've got to hoe anyway to let the air into the soil and to keep weeds down. A quart of water and the soil loosened afterward will do more good than whole pailfuls without hoeing. I rather like to hoe—a little while at a time, of course—but I get so fascinated seeing the weeds come out and the nice, fresh-looking rows, that I do not know when to stop, and often overdo in that way, but I try to hoe a little every day for my health. What I do not like is to tackle a patch that has been neglected too long, as the ground is hard and weedy."

"I think a good many let it get that way because they dread hoeing so badly."

"But wouldn't you ever water anything if you had water handy?" I asked.

"Oh yes, I would; but I would want it very handy. If I had a sprinkling-can, when I plant poppies, pansies, etc., outdoors in the spring, and it was as dry as this one was, I would sprinkle the beds lightly every night till they came up, and then sparingly till they got well started. If I found the soil around my little spruce trees was getting dry any time in the summer, I would give them a thorough watering with my wash water once a week, and hoe around them the next day, or have them mulched, and possibly I would water celery and cauliflowers once in a while. I wouldn't water more than that, unless we have a far drier summer than I have seen in this part of Alberta yet. Most of the time we have needed sunshine far more than we have needed water. One June since I came here was rather dry, and others were talking about their gardens suffering, but mine grew splendidly right along; I never had a nicer one. I really think mother nature treats us pretty well in the irrigating line here in Central Alberta. We usually have a good time to seed, and just moisture enough to let the deep-sown seeds come up, and then, just when they begin to need them, the latter part of May or June, along come the snows and showers, or maybe a four days' drizzle, and things are all right."

"I don't know but we do get most of our rains about the right time," I admitted, "if we only didn't get so much sometimes."

Eve laughed heartily. "And here you are wanting to have more, when I really think the ground is damp enough, and it is already too cool to make a rapid growth. If you want quickly-grown radishes, you should put them in a hotbed, or get some sand to mix with this black mould, so it will warm up quicker. Do you know, I have often thought that if we mortals had the big watering-pot up above to manage, that nine times out of ten we would tip it over, so as to do more harm than good."

Of course I didn't admit she was right then, for one



never likes to admit one's neighbor knows more about a thing than oneself, but a genuine Alberta drizzle began the next day, and before it was over I began to think that my radishes had scarcely needed any extra moisture.

### Apiary.

#### Beekeepers to Exhibit Honey.

The Secretary of Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, M. Bartlett, Winnipeg, has issued a circular, calling upon beekeepers in Manitoba and the Territories to co-operate in making an exhibition of honey at the Dominion of Canada show.

There can be no doubt that such an exhibit will do much to promote beekeeping, and to assist those now engaged in that pursuit. There are large numbers of people living even in this country who have never heard of beekeeping in the West, and who do not know that the West can and does produce the best honey.

The exhibit proposed to be made will educate the people who visit the fair in two ways: It will induce many to try beekeeping, and thus increase the demand for bees, and it will also induce many to ask for the Manitoba honey from their grocers, thus increasing the demand for the home product.

In addition to the honey on exhibition, there will be shown a working hive of bees from the Experimental Farm, which will greatly add to the interest of the event. It is also purposed having honey for sale in small packages, which will be sold at as low a price as the cost of honey and package will permit, in order that the home product may be popularized.

The plan outlined by the committee is as follows: The beekeepers of the Province are asked to co-operate by supplying the material for the exhibit, for which they will be paid at market price. All honey will be shipped in bulk to Winnipeg, and the bottling will be done here by the committee in charge of the exhibit. Immediately after the exhibition the shipper will receive payment for his goods at the highest market price. A printed list of the persons who contribute to the display will be conspicuously attached to the exhibit, which will be the best kind of an advertisement.

### Events of the World.

King Edward has gone to Germany to visit the Kaiser.

The Marconi wireless station at Fame Point has had a successful test with the steamship Parisian.

A band of twenty-four Servian insurgents were put to death last week by the Turkish soldiery at Pchimia, Macedonia.

By the derailing of a train while passing through the mountainous district of Ternel, Spain, thirty people were killed recently.

The Government of France has decided to send a warship to Port au Prince, Hayti, to demand reparation for the recent attack on the French Minister by the Palace Guard.

A Cronstadt correspondent of the London Times says the Russian press censorship, which it was announced would be practically abolished during the war, is stricter than ever.

The first through train over the Cape-to-Cairo railway, from Cape Town to Victoria Falls, 1,000 miles north, made the journey recently, its departure from Cape Town being made the occasion of a great public demonstration.

All of Raisuli's demands having been granted, Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley were set at liberty, and arrived safely at Tangier on June 25th. Raisuli has announced that if the Sultan breaks the agreement with him in any way, he will raid Tangier and murder the Europeans living there.

Recent despatches state that under pressure of the powers, which had intimated an intention of making a naval demonstration in Turkish waters, the Porte has consented to make some redress to the Armenians for the persecutions which they have been obliged to undergo. Evicted Armenians will be returned to their old homes, indemnified for losses, and protected for the future. This decision only awaits ratification by the Sultan, who has thus far refused to give his consent to the measure.

Latest despatches from Manchuria assert that General Kuropatkin has decided to withdraw further northward, evidently with the intention of placing his troops nearer their base of supplies, and extending, at the same time, the Japanese lines of communication. Upon the Japanese side a general forward movement seems to have been determined upon, and Generals Oku and Kuroki are advancing steadily, the foremost division being now only twenty miles south of the present Russian position. This division, during June 26th and 27th, met with some severe fighting at Dalin Hill, but

was successful in driving the Russians from three positions. The exact losses upon either side are not yet known, but from the fact that 280 wounded soldiers have been despatched by hospital train to Liaoyang, it is surmised that the Muscovites again lost heavily. With the exception of a report that the Port Arthur fleet has left the harbor, there is silence in regard to the beleaguered town. The rumor is circulating at Seoul that the Vladivostok squadron has also left port, but the navy department at Tokio gives no credence to either report.

### The Binder Twine Situation.

The Monetary Times, a trade journal published in Toronto, says:

"The situation in the binder-twine business can be described as fairly satisfactory. In many sections of Ontario, the promise of crops is only fair to middling, especially in Essex, Middlesex and Kent counties, though, fortunately, in other parts the outlook is better. The season opened somewhat poorly throughout practically the whole Province, but now, owing to reasonable sunshine and to frequent warmer rains, the prospects are considerably more promising, and the outlook is for an average good crop. The general conclusion formed from the above data, is that there will be about as much binder twine used this year as last. As far as the Northwest is concerned, owing to the increased acreage in grain crops, and to the excellent conditions so far this season for plant growth, there is every prospect for a great abundance of straw, which will, in all probability, mean an increased consumption of twine, compared with last year.

"As an indication of the satisfactory state of business throughout the country, and of the prosperity, especially of the rural classes, it may be stated that one binder-twine concern reports that last October, an important settling date for this business, 96 1/2% of its paper was met.

"Across the border, conditions do not seem quite so bright, and the market is distinctly weak. Complaint is heard of quotations made at lower rates than the schedule adopted last April by leading companies. But little business is being done, however, even in the present easy state of values. The fact seems to be that there is in sight a total supply of binder twine for the coming season considerably in excess of the largest estimate of consumption. The fiber market is weak also. How far this state of things will affect the situation here remains to be seen."

### The Brandon Fair List.

The prize-list of the above fair is to hand, and is in a convenient form, and contains an important announcement, that entries close positively on August 6th.

In the horse classes good prizes are offered, and if we had any suggestions to offer it would be that the prizes for Percheron aged stallions should not exceed that offered for Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, and the same applies to the Standard-breds. The majority of Hackneys are far more valuable to the country than the average Standard-bred: and we believe it would be money in the association's pocket if the racing stallion was barred, as is done in class 10. In class 11, registration should be demanded in one of the following studbooks: The English Hackney Studbook, the American Hackney Studbook, or the Canadian Hackney Studbook.

The Shorthorn list is a good one, and should bring out a large entry. We consider, however, that in these days of early maturity, no four-year-old and over section should be offered in either males or females, in any of the cattle classes. It would be better three years and over; more competition would be had, and, therefore, more interesting to the spectators and exhibitors. Prizes won in a walkover count for very little. The rule in class 34, regarding fat stuff, could, with profit, be added to class 22.

At Brandon the Chester White will not have to compete with the Poland-China, and the Duroc-Jersey is forgotten. The poultry list is a large one, and three money prizes are offered in all sections. We should like to see a rather more marked discrimination between the utility and fancy birds, by offering more of the money allotted for poultry to the former division. We are glad to note the municipality (Cornwallis, Elton) specials. The prizes for butter are good ones.



Duncan McMillan's Farmstead, Westbourne.

### Field Notes.

A serious outbreak of smallpox is reported from the Temiskaming district, New Ontario.

It is stated that Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge the New York Yacht Club again for the cup for 1905.

The British Admiralty has sent to the Canadian Department of Agriculture forms of tender for supplies of beef for the Government institutions at Malta.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., has been nominated to represent the Irish party on the new Privileges Committee, of which Premier Balfour is chairman.

One thousand five hundred immigrants, of whom nearly three hundred were Russian Jews and Arabians, arrived at Quebec on June 17th.

At Medicine Hat recently a tremendous flow of natural gas was struck, at the depth of one thousand feet. It is estimated that the well is flowing at the rate of a million and a half cubic feet per day.

Armies of the tent caterpillar have been ravaging the vicinity of Seattle and Tacoma, and are threatening the gardens of Vancouver and other parts of Southern British Columbia.

A unique convention, that of the Ontario Deaf Mutes Association, met in Hamilton, Ont., on June 18th. All the business was transacted by signs, the hymns also being sung by signs during the Sunday sessions.



At Work on the Main St. Subway, Winnipeg.

By the clauses of the Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, recently adopted by the Parliament of New Zealand, Canadian industry will be benefited in several lines, notably that of cement, in which our manufacturers are given an advantage of 48 cents a barrel over American manufacturers.

The citizens of Brandon, determined to avoid the devastation wrought by floods in the future, have passed a by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$90,000 for the removal of the pumping station to higher ground, and the extension of the waterworks plant. Brandon will this year expend \$150,000 in public works.



**Killarney Exhibition.**

In reporting the first annual show of the Southern Manitoba Agriculture and Arts Association, at Killarney, the "Farmer's Advocate" of August 20th, 1903, said:

"The first exhibition under the auspices of the Southern Manitoba Agriculture and Arts Association was held at Killarney, August 4th, 5th and 6th, and proved a decided success. The president, directors, and all in charge are to be congratulated upon the outcome, notwithstanding a number of complaints regarding the lack of accommodation for live stock. Brandon will have to be on the alert, else her southern competitor will surpass the worthy effort which the beautiful Wheat City yearly displays. The class of stock exhibited was of a high standard, in some cases the rings shown being stronger than at the Winnipeg Industrial this year. A great many from a distance came by rail, believing that the fair would be one of the leading ones in Western Canada, and none of these enterprising persons went away disappointed."

The Killarney catalogue is out for this year, and is the neatest and most attractive that has reached our desk. It reflects credit on the officers of the association, as well as the publishers, "The Killarney Guide." Among the improvements which have been made since last year is largely increased accommodation for live stock, and improved facilities for loading and unloading stock of all kinds.

Exhibitors last year were unanimous in their appreciation of the treatment received at Killarney, and a perusal of this year's catalogue is convincing that again there will be no exception. In horses, fifty dollars is divided in four prizes for Clyde stallion, with thirty in three for Shires. All the way through a long list of horse classes, splendid prizes are hung up. One commendable feature of the classification is the absence of the general-purpose horse, and in its stead an agricultural class. This is as it should be, and many other shows could copy Killarney in this respect with good results.

In the cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry classes, the prizes offered are remarkably good, and the classification equally commendable, except in poultry, where the common mistake of giving games and bantams as much encouragement in prize money as the utility breeds has been made. However, it is likely only a matter of a little time until this will be righted.

In large type the catalogue announces that the sale of alcoholic liquors and games of chance are strictly prohibited. Difficulty with the former is not very common at fairs, but in the adoption of the latter clause many shows might well copy the example of Killarney. It is a disgrace to our civilization, and more so to the management of our agricultural shows, that fakery is allowed to collect the sums of hard-earned cash from the younger element of our unsuspecting public which they do every year.

The Killarney show this year will be held on July 19th, 20th and 21st, just the week before the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, and we bespeak for this hustling young Agriculture and Arts Association of Southern Manitoba, of which Geo. Lawrence, M.P.P., is president, and H. M. Sutherland, secretary, a large turnout of exhibitors and a tremendous throng of visitors; it deserves it.

**Territorial Prizes for Export Cattle at Dominion Exposition.**

Western stockmen will be interested to learn that the Territorial Department of Agriculture at Regina has decided to offer prizes for car lots of export grass cattle grown in the Territories, entered for competition at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, July 25th to August 6th. That is to say, the department will pay to the owner of any car lot of such cattle winning a prize in Class 27 of the Exhibition prize-list, an amount equal to that of the prize won. The conditions laid down in the prize-list for the competition are as follows: Car lots of export grass cattle entered for competition must arrive on or before Monday, July 25th. They will be judged on Wednesday, July 27th, and must remain on exhibition until the close of the fair. Feed must be provided by the Exhibition Association.

**Prizes.**

Carload export grass cattle, not less 1st. 2nd 3rd. than sixteen head, to be entered in the name of the grower; entry fee, \$1 per carload .....\$100 \$60 \$40

A winner of the first prize thus gets \$200, of the second \$120, and of the third \$80. It is hoped that this action of the department will have the effect of ensuring a large number of entries in this class from the West.

**The Automobile Nuisance.**

The Indiana Farmer says: "Farmers in many sections are holding meetings to protest against the outrageous conduct of some of the automobilists. They contend that they cannot safely travel the highways, when roads are in good condition, for fear of having their horses frightened beyond control by the speeding and puffing of the automobiles. Accidents are becoming frequent, and it is no longer safe for women or children to drive out alone. The Legislature must pass special laws on the subject."

It is stated on good authority that eighty per cent. of the bread eaten in the United States is homemade.

**Agriculturists, But Not Farmers.**

Under this caption the Philadelphia Record indulges in some scathing criticism of the current product of eastern agricultural colleges, asserting that the Massachusetts Agricultural College's graduating class this spring shows the futility of human hopes. It is known or suspected, says this critic, that the function of the agricultural college is to educate farmers, but this is the surprising record for this year of the college. There are twenty graduates, and of that number several are going to be surgeons, one is going to study law, another will take up chemistry, two or three will study for a Ph. D. in entomology, several will teach "agriculture" in agricultural colleges in other States, one will enter the wholesale grocery business, two or three will become landscape architects; but the whole crowd seems to have dodged real, genuine, flat-footed farming, as if it had been an infected thing. One or two will go in for horticulture in some of its branches, and one will study forestry under the Government, and one will really take up agriculture—as the editor of an agricultural newspaper; but farming? No, they will be agriculturists, but not farmers.

An agriculturist has been described as a man who makes his money in the city and spends it in the country, while the genuine farmer reverses this method of proceeding, by making his in the country and spending it in the city. By no stretch of the imagination can the agricultural college product who ignores agriculture as an avenue to wealth be construed as an agriculturist. He is simply a walking advertisement of the fact that some colleges at least are not filling the sphere intended by taxpayers.

[The quotation above is from the Live-stock World, whose remarks are pertinent and to the point on the subject. The results as chronicled above are due to the courses being moulded and run by the culture fraternity, the horde of A. B.'s, A. M.'s, LL.D.'s, etc., which infest so many of the colleges to the south. We can expect identically the same finish for the agricultural college here, if the university element is allowed to manipulate the course so that it may be in line with the general educationist's ideals.—Ed.]

**Rounthwaite Plowing Match.**

A most successful plowing match was held at Rounthwaite on June 24th. The match included riding, walking and gang plows, and the contest was engaged in by twenty-nine, some of whom were old winners of considerable fame. The attendance, owing to the day being rather fair, was good, no less than seven bank managers being present from Brandon to enjoy the outing and grasp the firm hand of the plowman.

The sensational feature of the whole match was the winning of the championship by C. Guild, a young man of seventeen summers, who just the evening before was awarded a scholarship as a result of his term's work at Brandon Collegiate. Judges who had thought that one or two old champions were invincible were free to congratulate the young man who undoubtedly has a brilliant future before him.

In the class for boys some remarkably good work was done, and the interest throughout was such as should remove forever any valid objection to plowing matches.

The directors who had Rounthwaite match in charge are, undoubtedly, to be congratulated upon the success which attended their efforts.

**Over 1,000,000 Acres of Wheat in the Territories.**

The estimated acreage of grain crops this year in the Territories, as prepared by the Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, shows over one million acres of wheat. In three years the acreage has more than doubled. What of the future? The acreage of the different grains since 1898 is given herewith:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
1904.....	1,054,212	654,649	111,979	20,938
1903.....	840,674	440,662	69,667	32,431
1902.....	625,758	310,367	36,445	17,067
1901.....	504,697	229,439	24,702	
1900.....	442,864	175,439	17,044	
1899.....	363,523	134,938	14,276	
1898.....	307,580	105,077	17,092	

**They will Test Grass Seeds.**

An act of U. S. Congress, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, contains the following:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to obtain in the open market samples of seeds or grass, clover or alfalfa, test the same, and if any such seeds are found to be adulterated or misbranded, or any seeds of Canada blue grass (Poa compressa) are obtained under any other name than Canada blue grass or Poa compressa, to publish the results of the tests, together with the names of the persons by whom the seeds were offered for sale."

Announcement is hereby made that the collection and testing of seeds as directed by this act will begin July 1st, 1904. JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

**Austrian Millers Appeal to the Bakers.**

The milling industry of Austria has put into circulation an appeal to bakers, confectioners, and the general public, not to purchase flour of foreign origin. The document declares that the former distinction of quality no longer exists, and that the home product is acknowledged by all competent judges to be first-class.

**No Re-inspection.**

An Ottawa despatch says: At a meeting of the special committee on the Grain Inspection Act, a letter was received from the Northern Elevator Company at Winnipeg, protesting against the charges that they lowered the grade of wheat in their Winnipeg elevator, and enclosing letters from several large customers testifying to the good quality of the wheat bought from them.

The Chairman (Mr. Campbell) suggested a provision providing for re-inspection east of Winnipeg, in case of error.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, who was present, said the number of cars that would have to be dealt with for that reason was so infinitesimal it was not worth while interfering with the Winnipeg inspection, there being recourse to the usual means of compensation. The committee decided not to entertain the proposal.

The same fate met a suggestion by Mr. Wilson that where the survey board overrules the chief inspector the fact should be endorsed on the certificate. The chairman and other members declared that the whole grain trade were opposed to the idea, as it would, so to speak, put a cloud on the title of the grain, which is supposed to go forward with a Government certificate uninterfered with.

Changes of some importance were made in fixing the grades of oats. No. 1 white oats must weigh 36 pounds to the bushel, instead of 35; No. 2 stands at 34; No. 3 was raised to 32, instead of 30, and a grade called No. 4 was added, which shall be sound, but otherwise not equal to No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 28 pounds to the bushel.

The grades of black oats were made to correspond with those of the white oats. The extra grade was designed to meet the case of the light oats grown in some parts of Ontario.

