

**PAGES
MISSING**

The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster.

A regular movement towards the Pacific Coast having set in of persons seeking homes, farms, business openings and industrial opportunities, we desire to draw attention to a few of the advantages offered by the City of New Westminster.

The climate is the mildest and most equable in British Columbia, always free from extremes of both heat and cold. The winter is moist but healthful, frosts seldom and rarely of sufficient severity to give ice for skating. The summer is the most glorious on the continent. If gardens are not actually blooming the year round the grass is always green, violets are usually in bloom during the entire winter, and primroses, daffodils and other early flowers are not uncommon in February. Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hothouses and conservatories, live and flourish through the winter in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

Thunder and lightning—the terror of so many people—are here almost unknown, and so very mild and harmless when they do occur as to cause little alarm even to the most timid. The climate conditions are, therefore, almost ideal; certainly unequaled in our great Dominion.

New Westminster has frequently been referred to as the "City of Homes" from the fact that more than seventy per cent. of its inhabitants own their homes. While individual cases of great wealth are few, poverty is still more rare. The great bulk of the population are simply prosperous, comfortable and happy. Charity cases at the present time can be counted on the fingers of one hand—and this in a population of over 8,000.

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict.

There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—66x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

For fuller or special information and maps, address

Just a word about the location and industries of the city. Situated on the north bank of the Fraser, fifteen miles from the Gulf of Georgia, it occupies a beautiful and commanding position, the magnificent mountains of the Coast and Olympian ranges looming up in the distance to the north, east and south.



The Fraser River, which is spanned opposite the city by a million-dollar bridge, is the greatest salmon river in the world, and has yielded as high as \$5,000,000 worth of canned salmon in a good year, giving profitable employment to thousands of fishermen and cannery operators. Numerous steamers having their headquarters at New Westminster give daily communication with the farming districts above and below the city.

Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood-working factories, car-building works, distilleries, roller mills, etc. But there are openings for many other industries, electric power for which is available at a very reasonable price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms, very reasonable. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to those of any city in the Province.

If it is a farm you want, remember that New Westminster is the market center of the far-famed great and fertile Fraser Valley, to reach which you must come here anyway. So why not come direct, where you can get your information at first hand from people who are in daily touch with all the farming settlements. The farmers' market in New Westminster is the only one in British Columbia. Come and have a look at the farmers on market day, talk with them, note the prices they get, and then you will realize how truly this is a farmer's paradise.

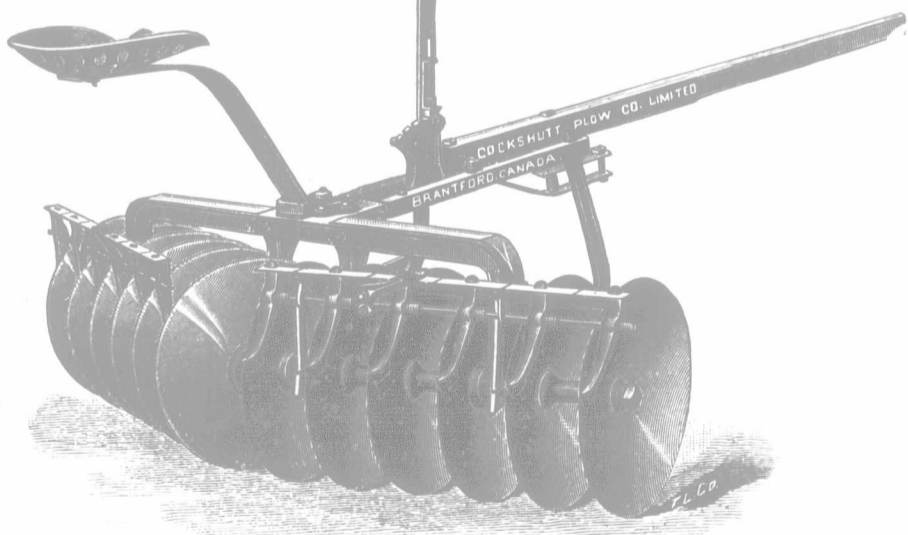
As further proof of the importance in which New Westminster is regarded as the farming center of British Columbia, it is only necessary to mention that the Federal Government has just made a grant of \$50,000 in aid of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this year.

