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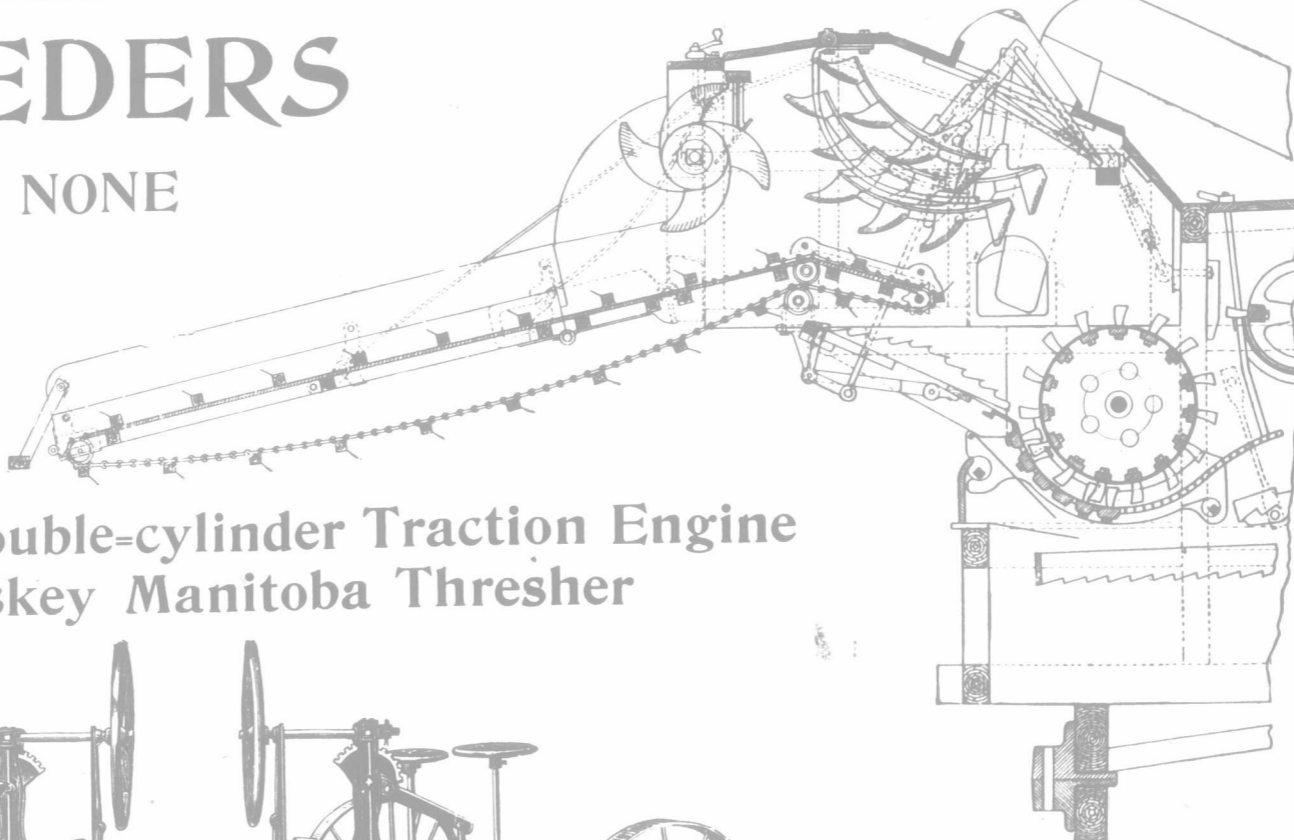
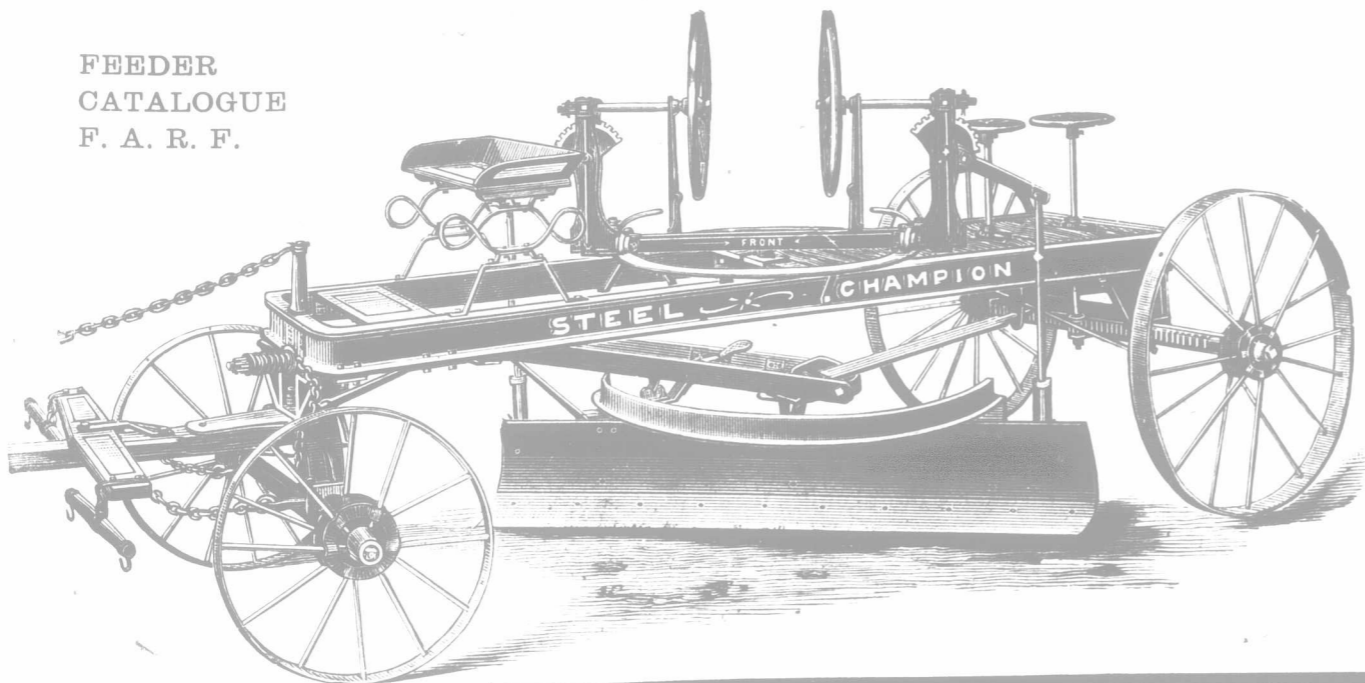
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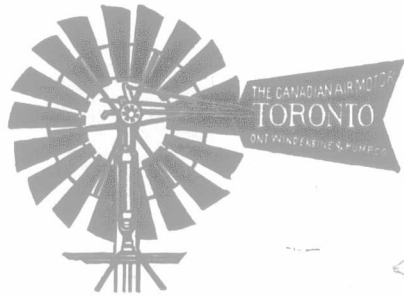
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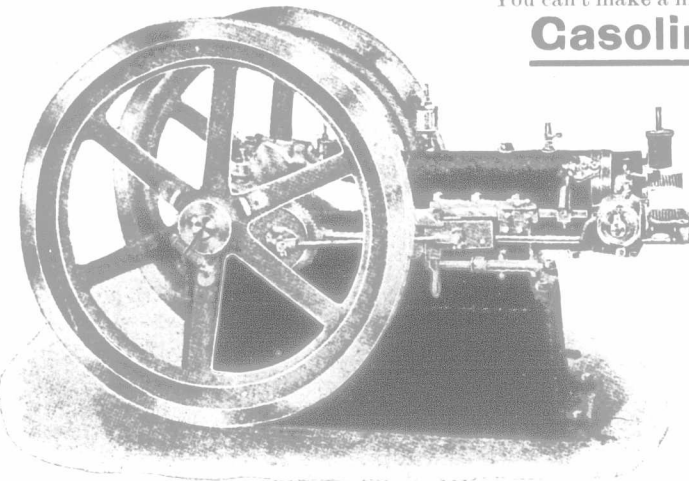
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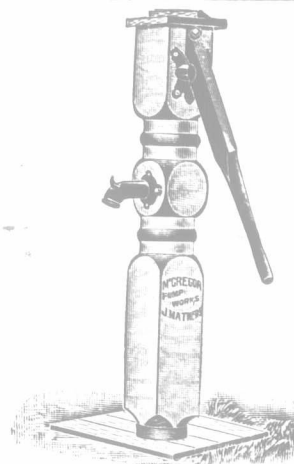
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JUNE 1, 1904.

No. 610

## Editorial.

### The Inspection of Grain.

Sir Richard Cartwright has introduced a bill into the House of Commons to amend the Grain Inspection Act. The object of the bill is to consolidate in one measure a large number of amendments that have been introduced from time to time to the law regulating the inspection of grain, and to modify some of the differences that at present exist between the Eastern and Western Grain Inspection divisions. The bill is expected to come before a special committee for consideration, when the modifications contemplated may be more intelligently discussed.

### The Marketing of Western Beef Cattle.

When travelling recently towards the setting sun, to rendezvous with the cattle kings, the purebred stock-breeders and farmers of the western part of the Territories, we were queried as to the outlook for prices when beef shipping began. Later, while at Calgary, we heard frequent complaints of the effects of monopoly in the buying of the rancher's produce, and were forced to the conclusion that the time has arrived for the rancher to get a look-in at reasonable prices for his stuff. Interested parties, such as the abattoir men or the Old Country buyer, have been busy latterly endeavoring to discourage a more careful inspection of the markets by the producers of the beef stuff.

A few days since Canadian cattle were listed equal in price with American stuff, a noteworthy because an infrequent occurrence; in fact, we do not remember a similar incident previously. The rancher has in the past bargained with the abattoir men to sell his stuff "fat and fit for export," by which method the buyer has cut as he liked, and in many cases turned the bulk of the stuff back until he got it at his own figures.

It is often stated that range beef dresses out a low per cent. (52); that, however, varies with the season pretty largely—58 per cent. has been obtained from range stuff in many seasons.

The buyers made good money in 1902, and look pretty thrifty after last year's experience. What is badly needed is more firms in the abattoir business, and a well-organized system of union stockyards, all of which will take time to get. In the meantime, the rancher having cattle to market would do well to make an experiment in shipping his own stock to a reliable commission man (consult our advertising columns), a method so much employed in the U. S.

As the C. P. R. has cut off the transportation for the cattle-buyers, the rancher by shipping himself stands to save the expenses of the buyers coming to see him.

Many grain-growers found it necessary to ship their grain in order to get their own out of the produce they grew, and it looks to us as if the beef-grower needs to take a leaf out of the book of the prairie farmer. A point of peculiarity about the Western markets as compared with the Eastern, is that stock here, cattle and hogs, are sold off cars, whereas in the East they are fed and watered previous to weighing.

We are not prophets, but would say that the combination of circumstances in the U. S. controlling their cattle supply makes it appear that good prices should be had this fall for cattle. The Old Country quotation for Canadian beef just recently was 6½d. (12½ cents).

### Slandering the Dogie.

A short time ago the Medicine Hat Stock-growers' Association passed a resolution which practically laid the blame on the Manitoba and Ontario stocker, or dogie, for the existence of mange in the Territories.

At the meeting of the Western Stock-growers in Calgary, May 12th and 13th, a similar statement was made, and effectually refuted by Veterinary Director-General Rutherford, who stated that there was no mange in cattle in either Manitoba or Ontario. The Western Stock-growers were informed by Dr. McEachren that mange had existed in the Territories for fifteen years back.

It is easy to understand how cars and yards used for shipping cattle east would become infected, and would thus be a means of infecting the dogie on its way west. Such is, undoubtedly, the way the dogie got mange, if the disease was present before it (the dogie) was placed on the range.

It has been stated that one reason why the Mexican was superior to the dogie was because the Southerner would not get the mange. The real reason is that, unlike the dogie, he will not hang around infected corrals or buildings, and thus contract the disease. The dogie, as every cattleman knows, is very tame, used to farm buildings, and when first brought West shows a tendency to hang around corrals, etc. As one prominent cattleman, discoursing on the subject, says, "The dogie seems to be homesick at first." From specimens seen of the Manitoba and Ontario dogie and the Mexican, the average Manitoba yearling or two-year-old easily ranks over the dairy-bred stocker from Ontario and the Mexican. Of the two latter, it is hard to say which is the worst or will do the greatest harm to the export cattle trade of Canada. Mexicans are being brought in in numbers, for two reasons: First, they are cheap, being landed in the West for \$7, \$8 to \$10 a head; and, second, they afford the abattoir men, the beef buyers, a chance to bear down the market and still further reduce the profits of the ranchers. Mange is very prevalent in the West, and is, we are glad to see, to be grappled with by the stockmen, under the guidance of the Government, the cost being defrayed by the individual, the right and proper way. If there is one thing more than another that impressed us at the Calgary meeting, it was the sturdy independence of the stockmen, and their abhorrence of anything that savored of spoon-feeding.

The mange parasite is no respecter of hides, whether that hide be stretched over the angular, bony framework of a Mexican, the dairy form of the whey-fed Ontario dogie, or the spreading ribs of the Manitoba stocker, and it is the height of ingratitude to charge the Manitoba stocker with imparting disease, especially in view of the fact also that Manitoba was annually seeded with glanders from the Territories.

### Provincial Autonomy for the N.-W. T.

We make no apology for expressing our opinion on this question, which some would have us believe is a political one. The granting or withholding of provincial autonomy to the Territories has no more reason to be considered a political question or shuttlecock for the politicians than has the great question of temperance. We believe that the early granting of the full measure of self-government to the Territories is essential to progress in the West, and in this matter the people of the Territories are better judges than outsiders. We find that Westerners who think and act for themselves are a unit in favor of the exercise of what

is their undoubted right. It is notorious in this country (Canada) of immense distances, that those distant from us are not always as familiar with our needs as is desirable. Nothing tends to destroy individuality or retard progress in an individual as the withholding of responsibility, and what holds good in the individual holds equally good in the citizen body. Great Britain's success as a colonizer is due to the fact that her children were early granted and expected to exercise self-government, and to shoulder the responsibilities attendant thereon. The more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, the improvement of roads, policing of the towns and country (so far well attended to by that superb body of men, the N.-W. M. P.), and the handling of that great asset, the vacant lands, are all pressing needs, and ones which should be under control of the people at Regina. The able administration of the Department of Agriculture stands out luminously, and is a reliable indication of the ability of the Territorial men to handle their own problems by themselves. An agricultural college will be a need ere long in the country 'twixt Manitoba's western boundary and the Rockies, and the Government at Regina should have absolute control of the lands in their territories, so as to be enabled to set aside a good reserve as an endowment for an agricultural college (as has been done in the United States). As the country cannot be developed or the vacant lands peopled without the aid of the farmer and stockman, such lands should contribute of their wealth a complete permanent endowment for a farmers' college.

The hostility of a contemporary to granting the Territories their undoubted right, namely, provincial autonomy, is hard to understand, and we regret exceedingly the existence of a political bigotry which dictates such an attitude. We, therefore, state unreservedly that no political affiliations should be permitted to stand in the way of the granting to the glorious young manhood of the Territories the full measure of self-government, which is the inalienable right of every British subject.

### South Dakota Agricultural College Will Henceforth Be for Farmers.

During the past three years the "Advocate" has frequently pointed out that if Manitoba Agricultural College would educate farmers' sons who would go back to the farm, it should have a course of not more than two years, which would be strictly agricultural in character. The experience of the South Dakota Agricultural College, as summed up in a recent article of the Dakota Farmer, comes as a reminder to Manitoba that a long-course institution is of little practical value to the farmers of any State or Province. It reads as follows:

"Nothing has occurred at the South Dakota Agricultural College for years of more vital importance to the agricultural interests of the State than the recent decision to have a two years' course in pure agriculture at that school.

"For years this splendid institution has been sending its graduates out over the country to fill important places along educational and professional lines. But from this, as from many other so-called agricultural colleges, but few have found their way back to the farm. In other words, nearly all who have entered have been educated away from the farm rather than back onto it. This, laudable as it may seem, and praiseworthy as it may be, from some standpoints, is anything but encouraging to those who would like to see



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA  
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their boys made into better farmers and not something else. In fact, we have known many farmers—ambitious to have their children stay on the land—to hesitate about sending them to an agricultural school for fear they would never return to the soil, and their fears were well founded.

"We have long thought and contended that short, purely agricultural courses should be offered at our schools of agriculture, and offered in a way to be turned to account should the student later determine to go on with a four years' course. At one time Dr. Heston ably advocated this, but it was claimed that the short course could not by any possibility be made a part of a full course. At a recent meeting of the Regents of Education, President Chalmers laid before the board a course of study in agriculture, extending over but one-half the time of the full course at the college, and one which, in his judgment, could be turned to good account should the student desire to complete the four years' course. The Regents were unanimous in adopting the recommendation, and being so largely an agricultural and stock-growing State, we feel that our whole people owe Dr. Chalmers a vote of thanks for his prompt and most commendable action in this matter."

### Rape Becoming Popular.

Wherever rape has been given a fair trial as a forage crop it has at once become more popular. Last year a few acres were grown on Prairie Home Stock Farm at Crystal City, and so well pleased with the result was the manager of that farm that this year about twenty acres will be sown the first week in June. The crop last year was used as a fodder for cattle and sheep, both of which ate it readily, and did well upon it. The seed was not sown until about July 1st, and the dry weather which followed hindered germination and growth, so that it did not come on until August. Nevertheless, it produced a luxuriant growth that stood a great deal of grazing.

## Horses.

### Diarrhoea in Foals.

While young animals of all species are subject to diarrhoea, it is probable none are so susceptible as foals. We have not reference to that form of diarrhoea that in some cases becomes epidemic in certain localities or premises, and is doubtless due to a specific virus, and from which calves principally suffer. We propose to discuss sporadic or accidental diarrhoea in foals. This is a serious and often fatal malady, and in some cases its appearance cannot readily be accounted for. The newly-born foal is very susceptible to the action of irritants of any kind to the intestines, and diarrhoea may be caused in many ways. In some cases it evidently is caused by some unfavorable condition of the dam's milk, and this is especially the case when the mare has been fed largely on food of a very laxative nature; in other cases it occurs without apparent cause, and we must infer in such cases that there is some injurious ingredient, not well understood, in the milk under certain conditions, that causes the disease. In other cases it is caused by the careless or ignorant administration of drastic purgatives to the nursing mare. Aloes especially appears to have an affinity for the lacteal apparatus; at least, it is largely excreted by these glands, as is demonstrated by the evident odor of aloes that can be detected in the milk a few hours after the administration of a dose. In such cases the drug has not been deprived of its purgative properties, and a foal partaking of milk thus contaminated is very liable to suffer from diarrhoea. This teaches us that we should not administer aloes to a nursing mare, unless absolutely necessary, and in most cases where purgation is demanded in the mare, it can be produced by the administration of raw linseed oil, which has not the same injurious action upon the lacteal secretions. Another common cause of diarrhoea in the young animal is exposure to damp and cold weather, or confinement in damp, foul and ill-ventilated premises. One of the most frequent causes probably is allowing the foal to partake freely of milk from the mare when she is in a heated condition, especially when the mare has been at work and the colt confined in the stable, and hence is hungry after its long fast. In such cases some of the milk should be extracted from the glands by hand, and the mare allowed to stand a few minutes and become somewhat cool before the foal is allowed to suck. Another, and not uncommon cause of the trouble, is the dangerous and uncalled for habit many people have of administering a purgative or laxative to the foal shortly after birth. This, even though the dose be slight, often causes serious and sometimes fatal diarrhoea. Under ordinary circumstances nature should be allowed to have its course in these cases, and we find that the first milk of the mare, "the colostrum," has a sufficient laxative action. In rare cases, when the mare has lost considerable milk for a few days before foaling, and the colostrum has escaped, it may be necessary to give the foal a slight laxative, as about an ounce of castor oil, but in most cases it is well to withhold medicines until symptoms indicate their use, and this is seldom seen, especially when the removal of the meconium has been attended to as advised in a former article. In colts that from any cause are reared by hand, we find that the partaking of cows' milk in its purity usually causes serious digestive trouble, which may be diarrhoea, or the reverse condition, constipation. In such cases, about equal parts of pure water and cows' milk, to which has been added a little brown sugar, gives good results at first, and when the foal becomes older and stronger and accustomed to the food, he can take the pure cow's milk.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The symptoms of diarrhoea, of course, are evident and unmistakable. The little animal passes liquid or semi-liquid feces frequently. At first there is usually little distress noticed, but in a very short time more or less violent straining will be noticed, indicating that the mucous membrane of the intestines has become irritated and inflamed; he becomes dull, lies a good deal, refuses to partake of his usual amount of nourishment, or possibly refuses to suck at all; he loses strength quickly, will not or cannot stand for any length of time, pants, looks towards his flank, strains violently, or, in the later stages, the liquid feces escape without apparent effort on the part of the colt; his mouth becomes cool, the circulation very frequent and weak, and death soon occurs.

**TREATMENT.**—When we understand the causes of the disease, we should, of course, endeavor to avoid them, as it goes without saying, as in all diseases, "prevention is better than cure." If the disease occurs in a very young animal, from a few hours to a few days old, we are forced to acknowledge that it is very serious. If it occurs in a strong foal a few weeks old, it is not nearly so serious, but in all cases requires prompt and energetic treatment. The principal of treatment is to make the patient as comfortable as possible, allay pain, check the excessive secretions of the

mucous and digestive glands of the intestines, and keep up strength. If in a quite young animal, opium gives the best results, as it eases pain and checks secretions. It should be given in the form of laudanum, in from 2 to 4 drams, in a little of the mother's milk, every three or four hours until the diarrhoea ceases. Care must be taken to not continue the doses after cessation of diarrhoea, else we will produce constipation. In the meantime, we must endeavor to get the foal to suck, and if he refuse to do so, small quantities of the mother's milk should be given every hour or two out of a bottle, and if he be quite weak, stimulants, as about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of good whiskey or brandy, should be mixed with the drench to keep up the heart's action. If the patient be a couple of weeks old, or older, the amount of laudanum must be correspondingly larger, and to it should be added about 2 drs. each of powdered catechu and prepared chalk, and if necessary the stimulants and nourishment in proportion to age and size given as drenches. In the majority of cases where treatment is resorted to in the early stages, two or three doses of laudanum, with or without the addition of the astringents mentioned, according to age and size, will check the disease, without the use of stimulants or forced nourishments, but if the disease has been in operation for a few hours or longer before treatment is resorted to, it usually requires very careful treatment and attention to effect a recovery. If the weather be cold, the patient must be protected from draft or chill, and if very warm weather, he must be placed in a cool place.

"WHIP."

### A Serious Disease of Mares and Stallions

(MALADIE DU COIT).

The above is the name of the serious disease which has appeared in some horses in the Lethbridge district. It has also been termed "covering disease," or "dourine." Capt. Hayes says "dourine is a specific disease, which appears as an inflammation of the surface of the genital organs, and which causes grave alterations in the nervous system of the attacked animal. It runs either an acute or chronic course, the former being the more common. Mares are more liable than stallions to the acute form. It is a purely contagious disease, and under ordinary circumstances is only transmitted during the act of mating. The infectant matter may remain apparently latent in the system of a horse for more than a year. Recovery is rare, and the duration of the attack may be from eight months to one or two years. The mortality is at least 70 per cent., and is greater in stallions than in mares.

The symptoms are as follows: About eleven to twenty days after a stallion has been mated with an infected mare, there is a swelling of the penis, so much so as to prevent its return to the sheath. The swelling spreads to the sheath and scrotum, and the testicles and glands of the inside of the thighs also swell. Some time later there may be red spots, blisters and ulcers on the outer surface of the male organ, and the opening from which the urine is discharged is red, swollen, and shows a slimy discharge; the patient suffers difficulty in passing water, and from sexual excitement. It falls away in condition, and becomes tender in the region of the loins. In the female, the external genitals are swollen, thickened and studded with red spots, blisters and ulcers, and is often covered with a muddy, orange-colored secretion; the mare suffers from excessive sexual excitement and difficulty in urinating. She discharges urine frequently, and in small quantities, and also sticky secretion; is constantly in season, whisking her tail, and is very ticklish. The urine and other discharges from the genitals foul the tail and thighs, causing sores on the parts they touch. The swelling of the vulva often extends along the belly. Between the fortieth and sixtieth day, the stallion affected shows symptoms of a sort of nettlerash, consisting of elevations on the skin, varying in size from a twenty-five cent piece to the size of one's hand. This rash is not constant, and varies in location frequently. They are usually found on the neck, shoulders, chest, belly and crop. Sometimes the skin gets excessively itchy, causing the animal to bite and rub itself so that sores appear. White spots are to be seen on the mucous membranes where ulcers were formerly; this symptom is seen in both sexes. The lymphatic nodes become swollen, and the animal becomes lame behind. Affected mares abort; stallions lose power behind; paralysis sets in, followed by death.

In the early stages, castration is said to cure in the stallion. This disease is too serious to permit any animal once affected, to be again used for breeding purposes. An affected stallion can spread the disease over a big stretch of country, hence all suspicious discharges from or swellings of the genitals, in either mare or horse, should be looked upon with suspicion. It would be well if every owner of a mare demanded that the stallion owner or groom produce a veterinary certificate that the said horse is free from such a serious venereal disease, in addition to being free from any hereditary disease.

This serious disease (maladie du coit, dourine) exists in the Dakotas, where numbers of horses are quarantined by the B. A. I. The bunch referred to in Southern Alberta have been quarantined by the



Veterinary Director-General, and are under the supervision of his officers.

Maladie du coit may be considered as an incurable disease. Stallion men should refuse to breed their horses to any mares showing any discharge from the genitals, and all stallions showing any venereal disease, such as swelling of the testicles, or such symptoms described above, should be at once taken off the route until pronounced recovered by a competent veterinarian.

Stock.

Our Scottish Letter.

It is time that I was letting Canada know that Scotland is still to the fore. The chief topic here during the past four weeks has been the weather. The hill lambing season has been the worst known for many years. The wind has kept almost unrelentingly in the north-east, and we have had snow or sleet when rain was absent. The complaint from the hills is not so much absence of lambs, as want of milk in the ewes, and a consequent high death rate among the lambs. The ewes have also been dying. A form of disease in the udder is common in such a season, and the prospect generally this year is far from being what is desired. The hill farmers came through 1903 not so badly, but they have made a very unpropitious start this year, and what the end may be with a lamb crop from three to five per cent. below the average, is not difficult to determine. The shortage in lambs is all the more regrettable, as mutton is selling well, and had there been an average crop of lambs, prices in August might have been fairly remunerative.

Every kind of farm labor is in a more or less unsatisfactory state on account of the cold, bustery weather. Clay land is thoroughly soaked, and practically unworkable. Complaints reach us of an irregular oat braid, the grub or wire-worm having been at work. Turnip sowing should soon be on, but the sodden state of the fields makes the working of the land a matter of difficulty. The Duke of Sutherland has been giving glowing accounts of Canada, and I suspect a good many farmers here would be willing to exchange a Manitoban winter for a Canadian spring. The outlook for 1904 has certainly not improved during the past four weeks.

Shows have occupied a good deal of attention. Two great events have taken place in Dublin and Belfast; Scots-bred Shorthorn bulls having cleared the way at both shows. The Dublin champion was Mr. Robert Taylor's Collynie Conqueror, from Pitliverie, Carnoustie; and the Belfast champion, Mr. Matthew Marshall's Roan Conqueror, from Stranraer. The Dublin champion was bred by Mr. Duthie, and the Belfast champion by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, Conon Bridge, Ross-shire, and the two bulls stand to each other in the respective relationships of sire and son. Both will likely find their way to South America, where there is a strong demand for highly-bred Shorthorns. Mr. Miller, the famous South American exporter, showed his £630 Birmingham purchase at Belfast, where he led his class, but was beaten for the championship by Roan Conqueror. This bull is named Loyal Victor. He is a beautiful dark roan, showing great style and gaiety, and in a show-ring is a very hard bull to beat. He was placed second at Dublin to the highest priced bull at the Perth spring sale, but at the Belfast show their positions were reversed. The Birmingham bull is of much greater quality than the Perth one. Shorthorns still lead, and in Ireland it is difficult for any other breed to make much headway.

Scots shows have been in full swing. This is the season for showing Ayrshire cattle, and extraordinary displays of the breed have during the month been seen at Kilmarnock, Ayr, Galston, Bute, Dumfries and Hamilton. There has been an upheaval in the judging of Ayrshires this year. At Ayr, the disposition was to revert to the type in which fancy vessels with small teats were conspicuous features. At Kilmarnock and Galston, on the other hand, the cow or quey with large frame, milky appearance, and big, serviceable teats, was much in evidence, and was awarded distinction. The Ayr Derby is the great event of the year. Three-year-old queys, entered when they are stirks, then do battle for the first time. This year the winner was found in a quey from Mr. James Lawrie's herd at West Newton, Strathaver. She had a remarkably tight, level, broad-soled vessel, and was either to be placed first or discarded altogether for her small teats. So far Scots judges have not summoned enough courage to say, "Small teats condemn an Ayrshire, no matter what her other qualifications may be," and consequently Mr. Lawrie's quey was declared winner, and finally supreme female champion of the breed. No one found fault with the award, but the placing of a small-teated quey so high, of necessity gave cows and queys similarly decorated a chance which would not otherwise have come their way. At the same time the Derby contained quite a number of really good, big-framed cows, with sound commercial points, and their merits were admitted. To this class belong a number of capital specimens, exhibited by Mr. T. C. Lindsay, Aitkenbrae, Markton, at Ayr, and several shown by Mr. John McAlister, Arydne, Toward, at Rothsay, and a capital family of cows shown by Mr. Robt. Buntin, Wauds, Kilmarnock, at Dumfries. For bulls and young Ayrshires of both sexes, the invincible exhibitor is Mr. Jas. Howie, Hillhouse, Kil-

marnock. He is taking the leading honors with very gay specimens.

Two valuable shipments of Ayrshires have recently been made to Canada. Mr. Robt. Ness, Jr., Howick, Que., sailed about a month ago with a carefully selected lot, bought mainly from or through Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcubright. Messrs. Hunter, Lachine Rapids, Montreal, have taken away a fine lot, selected from the herd of Messrs. R. & A. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree. Both lots excel in dairying properties, and will do much to sustain the credit of the Ayrshire in Canada.

A wide circle of friends will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree. The sad event took place on the 10th inst. Mr. Montgomerie was in his 64th year. He was one of the most successful breeders and judges of Ayrshire stock and produce in the country, and was held in high esteem for his sterling character and manly independence. He never feared to give his opinion when asked, and everywhere throughout the West of Scotland his death is mourned.