The other grades for eastern grain were not changed. In dealing with the Western grades a concession was made to the Alberta producers by providing that extra No. 1 Manitoba oats shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, instead of 100 per cent. A No. 3 grade of Manitoba oats was added, to weigh not less than 34 pounds, and less clean and pure than No. 2. The other Manitoba grades and some of the provisions respecting foreign grades were adopted.

The committee received with favor a suggestion by Mr. Sifton that the eastern survey boards be nominated by the Board of Trade and approved by the Governor-in-Council, instead of being appointed by the Government.

**Notes from Ottawa.**

(Special correspondence.)

The Minister of Agriculture estimates that the total cost of the Canadian exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition will be \$325,000. A memorandum, showing how \$145,000 of this amount will be expended has been prepared, and the items are: Agriculture, \$16,350; horticulture, \$7,700; forestry, \$11,900; mineral \$23-950; the Canadian pavilion, \$33,000; management and collection of exhibits, \$52,000. The four lines of exhibits mentioned comprise the national exhibit, with the exception of fish. These are articles of which it was considered private exhibitors could not make a display creditable to the country. The exhibits were purchased where they could not be procured otherwise. Private exhibits have been sent by firms, including a locomotive from Kingston; G. T. R. and C. P. R. exhibits; agricultural implements, and other manufactures, for which the Government is paying part of the expense. No cheese exhibit has been made by Canada, as it was considered that it would require \$10,000 to make a creditable display, and the prospects of trade did not warrant so large an outlay.

The Government has set apart \$75,000 for making exhibits in Liege, Belgium; and London and Liverpool, in England. A proposal to take part in an exhibition in South Africa was entertained for a time, and a sum was placed in the estimates for the purpose, but the enterprise was abandoned on learning more about the organization.

The exhibition in Belgium begins next spring, and will last till the first of July. By the expenditure of \$50,000, the Government hopes to attract much immigration to Canada. The sum is \$3,000 less than was spent in Osaka, but as the former place is more accessible, it is expected the exhibit will be as good as that made in Japan.

The London and Liverpool exhibitions are annual affairs. Mr. Fisher believes the trade in butter, cheese, bacon, eggs and flour can be extended by participation in them. The Liverpool exhibition will be in January. It reaches the trade in the thickly-populated district of South Lancashire. The London exhibition will be in autumn. Including both, \$25,000 will be expended by the Dominion.

The Mayor of New Westminster, B.C., has made application to the Government for a \$50,000 grant to an exhibition in that city next year.

Mr. Frank Shutt, head of the chemical laboratory of the Experimental Farm, has gone to British Columbia, where he will spend two months lecturing on soil treatment.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association has



given the contract for erecting a house for a dog show. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the Ottawa Kennel Club. The old poultry building and a structure formerly used for a cinematograph show will form the new house. A new entrance to the grounds is being constructed, providing more room.

J. L. Haycock, Dominion Binder Twine Inspector, who gave evidence before the Agriculture Committee, said that \$1,000 in fines and penalties had been collected during the past year. The prosecutions, he testified, showed that Canadian manufacturers turned out a better product than the United States firms.

Coming Events.

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

Table listing various agricultural events and fairs across different regions, including dates and locations such as Brandon Plowing Match, Calgary fair, and various regional exhibitions.

Sale of Clydesdale Fillies.

It was bargain-day for the buyers of Clydesdale fillies on Thursday last, when Graham Bros., Claremont, sold fifty newly-imported females at Grand's Repository, Toronto. The sale was well advertised, a large crowd was present, and the stock was personally selected by Mr. Tom Graham, and is just the class that horse-breeders require in Canada to-day.

but the beginning of a more profitable trade. The prices for the entire lot averaged \$315, and the total amounted to \$15,755. Donna Roma, a Woodend Gartkinson & Tisdale, and Baron's Lily, a Baron's Pride two-year-old, made second at \$675, from C. R. Bennett, of Russellton, Ont. The others found buyers at figures as far below this as \$175.

Comparative Merits of Beet and Cane Sugar.

Whenever wood or other carbonaceous matter is burned, whenever vegetable or animal matter decays, and with every exhalation of the breath of animals, carbon dioxide passes into the atmosphere. Yet, with this sure and constant supply, it is estimated that not more than three parts of it exists in 10,000 parts of the atmosphere.

The three most common sugars are milk sugar, or lactose; glucose, also known as grape sugar and dextrose; and cane sugar, or sucrose. The milk sugar, or lactose, occurs in milk of all mammals, and has only a slightly sweet taste when fermented, as in the souring of milk lactic acid is formed.

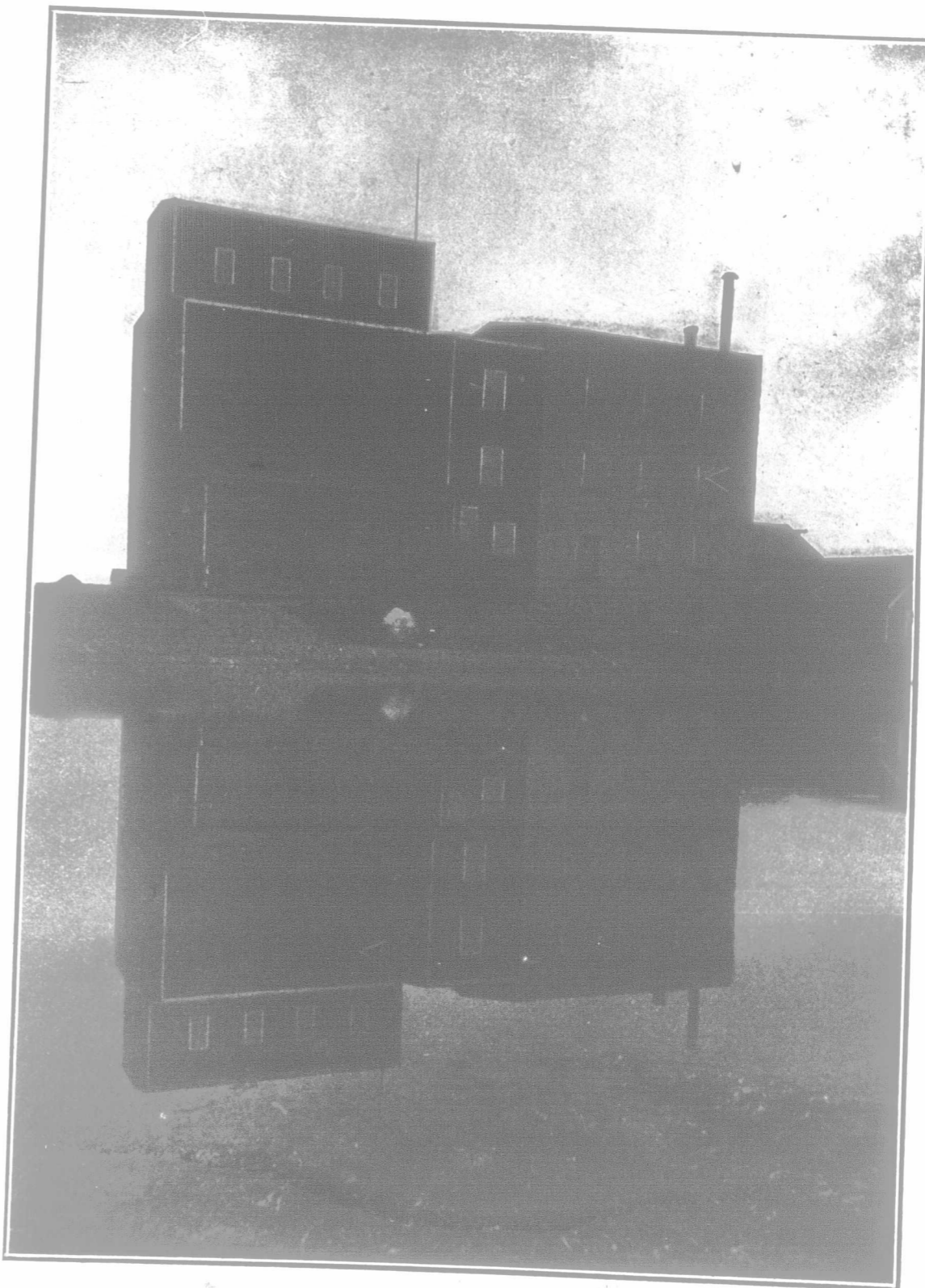
Glucose occurs very widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, especially in sweet fruits, in which it is formed together with an equivalent quantity of fructose or fruit sugar. It is also

found in honey, together with fructose; and, further, in the blood, in the liver, and in the urine; and in the disease diabetis mellitus, the quantity contained in the urine is largely increased, reaching as high as eight to ten per cent.

Glucose may also be formed from several of the carbohydrates, by boiling with dilute mineral acids, or by the action of ferments. Under these conditions cane sugar, starch, dextrin and cellulose all yield glucose. Indeed, glucose is prepared on a large scale from the starch of corn and potatoes. Its sweetness is to that of cane sugar as three is to five. Under the influence of ferments it yields alcohol and carbon dioxide; a familiar example of which is seen in the fermenting of cider.

Cane sugar is the common sugar in everyday use. It is formed in the sugar cane, sorghum, the sugar maple, beets; in the blossoms of many plants; in honey, etc., etc. Boiled with dilute acids, cane sugar is split into equal parts of glucose and fructose. The mixture of the two is called invert-sugar, and the process is called inversion. It takes place, to some extent, when impure sugar is allowed to stand; hence, invert-sugar is contained in the brown sugars found in the market. Though cane sugar readily breaks up into glucose and fructose, no one has succeeded as yet in effecting the union of these two substances to form cane sugar.

Cane sugar may be put on the market in a variety of forms. It may be in the form of syrup, as sorghum and maple molasses; or in the amorphous form, as maple sugar cakes and the brown sugars; or, as is more common, in the crystalline form. The thoroughness with which the sugar is separated from the original material, the size and color of the crystals, depends entirely on the methods of manufacture and the operator. It may be off in color, uneven in granulation, a large or a small crystal, but it does not matter what shape or form it is in, whether it is obtained from the sugar maple tree, the sugar cane, or the sugar beet, it is all cane sugar. It must follow



Flour Mills, Rapid City, Man.



that the sugar in one is as sweet as the sugar in another, for they are the same chemical compound.

The purity of the sugar is another question. Sugars may differ in the amount of moisture and other foreign matter contained in them; they may be 96 or 99.6 per cent. pure—that depends upon the grade and the manufacturer. Examinations of the refined sugar made in Ontario from sugar beets, and that sold as made from the sugar cane, showed practically no difference in purity, both being within three or four tenths of one per cent. pure.

Regarding the use of the two sugars in preserving fruit, experiments have demonstrated, what must be evident from the above, that one sugar is just as efficient as the other. Thus, in chemical composition, appearance, and sweetening quality, the sugar from the beet and from cane are identical. Any difference there may be in the appearance of these sugars, as size or blueness of crystals, is made in the refining, and may be varied at any time to suit the demands of the market.

R. HARCOURT, Chemist.

Ontario Agricultural College.

**Rose Culture in Canada.**

While roses will grow in but few parts of Canada to the same size and luxuriance which they attain in those countries where the winters are less severe, yet, by careful selection as regards the species suitable to each locality, and by giving a little extra care in the way of winter protection, such satisfactory results may be obtained that it seems a pity that this Queen of Flowers should be so seldom seen on the lawns of our Dominion farms. When it is known that Hybrid Perpetual roses have been successfully grown in Newfoundland and in the Laurentian Mountains; that at Regina moss roses and some of the hardiest perpetuals have been safely wintered for years, and that at Prince Albert in the Saskatchewan district, very fair success has also been attained with these shrubs, it would seem that few in most parts of Canada need be deterred from attempting their culture through fear of climatic influences. Bush roses are, as a rule, more easily wintered than either the tree or the climbing varieties, the latter of which often requires to be laid down in winter in order to give it sufficient protection.

The situation in which roses are grown should invariably be the sunniest and most sheltered available, and the soil should be rich garden loam, in which old, well-rotted manure has been incorporated. During the summer frequent cultivation should be given, and a mulch of lawn clippings applied frequently, the clippings being worked into the soil according as they decay. In the fall a mulch of coarse manure should be placed about the bushes, and the tops protected with wisps of straw bound about the stems.

In regard to pruning, it should be remembered that it is only on the new wood that the flowers grow, hence

the old wood should be cut out, and growth of the new encouraged as much as possible. If large flowers are desired, but few shoots should be permitted to develop. This pruning may be done in early spring; some of the old shoots may also be cut out after the bushes have done flowering in June.

As all roses (except tea-roses) are rather subject to plant pests, some vigilance will be required to guard against damage from these enemies, the most common of which are the rose-slug, the aphid, and thrips. The rose-slug is light green, something like a cabbage worm, only much smaller, and usually arrives late in May, taking up his position, often, on the under side of the leaves. Liberal and regular applications of Paris Green will, however, usually quiet him effectually. Aphides, or plant lice may be treated with tobacco spray or kerosene emulsion. Thrips are most numerous in June. They are small, whitish, and very lively, usually collecting on the under sides of the leaves, which they perforate into fine network. Sulpho-tobacco soap, or whale-oil soap solutions have been recommended as effectual "quieters" of thrips. In applying any of these solutions, a brass garden spray will be found as good as any, as it may be easily manipulated so that the spray will reach every part of the plant.

**B. C. will get Dominion Exhibition.**

It is now generally conceded that British Columbia will have the Dominion of Canada Exhibition in 1905.



**Archer's Last.**

Shorthorn bull calf, eight months old. Bred by John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., and sold to A. D. Patters n, Ladner, B. C.

in which event it is certain to go to New Westminster. This city now has the credit of conducting the best agricultural show on the coast, and its management in the past has been such as would guarantee the success of a large undertaking of the character of a National Exhibition. While the Coast Province is to be congratulated, it is receiving nothing more than it deserves.

**Railroads and Right-of-way.**

Recently we came in contact with some farmers who find it hard to get paid for the right-of-way through their farms at anything like a reasonable figure. As this is likely to be a live question with many farmers, the question should be thought out before giving away the rights to any railway. Many have suffered in the past by the greediness of the corporations.

**Important to Western Breeders of Shorthorns.**

Mr. H. Gerald Wade, Toronto, advises us that the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, of which he is assistant-secretary, will have a tent at the Dominion of Canada Fair, Winnipeg, to be used as an office and information bureau, where application forms, transfer slips, etc., can be obtained; where registrations can be made, memberships paid, etc.

It might be possible to arrange for a meeting of members of the D. S.-H. B. A. at that time, although we know everybody will be very busy then.

**Stallion Ordinance Approved of.**

J. R. C. Honeyman, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, informs us that the Stallion Ordinance is having a good effect, and is bringing to light many grave irregularities in the pedigrees of stallions sold in the Territories. The ordinance is attracting wide attention, an inquiry as to its workings and scope being received from Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture for the United States of America.

**Compared with a Horse, Where is It?**

The following item, in one of the city dailies, gives an idea of the ridiculous plight in which some automobile faddists occasionally find themselves:

"An auto mired beside the C. N. R. depot on Water street, Wednesday afternoon, afforded a good deal of amusement to nearly a hundred onlookers. All sorts of suggestions were given from the vantage point of the sidewalk, but shoulder power had to be brought into requisition before the car got safely headed for Main street."

**Markets.**

**Winnipeg Markets.**

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 86½c.; No. 2 northern, 83½c.; No. 3 northern, 79½c.; feed, 58c.  
Oats—Declined further now, quoted at 37c.  
Hay—Choice prairie, baled, \$10.50 to \$12 per ton on track here; loose on the street, \$10 to \$12.  
Flour has dropped 20c. a barrel on all grades, in sympathy with the movement in wheat.  
Jobbers' quotations for creamery butter, 15c. to 16c. at Winnipeg, where it retails out at 25c. Dairy tubs bring 11c. to 12c. at country points.  
Eggs—Market firm at 13½c. to 14c. for choice case lots at country points.  
Seneca root—Prices range from 25c. to 50c.  
Cattle—\$4.75 for choice stuff off cars here.  
Sheep bring \$5 per cwt.  
Hogs—Steady, at \$4.75.

**Alberta Wool Crop.**

Officers delegated by the Alberta Wool-growers' Association, a recently formed union among the largest local sheep men, to handle the season's clip, met representatives of four manufacturing concerns in Stirling, Alta., on the 24th inst. Bidding between the buyers was lively, and the price realized for the wool, \$14.10 per cwt., was the highest price paid here for years. It is expected the clip will total 250,000 pounds, and will be ready for shipment east next month. Mr. F. D. Anderson, manager of the Raymond branch of the Bank of Montreal, was the successful bidder of the sale.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.50; Texas feeders, \$4.80 to \$5.50.  
Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.35; good to choice, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.45.  
Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.80; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.25 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.90.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London—Canadian cattle are firm at 11½c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Sheep, steady, 12c. to 14c. per pound; yearlings, 15c.

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"The lily has an air,  
And the snowdrop a grace,  
And the sweet-pea a way,  
And the heart's-ease a face—  
Yet there's nothing like the rose  
When she blows."  
—Christina G. Rossetti.

**A Matchmaker.**

"Dear Brother Jim: This is a very nice place, and I am enjoyin' it accordingly. We are about a mile from the village and the road is good and Miss Laura and I drive over twice a day. Miss Laura lets me drive sumtimes, but she's afraid I'll get the horse—his name is The Dook—out of the stile of driving that women prefer. And when I titen up on the lines and The Dook strikes a lively chipp, she says 'Steddy, Tommy,' and then I have to pull him in.... But she is a nice girl notwithstanding. She has the prettiest brown hair, and such depe darke eyes, and such a sweet way of speakin'. And they have a beautiful home. It's on a hill and you can see miles around it. From my window I can catch site of the lake thru a gap in the hills. It's a very nice lake, tho not depe enuff to drown me—and Laura's father owns it. They say he is pritty rich. Mr. Rummidge—he sells books in the vilage and lets you borrow them for too cents a day—saya Laura's father is a vilage Creeses. It tells about Creeses somewhere in a book and he was the richest man in the state, but I think he is dead now. I gess you must have heard about him. He was a hystorykal carackter. I wish you was here, Brother Jim. We'd have great times. Laura's most as good as a boy for havin' fun. There I hoer her callin'. The Dook is a champlin on his bit and waitin' impashent at the cassel gait. That's the way Laura talks. She's most as good as a play actor. Aunt Emmyine says Laura's romantick. So I must close. Write just as soon as you hear from papa and mamma. From your loving brother,  
"TOM."

James Thornton, rising young attorney, smiled over this epistle and laid it away carefully in a pigeonhole of his desk, whence it would be taken and inclosed with his next letter to the absent parents across the sea. There was a long gap between brother Jim, aged twenty-seven, and brother Tom, aged twelve, and this gap had seemingly drawn them closer together. To brother Jim, brother Tom had never seemed the aggravated nuisance that little brothers usually appear in the eyes of older brothers. Jim had looked with amused tolerance on Tom's wildest pranks, and as for Tom—well, there were few heroes of childish romance that did not suggest his clever big brother. And Tom had been left in Jim's care while the father and not overstrong mother went abroad for the latter's health. It was a hot summer, and Tom was convalescing from a severe case of measles, and so Jim thought it wise to pack him off to a little vilage that nestled in the woods of the upper Hudson, where he was sure to receive the best of care at the home of a superannuated bookkeeper of the firm of which John Thornton was the newly-admitted junior member. And it was from Bookkeeper Barclay's home that Miss Laura Garman had fairly kidnapped him. True, she wrote a model letter to Jim, in which she requested the loan of his young kinsman, but before his answer could be received she had him installed at Greycrag, and in a position to add his petition to hers. He was such a delightful boy, she wrote, and he would make the hours at

Greycrag seem so much less lonesome. Saving for the presence of a maiden aunt she was quite alone there, her father and mother having gone to California to take an invalid sister of the latter. Besides, she was sure the attitude of Greycrag was quite certain to hasten the return of Tommy's strength. She hoped this was not taking a liberty, but she had never seen a boy who charmed her quite as much—perhaps because he reminded her of a little brother who had passed away in his seventh year.