The Dominion Exhibition will be held at New Westminster, B. C., on the following dates: 27th September to 7th October, inclusive.

This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster.

Cockshutt Disc Harrows



Cockshutt Disc Harrow—15 sizes.

ARE NOTED FOR THEIR STRENGTH.

JOURNALS are made of hard maple boiled in oil, and will give long wear. At the same time they can be quickly and cheaply renewed.

MAIN FRAME is made out of one heavy piece of T steel, and the outer end rests near the outer end of discs, and the inner ends are held so they can only raise to a level, but they can drop lower, and will cultivate in furrows and other low places.

POLE can be set in centre of frame for four horses, or to one side for three.

SCRAPERS have spring steel shanks.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

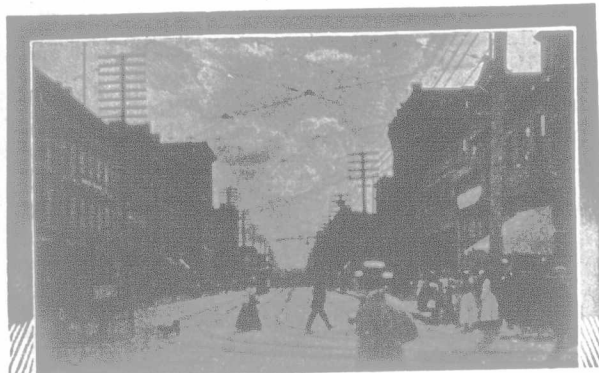
COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man. Factory: Brantford.

USE **Carnefac Stock Food** For That Thin Horse

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

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



Due to its Climate, Scenery, Educational Facilities and Growing Prosperity. We sell

RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS and SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

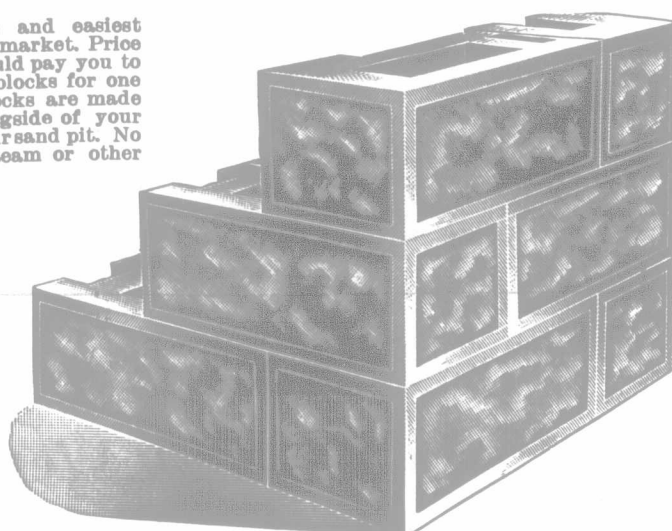
MAHON, M^oFARLAND & MAHON,
Real Estate Brokers. 541 HASTINGS ST.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

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

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

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

Manitoba Soil

and

Okanagan Climate

combined

make the Okanagan Valley famous. I sell hay, fruit, vegetable, grain, dairy, grazing and timber lands direct for the farmer around Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Lumby, Kelowna, Westbank, Peachland, Summerland and Penticton. Write for my literature and largest list of land in British Columbia.

H. P. Lee, Head Office, Vernon, B. C.

Stop and Think

and then come and see what we have to offer you : : : :

No fake business, but sound business propositions that appeal to men of brains and common sense.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES

of the choicest farming lands within a radius of fifteen miles of the young and growing town of Cayley, in the great winter-wheat belt of Southern Alberta. Hundreds are here and hundreds are on the way. Before you locate, write any of the following:

DAVID FEIGHMAN, **JELL & COCHLAN,** **H. W. KROUS,**
REAL-ESTATE DEALERS, CAYLEY HOTEL.

who will be pleased to give you any information required.