The Highland and Agricultural Society is conducting an important milking test in the south-western counties. The results for 1903 have been published, and show that the work has been most useful. The cows are being tested under normal conditions in their own byres. Thirteen hundred and forty-two cows were under observation. Of these, 320 were spread over eleven herds in the county of Ayr; 363 were found in eleven herds in the County of Dumfries, and 640 were on twelve farms in Wigtown, the county of large dairies. The average butter-fat yield of the ten best cows in Ayrshire, was 3.84 per cent., and the average for the ten worst, 3.47 per cent. The calculated difference in the values of the two sets of cows works out at £15 3s. 4d. per head for the best, and £8 10s. per head for the worst. In Dumfries-shire, the ten best yielded 3.86 per cent. butter-fat, representing £15 11s. 8d. per head, and the ten worst 3.59 per cent. butter-fat, representing £8 3s. 9d. per head. The Wigtownshire cows did not figure out so well. The ten best showed 3.82 per cent. butter-fat, valued at £13 7s. 11d. per head; and the ten worst 3.44 per cent. butter-fat, valued at £6 17s. 11d. per head. The lower average from Wigtownshire is ascribed to the fact that there the cows are mostly all bought in for cheese-dairying purposes, very few of them being home-bred. Consequently little is known of their milking powers until they are tested. The broad lesson from these tests is, that a dairy may be full of unprofitable cows without the owner being aware of the fact. If the fixing of a standard of butter-fat in milk has done nothing else, it has put farmers on their metal to find out with some degree of certainty whether their cows are profitable, or the reverse.

Galloway dispersion sales are, unfortunately, rather numerous these days. Three herds are being dispersed—the Naworth herd of the Countess of Carlisle; the Kilquhanity herd of Mr. Robt. Wilson, and the Troquhain herd of Mr. William Barbour. The last is the oldest. It comes under the hammer in the course of next week. The Naworth herd was planted in an out-of-the-way corner of Cumberland. Good prices were realized. The Kilquhanity herd was dispersed on Thursday. It was of but recent foundation, being largely constituted of the pick of the Tarbreoch dispersion. The celebrated Dora of Durhambill, the most notable Galloway of recent years, in spite of her accumulated years, made £60. Her daughter, Doris of Kilquhanity, made £52. Two year-old heifers made up to £31 and £33. The average price of twelve calves was £10 14s. 7d. Seven yearling heifers made an average of £15 7s. 6d.; and fourteen cows averaged £22 9s. 1d. A dead set is being made against the Galloway in Ireland. The Meat-traders' Association, of which Mr. William Field, M. P., is President, has actually petitioned the Irish Board of Agriculture not to purchase any more Galloway bulls. This is an extraordinary suggestion, especially as it is everywhere admitted that the Galloway bulls in use in the wet climate of the West of Ireland have proved invaluable as sires. Gentlemen who have gone over that ground,

speak in unequivocal terms of the good influence thus exerted. Ireland is a queer country. In Scotland we would allow a man to get the kind of bull he thought best fitted to effect an improvement in his stock. In Ireland, those who have only a remote interest in the matter, interfere and seek to put an artificial restriction on the free play of supply and demand. It is to be hoped the efforts of Mr. Field and his coadjutors may be defeated.

Clydesdales still maintain their hold on the affection of the Scottish farmers, but Hackneys are being bred in increasing numbers north of the Tweed. At a sale of harness horses, held near Carlisle in Lanarkshire, seventeen harness horses made an average price of £55 17s. 8d. each, and six ponies went up to the fine average of £41 11s. 3d. each. The highest price was 105 gs., for a two-year-old pony stallion. A great sale of harness horses and ponies takes place tomorrow (14th May), at Gowbank, Darvel. It will be interesting to see how this sale goes, as most of the stock to be sold has been bred on the farm of Mr. Morton. Certainly no finer lot of harness horses and ponies has ever been offered at public sale in Scotland. Clydesdales were much in evidence at the principal West County Shows. The Kilmarnock and Ayr events brought out a large number of prize animals got by the celebrated Hiawatha =10067=. The champion male at Kilmarnock and the champion female at Ayr were both got by him, while the champion female at Kilmarnock and the Champion male at Ayr were got by the great breeding horse, Baron's Pride =9122=. Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, and Mr. Thomas Graham, Claremont, are both here at present, and I understand they are to sail in a week's time with a big lot of horses.

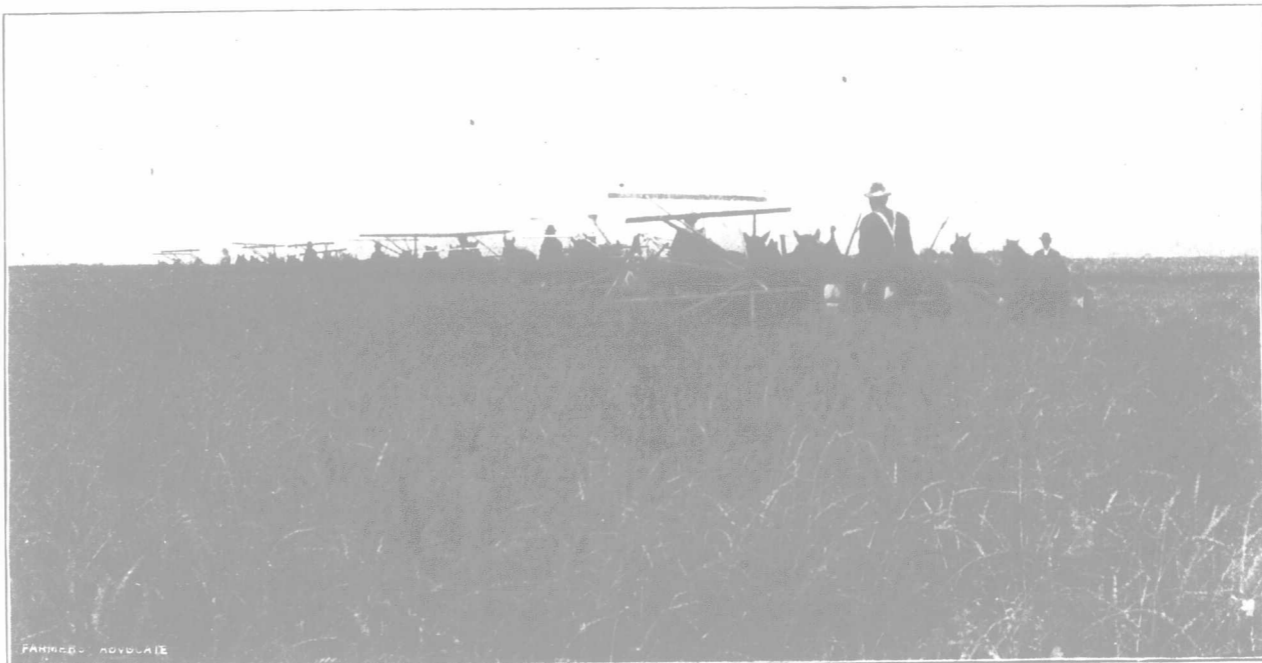
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Breeding and Management of Swine.

In the ordinary course of management, a farmer keeps one or two breeding sows because his dairy will do no more; but if crops are grown purposely for swine, a different system may be adopted. The farmer who would breed pigs profitably, and in a systematic way, says a writer in an English Exchange, must keep a proper number of sows in order to breed many pigs; and this will entail a careful provision of crops proper for supporting this stock. As the most necessary of crops may be mentioned barley, peas, clover, tares, potatoes and mangels. It is generally allowed that sows are more healthy running out at grass than in any other way they can be kept. Mangels may be kept all through the summer if properly managed, and form first-class food for all sorts of pigs. In choosing the time for breeding it should be borne in mind that the time should be so arranged that there never be a long expensive time for rearing the young pigs before they are put to the staple food of roots, etc. For this the months of March and August are the most suitable.

The sow chosen for breeding purposes should be herself of good size, if fine pigs are to be produced, and the age should not be under 10 or 12 months old. Frequently sows are used under this age, but the result is generally that they become stunted in their growth, and do not acquire sufficient strength for breeding. Gilts should not be selected for breeding purposes that have less than twelve teats, for each youngster, it may be noticed, in sucking, selects one for himself.

Occasionally one hears of sows eating their offspring. This is sometimes the result of the sow being upset and also the reason may be found in the youngsters themselves. The side teeth in some litters are longer and sharper than in others. When this is the case, when the pigs suck they bite and scratch the sow's teats, which brings on inflammation, causing the sow to get rough with the youngsters. If once a sow bite a little pig and draw blood, she will begin to eat them. To prevent all this, take the young pigs at a few hours old away in a hamper, where the sow will



The Old Familiar Scene for Which Our Eyes are Straining.



not hear them, and pinch these long teeth out with a pair of pincers.

The sow should be fed moderately during the first few days, after which time, food calculated to increase the milk supply may be given. As soon as possible the young pigs should be taught to feed. A little milk in shallow troughs and broken corn thrown among the clean litter will help them on. The exercise of hunting for the grain is beneficial to the growth.

The pigs will be old enough to castrate at eight weeks old, and to wean a week later.

During the time sows are suckling, they should always have as much as they will eat, or the pigs will suffer. Let them be always perfectly clean and well littered. This insures the health of the pigs, and, at the same time, makes a lot of the best manure.

### Goitre in Lambs.

By J. D. Stewart, V. S.

The disease known as "goitre in sheep," although not analogous to that of the same name in human medicine, is nevertheless characterized by enlargement of the thyroid glands (or bodies) situated in the neck immediately behind the throat.

It has been fairly extensive in certain districts, and appears to be confined to late or summer lambs. In some instances the losses caused have been serious, as many as eighty per cent. of the lambs dying. Goitre is neither infectious nor contagious. It may, however, be regarded as congenital, as many of the lambs are born with enlarged glands. Its duration is usually from birth to five to seven days, although a small percentage of the affected lambs have lingered as long as two months.

Symptoms.—Even at birth the thyroid glands of the neck are enlarged, and the lambs appear weak constitutionally. Some die, giving a few gasps, immediately after they are born; others in a day or two, owing to their inability to suck their mother's milk. The most pronounced symptoms observed in the majority, four days or more after birth, are the enlarged thyroid glands and difficulty in breathing. The normal size of these glands is about that of a horse bean, and each weighs less than a quarter of an ounce. In this disease it is common to find them weighing four or five ounces, and measuring three to four inches in length. In the case of a lamb that survived until it was two months old, the glands weighed eight and eleven and a half ounces respectively, while each measured over six inches in length. The difficulty in breathing is often very marked, each breath being accompanied by a grunt, the mouth kept open, and the tongue protruded, while the flanks heave. Exertion or excitement brings on an attack of breathlessness, the tongue and inside of the lips becoming livid in color.

Post-mortem Examination.—The chief observations made were, the blood, though dark in color, coagulated firmly; the absence of dropsical effusions in tissues of neck and cavities, excepting in old cases, when a certain amount of dropsy in cavities was present; the absence of internal parasites (flake worms, etc.); the healthy appearance of all organs, with the exception of the thyroid glands and the lungs, the glands being much enlarged, and on incision, found to be distended with a straw-colored watery effusion, while the lungs, though healthy at birth, in a few days become dark and engorged with blood.

Cause.—The mother's milk, blood and fluid from the affected organs of sick lambs were examined microscopically with negative results. Inquiry as to the present supply of food, and the condition of the ewe's milk glands, did not furnish any satisfactory explanation, while in no instance could the influence of the rams used be regarded as a determining factor. It is, however, of more than ordinary significance that many of the affected lambs were the offspring of 20-months-old ewes that had undergone great hardships during the recent drought, and in many instances the mothers themselves are progeny of ewes that were half starved and had travelled for the greater portion of their lives.

Treatment.—The affected lambs, with their mothers, to be separate from the flock, and kept in a small paddock close to the yards. The wool to be clipped off skin over swellings in throat, and the part painted thoroughly by means of a toothbrush, with the following liniment: Tincture of iodine, spirits of camphor, each one part; spirits venii methylated, two parts.

It is necessary to apply the liniment every fourth day, until recovery takes place. This usually occurs in about ten days. In order to avoid a recurrence of the disease at next lambing, it is advisable to feed the ewes liberally, and allow tonic licks until a month before they are due to lamb, in order to build up their constitutions. Ewes should not be put to the rams too young; while a late or summer lambing should not be attempted with ewes whose lambs have been affected with the disease during the past season.

### Heard at the Calgary Fair Sale.

Why were catalogues not issued earlier, so as to give breeders a chance to send them to prospective buyers and friends.

The "whitefaces" are the kind to breed, judging by their ready sale and the high prices paid for fair to choice bulls of that breed.

### Stockmen on the C. & E. Line Dissatisfied.

Stockmen coming to the Calgary sale from the north on the C. & E. branch, held a meeting while on the train. Various matters were discussed. A resolution was framed by a committee appointed for the purpose, passed and signed by all members of association present, some fifteen or twenty. It protested against (1st) having their cattle on the ground only a few hours before the show, and (2nd) holding the annual meeting of the association before their arrival, thus leaving them without a voice in the management of the association. The train they were on did not reach Calgary until after midnight; the annual meeting was called for that evening at 8 p.m., and the livestock judging began the following forenoon. They also discussed, informally, the advisability of holding a branch sale at some northern point. Some dissatisfaction was also expressed at the slow time made in coming to the fair. It took from 12 noon to 12 midnight from Lacombe to Calgary, a distance of 113 miles.

### Care of Calves.

Spring calves, whether allowed to be nursed by their dams or raised by feeding from the pail, will do better the first summer if kept in roomy box stalls or sheds, and fed good hay or green grass, or other soiling crops, cut and carried to them, together with a fairly liberal allowance of chopped oats or other meal and bran. The hot sun of summer days, and the plague of flies, is very hard on the youngsters, if they are exposed without the shade of trees or a shed. If they are to be kept on pasture they should not be put out until the nights become warm and danger from frosts and cold rains is past, and in any case they should have a shed for protection from cold winds and rain, or from the hot sun and flies.

A good plan is to keep them in during the day in hot weather and fly time, and let them run out on pasture at night. Care should be observed at all times to feed them their milk sweet and warm. If a cream separator is not used, and the milk fed before it becomes cold, it should be warmed upon the stove, or by the addition of hot water. Cold milk and unclean drinking vessels are liable to cause indigestion and scours, and are often responsible for a stunted condition of the calf, which discounts its usefulness for life by impairing its constitution. In periods of drouth, when pastures fail, the calves should be given some supplementary food, either in the form of green crops carried to them, or a mixture of meal and bran, or cake, to keep them in thriving condition.

## Farm.

### A Straw Stack, But No Summer-fallow.

While travelling in Southern Manitoba recently a representative of the "Advocate" was led to make a rather significant observation, which at least goes to show that the summer-fallow is not absolutely necessary to successful farming in the country traversed by the Pembina Railway. As is well known, straw was very scarce during the spring that has passed. Everywhere old stacks were searched out and their contents made good use of. Scores of farmers, in fact, travelled many miles to obtain that which in past years has been readily burned.

The comparatively light crop in the south of the Province last year, coupled with a long and severe winter, was responsible largely for this condition. Through this territory, as is well known, summer-fallowing is commonly believed in, and generally practiced. There is, however, situated within these limits a champion of the anti-summer-fallow movement, in Mr. J. J. Ring, who has lived for many years at Crystal City. Those who have had the pleasure of visiting his fertile and productive farm can testify readily to the practicability of successfully farming without recourse to the summer-fallow. Mr. Ring, who believes in seeding a portion of his farm each year to grass and breaking up the same amount of sod, had the only straw-stack of any considerable size seen between Crystal City and Winnipeg, and upon his premises last winter were fed at least as many head of live stock as are to be found on the average farm.

No doubt within the territory mentioned there are other farms upon which straw is left over, but it is at least significant that the only one noticeable was on a farm where summer-fallowing is not practiced. With his soil well filled with humus (decayed vegetable matter, such as rotted sod) Mr. Ring was able to withstand the dry weather last year, and reaped about as heavy a crop as usual. Is it not time for the advocates of summer-fallowing in Southern Manitoba to give reason for the system which they practice?

### About the Summer-fallow.

Where summer-fallowing is to be done it should be done well. Plowing once and allowing the weeds to grow up and extract plant food from the soil, or reach maturity and produce seed, is as bad or worse than allowing the land to lie idle.

While no set rules are applicable to all soils and districts, more should never be undertaken than can be thoroughly worked. On heavy soils where the land is level there is danger of rains coming just when the weeds are ready for the harrow, and it then frequently happens that before the land is dry enough to work the weeds have made such headway that nothing but the plow will have any effect upon them, and on light soils there is the opposite danger that continued dry weather, with heavy winds, may cause serious drifting if the land is cultivated after plowing. In undertaking a summer-fallow, one should have more in mind than merely increasing the crop area. The two most important objects will be the conservation of soil moisture and the eradication of weeds. These two processes should go together, as treatment for the one assists in the other. Weed seeds will not germinate without moisture, and in endeavoring to conserve moisture germination is encouraged, and then the weeds are killed when they are most easily destroyed. These objects can be attained by using certain crops, as well as the bare fallow, but, of course, more labor is necessary, and in order to utilize the crops stock of some kind must be kept.

In some districts where the rainfall is fairly liberal and the soil strong, much better results are obtained from growing barley as a cleaning crop than from bare fallow. Barley can be sown late, thus allowing for the destruction of several crops of weeds before seeding, and as it matures quickly or can be cut for green feed, it can be harvested before most weeds can ripen seed. Seeding the fallow in July, with half a bushel of oats or wheat per acre, serves to furnish a good succulent bite for stock during the fall months, when prairie pastures are dried up, and the stock in pasturing off the crop firm it down and leave the land in line shape for wheat. Some objection may be taken to oats for above purpose, as there is danger of some not germinating till the following spring, when they become mixed with the wheat. None of the above crops, however, quite serve the purpose of the fallow, and would not suit every kind of land. Another plan adopted by some with satisfaction is to sow rape or corn along in July, sowing two pounds of the former and half bushel of the latter per acre, in rows about thirty inches apart, with the shoe drill. This land can be cultivated frequently with the weeder, until the rape or corn is a foot or so high, and thus weeds are eradicated and moisture conserved, and such crops make excellent succulent fall pasture. The rape would probably be least spoiled by frost, and would contain more nutriment. Rape may be cut and piled and left frozen, to be hauled in and thawed out immediately before feeding. Many farmers, however, who have given the question of green crops for the summer-fallow a great deal of study, favor sowing peas as late as possible after the main crop is sown in the spring. Peas grow quickly, produce a luxuriant growth, which smothers weeds, and when plowed down they add considerably to the store of humus in the soil, as well as the supply of nitrogen which they are enabled to take from the air and store up in the plant body.

The summer-fallow should be plowed as soon as seeding is finished, or before weeds have advanced far enough to mature seed. One deep, thorough plowing is preferable to two plowings, as the second is apt to leave the ground loose and to bring seeds to the surface too late in the season to get them all germinated and killed. If a hard-pan has formed by repeated plowings at the same depth, or if it is desirable to bring up a little subsoil, the summer-fallow plowing is the time to do it. On light, porous soils, a subsoil packer used immediately after the plow serves to firm the lower portion of the furrow and assist in conserving moisture. If the packer is not required, or the cost not warranted, then the harrow should follow the plow without any loss of time, to retain soil moisture. Surface cultivation with harrow, weeder or cultivator should be followed up at frequent intervals, as late in the season as necessary, to ensure that no weeds mature seeds, and that biennials and perennials are properly kept in shape. Where thistles or deep-rooted perennials are numerous, harrows, even disk harrows, are seldom much good, and the duck-foot cultivator, or even the gang plow, must be used. Such plants are, through their leaves, enabled to store up food in their roots to produce plants and seeds the following year, and only by keeping leaves from forming are the roots starved and killed.

On light soils, and even on some rich loams, frequent surface cultivation is prohibited on account of liability to drift. The fact that a soil drifts is evidence that it is lacking in root-fiber or humus, to supply which seeding down to grass



is the readiest way. Humus may be compared to a sponge, ready to take up moisture and to retain it. Land without humus is in bad mechanical condition, and should be treated to a grass rotation or a dressing of manure.

**Ventilation of Houses.**

The proper ventilation of buildings of all kinds seems to be receiving more attention than formerly, but anyone contemplating making provision for it would be very much puzzled after reading the various conflicting plans and theories presented through your columns.

The governing principles of ventilation appear to be very little understood, and yet so great is the necessity for it, that pure air is of greater importance than pure food. That being the case, and I propose to show that it is, would it not seem desirable that a little space be allotted to this subject, and a little knowledge sought after. I do not claim to be able to impart this knowledge, as I am but a student of it, but possibly opening the question up may give scope to others better able to give instruction.

The late Sheriff Ruttan, of Cobourg, Ont., was probably the best authority on ventilation of his century, and his system was in successful operation during the wood-for-fuel era in quite a few public buildings, and notably on the cars of the New York Central Railway, but modern heating engineers seem to entirely ignore the necessity for ventilation. I repeat that pure air is of more importance than pure food. A human being can exist on poor food, or food in limited supply, but with an insufficient supply of air, or a sufficient supply of poor quality, life either lingers or ceases altogether. This has been proved time and again—the Black Hole of Calcutta, for instance—the excessive death rate in that case being caused wholly by lack of pure air; that is, lack of ventilation. True, there was overcrowding, but even so, if there had been sufficient change of air—i.e., ventilation—life would have been sustained.

There are three things essential to sustain life—food, air and sleep—the latter being a condition depending on the other two. Stint of food, or food of poor quality, does not necessarily imply poor health, or inability to sleep, provided the air be pure, and possibly one-half of the human race would come under the above category; but, mark you, limit the amount of air we breathe, or let the supply be impure, and ill health and inability to sleep refreshingly is inevitable. We have only to contrast the appearance of the man living an outdoor life with that of the man continually housed up; or the still greater contrast between the sturdy, healthy, vigorous shantyman and the wan, sickly, cadaverous factory operative. The first, it is true, has plenty to eat, but it is generally not of a very appetizing kind, but he breathes the pure air of the woods; the other eats better fare—in fact, it has been said that our factory hands live too well—but the air he breathes is foul, and no amount of food can make him as fit for hard wear and tear as his brother the shantyman.

Does the average man know that four people cannot live in an unventilated room 16x16x9 feet for one hour, without breathing into their lungs air that has already been taken into their own, or one of the other's lungs, and thereby robbed of a large portion of its life-giving and life-sustaining properties; or, worse still, that has done scavenger duty in carrying from the body decayed tissue and possibly disease.

Most people are fastidious, and rightly so, in the matter of using common drinking cups, for instance. How much more careful should they be in regard to taking air into their lungs—that in the case of large assemblages of people in public halls, that is the common property of the healthy and unhealthy, the clean and the unclean, the pure and the foul, the whiskey or tobacco soak, etc. It is somewhat startling, is it not, but that undesirable state of affairs is going on all around us every day, with man and the domestic animals.

Haven't I said enough to show the very great importance of pure air, and the necessity of thoroughly understanding the principles of ventilation? The next question is how to have it, and just here is the problem we have to solve. I do not pretend to be able to do it. Perhaps you or some of your readers have mastered the subject; if so, it is manifestly up to those who have to enlighten the public, and I respectfully submit that your valuable pages could not be put to better use. I have given the subject some study, and while painfully aware of the crudity of my ideas and manner of presenting them, I am willing, in the public interest, to present my views, but in the meanwhile, perhaps, some of your readers better qualified than I, might think it well to favor us with their plans.

WM. PRATT.

**Poisoning the Gopher.**

North Dakota Experiment Station has issued a valuable bulletin dealing with the destruction of gophers, and these little pests being quite as numerous in this country as further south, the main facts concerning their destruction are published herewith:

Frequent inquiries are received at the Experi-



Lieut.-Col. Edward A. C. Hosmer, Virden, Man.

Member Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College.

ment Station asking how best to employ strychnine for poisoning gophers.

The amount of damage to farm crops by these little pests is very great. It is estimated that in 1901 the damage to the alfalfa-growers of Kansas from the ravages of the pocket gopher was \$500,000. Grass, small grains, corn, vegetables, etc., suffer largely from gophers. Their damage is of twofold character in that they not only destroy the growing grain but throw up little mounds of dirt in the fields to interfere with cutting the crops. The gophers also tramp down and destroy each season a large amount of grain, and it may be safely said that in North Dakota the damage to farm crops in the aggregate is greater than the estimated damage to the alfalfa-growers of Kansas.

The early spring is the breeding season, and



Walter James, "Maple Grove," Rosser, Man.

Member Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College.

gophers are very prolific, sometimes producing as many as ten or eleven young in a single litter; therefore, the destruction of one female gopher at this season means as much as many killed later in the season.

Many complaints are made that strychnine does not seem to destroy many of the gophers in some instances where it has been employed. There may be two reasons for this. The strychnine is not soluble to any great extent even in hot water, and

gophers eat but little food at one time. To successfully destroy these pests the poison should be present in the food in considerable quantity, and the strychnine should be soluble and in a form or mass acceptable to the animal to be poisoned.

Strychnine is readily soluble in hot acidulated water, and we recommend the following method:

Bring one quart of vinegar to boiling, add one ounce of strychnine, stir with a stick until fully dissolved, and then add six quarts of hot water. Pour this on twenty pounds of wheat or corn, and allow to stand for about eighteen hours, or until the solution is entirely absorbed, but the mass must be frequently stirred vigorously so that it will become uniformly saturated with the poison. The grain should now be spread out to dry, where it cannot be reached by animals or children, for you have a highly poisonous grain.

Now dissolve six pounds of sugar in six quarts of water and boil until one gallon remains, and then allow to cool. When cold add one tablespoonful of anise oil (can be had at any drug store). You now have a thick syrup, which should be poured over the nearly-dry poisoned grain, and the whole stirred so as to cover each grain with a layer of syrup. Allow the grain to thoroughly dry, stirring so as to prevent its sticking in a mass. The odor of anise oil is very attractive to the gopher, and each kernel should contain enough poison to destroy one gopher. This sugar-coated grain can be used at any time, but great care should be taken to prevent any possible poisoning of birds or animals. A little of this grain buried near each gopher burrow will be pretty sure to attract and destroy its victim.

**A Member of the M. A. C. Advisory Board.**

Mr. Walter John Thurlow James, "Maple Grove Stock Farm," Rosser, Man., a photogravure of whom is given herewith, is the farmers' representative from Eastern Manitoba on the Advisory Board of the Agricultural College. He was born in Norfolk, Eng., is the third son of Rev. Edward James, rector of Hindringham, Norfolk, Eng., and was educated at Felstead Grammar School, Essex, Eng. In 1868, having obtained some knowledge of the possibilities of Canada, he emigrated and settled at Orillia, Ont., where with a relative he spent his first years of Canadian life. It was in 1871 that he first caught sight of Manitoba's fertile prairies, having come in by the Dawson route. For one year he was engaged in surveying, after which he began ranching at Westbourne, Man., where he keeps a large herd of pure-bred and high-grade cattle. In 1879 this ranch was sold, and Mr. James took up his abode in Winnipeg, where he lived for nearly ten years, at the same time maintaining an interest in ranches and farm lands outside the city. Latterly he has resided continually at Rosser, Man., where, with two sons, Edward R., late of the Railway Securities Company, and Allan J., 1,760 acres of land are owned, much of which is under cultivation. They have also a herd of sixty or seventy head of Shorthorn cattle representing the most fashionable strains; several pure-bred Yorkshire hogs, and a flock of Plymouth Rock poultry. It will hence be seen that Mr. James is not only fitted by his education and by pioneer life in the country to serve his fellow farmers in assisting in the direction of the college, but he is in the very fore front as an agriculturist and stockman. "Maple Grove" is one of the most beautiful spots in Manitoba, and it has been made so through the skill and untiring energy of the proprietor. He will be a valuable member of the Board.

**Lieut.-Col. Hosmer.**

Lieut.-Col. Edward A. C. Hosmer, Virden, Man., the farmers' representative from the Brandon district on the Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College, is an Englishman by birth, has had considerable military experience, and has been a recipient of honors which few Canadians have to their credit. He was born August 5th, 1854, and entered the army twenty years later, serving through the Galla and Gaika wars in South Africa, during which he was wounded and afterward thanked on parade. Later he served in the Meroi campaign and the Basuto war of 1881, for the former of which he received a clasp, and for the latter a medal with clasp. In 1886 he came to Manitoba and settled at Virden, Man., where he has farmed extensively ever since, and has at present one of the most beautiful and best appointed homes in Manitoba. He is this year President of Dennis Agricultural Society, and Vice-President Virden Farmers' Elevator Co., as well as Lieut.-Col. commanding the Manitoba Dragoons.

As a member of the Advisory Board of the Agricultural College, Lieut.-Col. Hosmer will have an exceptional opportunity of assisting in the development of all that is highest and best in agriculture, and there is every reason to believe he will be equal to his responsibilities.



### Plant Growth and Moisture.

Moisture is unquestionably the most important element required for successful plant growth in this prairie country. With sufficient rainfall during the growing season our crop is, generally speaking, assured. It is quite possible to have even an excessive rainfall during any one year, and yet if it does not come at the proper season a crop failure may result. This, of course, would depend largely upon the ability of the soil to take up and retain moisture. Soils differ considerably in this respect, but much depends upon the cultivation given, and here is where a little study of plant growth may be useful.

Plants take a large portion of their food in a liquid form through their roots. The liquid thus taken from the soil passes up through the stems to the leaves, where it is digested, the water being mostly given off into the atmosphere, while the nutriment is retained to build up the plant tissue, flowers and fruit; thus every plant acts as a pump, drawing the moisture from the soil and giving it to the atmosphere. The difference in the amount of moisture in the soil of a well-worked summer-fallow and an adjoining field is an excellent illustration of this. It is the custom of some to allow weeds to make a good growth before plowing the summer-fallow, under the impression that the green thus turned under will be of manual benefit to the soil, but as the benefit thus derived is exceedingly questionable, and an immense amount of moisture is pumped from the soil by the growing weeds, the loss is greater than the gain. The moisture that could be saved to the soil by early plowing would materially assist the succeeding crop, and at the same time, time would be gained in the germinating and destroying of weed seeds while the growing season was still on.

Moisture will evaporate very rapidly from a bare fallow that is not protected by a well-worked soil mulch. Everybody knows this, but there are sometimes great difficulties in the way of providing the soil mulch, the greatest of which is the increased tendency of the finely-worked surface soil to drift. The fact that soils drift is evidence that they are lacking in root fiber or humus, which can most readily be supplied in this country by seeding down to grass. Each year the area sown to grass is increasing; this year the increase will be very greatly in excess of any previous year in the country's history, and it is well that it is so. A very few years ago a common remark in the wheat section was, "My land is too good for growing stock," but this did not prevent the wind from blowing it away, and to get it back into proper mechanical condition to prevent drifting and to conserve moisture it must be put down to grass. Live stock will follow the grass in natural order, and then who can doubt that the best wheat sections will also be the best stock sections, with a corresponding increase in prosperity, and also in land values.

### A Negro Potato King.

What can be done by ceaseless industry, indomitable perseverance, and—may we add, not least, though last—good business ability, has seldom been more strikingly exemplified than in the career of Junius G. Groves, Edwardsville, Kansas, a negro, of whom Booker Washington writes in the May issue of the Outlook. Mr. Groves was born in Kentucky in 1859, the child of slave parents. A few years later, however, under the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, he became free. During his boyhood he received very little schooling, yet the little he got inspired him with a thirst for knowledge, which he gratified at every possible opportunity. In 1879 he went to Kansas, and had when he reached there just ninety cents in his pocket, and hired with a farmer for forty cents a day, boarding himself. Mr. Groves' "career," however, began on the auspicious day upon which his employer gave him a plot of nine acres of land to work on shares, supplying him with a team, seed and tools, on condition that he should plant, cultivate and harvest the crop, and keep as his reward one-third of what was made. Although his capital only amounted to 75 cents, he determined to marry, and he and his wife set up housekeeping in a little shack on their small domain. Together they worked the land, putting in three acres in white potatoes, three in sweet potatoes, and three in watermelons; and at the end of the year found that they had cleared for themselves \$125. From this small beginning they went on, first renting, then buying, the first farm of their own consisting of 66 acres. From this time their progress was constant and rapid. Little by little they added to their land, according to their means. To-day they own 500 acres of the best part of the Kaw Valley, land easily worth from \$125 to \$250 an acre, and live with their family of eleven children in a fine building, built at a cost of \$5,000, which contains fourteen rooms, bath-rooms, a private gas plant and water system, and a local telephone. Upon the farm there is also a well-painted barn that cost \$1,500, a smoke-house, and a warehouse in which 6,000 bushels of seed potatoes are kept during the winter. Mr. Groves has also had constructed a

private railway track, which leads from his shipping station to the main line of the nearest railway. Besides, he owns and operates a general store.