What could Brother Jim do? He wrote a qualified acceptance of this letter of invitation. She must promptly return Tom when she tired of him. She mustn't tolerate him if he proved to be rude or unmanageable. And he would ask it as a particular favor if she would at once communicate to him any infraction of conduct of which Tom might be guilty. "Being so very much the youngest of the family," he wrote, in conclusion, "I fear that we fail to realize how thoroughly he is spoiled. No doubt you will find this out very soon. The moment you do, kindly return him to Mr. Barclay, to be left until called for."

Miss Laura Garman briefly acknowledged Brother Jim's letters, promising to faithfully abide by all its conditions, and thanking Jim for acceding to her request.

So Brother Tom was ensconced in the Garman household, and, as his many letters set forth, was having the time of his life. At least half of each epistle was given up to this theme, while the other half was devoted to the charms of Miss Laura.

"She's just the one girl for you, Jim," he wrote in one of his daily screeds, for Tom had become quite a letter writer. It may have been brought about by his weakened health and possibly took the place of some more boyish occupation, but it was true that he had Brother Jim hustling in the endeavor to keep up with his busy correspondent. "You'd make a stunnin couple. Don't think I'm foolin. Laura likes me so well that I'm pretty sure she would like you too. On my account, of course. Cant you come down for a day or two?"

And Brother Jim, greatly amused, would thank Brother Tom for his kind wishes for his matrimonial welfare, and assure him that it would be quite impossible for him to get away just at present.

And then one day the letter with the familiar handwriting was a little bulkier than usual. When he opened the envelope a photograph dropped out. It was a portrait of an unusually pretty girl. Of course, this must be Laura Garman. Brother Jim looked at the portrait long and earnestly. Brother Tom wasn't so far wrong when he praised this gentle-faced girl. Brother Jim placed the photograph on the desk where he could use it as confirmation of Brother Tom's praises, and then picked up the letter.

"I've bin fishing for bullheads in the pool," Brother Tom began, "and cot two—and one cot me. It didn't hurt mutch and Laura tied it up with her handkerchief. Ide know about bullheads horns next time. I am sending you Laura's picture. She don't know it. I begged it from her yesterday. I want you to get it framed up nice and charge it to pa. Then when she says, 'What did you do with my picthoor, Tommy?' He say I'm gettin' it framed. Can't you come up and see a fellow, Brother Jim? N. B.—It don't flatter her."

But Brother Jim seemed in no hurry

to have the framing contract carried out. The picture lingered on his desk just where he could catch sight of it whenever he chose to look up.

"Dear Brother Tom," he wrote in reply, "I am sorry the bullhead horned you. No doubt if you were a bullhead you would have done the same. I remember having some experience with bullheads myself, but there was no charming young woman's handkerchief to bind my wounds. By the way, that portrait you sent to have framed reflects credit on your taste. Miss Laura deserves all your praise. She is a beautiful girl—and I am sure she is as good as she is beautiful."

Two days later Brother Tom's reply was received. It was unusually brief, but to the point.

"Brother Jim," he wrote. "I showed your letter to Miss Laura. My, how she blushed. Say, can't you come up next week. There's going to be a big church picnic. Come sure."

Brother Jim scowled darkly. Then he chuckled. What a boy! The idea of his showing the letter. What must the girl think of the liberty he took? Still, there wasn't anything really rude about it. But he must be more careful when he wrote hereafter.

Then he sent Tom a short note, in which he said it would be impossible for him to attend the church picnic.

A few days later Brother Tom wrote in a somewhat melancholy tone. He wasn't feeling quite so well, he guessed he missed his mother—and his father, too, and maybe he was homesick. He wanted to see Brother Jim so much. But if Brother Jim couldn't come, would he send his photograph. It would be some comfort, anyway.

Brother Jim was considerably alarmed over this epistle. This precious young brother mustn't have a relapse. That would never do. So he hastily wrote an encouraging note to Brother Tom, in which Brother Tom was advised to cheer up and be a man—and with the note he forwarded his photograph.

The answer came back promptly, and it was again to the point.

"I shode your picthoor to Miss Laura and she liked it. She made me mad tho when she said you was better looking than me. N. B.—I told her it flattered you. Cant' you come up Saturday?"

Brother Jim scowled again and laughed again. Really, this scallawag of a youngster wasn't to be trusted with anything. Still, if Miss Garman had any sense of humor she must find him amusing! Then he looked up suddenly at Miss Garman's portrait, and it seemed as if a smile was hovering about the pretty mouth.

And then came another disquieting letter from Brother Tom.

"There's a fellow hanging round here that I don't like," Tom wrote. "It seems Miss Laura met him somewhere and he came to see her cos he found out her father was away. Thats the way it seems to me. He's got snaky eyes and a little black mustash and he lafs a grate deal. I don't relly think that Miss Laura likes him much. But he's got such a way of smilin' and sayin' soft things. I'll bet he is no good. He called me a cub the other day and Miss Laura didnt like it. Im going to look after her the best I kno how, but I wisht I was a little older."

Two days later another disquieting letter reached Brother Jim.

"That fellow is comin' more than ever," Tom informed Jim. "I think there must be sumthing fascinatin' about him, cause Miss Laura don't seem able to tell him he ain't wanted here. He is

in a awful hurry, too. I guess he is afraid her father will come home unexpectked. He bet my life he is no good. I wish I could talk to sumboddy. But there's no use speakin' to Miss Laura's Aunt. All she thinks about is house-keepin' and hired girls. N. B.—He called me a cub twice agane."

The very next day brought the third disquieting letter.

"We were out riding to-day," Brother Tom explained, "and I was gettin' in the little seat behind and I guess he didn't kno how sharp my ears is. Its like that with measels sumtimes I spose. Annyway I heard a lot that he said and what do you think? He wants Miss Laura to run away and marry him. You ought to have heard him beg her. Ain't it a shalm? Sutch a nice girl and nobody to sho her what a misstake she is making. Annyway I know the fellow is afraid of her father, cos he said as mutch—and somebody ought to find out about him rite away cos its Friday nite he wants her to go."

Brother Jim looked at the letter long and earnestly and the frown on his handsome face deepened. Then he pulled a pad of blank telegraph messages from a drawer.

They are waiting for him at the vilage station, Miss Laura in the pony phaeton and Brother Tom on the platform.

And Brother Tom grabbed him and drew him to the phaeton.

"This is my big brother, Miss Laura," he cried with a tremor of pride, and Brother Jim found himself bundled in beside the pretty girl, while Brother Tom sat up on the little seat behind.

"We have been expecting you so long and so anxiously—at least one of us has," said the pretty girl with a quick blush, "that it seems quite impossible that you are really here—doesn't it, Tommy?"

"He looks real to me," replied the smiling Brother Tom, as he landed a heavy thump on Brother Jim's broad shoulder.

And how delightfully pleased this pretty girl seemed! Was it an assumed delight? He looked around at Tommy and caught him grinning.

And what a charming little feast they had, and what a delightful little mistress of the household the fair girl made.

And after dinner Brother Tom drew Brother Jim away from the lovely presence and took him for a stroll to the little lake.

"Well?" said Brother Tom, as they trudged down the shadowy pathway between the trees.

"Well?" echoed Brother Jim.

"Nice, isn't she?"

"Very nice."

"Did I make it too strong about her?"

"Is this a confidential conversation?" inquired Brother Jim with a short laugh.

"It is," Brother Tom replied.

"And not a word to be repeated to any third party?"

"Not a word."

"Well, then," said Brother Jim, "you didn't make it strong enough."

Whereat Brother Tom landed a heavy blow from a puny fist in the midst of Brother Jim's waistcoat.

"Good old Jimmy!" he cried.

And then it was that Brother Jim put a heavy hand on Brother Tom's shoulder.

"See here," he gruffly said, "where is that black-mustached fellow with the snaky eyes?"

"Oh, I just made him up," said Brother Tom.

And Brother Jim suddenly laughed.—  
W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.



**Another Occasional Paper**

Containing Some Replies to Questions Regarding Women's Share in Industrial Development.

As the writer of the Occasional Paper, asking for information from farmers' wives upon the above topics, I desire to thank those correspondents whose replies came addressed to myself, and some of which, being so direct and to the point, I insert, partly as an invitation to others to follow this good example. Many have probably written to Mrs. Clare Fitzgibbon, the Convener of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, and their facts and opinions will probably, on her return from the International Council at Berlin, be embodied in her report to the National Council of Women of Canada, to be submitted to its annual meeting at Winnipeg in September. Mrs. B., one correspondent, first says how glad she is that the Women's Institutes have united forces with the National Council, and then comments upon the very real value of these Women's Institutes to the home life upon our Canadian farms. "They have," she writes, "accomplished much good in this vicinity; indeed, there are homes they have completely revolutionized. We are starting a library this summer in connection with our Institute, and we would like to know of any books which could be recommended for our perusal. We have found the 'Farmer's Advocate' very helpful in suggesting topics for discussion." I will once more insert the questions previously asked, that Mrs. B.'s replies for her own section may be the more clearly understood:

1. "Has the establishment of dairies and cheese factories, egg and poultry collectors, affected the pocket money of the farmers' wives and daughters?"

Reply: "Yes, considerably; more particularly the poultry and egg collectors. The butter and cheese factories not so much so, as the cheques are generally drawn in the name of the 'man of the house.' In this neighborhood I only know of one case in which the cheque is drawn in the wife's name."

2. "On how many of the twenty farms have the daughters remained to share the labor with the mothers?"

Reply: "On eight; in the remaining twelve there seems to be a dearth of daughters, seven having no daughters, and five only one each."

3. "On how many of the twenty farms is the milking done by women?"

Reply: "The women assist with the milking in the summer, but in the winter it is almost exclusively done by men and boys."

4. "What are the occupations of the daughters who have left the farms to seek occupation elsewhere?"

Reply: "Servants in the city, teachers principally, and one or two typewriters."

5. "What is the average acreage of each of the twenty farms? How much help is employed? On how many of the farms is good health enjoyed, and if there is illness, what is its cause and nature?"

Reply: "One hundred and fifty acres. One hired man generally, where the boys are small. A very few have servant girls. The health is good in nearly every case, but when the young girls undertake study or dressmaking they do not appear to have as good health as when working on the farm."

It would be very helpful to receive from other farmers' wives, not only answers to the above questions, but also any information along similar lines, which, being the result of their own experience, may be of use to others. Everyone attending a meeting of a Women's Institute should carry her notebook, and return to her home with several valuable hints for its increased comfort and, perhaps, beauty; whilst she herself may be in a position also to give valuable hints equally worthy of a place in the notebooks of other members.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)



**Does it Cost You Nothing?**

"Tired! well, what of that? Did'st fancy life was spent on beds of ease, Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze? Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-day; Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!"

To-day I wish to speak especially to those who have decided to follow in the steps of the Great Master, to those who say, as a would-be disciple did once, "Lord, I will follow Thee whithersoever Thou goest." To you I would say: "Have you counted the cost? Are you determined to obtain the pearl of great price, even though it may cost all that you have?" The man who offered to follow Christ was warned that it was no easy thing, and we are not told whether he was turned from his purpose by the warning words: "The Son of Man hath not where to lay His head." Our Lord's solemn words, addressed to all who wish to follow Him, still hold good: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow Me." This is a luxurious and self-indulgent age, and we are apt to make our Christianity one of our luxuries, forgetting that good soldiers must now, as ever, be prepared and willing to "endure hardness." David scorned to present to God offerings which cost him nothing. Do our offerings cost anything? We are in danger of becoming mere carpet-knights in these days when everybody tries to make our road easy. Instead of being called on to give to God, we plan and contrive ways and means of raising money for church purposes without cost to the congregations, by bazaars, strawberry festivals, concerts, etc. St. Paul was drawn after Christ, not by being told how easy

ways and means of working up a harvest thanksgiving service, and are dreadfully afraid of boring the congregation. One psalm, one collect, a hymn and anthem, and a lesson of only two verses, are as much as they dare inflict on the audience—people who do not come to pray, but to listen. The sermon, if it is advisable to have one at all, must only last five minutes. The curate remarks that there was a young man at church last Sunday, and he yawned. The horrified rector exclaims: "Yawned; that must not occur again! We must leave out a collect or something. What can we do to amuse him? When I was a curate, the banjo was one great means of obtaining influence in the parish, but even now the infant-school refuses to listen to it."

Then they talk about the difficulty of getting hold of the young men, saying that billiards and bi-weekly dances have lost their novelty, but a balloon club might attract a few. The choir have grown discontented because they were only treated to an excursion to the West Indies, while another choir went to Khiva. The women belonging to the Clothing Club will not wear dresses that are not imported from Paris. In fact, the condition of affairs is very sad, and the rector says, despairingly: "I don't see how Bible truths are to be brought home to them. If they will not be taught dramatically or operatically, or even by the oxyhydrogen light, I don't see what is to become of the Church." The curate hesitatingly suggests, as a last resource, "Might it not, as an experiment, be worth while to try a little religion on them?" Of course, this is intended as a parody on the modern methods of filling the churches by making the services novel and entertaining, but are we not drifting in

tured himself by living for about 30 years on a pillar 60 feet high, as a Syrian monk of the fifth century did, he would not win the almost adoring admiration of crowds of people. Instead of wishing to copy him, the authorities would probably lock him up in a lunatic asylum. But we are all attracted by self-sacrifice for the sake of others, and we all wish we could muster courage to follow in the steps of earth's heroes.

Once a terrible plague raged in France, and the doctors could do nothing to stop it, because they did not understand the disease. Then, Dr. Guyon, who was a celebrated man in the prime of life, deliberately chose to walk in the footsteps of Christ, and lay down his life to save others. To dissect the corpse of one who had died of the plague seemed the only plan of finding out the nature of the disease, and to do that meant certain death. Dr. Guyon said, "I devote my life to the safety of my country." He then dissected a corpse, wrote out the result of his investigations, putting the paper into a disinfecting preparation so that it might not harm anyone who read it, and died in twelve hours. One act of genuine self-denial, for the sake of God or man, will lift human nature higher than any amount of listening to entertaining services, and it will bring more genuine joy with it, too. Men soon get bored when they are only seeking amusement, but one who is really a disciple of Christ, really offering every day a service which costs something, never gets bored. Let no one think that he must give up happiness if he chooses to follow Christ. We never lose by giving to a real king, and our King will not fail to make a quick and a grand return for all gifts laid at his feet. As a worker among the poor in Chicago said a few years ago: "It seems to me that I have never been able to make a sacrifice for Jesus' sake, because, whenever I have thought I was doing so, straightway He has sent me such a blessing that there was no sacrifice."

Carlyle says that it is only with renunciation that life, properly speaking, can be said to begin. If we are to obey orders and take up the cross "daily," then it is time we set about it. Opportunities for great sacrifices do not come every day, so it is plain that what God asks from us most of the time are little sacrifices, the opportunities for which meet us in every home. Selfishness can only be kept down by constant watchfulness, and prayer. Charity "seeketh not her own," is eager to make others happy, regardless of little personal inconveniences and discomforts. One who leads an unselfish life will be sure to find that it costs something. Well, do you want to slide easily through life, winning no victories, because you find that fighting is hard work? Oh, yes, I know as well as you do that it is easy for me to talk, but while I show my faith by my words, you are probably doing the far harder and grander thing—showing your faith by your works.

"Then rise, and in His strengthening might  
The narrow path pursue,  
There wait, or watch, or rest, or fight,  
Whate'er is duty, do." HOPE.



(Zernotti.)

**How It Happened.**

His service was, but rather by being told of its difficulty: "I will show him how great things he must suffer for My name's sake." God knows men too well to try to win them at little or no cost to themselves. Sugar-coated religion is worth very little, and is despised by those who will respond gladly when called to face a danger or difficulty. The modern idea of making our Sunday services popular and entertaining has been shown up by a clever satire in an English paper:

A rector and curate are discussing

that direction? How different is St. Peter's plan for attracting disciples: "For even hereunto were ye called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow His steps." When our Great Example undertook to help the world He walked steadily along a difficult path which led straight to the Cross. Shall we, who wish to follow His steps, think that all is well with us if our religion costs us nothing? Useless sacrifice is repugnant to the common sense of men in this 20th century. If a man tor-

**How It Happened.**

"Neath an old umbrella, tho' covered with patches,  
Is not a bad place for the making of matches."

That, translated into Italian, is what the repairer of umbrellas is gaily trilling to the dark-eyed maiden who has tried to tell the story of how her umbrella got broken at the fete of yesterday. "Antonio says he did not do it, and you say you did not do it, so perhaps you did the mischief between you. I can mend your broken whalebones, but when it comes to the breaking of hearts—well, who breaks, pays." H. A. B.



**HEALTH IN THE HOME.**  
*By a Trained Nurse*

**Consumption, an Infectious and Preventable Disease.**

Consumption and tuberculosis are the same thing, consumption being the name popularly applied to pulmonary tuberculosis, or tuberculosis of the lungs. It is caused by a well-known organism, is extremely infectious, and communicated from one person to another through the sputum (spit). This contains immense numbers of the organism, and if it were in all cases properly disposed of, it would be possible to do away with consumption altogether. As it is, an immense proportion of the total number of deaths is due to consumption, and this again to the fact that people persist in spitting on the floors in all places where the law does not interfere, and are often absolutely careless in their homes and at their work, not realizing that they are making themselves as dangerous to the community as a man with smallpox. There is a chance of infection through the discharges from the bowels, since a certain amount of what is coughed up is liable to be swallowed, but the great and positive source of danger is the sputum. So long as it is wet it does no particular harm, because it is not scattered, but so soon as it dries into powder it is blown about, inhaled into the lungs of other people, and carries infection wherever it goes. For this reason, and because the disease is often neglected and not recognized until far advanced, apart from the fact that it is unsightly and disgusting, the practice of spitting everywhere, and on all occasions, and especially in public places, should be ruled out. When it is necessary to spit, a proper receptacle containing a strong disinfectant solution should be used (corrosive sublimate tablets, three to one pint of water), or failing that, the fire. Persons who are in bed and weak, so that the exertion of frequently changing position to use a basin containing solution tires them very much, can use rags, but if so, they must be placed in the solution, or burned immediately. There is no fear of infection, except through neglecting to properly and immediately destroy the sputum. The greatest care should be exercised about cups, glasses, spoons, etc., in case some sputum may have been deposited upon them. It must be remembered that these things are not necessarily clean because they appear to be so. It is well to keep a special set of dishes, etc., for the patient's use. These precautions, in conjunction with thorough ventilation at all times, are adequate protection for those who live in the house with a consumptive. Special sputum cups are made for patients to carry about with them. They are small, of suitable shape, and can be concealed in a handkerchief, and should be always carried and carefully used. When a clean handkerchief is taken, which should be frequently, the soiled one should be put right into water, or some disinfecting solution, and boiled for half an hour before it is handled in washing.

**CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IF RECOGNIZED IN TIME.**

Therefore, anyone who has a persistent cough, especially if accompanied by yellow sputum, should take pains to find out what the trouble is, and when he goes to a physician for this purpose, take with him a fresh sample of sputum in a small bottle for examination. After the sputum is in the bottle, cork it tightly, and stand it, so that it is completely covered, in a basin of disinfectant solution for an hour (corrosive sublimate or carbolic acid, 5%). This makes the handling of the bottle safe. Those who live so far from a physician that they have to wait some time for an opportunity to go, can begin at once to observe as many as possible of the rules

laid down in institutions for the care and cure of consumption, of which the following are the most essential: Mr. Irving Fisher, in the "Outlook," recently summed up the procedures for the cure of consumption under four heads: Air cure, rest cure, food cure, and mind cure. Absolutely the most essential thing is unlimited fresh air. Stay out in it all day, and sleep out of doors at night whenever possible. The weather is a small consideration, unless the conditions are very unusual. You will be breathing the air that goes with the weather in any case, indoors or out, except that out of doors you get it absolutely pure, and indoors you do not. To sleep out of doors in cold or damp weather the individual must be well protected. He should have loose, warm clothing, and a great deal under him, in the way of mattresses and bedding, and a few blankets over him, not enough to weigh upon him. The head, neck, ears and face can be protected by a hood when necessary, the only part that needs to be uncovered being the nostrils.

**BREATHING THROUGH THE NOSE IS ESSENTIAL.**

Patients have been known frequently to sleep out with the thermometer 30° below zero in the Adirondacks, and though some climates are more favorable than others, so long as they are well protected there is no reason why the greatest benefit should not be derived from sleeping out of doors habitually almost everywhere; not, of course, in malarial districts.

The daily cool bath for cleanliness is also very important. It should be taken in a comfortably warm room. Profuse perspiration at any time should be followed by a thorough sponge bath in tepid water, and a rub with alcohol is very refreshing. Rest is of great importance. If the patient is strong enough to walk or drive it is well to do it, but he should stop the instant he becomes fatigued. It is better to stop well short of doing all that he feels equal to.

**FOOD SHOULD BE TAKEN EVERY TWO HOURS.**

Meat—that is, beef and lamb, preferably beef, and that rare—as much milk and as many eggs as possible. They are best taken raw. Break into a glass, add some salt and swallow whole. Cereals and all the dishes made with eggs and milk are good, also ice cream; in fact, plain good food, well cooked. Everything should be done to keep the patient in a cheerful frame of mind. Do not talk to him about his illness, and he should try not to think of it himself—simply attend to all the things that can help him, and when they are done, forget them until it is time to do them again. A resolute determination not to worry, combined with absolute cleanliness, and as much as possible of rest, food and fresh air, will create the best possible condition to aid whatever treatment is prescribed by the physician. Let those who are well, and wish to remain so, avoid drinking out of cups used by the public on trains, at drinking fountains, etc. Never stay in a place where people are spitting on the floor, and keep their skirts off the ground in such places, and out of doors. It is well to do so indoors too, unless you are sure that the floor is clean. Pull up the shades and let in sunlight, and keep the house thoroughly ventilated night and day.

ALICE G. OWEN.

He who would be a great soul in future, must be a great soul now.—R. W. Emerson.

Henry extended the tip only of his tongue to the doctor, when asked to put it out.

"Put it all out," said the doctor. "Can't," rejoined the little chap, "the other end's fast in me neck."

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# With the Flowers

## Notes.

Roses intended for winter blooming should be repotted now, and the pots plunged to the brim out of doors in a flower-bed somewhere. Give plenty of water, and sprinkle the foliage well very frequently. Do not neglect to shower fuchsias very often and very thoroughly.

Don't forget to stir the surface of the flowerbeds, especially during dry weather. A mulch placed about rose bushes, sweet peas and dahlias will be found to be of great value during this season. A little wood ashes worked in about the sweet peas occasionally is also beneficial.

You may still plant gladiolus bulbs, and have a good showing if you take good care of them.

Geraniums intended for winter blooming should not be permitted to flower during the summer. Pinch off all buds according as they form.

Pinch back the stems of chrysanthemums now, in order to induce bushy growth, otherwise you will have long, straggling stalks and fewer flowers when December comes.

Keep the seed from forming on your sweet peas, pansies, aquilegia, poppies and nasturtiums, if you wish to prolong their flowering season. Remember the more of these flowers you cut, the more you will have. Let them go to seed, and the beauty of the plants will be over in a short time.

If you need leaf-mould to mix in your garden or with soil for potting plants, and cannot get hardwood leaf-mould conveniently, begin a compact heap now and have a supply ready for use next spring. In some out-of-the-way corner, throw old sods, weeds which have been pulled from the garden, parings of apples, potatoes, turnips, etc.; in fact, any kind of vegetable matter which will decay and form the humus which is to gladden the hearts of your flowers next year. Keep adding to the heap all through the summer, pouring on dish-water, slops, etc., often enough to keep the heap fairly well saturated. Turn the heap once or twice, and let it stand over winter. In the spring, the greater part of it will be found to consist of a fine black mould, equal in every way to the genuine leaf article of the "hardwood bush."

## Some Reasons for Daily Exercise.

Any man who does not take time for exercise will probably have to make time to be ill.

Exercise gradually increases the physical powers, and gives more strength to resist sickness.

Exercise will do for your body what intellectual training will do for your mind—educate and strengthen it.

Plato called a man lame because he exercised the mind while the body was allowed to suffer.

A sound body lies at the foundation of all that goes to make life a success. Exercise will help to give it.

Varied, light and brisk exercises, next to sleep, will rest the tired brain better than anything else.

A man "too busy" to take care of his health is like a workman too busy to sharpen his tools.

## Humorous.

Teacher—"I don't see why you can't understand this rule in arithmetic, Johnny. It didn't take me five minutes to understand it when it was first explained to me." Johnny—"Perhaps your teacher explained it to you better."

Factor—"I am afraid, Murphy, I'll have to raise your rent." Murphy—"Faith, I'm glad of that, sir." Factor—"Glad! You're the first I've ever heard say that." Murphy—"Begorra, I'm glad, because it gives me great trouble to raise it meself."

Even the horse that breaks a record still has it.

The tips we get for nothing are usually dear at the price.



# THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

## "Just My Luck."

Gretchen and Hans are two little German children who came out to Manitoba a few years ago. They left a dear old grandmother at home in Germany, and one day they decided to write her a letter. This was soon scribbled with a lead pencil, but the children thought the address should be written with pen and ink. The small ink bottle was empty, so Hans climbed to a high shelf in the pantry and got a large one. Then he began to fill the small bottle; but, being in a hurry, as usual, most of the ink was spilled on the letter—as you see in the picture.

"Just my luck!" exclaimed Hans, dolefully, while Gretchen, who knew it was no use crying over spilt ink, tried to repair the damage with blotting paper. What black paws they had when they got through, to be sure! Hans said: "I read the other day that if inky fingers were dipped in water, and then rubbed with the sulphur end of a match, all the black marks would come off." They tried that plan, but I can't tell you whether it did much good. You can try it some day when you have inky fingers. You know the old superstition about it being lucky to find a horseshoe, or a four-leafed clover. Well, I don't think you will have much luck in your life if you spend your time in hunting for such things, but luck always comes in good time to the people who deserve it.

"A little maid in a gingham gown  
Went hunting the meadows over:  
Till the birds were tired, and the sun  
Went down,  
She sought for a four-leaf clover!"

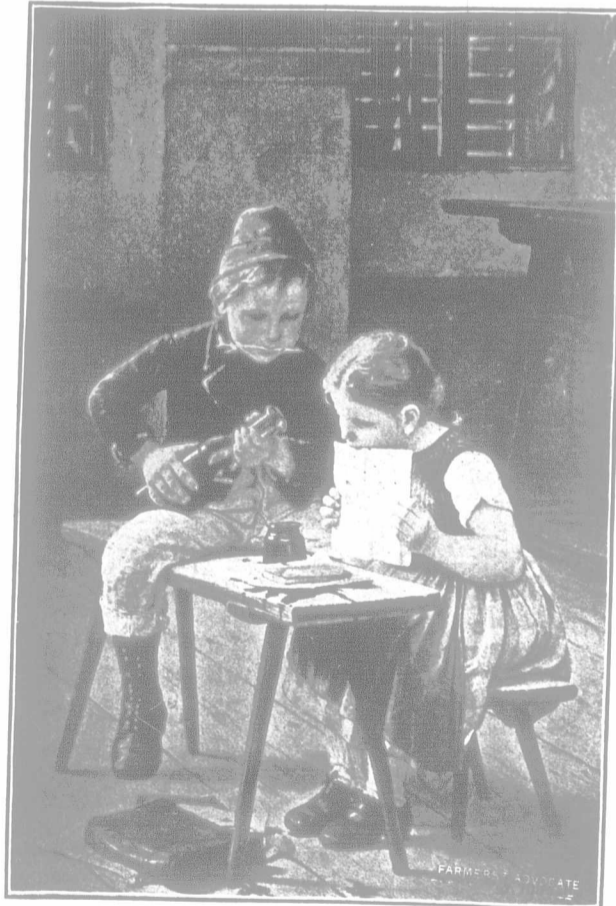
"A little maid in a gingham gown  
Had washed all the dinner dishes;  
Had finished her "stint" ere the sun  
Went down,  
Undreaming of fairy wishes.

"When just at her feet, as she raced in  
play  
The blossoming meadows over,  
She found what the other had sought  
all day,—  
She found, yes, a four-leaf clover!"

An American once put up a notice in his office window: "Boy wanted. Call here to-morrow morning."

Next morning a crowd of boys waited outside, and it was hard to make a choice among so many. At last the gentleman drove a nail into a tree and told the boys to stand some distance off and fire at it with a stick. He said that the boy who hit the nail after three trials should have the place. When they all failed they were told to try again next morning. Next day they went at it again with fresh energy, and one boy succeeded in hitting the nail every time, and it wasn't by good luck either. When asked the secret of his wonderful success he said that he was very anxious to get the place, as his father was dead and his mother was poor, so he had driven a nail into the barn at home and had practised nearly ever since. Of course he got the place, and as he always encouraged his luck by steady, patient perseverance, he was a very prosperous man—as he deserved to be. I don't care what your work is, luck will be on your side if you put heart into everything you do.

A girl in a departmental store soon worked her way up to the head of her department. The secret of her good luck was that she never grudged any



"Just My Luck."

"For four-leaf clovers bring luck, they say;  
And patchwork "stint" and dishes  
Were tiresome duties of every day:  
She wanted some fairy wishes!"

"With dishes unwashed and "stint" undone,  
She tramped back home in the gloaming;  
No four-leaf clover—no, never a one—  
Was there to be had for her roaming!"

trouble if only she could give satisfaction to customers. This is a sample of her way of encouraging luck. One day a farmer's wife took a fancy to some print, but was not sure whether it would wash well. Instead of assuring her that the colors were perfectly "fast," without taking the trouble to find out—as much clerks would have done—this shop girl said: "Are you going to another part of the store, madam? It is my lunch hour, and I will take a sample of the print to the basement, and wash and

dry it before you come back." She did this, giving up a little of her precious leisure time for the sake of obliging a poor country customer. And as she was always ready to oblige people in every way she could, her employers soon found out her value. Indeed the manager said she put as much life into her work as ten other women.

So if you are looking for good luck be sure and seek in the right place, and don't expect it to drop into your arms from the good-luck tree—for it doesn't grow on trees, but is manufactured by hand. If things seem to be going against you, don't make up your mind that you are born to be unlucky, as a boy once did who said:

"My name is Simpkins primus, I'm a most unlucky lad,  
I sit by Brown secundus, who's a dreadful little cad;  
He ran a needle in my calves, and when I gave a yell,  
The master—that's old Boggles—said sarcastically: "Well,  
My dear friend, Simpkins primus (he knows that makes me sour),  
'Your voice is very beautiful, but stay in for half an hour.'"

"Bother Boggles" is my motto, for he loves to wear a frown  
Like a cheerful little thundercloud that's always dropping down  
With "Simpkins, I am certain I distinctly heard you wink;  
Do you think that it is right to polish up your nose with ink?"

In wiping all my tears away I hadn't time to think,  
But used a duster just employed for mopping up some ink!

My back is very tender, and I felt the brutal cane,  
For, as the poet somewhere says, "the blows came down like rain."  
I frolicked round about the room in ecstasy of woe,  
And when at length my much-respected master let me go,

"Take you head, sir, to the housemaid,  
'twill be handy as a mop,  
If you wear such lovely collars you'll be taken for a fop."

Now tell me what on earth could be more innocent than peas?  
But just because friend Boggles saw me with them, if you please,  
He turned my pockets inside out and confiscated, then,  
A knife, a comb, a button-hook, some toffee, and a pen,  
Three peppermints, an apple-tart, and what has made me sad,  
A sketch with an inscription, saying:  
"Boggles is a cad."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

## Gems of Thought.

In the depths of the sea the water is still; the heaviest grief is that borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and touch; the purest joy is unspeakable; the most impressive preacher at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are closed.

Each man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other. Do your work.—Emerson.

## THE CHEERFUL SUNBEAM.

One day a sunbeam met a cloud;  
'Twas in the month of May.  
Frowning, the cloud said, angrily,  
"You're always in the way!"

The sunbeam smiled, and said, "My dear,  
Why can't we work together?  
The flowers need us both, you know,  
Sunshine and rainy weather."

There has never yet been a cloud in this world that was not cleared away by sunshine.

A pleasant word is quickly spoken, but not quickly forgotten.

Godliness with contentment is great gain.

Whoever has a good temper will be sure to have many other good things.

The truest happiness comes from giving and sharing—not from possessing and hoarding.



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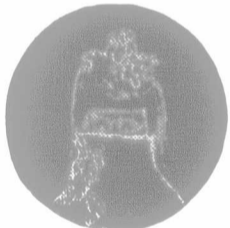
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Unquestionably this is a season of work for almost every woman and girl who lives on a farm. Up in the morning before the first flush has gone out of the east, then go, go, until the stars above, if not "through the roof,"—isn't this the story for a great many? Sometimes, of course, one gets sick of it, and feels tempted to wish one were in town where women have comparatively so little to do. Yet, after all, one must remember that there are compensations. You have heard the story—have you not?—of the pilgrims, who were each compelled to carry a burden to a certain shrine. On the way this one grumbled and that one grumbled,—if only he had someone else's burden, how much easier it would be! And so, the story goes, because of their grumbling they were permitted to exchange burdens. Again they trudged on; but, behold, before many miles had been passed, each was anxious to have his own back again!

There are two compensations at least in regard to farm work which must appeal even to those who find no "pleasure in the pathless woods," no rapture on the lonely shore, and, presumably, there are a few such starvelings,—in the first place there is variety in it, and to a certain extent freedom; in the second, it does not worry. Only last week a young farmer's wife, who was once a teacher, in full possession of all the "short" hours and long holidays which are supposed to make the teacher's lot an easy one, said: "In a way I have more work to do now than ever in my life before, but I don't seem to mind it. It is different, you know. I am never worried now." It was the old question of work versus worry, and one more had spoken to bear witness to the truth, that it is worry, not work, that kills.

Of course, there is a very easy possibility of working too hard. One may keep at it, and at it, until one goes like a machine, early and late, with never a pause or bit of recreation; and, presently, the body, like any other machine, gives out. One gets into the chronically tired state, too tired to work as one "used to," too tired to read, or to enjoy one's self, almost too tired to think, a host of signs which proclaim the worn-out body, the necessity for recuperation and for turning a right-about-face in the way of living which demands so constant a strain on one's bodily powers. There is much truth in Thoreau's philosophy: "In short, I am convinced, both by faith and experience, that to maintain one's self on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime, if we will live simply and wisely." In this matter of simplifying life and lessening work each must be her own architect. Each knows her own circumstances, and she must be a stupid woman indeed who cannot plan some little drudgery lessener if she applies her mind to the problem rightly.

When every device has been made use of there will still be plenty to do—that goes without saying—and for some people a great deal. In such cases, where there is positively little time for rest during "daylight," proper attention to the very prosaic matter of eating and sleeping will do much to keep up energy and do away with weariness. There is nothing that will make one feel more thoroughly miserable and "out" with everything and everybody than a diseased stomach, and there is nothing in the world that will put a stomach out of order more quickly than the habit of eating quickly and taking "a sup with every bite." Again, the constant worker must have sufficient sleep. While we sleep the work of repair goes on, and if we do not give it sufficient time to accomplish this we must suffer the consequences.

So much for work; now for worry. It is a fact that one day's worry is harder on one than seven days' work. Can you remember a day upon which you were given over to it? How did you feel? Perhaps the sun shone, the birds sang, and all the earth was glad and green—

but you didn't enjoy it a bit, did you? You felt how very true were the poet's words:

"Ah, lady, we receive but what we give, And in our life alone does nature live; Ours is her wedding-garment, ours her shroud! And would we aught behold of higher worth, Than that inanimate cold world allowed To the poor loveless, ever-anxious crowd. Ah! from the soul itself must issue forth A light, a glory, a fair luminous cloud Enveloping the earth."

And so you moped, and were neither a pleasure to yourself nor to anyone else. Your appetite failed; you could not sleep, and all the time you were conscious of that dull pain about your heart somewhere, which shows how surely the condition of the mind reacts upon that of the body. . . . And all this misery?—possibly about some little thing which vanished into thin air, and came to nothing. Now, when you look into it, isn't that usually the way? Do not many of the things about which we pine and fret come out all right in the end? Then why go more than half way to meet the trouble? Great calamities come to us comparatively seldom, and yet some of us are always anticipating them. Now all this is very foolish. The habit of worry can never do us or anyone else good, but only harm. It renders us incapable of working or thinking properly, makes us peevish, and wrinkled, and thoroughly uninteresting. We should fight it off, and if we will only try we will find out how easily this may often be done. Sometimes merely engaging in some interesting bit of work, going out to see a friend, or reading a very interesting book will work wonders for us in tiding over the mood until all the world begins to look bright again. Above all, let us simply trust that all will be well, and then shall we forget to worry. Surely our faith may be as great as that of the grand old Stoic Epictetus, who said: "It is enough for me . . . to look up to heaven as a friend of God and fear nothing that can happen."

In conclusion may I add a few quotations from one and another who have written upon this subject? They are well worth reading:

"They are ill discoverers that think there is no land when they can see nothing but sea."—Bacon.

"If I were you I would not worry. Just make up your mind to do better when you get another chance, and be content with that."—Beatrice Harraden.

"If we would only take the burden appointed for each day, we might easily manage it; but we choose to increase our trouble by carrying yesterday's over till to-day, and adding to our tomorrow's burden before we are required to bear it."—John Newton.

DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

I am sure you will all be glad to welcome Katharine Blinkbonny, and invite her to our corner again. So you liked our last year's Ingle heading better, Katharine. There seemed to be more of it then—still we have our grate yet, and our rocker waiting for guests, and our cat. Sometimes I wish it were a real live cat, which might rub its nose on my face to let me know it was a friend. I love cats, don't you?

A PRACTICAL LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come into your interesting corner again? The home-like "fireplace" is restful to weary eyes, and also to eyes which are not weary, although in last year's "Farmer's Advocate" it looked much more real and cosy.