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



HECLA FURNACES

Defy the blasts of Winter

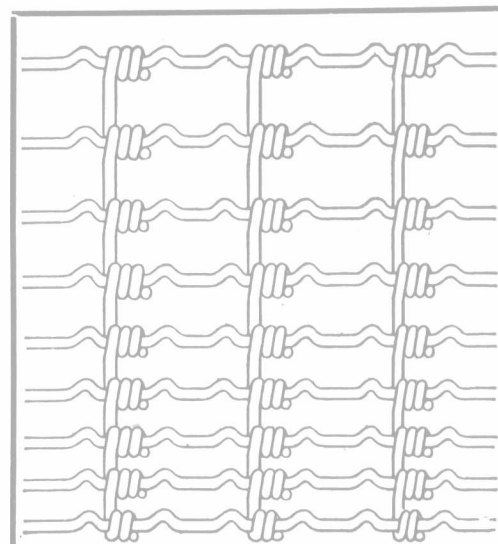
Ask your dealer for *DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET,* or write direct to the manufacturers, **CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.**

CLARE & BROCKEST, Western Agents, 246 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

HIGH CARBON

The proof of the pudding is, that more of our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences Combined.



America's Field and Hog Fence.

We continue to manufacture the celebrated **ELLWOOD DIAMOND MESH ORNAMENTAL FENCES**

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge. Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market.

If your Dealers do not handle our Fences, write to us. **The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Limited**
WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont.

If You Have a Farm for Sale

Or Want a Situation, put an Advertisement in our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN. Our Want Ads. Always Bring the Best Results.

The William Weld Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.



No Cash to Pay
Until Fall, 1905.

MAY & JUNE

are the Best Months to Make Money Raising Chickens

Chicks hatched then grow more rapidly and require less care than at any time of year, and the knack of running the business successfully is acquired under the most favorable circumstances.

One good May or June hatching will bring out a brood of chicks that sell about October 1st for enough to pay for an Incubator and another batch can then be started that will get the chicks out in time for the Christmas market. The next batch will be ready for the March and April market, "broilers" commanding the very highest market prices.

A good Incubator is the foundation of real success in poultry raising, bringing the whole matter from guess-work to certainty. We furnish you with a

Chatham Incubator

on easy terms. No cash to pay until November, 1905. By that time it should have paid for itself.

Nothing else raised on a farm pays like this, and the beauty of it all is that the women folks or children can easily attend to the very small amount of work there is to be done. Half an hour or so a day is all the time required.

Getting the right Incubator is pretty nearly the whole thing. The Chatham is the safest and surest Incubator made. It does the trick; 100 per cent. hatches every time if the eggs are fertile. Rather than go into details of construction here, we will print a few out of many hundreds of testimonials:

Brighton, Ont., April 15th, 1905.
The Manson Campbell Co.,
Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I told you when I received my Incubator and Brooder that I would let you know what success I had with my first hatch. When the Incubator arrived I went and got eggs to put in it, and as I was anxious to get it started I took all the eggs I could from the party, and he had only enough so I could not pick them over. There were some small ones and some long and narrow, and as I afterwards found out he was keeping twenty-seven hens with one cockrel, so they did not look very good on the start. I put fifty-six eggs into the Incubator and followed the instructions closely, and I got fifty chicks, two having died in the shell, which I think is first-class. They are all strong and lively. I am sorry I did not order the 100 size instead of the 50. I have it now filled with sixty white Wyandott eggs. I wish you could

tell me where I could get a good poultry paper, something that would suit a beginner.
Yours truly,
E. H. BARAGER,
Box 234,
Brighton, Ont.

Valens, Ont., April 15th, 1905.
The Manson Campbell Co.,
Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—The incubator that we purchased from you on the 18th Jan. last is certainly a dandy. Out of a No. 2 incubator with 83 fertile eggs I got 76 chickens, and they are all strong and healthy. I used 1½ gallons of oil. I think there is no better incubator in the world.