Several fine orchards are scattered over Mr. Groves' farms, but potato-growing is his specialty. Last year his potato crop amounted to 72,150 bushels of white potatoes, averaging 245 bushels to the acre; a quantity estimated to be 12,150 bushels more than any other individual potato-grower in the world produced. Besides those raised on his own farm, he also buys and ships potatoes on a large scale, exporting them to every part of the U. S., to Mexico, and to Canada. He has educated himself so that he can now analyze and classify the soils on his farm, and so guide himself as to the application of the fertilizer especially suited to the various soils. He uses only the latest improved cultivators, potato-planters, potato weeders and diggers, and although fifty laborers are employed by him during the busy season, he uses machines wherever available.

His fame rests on his success with potatoes, his good name in the Valley on things more enduring. He is described as a man of tact, keen insight, scrupulous honesty, good financial sense, and courteous manners. He is a good churchman, and is very particular as to the education of his children, three of whom are receiving training in the Kansas Agricultural College. In short, as his neighbor, Senator Taylor, says of him, he is "one of the best men, white or black, in the Valley"—a name even more to be coveted, surely, than that of "The Potato King."

### From the Hired Man.

At the present time, when the necessities of the country are requiring the importation of farm help, and the farmer in Canada is coming into more general contact with experienced farm help and others from abroad, of all degrees of intelligence, it may not be amiss to some of our readers to learn something of the feelings of one who, some 15 years ago, became a hired man on a Canadian farm.

In Scotland, I never had anything to do with farming, and had lived in a large city nearly all my lifetime. This may be the case with some who, coming direct from Britain this spring, will hire out on farms. On looking back, what comes first to mind is the dreadful homesickness. None can understand the feeling but those who undergo it. If you farmers find your Old Country help very quiet and reserved, and perhaps cross, just put yourselves in his place, mentally. Your help has severed himself from all his old associations. Things trifling in their way, but very dear to him, are occupying his mind. All his surroundings are new and strange, and he feels quite odd. A little consideration of his feelings now and again, and a little sympathy shown him, will make him an interested workman. I remember one man I worked for used to come once in a while to me in the field, and after a "Weel, Aleck, are ye lonesome," he would wait and tell me about Canada, and the ways of the neighborhood, and chat about the homeland, though he had never been out of Canada. I could have worked for that man night and day after these little chats, they were so encouraging. Another man I was with in those lonesome days used to wake me between 4 a. m. and 5 a. m., he the weather wet or dry. After a few chores, we had breakfast, which was more like a scamper over the table. Then, when there was no work to do on the clearing, he would send me away alone to the back end of the lot to clear up the slash and fire stumps, if fine, or work about the barn if wet. It was awful to be away at that "back end" alone, for one's thoughts are not of the cheeriest during homesickness. The farm was in a lonely spot at the best, but had he only chatted with me once in a while, I would not have felt so lonesome. It was sacrilege, too, to stop working while daylight lasted.

Writing of breakfast, brings to my mind one farm, where at 6 a. m. I had porridge, bread and butter and tea for breakfast. By 10 a. m. I was almost too hungry to crawl; while by dinner-time I was past enjoying food, and what I did eat made me drowsy and next to useless all the afternoon. This style of dieting, I must say, I found an exception to the rule. A young man fresh from a sea voyage and out in the open air all day needs substantial meals if hard work is expected of him.

At home, I had been accustomed to a bath two or three times a week. On my first farm I found such a matter was of no consideration at all. I got over the difficulty after a while by rising very early on Sunday mornings, and taking two wooden pails of water to the barn, I had my bath before anyone was up. This proceeding somewhat astonished the household. On another farm, I was encouraged to bathe regularly, and all through a severe winter I had my weekly bath. My experience is, however, that the bath is not the common institution it ought to be on the farm.

One farmer I was with showed some irritation when he saw me reading. I am fond of reading, and at dinner-time, when resting, I liked to have a book with me. I never got more than a few minutes at it, though, for that farmer seemed to think I was wasting time, and usually found some chores for me to do. Then, in the summer time, we were never done with work till dark. On another farm, the day's work was done by 6.30 or 7 p. m., except a few evenings at haying or harvest.

A man is, of course, hired to work, and during work

hours he has no right to do anything but what he is required to do. Outside of work hours, though, if the man shows himself able to appreciate some little attention to his comfort, then it is a mutual advantage to take an interest in him, and make him feel that he is something more than a farm tool. ALICK.

### Summer-fallowing.

The practice of summer-fallowing has undoubtedly many merits. Chief of these is the undoubted fact that it is one of the best ways of cleaning the land of weeds, and it was this fact that led to its general adoption throughout the country.

In a well-conducted bare fallow, the land is kept in a state of constant cultivation during the whole growing season. Weed seeds are sprouted and killed, and plants that propagate by means of running roots, as do the Canada thistle and couch grass, are drawn to the surface and killed by drying, so that the land is kept clean. So much, no one will deny. Further, the advocates of the system claim that the land, by "resting," increases in fertility, and is thus greatly improved; that stiff clays are opened up and made friable, and the texture of all soils is improved.

These claims, while having some elements of truth in them, are not undisputed, and are worth investigating. Beyond this, even the advocates of summer-fallowing must admit that it is a costly and wasteful system, involving a large amount of work, and losing a season's crop.

Let us examine, first, the effect on plant-food in the soil. As everyone is doubtless aware, cultivation can have no effect in adding to the plant-food in the soil. What it does is to make available what is there already. Where cultivation is carried on in hot weather, the effect is most marked in the case of the element, nitrogen, which is in the soil, chiefly in the form of humus. This, which is insoluble in water, and slowly available to plants, is changed into the form of nitrates, soluble, and very easily available. So far, so good. The summer-fallow has done no harm; has only increased the available plant-food, and the next crop will be in a position to benefit. And for this reason we do generally find a luxuriant crop after a fallow. The effect, however, is not lasting. A great deal of the most available plant-food has been made soluble and used up; the best humus has been oxidized or slowly burnt by exposure to the air, and the succeeding crops are left to get their food from less easily available sources in a soil containing less humus. Hence the fallow acts as a sort of stimulant to plant-food, giving an immediate increase in the amounts available, to be followed by a corresponding shortage. But this is not all. All the plant-food which is made available and soluble does not remain in the surface soil for the use of the succeeding crop. There is, in a bare fallow, a constant movement of soil-water from the surface to the lower layers, because evaporation is largely prevented by cultivation; there are no plants to draw the water to the surface and use it, and the rains of summer, prevented from escaping again into the air, must leave the surface soil by drainage, either into artificial drains or into the subsoil. Thus, water carries with it much soluble fertility, and leaves the surface soil poorer. This loss may be very great, as some very interesting experiments carried on at the great English experiment station at Rothamstead show. There a piece of fallow land was drained, and the drainage water accurately measured and analyzed to determine the amount of nitrogen which was lost in this way. It was found, in an average of several years, that this soil to a depth of twenty inches, lost in this way 37.3 lbs. of nitrogen per acre per year; an amount equal to that contained in three tons of horse manure. It is probable that in Manitoba, with our hotter summers, the loss is even greater.

The effect of fallowing on fertility, then, is this: A large amount of nitrogen is made soluble, and a good deal is lost through drainage, or into the subsoil, though enough may remain to show an increase in the first crop after the fallow. The best humus is used up in this way, and the land is left poorer in a valuable constituent. For this reason, even the good effect of mellowing the soil is not lasting, since humus has a very important function in keeping the soil open and mellow, and when it is removed or used up, there is nothing to prevent a clay soil from running together and baking as soon as it meets unfavorable conditions of moisture. I believe experience bears this out, for, so far as my observation goes, clay land that has been most persistently summer-fallowed is the most lacking in humus, the most liable to bake and become hard, and the most liable to suffer from drouth.

I do not believe, in spite of some advantages, that the summer-fallow has a place in Western agriculture at the present time, whatever may have been the case with the newer land of the earlier days. There are two serious losses in summer-fallow—the loss of fertility, in the way we have seen, and the loss of a year's crop, to be offset by one gain, the cleaning of the land. We may, however, clean the land as effectively, and almost as cheaply, by growing some cover crop, and so retain fertility. This is, by all odds, the best way to clean land, so if we must fallow, let us at least increase, rather than decrease the humus of the soil.



**Dairying.**

**Raising Calves on Skim Milk.**

While many farmers in the State are raising their calves successfully in this way, there are many localities where this practice is virtually unknown, and it is not thought possible to raise a good calf except in the natural way. Some have seen unhealthy and undersized calves that have been fed skim milk, and have considered them as the necessary result of feeding skim milk. Such calves are the unfortunate victims of their owner's ignorance or carelessness. The skim-milk calf, raised according to modern methods, differs little, if any, in size, quality, thrift and value from the same animal when raised by the cow.

The poor results which have so often followed the feeding of skim milk, have been due to faulty methods, and not because the cream which had been taken out is absolutely indispensable to the normal development of the calf. In truth, the butter-fat or cream of the milk is by no means the most valuable part of the milk for the calf. The fat does not go to form growth in a young animal, but to keep up the heat of the body, and to supply fat for body tissues. The parts of the milk which furnish the growth-making material are the casein and albumen, which are seen as white curd when the milk is sour. From this material is made the muscles and bone, nerves, hair and hoofs, and this remains in the skim milk. The calf fed on skim milk is not generally so fat during the first six months of its life as the one nursed by the cow. It often has, however, rather a better development of bone and muscle, and the difference between the two cannot be seen two weeks after weaning time. It is true, the calf requires, in addition to the skim milk, some food which will furnish a reasonable amount of fat to take the place of the fat removed from the milk when it was skimmed. Corn meal has been found to be very satisfactory, and is used quite extensively for this purpose. By giving the calf something to properly balance the skim milk, by feeding the milk warm and sweet, and not in too large quantities, excellent results can be depended upon.

The statement has been made to the writer by a number of Missouri farmers, that their hand-raised calves were not only equal, but were really superior to those raised by their neighbors in the natural way. The explanation given for this was, that the calf fed by hand was accustomed to eating grain, and was not checked in growth in the least by weaning; whereas, the one that had been raised by the cow had not learned to eat grain, and was materially checked in growth when suddenly deprived of milk and required to subsist entirely upon grain and coarse fodders.—[Mo. Ex. Station Bulletin.

**Dairy Produce Dull.**

We extract the following remarks from the circular of Messrs. Samuel Page & Son, London, (Eng.), dated May 4th.—“The purchases of butter by speculative buyers made at the beginning of last winter, and during the following months, have turned out most disastrously. In a great many cases 12s. to 16s. per cwt. has been lost on large parcels of butter, and as frequently the same firm have also bought cheese which show a loss of 12s. to 14s. per cwt., their adverse balances are enormous. And there is no doubt that the trade generally is suffering from the disturbance to regular business that these unfortunate speculations create. The foregoing remarks respecting butter apply equally to cheese, the similarity in the factors affecting the markets being quite remarkable. Both are characterized by a heavy fall in prices, following upon abundant supplies—it is calculated that the stock of Canadian cheese in London is about ten times as large as at this time last year, and the total arrivals of New Zealand up to date, amount to 48,670 cases, as against 30,074 cases for the corresponding period of last season, an increase of 18,596 cases. In both cases business is suffering from a collapse produced by a market unduly inflated by speculative dealers, who naturally wished to bolster up prices in order to get out of their purchases with as little loss as possible. But their views have proved entirely wrong, and finest old Canadian is now pressed for sale at 43s. to 44s., while new season's make is freely offered at 37s. to 38s., and New Zealand is slow of sale at 38s. to 42s. There is also a quantity of United States cheese now on offer at 20s. to 36s. per cwt., while at this time last year such description was conspicuous by its absence.”

**To Dilate Constricted Teat.**

The question of hard milkers came up the other day, in the presence of a dairyman who had “traveled” considerably. Says he: “Very likely there's a difference in causes, as you say; nevertheless, my plan has never failed me yet, and if there is anything I dislike in dairying, it is those hard milkers. But, I go for them, and in two weeks I have a cure. Just get some slippery elm, you know it is worse than basswood for swelling, make a round plug as thick as a match; make it have a swell-head, so that it will not come out. Wind some silk thread around it. As it swells in the constricted part of the duct, it dilates the teats. Let it stay until you want to milk, then a tug at the silk thread brings it out. Dip the plug in carbolic acid, and then in water that has been boiled, before inserting.” The use of a slippery elm

plug is preferable to any other kind of wood, for the reason that it swells so gradually the cow is not made uncomfortable, which she would be were a large and less expansive plug of fir, or pine, inserted.—[Jersey Bulletin.

**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**Buying Fruit Trees.**

No one in this country should buy fruit trees with the intention of giving apples, plums, etc., a trial, unless provision has already been made for a place to plant them. There is little doubt but the time is coming when Manitoba and the West will produce enough apples for home consumption. Years ago it was said of Minnesota and Dakota, that apples would never be grown successfully within their borders, but to-day there are several counties in these States where apple-growing has passed the experimental stage. Already we have the experience of such an authority on horticultural matters as A. P. Stephenson, Nelson, Man., who has demonstrated in such a practical way as to remove beyond all doubt the possibilities of this country in fruit-growing. Elsewhere in Manitoba and in Alberta the experience of those who are giving the subject attention is very encouraging, and there is every reason why those who have a protected spot, one surrounded by a wind-break, should try a small experiment with apple trees on their own account. The best way to get trees is to consider carefully what would be best for your locality, and then write to some good reliable dealer. In making a selection the report of Indian Head and Brandon Experimental Farms will be found very helpful. Do not allow yourself to be guided by a smooth-tongued agent for some foreign nursery. If there is any hope in the fruit-growing possibilities of this country it lies mainly in using home-grown nursery stock.



**The Typical Dairy Type.**

Notice the well-developed udder, extending well forward and well up behind; the evenly-placed teats, the large milk vein, the great depth of body, the dished neck, the strong back, the quiet expression.

**Does the Spruce Grow Quickly?**

A correspondent in a recent issue of the “Advocate” states that evergreen trees are slow growers. We think this a mistaken apprehension. A good deal of observation has satisfied the writer that the white spruce is the swiftest grower we have in Manitoba. On the Riding Mountain, where spruce and poplar have had an even start, the spruce is from two to four times as large in diameter as poplar. It is true that for the first few years maples and others will outgrow the spruce, as on account of the spreading nature of their roots they are a little more difficult to transplant. On my own grounds, even at eight years from planting, the spruce are the largest in diameter, and almost as tall. In two more years the spruce will be the taller of the two. I know a spruce tree in this neighborhood, less than 20 years planted, that would make a sawlog. The spruce is also extremely hardy, and does not split all to pieces with an unseasonable snowstorm, as do maples and others. To quote the poet:

“It bows not down its lofty head  
For any breeze that blows.”

JOHN KERR.

[Note.—While there may be exceptional cases in which the spruce has made more rapid growth than some other trees, yet ordinarily it is a comparatively slow grower. This has been the experience at the Government Experimental Farm, from whence it is so reported.—Ed.]

**Look Out for Tree Swindlers.**

In various parts of the Western States, farmers have been swindled this year by fruit-tree peddlers, who come along with smooth talk, and induce farmers to set out a number of trees, agreeing to care for them for a period of three years, or until there is no doubt that they will grow. The Drovers' Journal, in describing the scheme of these grafters, says:

“The agent requests that an order be signed agreeing to the contract or proposition, and in due course of time the trees arrive, men appear and set out the orchard as agreed, and a note, order or contract is presented, calling for from \$50 to \$300 for the trees. The notes are made payable at some distant city, and the farmer, surprised that he has signed a note or order instead of an agreement for planting of the orchard, usually finds that the cheapest way out of the difficulty is to settle the note. Several farmers have been obliged to pay sums ranging from \$200 to \$300.”

While farmers in Manitoba and the West are not likely to be approached by agents who will agree to plant trees and care for them, yet the swindler is a very resourceful character, and always fits his game to suit conditions under which he is operating. He is liable to appear in almost any form, and people cannot be too closely on their guard.

**Poultry.**

**Wolves and Poultry-raising.**

There can be no doubt that one of the principal reasons why more farmers do not keep poultry is because of the ravages of prairie wolves. In some districts, particularly those in which there is considerable scrubby land, many who have tried poultry-raising report that the profits are more than consumed by these pests. This being true, the question arises, how is it to be overcome? No one who has looked into the possibilities of poultry-raising will doubt for one moment that there is good money in it as a side issue on the farm, provided losses are not certain to occur from such sources as the one in question. Since the common practice is to allow the poultry the freedom of the farmyard and adjoining fields, it becomes easy for beasts of prey to capture them, but when so kept they secure and live upon waste products, which otherwise would produce no revenue.

By having a few acres around the farmyard enclosed with wire netting, sufficiently close in the mesh to keep chickens inside, the danger would be overcome, but the cost of erecting a fence of that description would be considerable, and scarcely justifiable under ordinary circumstances. Another plan, and a very good one, too, would be to keep one or two energetic wolf-hounds on the premises.

The question is one of considerable importance, and we would solicit the co-operation of our readers, both poultry-raisers and those who are not, in its intelligent discussion. There are many who can speak from practical experience in regard to this subject, and anything which may be said with a view to encouraging the poultry-raising industry will be gladly welcomed to our columns.

**Scratchings.**

Preserve the eggs in waterglass (sodium silicate), lime water, or some other good preparation, while they are cheap. It is a good investment.

It has been announced that poultry breeding and fattening stations are to be established in the West. Where should they be? Let us hear from you.

It will pay to be friendly with the poultry flock. Treat them gently, and when it is necessary to examine one for lice, etc., it will not be a difficult matter.

Keep the chicks growing well. Remember that your most profitable eggs next winter will be produced by the young pullets now in your yard, provided they are well cared for.

American hens lay 42,000,000 eggs a day. What have the hens of Western Canada to their credit? Is it not very small in comparison?

Chickens will not grow rapidly and thrive as they should unless they are supplied with green food in some form.



### Lice Kill Chicks.

It is safe to say that more chicks die around the average farmyard from the effects of lice than from any other cause. From the time the chicks are hatched they should be frequently examined for lice. One of the easiest, quickest and most effective methods of destroying the little parasites is by dusting each bird with pyrethrum powder, using a large can, which may be had at almost any store for a small consideration. Dust the chicks thoroughly, and rub it well into the feathers of the old hen. Some find it a good plan, also, to dust the coop until the crevices are filled, but a spraying of kerosene will probably be found more effective for this purpose.

### Events of the World.

There are rumors of unrest among the native tribes of South Africa.

A subscription is being taken up to send a team of Boers to the rifle meet at Bisley.

In the British House of Lords it has been formally announced that Great Britain is at war with Tibet.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines has sent a party to explore the region north and west of Lake Abitibi.

The iron industries of Russian Poland are suffering as a result of the war, and thousands of workmen are idle.

Fifty-three Filipino employees of the U. S. Military Government, on the Island of Mindanao, have been murdered by the rebels.

The Russian Admiralty officials, after a searching investigation, now admit that the sinking of the Petropavlovsk was due to her being torpedoed by a submarine boat used by the Japanese.

Royal engineers have completed the work of thoroughly mining all the ship channels at Halifax. Two hundred mines, which are controlled and operated from three observatory stations, have been laid.

The steamer Turret Bay was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia on May 20th. Fourteen of the crew were saved by the Government life-boat crew from St. Paul's Island, but the captain and thirteen men perished.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the London Times says Russia has decided to make all the ports in her possession on the Pacific coast free. This measure is advanced in hope of removing British and American objection to the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

A proclamation signed by Admiral Alexieff, has been posted throughout Manchuria warning the Chinese against harboring bandits, and declaring that those who do so will be shot. The village of Tsilandan, between Mukden and Harbin, was burned under the proclamation on May 15th.

The revolt of the natives in the Cross River Territory, which extended to that point from the rebellion in German South-west Africa, has been completely suppressed, after a sharp fight, by a British force in Southern Nigeria. The British lost thirteen officers and non-commissioned officers.

An engineer named Huelmeyer, of Dusseldorf, gave a demonstration before representatives of the shipping interests at Cologne on May 18th, of an invention called the telemicroscope, by which a steamer captain will be able to detect the presence and direction of any other steamer three miles away. The apparatus consists of a wireless receiver and a transmitter combined. The transmitter remains constantly working, and the vibratory waves are reflected by a metal object on the other ship and return to the receiver.

On May 19th, Mr. Perdicaris, a wealthy American resident of Tangier, and Mr. Varley, his stepson, a British subject, were carried off by the brigand, Raisuli, with 150 armed men. The outlaw has written to the Sultan's representative at Tangier, stating that the prisoners will be held until certain terms are granted, one of these being that the Sultan shall withdraw his army, which is at present engaged in fighting the refractory tribes. It is said that the attitude of the Moors toward Europeans is becoming so antagonistic that Europeans throughout Morocco are moving speedily to the interior of the towns.

Fighting continues in Tibet. On May 20th, a party of British mounted infantry (48 men), who were conveying the mail bags to camp, were ambushed by the Tibetans. After a sharp engagement, however, in which they lost one man killed, two wounded, and

seven horses, they were relieved by a party under Col. Otley, who pursued the natives to a point four miles south of Gyantse, where, finding the Tibetans collected in great numbers, he was compelled to retire. Twelve or fifteen Tibetans were killed during the fray. An interesting point in connection with the Tibetan campaign is, that the troops are fighting at an altitude higher than has ever been known before in military history.

It was announced in Montreal on May 20th that the Canadian Marconi Co. have completed arrangements with the Government for the erection in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of seven wireless telegraph stations. Fame Point on the Gaspé Coast, Health Point on Anticosti Island, Point Amour on the Labrador coast, Belle Isle Station on Belle Isle, Cape Race, Sable Island, and a point on the Straits of Canso, have been chosen as suitable locations for the stations. Two men, one for day and one for night duty, will be placed at each station. The stations will be erected by the Marconi Company at their own expense, but will, after their completion, be taken over by the Government. The Marconi Company, however, will control the management, the Government allowing a certain sum for maintenance. Government messages will be sent free, while commercial business will be under control of the Marconi Company. The Marconi Company also bind themselves to give all possible aid to vessels in distress.

Radium is still a great mystery. Not long ago, Sir William Ramsay propounded the theory that this wonderful substance is only a temporary phase of matter whose existence is probably limited to 1,150 years' duration. Now, Professor Ernest Rutherford, of Montreal, comes forward with a startling idea which has caused much interest and discussion in scientific circles. According to Mr. I. N. Ford, who writes to the Tribune of Dr. Rutherford's lecture, this theory presents a new solution regarding the earth's heat. "Instead of accepting the scientific tradition that the earth is a molten mass which has been cooling off for millions of years," writes Mr. Ford, "he suggested that radium was the source of heat, and was not only in the atmosphere, but in all matter. He considered that radium had been found in sufficient quantities already to be accounted as the source of heat, and that it was unnecessary to allow a hundred million years for the cooling process before life was possible, as eminent biologists and geologists had contended. The lecture was attended by the greatest men of science in England, and the conclusions of Professor Thomson's distinguished pupil were regarded as revolutionary."

Japan has suffered her first great loss in the war. On May 15th, during a dense fog, the cruiser, Kasuga and Yoshino collided. The Yoshino sank almost immediately, only 90 being saved out of the 300 men who were on board. Upon the same morning, the Hatsuse, one of the finest vessels in the Japanese navy, while cruising off Port Arthur, struck a mine. She signalled for help, then almost immediately struck another mine, and sank in half an hour, 440 out of her total crew of 740 being drowned. The combined losses of the Yoshino and Hatsuse thus equal the loss on the Russian cruiser Petropavlovsk. Navigation in the vicinity of Port Arthur every day becomes more dangerous, as, so it is now stated, the Russians are using Chinese junks to strew mines in the path of the Japanese vessels patrolling the coast. Upon land, two recent skirmishes have been reported, the most serious of which occurred at Kinchow, where, according to the latest official reports, the Russians lost 160 killed and wounded, and the Japanese 146. It is officially reported, also, that the Russians have reoccupied New Chwang, this move having been induced, so it is surmised, by the fact that the recent heavy losses of the Japanese at sea have altered somewhat the relative strength of the opposing fleets. No further news from Liaotung Peninsula has been confirmed, except that the Japanese gumbat Akatsuki, while reconnoitering off Port Arthur, was struck by a shell thrown from the fort, one officer and twenty-four men being killed.

### Fair Dates Arranged.

During the week of the Calgary Spring Show and Sale, a meeting of delegates, representing the Agricultural societies of Alberta and Western Assiniboia, was held in Calgary; Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., Regina, Supt. of Fairs and Farmers' Institutes for the Territories, presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of arranging fair dates, so that Government judges could act at the various shows without needless waste of time or money. A number of societies were represented and the dates which are published elsewhere in this issue were agreed upon.

### Accommodations at Dominion Fair Time.

Captain Harper Wilson, of Winnipeg, is, with his corps of assistants, hustling up to get a list of rooms which may be available during the big Dominion Fair, July 25th to August 6th. The immense crowds that will throng the thoroughfares of the Western Canada metropolis in "the good old summer time" will, we are assured, be able to get the needed accommodation, and as the city has charge of the matter, we presume at reasonable figures. The exhibition will be greater than ever before, and should render unnecessary a pilgrimage to St. Louis.

### Field Notes.

The Millers' National Federation meets at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on June 8th-10th.

The railway depot at Wapella, Man., has been destroyed by fire.

A young Englishman, recently from Assiniboia, was drowned while rafting down the Mississippi to St. Paul.

Revelstoke has been visited by the worst fire in its history, in which Gladys, Garvin was burned to death.

Resolutions in favor of a church union have been passed by the Methodist district meetings of Hamilton and Woodstock.

Miss Wallace, a Peterborough, Ont., girl, has just had accepted by the authorities of Paris Salon, a representation in marble of Orpheus tuning his lyre.

Minneapolis and Duluth, and thirty-nine outside mills, report having ground 6,450,000 bushels less wheat during the past season than in 1902-3.

The Canadian railways are taxed to their utmost capacity to handle traffic this season, a condition which is a marked contrast to that of the U. S. railways, which are experiencing depression.

At Philadelphia, recently, Mr. C. D. Warren, of Toronto, was elected president of the reorganized Lake Superior Company, which will reopen the works at the Sault.

It is said that General Kuropatkin is convinced that he will meet his death during the present campaign in the Far East, and that he carries his coffin with him from place to place, in preparation for the event.

Sixteen thousand emigrants have sailed from British ports already this year, this number being 1,000 more than during all of 1903. All available steamer room has been booked for several months.

The big carriage factory of B. Ledoux & Co., Montreal, one of the finest structures of its kind in Canada, was completely destroyed by fire on May 20th. The loss is estimated at \$250,000 to \$300,000, partially insured.

There is a movement on foot to have a convention in 1905, at which all the wheat milling associations in the world would be represented. The British and Irish millers have suggested Switzerland as the place of meeting.

The text of the Chinese labor convention issued by the British Government, provides that every British colony or protectorate to which the indentured Chinese emigrants proceed, shall appoint officers to see that the emigrants have free access to courts of justice.

It is stated that fully thirty per cent. of the bee colonies in Ontario have been killed by the severe winter. In Quebec the loss was still greater, while in the Eastern States fully eighty per cent. of the hives were lost. This looks as though honey, during the coming season, will be a somewhat scarce commodity.

The C. P. R. Atlantic Steamship Co. have closed an important contract, the first of the kind ever made in Canada, which calls for the shipment of 15,000 tons of lead ore from the Kootenay district of B. C. to England. The C. P. R. have also made contracts for the shipment of large quantities of copper ore from the Sudbury district, Ont.

The steamers, Barcelona, from Hamburg, and Numidian, from Glasgow, arrived at Halifax on May 17th, bringing with them 1,322 passengers and emigrants. Those on the Numidian, a number of whom were bound for points in the U. S., were all Scotch; those on the Barcelona were all Austrians, bound for Winnipeg and the Territories.

Down in Georgia, it is said, the farmers do not pretend to work on Saturday afternoon. They spend the time in attending picnics, and in general relaxation. Of course they don't sow big areas of wheat nor reap the golden grain as Manitobans do, but they do believe in spending a little time in other ways than toiling.

Preliminary steps have been taken in New York for building a ship to be propelled by the new "multiple electric propeller," which, it is asserted by its inventor, Mr. Richard Painton, will enable vessels to cross the Atlantic in three days. The vessel will be 600 feet in length, and will cost \$2,000,000. Mr. Painter asserts that the use of electricity as a propelling agent will reduce the cost of coal \$9,000 per trip.

The crop bulletin prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that the season has proved one of the most disastrous to fall wheat known in the history of the Province, the loss by winter-killing ranging from 20 to 90 per cent. The injury to fruit trees from frost is not so serious as was feared, although berry bushes have been very badly winter-killed. Very little injury from insect pests is reported this spring.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, a resolution was adopted, in view of the construction of the Transcontinental and other railways, to call the attention of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to the likelihood of destructive forest fires occurring during the carrying on of the work, and recommending the advisability of enforcing strict regulations with a view to preventing such fires. What rigid supervision can do to preventing such fires in the building of the railway to Lake Temiscaming, through pine forest, to which practically no damage was



done, and it is felt that a similar policy in regard to further railway construction will be attended with similar results.

A special press despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: A number of Ontario financiers, having secured the contract for supplying millions of ties, to be used in connection with the Panama Canal works, are making arrangements to erect the largest lumber mill on the Pacific coast, in Vancouver. The cost, when completed, will be over a million dollars. Neither Canadian nor local trade will be touched, the whole output being devoted to supplying the demands of the foreign market. It is expected the immense order for timber given for the Panama Canal will place the new firm solidly on their feet, so that they will soon become one of the largest concerns in the lumber world. The promoters have been working quietly, and have already secured hundreds of thousands of acres of timber limits. No names are given out officially.

A Budget of British News.

(Special correspondence.)

The weather continues the very best for all kinds of farm work, and although the season is decidedly late, there is now by no means a bad lookout for the general well-doing either of stock or crop. The extensive breadths of bare fallows that were in evidence a month ago, are now bright green with the delicate braid of barley and oats. Clover and grass layers, as also sanfoin and tares, are improving fast, and their progress has been especially noticeable this week. Grass is now becoming abundant, and cattle are mostly turned out. The increasing popularity of potato cultivation is a feature of the times. While farmers, as a rule, have been groaning over low prices and had returns, potato-growers had, in many cases, been growing rich. Last season was undoubtedly a trying one, and in many cases, most disastrous. But there was a silver, or golden, lining to the cloud, in the shape of higher prices than had been seen for years.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

In regard to the condition of the autumn-sown wheat, very few reports are favorable, while the area, notwithstanding a probable increase in March-sown wheat, is certain to be very small. It is computed that the home-grown crop will not be more than five million quarters, and as our consumption, including seed and other requirements, is now not less than thirty-two million quarters, we must look forward to the requirements from abroad next season reaching twenty-seven million quarters.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

The Chamberlain Tariff Commission is still pursuing its investigations, and some important evidence has been before the Agricultural section in the shape of "Canadian Wheat Resources," from statistics prepared by Mr. C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The following statement, which relates to the harvesting of the wheat crop of 1902, shows in Mr. Bell's words, that "Winnipeg receipts of wheat for the past year greatly exceed those of Chicago, or of Duluth-Superior":

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity (bush). Winnipeg: 51,832,000 bush. Duluth-Superior: 42,406,923. Chicago: 37,940,953.