Your "spring article" was not out of season after all, for the weather was quite spring-like when most of us read

it. Spring was late, but God's promises never fall (Genesis 8, 22).

The fresh cool breezes, how exhilarating; and the sunshine and shadow is all given us in love. "Shunshine and shadow!" How incomplete life would be without its shadows. All sunshine might cause us to wither and die. The shadows sometimes give us time to reflect to see where we stand in God's sight.

Does anyone ever have trouble softening hard or frozen butter in winter time? This would have been more useful last December, but there are cold days yet to come. Before washing the dishes, it is a good plan to have the butter cut and placed on a clean plate for the next meal; cover the butter on the clean plate with a glass cover (one of a fruit bowl will do), and keep in a cool or cold place; then the butter is ready at a moment's notice. In cold weather bring it to a warm place an hour or two before meal time, and it softens gradually, the glass in some way drawing the heat, yet preventing the butter from becoming greasy. It also prevents the particles of salt from rising on top, as it sometimes does when exposed to the air and heat.

When cleaning lamps, trim the wicks and always turn them down on a level with the brass parts which hold them. This is a good guide to have the wick trimmed evenly, and, as a result, you have a well-shaped blaze. Then by leaving it there until time to light the lamp, the oil does not trickle over the burner making such a disagreeable odor. Soft, soapy water, with a rinsing water and plenty of good, clean drying cloths, make clear glasses, but takes a long time if done every day; so, as a daily cleaning, we find that by moistening newspaper, rubbing them with it, then polishing with two cloths, they are quite clear.

"Amelia" speaks of corn meal improving pancakes. A cupful of graham flour or all graham flour makes them delicious.

Towels will last longer if a loop of tape or cord is fastened in the end of the hem at each end. This allows the towel to be changed about as desired, and also gives it a good chance to dry.

Now is the time when mosquitoes and flies begin to enjoy coming in the house. If one cannot have good wire screens, the cotton netting does very well, and by careful handling may last two or even three years. When fastening on the window, cut it the required size, then cut thin strips of cedar, or some easily-cut wood, about half an inch in width; tack the cedar over the netting on the lower part of the upper sash and around on the frame. The wooden strips prevent the netting from tearing. If the window opens from the top, the netting may be fastened all around the frame in the same way. If it is an upstairs window, the screen can be put on from the inside by removing the sash.

I am pleased to know you take such a sensible and practical stand regarding "fashion," Dame Durden.

If it is in accordance with the rules of "Ingle Nook" to seek information, I should like to know what will remove stains which have been on table linen for a long time, also what will remove a coal-oil stain from a soft wood floor? KATHARINE BLINKBONNY.

Can any of our readers answer these questions? If so, we shall be very glad, shan't we, Katharine? D. D.

The Rainbow.

There are seven sisters that live all day In a wonderful house of light; And they sail away in the twilight gray, Out on the sea of night. And never till morn are these sisters seen, For they stay in bed, they stay in bed— Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red.

But when it is day once more, once more, They rouse themselves from sleep; If the rain begins to pour and pour, It will soon be time to play bo-peep. But they wait till the clouds have almost fled; Then we say there's a rainbow overhead.

It is only the seven sisters seen In the house of light at the open door— Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red. —St. Nicholas.



### Fashion Notes.

No dress is so becoming to women as the light, airy attire suited to the summer weather, and she who is wise will avail herself of the privilege of looking, these hot summer days, just as charming as she can. Never, perhaps, was a wider margin given in the line of dress materials; it's enough to make one cool just to go into the stores and look at them, organdies, mulls, Swiss muslins, French chambrays, foulards, summer silks, prints, gingham, linens, ducks, crepe-de-chines, voiles and challies, piled up in billowy masses—enough to make one green with envy, and ready to buy a dozen on the spot, unless, unless—but let that pass. All the materials mentioned above are very fashionable this year, and are worn by old and young alike. Most of them are in the most delightfully soft colors, this being decidedly a season of half tones. Striking or decided shades are seldom seen, but dove grays, light champagnes, the palest of blues, greens and pinks, are in evidence everywhere, with black and heliotrope for the older folk. Even in the flowered goods, the soft coloring prevails, the pattern running as a suggestion rather than a bold announcement of design or tint. White materials are very much liked, and are always dainty and appropriate. Lace and insertion are the universal trimmings provided for these charming fabrics, with soft silk for the wide girdles, now so much worn with the flimsiest gowns. As a rule, these girdles are made quite deep, pointed at the back, and boned into place with featherbone. The silk then passes in soft folds to the front, where it is caught down by one of the pretty enamelled or dull silver buckles, which may be bought for thirty cents and upward. . . . Just a word before leaving the "coolth," as Kipling says, of these materials: If you are buying a summer dress and the clerk tries to press upon you some thick-looking material in a bright color or decided pattern, don't let yourself be persuaded into taking it. The chances are that he is trying to work off on you some old stock. Insist on having the daintiest, coolest-looking thing that you can find, and you will not be sorry for it.

### A TALE WITH A MORAL.

The other day it was scorching hot down town—everywhere else, probably, but we are concerned with "down town"—the sun beat upon the pavement and was reflected back from the brick walls with a white shimmer. Into the midst of the shimmer, presently, meandered a girl who wore a bright red silk waist, and a hat covered with red poppies. She looked like a bit of the Torrid Zone, and one had an irresistible desire to look anywhere else but at her. Then there appeared another girl, whose dress had cost, probably, not more than half as much as that worn by the first damsel. It was the coolest of blue chambray, made in a simple shirt-waist suit, the waist laid in wide vertical tucks, the skirt in similar ones at the seams, ending at about eight inches above the hem. With this suit, she wore a white "corset-lace" belt with a silver buckle, a white collar with tabs, and a white ready-to-wear hat, trimmed with a few hands and bows of rather narrow black velvet ribbon. . . . After the scarlet lassie, this girl came like a refreshing breeze. One thought of a trillium in a shady wood, of a violet beside a cool, deep spring, of songs of vesper sparrows, and—but isn't the moral easy to read?

### MAKING UP THIN MATERIALS.

In making up these thin fabrics, the style must be guided by the material. Ducks, chambrays, gingham, linens, crashes, and prints are almost invariably made with tuckings or plaits. Sometimes these run vertically as described above, sometimes horizontally around the dress. A cool green linen recently seen had a pointed yoke and cuffs of white, all-over embroidery. Below the yoke, the linen was gathered to form a slight blouse, with two tucks about an inch wide running around it. The skirt was made with a panel down the front, and from the panel, groups of similar tucks ran quite around the skirt, one pair

about the hips, another half way down, with three about the bottom of the skirt, which was cut with a pretty flare.

The organdies, mulls, Swisses, etc., look better frilled. Most of the skirts in these gauzy materials are made with a plain front gore, and slightly full the rest of the way around. The lower part may be trimmed with narrow, lace-edged ruffles, or with a deep frill "cut on the straight," from eleven to fifteen inches deep, according to the height of the wearer, which may be trimmed at the bottom with several rows of narrow tucks, and may have a heading of the goods or a band of insertion. In consideration of the laundering, the waist should not be too fussy, yet an airy effect should be aimed at. This may be attained by a yoke of lace or insertion, about which depends a berth edged with lace. Sleeves are still made close at the shoulder and full at the wrist, although a perceptible lengthening in the cuffs seems to point to the raising of the fullness to a higher position on the arm. When the yoke is of lace, the cuff should be made of the same material.

### MADAME MODE.

### Domestic Economy.

#### OUR HOME COOK.

She boasts of no great learning, she has no extensive yearning

For the knowledge gained at college or the higher sort of schools;

She does not show a passion 'tis the twentieth century fashion)

For the mystic, cabalistic fads and isms pushed by fools.

But ah, just keep a-looking at the maiden sweet a-cooking,

How she bakes the bread and cakes—the sight will fill you with surprise;

And, oh, the joy emphatic, oh, the pleasure most ecstatic,

In you resting when you're testing her fine puddings and her pies!

When bread is taken from the oven it should be exposed to pure air until perfectly cool before being wrapped in a bread blanket or put into a bread box. A bread box should always be perforated, so the air can have access to the bread. When bread is shut in an air-tight box it becomes moist and grows moldy. A good plan for keeping bread fresh is to put it in a large delft crock, with a loose-fitting lid. It retains its own moisture, is kept at a proper temperature, and is very easily cleaned.

Sometimes pieces of stale bread are used up in griddle cake making, even when sweet milk is the foundation. For one pint of milk, one cupful of bread crumbs may be used. Stir these together until quite smooth, then add one teaspoonful of melted butter and two well-beaten eggs. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt and a little flour. These are good when not too thick. A very little more milk must sometimes be added. The eggs are sufficient to make the cakes light, although usually baking powder should be sifted in with the flour in the sweet-milk cake. As when sour milk is used, the plain cake that uses no eggs is fully as good as the extravagant sort, and, of course, baking powder must be used with the sweet milk to take the place of the eggs.

A novel dish is a savory bread-and-butter pudding, and here is an opportunity of using up stale bread. This can be baked, steamed or boiled, the two latter methods being far preferable. Butter a pudding basin, or use clarified fat instead, put a layer of thin slices of bread and butter, then some slices of meat, or it may be cut up, if preferred, a sprinkling of chopped onion and parsley, some pepper and salt, and another layer of bread and butter until the basin is full, making the bread the last layer. Have a good teacupful of gravy ready; and if very thin thicken it with a little flour, beat up an egg and add to the gravy, pour the whole into the basin, and let it stand for ten minutes or so. Steam for two hours, or boil one and one-half hours.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

### Miscellaneous.

#### RE THE HACKNEY.

Please define a Hackney horse? How has he to be bred to be eligible for entry in the Hackney Studbook? A. C. H. Swan Lake, Man.

Ans.—Watch for article in issue following this. The following are the rules governing the registration of Hackneys in the American Hackney Studbook:

#### SECTION 1.—FOR REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED HORSES.

All horses "registered" or "entered" in the English Studbook shall be eligible for record in the corresponding classes in the American Hackney Studbook, namely:

(a) Horses "registered" in the English Studbook shall be eligible for "full registry" in the American Studbook.

(b) Horses "entered" in the English Studbook shall be eligible for "half registry" in the American Studbook.

(c) Mares recorded as "inspected" in the English Studbook shall be eligible for record in the list of "inspected mares" in the American Studbook.

EXCEPTION.—Stallions "entered" in the English Studbook and imported after Oct. 1, 1891, shall not be eligible for record in the American Studbook.

#### SECTION 2.—FOR REGISTRATION OF HORSES BRED IN AMERICA.

(1) A stallion shall only be recorded in the "full registry" class, and to be eligible must be out of a "full registered" dam, and either by a "full registered" sire, or by an English "entered" sire imported prior to Oct. 1, 1896, and "half registered" in the American Hackney Studbook.

(2) A mare by a "full registered" stallion, and out of either a "full registered" or "half registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry."

(3) A mare by a "full registered" stallion, and out of an inspected mare, shall be eligible for "half registry."

(4) A mare by an English "entered" stallion, imported prior to Oct. 1, 1891, and "half registered" in American Studbook, out of either a "full registered" or "half registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry," and if out of an "inspected" dam, shall be eligible for "half registry."

(5) A mare by a "full registered" stallion, out of an uninspected mare, may be inspected, and if passed, shall be eligible for "half registry."

Half registered animal will be numbered, but their numbers will be in brackets with the words "half registered" also in brackets.

All horses under fourteen hands high shall be registered and classed as ponies.

All horses fourteen hands and over, shall be registered as Hackneys.

INSPECTION FEES.—Mare or filly certified to be sired by a "full registered" stallion, fee \$2; other mares not less than two years old, fee \$2.

The Society reserves the right to refuse to inspect any mare in the event of expenses exceeding fees, unless the applicant agrees to reimburse the Society.

The expression "horse" includes stallion and mare.

All changes of ownership recorded in the Studbook.

Studbook Fee.—For registering a stallion, \$3; for a mare, \$2. Non-members, double fees. Transfers are registered at \$2 for members, \$3 for non-members.

The Secretary of the Studbook is A. H. Godfrey, Astor Court Bldg., New York, who will furnish the necessary forms. For information regarding registration in the Canadian Hackney Studbook, write Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont.

### Veterinary.

#### COW EATING PLACENTA.

Cow calved a few days ago, but unfortunately no attendant being near, she ate the cleaning. Will it injure the milk for use, and if so, for how long? What is best to do in that case?

Ans.—It is the usual practice to remove the placenta when dropped to prevent the cow eating it; but where cows are in a loose box at calving, it often happens that it is eaten, and we have never known any harm to come of it. One of the best English stockmen we ever knew used to say on this point, "Never interfere with nature," and it is quite possible that in many cases it has a good effect on the cow. The milk, in any case, should not be used for anything but calves and pigs before the fifth day.

#### SUPPURATION OF LYMPHATICS.

Shortly before calving a vein on the inside of my heifer's hind leg dilated, and lumps the size of small marbles formed from the udder to the hock. The inside of the right fore leg is similarly affected. An abscess formed, and is now running, and the leg is swelled.

B. E. A.

Ans.—The vessel is a lymphatic vessel, not a vein. The disease is a species of blood poisoning, involving the lymphatics of the limbs. It is probable there will be the formation of more abscesses. I do not consider her milk fit for use, and there is a doubt whether a cure can be effected. If fresh abscesses form, open them, and flush out the cavities three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Give, internally, one ounce hyposulphite of soda three times daily. If appetite fails, give tonics, as dram doses of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica twice daily. V.

### GOSSIP.

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute, of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., for free information.

Geo. Little's purchase of Scottish Canadian (imp.) 36100, a bull of the noted Crocus family and of known and approved breeding powers, places his Short-horn herd in a more prominent position than ever, and by so doing he has placed himself in the king row among the breeders, and when one considers the merits of the bull and the price paid, it was certainly done at a very moderate expense, which is, after all, another tribute to the business and stock-breeding ability of Neepawa's bachelor Short-horn breeder.

## British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association,  
322 Cambie St.,  
P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B. C.

## FLOUR

STRENGTH  
UNIFORMITY  
COLOR

Lethbridge, Alta., May 22nd, 1901.

Messrs. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Gentlemen,—As I am giving up the baking business on June 1st, I wish, before retiring, to compliment you on the quality of both your Hungarian and Glenora Patent Brands of Flour. I have never found any other to equal them in strength, uniformity or color, and could get more bread from your Flour per sack than any other I ever used. In my twenty-two years' baking experience I tried several brands, but always came back to your brand and as being the most satisfactory. Wishing you continued success, and thanking you for your most liberal business treatment, I am,  
Yours truly,

(Signed) S. R. BRADY.

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



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

FENCING ROAD ALLOWANCE.

What step must a settler in local-improvement district take in order to fence in a road allowance; the same is not used, and not a practical route on account of cut banks, etc? It is in the N.-W. T. A. B. Assa.

Ans.—Apply to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, for leave. If the road is not used, and not likely to be used, you would not run any great risk by having it fenced in at once, pending the granting of the permission from the Department.

CATTLE TRESPASS ON HAY LAND.

I have a section of hay land which is not fenced, on which I wish to cut my hay (rented from the Government). A neighbor in the same vicinity has his land all fenced, and has taken to herd from outsiders over 300 head of cattle, which he is feeding outside of his own fenced land on my hay claim, as well as my neighbor's hay permits, all of which are unfenced. What can I do to prevent him from herding the cattle on my hay land, or must I lose my hay if not fenced? R. A. S. Stonevall, Man.

Ans.—You do not say whether you have notified your trespassing neighbor to cease doing so. If not, you had better notify him in writing, and also place a notice on the property stating that trespassers within certain limits will be prosecuted. If he still allows his cattle to run on your property, you may enter an action against him for trespass, and also for any damage done.

DISPUTE OVER LAND.

A bought a farm from B, making an agreement to pay cash three months from date, and paying a small deposit. A also put in twenty acres of crop. A then heard that B was boasting that he had made \$500 out of A, and was told by several people that he had paid too much for the land. The money is not yet paid. The agreement was one of the usual printed forms, filled in and witnessed by a solicitor, and provides that if purchaser does not pay at time stipulated, B can take back land in twenty days, forfeiting the deposit. There is a small mortgage on land that A agrees to take as part of purchase price.

1. Can A, by dropping the deposit, be free from his agreement, and let farm go back to B?

2. What could B do, if he did not want to take the land back?

3. In event of B taking land back, could A put in any claim for seed grain or work put on the land? Alberta. ONLOOKER.

Ans.—1. It is optional with B, whether he takes the land back or not, and allows A to forfeit the deposit.

2. B could force A to carry out his agreement.

3. If B took the land back, A could not make any claim for seed grain or work, unless the contract was cancelled by mutual agreement, and with that stipulation. A had better not be guided by hearsay, and if the bargain is satisfactory in A's own judgment, let him carry out the contract honorably, or if he is dissatisfied with it, let him make an honorable and mutual adjustment of the matter with B.

Veterinary.

PROBABLY NAVEL ILL.

Mare, six years old, weighing 1,000 lbs., whose foal was bred from a Standard-bred blood horse, foaled on June 2nd. The foal was very weak, and could not get up to suck for the first four days. It is now two weeks old, and is still weak on its legs, and knuckles over on its fetlock joints, and is also puffy on the outside of the front legs from the knee down to the pastern joint. It also leaked a little at the navel, and ejected matter which had a very strong odor, but which is a little better after keeping it well bathed with carbolic acid water and putting on Sterling's Hoof Ointment. The foal is thriving and doing well in every other way. Mare was worked from commencement of weeding up to time of foaling, and was fed three quarts of oats and two quarts spelt (chopped) three times a day with

hay; was wintered on oat sheaves and oat straw. J. C. Waskada.

Ans.—There is little to be done now, unless you paint the swellings at the joints with tincture of iodine once a week.

SPAVIN.

Horse, eleven years old, went lame on hind leg about six weeks ago. When standing over in the stall, raises leg very high, throws it sideways and backwards; does same when travelling, but gets some better after going a short distance. W. E. Maravilla.

Ans.—The symptoms shown are those of bone spavin, which you may be able to find by a careful examination of the hock of the affected limb. The best treatment is to blister, and give rest for a month. Use biniodide of mercury, one part to six parts of clean sweet lard, and apply about half an ounce of the mixture to the spot, rubbing it well in. Grease below the blistered parts, and tie the horse's head up for twelve hours. Wash off in three or four days, and grease the blistered area every second day. You may repeat the blister ten days later.

RUNNING SORE.

Cow comes in with worn places on her hocks, which become larger; the tough skin breaks, and pus issues from a hole in the middle of the sore, which has raw flesh around it. Bathing with a strong solution of carbolic acid and tarring appears to have no effect, as the sore increases in size and depth, sometimes until the bone is laid bare. When first noticed was size of a dollar, and now is six inches long on the back of the hock. There is some soreness and swelling immediately round the sore and consequent stiffness in leg. BACHELOR. Harmattan.

Ans.—Cleanse the wound thoroughly with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1,000; use the antiseptic mentioned for a few days, then follow with a solution of camphor and carbolic acid, two and one-half of the former to one of the latter. The wound can be protected from flies by a creamy paste of raw linseed oil and sulphur.

PARALYSIS IN PIGS.