Yours truly,
MRS. JOHN ROBSON,
Valens P.O., Ont.



MANSON CAMPBELL.

We have similar letters from every State in the United States, and every Province in the Dominion.

Every Incubator we put out is the best kind of advertising we do, for it sells many others for us by its never-failing results.

FREE BOOK.
A Complete Guide to Poultry Profits.

The Chatham is built on honor, and its construction and workmanship are as perfect as an experience of fifty years and ample capital can make them.

The Chatham was the first Incubator made that was good enough to admit of its makers taking chances that it would make its cost for the poultryman before it was paid for.

Don't imagine for a moment that it is any longer possible to make big poultry profits by setting hens. As hatching hens are as out of date as stone hatchets.

If these erratic, uncertain birds are kept busy egg-laying instead of wasting their time setting, the poultryman will pocket a good many extra dollars in profit.

If you want to get full particulars on the subject and learn all the details of successful Incubator hatching and profitable poultry raising send to-day for our superbly printed book, "How to Make Money Out of Chicks." It's FREE.

Send for it now.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 2 CHATHAM, ONT.

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., and Halifax, N.S.
Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

Also Manufacturers of the famous CHATHAM FANNING MILLS AND CHATHAM FARM SCALES.

Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. **Erick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing.** 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

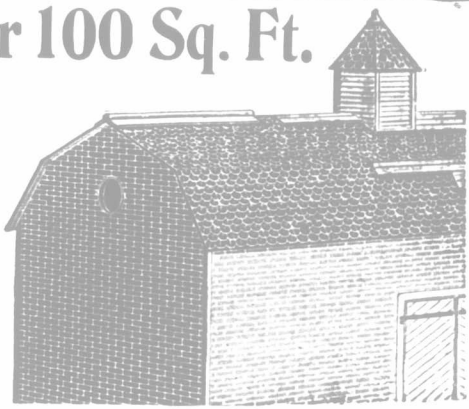
FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British Flag. Established 1861. Capital Invested \$150,000.00.

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Eastern Warehouse—767 Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.



THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Grafters get what is coming to them soon or late.

Once—or—twice there was a man who was married and had a large flock of children.

And when any of the children were sick, the wife and mother sat up with the sufferers.

And when they were infants their mother carried them in her arms and jumped over the rough places without assistance.

And it came to pass that the mother of the flock slept to wake no more.

And the man took unto himself another wife.

And he carried the second flock of babies and helped the woman over the rough places, too.

Funny, isn't it, how easily a man can change his ways—when a woman taketh him by the ear?

Bishop Whitaker, of Philadelphia, one of the best story-tellers a man could wish to listen to, recently told of a young clergyman whose pastoral charge had fallen to him out in the thinly-populated end of a western state. Riding the circuit of his tiny churches, he never imagined that the auditors of one town ever sat under him in another, and so he had been delivering everywhere the same sermon. It was a good sermon, and it seemed to take well; but just how well that young preacher never guessed until one Sunday he was stopped at the church door by a negro. "Pahdon me, suh, fer a moment," he said, with a most respectful bow. "I jus' wan' to say that I sutinly have enj'yd dat sermon. De fust time I heard it, suh, I liked it, an' de secon' time I liked it better, an' as I ben follerin' you aroun' hit just kep' growin' on me like. Now, suh, I see sorter in de preachin' business my own se'l, an' it jus' occurred to me dat you gwine to wear out dat sermon some fine day, an' den I wants to buy it. When you git ready to sell it, suh, I stan' to give you fifty cents."—[Exchange.]

George Washington Thomas, an able-bodied negro of Sleepy Hollow, appeared before Magistrate Nussbaum, charged with stealing chickens. The negro was accompanied by his lawyer, Col. Simmons, a rising young white attorney. The old Judge sauntered into the dingy courtroom, where he had reigned for more than twenty years, and, after calling for order, looked around on the little company there assembled. Seeing George Washington Thomas, he pointed to him and said:

"Be you the defendant in this case?"