Mr. Bell goes on to remark: "It will now be in order, as far as relates to the grain arrivals, at least, to abandon the trite saying that Winnipeg will some day be a second Chicago, for Chicago makes a poor showing as compared with the great wheat-handling center." The report continues: "The wheat acreage in Manitoba alone in 1902 was 2,040,000 acres, and that acreage yielded 53,000,000 bushels of wheat. Four times that acreage, at the Manitoba rate of 1902 per acre, would yield all that Great Britain requires, with 20,000,000 bushels over; and Manitoba contains 64,000,000 acres of land surface from which to select the 8,000,000 acres required."

The Commission also have before it a host of information compiled by Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, but space forbids me giving any further extracts.

The wheat market in London during the past weeks has displayed considerable weakness under a certain pressure to sell cargoes, and in these a decline took place. The pressure, however, having to a certain extent been removed, the market has recovered somewhat and shows certainly more stability at the decline.

CATTLE TRADE.

We are now looking forward to some good consignments of Canadian cattle. The trade at the foreign animals wharf at Deptford has fluctuated a good deal lately.

News from Olds, Alta.

Winter wheat is looking well in the Olds district, and promises a heavy yield. The Government samples, however, which were sent out for experiment, proved to be of a wrong variety, as they have not stood the winter so well as the varieties which are already in the district.

A considerable number of people are planting trees this spring, and great satisfaction is expressed over the trees and shrubs sent out from Indian Head Exp. Farm. Many native pines and spruce are also being planted.

Noted Agriculturists Speak at Calgary.

A public meeting in the interests of agriculture, was held in Calgary during sale week. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, occupied the chair, making brief, suitable remarks as he introduced the speakers. A. P. Ketchen, Deputy Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa, was the first speaker on the "Improvement of Exhibitions, especially of Live Stock." He stated that honest rivalry was very helpful in increasing interest and improving the quality of products shown at agricultural fairs. Fairs rightly conducted, helped educate the people, and blessed the district at large. Advertising was necessary, and exhibiting worthy produce was one excellent way of increasing values of surplus stock or grains. Competition stimulates, therefore better products are a natural outcome of well-conducted fairs. Judges should be very carefully selected, so that correct ideals are established. They should also be capable and willing, where time permitted, to give reasons for their decisions. However, a judge should not be asked to give his reasons in detail, and the best plan, the speaker thought, for live-stock judges, would be to appoint an hour before the judging, and then with selected animals for demonstration purposes, show the type which the markets demand, and thus implant correct ideals. After such a lecture greater interest would be taken in the judging, and buying or mating would be more intelligently conducted. A good judge of live stock must have a sharp eye, well-balanced judgment, and an opinion of his own. Prize-lists should be arranged to suit the breeds best adapted, or most in use, in each particular district: that is, give most money for the best represented breeds. It is of advantage to the stockmen of a neighborhood if they mostly breed the same

Chicago and other leading American cities. Canada, he said, ranked second as a horse-breeding country, and it was the duty of Canadian horse-breeders to endeavor to surpass Britain. One way of doing this, is by guarding against the inrush of inferior horses from the U. S. It is our duty to follow in the footsteps of those who have introduced into Canada good animals from Britain.

Mr. Sparks, of Canterbury, England, showed a number of views of England's notable horses, and pointed out that the Shire was better muscled in the forearm than the Clyde, and altogether a more powerful horse, better adapted for lugging heavy loads under conditions which required straight-ahead pulling. He stated that for heavy up-hill work the Clyde was superior, as he could turn more readily and would take his load up zigzag if no other way were possible. The feet of the Clyde, he allowed, were better adapted for rough, stony roads. The Shire did best in large cities, especially in narrow streets where turning was not required. Ponies, hunters and drivers were also shown on the canvas, as well as draft horses. Towards the end of his lecture, correct and undesirable conformations of horses were shown, also such blemishes as curb, spavin, etc. Those who attended the meeting gained much valuable information, although some necessarily would differ in connection with the relative value of Clyde and Shire. Mr. Sparks considered the Thoroughbreds shown at Calgary as the best he had seen in Canada, with one exception. He advised ranchmen to breed draft horses, as they are easier broken to harness, the demand for them sure, and brands on a heavy horse are not so objectionable. Have an object in view, and constantly strive to attain to it. He also referred to remounts, and stated that Col. Rae had placed an order in Canada for 300 unbroken remounts. "Stick to one breed," said he, "being careful to use the best sires of the breed chosen. Keep the best fillies, and sell only the geldings." He declared that judges were born, not made. He did not favor the score card, except for beginners. He emphasized the importance of training a horse to walk fast and well.

Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, was now called. He congratulated the people of Calgary and district on the improvement of country and stock, especially cattle and draft horses, during the last few years. The light horses, he said, were retrograding since the early nineties. Since that time some excellent light-legged horses were bred, largely owing to encouragement given by the British remount official. The British, however, did not purchase any, even after encouraging the breeding of that class, but France, Belgium and Holland made purchases for army remounts. Quite a number of this type found their way into Manitoba, and there greatly improved the standard of the light horse. Horses, to sell well, must be fitted and fed.

Range Losses and How to Avoid Them.

That there has been considerable loss on the range this winter, cannot be denied. Many have lost heavily, while others, with conditions almost identical, have scarcely lost a hoof. The losses have by no means been distributed with any degree of equality over the range portion of the Territories. However, such is never the case. Some localities are more subject to severe snowstorms than others, but even the most favored sections occasionally receive such a siege of rough weather that the wide-awake rancher realizes that safety lies only in being prepared for the unexpected. No man can entirely ward against a storm which drifts his cattle over cut banks and causes loss in that way, but he can, to a great extent, minimize the possibility of such happening by using the rougher portion of his range for summer pasture, thus saving for winter use that which would be least likely to cause loss. We do not, however, advise a level prairie for winter feeding ground; it lacks protection, and is altogether to be avoided, but districts where precipitous banks abound should be avoided if possible, except where the stock are closely herded. The winter question must not be overlooked, especially during summer, and the districts with cut banks are often best watered, so that again appeals to the owner as a strong reason why such land should be used during the summer. Stock should have free access to salt, and every reasonable precaution should be taken, even during summer, to help them attain that condition which later will enable them to withstand successfully any storms or severe weather which may come. During winter there is often no provision made for watering stock, the owners simply depending on the snowfall. Where it can be managed, water should be provided, for often during winter, weeks of fine, warm weather, without snow, prevail, consequently where animals are left dependent upon snow for moisture, they will waste strength and flesh searching for water, and often considerable loss is caused. Many, fully realizing this, make provision, having windmills and tanks to assure an abundant supply where such is not naturally found. The lack of providing sufficient fodder to withstand an unusually severe winter stands out pre-eminently as the chief cause of preventable losses. No two winters are alike, and an exceptionally fine one usually causes carelessness, especially on the part of beginners, in providing a reasonable amount of feed. Then, should the following one prove severe heavy losses are a natural consequence. A ten per cent. loss, and in some instances individuals lost more heavily than that, would pay for a lot of preparation. Hay, if well stacked and fire-guarded, will keep for several years, so that should



G. H. Stuart-Wade, F. R. H. S.

Elmton's Commissioner to meet British Colonists.

breeds of animals, as this gives the district a reputation as a locality where stock of that kind can be secured in large numbers, consequently buyers of that class of stock will congregate there, and the additional competition will enhance values to the producer. By arranging prize-lists at fairs according to the numbers of the various breeds or classes in the district, it prevents any one man scooping up the money without fair competition. Prizes should be given to young boys for skill in fitting and training animals, irrespective of the quality of the animal. This would induce grooming, feeding, and ability to show an animal well, and it would make it possible for any boy to win a prize, whether the animals his father could give him to practice on were valuable ones or not.

Mr. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., spoke on "Horse Breeding," and commenced by saying that all people were lovers of horses to a considerable extent. Great Britain has won first place among the nations for horse breeding. Shetland ponies, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Shires and Clydesdales, all owe their origin to breeders in those islands. The speaker contended that the Clydesdale is the grandest breed of draft horse the world ever saw, and that the canny Scotchman was required to produce such a horse. He (the Scotchman) went about it in a level-headed manner, just as a careful builder of some grand edifice would to-day, by commencing at the foundation, and after seeing it was right, working carefully upwards. The foot, sloping pastern and splendid bone of the Clydes, could not be equalled by any draft breed. In fact, the speaker contended that the bone of the Clydes weighs more per cubic inch than the bone of any other draft horse in the world, closely approaching that of the Thoroughbred. The Clyde has good shoulders, a beautiful head, strong, well-proportioned neck, and generally attractive appearance. The Clyde, he said, was considered best even in contests carried on in England. He also held the same high position in



the first winter be mild, one would not require nearly as much new hay to be stacked the second year. It is the ranchers who understand the climate, and intelligently prepare for it, who keep down the average losses. Most newcomers require to be bitten before they realize the importance of providing a ton or more hay per head per winter. Yet, in most parts of the range country stock are not safe against loss unless the amount mentioned is provided.

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, fairs, and meetings across different regions, including dates and locations like 'Jas. Bray's sale', 'Thos. Greenway's sale', 'Blyth Plowing Match', etc.

California Fruit Prices.

The California deciduous fruit season opened April 30th, with the shipment of a box of Sacramento Valley cherries on that date. The first box, which was grown near Vacaville, Solano County, was closely followed by a box of cherries grown near Sacramento, and others grown in the Winters district in Yolo County, and in the Newcastle district of Placer County. Following these, shipments were made from various fruit districts of the Sacramento Valley. Notwithstanding the fact that ripe California cherries are usually shipped earlier in the season, sometimes as early as March, the initial shipments brought very fancy prices. The first box was sold in Chicago for \$25.00, \$3.12 a pound. The second sale was made in New York, and the figure was \$21.00. The third sale, made in Philadelphia, at auction, was a record breaker, eight pounds of cherries bringing the remarkable price of \$70.00. These shipments marked the beginning of California's fruit season. Carload shipments from Sacramento Valley districts began May 13th, when a carload of cherries was shipped from Vacaville. The fruit crop of California will probably be slightly below average in quantity this year. The Sacramento Valley fruit districts, which provide the bulk of California's deciduous fruits, report heavy crops of pears, but slight shortage in most other fruits. Apricots are ripening.

Blyth Plowing Match.

The annual plowing match of the Blyth Farmers' Institute will be held on Friday, June 24th, on a farm to be announced later. Bills specifying the prizes offered for the different competitions will be posted shortly, and it would be well for all intending competitors to get their teams, harness and plows in good shape for the match, as a good prize will be offered for the best kept team and harness.

Ontario Agricultural College Staff.

The Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, has approved of a rearrangement of the O. A. C. staff. Hereafter there will be a professor of field husbandry and a professor of animal husbandry. Mr. G. E. Day, who is now the professor of agriculture and farm superintendent, will be relieved of the latter portion of his responsibilities, and will be placed in charge of the department of animal husbandry. Mr. C. A. Zavitz, now director of field experiments, will be promoted to the position of professor of field husbandry.

Over-watering is one of the most common causes of failure in the culture of window plants, especially in winter. It must be remembered that evaporation is slow in cold weather, and the amount of water which a plant would require for one day's supply in midsummer would be sufficient for the same plant for a whole week in midwinter, unless the atmosphere of the room is very dry. Do not water the window plants until the soil in the pots and boxes looks dry, and then give an abundant supply until every small rootlet has received its due share of moisture, and no more will be needed until the soil again shows signs of dryness.

Markets.

British Cattle Markets.

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

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat.—The market has shown a tendency to advance, although there has not been any great activity on the Winnipeg market. The general opinion is that prices will be pretty satisfactory for this season's crop in Manitoba and the West. The chief reason for the recent advance, according to Thompson, Sons & Co., was a recognition on the part of short sellers that the stock of contract grade in Chicago had become low. This movement, however, had no direct effect upon the British market. The world's wheat supply continues to decrease, and there is a well-founded opinion that this year's crop in foreign countries will not make up for the shortage. In Winnipeg there is but little demand for cash wheat. Quotations are:

Wheat.—1 northern, 87½c.; 2 northern, 84½c.; 3 northern, 82½c.; 4 wheat, 76½c. Feed, 57c., and 2 feed, 48c., immediate delivery, and for July delivery, 1 northern, 88½c.; 2 northern, 85½c.; 3 northern, 83c.; No. 4 wheat, 76½c.; all in store at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Oats.—There is a good demand for oats at firm prices: No. 2 white, on track, are selling as high as 41½c., and the probability is that they will be higher before the new crop comes.

Barley.—Little barley is changing hands. Feed sells at 40c. to 43c.

Flax Seed.—Nothing being done, and reports say that less is being sown this year than usual. 94c. per bushel is the ruling figure.

Hay.—Prices show a downward tendency. Since seeding, the supply in the farmers' hands is coming forward, and indications point to a heavy crop this year. Car lots of baled, on track, bring \$15 to \$18.

Feed.—The supply of bran appears to have increased, though the price remains the same, about \$18 per ton, with shorts at \$19. Oat chop sells at \$28, and barley chop at \$21.50 to \$22.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND EGGS.

Dairy butter has been very scarce, but with the improvement in pastures, an increase in the supply is now noticeable. Prices are 17c. to 18c. per pound at Winnipeg. Creamery butter is still dull, and only small bricks are changing hands to any extent, the price being 24c. to 25c.

Eggs.—fresh eggs are selling at 12c. to 13c. per dozen, and some days a cent higher is paid.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Cattle.—The supply of stall-fed cattle has not been heavy this season, and until butchers' cattle come from the grass in condition to kill, fair prices may be expected. Good quality cattle, 1,000 lbs. and over, bring 4½c. to 5c., with medium from 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Stockers are dull.

Sheep.—There is a larger supply of sheep in sight, at about 5c. per pound off cars.

Hogs.—Hogs are rather more plentiful since seeding, but the price remains the same, 5c. per pound.

Montreal Market.

Montreal.—Prime heaves at 4½c. to 5½c. per pound; mediums, 4½c. to 4¾c.; ordinary mediums, 3½c. to 4c. Lambs are plentiful and of good quality, selling at \$3 to \$4.50 each.

Pat Hogs.—Good lots, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound.

Chicago Market.

Chicago.—Cattle.—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.85; poor to medium, \$4.30 to \$5.25; Texas-fed steers, \$4.00 to \$4.65.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$4.45 to \$4.65; good to choice heavy, \$4.55 to \$4.67½; light, \$4.45 to \$4.55.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; fair to choice mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; native lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.70.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as 'The Old Familiar Scene for Which Our Eyes are Straining', 'Lieut.-Col. Edward A. C. Hosmer, Virden, Man.', etc.

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At a dispersal sale, on May 11th, of the herd of Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. H. H. Howard-Vyse, of Stoke Place, Buck, England, the 32 head sold made an average price of \$110 each. The best price, \$220, was paid for the cow, Majorica, by Mrs. Watson Kennedy. His Majesty the King became the possessor of guineas and 33 guineas, respectively. Thirty-one guineas was the highest price paid for a bull.





"Life has its May, and all is mirthful then;  
The woods are vocal, and the flowers  
all odor;  
Its very blast has mirth in't—and the  
maidens,  
The while they don their cloaks to  
screen their kirtles,  
Laugh at the rain that wets them."  
—Scott.

**The Rebellion of M'lindy Ann.**  
THE STORY OF TWO EVENTFUL  
JOURNEYS FROM THE BAR-  
ROWS' FARM TO THE  
CITY.  
By Julia Truitt Bishop.

When Eli Barrows was fairly set in at his work, he was an adept at hectoring; and it was his pleasure to hector on this occasion.

"Yes," he declared loftily to M'lindy Ann as he hitched up; "I've sold the hill place for three thousand dollars—three thousand—do ye take that in? I've got the whole pile in my satchel in there, an' I'm goin' to ketch the eight o'clock train for the city an' put it in bank. No, you can't go along. It's jest a matter of business, an' I can't tend to it myself, without the expense of two goin'." What do women know about business, any way? I reckon I know how this money's come—by good, hard licks—an' I've been a good part of my life makin' it, so it stan's to reason I'd know how to take keer of it.

"I've worked pretty hard for it, myself," said Mrs. Barrows, meekly. She was a little woman with iron-gray hair, and her voice was soft and plaintive. Eli laughed, throwing back his head. "Well, I call that good!" he said jeeringly. "What does any woman know about work, I'd like to know? Always in the house, havin' an easy time, while men's out in the weather, toilin' for all they're worth. I b'lieve you'd complain if you was in Paradise, M'lindy Ann. You don't know when you're well off—a good home, an' little to do, an' a chance to go to church every other Sunday, besides the political speakin'!"

M'lindy Ann did not reply. She turned resignedly, went into the house and devoted herself to the "little to do" which Eli had mentioned. The broom was going swiftly and steadily when her lord came in and took up the leather satchel from the table. "I'll be home in the mornin', on that early train," he said condescendingly, for he was always ready to forgive M'lindy Ann for her shortcomings, and took great credit to himself therefor, as being "easy to get along with." "You can wait breakfast—I'll be pretty hungry, I reckon."

"Buy a roun'-trip ticket, Eli," suggested M'lindy Ann mildly. But there could not have been any ulterior motive in her suggestion, for she added under his frowning glance: "They're cheaper in the long run, ye know."

"You talk like you travelled for a livin'," muttered Eli, as he went out to the buggy; and the broom swept steadily on, through one room and into another. One could live with M'lindy Ann in comparative comfort. She never talked back.

"I wisht ye had some new clothes, Eli," she called after him as he sat in the buggy, his knotty hands with the reins in them resting on the knees of his baggy old trousers.

"If my clothes suits me, there ain't nobody else got anything to do with 'em," he proclaimed testily. "If anybody wants to laugh at my clothes, let

'em laugh. They'd laugh on the other side o' their mouths if they knowed I had three thousand dollars in that little ol' grip!"

And Eli drove away, well satisfied with himself. Reaching town, he stabled his horse near the station and bought a round-trip ticket. He was going to do that anyhow, of course. M'lindy's suggestion had nothing to do with it. Women were always giving advice where it wasn't really needed.

Eli's trip to the city was not dull nor monotonous in the least. It chanced that the car was somewhat crowded, and a gentleman asked permission to share his seat. He was a well-dressed gentleman, with kid gloves, yet he did not hesitate to speak pleasantly to a homely old farmer like Eli Barrows, commenting on the perfect winter weather, and asking after the last summer's crops with the greatest interest. It turned out that he was a member of the Missouri Legislature, on a little tour for health and pleasure, and Eli cheerfully gave him a great deal of information concerning the country in which he lived.

"You know, I always feel at home among the farmers," said the gentleman from Missouri. "Of course a large number of my constituents are farmers, and whenever I can get away I go down among them for an outing. Such good country fare as they give me! Such fried chicken—such butter and milk—there's nothing at the Waldorf-Astoria can compare with it!"

"I wisht ye'd call in on me as you're goin' back," said Eli, warmed to the heart. "We've got a pretty prosperous place—I'm jes' takin' three thousand' up to the city now, to put it in bank."

The member of the Missouri Legislature looked alarmed. "Hush! Don't tell that to every one," he whispered. "Have you friends in the city? Do you know where you are going to put up?"

"I don't know yet," said Eli, visibly swelling; "but I reckon I'll strike one o' the big hotels for dinner—somethin' along about forty or fifty cents—I don't mind expenses, this trip. An' there can't no confidence man git the better o' me. I read the papers, I do—an' the first one that comes up an' calls me his long-lost uncle is goin' to git pasted over the head with this here umbrella!"

"But sometimes there are several of them, working together," said the gentleman from Missouri with deep concern. "Let's see—a friend of mine gave me the address of a place he always goes to—If I haven't lost it—ah, here it is! He says it is a very plain place, but the meals are fine. Suppose we both go there; and I'll keep you in sight after dinner till you get your money banked. Really, Mr. Barrows, after the interesting conversation we have had this mornin', I shall not feel safe until you get that money into the bank."

And they reached the city, and Eli Barrows, smiling and grip-laden, went off in a cab with the member of the Missouri Legislature, and was lost in the crowd.

M'lindy Ann had heard the distant rumble of the early morning train as it crossed the valley at the back of the field and sped away to the little town, two miles further on. Breakfast was ready, and she was keeping it warm on the back of the stove.

The entire house was speckless and in its best Sunday clothes; and, strange to relate, so was M'lindy Ann. Her worn black dress was brushed to the last degree, and showed its threadbareness forlornly. Her shabby old bonnet was waiting her pleasure on the bedroom

mentel; her rusty black cape hung over a chair, ready for use at a moment's notice.

She was at the door, watching the bend of the road. Her face was colorless, even to the lips. Unconsciously her fingers plucked and twisted the ends of the ribbon bow at her throat into little black spirals. M'lindy Ann was plainly much disturbed.

When a little cloud of dust came crawling around the bend of the road, M'lindy Ann bestirred herself and set the breakfast on the table. Everything was ready when Eli stepped in at the door, and M'lindy Ann looked up, pretending not to notice that he was trembling from head to foot, and that he leaned against the door for support. What she really did notice was the other fact that his clothes were muddy, that his coat was torn, and that his hat had been crushed almost beyond recognition.

M'lindy Ann hastily set a dish down on the table.

"I see how it is," she said. "You've been run over by one o' them street cars, Eli. Which ones o' your bones is broke?"

Eli burst into futile tears, and sank into a chair.

"It's worse'n that, M'lindy Ann!" he sobbed, with his arms on the table among the dishes and his head on his arms. "I've been robbed an' drugged. I've lost the whole pile—an' it's my own tarnation fault! I was too pesky intimate with a stranger—but he said he was a member of the Missouri Legislature, an' how was I to s'pose he was lyin'? An' the game they showed me—I could 'a' beat it with one han' tied behin' me. I seen my way clear to makin' another thousand' or so, to put in the bank along with the other; but they must 'a' put somethin' into the beer—I didn't drink more'n half a teacupful, M'lindy Ann—an' I couldn't move hand or foot when they went into the satchel an' took the whole pile. An' then they come back an' kicked me all aroun', an' tramped on my hat; an' when I woke up I was jes' in time to ketch the train back. I'm ruined, M'lindy Ann! The money I've worked so hard fur all my life—"

"I've worked pretty hard for it myself," said M'lindy Ann, drily.

She had made the same remark the morning before, but now there was a new quality in it. Eli groaned.

"If I had it back ag'in I'd give ye half of it, M'lindy," he said, sadly. "Ye ain't worked as hard as what I have, but maybe you're entitled to half—fur ye've kep' the house mighty nice; but it's all gone! What's the matter, M'lindy Ann? Where ye goin'? What ye all dressed up fur at this time o' the day?"

"As soon as breakfast's over, I'm goin' to start for the city," said M'lindy Ann, who was quietly drinking her coffee. She had laid her bonnet on a chair with the cape; and beside it was a bundle wrapped in paper.

"Goin' to the city?" gasped Eli in deep amazement.

"Yes—I'm goin' to the city to put some money in the bank," said M'lindy Ann, eating serenely, the while she kept a pair of dark eyes fastened on Eli's astounded visage. "I'm goin' to take three thousand' dollars with me—the three thousand' that I saved by takin' it out of your grip when you was goin' off, so blumptious an' so pleased with yourself!"

Eli's jaws dropped apart, and his hands hung limp at his sides. When he recovered himself, a small, iron-gray woman was tying her bonnet strings in a

neat bow under a determined chin, looking him calmly in the eyes the while.

"M'lindy Ann, you've got that money?" he cried in broken speech. "You'd taken it out before I lef' home? The man—the man from Missouri didn't get it?"

Eli Barrows, you went up to the city with a piece of wood in your satchel, wrapped up in newspaper," said M'lindy, hooking the old black cape under her chin. "I hope the man from Missouri felt that it done him good. Take keer of the place, Eli. See that the chickens has fresh water, an' don't forget to wind the clock, an' be shore to put the cat out of the house every night. I'd tell ye to wash the dishes every day, but I know good an' well you won't do it. This day week you can meet me at the train. You might as well drive down to the depot with me now, so's you can bring the team back."

Eli's jaws made connection slowly.

"M'lindy Ann," he said, meekly, "hadn't I better go along with ye? We could git Liza Briggs to mind the place; an' now that I know the ropes—"

"You stay right here," said M'lindy Ann, composedly. "I don't want nothin' to do with none o' the ropes you learned while you was in the city!"

An with this parting thrust a very small and very erect woman walked out to the buggy, followed by a tall and abject-looking man.

"Tain't right for a lone woman to go off on the train with all that money," he said as they drove up beside the little red station. "No tellin' what'll become of ye, M'lindy Ann."

"There won't nothin' become of me," said M'lindy Ann composedly. "You have the buggy here to meet the evenin' train one week from to-day—an' you look after the house. There ain't much to do, you know. You tol' me yestiddy that my work didn't amount to nothin'."

After which M'lindy Ann, the hector and brow-beaten, disappeared into an unknown world.

Perhaps there may have been years that were as long as the week of M'lindy's absence, but Eli had never experienced them. The work put new cracks into his back and unexpected blisters on his hands; and he had no sooner completed a meal and got things "straightened up" than he had to begin on another, and get them unstraightened again.

The same thing was to do over and over and over, not only every day, but three times a day. He looked at the soiled dishes with loathing, and swept in the middle of the floor, shunning the corners faithlessly. He milked and churned the first day, but after that he merely milked, considering that butter was too dearly bought. After all, it did seem that M'lindy Ann's work was not the easiest in the world, though it had this saving grace—she was used to it. No doubt when one got used to it everything was very smooth sailing.

At last he sat in the old buggy, and saw M'lindy Ann step from the train and walk toward him with the light step of a girl.

"Well, how's everything?" she asked in a clear voice that he did not know. "The whole house is in a mess, I s'pose? Well, never mind—I'll soon get everything cleaned up!"

And he drove briskly home, waiting for her to begin; but she did not begin until she was seated in the kitchen, with the lamp-light showing a new expression in her eyes.

"Well, M'lindy Ann," said Eli mildly, "how'd ye come on in the city?"

He had purposely made the speech



noncommittal. He was ready, if she acknowledged defeat, to jeer at her and sneer at her forever and a day; but he would not begin until he had heard her story. He was not quite so sure of M'lindy Ann. He had lived with her twenty years, but it took more than that to learn all about M'lindy Ann.

She turned up her dress skirt so that the fire would not "draw" it, and began taking things out of her satchel—the same satchel which had journeyed with Eli while he was learning the ropes.

"Well," she said, deliberately, "the money's in bank—half in the First National an' half in the Germania. I divided it, so's in case one of 'em broke. I've got two bank-books an' two check-books—here they are. Every check on that money'll have to be signed by me—but, of course, I won't be mean about it, Eli. I consider that half of it's yours, anyhow."

Eli winced and smiled in sickly fashion, but M'lindy Ann only cast a fleeting glance at him.

"I made another deposit of four hundred and fifty dollars in the People's Bank," she went on calmly. "That's money I raised for the new church while I was in the city."

"M'lindy Ann!" gasped the astounded Eli.

"Yes," she answered, as if he had asked a question. "I thought I might as well make use of my time while I was there—so I went around among the big men an' tol' 'em who I was, an' what we needed—an' I got the money without any trouble. One o' the big lumber men there has promised two hundred dollars' worth o' lumber, an' another is goin' to give the seats for the church—them patent things, fine as a fiddle. I made 'em put it down in black an' white, for I didn't want 'em crawlin' out of it when I'd got away. With what we've got on han', that gives us our church without a dollar of debt."

"Great Sam!" murmured Eli under his breath.

She saw him give his arm a furtive

pinch, which seemed to be sufficiently convincing.

"I stopped with Cousin Laura's folks, an' they was mighty glad to see me," continued M'lindy Ann, with the light of pleasant memories on her face. "They wanted me to stay a month, but I'd said I'd come home to-day, so I come. But they took me to their church last Sunday, mornin' an' night, an' it was the greatest place to rest I ever saw. We set down to pray, and leant our heads on the back of the seat in front, an' they had people hired to sing for 'em, so there warn't a thing to do. It rested me up a whole lot. Then Monday I hunted up Sam Howard an' collected that hundred an' fifty dollars he's been owin' us ever since the woods burnt down."

Eli's eyes glistened, but the words he tried to say stuck somewhere in their passage.

"An' then I went an' bought a lot o' things I'd been wantin' all my life," said M'lindy Ann, looking him in the face.

A dark flush suddenly spread over the sickly pallor of Eli's countenance.

"M'lindy Ann! Have you went an' been extravagant with the money?" he demanded severely.

M'lindy Ann leaned back and rocked in the crazy old kitchen chair.

"Yes, I have," she said calmly. "I heard you tell Si Groves, not more 'n a month ago, that you'd give that money to anybody that could collect it, for you'd been tryin' for ten years an' you couldn't. Well, I went an' collected it, an' I spent it as I pleased. I bought me a silk waist of a kind o' reddish color—ready made, at that—an' a bonnet with a feather on it, an' a flower about the shade o' the waist, an' skirt with a train to it, an' a new cloak, an' some shoes that wasn't brogans. An' I got a new umbrella, an' some gloves—I ain't had none sense I was first married; an' a sewin' machine—the old one's that limber in the joints that it travels all over the floor when I'm sewin'—an' I bought you a whole suit o' clothes, from head to foot. Maybe if you'd had 'em when you

went to the city the cows wouldn't 'a' et ye, like they did."

M'lindy Ann arose and gathered up the papers. Eli was about to say something, but she incidentally held up an old leather grip before his eyes, turning it upside down and shaking it to see if it was quite empty. He stood still for a long moment; and when he spoke his voice was a new voice.

"I'm sorry the house is in sich a fix, M'lindy Ann," he said. "How on earth ye manage to keep it clean is more'n I can see. Ye must have to work pretty hard."

And then M'lindy Ann turned and looked up at him, with something gleaming pleasantly in her eyes.

"We've both worked hard, Eli," she said. "Home's a pretty good place, after all them roarin' streets. I've never been as proud of anything as I'm goin' to be of that new church—an' us settin' there in our new clothes! It was awful nice of you to let me go to the city, Eli!"—[Munsey's.]

**"Music Hath Charms."**

Yea, verily! as one may read upon the faces and attitudes of four at least of the listeners, and in the rapt expression of the musician. The two maidens who are whispering their confidences to one another may be making some playful reference to handsome Antonio himself; but the girl pausing with her water cans across her shoulder, the little sister bearing her baby brother, the maiden with fingers arrested in the task of winding her yarn, and the girl standing on the door-step, have succumbed to the sweet melody, proving in very deed the charm which music has over the human heart.

H. A. B.

**Travelling Notes.**

BY ONE OF MOLLIE'S AUSTRALIAN COUSINS.