Last fall I had a pig about three weeks old, which lost the use of its hind part, and has slid around ever since on its hind end; sometimes he can stand on the hind legs, but cannot walk. Now I have another batch of little pigs about three weeks old, and one of them has gone the same way. The sow is fed on three parts of a pail of milk and about one quart of bran and shorts mixed three times a day. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give the pig a dose of castor oil, two tablespoonfuls in some new milk, and then follow next day with 20 grains of calomel; a proportionately smaller (one-third to a half) dose for a young pig. The application of pure turpentine over the loins is also beneficial. Pigs usually suffer from too much feed and too little exercise. The sow is probably a heavy milker; provide salt, charcoal and ashes.

A COW WITH A COUGH.

I took in two cows to feed for a rancher, about the first of March, that were very thin, that had two calves at foot. Those cows had a cough, which I did not take much notice to until my cow in the same stable commenced to sneeze; when I fed her a bran mash she would snort and blow her nose when she was through. In about a week's time, my cow commenced coughing too. Now I have a calf in the adjoining stable, about six months old, which I was giving my cow's milk to, that is taking it too; it has refused to drink milk, and all it will eat is a little bran mash. When first taking it, I noticed their eyes inflamed and a little water run from them. My cow and calf are both in good condition. I do not notice my cow falling, and she eats well; but it seems to have gone harder with the calf. Do you think there is any infectious disease? Should I get a veterinarian to examine those cows before the rancher takes them away? W. A. R. Souris.

Ans.—Would advise separating the rancher's cattle from your own. Get the best veterinarian you can, and have him examine your cattle, and if he considers it necessary, have him apply the tuberculin test.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A COLT.

Had a Percheron horse colt, six weeks old, in good condition, noticed him dumpish, and examined him, and found his heart thumping at an awful rate, with a heavy fever. He died within three days. What was the cause? Conjuring Creek. G. E. B.

Ans.—In default of other symptoms, we could not give you an accurate diagnosis—colts of that age are subject to many different ills. Read description of the disease, "Navel Ill," in our issues from time to time.

COUGH.

A four-year-old coach gelding has a bad cough; was clipped in spring, when a year old, on account of lice, took a slight cold, and ever since has a bad cough every fall and spring; but has not got over it this summer so far; he almost chokes in the night; seldom coughs during the daytime, nor working; feeds well, and feels good. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give the prescription advised on page 919, June 22nd. Would also advise you to blister the throat with liquid blister, such as oil of turpentine and spirits of camphor, equal parts, raw linseed oil, as much as of the two other ingredients. Read other cases, this issue.

CHRONIC COUGH.

An eight-year-old mare is troubled with a chronic cough, it came on two or three years ago, would last for a while, then disappear for awhile, being worse in the spring. Last spring a gathering formed between the jaws; it reappeared this spring, and is still running; cough seems very light; she seldom discharges at the nose, otherwise she seems in perfect health; A1 appetite. Gathering is a little larger than a hen's egg; matter just appears to lie bare, not enough to run away. SUBSCRIBER. Brandon.

Ans.—You might use the following mixture: Two drams of camphor, and one dram each of belladonna and chloride of ammonia, made up with blackstrap, and placed upon the tongue. You might blister the throat; but you will do far better to have the mare examined by a veterinarian in your city. Cough may be due to so many different causes, and discharges from the nostrils are always to be considered suspicious, that we think you will be money in pocket by having a thorough examination made by an up-to-date practitioner.

A COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.

Mare, Clydesdale, five years old, had a foal last year, was weak and lived three months; got mare in foal again, but aborted at nine and a half months; bred her again; put her again, three weeks after. Two days after putting her, she refused her oats, ate about half of the feed; looked dull and tired, so did not work her. In about two hours, she broke out into a high fever, pulse 66; flanks heaving, nostrils expanding and panting when breathing. Nursed her well. After about a week she began to swell under the belly; began to pass wind, and make dung often and in small quantities, so gave her injections of hot water three or four times a day and a pint of raw linseed oil, which acted and seemed to relieve her for about twenty-four hours; but, finally, she died. She ate well up to the last day. Post Mortem: Lungs and liver apparently all right, no water in chest, heart enlarged about one-third, at the opening of the stomach was about a cupful of bots; in the stomach itself about another cupful of bots; in the large intestine was about a quart of pure white sand, mixed with small stones, the food seemed to be blocked before this; the intestine was inflamed for about a foot on the lower side and about three parts the way around; the small intestines seemed all right, but were a pale whitish yellow, as was also the membrane. Other horses in the neighborhood seem to be similarly affected. Glen Adelaide. INQUIRER.

Ans.—It was nothing remarkable for the foal to be weak, nor for the mare to abort. There was no connection between these circumstances and the final disease, which was inflammation of the bowels or womb, caused most probably by an abrasion while being served, and encouraged in its development by the foreign substances—sand—in the large intestine. You treated her well, and if the sand could have been removed, you might have saved her. The bots were not unusual. Would advise calling in an experienced practitioner for other patients.

HENS DYING: PROBABLY RHEUMATISM.

A number of my hens (Brown Leghorns) have died during the last three years from a disease mysterious to me. At present there are several of them sick. None of my roosters have shown symptoms of it.

The first symptoms are a drooping of the tail, in conjunction with a lower roost being selected than formerly. They still look healthy, and continue laying. Lameness in one leg follows, then a decided weakness of loin. They keep getting worse, and die in about a month from the time of the first noticeable symptoms. They get lots of exercise, and are not highly fed. J. A. T. Calgary.

Ans.—Kindly make a post mortem, and report condition of the liver and other organs; look out for tubercular evidences. Rheumatism in poultry generally shows in the form of lameness. Give little pills made of bread and salicylate of soda, one grain of the drug to each fowl, to be given daily. See that the house is dry and not drafty. Give tincture of iron in the drinking water, one ounce to the quart of water. In the drinking water of the healthy birds, put 1/4 of an ounce of sulpho-carbide of zinc to the quart. Isolate diseased from healthy. It rarely pays to doctor poultry; the hatchet used judiciously is frequently the best remedy.

Miscellaneous.

BRANDING MIXTURE.

In response to an inquiry for a chemical branding mixture to take the place of the hot iron, we publish the formula for the New Zealand chemical branding mixture, which can be applied with a wooden or iron brand. Take: Barium sulphite, 16 ounces; coal tar, 16 ounces. Mix. Then thin with: American potash, 32 ounces; turpentine, 32 ounces; water, 32 ounces. Mix the barium sulphite and coal tar thoroughly, as is required by the nature of the two substances. Mix the three last-named—potash, turpentine and water—also as required by their nature so as to secure perfect fluidity and amalgamation. Gradually then incorporate the two masses.

BROME GRASS ON VERY SANDY SOIL.

Is brome grass successful on high sandy land? Land which has been cropped, but has been lying three or four years without any crop and is very sandy. G. I. Souris, Man.

Ans.—Brome grass will do very well on any kind of soil, but prefers a sandy loam to a heavy clay. There is no better grass to sow on a sandy location, such as you mention. The amount of a crop which it would produce would depend largely upon the fertility of the land; but in ordinary fertile sandy soil it does very well. It will pay to give it a trial, because the sod which it will produce will, when afterward plowed, add to the soil much humus, which is a very necessary constituent of sandy lands.

CLYDESDALE PEDIGREES WANTED.

Please publish the pedigree of the following Clydesdales: Kate of Newfield (8198); Jess of Newfield (6632), and Top Gallant (1850), all which will be found in the British Studbook. J. L. Shoal Lake, Man.

Ans.—Topgallant: Brown, ratch on face, three white legs, one white foot; foaled 12th of May, 1877; bred by James Smellie, Straven House, Carlisle, Lanarkshire; property of Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, Bart., Ardgowan, Greenock; sire Darnley (222), dam Bell (887), by Campsie (119), grandam by Allen's horse (1571); page 156. Jess of Newfield (6632): Bay, white face, white fore feet and hind legs, white stripe up to flank on near hind leg; foaled 1879; bred by Joseph Affleck, North Park, Lochrutton, Dumfries; property of James Carson, Newfield Dairy, Galloway; sire Champion (1612), Vol. IV., dam bred by Joseph Affleck, by Robert Burns (702), Vol. I., grandam bred by John McCubbing, Drum, Beeswing, Lochrutton. Kate of Newfield (8198): Brown, fore feet and hind legs white, white face, with small brown spot in center of white; foaled April, 1886; bred by and property of James Carson, Newfield Dairy, Galloway; sire Skelmorlie (4027), Vol. VII., dam Jess of Newfield (6032), Vol. X., by Champion (1612), Vol. IV., grandam by Robert Burns (702), Vol. I.



**"To Err is Human"—  
Not to Err—Elgin.**

The man who is always  
right on time is the man  
who carries the

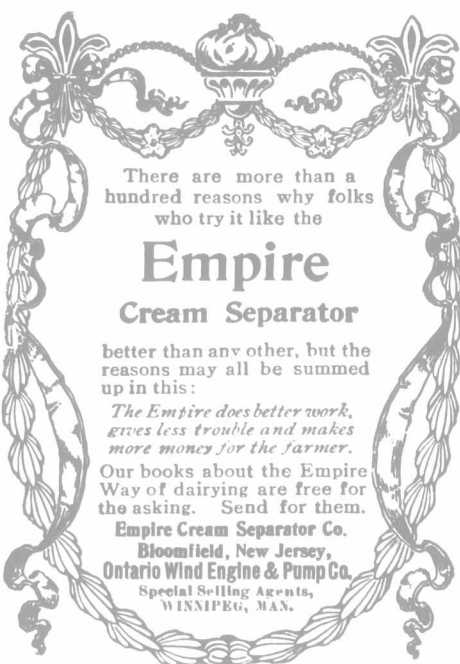
**ELGIN WATCH**

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

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Jno. Graham, Carberry, Manitoba, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" office as follows: "I have to report the following sales of Shorthorns and Yorkshires: To R. A. Cox, of Beresford, the lately imported bull, Flambeau of Dalmeny, and the three-year-old heifer, Kingoodie Augusta. Mr. Cox is to be congratulated on purchasing a bull of such choice breeding as Flambeau of Dalmeny. He was bred by the Earl of Roseberry, K. G., Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. He is descended on the dam's side from the famous old Fanny B. family, long bred at Burnside by the late James Bruce. His sire, Villager, of the famous old Uppermill Village Maid family, is a great sire, blood red in color. He has only been shown twice—once at Edinburgh, when he was first and champion, and once at the Highland Society Show, at Stirling, when he was second—competing among old bulls when three years of age. His grandsires, Goldfinder and Earl of March, were both Highland Society winners. The heifer, Kingoodie Augusta, was bred by Alex. D. Massie, Kingoodie, Boustie, Aberdeenshire; she is descended on her dam's side from the Lady Irvine family. Her sire is the noted bull, Bogside Hero, bred at Bogside, which is a recommend in itself for excellence. Mr. Cox has not, as yet, a large herd, but he is founding it on right lines, and this later addition of imported stock ought to place him in the front rank of Manitoba breeders, and persons in search of a herd header should certainly look him up and see what he has to offer. To Robert M. Douglas, Tantallon, Assa., I have just sold the beautiful red bull, Golden Cup (imp.). This bull was bred by Wm. Duthie, at Collynie, Aberdeenshire. He has for dam the three-year-old red heifer, Caprice, by the noted bull, Count March. His sire, Lovat Champion, needs no introduction to Shorthorn breeders, bred at Beaufort Castle, by Lord Lovat, from the famous Broadhocks tribe. He was first and champion at Inverness Show and Sale as a yearling, when he was purchased by Mr. Duthie at a long price. He was in service at Collynie for about three years, and has just lately been imported by Andrew Crystal, of Marshall, Michigan, U. S. A., and is one of the highest-priced bulls that has crossed the Atlantic in late years. The grandsire of Golden Cup, Royal Star, is the bull that has made the Beaufort Castle breed famous, and has probably sired more high-priced animals than any sire living. I look for a great future for this bull, as he is first-class individually, and with such breeding in his veins should do wonders as a sire. To I. D. Hunt, Austin, Man., goes the lately imported Yorkshire pigs: Dalmeny Empress XXIX., Dalmeny Duchess XLVIII., and the boar, Dalmeny King Frost. Mr. Hunt is founding a herd of Yorkshires, and is determined to lay a foundation that will be safe to build on, and that will produce animals that will command their price anywhere. One of the sows has given birth to a litter of pigs since being imported, to the service of a high-class boar in the British Isles. To James



There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the

**Empire Cream Separator**

better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this:

The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer.

Our books about the Empire Way of dairying are free for the asking. Send for them.

Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, New Jersey, Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Special Selling Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.



You should own an incubator—the best incubator—the

**CHATHAM INCUBATOR**

There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham incubator. We are receiving letters every day telling of the successes it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship it to you and prepay the freight; we give you three years to pay for it in. Write us for full particulars and catalogue.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANING MILL CO., Dept. 302 Chatham, Canada 7

**WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade.**  
J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

- Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.
- WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; ½ mile from station.
- JOHN LOGAN, Mar. chison, Man. Shorthorns.
- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
- JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
- V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.
- H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1½ miles from Stn.

Cathrae, Carberry, Man., goes the bull, Hess, and three heifers, all Polled Angus. Hess was bred by the late John Morrison, Hattonslap, Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire. He is a great, fleshy three-year-old, and scaled, when he left Scotland, 1,792 lbs. The heifers were all bred by Colonel Morrison, of Mountblairy, and are toppers, and will likely be heard from at the coming Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg. Mr. Cathrae is just starting a herd of Polled Angus, and is laying such a foundation as can be depended upon."

**Lost, Strayed or Stolen.**

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W. T. Governments.

This department, not heretofore published in these columns, is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

**IMPOUNDED.**

GRENFELL, Assa.—Gray broncho mare, white stripe down face, branded T on left shoulder, P with I over on left hip, right hind foot white.  
Cream horse colt one year old, no brand.

Bay broncho mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded T on left shoulder, P with I over on left hip. George G. Axford (20-16-7 w 2).

MANOR, Assa.—Cream pony horse, aged, branded 72, lazy B over, on right hip.

Dark bay mare, two years old, branded E or reversed 3 on right shoulder, right hind foot white. James Wiggins (20-7-1 w 2).

ROSTHERN, Sask.—Two black hogs, about six months old. Jacob J. Dyck (S. E. ¼ 9-43a-2 w 3).

SALTOUN, Assa.—Red cow; red and white cow; red heifer, branded H L (position not stated); roan steer; spotted bull, branded H L (position not stated); red steer, one year old; white calf; red and white calf. Isaac McKee (N. W. ¼ 24-20-12 w 2).

SASKATOON, Sask.—Roan bull, aged, E. S. Andrews (S. E. ¼ 30-36-5 w 3).

MARYFIELD, Assa.—Black mare, three or four years old, off front hoof badly split, very lame. W. M. F. Kay (N. W. ¼ 32-10-30 w 1).

WELWYN, Assa.—Dark brown mare, two years old, star on forehead. H. Bayless (S. ¼ 14-16-30 w 1).

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Since June 6th, 1904, bay mare, weight about 1,300 pounds, white star on forehead, snip on nose, black points, no brand, foal at foot.

Since June 6th, 1904, one-year-old horse colt, white star on forehead, hind feet white, no brand.

Since June 6th, 1904, gray roan pony mare, branded C4 combination on right shoulder.

Since June 6th, 1904, light brown mare, large star on forehead, about three years old, hind feet white, no brand.

Since June 6th, 1904, bay filly, white star on forehead, one or two years old, no brand.

Sorrel horse, about 1,350 pounds weight, white star and running stripe with snip on face, branded F D on left shoulder, light mane and tail, collar marks.

Sorrel horse, about 1,200 pounds weight, collar marks, star and snip on face, branded D D on left flank, light mane and tail.

Black horse colt, about four years old, white star on face, branded right angle on right shoulder, weight about 1,200 pounds, one hind foot white.

Black pony mare, branded lazy U, with horizontal bar through, on left shoulder. Bay horse, aged, small white star, no brand. D. Copeland (10-17-26 w 2).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Since May 27th, 1904, cream Indian stallion, pony, two years old. R. Robinson, overseer.

SINTALUTA, Assa.—Light mouse-colored gelding, six years old, white star on face, brand resembling t on right shoulder, feet white and shod. W. D. Harvey (10-18-11 w 2).

ARROWTON, Man.—On section 2-15-25 west, one black horse, three years old; also one black mare, two years old, with white spot on forehead. Geo. T. Phillips, poundkeeper.

**LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.**

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.,  
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Rev. William Caven, D.D., Knox College. Rev. Father Teofy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.



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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

FOR sale or exchange: Beautiful home and fruit grove in the famous Sacramento Valley, California. Write for details to Box 45, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

CHEESEMAKER'S tools for sale: 1 Double Gang Press and 24 hoops, 1 Upright Press and 2 hoops, 1 Card Mill, 1 400-gallon Vat, 2 Curd Knives. For price and particulars address D. Markaber, Pres. Tindastoll B. and Ch. Mfg. Assn., Markerville, Alta., N.-W. T.

FOR SALE.—Five Improved Chester White boars, farrowed April 15th. Grand sire champion at Pan-American. Eight dollars at ten weeks. T. Frost, Carievale, Assa.

ONE STRAYED buckskin mare, 4 years old, branded on right hip BY C. Strayed from sec. 4, T. 14, R. 9. A suitable reward will be given for information. R. Mortimer, Moffat P. O.

CROP PAYMENTS.—Deep soil, prairie wheat lands, near elevators at Yorkton and Saltcoats, Assiniboia, for sale on crop payments. James Armstrong, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

STRAYED south from 37, 11, west of third, bay mare branded G, bay horse branded G-1, black mare, kink neck, branded Q, each on left shoulder. Reward given. Frank Tuson, Saskatoon.

REGINA STOCK FARM—Ayrshire cattle and Improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: Choice young bulls and fall pigs (Improved Large Yorkshires). Now booking orders for spring trade. J. C. Pope, Regina.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN RAMS FOR SALE. Shearling and Two-shearling. A. C. Hawkins, Swan Lake, Man.

WANTED—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to sell our hardy specialties for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special collections of hardy fruits, shrubs and ornamentals, recommended by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Seedlings for wind-breaks and hedges. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Free outfit especially designed for Western agents. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

**STENOGRAPHY** Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for all graduates. Complete Course for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ltd. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.

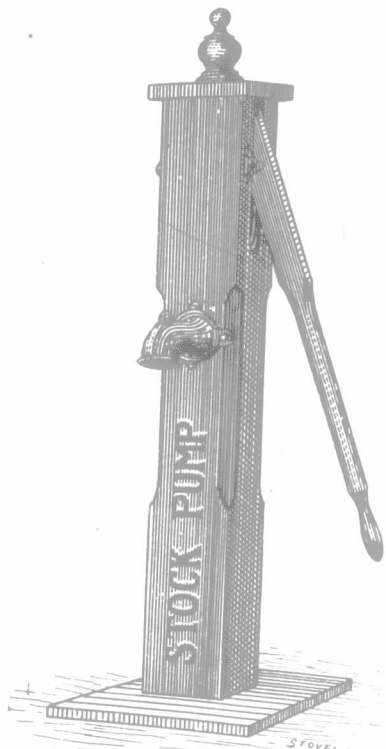
**GOSSIP.**

Forty-eight official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from May 16 to June 8, 1904, are reported by the Supt. of Advanced Registry. All such records are made under the careful supervision of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. At the late annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association it was decided that the butter-fat should be given in these reports without the equivalent of finished butter. During this period forty-seven cows made seven-day records. The largest record of a full-age cow was 17,432 lbs. fat, from 499 lbs. milk; the second in size was 16,794 lbs. fat, from 548.3 lbs. milk. The largest produced by a four-year-old was 15,658 lbs. fat, from 440.8 lbs. milk; followed by a close second at 15,422 lbs. fat, from 440.7 lbs. milk. The largest produced by a three-year-old was 15,511 lbs. fat, from 365.5 lbs. milk, the average quality of which was 4.24 per cent. fat; a second closely followed at 15,234 lbs. fat, from 384.4 lbs. milk, average quality 3.96 per cent. fat. The largest record of a two-year-old was 13,958 lbs. fat, from 506.2 lbs. milk.