Quick as a flash George was on his feet, and, not understanding legal terms, he exclaimed, politely:

"No, sah; no, sah; I ain't de 'fen'ant; dar's de 'fen'ant ovah dar."

And he pointed to his lawyer. There was a general laugh about the room, in which the queer old Judge joined heartily. The darky felt abashed. He was visibly embarrassed, and thinking to correct the mistake, if mistake it were, said again, pointing at his lawyer:

"Yes, sah; he's de 'fen'ant," and pointing to himself, he said, "I's de gent'man what stole de chickens."

"In our army at the west," said a captain of the Third Missouri Infantry in the civil war, "the word 'Potomac' was given as the password for the night. A German detailed for guard duty understood it to be 'Bottomic,' and thus transferred to another German guard as 'Buttermilk.' Soon afterward the officer who had given the word wished to return through the lines, and, approaching the sentinel, was ordered to halt and the password was demanded. The officer gave 'Potomac.'

"Neh right; you don't pass mit me dis way," said the sentinel.

"But this is the word, and I will pass," replied the officer.

"No, you stan', at the same time placing a bayonet at his breast in a manner that plainly told the officer that 'Potomac' didn't pass in Missouri!

"What is the word, then?" asked the officer.

"It ish 'Buttermilk,' was the answer.

"Well, then, 'Buttermilk'."

"Dot ish right. Now you pass mit yourself all about your bizness."

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS



The Only Modern Separator Bowl

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


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

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

Canadian Transfer Points
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec,
St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alber-
ta. Address

The Sharple's Co. P. M. Sharple's
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR
CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

You haven't seen the Canadian West unless you have seen

The Edmonton District

Raises the best crops of wheat and oats of any part of America.

Good for raising cattle, horses, swine. Good for dairying and poultry raising. Good water; good climate; good coal; good markets; good laws.

If you go West, be sure and call at the office of the

**BOARD OF TRADE AT
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**

Have your mail sent there, and make it your headquarters.

Write the Secretary for information about the district.

Please mention this paper.

VIRGINIA FARMS

As low as **\$5 per Acre**

with improvements. Much land now being worked has paid a profit greater than the purchase price the first year. Long summers, mild winters. Best shipping facilities to great eastern markets at lowest rates. Best church, school and social advantages. For list of farms, excursion rates, and what others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H. LAFAURIE, Agr. and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box 11, Roanoke, Va.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Elevator Wanted

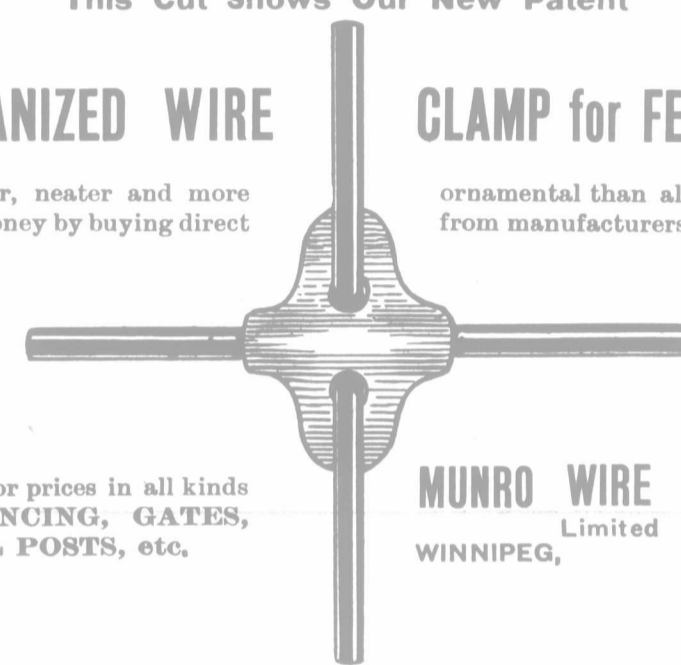
Wanted — Elevator, modern, up-to-date, doing good business. Write full description and prices to

P.O. Box 671. WINNIPEG.