You may think you know what is meant by a rush at a railway station, but I venture to assert you really know nothing about it, if you have not had to start from that at Florence. In this country no luggage is carried free of charge, except what one carries in one's hand, so everyone has to scramble for one's own goods and chattels, and place them where one can when once one has found an entrance into a railway carriage, a feat requiring skill and courage. For want of a little organization and order, everything within and without was a scene of the most hopeless confusion, equally for those who wanted to get out as for those who wanted to get into the train, the passages being blocked by the two opposite streams of people.

After much squeezing and considerable grumbling, the way was cleared, and we stepped into the first compartment, and arranged our things comfortably for the five hours' journey. Presently an English lady joined us, who proved a very pleasant travelling companion, partaking of our sandwiches and fruit, and we sharing in her tea, made in the carriage on her spirit kettle, and very delightful and refreshing it was. She knew Rome well, and gave us some useful information.

**IN ROME AT LAST.**

On arrival, there was one continuous call in Italian for porters, but we "humped our own swag," as we say in Australia, our three large baskets having been registered through, and after passing a long line of hotel cabmen, yelling out at the top of their voice the name of each respective hotel, we hailed a



"Music Hath Charms."



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small carriage, something like a Victoria, and drove for the first time through the streets of Rome, and by moonlight too. As we left the station, the broad open streets and the fine large new buildings, the fountains playing in the air, and the electric trains, made us think we were in quite a modern rather than an ancient city. A nice, kind little English landlady awaited our arrival, and we were glad to be shown our rooms and retire for the night, but we found we were in a very noisy city, much more so than old London. Our street, Babuino, one of the most important, is very narrow and cobblestoned, as all the streets in Rome are. A double electric train line, and the houses running up five and six stories on either side seem to confine the noise, and the cries and shouts of the people even in the middle of the night strikes one as most unnatural, yet natural it seems to Rome. The jehus drive furiously, yet skilfully, for the traffic is often much congested, and the accidents in the street are rare. The shops are most fascinating, and we fix our eyes greedily on the coral and Roman pearls. The flower-stands in the piazzas are truly lovely—roses, jonquils, mignonette, anemones, violets, carnations, freesia, and almond blossom waft their odor for some distance—and the peasants, both boys and girls, in their picturesque dress, are most persistent in their efforts to adorn you with buttonholes, and thereby gain a penny. A number of studios engage the peasants during the season for their models, and in certain quarters groups of these girls, during lunch time, are to be seen sitting chatting and knitting on the steps of the churches, their bright dress, brown complexion, black hair, and large dark eyes, typical of Italian beauty, make a charming picture. The weather has been changeable, some days gloriously sunshiny and warm, with blue sky overhead; others very wet, but this is natural, for February is the rainy month in Rome, and a few almost oppressive days, for the sirocco was blowing from across the Sahara desert, but it seems that at last we have left the cold and damp behind. Now there is no longer any need for fires and extra rugs on one's bed. There is much more than one could fit comfortably in a lifetime of sights and interesting places here to be seen in Rome, and our short stay of three weeks can only give us a very small insight into a few of those most interesting and close at hand.

The churches, numbering 400, the steps of which are always crowded with leggers, contain many beautiful works of art, but much of the beauty is lost often, owing to the poor light within. The gem of them all is St. Peter's Cathedral, whose mighty dome may be seen for miles around. The piazza in front is bound by a semicircle of four rows of lofty pillars, which enclose an Egyptian obelisk of one solid piece of granite, and two perpetual fountains, one on either side, putting out water to a great height. This stone-paved area makes a very imposing approach to this magnificent building. As you mount the marble steps and take a view of the front of this basilica, you are more and more amazed at its size and splendor. Within is a wealth of marble, exquisite sculpture and mosaic. Adjoining the Cathedral is the Vatican, or Pope's Palace, of 11,000 rooms, of no particular beauty or design, parts of which are open to the public, and the Pope's Swiss Guards, whose uniform was designed by Michael Angelo, here keep watch. Passing up the beautiful corridor, you enter the Sistine Chapel, celebrated for its fresco paintings by Michael Angelo, one wall of which alone took him eight years to paint.

AUSTRALIAN NELL.

"Why do you sign your name J. John B. B. Bronson?" asked Hawkins. "Because it is my name," said Bronson. "I was christened by a minister who stuttered."



In the Shadow of the Rock.

Just to let thy Father do  
What He will;  
Just to know that He is true,  
And be still.  
Just to follow, hour by hour,  
As He leadeth;  
Just to draw the moment's power  
As it needeth.  
Just to trust Him, this is all!  
Then the day will surely be  
Peaceful, whatsoever befall,  
Bright and blessed, calm and free."

The readers of the "Advocate" have lately been asked to state their preference for this or that column in the Home Department, but I think if you asked a thousand aged Christians to state their preference for any particular chapter in the New Testament most of them would decide in favor of the fourteenth of St. John's Gospel. Perhaps they might not be able to tell why its words are like a restful lullaby to them in the weariness of old age; but probably it is because it brings such a welcome message of peace. Its opening words are like a strain of sweetest music: "Let not your heart be troubled." Then the strain swells out in grandest melody: "Peace I leave with you; My peace I give unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Miller says that the word "peace" is repeated more than 250 times in the Bible. It certainly seems to be a word which only God's servants fully understand the meaning of. St. Paul and Isaiah entirely agree in saying of the ungodly: "The way of peace they know not." And Isaiah repeats the solemn declaration several times, giving it authority as a message from Jehovah Himself: "There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked." People who care nothing for God, may know what it is to have a "jolly good time," they may even taste something of "joy," although a joy that does not spring from walking hand-in-hand with God can never stand against sorrow; only a Christian really finds it possible to "rejoice in tribulation." But peace is especially our Lord's gift to His disciples. He offers it to each of us, but although we can hardly fail to think it a gift worth having, the fact remains that too often we struggle through life without it. There are rough and stony places in every path, and if we don't put on the sandals of peace of course we must expect to limp painfully over these hard bits. This is a subject that touches us all at times, and we all have good reason to ask the question:

"How shall I quiet my heart? How shall I keep it still?  
How shall I hush its tremulous start at tidings of good or ill?  
How shall I gather and hold contentment and peace and rest,  
Wrapping their sweetness, fold on fold, over my troubled breast?"

How shall that important question be answered? Will God indeed keep us "under His folded wings in a peace serene—divine?" Is there really such a thing possible for us as the perfect restfulness and peace in the midst of danger, which is compared by Miss Havergal to resting in a strong fortress, perfectly secure, though deadly foes are raging outside, or resting in a lifeboat when the waves are rolling mountains high? Is there anything we need every day of our lives more than peace? Is there anything God offers more freely? The supply is prepared to meet every demand, and it is offered to poor as well as rich—a priceless gift which no millionaire can buy with his money. We all want it; we may all have it, and

yet the strange fact remains that we very often fail to secure it. The reason for this is not far to seek, want of trust is at the root of the difficulty. We don't trust God, and, therefore, we constantly find ourselves "careful and troubled about many things." Peace can only rest safely on the strong rock of Trust. Those who really trust God are sure to find Him "a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall." Over and over again Isaiah says that God is a shadow from the heat. His prophecy has been exactly fulfilled: "A man shall be as a hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest: as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." What a restful picture is called up by these familiar words. A traveller struggling across a terrible desert, dreary wastes of sand stretching in every direction, the hot blast of the desert wind fills the air with blinding clouds of dust, the throat and lips are parched with burning thirst. To such a traveller it would be like a foretaste of heaven to rest in the shadow of a great rock beside a cool stream. But what a difference it would make in the comfort of his journey if he could walk always in the cool shadow of the Rock, beside the clear waters of the river of Peace. St. Paul says that the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness "drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ." If they could do that, how much more can we.

I know very well that it is easy to talk about keeping the fence of Trust between to-day and the future, but it is not so easy to keep that fence in good repair. It requires attention every day, and many times a day, or it will be broken down by the cares and worries which are always trying to injure our peace. Every time we find that a worry has crept through and attacked us, let us take it at once to Christ, ask Him to make it work for our good—and then leave it for Him to deal with. It is no use asking Him to manage our affairs for us, and then fretting and chafing because they seem to be as bad as ever. We are commanded to cast "all" our care on Him, and He is surely able to straighten out all tangles. He "careth" for each one of us, says we are of more value than many sparrows, and that He has numbered the very hairs of our head. He says that though a mother may forget her child, yet He will never forget His people. Think of the wonderful love which declares: "I have graven thee upon the palms of My hands." If God cares so much for us, surely we may safely lay down our burden of care, feeling sure that everything left in His hands will turn out for the best in the end. We may safely trust in the Rock of our salvation and say: "I sat down under His shadow with great delight. . . . and His banner over me was Love." If we only trust God fully and completely, we shall certainly find that Isaiah's words are true in our case: "They thirsted not when He led them through the deserts; He caused the waters to flow out of the rock for them." If we trust Him, every day and every hour, then we shall find that our peace shall flow as a river.

"I never thought it could be thus—  
Month after month to know  
The river of Thy peace without  
One ripple in its flow;  
Without one quiver in the trust,  
One flicker in its glow."

HOPE.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.,  
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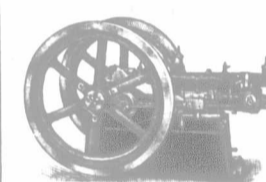
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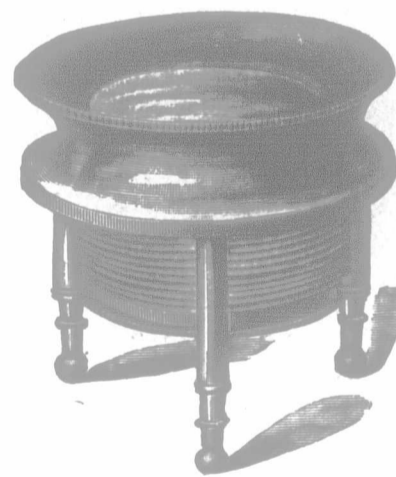
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## The Story of Caliph Stork.

[An Old German Fairy Tale Translated by James Speakman, Penhold, Alta.]

## CHAPTER V.

When the storks in their corner heard this, they were almost beside themselves with joy. They ran with their long legs so swiftly to the gate of the castle that the owl could scarcely keep up with them.

There the Caliph, with deep emotion, said to her: "Deliverer of my life and my friend's life, in eternal gratitude for what you have done for us, I offer myself to be your husband."

Then he turned towards the east; three times the storks inclined their long necks towards the sun, just rising behind the mountains. "Nubahor," they cried. In a flash, they were changed, and in the delight of new-found life, master and servant, laughing and weeping, lay in each others arms.

But who can describe their amazement when they turned round. A beautiful lady, splendidly dressed, stood before them. Sinking, she gave her hand to the Caliph. "Don't you recognize your night-owl?" said she.

The Caliph was so enraptured with her beauty and grace that he cried out: "It has been my greatest good fortune to have been a stork."

The three now journeyed together to Bagdad. The Caliph found in his garments, not only the box with the magic powder, but also his purse. He, therefore, bought in the nearest village what they needed for their journey, and so they soon arrived at the gates of Bagdad.

There the appearance of the Caliph excited great amazement. He had been reported dead, and the people rejoiced greatly in the restoration of their beloved ruler. All the more their hatred blazed against the imposter, Mizra. They entered the palace and captured the old magician and his son. The former was hanged in the chamber of the ruined castle where the princess had lived as an owl. But the son, who knew nothing of the arts of his father, had the choice to die or snuff the magic powder. He chose the latter, and the Grand Vizier presented him the box. A good pinch, and the magic word of the Caliph changed him into a stork. The Caliph had him shut up in an iron cage, and hung up in his garden.

Long and happy lived Caliph Chasid, with his wife the princess. His happiest hours were always when his Grand Vizier visited him in the afternoon. They often talked of their adventure as storks, and when the Caliph was in a specially good humor, he would condescend to imitate the Grand Vizier in his appearance as a stork. Solemnly he stalked up and down the room, clattered, flapped his arms like wings, and showed how the Vizier had vainly bowed towards the east, shouting, Nu—, Nu—.

For Madam Caliph and the children this was always a great delight, but sometimes when the Caliph clattered and bowed, and cried Nu—, Nu—, too long, the Vizier would smile and threaten to tell Madame Caliph their conversation outside the door of the princess night-owl. (The end.)

## In House-cleaning Time.

Before the stoves are put away for the summer, clean off any rust stains by rubbing the nickel and steel with linseed oil. After it has remained for a day or two rub the places with a cloth dipped in ammonia.

Feather pillows need washing now and then, if used constantly, for they accumulate dust and dirt. Choose a bright, sunny day for the work, and a gentle breeze helps them to dry quickly. Fill a large tub half full of water that is almost boiling hot, and dissolve enough Gold Dust washing powder in it to make a good suds. Put one or two pillows in at a time, according to the size, and move them about, pushing them up and down, and rubbing them between the hands until they are clean. If one water is not enough, use two, rinse in clear water, wring as dry as possible, and lay them on the line to dry. Shake them occasionally to keep the feathers from sticking together, and they will be as light and soft as new pillows.



## Clarissa's Strawberry Short-cake.

By Emilia Elliott.

Don't go out of sight, Clarissa; Sam Sharp's to bring back the churn, and the money's on the sitting-room mantel. I'll be home early. Company's coming to tea, and not a crumb of fresh cake in the house! If only—" Miss Howe started up Dobbin without finishing her sentence.

Clarissa knew that she meant. Clarissa, left alone, thought of Aunt Martha's half-spoken wish. For awhile she stood irresolute, then turned to go indoors.

"I will do it," she said. "I'm sure I can."

Enveloping herself in a big apron and rolling back her sleeves, Clarissa started up the fire. Aunt Martha's first thought was always to look to her oven.

Then she stepped from kitchen to pantry, and from pantry to kitchen, feeling very important and grown-up. She studied carefully one of the recipes written plainly out in Miss Howe's cook-book, sifting and beating, stirring and mixing in the most careful manner.

With the baking came a reaction. If it shouldn't turn out good, Aunt Martha would never approve of such a waste. Presently she started at hearing a voice say:

"Halloa, 'Rissa, what you cooking? Who have you got a grudge against?"

"Tom Howe!" she said, turning.

"You're treading a floury path this morning, 'Rissa. It's even on the point of your nose."

"I've been making strawberry short-cake," Clarissa said proudly.

"Mrs. Perry's daughter's home for the day and they sent word to Aunt Martha to come over to dinner. The minister and his wife are coming here to-night to tea, and Aunt Martha's expecting to bake cake when she gets home."

"Won't she be surprised?"

"Rather, if—"

"I hope there isn't any if."

"Your berries hulled?"

"No; nor picked."

Tom whistled. "'Rissa all over."

"The patch's beyond the next pasture, and I couldn't go so far till Sam Sharp brings home the churn. I'll run over by and bye."

"I'll look out for Sam. It may shower later. I'd go, but father dropped me on the way to the blacksmith's and may be back soon. If I blow the horn you hurry home."

"But the baking—it's the most important part?"

"Bless you, I've often watched mother's."

Clarissa concluded to take Tom's advice. Though the sun was shining brightly now, there were heavy banks of clouds in the western sky.

"Sam's money's on the mantel in the other room," she said; and taking her sunbonnet and basket started off. The pasture was wide and sunny; Clarissa's feet moved slowly, and when the berry patch was reached it was hot work, bending over the vines with the sun beating full on her. More than once Clarissa looked longingly at the woods below at the edge of the field. She would go down there where it was cool and shady to hull her berries. She was too warm and tired to start home. Tom wouldn't mind staying alone that much longer.

As soon as her basket was full, Clarissa went down to the woods. Sitting bareheaded on a fallen moss-covered trunk, the light breeze lifting the curls on her forehead and fanning her flushed cheeks, Clarissa for once enjoyed hulling strawberries. She kept a listening ear for the horn. The last berry hulled, Clarissa walked slowly homewards. Before she reached the house the horn sounded, and Tom was gone when she got there.

On the kitchen table lay three tempting layers of cake. Clarissa drew a sharp breath of satisfaction. It was four o'clock when Clarissa, from her post of observation on the front horse block, saw Dobbin ambling leisurely up the dusty road.

The threatened shower had passed over, but Clarissa was glad the berries were picked, else the cake couldn't have been sitting now on the pantry shelf waiting only a last powdering of sugar.

"Anyone here, Clarissa?" Miss Howe asked as Dobbin turned into the yard.

"Tom and Sam's been."

"Call Zeph, then get me out the haking things and start the fire. 'I'll be down directly."

When Miss Howe came down she looked impatiently at the empty kitchen table.

"I told you to fetch out the things," she said, "and there you stand idle."

She whisked into the pantry; Clarissa waited for what would follow. There was a moment's silence, then Aunt Martha returned carrying the strawberry shortcake.

"That was kind of mother," she said in a tone of pleasure. "It couldn't have come in handier."

"Grandma didn't send it, Aunt Martha."

"Then who did? There's some good cooks about here, but that cake bears the Howe mark as surely as if 'twas stamped so."

"No one sent it, Aunt Martha."

Aunt Martha noticed the exultation in Clarissa's voice.

"Clarissa Howe, you never —"

"Yes, I did, Aunt Martha. All myself, and the first time."

"It's as pretty a cake as I want to see," Miss Howe said warmly.

It had been a sore trial to Aunt Martha that Clarissa had shown so little aptitude for cooking, and now Clarissa was turning out a "true Howe" after all.

When all was ready, the company being entertained by Aunt Martha in the cool parlor, Clarissa came for a last admiring survey of the table.

To her the white china tea set, with its green and violet sprigs; the polished silver, and shining glass; the damask roses in the center, their scent mingling with the sweet odor of the new-mown grass in the fields outside; all the dainty touches but served to set off her cake.

At last the time came for the cake to be passed. And then Doctor Hardy said he would really like a second piece. It was certainly delicious cake.

"Delicious," echoed his wife. But then everyone knew what Miss Howe's cake was.

Aunt Martha said Clarissa had made this. Doctor Hardy turned to the blushing Clarissa:

"You'll be a famous housekeeper some day."

"I thought Clarissa wasn't given to such things. How many mixings did you spoil?"

"None," Clarissa answered.

"I'd like mother to have a piece of that cake," Miss Howe said later on when their guests were gone. "She'd be right proud of it. Suppose we go over to-morrow."

Clarissa was awake bright and early the next morning. Aunt Martha was already stepping about downstairs. Clarissa sprang out of bed and ran to the window. It was going to be a beautiful day. She dressed hurriedly, her mind full of the day's pleasure before her. Presently Aunt Martha called:

"Clarissa."

"I'm coming," Clarissa answered cheerily.

She went down the stairs two at a time. In the kitchen doorway she stopped abruptly. On the table were three layers of cake, yellow and heavy; an utter waste of good material.

"Clarissa," Miss Howe said, "by the merest chance I found these this morning out back of the wood-pile, and you told me you had only made one cake."

"I didn't make but one," Clarissa answered.

Miss Howe looked at her in amazement; evidently Clarissa was determined to brave it out.

"Do you think I made them?" she asked. "Clarissa, those were made not later than yesterday. Listen: Unless you tell me the truth about them before breakfast is over I shall go to mother's alone. You deserve to be left

at home anyway, telling such a falsehood, but I will give you that chance."

Miss Howe commenced to get breakfast, and Clarissa went slowly out to feed her chickens.

"What would grandma think when Martha told her and Tom?" Clarissa forced back a sob. She wouldn't cry. It was to have been such a lovely day, and now!

Breakfast was a dismal meal that morning.

When it was over Miss Howe asked:

"Well, Clarissa, have you anything to say to me?"

"No, Aunt Martha. I told you I didn't do it. What else can I say?"

"Then I shall leave you at home. Mother will feel terribly."

The hall clock was striking nine when Aunt Martha drove away, leaving Clarissa standing on the back steps.

Only nine o'clock, and Aunt Martha might not be back before five. Going down to the orchard, Clarissa threw herself on the ground, not trying longer to keep back the sobs. Overhead the birds were singing joyously. She heard the soft, busy hum of the bees fitting among Miss Howe's old-fashioned garden flowers. The air was full of sweet June odors; and she was sobbing her heart out in the orchard while Aunt Martha was driving slowly along through pleasant country roads; but, if Clarissa had only known it, feeling quite as unhappy as Clarissa herself. For Aunt Martha, too, the summer day had lost its charms. By and bye Clarissa arose and sauntered listlessly across the sunny fields to the woods. Sitting on the log where she had hulled her berries, she thought over all that had happened since yesterday morning.

"I wish I hadn't made any cake," she said. "I wish—" she started suddenly.

Through the still air sounded a whistle, shrill and clear—Tom's whistle. In a trice Clarissa was speeding back to the house.

In the yard stood her uncle's horse, Major, harnessed to the light wagon, while Tom, on the wagon seat, was making a trumpet of his hand.

"Hurry," he shouted, as Clarissa came in sight; but she needed no such summons.

"Get in," Tom said when she reached him.

"Did Aunt Martha send you?" panted Clarissa.

"I'll answer questions later, 'Rissa; come on now."

"But—"

"There isn't any but."

"Then just give me time to change my dress."

Clarissa hurried up to her room, where on a chair lay her fresh pink cambric, put there the night before with such joyful anticipations.

In a short time a very different Clarissa appeared. A laughing, bright-eyed Clarissa; as Tom helped her up beside him she gave a little spring of delight. She was to have her day after all.

"What made Aunt Martha change her mind?" she asked.

"Hasn't," Tom chuckled at the swift dismay in Clarissa's blue eyes.

"Tom, I must go back."

"Not a step. She's going to change. You trust to me, 'Rissa."

And Clarissa, though sorely puzzled, was fain to do so. Still, when they reached the long avenue of maples leading up to the house, she asked anxiously:

"You're sure, Tom?"

"Sure." He drove in fine style through the avenue, drawing up with a flourish before an astonished group on the porch.

"Clarissa," grandma said, coming straight to where the little girl sat on the high seat.

"I'm afraid I ought not to be here, grandma, but Tom says it's all right."

"So that's where you disappeared to, the eyed sternly this nephew who had dared to take the law into his own hands."

Tom turned to Miss Howe:

"Aunt Martha, Clarissa did tell the truth about her cake. Hers was the heavy one; I made the other."

There was a chorus of exclamations. Clarissa gave a little sigh. "So that wasn't my cake."

"Tom's turning out a perfect genius at



cooking," his mother said. "I'd rather have his help than a dozen girls."

"It was even worse for Clarissa to pass off your work as hers," Miss Howe said severely.

"Clarissa didn't know it." Tom explained how he had been left to watch the baking. "I saw the moment I looked at it," he continued, "that 'Rissa's cake was no good. I knew she'd set her heart on having one to surprise you with, so I hustled around and stirred up another, chucking hers behind the wood-pile. Aunt Martha, your hens are more knowing than I gave them credit for. I never supposed there'd be such a pow-wow raised. I meant to tell the joke the next time I was over; but when you came this morning and began to talk about 'Rissa telling an untruth I went straight after her."

"I'm glad you did," Miss Howe said heartily. "Clarissa, I'm sorry for what happened, but appearances were against you. There's one thing, you aren't a true Howe at cooking; you're one in a better way, you won't lie, even to get yourself out of trouble."

Grandma saw the wistful look on Clarissa's face as Tom helped her down. "It's been pretty hard on you, dear," she said, drawing Clarissa to her.

"I'll leave her over here with you awhile, mother," Miss Howe said. "That'll make amends. Tom can come over for her things. Perhaps you'll teach her to make a cake equal to his."

Clarissa's face brightened. She nestled close to grandma. "Can you?" she asked.

"Yes, indeed," grandma answered. And she did.

**Humorous.**

"What is bread chiefly used for, Tommy?" asked the teacher of a small pupil in the juvenile class.

"To spread butter on," was the logical but unexpected reply.

First Omahan—The doctor says my Jersey cow has the ague. Did you ever hear of such a thing?"

Second Omahan—No; but the idea is a good one. You can have a milk-shake whenever you wish.

"Papa," said the fair girl, with a touch of sadness in her tones, "I have received a note from William saying you kicked him as he left the house last night."

"Yes," replied papa, "I have always paid your expenses, and I footed this Bill merely to be consistent."

"Dicky," said his mother, "when you divided those five caramels with your sister, did you give her three?" "No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one fore I began to divide."

A bishop of a northern diocese wrote to a publisher in New York for a book called "New and Contrite Hearts." In a short time he received a postal from the publisher, saying, "We have no 'New and Contrite Hearts'; neither are there any to be found in New York." The northern prelate, it is said, enjoyed sending the postal to the bishop of New York, calling his attention to the state of his diocese.

Dr. Thomas Hume, an Irish wit and friend of Thomas Moore, went into a newspaper office and silently placed on the counter the announcement of a friend's death, together with five shillings, the usual charge for the insertion of such advertisements.

The clerk looked at the paper, tossed it to one side, and said, in a surly manner:

"Seven and six!"

"I have frequently had occasion," replied Hume, "to publish these simple notices, and I have never before been charged more than five shillings."

"Simple!" repeated the clerk, grumpily, without looking up. "You say he is universally beloved and deeply regretted!" "Seven and six!"

Hume laid the additional money on the counter, saying quietly:

"Congratulate yourself, sir, that this is an extra expense to which your ex-cutors will never be put."



Dear Friends,—Now that the warm weather is coming on apace, I think it would be a grand thing for each of us to make up her mind to see and appreciate more this summer than ever we did in our lives before. You know there are people in this world who go through life without really seeing very much, or appreciating very many of the wonderful variety of things which fill this grand old earth upon which we have been placed for a while. I think these people miss a very great deal, don't you? It is something to notice the sky, with its wonders of cloud-form and color; it is something to see beauty in the little shadows dappling the "bush road," when the sun shines through the trees, or in the waves of light and shade that chase one another over the hay lands or grain fields. It is something to be able to recognize the different flowers along the brooks, over the prairies, or up in the woodlands as old friends, to be able to name this one or that, and to tell the peculiarities which mark out one as different from another. All these things add interest to life, and help to develop in us those "extra eyes" which Burroughs so loves to talk about. And, really, I don't think the half of us realize how blind we are. We just jog along, day after day, missing thousands of things all about us, which are sources of endless interest and wonder to others.

Not long ago I had the privilege of hearing a very dear old gentleman give a talk on "moths." I had never dreamed before that there could be so much to learn about the little creatures. He showed us possibly 300 or 400 specimens, and as he described them we could but sit like Goldsmith's rustics, in mute wonder, "that one small head could carry all he knew." The particularly large and handsome specimen he exhibited with especial pride; also the big cocoon from which it had emerged. This cocoon he had noticed upon some lilac bushes, close to the sidewalk, one Sunday when going to church, and had determined to secure it. For several weeks, however, he forgot about it, then fearing lest someone else had captured the prize, he went to the lilac bushes. The cocoon was there still; not one of the thousands of people who had passed along that city street having noticed it, save this one old gentleman, whose sight had been keener than theirs. Burroughs says, "If you want to find the bird in the bush you must have him in your heart," and I suppose this was partly the secret of the discovery.

I think it is well to have some such hobby or hobbies as this. We may not all care about the same things, but there are very, very many "birds." Our "bird" may be the study of rocks, soils, plants, animals, music, art, or literature; little matter which, provided we are genuinely interested in it, and it provides for us a side-line out of the ordinary routine of our lives. I have noticed that people who have such hobbies are enthusiasts even to old age, and that in the evening of life, when all the children are married and gone, and the waters are very still just inside the bar, life still bears for them the perpetual interest and wonder of youth. Just one more thought, in regard to this "seeing" of things. I will give it you in the words of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and leave it to you to think out

for yourselves. Never were truer words spoken:

"Earth's crammed with heaven,  
And every common bush afire with God,  
But only he who sees takes off his shoes."

May we of the Ingle Circle all be numbered with those who "see."  
DAME DURDEN.  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

I am so glad that Mrs. A. S. has come to us again—the Mrs. A. S. who wrote to us last summer about her babies, and the little oilcloth slips she used to help keep the little tots clean—you remember, do you not? Sorrow has come to her since then, and I am sure the sympathy of our Circle will go out to her. Her "Sensitive Plant" tells the story. It is very hard to understand why such things should be, especially at first when the wound is freshest, and when one can only look forward to the "eventide," when "it shall be light." Do you know Tennyson's "In Memoriam," Mrs. A. S.—that beautiful poem written at the time of his trouble. Here are a few verses taken from it at random. I am sure you will feel the hand-grasp in them:

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

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

"Nor blame I Death because he bare  
The use of virtue out of earth:  
I know transplanted human worth  
Will bloom to profit elsewhere."

"And doubtless unto thee is given  
A life that bears immortal fruit,  
In those great offices that suit  
The full-grown energies of heaven."

"Behold, we know not anything;  
I can but trust that good shall fall,  
At last—far off—at last, to all,  
And every winter change to spring."

**THE SENSITIVE PLANT.**  
(An Allegory.)

The Lord of our vineyard, who has always been so kind to us, and who knows that we often professed our attachment for Him and His, sent us a little sensitive plant that we might rear up for Him. It was a slip of that kind called everlasting; and yet was in a vessel of common earth; a vessel, base in its material, frail in its texture, yes, curious in its construction and beautiful in appearance. There was nothing remarkable in this little plant, but it began to excite attention by the sprightliness of its growth, the verdure of its leaves, and the lovely little blossoms it here and there put forth; so that both the plant and pot were admired, not only by us who considered it the principal ornament of our cottage, but by those of our friends who felt interested in our happiness. Some, indeed, told us that a plant so beautiful would soon be claimed by its owner, and that the vessel in which it was set would soon be too small to contain it. We acknowledged the truth. We contemplated the probability of a removal; yet, while we were engaged in directing its shoots upwards, and in setting in view the flower, we could scarcely help thinking it was our own.

Whether it was to assert His own right; whether to add to His choicest collection; whether to provide a safer situation, or whether He has preferred some other employment for us, we are not yet informed; but He has sent a messenger to us who has broken the pot, and taken away the plant. We know

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that in its present situation, it will be more vigorous in its growth, and more beautiful in its appearance; that its stalk will not be broken by the fierce wind; nor its tender shoots scorched by the burning sun, or nipped by the pinching frost; that its blossoms will never be a prey to the rude worms, nor its fruit to the tempest.

All this we know, and He has sent us His word that what we know not now, we shall know hereafter.

#### DESIRE-TO-HELP.

(Formerly known as Mrs. A. S.)

#### ABOUT THE BADGE.

Dear Dame Durden,—We have had the "Advocate" nearly a year in our home and enjoy reading it very much, especially the Ingle Nook Chats. I certainly think a badge would be very nice to wear to represent the Ingle Nook. I think that same ribbon, yellow and black, would be very nice, with four streamers, and a little rosette fastened in the top. I have only seen but one announcement about the badge, so I thought I would send in my liking.

E. D. ANDERSON.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

#### FROM "DON'T SIGH" HOUSE-KEEPER.

Dear Dame Durden,—In reply to Mrs. J. E., I will send the American yeast recipe. I am sure she will find it very handy at this busy season, when we are all so busy housecleaning. I thought of giving a few hints on housecleaning. We always just take one room at a time, and do it thoroughly, have done so for years, and find it very helpful, especially when any of our friends drop in unexpectedly. It is nice to have the rest of the house in order. My floors, I paint, with borders, any colors which will blend nicely. I think they improve a room very much. We stop our cleaning, so as to be dressed up before the children get from school, and prepare a nice hot dinner for six o'clock, and then are not too tired to spend a pleasant evening with our family.