Three cows made thirty-day records. A cow of full-age produced 69,297 lbs. fat, from 2,269.3 lbs. milk; a four-year-old produced 60,076 lbs. fat, from 1,979 lbs. milk; a two-year-old 55,709 lbs. fat, from 1,954.7 lbs. milk.

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





EVERY FARMER should have a PUMP

Read what Mr. Baldwin, of Manitou, says about Cater's Pumps.  
**IS ALL RIGHT**  
Manitou, Man.  
H. Cater, Esq., Brandon:  
Sir,—I have been using your five-inch stock pump for two years and find it to be as you recommended it. Any one requiring a stock pump, I would say the Brandon Stock Pump is all right.  
WM. BALDWIN.

**WINDMILLS**  
We buy them in car-load lots for cash, and can sell cheaper than any local agents. We can supply you with  
**Pumping or Power Windmills, Grinders, Saws, etc.**  
Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in every town.  
Address:  
**Brandon Pump & Windmill Works**  
H. CATER, Proprietor,  
BOX 410 BRANDON, MAN.

Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks  
HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES

for the million.  
Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc.  
3 cents by the 100.

Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.  
**WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.**  
HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager.  
Address all letters to  
W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

**The WHEEL YOU WANT**  
For Farm and General Work  
**ALL IRON**  
Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.  
**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**  
with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.  
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.W.T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.  
**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.**  
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.

**Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days**  
**Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain.**  
Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.  
**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.  
I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.  
**Certainty of Cure** is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.  
**Correspondence Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.  
H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 500 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

**THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.**  
Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.  
HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.  
**H. H. BECK, Managing Director.**  
All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

GOSSIP.

The French horse Gouvernant's position as the favorite for the Derby this year recalled to the London Chronicle Sir William Harcourt's repartee when Gladstone won the race for France in 1865. On that occasion Frenchmen present at Epsom went wild with excitement, shouting, "Waterloo avenged."  
"Yes," said Sir William Harcourt, who was standing near, "you ran well both times."

TOO MUCH THRESHING.

A farmer's boy went to the city, finding the work at home rather tiresome, and obtained a situation in a large family supply store where a rushing business was carried on. He took hold very well, and his employers liked him. They were surprised, however, when he came to them, before he had been two months in the store, and said:  
"Well, Mr. A—, I guess I'll have to get through here next Saturday night."  
"Get through?" said the employer.  
"Why, what's going wrong?"  
"Oh, nothing particular."  
"Aren't you treated well?"  
"First rate; but I'll tell you just how it strikes me. Up on the farm we used to have the threshing machine come once a year, and then we threshed for three days, and you'd better believe we worked hard; but I tell you what—I've been here seven weeks, and you've threshed every day. I guess I've got enough of it."  
He went back to the farm, convinced that a farmer's life has its compensations.

INCREASING FARM INCOME.

Farmers generally are sound, economical business men. They are cautious in speculative ventures and rely on increasing their income by systematic improvements in farm management. While there is an increase or decrease in the number of failures annually in commercial ventures, it is an anomaly for a farmer to become bankrupt. The few failures reported are generally restricted to speculative investments in high-priced thorough-bred stock, the rise or depreciation of which make or lose fortunes. The aim of the farmer is to so conduct his agricultural operations as to increase the average income per acre of his farm.  
The farmer has many advantages over the inhabitants of cities, in that he has no rent to pay for housing his family, and usually his fuel is obtained on the farm. In municipalities one great item of expense is rent, which the farmer obviates by owning his estate. The farmer obtains his milk, butter, vegetables, eggs and poultry on the farm, so that rent and the cost of maintenance of a family is reduced to a minimum, thus the income of the farmer is much larger than generally rated. If the dweller in a city receives a fair salary it is nearly all expended for rent, fuel and table expenses, in which particular he is at a great disadvantage to men who follow agriculture.  
The fact that farm lands are increasing in value, particularly in the vicinity of large cities, demonstrates that their income capacity has been augmented. Of course the increased income is largely due to enlarged operations. The farmer is keeping more stock and poultry or is devoting his holdings more to products that command good prices in near-by markets. The farmer is striving to enrich his land, and thus double his income without increasing his holdings. He no longer is satisfied with mediocre in his stock or field crops. If he operates a dairy he aims to keep better than the average cow. If he raises vegetables for market, he selects the best varieties, and by intensive farming offers commodities that always are at a premium with epicures. All his operations are the result of careful calculations, and he aims to work out his plans methodically. By his careful arrangement of work in its season he is always on time in planting his crops and economically utilizing hired help. The farmer with ability to judiciously manage labor so as to make a profit out of his employees is certain to increase the earning capacity of the farm. If a farmer can employ help profitably in his agricultural operations he has solved one of the most difficult problems in increasing the income of the farm.

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**Sore Shoulders Tuttle's Elixir.**  
Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.  
Dear Sir:—I had a horse that had two bunches on his shoulder, caused by wearing a new collar. Less than one bottle of your Elixir cured it after six months' standing.  
L. W. FISHER.  
Cures also curb, splint, contracted cord, all forms of lameness and colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.  
Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.  
Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any.  
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

**A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.**

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.  
Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.  
Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.  
Live stock handled on commission.  
Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be July 8, 1904, of horses; July 15, 1904, of horses.  
Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

**The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.**

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

**CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,** or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.  
**NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,** 312 P Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**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







# Sunshine Furnace

**DOUBLE FEED-DOORS**



Just about the meanest thing a furnace can have is a dinky little door. Ever have one? Hit the edge as often as the hole? One has to be an expert stoker to shovel coal into some furnaces. If you're not an expert you'll get as much on the floor as in the furnace.

The Sunshine furnace is equipped with a good, big door. You can put your shovel in and drop the coal just where it is wanted—no trouble, no taking aim, no missing, no scattering, or annoyance.

Everything about the Sunshine furnace is on the same scale of thoughtfulness.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

## McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

### STOP! Farmers, Think.

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

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

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

**Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.**

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

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

### ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

Offer a limited number of strictly

## FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

of the various breeds, from two years old and upwards, AT ONE-HALF THE ORDINARY PRICE, to make room for new importations.

We are taking orders for imported registered mares. Let us know your wants early.

**JAMES SMITH, Manager.**

### Sewing Machines Free

For 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, hand-some oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$24.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application.

**Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.**

### D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

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

### Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

**ROBERT DAVIES**  
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

**HORSES:** Clydesdales bought and sold on commission.  
**JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.**

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

### Royal Counties Show.

Guildford was the site of this Society's show this year, and the entry in all sections was better than usual. The general attendance was large, and the number of Argentine and other export buyers present was greater than is usual at this Show.

Sheep form a very prominent section; in fact, at no other show, not even that of the Royal Agricultural Society itself, are the two great Down breeds, Hampshire and Southdown, seen to so fine perfection. At the same time there is generally an excellent entry of Shorthorns, which this year included several tip-top animals, as well as a typical representation of the Sussex, Devon, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and Jersey breeds.

There were 98 entries in the Hampshire Down class, and seldom has a more typical exhibition of the breed been made. All the principal flocks were represented, and several others that are but rarely seen in the show-yards. The yearling ram class was led by Mr. Carey Coles' very typical ram, to which also went the r. n. for the champion prize for the best exhibit in the Show. Mr. T. F. Buxton won this honor with a notable pen of three ram lambs that had very superior merit indeed. Mr. James Flower's entries were eminently successful. He won, with one of the best pens of ewe lambs seen out for a very long time, and was also the fore for single ram lambs and yearling ewes. Mr. H. C. Stephen was the winner in the aged class, and also in several of the other classes.

The Southdown entry was notably one of the largest ever made at this Show by the breed. Its pens numbered 118, and included in these were about all the best specimens of the breed at the present time. The awards, however, did not, in all cases, represent the merit of the competitors, because several of the best sheep were not included in them. However, in respect to the champion pen of the Show, namely, Mr. E. Ellis' grand three-year-old stud ram, there was no mistake, for this is one of the most typical sheep of its breed seen for some considerable time; he won all the champion honors he could, and in doing so repeated his success of the previous year, when, as a two-year-old, he carried off the same awards. The Duke of Northumberland and Mr. J. Colman were the other winners in the yearling ram class, and the r. n. ram in this class, a very typical one indeed, of rare quality, was purchased by Mr. Robert Miller, of Canada, for one of his clients. The yearling ewe class was another large one. Here, Mr. J. Colman and the Earl of Cadogan were at the top, both being pens of fine quality. Mr. H. L. C. Brassey won all through the three lambs classes, but many thought that Mr. C. H. Berner's ought to have been well ahead for single ram lambs, and Mr. Henty for pens of three ram lambs. Amongst the other flocks included in the minor honor list, but which might have been very much higher up, were the specially fine sheep owned by Mr. C. Adeane and the Pagham Harbour Co. Shropshires were represented by some fine entries from the flocks of Mr. R. P. Cooper and Sir P. A. Muntz.

The Oxford Downs made a small but good entry. Messrs. A. Brassey, M. P., J. T. Hobbs and George Adams were the winners in the ram and ram lamb classes, and Miss Alice de Rothschild led in that for yearling ewes, in which the second-prize pen came from Mr. J. T. Hobbs' well-known flock.

The Shorthorns were of very high merit indeed. His Majesty the King won the champion prize for the best animal of the breed, with the well-known three-year-old bull, Ronald, by Prince Victor, and Lord Calthorpe, the r. n., with the yearling, Elvetham Conqueror, by Bapton Glory. The Royal herd was beaten in the contest for the family-group prize by Lord Calthorpe's entry. Mr. E. M. Denny was to the fore in the two-year-old bull class with two great youngsters, namely, Ascott Constellation and Bletchley Mint, both by Silver Mint. White Heather won in the cow class for Mr. J. D. Willis; and Sylph in the three-year-old heifer class for His Majesty the King. Elvetham Maid II. and Sapphire were keen competitors for the leading

(Continued on next page.)

### Lump Jaw

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

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.

### Spavin and Ring-bone


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

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

### Clydesdales & Hackneys

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



**Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.**

### CLYDESDALES

**AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.**

**R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.**

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

### HORSES FOR SALE

1,000 horses to select from.  
150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

Well-broken heavy draft and farm teams. Also drivers and saddle horses. The foundation of this barn was formed by the purchase of T. McMillan's whole Clyde bunch; also 50 selected Clyde mares, and in addition the Quorn outfit of Thoroughbred and Coach horses. Also one (imp.) Shire stallion. Will sell singly or in any quantity desired.

**LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.**  
Address:  
**GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.**

### Horses for Sale.

**WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.**

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

**W. S. CURRIE,**  
LIVE STOCK DEALER,  
Box 462, MEDICINE HAT, N.-W. T.

### FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

**J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.**



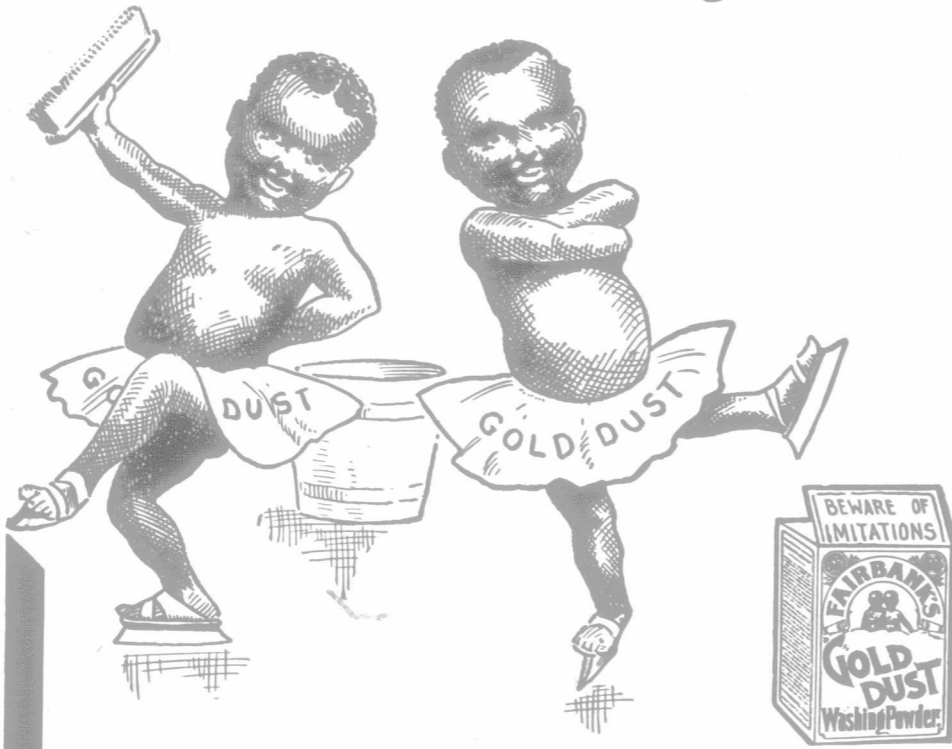
**RED POLLS**  
The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to **Harry V. Clendenning, BRADWARDINE, MAN.**

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



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



The condition of your home speaks well or ill for you as a housekeeper.

## GOLD DUST

makes clean, white floors and nice, bright woodwork. Better and more economical than the old, back-breaking method.

**OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST** Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP. **GOLD DUST makes hard water soft**

Royal Counties Show—Continued.

places in the two-year-old class, but the former won for Lord Calthorpe, and the latter had, despite her merit, to be content with second honors, which she wore to the Royal Herd, at Windsor. Viscount Baring's Lady Broadhooks II. and Red Rose of Stratton XXI. had no difficulty in taking the leading place in the yearling heifer class, and one of the most interesting meetings at the Royal Show in a fortnight's time will be the meeting of these two heifers and the unbeaten Lady Amy from the Earl of Powis' herd.

The Aberdeen-Angus were well represented, and the leading owners of this breed in England have every reason to be satisfied with the particularly excellent display they made. Messrs. R. W. Hudson, J. J. Cridlain, J. H. Bridges and W. B. Greenfield were the more prominent winners.

The Hereford entry was a good one, and in this class was found a specially fine lot of cattle. The Royal Herd was here again very successful, and in the stud bull Fire King, was found probably as good an animal as any in the whole of the cattle section. Another of rare good quality and merit was the yearling bull, Peer, of Mr. A. E. Hughes, a splendid animal, and one that, if all goes well, has a great future. Mr. J. Tudge was to the fore with that notable heifer, Shotover, for whom there is great competition, and already a very high price has been refused.

The swine classes consisted mainly of Berkshires; this breed being more closely allied to the district in which the Society generally has its meetings. The herd owned by H. R. H. Prince Christian was very successful, as were also those widely-known herds owned by Messrs N. Benjafield, J. Jefferson, R. W. Hudson, A. Hiscock and Sir A. Henderson. Amongst the classes for Large Whites and Middle Whites, the herds of Sir Gilbert Greenall and Mr. Sanders Spencer were the more successful. Mr. H. C. Stephen won with Tamworths, exhibiting swine of special merit and excellent type.

GOSSIP.

The Central Correspondence School, 215 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E. C., is advertising lessons in shorthand in another column. It is quite practical to study this art by mail; hundreds have increased their salaries by so doing. Write the above address for free booklet giving particulars.

AN ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET.

The Tourist Association, of New Westminster, B. C., has issued a beautiful booklet, describing the many attractive features of the Royal City of the West. They had good material to work on, and they have used it to good advantage. The old market city of the coast has a population that is as enthusiastic over its possibilities as those of any other city. Tourists who learn of the real nature of New Westminster city and its people will be induced to pay it a visit, and they will not be disappointed when they get there. The booklet may be had by addressing the Secretary, Tourist Association, New Westminster, B. C.

MEASURING HAY IN THE STACK.

Where the length, breadth and distance over top of a stack from side to side are given the following method will aid in finding the amount of hay contained: Square one-half the distance over top of stack. From this subtract the square of one-half the width. The square root of this difference gives the height of stack. Now multiply width of stack by one-half the height of stack. This gives area of end. Multiply area of end by length of stack. This gives the number of cubic feet in the stack, provided all measurements are kept in feet. For fine, well-settled hay divide cubic contents of stack by 350; for coarse and weedy hay divide by 420. The answer will be in tons.

It saves much figuring and is more accurate to ascertain the height of stack by direct measurement. If the stack is built up squarely for some distance, measure up to the shoulder. To this add one-half the vertical distance from shoulder to peak. Multiply this figure by length and breadth and divide as before. This answer also will be in tons.

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

**ROBT. SINTON**  
Stillwater Farm, Regina.  
Breeder and importer of **HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS**  
My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java.  
Car of choice young bulls for sale.

**Poplar Grove HEREFORDS**  
Western Canada's leading herd.  
Young Bulls and Females for Sale.  
**J. E. MARPLES**  
DELEAU, MAN.

**HICKORY GROVE Herefords.**  
Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108311, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy.  
**W. S. VAN NATTA & SON, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.**

**Minnedosa Ranching Co.**  
BREEDERS OF **HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES**  
A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.  
**J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.**

**Bonnie Brae Herefords.**  
A number of each sex for sale, representing some of the richest blood of the noble "White-faces."  
Farm one and a half miles from Lacombe.  
**OSWALD PALMER,**  
LACOMBE, ALTA.

**LITTLE BOW Herefords**  
Alberta's Prizewinning Herd.  
Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to  
**JNO. T. PARKER,**  
Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

**Herefords, Herefords**  
Imported and American-bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial this year; also male and female championships. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed.  
**GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.**  
**THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.**  
For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty low-down beef type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m**

**POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**  
Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake, Alta. RR. station, Red Deer.  
**C. H. CROCKER & SON.**

**TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**  
All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.  
**S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.**

**LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.**  
300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address  
**WILLIAM E. COCHRAN, Cayley, Alberta.**

**HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS**  
FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address  
**T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.**

**Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS**

**The Only Modern Separator Bowl**

Why buy a separator filled with bottomless cake pans, punched and bent sections of stove pipe, or other complicated parts?

The only modern bowl has no contraptions; is as simple, light and easily handled as any woman could wish. The illustration shows it.

Write for catalog K-186 and learn about the best and most attractive separator ever built—the Tubular

Canadian Transfer Pointers  
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

**FINE HURST STOCK FARM. Scotch Shorthorns**  
Headed by Golden Count = 39062. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT PAGE,** Red Deer Station.