American Yeast.—Peel and slice two quarts of potatoes; boil soft; put through colander. Add: half a cup sugar, half cup flour, three quarts of water. Have your yeast milk-warm; then add two cakes of Royal yeast cake, previously blended in warm water; set in a crock covered warmly, and stir occasionally for a couple of hours. Next day, you can make your first batch of bread. This amount of yeast makes about twenty-four loaves. For a baking of eight loaves, take one and a half quarts of yeast and same amount of water; make milk-warm; add salt; have your flour thoroughly warm; mix stiff; then knead well on bakeboard. Cover up warmly for nearly two hours, then knead again. In one and a half hours put in the pans, and in one and half hours bake from one to one and a quarter hours. Cover the rest of your yeast with cloth and lid in cellar for your other batches. Be sure and keep the bread warm till it is baked.

Raspberry Cake.—Two eggs; half cup sugar; one cup preserved raspberries; half cup butter; two tablespoons butter-milk; one teaspoon soda; two cups flour. Beat all together thoroughly. Bake in a moderate oven, and ice as desired.

Buns.—When you are panning your bread, reserve a piece the size of a loaf; add half a cup sugar, and one egg. Mix well; let stand two hours; then form into little loaves the size of an egg; let rise three hours in warm place; bake, and you will have two dozen of lovely buns hot for tea.

#### DOING UP LACE CURTAINS.

Miss Emma Schenk writes, asking how to do up lace curtains. . . . Wash your curtains separately from other things, being very careful in handling them, so that you may not tear the lace. If yellowed at all, a little turpentine or coal oil put in the boiler will help to whiten them. Rinse well and blue, testing the blue water with a bit of white cotton before putting in the curtains to see that it is the right shade. Nothing looks worse than curtains that are too blue. Have a thin boiled starch made; immerse your curtains in it quickly, and press out. Do not

wring, as that would be destructive to the lace. Now, if you have curtain frames, you may stretch your curtains on them, taking care to have the lace spread out smoothly and evenly, and all the points pinned out in place. If you have no curtain frames, spread clean white sheets on the floor in some unused room, pinning them to the carpet if there is one. Now spread and stretch your curtains very carefully on these sheets, pinning them all round, and pulling all the points out carefully and gently into place. Now close up the room to lessen the possibility of dust blowing in, and leave your curtains to dry. If you have any old worn ones, you might try this plan with them. Mend the holes with bits of old lace, wash as above, then before starching mix in with your boiled starch enough yellow ochre to make the curtains a pretty old gold shade. Now you may not think these would be a bit pretty when reading about them; the name "yellow ochre" doesn't seem to go well with "lace curtains," does it? Nevertheless, I can assure you that curtains which I have seen after this treatment looked very pretty indeed, especially in bedrooms in which the color scheme was yellow and white. Besides, in these old gold curtains you never seem to see the mends at all.

D. D.

#### THAT JUNE WEDDING.

As the matter was already arranged for this number before "Earnest Reader's" letter arrived, it has been found impossible to answer her question regarding the "June Wedding" this week. We shall try to help "Earnest Reader" in our next issue, however, and hope that what hints we may give will not be too late.

DAME DURDEN.

#### Oiled with Cheerfulness.

When the sailors heave the anchor, they start a song, to the music of which they keep time. When a regiment marches to battle, the band plays martial airs to stimulate and strengthen them. When the machinery of daily occupation runs smoothly and without friction, the wheels must be well oiled with cheerfulness.

"Give us, Oh give us," cried Carlyle, "the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation is its power of endurance!"

The dull day grows bright and the dreary burden grows light with the coming of cheerfulness.—[East and West.

#### Solid Scholarship.

At a political meeting an excited Irishman had risen to yell his satisfaction. "Sit down!" called the man behind him, twitching his coat tails. "Don't you know you're opaque?" "And that I'm not!" cried the other, "I'm O'Brien."

V. C. tell a story of Professor Huxley, which suggests that he may have heard of the Irishman. The professor had made a demonstration, and asked a student:

"You follow me?"  
"Yes, sir," he replied, "except at one point, when you were between me and the blackboard."

"Well," said the professor, "I always try to be clear, but I can't make myself transparent."—[East and West.

#### THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND.

The small boy who wrote the following letter was so eager to express his gratitude that he did not notice just what his letter seems to include under benefits received:

"Dear Uncle Thad," he wrote. "I received the knife you sent me; it is just beautiful. I cut myself with it five times since I got it. I thank you ever and ever so much for the knife.  
"Your affectionate nephew, Ted."



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**Viburnum Opulus and Sterilis.**

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

So that queenly snowball blooming  
Was of her an emblem given,  
For its flower language whispers:  
"My thoughts are all of heaven."

It requires a stretch of imagination to understand why Viburnum sterilis should have gained such a meaning in the language of sentiment, for the flowers first appearing are small, greenish and irregular masses, devoid of beauty. A few warmer days of sunshine, however, cause the balls to expand, and the shrub comes a-bloom with heavy-headed clusters of pure white sterile flowers that are very decorative, but without perfume. It is of straggling habit, if left to itself, and apt to grow unshapely; so that it requires judicious pruning to bring an old plant into good form, and rubbing off surplus sprouts in a newly set-out one. Of late years, especially, during hot, dry seasons, it has been attacked by black aphides, and requires the application of kerosene emulsion before the "balls" have attained full size. If not attended to in time, they wither before opening into bloom. In England, this shrub is known by the name of Gullder rose, and the first plant was brought from Holland.

By contrast, we have the shrub in its wild state, Viburnum opulus, or high-bush cranberry. It is both ornamental and useful, bearing cymes of minute white flowers, surrounded by a row of large sterile blossoms. The flowers are abortive, but beautiful, and the foliage remains clean and abundant all the season on cultivated and well-cared-for plants.

The fertile flowers result in dark red berries that glow with color, and grow in large clumps of healthy-looking shrubs. Their fruit, if gathered, makes a plquant jelly, that is much esteemed to be eaten with game. It has been said that birds did not eat this fruit; but during the past winter they were often seen pulling at the bunches, and, doubtless, eating the berries. Probably on account of the continuous snow, food was found to be scarce.

**Potato Puff.**—Heat two cups of cold, mashed potatoes, and half a cup of milk or cream; season with pepper, parsley and celery, salt; beat two eggs, and stir into the potatoes; turn into a buttered baking-dish; sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake twenty minutes.

**Potato Pie.**—Place alternate layers of mashed potatoes and thin slices of beef in a bake-dish, having a layer of potatoes, dotted with butter, on top; sprinkle each layer with salt and pepper, and pour a very little gravy, seasoned with curry powder, over the meat; care must be taken not to use too much or the pie will be too moist; bake slowly for thirty minutes.

**Escalloped Potatoes.**—Fill a baking-dish with alternate layers of onions and potatoes, thinly sliced; sprinkle salt and pepper over each layer; partly fill the dish with milk, and dot bits of butter over the top. If raw potatoes are used, bake one hour; if cold, boiled, bake from twenty to thirty minutes.

**Saratoga Potatoes.**—Peel raw potatoes, and cut them in lengthwise strips, half an inch thick; dry between clean cloths, and fry a few at a time in deep, boiling fat; lift with a skimmer; sprinkle with salt; drain, and serve very hot.

**Baked Cabbage.**—Boil a small cabbage with a slice of bacon until done; chop finely, and mix with the following: Three eggs (well beaten), one and a half cups sweet milk, half a cup of boiled rice or macaroni, two tablespoons of butter, one chopped onion, one teaspoon of mustard, and salt, pepper, sage and summer savory to suit the taste. Turn into a buttered dish, and cover with bread crumbs, and bits of butter; bake three-quarters of an hour. Grated cheese alternated with layers of this mixture will result in a very appetizing dish.

**Stuffed Onions.**—Peel and parboil several large onions; drain, and set aside till cold. With a sharp knife scoop out the center of each onion taking care to leave rather thick wall about the cavity. Chop the onion taken out, with a little cold meat and bread crumbs; mix into it a little butter and season with pepper and salt. Fill



Viburnum Opulus and Sterilis.

The plants attain a height of eight or ten feet, and keep their branches well above the snow line. In the shrubbery, it makes an effective background, and is interesting both in flower and fruit; the former being often adjudged as more beautiful than the cultivated form.

**Vegetables for the Farmer's Table.**

By Kathleen Merivale Darrel.

The first warm days of spring usually bring with them at least a slight loss of appetite, and a longing for something a little different from what one has been eating all winter. If those who cannot afford to buy hothouse vegetables will try the following recipes for preparing winter vegetables, they will, perhaps, not find it so trying to have to wait a while longer for the fresh garden produce:

the onions with this mixture, place in a deep dish; pour a little meat stock about them, and bake half an hour.

**Fried Onions.**—Slice thinly, and soak in milk for a few minutes; dip in flour, and fry in deep, hot fat; drain, and serve.

**Diced Carrots.**—Cut in half-inch dice as many carrots as are needed; boil till tender, and drain. Make a cream sauce as follows: Rub together one tablespoon of butter and two of flour; add one pint of boiling water or hot milk, and stir until thickened; season with salt, pepper, and a dash of vinegar, and pour over the carrots. Parsnips, turnips and potatoes are all delicious, served separately in this sauce, and the yellow and white carrots and parsnips or potatoes and turnips makes a pleasing dish. For potatoes, the sauce may be flavored with chopped onions, celery seed, lemon juice or grated cheese.

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### Nature Study.

#### "SUGGESTIONS FOR FLOWER AND PLANT STUDY."

J. W. Wallis, Supervisor of Nature Study in Winnipeg Schools.

Spring is at last with us, and whether we will or not, our boys and girls will be finding and bringing flowers to us for admiration and identification. Let us take advantage of this, and give the study of flowers, or, rather, of plants, a prominent place in the work of May and June. It will not take up much time, and can be correlated splendidly with composition and drawing. Most teachers try to carry on the study of flowers in their schools, but in many cases it is simply botany, and we can do much better than that. Boys and girls do not care about petals and stamens; it is the beauty of the flower which appeals to them, and it is this beauty with which we must commence, leading from mere beauty of color up to the great wonders of plant life.

In the following, no attempt is made to outline a programme to be followed, but merely suggestions are made as to what may be done. A little ingenuity will supplement the work given in a dozen ways.

It is most important to bear in mind that botany is not the object of flower nature study. We wish to arouse more interest in our common plants, stimulate the æsthetic taste, implant a sympathy for the vegetable world, by showing the wonderful life histories and struggles of plants; train the perceptive powers, and give knowledge which will be of great benefit.

#### FLOWER CALENDARS.

An excellent thing to commence with is a flower calendar—a record of the first flowers found by the pupils. I have found that this always arouses much interest. Primarily, it should be a simple record of the first appearances of the flowers, something such as: Date, name of flower, name of finder, remarks. Give the name of the flower in English, when possible; and in the event of the flower having only a recognized Latin name, give the nearest English equivalent. The heading, "remarks," is very important, as it should contain the result of any observations made, such as: Where found; condition of plant (e. g. leafless). This calendar should, of course, be kept on the blackboard.

A very interesting and useful form of individual calendar is one kept in a blank drawing book. On one sheet, a drawing of the flower in colored crayons, or black and white, is made, and on the opposite sheet a little composition on the flower, or a memory gem, may be placed. I do not recommend the drawing of every flower as it comes, but of, say, twenty of our typical flowers, commencing, of course, with our brave little friend the Anemone. Any interesting features which appear later—for instance, seed pods or seeds—can be put in too. A record of all the flowers may be kept on the first or last page.

A third form of calendar, useful for those who cannot draw well enough to have a book, is what might be called the collection calendar. Instead of drawing the flowers, collect and press them, and as in the drawn calendar, have a composition or something of the kind attached. A word of warning here as to collections. Collections have their uses, children love making them, and we have every right to take advantage of the fact, but no collection should be made merely for the sake of collecting. A collection should be the record of work done. Everything in it should call to mind something of real living interest and value. Any flower pressed and mounted should mean that that flower has been observed in its haunts, that its habits and some things of interest about it are known, and so the mounted flower serves as a link by which the pupils can recall past work.

#### BOUQUETS.

The younger pupils should be encouraged to make bouquets of flowers for the teacher's desk, but care should be taken to impress the little ones with the feeling that it is not right to pluck

flowers needlessly. I have had aprons full of Anemones brought to me, only to have them wither from my having no place in which to put them. The time when this first happens should be the time for the lesson on the rights of plants. Have lessons on the arrangement of the bouquets, and give the making of them to different pupils each day. Be sure to do as much as possible to stimulate your pupil's powers of observation. Talk about the flowers with them. Discuss the colors, shape of petals and leaves, and peculiarities, etc.

An excellent bit of work at this time of year is the study of bud development. Bring branches into the schoolroom, and have the pupils watch the growth of the buds into the leaves and flowers. Drawings may be made of the same twig at various stages, or in place of drawings the twigs themselves or the buds showing progressive changes may be collected and mounted. In each case some written record should be made to show what actual class-work has been done. Something similar, but even more interesting and instructive, especially to the senior pupils, would be a collection of drawings or mounted specimens, illustrating the development of the buds on the trees or shrubs of the vicinity. Do not take too many—six trees or shrubs would probably be sufficient, more could be taken in succeeding years—but some nature study writing should be done, e. g.: date of buds first showing signs of life; date of appearance of first flower and leaf; where tree seems to prefer to grow; where they first showed signs of life; uses of tree.

#### SEED GERMINATION.

Another good piece of work, but one which is usually very poorly taken up, is the study of seed germination. In the senior grades this is especially valuable. First, if possible, arouse the interest of the pupils in the seeds. Get them to wish to know certain things about their behavior when germinating, and obviously the next thing to do is to plant seeds and watch. Experiments with definite aims should be made: how the baby plant gets out of the seed coat; why the root goes down, etc. Then as the little plants grow, try experiments as to the effect of light, heat, moisture. For instance, if the class wish to know what the plant does with the water it is given, a delightful series of experiments may be made with this object in view. Now, this does not mean that you are to teach the class the use of water in starch formation; but, merely, those facts of circulation they can actually see. They give the plant water. It disappears. Where has it gone? Has it evaporated? It can easily be shown that it has not; then it must have gone into the plant. Cut a fast-growing seedling across, and you can see the water ooze from the cut end. Where does it go; for evidently it must go somewhere? Cover a plant with a glass jar, and the inside will become covered with vapor. Evidently the plant gives off the moisture; but what part gives it off? Unsized paper soaked in cobalt chloride and dried will assist in answering this question. The paper will be blue when dry, and red when the least damp, and by applying it to the leaves and stem of the plant, you can soon convince the class of the main facts of transpiration. Then how does the water get up the plant to the leaves? A membrane cell will illustrate the principle of osmosis, and by placing some juicy-stemmed plant, such as the balsam, in colored water, the water paths may be shown. Many other experiments will doubtless suggest themselves, but enough have been given to show what may be done.

Besides all this there is the plant-growing for the children. Every school should have a pupils' garden; but where there is none, at any rate have plants in the windows; but let these be the children's. Have them bring them, or grow them, and look after them. If they are "teacher's," half the value is lost.

Most important, perhaps, of all is the study of individual flowers for the

purpose of arousing the perceptive and reflective powers of the pupil. This is not botany, though it may lead to classification later on. Put Spotton aside, except for the purpose of helping to name unknown species, and ask your questions of the flower or plant itself. This is real nature study, and of the most fascinating kind, for you are facing problems which have baffled the wisest of men in many cases. This will bring you into touch with the marvellous relations and interactions of insects upon flowers, and flowers upon insects. It will show you tricks to repel, or attract, such as many of us never dreamed of. Never mind if you and your class can not answer some of the questions. Who could answer all? Here are one or two which should strike every boy and girl at a very early stage: Why do so many of our forest trees bear flowers before leaves? Why do some flowers produce such an enormous quantity of yellow dust? Why are flowers of so many different colors and odors? Why do so many of the early-appearing flowers have many-cleft leaves? Why do some plants have hair on them, and others none? Why do insects visit flowers? (If the answer, "for honey," is given, the next question should be, "Why do flowers produce honey?") Why do some flowers come up so early in the spring? And so on. Turn you pupils into self-answering question marks.

Do not think this work will prove difficult. If the pupils are interested, most of it will be done out of school. Use the work done in school, if possible, as composition and drawing, and you will get better results than ever before; but do not sacrifice the nature study to the routine school work, even to save time. Do not hesitate. Begin somewhere—end, middle, beginning—it matters not. Never mind about presenting the subject; the subject can present itself, so begin.

### The School Curriculum.

The best that we have to show in regard to the Manitoba school system is our elaborate curriculum. It touches a great number of subjects which many other school systems never dreamed of introducing into school life. The number of subjects has been steadily growing since the foundation of our system, but it is only now that we can see the results from such a course of study.

Are the results as seen in the finished product of our public schools satisfactory or not? This is the only true test.

The most striking thing about this finished product is its superficial knowledge, with the resulting lack of desire to learn anything more than forced to learn, lack of desire to learn anything thoroughly, and its deplorable ignorance in regard to the foundation stones of education. The writer not long ago asked a bright girl in the fourth grade what a watershed was, and glibly came the answer: "A place of shelter in the ocean for ships during a storm." She stoutly stood by the statement because "teacher had told her so." Not wanting to destroy a faith by direct negation, I questioned as to how it would be constructed; then, before her own thought and reason, the fallacy gave way. This case only illustrates what so often occurs, viz.: the child being forced beyond his abilities, accepts what even his powers of reason would reject. The power of reasoning is weakened, or not allowed to develop, because of the poor teaching; but the primary cause of the poor teaching lies not so much with the teacher as with the curriculum which forces such a crowding in of subjects.

The end of school life is too often the end of study life, because the germ of the tree of knowledge has never been allowed to germinate and grow. "When exams. are over, I will never open a book again," has been said too often by graduates of our public schools.

In regard to the charge of ignorance concerning the foundation stones of education, no stronger commentary is needed than that given by referring to the number of candidates who have to write on supplemental examinations because of poor spelling on their university examination papers.

What is here said in regard to the overcrowding of subjects on our school curriculum can be easily applied to the curriculum of our university, but it is a hopeful sign in that it is reported that

there is to be a change for the better in this regard in the university curriculum for next year.

Why can we not sacrifice our boasted course of studies in favor of the child, that he may desire knowledge, that he may be thorough; in fact, that he may become educated? J. D.

### Domestic Economy.

When a teapot becomes musty from being put away damp, fill with boiling water, drop in two red hot cinders, close the lid and let it stand a few minutes; then rinse, first with hot soda water, then with plain boiling water. To keep the teapot sweet, always dry thoroughly, then stuff in a light wisp of paper so that the lid will not quite close.

High collars, besides interfering with the proper pose of the head and the lines of the neck, are harmful from a health point of view. The neck muscles are strained, and, incidentally, the cords of the neck and shoulders. If too high in front they impede circulation, and are said to account for much of the impaired eyesight now so prevalent. Tight collars will often cause headache. If you abolish the high collar, the dark circles around your throat may be removed by bathing the neck with the lather from a cake of iodide of sulphur soap.

An artist scolds gently on the practice of many housekeepers to arrange potted plants, palms, and the like, round a fireplace. The fireplace of a room should centralize its hospitality. Chairs and sofas may be drawn up towards it, little tables also, but plants never belong near the chimney-piece. The arrangement of the furniture of a room should be from the useful and comfortable sides. A window is to let in light, and the reading chair, piano and the writing-desk belong where they will get the benefit of the necessary light. Instead, these articles are often tucked in a dark corner, while a table with a statuette, perhaps, occupies most inappropriately the window niches.

#### PERMANENT CURE FOR BUNIONS.

Place bandage around the foot over the bunion very tight; carry one end of bandage up around the great toe, forcing it out from the other toes toward the inner part of foot a little more each day. This treatment, if persisted in for a week or two, or, if bunions are very bad, a little longer, will cure the cause of bunions, namely, enlarged joints from ill-fitting shoes. Bandage can be worn very comfortably in the shoe.

#### USEFUL HINTS.

Does everyone know that bread flour is the best to use for thickening pudding sauces and light or white gravies; also that entire wheat flour is best for brown gravies, and also to use with graham or corn meal instead of white flour in cakes and gems? How many know that a quarter teaspoon of turmeric mixed with the mustard in salad dressing makes a much nicer colored dressing? How many use a short stiff brush for cleaning vegetables? Once tried you would never do without.

#### APPLE FILLING.

A delicious filling for layer-cake will be found by using this rule: Pare and core four large apples; grate them fine on a clean horse-radish grater. Add to them the juice of a lemon and the grated rind of half the lemon. Sweeten to taste (do not make it too sweet), and place between the layers of the cake, which should be a plain sugar cake, flavored with vanilla and baked in three layers. Spread an icing on the top, made with the juice of half a lemon and sufficient sugar to make an icing which will not run.

#### CUP CUSTARDS.

Four eggs beaten with half a cup sugar and small teaspoon salt. Stir this into one quart of hot milk, and grate in a sprinkling of nutmeg. Pour into a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven. A teaspoon of vanilla may be used to flavor, if desired. To test if they are done, run the blade of a knife to bottom of cup; if it comes out clean they are done. Custards are so nutritious and so easily made that they should be much more used in the farmer's family than they are.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

CAUSE OF WARBLES.

What causes grubs in the hide of cattle? What is the cure for the same? Alta. MILLET.

BALDNESS.

Please give me recipe for restoring hair on a bull's jaw that is bald from repeated blistering? The bull had a dental fistula; the lump disappeared, but the hair is not starting. Innisfail. SUBSCRIBER.

CAPPED HOCK.

A pure-bred stallion that we brought from Quebec has the back of his hocks considerably enlarged, and think the trouble was caused by bruises when coming out on the car. Kindly prescribe treatment for same. W. C. G.

PROBABLY OBSTRUCTION IN THE TEAT.

1. I have a cow, three years old, which had her second calf three weeks ago. She milks all right from three teats, but from the other you can get but one stream, then you have to wait some seconds before you can get another.

MANGE OR ECZEMA—COUGH.

1. Mare is covered almost entirely with itchy scabs, which, when rubbed off, bring hair with them; seem to be constantly itchy; otherwise she seems in good health, but seems hard to keep in condition.

2. Have the following made up: Powdered ammonia chloride, two ounces; fluid extract belladonna, one ounce; blackstrap (molasses), a cupful. Mix well together, and give one tablespoonful twice daily; place on the tongue with a wooden paddle.

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H. A. Mullins, 30 years in the cattle trade in Canada.

DISPOSE OF YOUR BEEF THIS YEAR THROUGH H. A. MULLINS, & CO.,

Live-stock Commission Salesmen and Forwarding Agents, C. P. R. Stock-yards, WINNIPEG.

Ranchers and Live-stock Dealers, consider your own interests and get the top prices for your Beef Cattle this year.

We have numerous inquiries from exporters in the East who wish to purchase, and it will be to your advantage to send us word what cattle you have to dispose of this year.

WE SOLICIT YOUR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Invested and other Assets, over \$1,200,000 Surplus on Policy-holders' account, over 100,000

Specially desirable plans of Insurance, unexcelled earning powers, and exceptionally good profits being paid policy-holders.

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OF HAIL INSURANCE

That we are the strongest company in the business goes without question. That we are the only ones to pay 50% of losses immediately upon adjustment is true.

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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.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



ASK FOR OUR QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

ALL KINDS HANDLED—PROMPT ADJUSTMENTS—CORRESPONDENCE REQUESTED—WRITE AT ONCE—REFERENCE, MERCHANTS' BANK.



WINNIPEG MAN.

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

MANGE QUERIES.

Will cattle get the mange from horses from being yarded together? Is cattle and horse mange the same? Would you advise me to wash my cattle? I do not see any signs of mange.

Ans.—Mange occurs in three different forms; due to as many different parasites; hence, it depends entirely on the form present on your farm as to the answers to your questions.

1. A mare, seven years old, when stopped stretches, and puts her head away up, and moves her front feet ahead. 2. When in the stable, and is made to stand over, she lifts her hind feet up high; she cannot step sideways like another horse; she has been that way for about sixteen months.

KIDNEY TROUBLE—SPAVIN.

1. A mare, seven years old, when stopped stretches, and puts her head away up, and moves her front feet ahead. 2. When in the stable, and is made to stand over, she lifts her hind feet up high; she cannot step sideways like another horse; she has been that way for about sixteen months.

3. Is there anything harmful in Dr. Hess' stock food that would hurt a horse? A. T. W.

Ans.—1. The symptom you mention is one sometimes seen when the kidneys are affected, but is not sufficient for me to base a reliable opinion upon.

2. The symptoms given simulate lameness from a bone spavin, or stringhalt. If the former, examine the hocks for an enlargement. Would advise consultation with a competent veterinarian.

3. As the formula is unknown to me, and as I have never used this preparation, I could not express an opinion. It would be well if a Governmental analysis were made of all these preparations.

GREASE.

Have a horse, four years old; has been troubled with grease heel, or grease leg, for about two months. Have poulticed with bran, and used a salve. It is becoming worse all the time; leg swollen very much; am afraid it will always be big, unless I can get something to help soon.

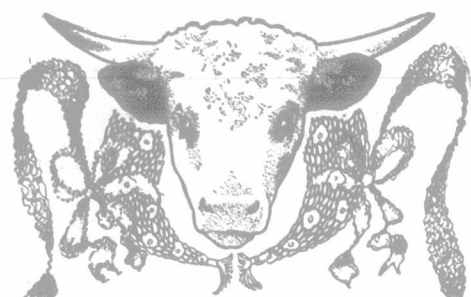
Ans.—There are practically two forms of what is frequently termed grease in the horse—the one a disease due to a parasite, the other form due to constitutional disturbance, originating largely from heating foods, hereditary predisposition, damp weather, resulting in mud with irritant qualities coming in contact with the skin.

CURE FOR HALTER-PULLING.

Please give a good plan to break a horse of halter-pulling? A. B. C.

Ans.—One of the very best methods for breaking a horse of halter-pulling consists in passing a strong rope round his body in the form of a running-noose just at the loin. The end of the rope is then brought forward, passed between the front legs, through the ring in the halter, and tied to the stall just short enough that when he pulls back it tightens up before the halter shank does.





**Range Cattle**

are particularly hard to guard against the spread and bad effects of diseases that once get started in the herd. Spanish itch, Texas fever, mange, lice, ticks, surfeit, eczema and all skin diseases are effectually prevented and checked by the timely use of

**Zenoleum**

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Endorsed and used by Government authorities, Agricultural Colleges and leading stock breeders everywhere. The only disinfectant and preventive of disease used at the International Live Stock Expositions held annually in Chicago.

Disinfectant. Antiseptic. Lice Killer.

Used as a spray, wash or dip on all animals.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Write for our free book etc., "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles."

Zenner Disinfectant Co. 114 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.



**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; 1/2 mile from station.  
JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man. Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Howewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Be. Kheires.

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.

C. H. CROCKER & SON, breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle, Pine Lake, Alta.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.

**CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY**  
Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue.  
BOOMER & BOSCHERT  
PRESS CO.,  
368 West Water St.,  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mr. John Harding, the English Shropshire breeder, reports that one of his ewes born in 1900 has produced in four crops thirteen lambs.

Messrs. J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, Alta., report the purchase from Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., of the twelve-months-old Scotch-bred bull calf, Orange Chief, of the well-known Orange Blossom family, his dam being Blossom 2nd (imp.) =38125=, by Sittyton Style 69616; while his sire is Imp. Rustic Chief 79877. They expect him up by the first of June, when he will be put to work amongst the two-year-old heifers of the Drumrossie herd. His pedigree is excellent, and they are assured that he is individually equal to his pedigree. With his breeding and merit, customers of the Messrs. Sharp may expect something a little above the average, as they are determined to keep up the good name of the Drumrossie Shorthorns in the future as in the past.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. veterinary.**

**SWOLLEN LEG.**

Yearling stallion got halter cast with hind leg over the tie strap. The leg is swollen from hock to foot, but he is not lame.

R. W. D.

Ans.—Purge him with four drams aloes and two drams ginger, and feed on bran only for twenty-four hours. Then give thirty grains iodide of potash night and morning for a week. Give the leg a great deal of hand rubbing, and then bandage. Do this several times daily, and as soon as the purgative ceases to act, give regular exercise.

V.

**COLICKY MARE.**

When we turn our mare, with a colt, out on grass, she is subject to colic.

N. H. L.

Ans.—Leave her out for only a short time at first, gradually increasing the periods as she becomes accustomed to the change in food. When she is attacked, give her two ounces each laudanum and nitrous ether, and one ounce fluid extract of belladonna in a pint of cold water as a drench. Repeat in one and a half hours, if necessary. Give one dram each ginger, gentian and nux vomica three times daily to tone the digestive organs.

V.

**FATALITY IN PIG.**

Pig, eight months old, in good condition, was dumpy at night; next morning was in great pain; his body would jerk at each breath, and his heart beat loudly. A bloody froth issued from his mouth, and a white froth from his nostrils. He ground his teeth, and died in about 20 hours.

B. H.

Ans.—The symptoms given might be caused by many conditions. It would have required a careful post-mortem to have ascertained definitely the cause of death. It is probable the trouble was a stoppage in the intestines, either by impaction or a concretion of some kind. Lung trouble would not be likely to cause such symptoms. Rupture of a small blood vessel might have been the cause of death. It is not probable any treatment would have saved his life, even though a veterinarian had been in attendance.

V.

**PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.**

1. Mare had sore eyes a year ago. My veterinarian treated her. I have used several bottles of eye water. She gets nearly well, and then gets bad again. There seems to be a scum over them.

2. She is covered with little lumps on the skin; a scale forms and drops off.

W. H. M.

Ans.—1. There is a constitutional disease called periodic or specific ophthalmia, and its recurrence cannot be prevented. It is probable it will terminate in cataract, causing blindness. Your veterinarian did all that could be done. When attacked, put her in a partially-darkened box stall; purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger; bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion in each eye after bathing until inflammation ceases, viz.: Sulphate of atropia, fifteen grains; distilled water, two ounces.

2. This is eczema. Purge as in question one, and follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily; wash the body thoroughly with warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush; rub until dry, and follow up by dressing twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Little's sheep dip.

V.

**PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF PATELLA (STIFLE OUT).**

Filly, about two weeks old, has soft puffs in front of stifle bones, and sometimes cracking sound when she moves legs; walks slightly stiff. What should be done for her?

P. M.

Assa. E.

Ans.—The filly may gradually grow out of the trouble; if not, later on, a mild blister should be applied to the parts. This trouble, or rather the tendency to it, or conformation liable to it, is frequently inherited from stallions weak in the stifles, poorly muscled; in fact, this filly will be ample to those about to select a sire with which to mate mares.

**Local Treatment for Women's Disorders.**

The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on every day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immediate relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. V. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address, and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—Mrs. Geo. Lewis, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.



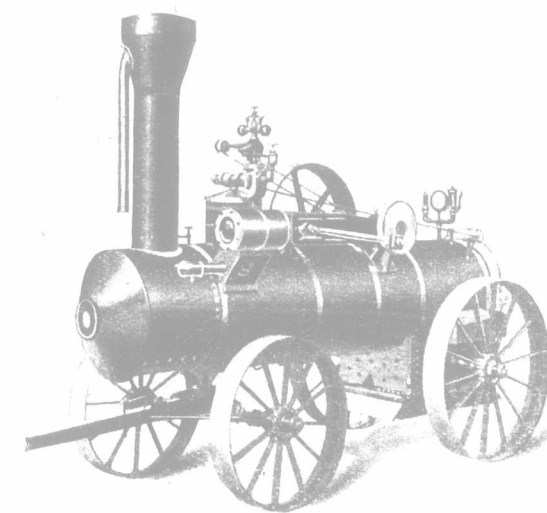
I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following

**Free Trial Offer.**

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind.

Should any lady desire medical advice or information on any special feature of her case, I will be happy to refer her letter to the eminent specialist in women's diseases, Dr. D. M. Coonley, President of the Coonley Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich., and he will answer her direct. Dr. Coonley is the discoverer of ORANGE LILY, and has had over 30 years' experience in the treatment of these diseases. No charge will be made for this medical advice. Address Mrs. Frances V. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

**MONEY SAVED AND MADE BUYING and OPERATING THE Brandon Cornell Portable Engine**

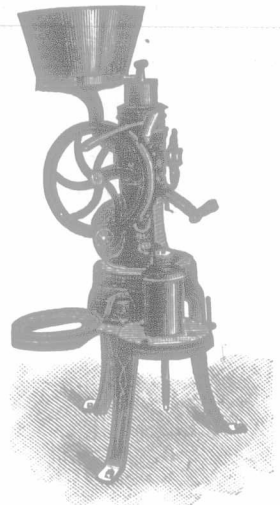


Ask us for our 1904 Catalogue and prices on Complete Threshing Outfits, Attachments and Supplies.

We are the only Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE Gasoline Engines in Western Canada. Investigate Ours before purchasing.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Limited,  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.





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TRIUMPH OF PERFECTION.  
RIGHT UP TO DATE.

Not only the BEST SKIMMER, but the SIMPLEST, HANDIEST and EASIEST TO TURN AND CLEAN.

Built for service and efficiency. Investigate its merits and you will buy none but the NATIONAL.

**NATIONAL ADVANTAGES:** Ball bearings throughout—low-down milk can—easy to turn—easy to clean, having only two or three pieces in the bowl—simple—strong—safe—durable—enamel finished—right up to date.

If interested, write for catalogues and prices to

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Would you buy a carriage with springs made of either hard or soft machinery steel? An efficient spring is made of steel containing carbon.

Lamb Fence is made of High Carbon Steel Wire, No 7 having an average tensile strength of over 3,500 lbs. We would be pleased to send you free, postpaid, a sample that will illustrate the spring.

## The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Ltd.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

**FARM**—372½ acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school 1½ miles, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply Alec Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

**REGISTERED** Clydesdale stallion for sale or exchange for range horses or cattle; "Fighting Mac," rising four; weight, 1,700. Thomas Cope, Oxbow, Assa., N.-W. T.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every county or township to sell our Merit Cream Separator. Large profits. Can make \$25 to \$50 a week easily. Address Superior Cream Separator Co., 52 East Pitt St., Windsor, Ont.

**YOUNG JERSEY BULL** wanted; also Jersey cows. First-class dairy butter for sale—regular customers desired. Offers as above to R. J. Masters, Grenfell, Assa.

**WANTED**—An English boy to assist in farm works. Give age, business, and write for terms to G. P. Schroeder, Chortitz, Man.

**JOIN** Our family medical association. Membership free. Saves doctor and patent medicine bills. Full particulars to. Write today. Dr. Wheat Medical Ass'n, Dept. 18, Joplin, Mo.

**America's Greatest Poultrymen.** Our winnings for 1900 have been immense. Write for our 10-page circular, costing only a 2c. stamp. **A. A. FENN CO.,** Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

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



**COOPER SHEEP DIP**  
**Standard of the World**  
for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. **One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits.** No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool. **Dipping Tanks at cost.** Send for Pamphlet to Chicago. **If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to**  
Martin Bole & Wynne Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.

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We will open a general store in your nearest town and carry a full line of goods, and sell to you at the actual cost laid down in your town.

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Why not save the enormous profits that are now being made by the middlemen?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO THE

**Farmers' Wholesale Buyers' Association**  
of Winnipeg; Head Office, 416 McIntyre Block.  
**INCORPORATED.**  
**CAPITAL, - - - \$100,000.00.**

Pres., F. J. Webster. Vice-Pres., M. C. VonHassager. Sec. and Treas., T. R. Ferguson.

# Land! Land! Land!

In the valley of the fertile Saskatchewan, and Last Mountain Valley—the garden of the West. Improved and unimproved farms on the Pheasant Forks, Arcola, Prince Albert, Soo, and C. N. R. railway extensions.

Write for maps and particulars.

**STEMSHORN & BLACKSTOCK,**  
P. O. BOX 21, REGINA, ASSA.

## GOSSIP.

### HORSES SHOULD BE GOOD WALKERS.

Too much attention is paid to the ability of horses to trot and too little to their walking capacity. This is particularly true in respect to farm horses. Some horses are good trotters, but are extremely poor walkers, and as most of the work on the farm is done on a walk, it is very evident that a farmer should get a good walker rather than a good trotter. A horse that has been accustomed to walk slowly can never be broken of it, for he will break into a trot as soon as urged beyond his usual gait. There is a vast difference in the amount of ground covered by a slow-walking team and one that has been trained to walk at a good brisk pace, and the time thus lost will soon offset the difference in price between a cheap team and a first-class span of farm horses.—[Ex.]

### FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

1. Season tickets St. Paul or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$25.60; sixty-day ticket, \$21.35; ten-day ticket, \$19.20.
2. Fair opens about May 1st, and closes December 1st.
3. Five daily trains to Chicago, each making close connections with St. Louis trains.
4. No extra charge to go via Chicago.
5. Tickets good on the Fast Mail and Pioneer Limited electric-lighted trains.
6. Full information about rates, routes and accommodations will be cheerfully furnished on application to  
W. B. Dixon; N. W. P. A.,  
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

### BOOM IN HEREFORD CATTLE.

The Herefords appear to be experiencing a period of encouraging prosperity. They are popular both at home and abroad, and the report of the breed society for the past year indicates that the position continues to steadily improve. In 1903 the numbers exported were 110 to the United States, 161 to South America, 32 to South Africa, 5 to Australia, and 4 to British East Africa, and at the Society's auctions 134 bulls realized £3,974, or an average of nearly £30. It is perfectly evident from these figures that the valuable white-faced breed of beef cattle is held in high esteem wherever beef production is a leading feature in the farming system, and that the pure-bred strains have not been in such keen demand for many years.—[British Exchange.]

### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN COWS.

The following cows have been accepted for entry in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit since my last report. All the records given were made under the official supervision of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and all the weights and tests are sworn to by the representative of the College who conducted the tests. All are for a period of seven days: Lizzie Pieterlje De Kol (2376) at 6 years 6 months of age: Milk, 393.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.61 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.05 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons, New Durham. Little Katie Kent 3rd (2375) at 6 years 9 months 2 days: Milk, 374 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.04 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.22 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons. Jemima Cubana (2694) at 5 years 22 days: Milk, 426.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.33 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.56 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons. Bessie Pieterlje De Twin (2699) at 4 years 11 months 4 days: Milk, 401.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.02 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.36 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons. Daisy Banks 6th (2712) at 4 years 6 months 10 days: Milk, 409.3 lbs.; butter-fat 12.81 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.95 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie, Norwich. Jemima Posch (3512) at 2 years 6 months 24 days: Milk, 336.1 lbs.; butter-fat 9.24 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.78 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie. Ianthe Jewel Metchthilde 2nd (3514) at 2 years 6 months 8 days: Milk, 362.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.28 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.83 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie. Maple Grove Belle (4025) at 1 year 9 months 28 days: Milk, 323.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.36 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.09 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.



## KENTUCKY DRILLS.

“As Good as Wheat in the Mill.”

This illustration gives a good idea of the

## New Kentucky Single-disk Grain Drill

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

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

Send for Free Catalogues.



Berliner Gramophone.

# Less Than Seven Cents a Day!

**T**HE easiest and simplest payment plan. Anyone can afford seven cents a day, and any honest person can have a Gram-o-phone and 3 records of his or her own choice on payment of one dollar down and a promise to pay the balance at **less than 7 cents a day.** No one who likes music, song or story need be without a Berliner Gram-o-phone—the musical instrument that is all instruments and the human voice in one. Sold all over the world, but the Gram-o-phones sold in Canada are made in Canada and sold with a 5-year guarantee. Berliner Maroon Records will wear ten times as long as any others, and are without equal for purity and volume of sound; for variety of selections, and for the fame and standing of the musicians who have played and sung for them. Do not be deceived by worthless imitations and fakers who call their greenish records “Maroon.” Berliner Records are “Maroon” colored and have the dog on the back.

Gram-o-phones sold on easy-payment plan if desired. Read Coupon carefully and cut out and send to us.

Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice. Full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records sent free on request.

Any style of Gram-o-phone sold on the easy payment plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price. Cut out Coupon and mail it to us.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE RECORDS (don't forget the dog on the back) are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments. Bands and Orchestral selections, Choral Pieces by full choirs, including the famous Papal Choir. The Band selections have been made specially for the Gram-o-phone by the Co. stream Guard's, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's (plays only for the Gram-o-phone) and other famous American and European Bands, Civil and Military, Instrumental Solos on Piano, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Trombone, Bagpipes, Clarinet, Piccolo, Flute, etc. The latest songs as well as the old-time favorites—Religious, Patriotic and Sentimental airs—as well as Coon Songs, Minstrels and Comic Ditties, Plays, Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

Manufactured only by  
**The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co.**

of Canada Ltd.,  
2315 St. Catherine Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

**SEND  
"C" COUPON  
TO-DAY.**

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co.  
of Canada, Ltd., 2315-19 St. Catherine  
Street, Montreal, Canada.

Enclosed find one dollar in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with 16-inch japanned concert horn and 3 records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone, and this order is null and void.

Name.....  
Occupation..... P. O. Address.....  
Express Office..... Province.....  
If you wish a spun brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records..... F. A. W.

SEPARATION AND COMBINATION, these are the prominent features of the New Century American cream separator. It separates all the cream from the milk, but combines in the operation cleanliness, speed, economy, and ease of operation. Thousands of these machines are in use, and may be investigated by anyone contemplating buying this most useful of farm utensils. See the advertisement of C. Richardson, and write him for catalogue to St. Mary's, Ont.

## PURIFY THEIR BLOOD

At this season of the year horses and cattle should have a good Blood Purifier and Tonic for the System. There is nothing better made than

## ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

for putting Horses and Cattle in a healthy and vigorous condition.  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

**THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Canada.**

### The Edmonton Route to Lloydminster.

H. Stuart Wade, F. R. H. S., of Edmonton, is in Winnipeg as the representative of Edmonton town council, which has appointed him British Settlers Commissioner, to direct the newcomers to Lloydminster (known as the Barr Colony formerly), in co-operation with the Dominion Government Immigration Department.

Mr. Wade will meet any large parties destined for Lloydminster at Winnipeg, and will pilot them to Edmonton. He will, en route, furnish them with information as to hotel rates and prices for goods, and for those unable to pay hotel rates arrangements have been made with the Edmonton Industrial Fair Association to use their grounds and buildings for camping in. Edmonton's British Commissioner states that the boat rate from Edmonton to the Lloydminster Landing (eighteen miles from Lloydminster) is \$10 each for passengers, and one cent a pound for baggage. Scows, resembling the flat barge seen on such British rivers as the Thames, are used to transport the people down; the trip taking a week on the boats; and on arrival the scows are broken up, and the lumber sold and utilized in various ways. Every precaution is being taken by the Edmonton town council and their commissioner to prevent extortion in the way of prices. We have heard of newcomers being charged 10c for a cup of hot water and 20c (10 pence) for a loaf of bread; the normal price being 5c. (2½d.) a loaf. Such thievery is bad for the country; gives it a black eye, in fact. Oxen can be obtained at Edmonton, so we are informed by Mr. Wade, for \$150 to \$180 a team (30 to 60 pounds); these prices are for well-broken animals. The water route from Edmonton down the Saskatchewan is, we are assured, quite safe, each boat being accompanied by two men, a pilot and a riverman. Our advice to newcomers is to take advice only from Mr. Wade or the regular employees of the Immigration Department of the Provincial and Dominion Government. As our Old Country friends would say, "Ask a policeman."

### NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

There are different methods of separating cream from milk, and in these days of intensive farming, the method that gives the largest amount of fat, does the work easier and quickest, is naturally the best for the busy farmer. This brings one to the question of separators, a question that cannot be discussed without an examination into the merits of the National. Like the other well-known machine turned out by the Raymond people, at Guelph, the National is built, first, to wear, then to do the best work, and, lastly, to run as easily as a machine having the two former requisites can possibly be turned. Read the new announcement in their changed advertisement, and try the National before purchasing any other.

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



GOSSIP.

Chicago has lost a leader in his particular line. A reporter gives the following regarding him: "Billy the Leader" is dead, and his many friends who have long admired him at scale '10, D.' mourn his loss. 'Billy' was the aged sheep that led his unsophisticated country cousins down from the scale to their slaughter-house doom. He had grown wise in the service and seemed to know all the traders who patronized his scale well, and plodded daily at his service with a poise of the head and expression of eye that indicated that he knew what was expected of him every minute. Horn Bros., of Valparaiso, Ind., raised Billy as a pet lamb, and used him in connection with their slaughter-house for some time, when George McCarthy, a sheep salesman at this market, bought him and presented him to H. Ryan to facilitate the movement of sheep from one of the big scales of the Chicago market."

This was told as a new story in the smoking-room of an up-town apartment house a few nights ago:

Noah Webster was, as might naturally be supposed, a stickler for the correct use of English, and he had frequent occasion to take exception to Mrs. Webster's use—or, as he termed it, misuse—of words. On one occasion Webster happened to be in the dining-room alone, when a very pretty housemaid entered. Noah, being somewhat susceptible to feminine charms, according to the chronicler, walked over to the girl, put his arms about her waist, and kissed her squarely on the mouth. Just at this moment Mrs. Webster entered the room, gasped, stood aghast, and in a tone of horror exclaimed:

"Why, Noah, I am surprised!"  
Whereupon Mr. Webster, coolly and calmly, but with every evidence of disgust, turned upon her.  
"How many times must I correct you in the use of simple words?" he remarked. "You mean, madam, that you are astonished. I, madam, am the one that is surprised."

The Western Farmer Needs  
**SHORTHORNS**  
The Ideal Dual-purpose Cattle!

MILK AND BEEF.

BEEF AND MILK.

THE SALE DATE IS **JUNE 14** IS THE SALE DATE

Come and buy a winner for the big summer shows.

Included in the offering at auction are:

- The smooth matron, Charity 2nd.
- The thick roan, Stella Longburn.
- The wealthy-fleshed Minnie Blyth.
- The show 3-yr.-old Rose of Prairie Home, and
- The Knuckle Duster imp. (28868) cow, Golden Gem.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

**JAMES BRAY, Prop.**

Longburn P. O., Manitoba,  
Macdonald Station (C. P. R., M. & N.-W. Section).

GOSSIP.

Mr. Herlihy looked at his latest photograph, and his gaze bespoke disappointment. "O'd never 'a' had this tuk if it hadn't been for them children telling me about the improvements in photographing!" he muttered. "Improvements, is it? O'd loike to show this pictur' soide be soide wid the wan O'i had twenty years ago. There's an old anxious, toired-out look to this new wan that was never in the other. There may be improvements in photographing," said Mr. Herlihy, as he deposited the card face down in his table drawer, "lut O've yit to see them."

The wealthiest sheep owner in the territory of Oklahoma, says the Kansas City Journal, owes his entire wealth and the ownership of his herds of sheep to the kind-heartedness of his wife. About twelve years ago he brought a herd of several thousand sheep to Smith County. The following winter was the most severe in the history of that section of the State, and the sheep died like flies. The owner, thoroughly disgusted, knocked the lambs in the head out of pity. The ewes, almost frozen, had left them to starve and chill to death. About the ranch the lambs' dead bodies were lying everywhere. There were hundreds of the young, and the owner could not possibly care for all, and in sheer desperation he killed every one he found neglected.

The killing of the lambs was too much for the kind heart of his wife, and she finally persuaded her husband to bring seven of them home, where she raised them on a bottle. When Hinton located in Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee strip, eight years ago, he then had a few hundred head of sheep, the progeny of those seven lambs which he had carried home one at a time four years before. With the exception of the introduction of several full-blooded, registered rams into the herds at various times, there is not to-day a sheep on the range that is not a lineal descendant of one of those first seven.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SALE YET

**70 Head of Pure-bred Animals**

will be sold at the

SALE PAVILION, PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM, CRYSTAL CITY, MANITOBA,

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, '04**

- The best chance to secure good animals ever offered in Manitoba.
- One hundred pure-bred young Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs, single or in pairs not akin, will be offered privately during the day, a man being in charge for that purpose.
- Reduced railway rates from all points.
- Send for catalogue, giving full particulars.

AUCTIONEERS:  
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.  
P. C. NORRIS, Griswold, Man.

**Thos. Greenway, Prop.**

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



Many a reputation  
for punctuality  
rests upon 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.

**Liquor Licenses to be Made Higher.**

The Winnipeg Daily Press states that Attorney-General Campbell will introduce a bill at the next session to raise the license fee to \$1,000 in Winnipeg, and places over 5,000 population, and to a proportionate amount in the smaller towns. If, in addition, the measure was made to include stringent regulations, forcing the hostellers to give more attention to the patrons that do not drink or line up at the bar, a much-needed improvement would be made. We do not believe that a hotel cannot be made to pay without a license to sell liquor. The difficulty is that many hotel-keepers are poor business men, and endeavor to recoup themselves for such lack by moneys obtained from their bibulous-inclined guests, and by economizing in the running of the other parts of the inn. A hotel is a place where meals and lodging are supposed to be supplied to visitors, and is intended to be run for the accommodation of the general public, not solely for the revenue to be obtained from selling liquor. If the increase of the license fee brings about better service to the weary traveller, and less illegal selling of liquor, it will be a welcome measure. We are pleased to note that among the travellers the old mistaken sympathy for the liquor-dealer is fast dying out, and that they see that the temperance hotels give better service as a rule. Scotland and England and some places in the United States have abundantly proved the above assertion. Our experience is that, as a rule, the selling of liquor tends to degrade the seller, as he begins to estimate the value of his customers according to their capacity for liquids and the money they possess. Hotel management is a business proposition, and demands skill of a high order. The entrusting of the care of travellers to an incompetent, slovenly person, whose idea of hotel-keeping is to drink with a few of his village cronies, or to be constantly puffing a cigar, invites demoralization in any civilized community.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**STOCK FOOD LITERATURE.**—The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont., whose establishment was burned during the great fire, of April 19th, and who are, consequently, carrying on summer business at the Granite Skating Rink, have closed negotiations for the erection of a three-story and basement building on Yonge St., which will give the firm room to install a plant with a capacity three times as great as the one destroyed in the fire. Although the entire stock of Dan Patch lithographs and International stock books were destroyed, the firm is again in a position to issue new copies of each, free of charge, to all readers who will write to the company answering the questions: "Where did you see this notice?" and "How many head of stock have you?"

The U. S. Treasury Department has recognized the "Percheron Register" in connection with the free importation of animals for breeding purposes. This action is taken upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that Percheron horses included in the Percheron Register, published by the Percheron

Register Company, for use for breeding purposes, be imported free of duty. Upon the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department has recognized the "Australian Register" as a register for Australian horses, from which certificates of pedigree may be issued. This contemplates thoroughbred horses bred in Australia and recorded in the Australian Studbook.

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. Livingstone, Pugh and Hoadley, Okotoks, have recently purchased the entire stud of horses owned by W. L. Christie, High River. In building up this large stud, Mr. Christie paid close attention to quality, both with his light and heavy horses. He started with 50 selected mares of Clyde breeding from the Macmillan bunch, and on these he used imported Clyde stallions. He added from time to time numbers of other good draft mares, until at present there are 150 Clyde mares, either with foals or in foal, in the outfit. The first purchase of light horses was made from the "Quorm" ranch. This ranch was started with the object of shipping to the Old Country saddle and coach horses. When it was started, 200 imported mares, together with Coach and Thoroughbred stallions, were brought out from Britain. Many of these and their progeny were later sold to Mr. Christie, and formed the foundation of his light horse bunch. The imported Shire stallion, four years old, Linden 2nd, is also included in the sale. He is a handsome, strongly-made, well-coupled horse. As may be noticed by the advertisement carried in this paper, these gentlemen have a large number of horses for sale; 1,000, in all, to select from; 150 of these are Clyde mares. Quite a number of teams (broken) of all classes, also single drivers and saddlers. They may be purchased singly, or by the carload.

**Sunshine  
Furnace**



**Easy to Shake.**

More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.


With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

Sold by all Enterprising Dealers. Write for booklet.

**McClary's**

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.



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

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

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

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

**Correspondence Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

**E. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.**

**Sharples  
Tubular  
SEPARATORS**

**Tubulars Find Gold  
In Milk**

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



**TUBULARS**  
Dig Right Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-186.

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

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

**Horse Insurance.**

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

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand. Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

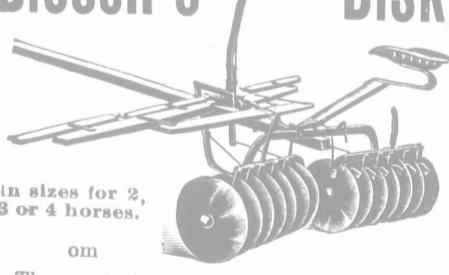
**TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR** cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

**Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.** Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

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

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

**Bissell's Disk.**



in sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

om

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

**The INNISFAIL TIN-SHOP**

**ROBERT C. SMITH, PROP.**

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF

**The Alberta Steam Washer**  
(Patent applied for.) Washes clothes in fifteen minutes; no trouble rubbing. Inventor and manufacturer of

**THE "CLIPPER" PUMP,**  
20 gauge, of patent galvanized steel, frost-proof, guaranteed. Also carry a full line of tinware and hardware, together with a line of air-tight heaters. Correspondence solicited, or come and see this Alberta Steam Washer at

The Innisfail Tin-shop. **ROBERT C. SMITH, Prop.**

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



# CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

We are not asking you to use an untried remedy on your stocks. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip has been used successfully for ten years and is highly recommended by experiment stations and leading stockmen and breeders and thousands of farmers. It is a guaranteed preventive and cure for lice, mange, itch, and all parasitic skin diseases; positively prevents and

## CURES HOG CHOLERA.

You can't afford to experiment with other remedies when you can be certain of results by using Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. Keep your stock free from disease by using it all the time. Send for testimonials from them who have used it.

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

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

## STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

Made of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire and with a lock that cannot slip, it is the strongest and most durable woven wire fence manufactured. A style for every purpose. Write to-day for Catalogue of Fencing and Gates—Free.  
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,  
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.  
Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

SEPARATORS  
WIND  
STACKERS.  
FEEDERS.  
BAGGERS ETC.

ENGINES  
PLAIN AND  
TRACTION  
THRESHER  
SUPPLIES



\$10,000<sup>00</sup>

REWARD

will buy a large stock of shoddy, but the wide-awake thresherman wants the genuine article, therefore comes sure certain to the man that buys

**"Waterloo" Machinery,**

which is admitted by experts to be superior to anything in the market.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FACTORY WATERLOO-ONT. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG MANITOBA

### TRADE NOTE.

"Some men never learn by experience."

"That's true," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "Charley is just as much surprised every time he loses at the races as if it had never happened before."

DIPPING FOR RESULTS.—Lime and sulphur gets a great deal of prominence, and it is well to consider how that occurs, so that the following points on the question are of timely interest just now. The reason why lime and sulphur comes in for the prominence given is because Government officials take the position that it is a dip the component parts of which can be secured anywhere, and as there is nothing secret as to the manner of preparing same, they do not want to place themselves in a position to be accused of showing any special favor, which might be the case if they were to recommend the use of a proprietary dip. From time to time, statements have been made by breeders and also by these Government officials, that in order to be effective lime and sulphur should be prepared in a certain way, and was only good for four days at a time, after which a new solution should be made; but while they have persistently found that proprietary dips have been proved more effective than lime and sulphur, they would refrain from recognizing or recommending them because made from some special formula, and they do not want to be accused of showing special favor to manufacturers of proprietary dips.

The position taken by the manufacturers of Chloro-Naphtholeum dip is that of welcoming all tests and letting the results decide for themselves, and they are near to confessing that perhaps the position taken by the Government is the only position that would save them from a great deal of worry, for if any proprietary dip were recommended, Chloro-Naphtholeum dip would be that one, because it is a scientific preparation, chemically perfect through and through, and surrounded by every care that well-trained chemists can give to it.

Lime and sulphur dip, unless used fresh and used right, is dangerous, as it decomposes in a few days. In many cases it has blinded the animals dipped in it. It always leaves the animals in an unsightly condition. It irritates cuts and wounds. It is not successful unless used very hot, and heated dips are debilitating, and dangerous to use in cold or stormy weather. The greatest believers in lime and sulphur do not claim that it is a sure eradicator of lice, and the majority of diseases among ranch cattle to-day are caused by lice, for they are blood-sucking pests that pull down the strength and vitality of the animals. Many cases supposed to be mange are, truly speaking, nothing but lice infection.

A coal-tar or creosotic dip obtained from a long-established and responsible house is non-poisonous and non-irritant. It cannot injure the animals, nor can it blind them, because it is not poisonous, and though some of it is swallowed or gets into the eyes, the animal is not affected. It has antiseptic qualities, so that it heals cuts and wounds, and, in addition, it stimulates the flesh, heals it, and causes hair to grow on the mangy spots which have become bare because of mange.

It does not have to be heated, for it can be used cold as well as warm, and for this reason a great amount of labor is saved, as all that is necessary is to add the dip to the water in the proper proportion, and then go ahead with the work; while lime and sulphur has to be kept at a high temperature, and, therefore, requires heating plants, extra labor, and fuel, which is very often a great hardship on the ranch where fuel is hard to secure. It is very much doubted whether it is possible to keep the temperature of the dip at a certain degree; it is bound to vary, being either too hot or too cold. Chloro-Naphtholeum is a sure eradicator of lice and all parasitic skin diseases.

The best school of knowledge, they say, is experience, and the experience of other breeders will surely be a safe guide to the man now considering the dipping proposition.—West Disinfecting Company.

## Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## 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 May, 1904, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.  
P. O. Box 846, or  
Room 24, Herald Block, Calgary.

## FEVER

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

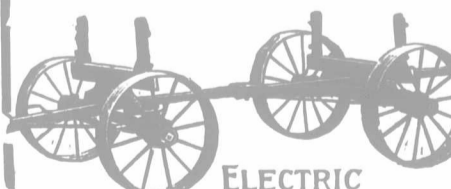
TORONTO  
ENGRAVING CO.  
92 BAY ST  
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES  
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

DAVIDSON'S Latest improved Warehouse and Farm Fanning Mills and Bee Supplies. Circulars free. Honey for sale. m  
B. DAVIDSON, Box 48, Uxbridge, Ont.

## Wise Man's Wagon.

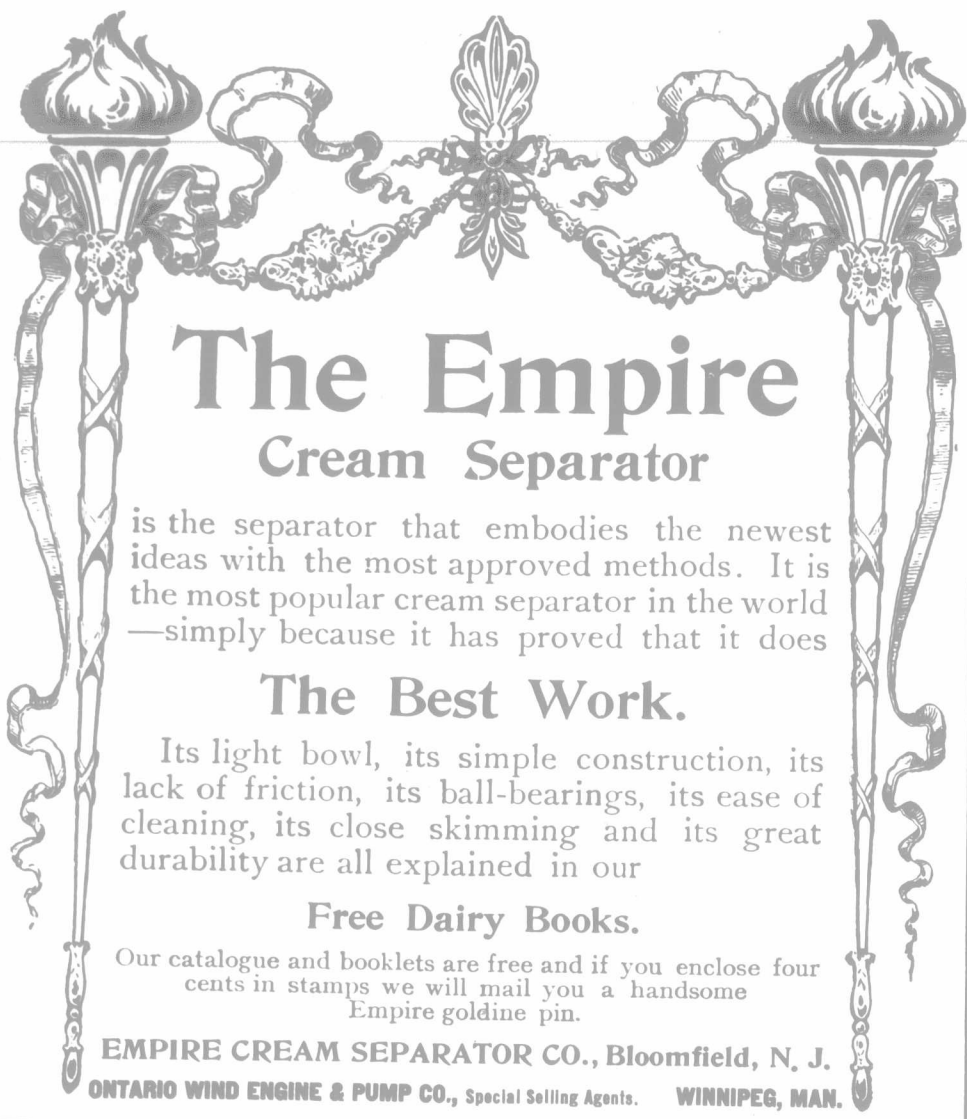
The man who has had experience in running a wagon knows that it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Our

**ELECTRIC WHEELS** have given a new lease of life to thousands of old wagons. They can be had in any desired height, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With a set of these wheels you can in a few minutes have either a high or a low down wagon. The Electric Handy Wagon is made by skilled workmen, of best selected material—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Here is the wagon that will save money for you, as it lasts almost forever.



**ELECTRIC**  
Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd  
BOX 787, WINNIPEG, MAN.





## The Empire Cream Separator

is the separator that embodies the newest ideas with the most approved methods. It is the most popular cream separator in the world—simply because it has proved that it does

### The Best Work.

Its light bowl, its simple construction, its lack of friction, its ball-bearings, its ease of cleaning, its close skimming and its great durability are all explained in our

### Free Dairy Books.

Our catalogue and booklets are free and if you enclose four cents in stamps we will mail you a handsome Empire goldline pin.

**EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Bloomfield, N. J.**  
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Special Selling Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## STOP! Farmers, Think.