**FOREST HOME FARM GLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.**

8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away down for next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per hundred.  
Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop. Bowness Pure-bred Stock Farm.**  
**STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:**  
**MERRY CHAMPION (Imp.) 84116**, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion.  
**ROYAL EDWARD = 46977**, a Princess Royal, sire Merry Man (Imp.). Royal Edward is a prize-winner, and also has proved himself an excellent sire.  
**SITTYTON HERO 15th = 38861**, bred by the late J. I. Davidson, Ontario. Sire Sittyton Hero, dam 40th Duchess of Gloster, by Hospodas (Imp.).  
**RED CHIEF 2nd = 33073**, sired by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Spartan Chief.  
**25 HEAD of cows and heifers For Sale**  
Write to **WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.**

**SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns**  
**FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30872** won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (Imp.) Lord Banff.  
For sale: **BANNER BEARER**, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers.  
**GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood Assa.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of  
**J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.**

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# DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

### THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.



PROBABLY YOUR COWS DON'T PAY BECAUSE YOU DON'T GIVE THEM A CHANCE. A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR IN YOUR DAIRY WILL PUT IT ON PAYING BASIS. JUST AS IT HAS MADE A VAST MAJORITY OF CREAMERIES PROSPEROUS.

Have our nearest local agent bring you a Separator. If you don't know his name, ask us.

## The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

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

# SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

### 10 YEARLING BULLS

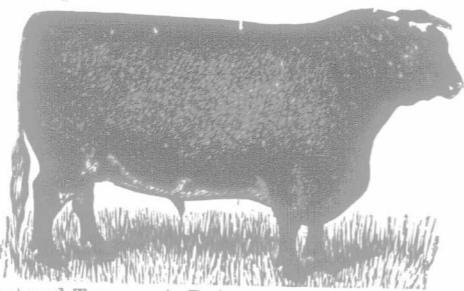
Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

### 20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

out of choice females and by TOPSMAN'S DUKE, NOBLEMAN (imp.), and PILGRIM (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grand massive bull.

**FEMALES, ALL AGES**—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

**ALSO HERD BULLS**—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.



## J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

# W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.), from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.

Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. 'Phone connection.

## SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

**FOR SALE**—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28778 =.

**CEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales.** First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. **ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 heifers, all to calve in February and March. **JAS. B. GOVENLOCK, Neepawa, Man.** Three miles straight east of town. Box 54.

## SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought, Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

**HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA.** Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

## THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 = dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. **FOR SALE:** 25 young bulls and females of all ages. **JOHN S. ROBSON, JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOBA, MAN.**



**SHORTHORNS** Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. **J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man.** Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

## SHORTHORNS

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



## SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. **S. E. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.**

## At Meadowfield Shorthorns for Sale!

Males fit for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offering. **ANDREW COOK, Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.**

## PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS. High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years. Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale. **W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors, Jos. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont. Can.**

### TRADE NOTES.

**A GOOD REMEDY.**—A traveller visiting every town and village in the West says: "In every place I visited I saw Dr. Clark's White Liniment prominently displayed in the stores, and in several places I asked if it was a good liniment, and they all said it was a liniment they could always recommend." A Frenchman made this remark: "Dr. Clark's white Liniment, she is de best one every time, monsieur."

**A TRAIN-LOAD OF CASE'S.**—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company recently ran a train loaded with Case threshing machinery from their factory at Racine, Wis., through St. Paul, up the Soo line to Moose Jaw, and east over the main line of the C. P. R. to Winnipeg. The train, which was decorated with flags and bunting, stopped at the principal stations on the way, and was the object of much curiosity. This train of 27 carloads is the largest consignment of threshing machinery that ever came into the Canadian West at once, and this company is to be congratulated upon its enterprise.

**A NEW WAREHOUSE.**—Work has been commenced on the handsome stone and brick warehouse of the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., on Chambers St., near Logan Ave. This will be an up-to-date warehouse, being fitted with electric hoist, and modern equipment, as to light and sanitary arrangements, with every convenience for shipping in and out, and storing the various lines manufactured and handled by this company, and will be quite an addition to the substantial implement warehouses of Winnipeg. It will be rushed along to completion, as the temporary warehouse erected by the company in the lot adjoining this is proving altogether inadequate on account of the rapid development of their trade in the Northwest.

**WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO.**—We learn that the Western Implement Mfg. Co. purpose making large exhibits at the Killarney, Brandon, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton fairs. This energetic concern seem to be pushing themselves ahead, and they expect to have a very large exhibit of their elevators, both h-p. and gasoline outfits, hay presses, steel-wheel trucks, grain grinders, Hero fanning mills, gasoline engines, New Model harrow carts, Banner riding attachments for walking plows, and sundry other articles which they manufacture and job. We hope that our readers will call and see them. They will see lines which we know will interest all who appreciate labor- and money-saving devices on the farm.

### A UNIQUE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The business men of Argentine, Mo., have come to the conclusion that there is only one way to have good roads. That is by building them. They have decided, therefore, to give up a day to the business of repairing the road between their town and Kansas City. All the stores, banks, hotels, newspaper offices and other business houses of Argentine are to be closed for an entire day in order that every man in the place may get out with a pick or a shovel and work on the road. By doing this the citizens of Argentine think they can be reasonably sure that there will be something to show when they get through for the sacrifice of their time and the exercising of their muscles. There will be no chance for unscrupulous contractors or public officials to defeat the will of the inhabitants or to steal or misappropriate their money.

The business men of Argentine are wise in recognizing the importance of good roads, and they are to be commended for the earnestness with which they are endeavoring to increase the mileage of improved highways in this country. It is to be hoped that Argentine has no teamsters' union which may decide at the last moment that the business men are exceeding their rights in wanting better roads, and so put a stop to a project that seems to be so praiseworthy.—[World.]

## Couldn't Rise From a Chair

### On Account of Dreadful Pains in the Kidneys and Back—A Complete Cure by

## DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

In its course through the body the blood not only supplies nourishment to the various organs, but also gathers up the poisonous waste matter.

When the liver and kidneys fail to filter these poisons from the blood there are pains and aches and diseases of the most painful and fatal kind.

Because they restore the strength and activity to the kidneys and liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills overcome such troubles and purify the blood in a wonderfully short time.

Mr. L. W. Dennis, Welland, Ont., writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify in behalf of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For many years I was seriously afflicted with kidney and liver troubles. At times my back would ache so bad I could not rise from a chair, and then again I would be confined to my bed. I was treated by the medical profession, but they all failed to understand my case.

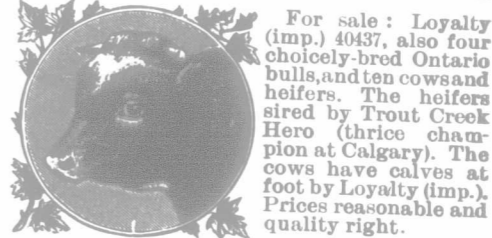
About the time I was most discouraged I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they were so strongly recommended that I decided to try them. Before I had used all of five boxes my old trouble had entirely left me, and I was again as healthy as in boyhood. I freely give this testimony for the benefit of those who suffer as I have."

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

### SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, range of Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topsmans cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale. **GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.**

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also four choicely-bred Ontario bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (imp.). Prices reasonable and quality right.

**JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices. **J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.**

## Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

**J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.**

**FAIRVIEW** Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. R. Fowls, For Sale—Robbie o' Day = 22672 =, Sultan = 42642 =, and St. Valentine = 42641 =, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day. **R. A. COX, Beresford, Man.** Two and a half miles from Beresford.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

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# CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Is a blessing to the farmer whose stock are troubled with lice, mange, itch or other parasitic skin diseases. It is a preventive and cure for hog cholera. Many farmers use it all the time to keep their stock free from disease. Recommended by government experiment stations and prominent breeders all over the Northwest as a

## Sure Cure for Mange.

No necessity to permit your stock to suffer with this troublesome disease. You are not experimenting with some new, untried remedy when you use Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. It has been the standard live-stock disinfectant remedy for ten years. Ask for testimonials of farmers and stockmen who are using it.

Shipped in concentrated form. Prepared for use by adding water. Sold by dealers in sealed, trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for booklet on "Preventive Treatment of Diseases of Stock."

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Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln lambs. Apply on

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BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



We offer for this season a selection from a splendid bunch of show rams, yearlings and two-year-olds. Also a select lot of yearling ewes, mostly sired by the imported Mansell ram, "Royal Dreamer."

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

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

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

## OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

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

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## Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

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

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Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

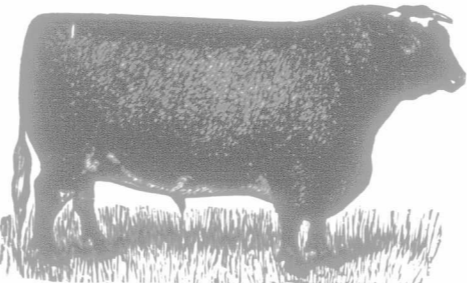
om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

## SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCOY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

## Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Special offering at present: Young Yorkshires pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type.

A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont. P. O. and Station.

## SHORTHORNS.

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

JAS. A. CRERAK, Shakespear, Ont.

## BELL BROS., CEDAR STOCK FARM, BRADFORD, ONT.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Present offering: heifers and heifer calves; also, 1 bull (red), 16 months Shropshires, all ages and both sexes.

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865-, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

## JERSEY CATTLE & Reg'd COTSWOLD SHEEP

Some very fine heifers, all ages; 2 bull calves, 11 months and 8 months. Also some very fine ewes.

WILLIAM WILLIS & SON, om Fine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

## JERSEYS

For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to B. H. BULL & SON, om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

## W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

## 60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to K. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

## GOSSIP.

The Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., was established for the purpose of investigating diabetes in a scientific way. Of this disease, comparatively little is known. They have had remarkable success up to the present time, and those interested should write the above address by an early mail.

M. T. Kinniburgh, Calgary, is the fortunate owner of an exceedingly promising young Hackney stallion, sired by the famed Rosador 4964. This noted sire heads the Kirkburn Manor Stud, England; he is the winner of numerous firsts and championship prizes, including championship at Islington twice. Last year, at Islington, 32 of his progeny were winners, including the junior champion mare, the champion mate of the Show, the senior champion stallion and reserve to him. This year, at Islington, he was the sire of 40 of the winners, including the group class for mares and reserve for stallions. As will be noticed by the photo of this young Hackney, which appears in another column of this issue, he has an easy, graceful carriage, which well becomes the breed. His symmetry and action are also high-classed.

A farm which is well located for a first-class stock-breeding establishment is that of S. Benson, Neepawa, situated as it is, on the south side of Park Lake (artificial), and one mile from town. The farmstead nestles at the south-east corner of a large natural grove, and is thereby sheltered from the rude blasts of Boreas. The broad acres are yielding well at the owner's hands, and as a result of the system followed, bigger yields are being obtained year by year.

Clydesdales, Yorkshires, Shorthorns and Barred Rocks make up the live-stock aristocracy of the Benson farm. The foundation stock of the Clydesdales was bought some years ago from J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, and included Princess Sonya, a thick, low-set, bay mare that has proved a breeder, with a foal at foot by Prince of Tod (imp.), and in the pasture was her two-year-old filly, by Palestine, and also her yearling filly, a right good one, well-ribbed, and with legs of the flinty quality so much desired. The Yorkshire boar, Premium, a lengthy, vigorous, good-haired pig, is at the stud, and is throwing the right sort of stock, and, but for an accident in his youth, would be a formidable showing competitor. His mate, Snowflake, a smooth, lengthy sow, had six pigs at foot, and other exhibitors of this noted bacon breed can figure on a run for their money at the fairs on the circuit. The Bacon hog classes at Winnipeg will have two trios from the Benson herd.

The Shorthorns are headed by Jas. Stamford Wall, a massive roan, well known to our readers, who is assisted in increasing the number of reds, whites and roans by Lily White, a thick, square, low-set female, bred by Andrew Graham; the thick, beefy red, Princess Alice; the roan, lengthy rumped, Maggie of Myrtle; Daisy Dean, who demonstrates her maternity qualities in a cracking roan heifer calf, qualities which she inherits from her level topped, well-ribbed, red-roan dam, Duchess of Maitland. The last-named has a daughter, Duchess of Woodmere, a sappy, red four-year old, with a tendency to flesh heavily; another, a lengthy white cow, with a smooth roan heifer calf at foot, and also a promising yearling; such a box of feminine sweetness is not seen every day, and the best would be incomplete without the red, good-handling, strong-constituted level Bertha O'Day. Mr. Benson has some experience planted of late years in the marketing and feeding of best cattle, which we hope to give to our readers at some later date.

## A PAINT TO STAND THE WEATHER.

The paint used by the Pennsylvania Railroad for their freight cars is composed of 50 parts of red lead, 50 parts of white lead, 10 parts of zinc white, 5 parts of linseed oil, 5 parts of turpentine, 5 parts of kerosene, 5 parts of benzine, 5 parts of naphtha, 5 parts of creosote, 5 parts of tar, 5 parts of pitch, 5 parts of resin, 5 parts of glue, 5 parts of oil, 5 parts of water.

## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, it is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

Are you thinking of going in for

## YORKSHIRES?

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. D'ALBANY TUCK 2nd (imp.) 12445-, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba. THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of Large English Berkshires. Nearly 100 of the finest spring pigs I ever had are now for sale, mostly March and April farrow. These are bred from a lot of prizewinning sows of the long, up-to-date bacon type, and sired by boars of the same stamp. They are growing fast; save express charges by ordering early. A few fall pigs still for sale. Address J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.

## Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prizewinners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

## MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale: PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA. BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berk-hire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

## MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breed, added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

## FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

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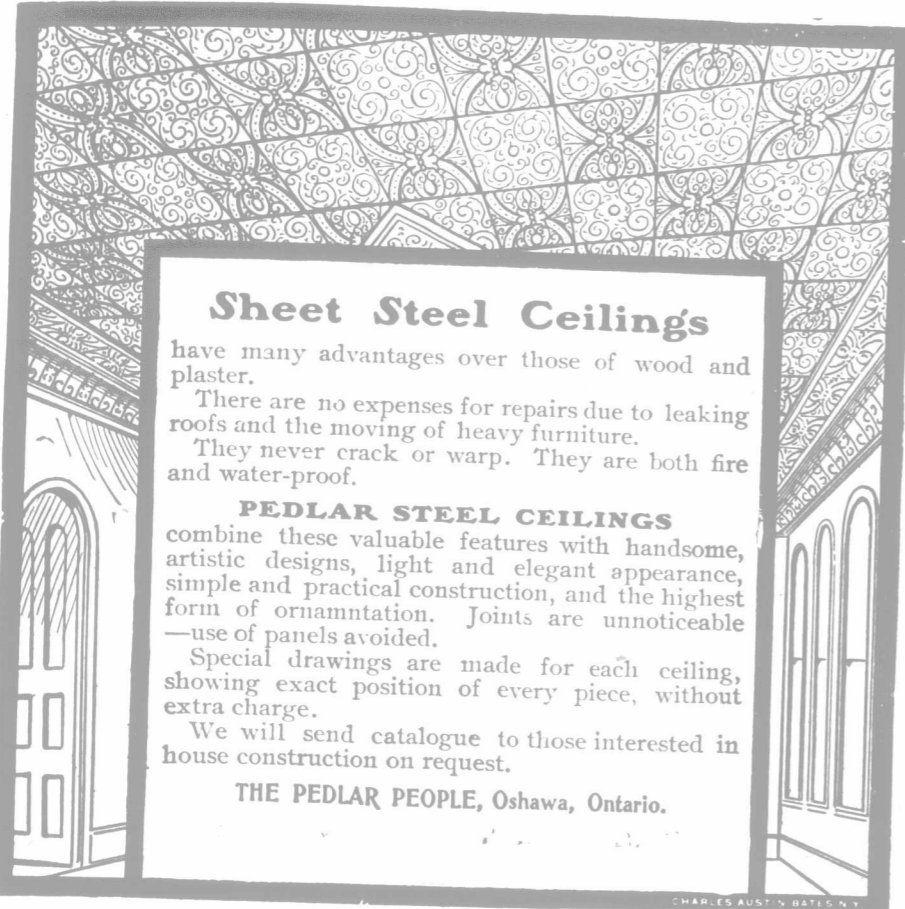
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Some men think that a horse should be purged every week or two. This practice is positively dangerous. If you want to keep your horse in good condition, give

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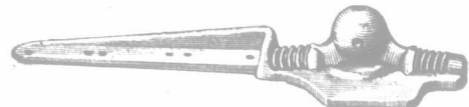
These powders keep the digestive organs healthy and active, and also prevent constipation. Nothing better made for horses.

Sold by all dealers. 25c. per package.  
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You can reduce them almost to nothing by getting a

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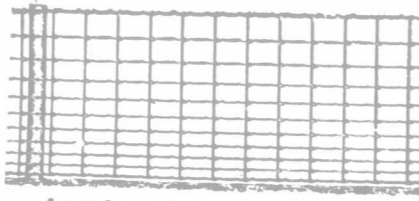
It prevents the troublesome breaking of binder and mower blades, heads or pitman.  
Perfect satisfaction follows the use of this splendid invention.  
Write at once for prices and full information.

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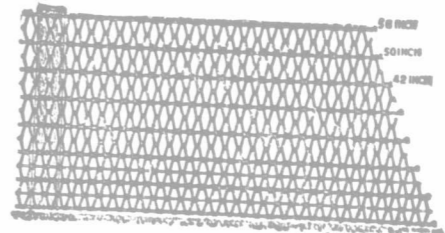
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Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers and railroads from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.

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Back Pains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Pains, Nervousness and General Weakness.



My Electric Belt cures these troubles. It has cured thousands of cases in the past few years. It is curing hundreds every day. My mail is full of letters of gratitude from cured patients. Have you Rheumatism or any pain or weakness? If so, lay aside those drugs and plasters which long experience tells you will never cure, and enjoy the warm, glowing vitality from my

### DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It will not fail; it cannot fail, for it pours life into the blood, loosens up the stiff joints, limbers the muscles, and gives snap and vim to all the organs. Pain cannot exist where my Belt is. If you are in pain it will relieve you in three hours. It often cures in an hour.

#### I TAKE ALL CHANCES.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

### PAY WHEN CURED.

#### RHEUMATISM CURED.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in stating that the Belt gave me entire satisfaction. I had only to use it a few times till I was entirely cured of rheumatism. Yours truly, **E. EVANS, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.**

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that, but Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail: it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in Canada," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effects of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

**FREE BOOK.** Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. Don't delay, as I can help you. My Belt is not sold in drug stores.

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For 16 years in this western country the name of  
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**Gets ALL the Cream.**  
Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more Cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts.  
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Foster's weather forecasts, than which there is none more reliable, predicts violent storms and more than the average damage to growing crops from Hail this summer. The prudent grain-grower will protect himself by insurance, thereby avoiding anxiety and probably many regrets.

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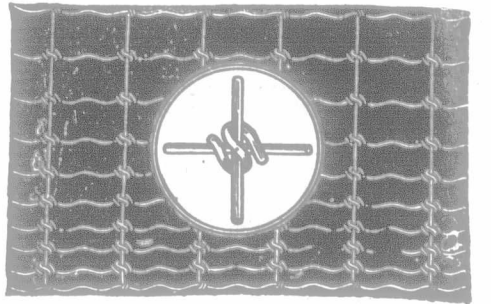
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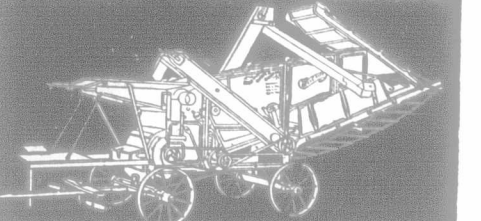
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