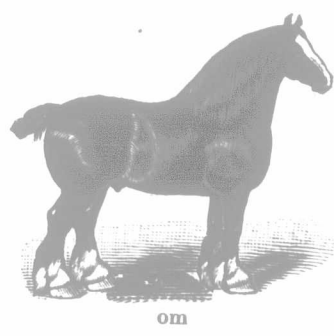
JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF  
**Winners! Winners! Winners!**  
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

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.**



## Clydesdales.

We have a number of YOUNG CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES for sale, and any person wanting to purchase a good young brood mare should come and see what we have before buying elsewhere.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**  
Beaverton, Ont.  
Long-distance 'phone in connection with farm.  
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

**MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.**

## Clydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.  
OVER 40 REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

**R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.**



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

**GOSSIP.**

S. E. Dean & Sons, Dowsby Hall, England, breeders of Lincoln sheep, report 1,700 lambs gone to grass this spring, the produce of 1,390 ewes, which is considered satisfactory when the very wet spring is taken into account.

In 1902 a Suffolk ewe was purchased at a dispersion sale in England which within twelve and a half months presented her new owner with no less than eight healthy lambs. These were dropped on the following dates: February 22, 1903, two ram lambs; August 31, 1903, two ram lambs and one ewe lamb; March 9, 1904, two ram lambs and one ewe lamb. All the lambs dropped in 1903 were raised, and those born this year are doing well.

Hartford, Conn., June 18th, 1903.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle:

Dear Sir,—Please send me a copy of your 100-page book. I have used a number of bottles of your liniment on a mare of mine, which has a weak tendon behind, and is inclined to stand cocked at times, much to my annoyance. Will you please state for a case of this kind how the liniment should be used to obtain the best results?

About three months ago I suffered everything with neuralgia in the face. I went to the dentist and then to our family physician, but obtained no results, and, as a last effort, I thought of a bottle of Tuttle's I had in the closet. It seems like a fairy tale, but it is an actual fact that I was relieved within five minutes from all pain, and have not had a return of it since. That bottle was just worth \$500 to me at that time.

Very truly,  
F. E. KING.

**HOW TO EAT.**

Don't bring worries to the table,  
Don't bring anger, hate, or scowls;  
Banish everything unpleasant,  
Talk and eat with smiling jowls.  
It will aid your own digestion,  
If you wear a smiling face;  
It will jolly up the others,  
If you only set the pace;  
Knowing something funny, tell it;  
Something sad, forget to knell it;  
Something hateful, quick dispel it,  
At the table.

Cares domestic, business troubles,  
Ills of body, soul or brain;  
Unkind thoughts and nagging tempers,  
Speech that causes others pain,  
Public woes and grim disasters,  
Crimes and wrongs and right's defeat—  
None of them are to be mentioned  
When you all sit down to eat.  
Knowing something funny, tell it;  
Something sad, forget to knell it;  
Something hateful, quick dispel it,  
At the table.

**CALGARY STOCK-YARDS SALE.**  
The Fourth Under the Direction of the Alberta Live-stock Co.

The day following the annual spring cattle sale in Calgary, a large horse sale was held at the stock-yards.

On the whole, it was a success. However, such cannot be said as regards the attempt to sell some very good stallions, mostly drafts. As in former cases, the reserve on many of the work horses was placed too high. The sale began with unbroken or range horses, and animals of that class in good condition sold rapidly under Auctioneer Paisley's hammer, frequently reaching the price of eighty dollars. In the afternoon a heavier class of horses, broken to harness, were sold. A fine team of drafters were knocked down to W. M. Parslow for \$475. The same purchaser got a single Clyde for \$240. Other horses of like quality and size brought about similar prices. A handsome pair of fine acting carriage horses were sold to I. S. C. Van Wart for \$455, and a single roadster was withdrawn at \$325. He was a very fine driver, and showed himself to good advantage. A. H. Eckford, of High River, had a carload of halter-broken horses, brought in for the sale, but having received a fair offer privately he let them go. Buyers were more numerous than on former occasions, which speaks well for the usefulness of the sales.

## 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 CAUSTIC 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.

## HORSES FOR SALE

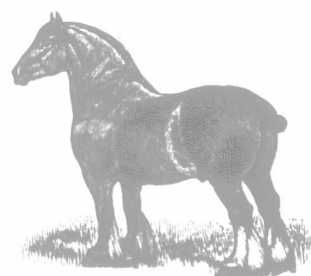
1,000 horses to select from.  
150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

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.**

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

Imported  
**Clydesdale  
and  
Shire  
Stallions**



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


## Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

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

## CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and  
POULTRY.



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

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

## Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires



Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, three Short-horn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported York-shire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.  
Write for prices, or come and see.

**GEO. ISAAC,**  
Cobourg Station, G. T. R.,  
COBOURG, ONT.



# DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.



THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.

There are only two kinds of Cream Separators—the DE LAVAL and others. Those who "know" buy the DE LAVAL. A few buy "others" and separator experience at the same time. The condensed bought-and-paid-for experience of all the most advanced Dairy men is told in three words,

**BUY THE DE LAVAL.**

Then why make costly experiments which can only bring you to the same conclusion? Our catalogue explains fully DE LAVAL SUPERIORITY. Send for it to day.

**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.

## Alfalfa and Corn Meal.

Five lots of cattle of the same grade and of nearly the same weights were fed in Oklahoma last winter on various feeds, the results showing that those fed on alfalfa hay and corn meal produced the greatest amount of meat. This lot dressed out 59.2 per cent., with a shrinkage of only 35 per cent., and sold on the Kansas City market at \$4.45, April 4. The steers in this lot gained 317 pounds from Nov. 11 to March 30, a daily average gain of 2.27 pounds.

A lot of cattle fed on cotton-seed bran, shelled corn, prairie hay and wheat straw made the poorest showing. They dressed out 56.7 per cent., showing a shrinkage of 53 per cent., although they brought \$4.20 on the market.

Another lot fed on four parts cotton-seed and eleven parts Kafir-corn meal, and alfalfa hay and wheat straw, dressed out 58.7 per cent., but showed a shrinkage of 39 per cent.

## Canada at the St. Louis Fair.

Canada's agricultural and mining exhibits are both very fine. But on the whole, Canada is not adequately represented. The money voted by Parliament has been well spent, but the Dominion should spend enough money on these world's fairs or spend nothing. It is useless to rank as a mere State of the Union. Canada is an empire in herself, and should so exhibit herself to the world. The Canadian building is a nice little affair, but there is nothing striking about it. It is, in fact, insignificant. The average Canadian feels that in the vast display of buildings and the miles upon miles of exhibits his country makes scarcely any impression. However, the best has been done with the money voted. The rigid economist who feeds his horse on one oat per day should be well pleased with Canada's place in the Exposition. The man who thinks it foolish to spend money on advertising should be delighted. The Canadian officials in charge are competent and energetic. With limited means they have done well.—[Toronto News.

The sheep show at the St. Louis World's Fair will last from October 3rd to October 13th. Entries close August 30th.

An Englishman tells an amusing story of Sir Isaac Newton. The discoverer of the law of gravity was once told by a shepherd boy that it was going to rain, though the sky was cloudless. As the prediction proved true, Sir Isaac told the boy he would give him a guinea if he would point out how he could foretell the weather so truly. The shepherd pocketed the money and said: "Now, sir, whenever you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind it's a sure sign of rain within the hour."

## HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

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

W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ir d., U.S.A.

## Poplar Grove Herefords

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES  
DELEAU, MAN.

## 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

## 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. m

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

## 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.

## A1 WHEAT LANDS IN MANITOBA ASSINIBOIA AND SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICTS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Near Stations, Elevators and rapidly-growing Market Towns on C. P. R. and C. N. R. Railways. Low Prices, Easy Terms. Quarter, half or whole sections. Large Stock or Grain Farms from 2,000 to 10,000 acre blocks. Both odd and even numbered sections. Send for maps and descriptive circulars or come direct to us. Large list of improved farms.

ONTARIO MAN & WESTERN LAND CO. LTD. J.W. BETTES, MFR. 413 MAIN ST. W'PG

## Feeding Separator Milk to Calves.

Professor T. L. Haecher, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, presents the following directions for the growing of good calves on separator milk:

"I have made calf-rearing my business for over twenty years, and during the last fifteen years have placed my chief reliance on skim milk. For growing calves, I consider separator milk at least equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on so much fat as they will when whole milk is fed; but they will make as good growth, and be as thrifty on skim milk. There is nothing in butter-fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter-fat can be converted into body heat and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains 30 to 35 per cent. oil. My system of feeding is very uniform. When the calf is dropped, I let it suck once, and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning, I give it no feed until the following morning. This is done so the calf will be hungry, and will drink the milk without the finger. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking the dam. A small calf gets three pints, and a large calf four pints. This I continue for about one week. Then for one week I give it whole milk half, and skim milk half, twice a day, giving it only from three to four pints. The third week I feed all separator skim milk, but put in the milk a teaspoonful or ground flax. I gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal so that by the end of the fourth week it is receiving a heaping tablespoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early-cut hay, and a little whole oats, or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts. The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk.

"It has been the general opinion among farmers, that separator skim milk was not a strong or nutritious feed, and that a large mess must be given to make up in quantity what they supposed it lacked in quality, and the result was that calves were overfed and indigestion would be produced, which was followed by scours and bloat.

"If directions are strictly followed the calf will always act more hungry after taking its meal than it did before, but it is better thus than to give it a larger mess and then have a case of scours or bloat on your hands. The milk should be measured every time with a clean tin cup, or weighed with a balance scale. Each calf should be fed by itself out of a clean tin pail, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding, just as thoroughly and carefully as one does the milk pails. Place the calves in small stanchions while they are being fed, so they will not get in the habit of sucking each other. Have the little manger in front of them wide enough so an ordinary tin pail containing the mess of milk sets into it. Have partitions placed in the manger, and when it has taken the milk, take out the pail, and if the calf is old enough to eat oats or bran, throw in about a tablespoonful, and it will soon get in the habit of chewing the oats as soon as it has taken the milk, for about that time it wants to do something, and if it is not confined in a stanchion or tied out of reach of another calf it will amuse itself by sucking its neighbor's ears. The bottom of the manger should be a dressed board about ten inches wide, and should be adjusted that it can be taken out once a week and scrubbed with hot water and soap, for the manger must be kept absolutely sweet and clean."

We can supply "Points of the Horse," by Capt. Hayes, for \$10. This work will be reviewed later on in our columns. It is well bound, and illustrated with 658 reproductions of photos. All students of horse lore and conformation need a copy; it is up-to-date. Send in your orders.

# Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

This spring you will need something to take away that tired, listless feeling brought on by the system being clogged with impurities which have accumulated during the winter.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy you require.

It has no equal as a spring medicine. It has been used by thousands for a quarter of a century with unequalled success.

## HERE IS PROOF.

Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Que., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past four years and don't think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat I get a bottle of B.R.B. It purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."

## Merit Cream Separator

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



## I Cure Rupture

No Operation, Pain, Danger; no Loss of Time from Work.

Why wear a truss when you can be cured so as not to require one? MR. WM. McSHANE, 673 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man., whose portrait here appears, is cured of an almost hopeless case while at daily duties. All can be cured; no case too bad or of too long standing. Valuable information and a Free Trial Treatment sent to all sufferers. Do not wait; write to-day. DR. W. S. RICE, 2 Queen St. East, Dept. (281), Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS OLYDES DALES Glen Ross Stock Farm FOR SALE—3 grand low-set bulls, sired by Golden Flame = 27,770 = Golden Prince, 15 months old; Premier Prince, 11 months old; bull calf, 6 months old.

A. & J. MORRISON, close by Homewood Sta., C.N.R. 6 miles from Carman, Man.

## SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,500.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS. GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood Assa, m

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



GOSSIP.

THE GREENWAY STOCK SALE.

To lovers of high-class stock, the announcement again has gone forth that on June 15th Hon. Thos. Greenway will offer, by public auction, at Prairie Home, Crystal City, as choice a lot of blue-bloods as has ever been presented to Western stock enthusiasts. This noted stock farm has long been famous for its cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and worthily so, for from without the largest exhibitions in Canada they have come with honors most triumphant. To make it without a peer from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the proprietor has spared neither time, money nor attention. Who among lovers of good cattle has not heard of the victories of a Sittyton Hero, or of a Judge? Not only were these famous winners, but they have proved themselves getters of stock of the highest merit. Of the half-hundred Shorthorns to be sold at this the third auction sale in the history of Prairie Home, not a few carry the blood of or are bred to one of these noted sires. A member of the editorial staff of the "Farmer's Advocate," who attended the last two sales, very recently had an opportunity of inspecting the third contingent, and, by way of comparison, is free to say that the stock to be offered on June 15th is the best that has yet been presented to the public. Compared with the sale of one year ago, there are, perhaps, not so many that have a show-yard record behind them, but they make up for it in splendid individuality, which promises for the future, and had the Prairie Home herd gone to the show-ring last year, some of the young stock which is now being offered would have, undoubtedly, come away with reds to their honor. In comparison with the lot offered last November, the present is much superior, both in individuality and breeding. They have wintered well, and are living exhibitions of thriftiness. In a word, they are a consignment of cattle from which a beginner may find a good herd, an old cattleman replenish his stock, or the showman purchase a winner. What more?

Of the females, there are many worthy of mention, but space will permit of but a few being described in these columns. Viola, by Methune, and out of a Louise cow, is one of the best individuals that has ever been offered by public auction in Manitoba. She is a big cow, of strong bone, thickly fleshed, and, above all, of the Shorthorn type that is popular. Her buyer will get something for his money, and there will be a valuable calf by her side. Prime Rose is another lovely four-year-old, by Blanche Duke, out of Lily 4th. She, too, is thick and low-set, and a bull calf, by Topsman's Champion, will follow her to the ringside. A mellow handler of the conformation that wins is Broadhagen Lata, a Mayflower, two years old, low-set, broad and thick-fleshed. The females of mature years in this sale are all breeders, and some of the heifers are heavy in calf: Broadhagen Lata is one of these. Red Rose, imported by Isaac, of Markham, Ont., is a dual-purpose Shorthorn, if there is one in Manitoba. She is a beautiful handler, and has a line of ancestors which alone would make her famous. A heifer calf at her side, dropped Jan. 1st, has Judge as its sire.

Among the yearling heifers, there are a number that command admiration, and May Blossom, a white in color, is one of these. She is by Sittyton Hero, and a typical Shorthorn, deep and thick. The one who gets her will have something that will assist in raising the average price of his stock sales. Vacuna Heiress is another sweet young female, by Sittyton Stamp, and out of Vacuna 11th. She is breedy-looking, smooth, and red in color. Next comes a daughter of Judge, and out of Dryden stock. This heifer, Starling 2nd, has a long line of noted ancestry to her credit, as well as a body deep and smooth, and a conformation which in Shorthorn points of breeding is well defined. Winsome Lass has seen two summers. She is by Imp. Jubilee, and out of Begonia, by Imp. Grandeur; hence, her breeding is commendable.

(Continued on next page.)

# Manly Strength



## HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

### Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

**DR. C. F. SANDEN** 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

## HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

My second importation will reach home about May 18th. Will be pleased to see my old friends and new ones besides to inspect the stock. The lot is composed of 7 SHORTHORN BULLS and 4 HEIFERS. In CLYDESDALES there are 2 colts and 2 fillies. There is stock in the lot to suit all pockets and all tastes. Some of the pick of the spring sales are included, and all of Cruickshank breeding, and most of the popular families in Aberlenshire are represented. Will sell at very close prices for speedy sales.

EGGS from Plymouth Rock poultry, first-class stock, for sale at \$1.50 per setting. Will meet prospective buyers at Carberry if notified in time, and all welcome whether they purchase or not.

**JOHN GRAHAM,**  
Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm, CARBERRY, Man.

## PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

High-class CRUICKSHANK, MARR and CAMPBELL SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and 1st for herd under 2 years, at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imported "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr, assisted by imported "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; also "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a superior young bull, full of the blood of the Cruickshank Clipper family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, fit for herd headers, for sale.

On JUNE 28th next, we sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in conjunction with other Canadian breeders, at the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., 15 of our imported and home-bred cows and heifers.

**W. C. EDWARDS & Co.,** Limited, Proprietors.  
**JOS. W. BARNETT,** Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

**THE RANCHE STOCK FARM**  
MANITOU, MAN.

**SHORTHORNS** Twenty young animals to pick from. Also some fine sable colts, pups, either sex. Apply MANAGER, above address.

**Greendale Stock Farm**

Quite a number of young Shorthorn bulls and heifers; growthy, strong, vigorous. Also a few young Yorkshire sows.  
**FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.**

### FOREST HOME FARM



**CLYDESDALES, 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.

m **ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.**



**SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM**

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

**S. R. ENGLISH,**  
Warwick P. O., Alberta.

### SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

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

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

### SHORTHORNS

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

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



### Badly Disfigured By Violent Eczema

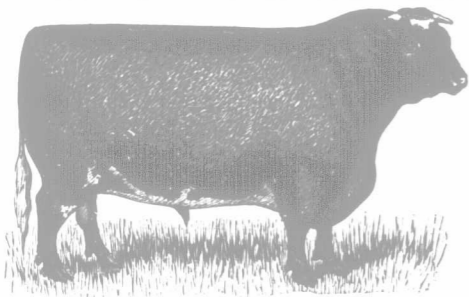
**A Chronic Case Which Defied  
Doctors' Skill was Perma-  
nently Cured Seven Years Ago  
by  
Dr. Chase's Ointment**

Once eczema becomes chronic it is most difficult to cure, and many people after doctoring for a time give up in despair. It is to the discouraged ones especially that we would introduce Dr. Chase's Ointment, knowing from experience with hundreds of severe cases that it will positively effect a lasting cure.

Mr. Oakley W. Beamer, Boyle, Ont., states:—"For two years prior to 1897 I suffered from eczema in a violent form. I was perfectly disfigured about the face and head, and was in great misery day and night. Though I tried many remedies and the best doctors, I steadily became worse, and was finally prevailed upon by friends to use Dr. Chase's Ointment."

"Five boxes of this golden remedy perfectly cured me. I shall always recommend this Ointment, and often think that if I were a "Carnegie" my first move would be to purchase a million boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and send it free to the afflicted all over the land. It is six years since I was cured, and the cure is, therefore, a permanent one."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine; 60 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.



9

### High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

3 imported bulls.  
4 bulls from imp. cows and by imp. bulls.  
The others from Scotch cows and by imp. bulls.  
21 Scotch cows and heifers, including 9 imp. animals.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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

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

### Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

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

Wm. Grainer & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

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

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An 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.

FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK P. R. Fowls. For Sale—Robbie o' Day = 2272 = Sultan = 12012 = and St. Valentine = 4231 = 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.

### GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 816.)

being another of the blocky, low-down type, with a lung capacity built for a vigorous constitution, and a fair handler. She is a desirable female to own, and judges of good stock will want her when they see her. Another of the same age that has a pedigree beyond reproach is a member of the Crimson Flower family, and has for name, Crimson Flower of Prairie Home. She is of the useful kind. Among the three-year-olds is Maid of Sylvan 27th, by Imp. Sittyton Stamp, and out of Maid of Sylvan. This matron has a calf at foot, and gives evidence of her ability to breed useful stock. Lady Brilliant, of the same age as the latter, is by Geo. Bruce, and out of Lady Brilliant, and by her side runs a red bull calf by Lord Logan. She, too, can lay claim to the class that are smooth-fleshed and good handlers. Lavendar Lass, by Northern Light, a five-year-old, bred by Jno. Millar, and out of a cow by Imp. Duke Lavender, is still another with a good pedigree to her credit, and like many others, she will drop a calf to Judge. Bracelet of Prairie Home, by Imp. Jubilee, is four years old, and a fine calf by her side shows the prepotency of the red-roan sire, the hero of the ring. Another in calf to Judge is Ruby of Prairie Home, a thick-fleshed three-year-old. Daisy, a smooth, low-set stamp, is closely related to Viola, of the Louise family. This cow was bred on May 3rd to Royal Duke.

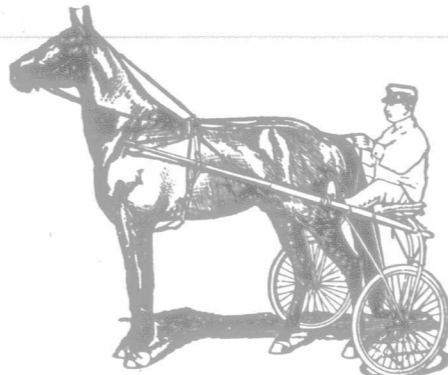
As previously mentioned, there are many choice yearlings: Queen of Draga, by Imp. Grandeur, and out of a Sittyton Hero cow, is one of these, being smooth in the body, and possessing a head of choice character. Maid of Sylvan 28th, by Jubilee King, a blocky, young dame, and a full sister to Jubilee Queen, the noted prizewinner, is likewise in this list. So, also, is Sittyton Lily, Lady St. Patrick, Vanguard's Valentine, May Queen, Lovely Seraphina, and a score of others which space forbids to mention. Suffice it to say that only those who breed Shorthorns for profit will be able to appreciate fully the merits of this contingent.

The Shorthorn bulls, as well as the Ayrshires and other stock for sale, will be mentioned next week.

In a recent test of the class in dairy farming at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a question was asked to bring out the preference of each member in the matter of a dairy breed. The following interesting result was obtained: Per cent. of class preferring various breeds, 8; per cent. of class preferring Jerseys, 25; per cent. of class preferring Guernseys, 25; per cent. of class preferring Holstein-Friesians, 42. I find that this is one of the straws indicating the direction of the wind. Beyond a doubt, Holstein-Friesian cattle are rapidly gaining favor in New England. Under most conditions the Holstein-Friesian is the most profitable milk-producer, and the profit is the real consideration. Breeders should be careful for this reason to produce a bull stock that will reflect credit upon this magnificent breed. Perhaps the former policy of the Association to encourage the destruction of inferior males would be of advantage to all parties interested. At all events, the interest of the breeders of registered stock in securing superior herd headers is commendable. I have observed that frequently the true type animal is more satisfactory for the production of breeding stock than the one with the big record, but unsymmetrical. My criticism of prevailing practices is that breeders are apt to overlook type in the antecedents of their herd bulls in their endeavors for big records. (F. S. Cooley, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Massachusetts Agricultural College.)—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

A work of art is the Practical Gardener and list of test seeds sent us by the English firm of seedsmen, Carter & Co., of High Holborn, London, Eng. Not the least of the merits of the publications of this firm is the amount of information to be found between the covers; an interesting chapter is that describing the "Carter" method of root selection. The blending of the scientific with the practical explains the success of the British seed firms.

### Dan Patch 1.56 1/4



EATS  
International  
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IT'S  
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YOUR  
STOCK

### Fastest Harness Horse in the World

#### INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

International Stock Food is a purely medicinal vegetable preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain rations. We positively guarantee that it will keep all stock in good condition and insure rapid growth. It will enable you to fatten your stock in from 20 to 30 days less time than you could without it. International Stock Food will save you money over the ordinary way of feeding. A trial will convince you.

### A \$3,000 Stock Book Free CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF STOCK

This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture without any advertising on it, contains 160 pages, size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2, gives history, description and illustrations of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take \$5.00 for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated Veterinary Department alone will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$100 IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED  
This book will be mailed free, postage prepaid, if you will write us at once and answer these two questions:—  
1st—What paper did you see this in?  
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Address at once—  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the World  
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Capital Paid in—\$2,000,000.00

### TROUT CREEK

## SHORTHORNS

#### SPECIAL OFFERING:



Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,  
om Manager. Hamilton, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

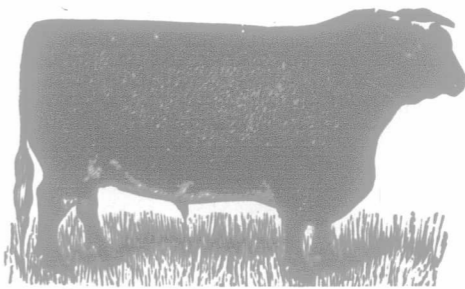
10 YEARLING BULLS Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.  
20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

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 Topsmann's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

ALSO HERD BULLS—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmann's 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. C. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



### J. E. SMITH.



## SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

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

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

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

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



Women who insist on doing housework in the old, old way are wasting their energy. To such women

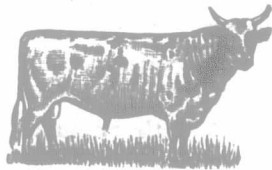
GOLD DUST

is a boon. It does all the household cleaning, washing and brightening quicker and more economically than any other way yet devised. Try it and you'll not deny it.

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

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

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

A herd of 85 head, composed of cows and heifers, prizewinners at the leading shows. The cows are imported from the best Scottish herds. Imported Douglasdale, champion at the Pan-American Exhibition, and imported Black Prince, champion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903, head the herd. Choice stock of both sexes for sale.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.



"Imp. Bapton Chancellor No. (78286)"

Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhocks, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



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

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANCY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

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

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

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

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.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



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

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

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, C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

FOR SALE Jersey Cattle and reg. Cotswold sheep for sale. Some very fine heifers, and two bull calves, and three 8 month old, of our very best stock; also some very fine ewes. William Willis & Son, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

GOSSIP.

De Wolf Hopper had a slight cold the other night, and in a certain speech he referred to it in this fashion:

"I went to my doctor," he declared, "and the doctor said I had been eating too much nitrogenous food, and must stop it and eat farinaceous food. Since then I haven't been able to eat at all, for I don't know what either word means."

A young lady who was a great enthusiast about Shakespeare visited Stratford and went into raptures over everything she saw and heard. When she reached the railway station she was thoroughly worked up to the point of gushing, and she looked about her with brimming eyes. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "I think this affects me most of all! Here the great master must have come to take the train to London, just as I am doing!"

The mild business man was calmly reading his paper in the crowded trolley-car. In front of him stood a little woman hanging by a strap. Her arm was being slowly torn out of her body, her eyes were flashing at him, but she constrained herself to silence. Finally, after he had endured it for twenty minutes, he touched her arm and said: "Madame, you are standing on my foot." "Oh, am I?" she savagely retorted; "I thought it was a valise."

PITY OFTEN MISPLACED.

William H. Taft lectured recently in Philadelphia on the Philippines. Mr. Taft remarked at the end of his lecture that there was too much sentimental pity in the world.

"People—the poorest and most wretched people—are happier than we think, as a rule," he said. "No matter how wretched we are, we hold that our lot is not a bad one, and we pity some one worse off. In a storm at sea one night two sailors, their clothing frozen to their bodies, hung to a rope as the waves washed over them.

"I say, Bill," says one. "Wot is it, mate?" says the other. "Think of the poor fellows caught at a picnic in such weather as this."

AN EASY SOLUTION.

One morning as Judge C—, of Virginia, was starting for the town, he was approached by one of his negroes, who with more or less confusion asked:

"Massa, when yo' goes to the c'ot-house will yo' git me a license? I's gwine to be mar'ed."

"Married, are you, Sam? All right," called the judge, as he hastily drove off. Arrived at the court-house, he spent a very busy day, and it was not until he was preparing to leave that he remembered Sam's license, and realized that he had not been told the name of the bride-elect.

"The old idiot, he never told me who he wanted to marry, but, of course, it's Lucinda. He's always making eyes at her." So saying, he returned to the court-house and had the license made out in the names of Sam and Lucinda. Sam was the first to greet him upon his return, with the inquiry:

"Git my license, massa?"

"Yes, Sam, you old fool. You didn't tell me who you wanted to marry, but I remembered how you're always courting Lucinda, and got the license in her name."

"Law, massa!" exclaimed Sam. "taint Lucinda, it's Kyarline. What's I gwine to do?"

"Well," said the judge, "the only thing will be for me to get another license."

"Massa," said Sam, "do yo' pay anything fur dat license?"

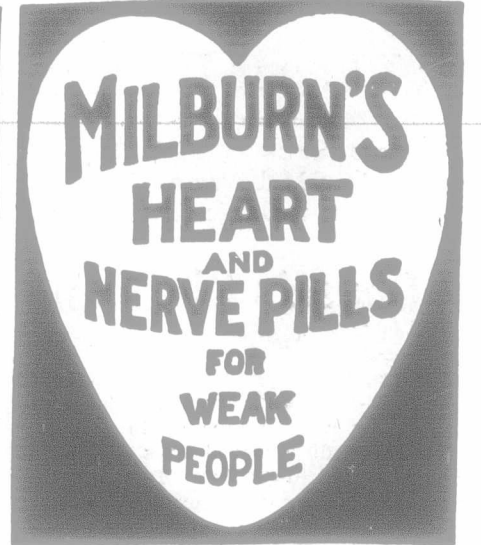
"Yes, Sam, a dollar and seventy-five cents."

"Will another license cos' anything?" said Sam.

"Yes, Sam, a dollar and seventy-five cents more," replied the judge.

After scratching his woolly pate for a few minutes, Sam replied:

"Well, massa, I done axed Kyarline, an' she said 'Yase,' but dere ain't no dollar an' seventy-five cents diffence in dem two niggers, so I'll jus' take Lucindy."



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

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.

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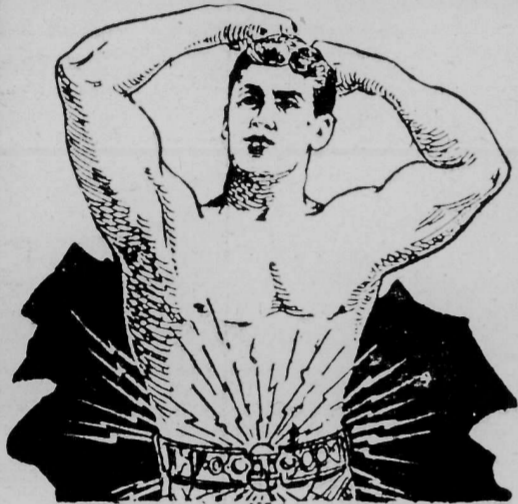
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The grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, which is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Vitality, and all Weaknesses in Men and Women.

**YOUNG MEN** men young in years, but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed, slow-minded young men, young men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are, at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone; middle-aged men and old men, **OLD MEN** who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power—Electricity.

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Dear Sir,—I am writing a few lines to you so that you may know I am cured now. I would have written sooner, but waited a while. I knew I was getting better, and so now I am better, and I am thankful to you because you did your best. Yours very truly, **WILLIAM KIPPLING, St. Peter's, Man.**

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

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BRANDON, MANITOBA.  
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**O**N PROPER PAYMENTS  
**T**IME SAVING  
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Is an absolute guarantee from soiling the sleeves. Made in Duck with Rubber Goring in Brown, Black or White.  
Only 35 Cents. In ordering, please state whether forearm is small or large.

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**Edwardsburg**  
**"Crown Brand"**  
**Syrup in tins**

The best seller and the most reliable—

**WHY?**


BECAUSE our tins have stood the test of time. Because all our tins are filled only at our own works under the direct superintendence of the only experienced syrup maker in Canada.

Our syrup tins are sold only under the name of "CROWN BRAND," with the name "EDWARDSBURG" also on every tin.

Beware of Imitations. Put up as Private Brands.

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(ESTABLISHED 1858)

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**BRUCE'S**  
**New Century**  
**Swede Turnip**

After carefully testing this variety for 3 years, we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the very best shipping varieties on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple-topped Swede, resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth and of fine quality, and the roots are clean and well shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a heavy cropper. 4 lb., 17c.; 1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

Our beautifully-illustrated catalogue of seeds and supplies, 88 pages, free to all applicants.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,**  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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**HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES**

for the million.

Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc.  
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