This Cut Shows Our New Patent

GALVANIZED WIRE

Stronger, neater and more Save money by buying direct



CLAMP for FENCING

ornamental than all others. from manufacturers.

Write for prices in all kinds of FENCING, GATES, STEEL POSTS, etc.

MUNRO WIRE WORKS, Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President. Full Deposit with
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President. Manitoba Government.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hull Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

REAL ESTATE

In and around CALGARY, the flourishing town of

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

The Place for Ambitious Farmers.
The Place for Ambitious Ranchers.
The Place for Wise Speculators.

} WHY ?

Land at Low Prices and With Assured Prospects


L. W. BICK
Has all Kinds of Land for Sale. Box 613. 704 Stephen Ave.
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN GROWING CORN

We are making a special offer on North Dakota White and Yellow Flint. This corn has been grown very successfully in our Province and the Northwest, and in order to introduce it to you will sell it at \$2 per bushel.

We have also a very early new sweet corn, "Peep o' Day," which ripens ten days earlier than any other variety, in packets of one quart, 40c.; one pint, 25c.

The MACPHERSON FRUIT CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



FROM ANY STAND-POINT THE


H & R REVOLVERS

are the BEST

The H. & R. Revolvers never miss fire—never catch—and will never discharge accidentally.

Write for our illustrated catalogue.

**HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON
ARMS CO.,**
356 Park Avenue,
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.



THOMAS HOG TROUGH

Built to last a life time

Impossible for hogs to spill food from this trough or to interfere with each other when feeding.

Much more sanitary than wooden troughs, which also leak and wear out quickly.

Made in five-foot lengths and up to any size required—light enough to be readily moved as desired.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

**WIND
WATER
AND
FIRE
PROOF
STANDS SEVERE FROST**



**ALL
WOOL
MICA
ROOFING**

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST. Send stamps for samples and booklet. Winnipeg, May 22nd, 1899.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.:
Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry, would say that the All-Wool Mica Roofing that you supplied us with four years ago has given satisfaction. (Signed) BLACKWOOD BROS.

W. G. FONSECA & SON,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,
56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA
LANDS FOR SALE.

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

A COPY OF **Hart's 1905**

Handsome 64-Page Illustrated Pamphlet
of **B. C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS**
MAILED FREE on request
F. J. HART & CO. Box 242. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

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

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875. NO. 660.

WINNIPEG, MAN. MAY 17, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Make Good Plowing a Feature of Your Farming.

The approach of the time when many summer-fallows are to be plowed, renders this an opportune moment to discuss the question of plowing. It is also an opportune time to call the attention of agricultural societies and farmers' institutes to the valuable educational work of a properly-conducted plowing-match. The well-plowed field means to the onlooker that the farmer working that land is a competent workman, either in doing the work himself, or seeing that good work is done. Straight plowing means time-saving; level plowing means land ready for work early in the spring, and no water lying in spots to prevent sowing grain at the proper time, or to make breeding places for weeds. Another point to look to in plowing is the headland, usually a nursery for weeds and storehouse for odds and ends, whereas it might better be well plowed and sown to timothy. Careful plowing means putting weeds out of sight, away from light and air, and the result is death to the weeds. Good plowing requires the possession of the art of horsemanship by the teamster, and well-trained horses. The plowman up-to-date does not leave his plow in the ground over night; if a walking plow, he turns it over on the mouldboard to avoid the dews and consequent dulling of the surface, which means increased friction, and, therefore, increased draft, besides increasing the tendency to clog. In connection with the plowing-match can be held a picnic and football match, and such other entertainment as the society may decide. "The plow is the first great creditor of a nation!"

The Veterinarian Should be the Animal Husbandman.

Animal husbandry is, perhaps, the most popular subject at the agricultural colleges to-day, and in the form of live-stock judging classes is being called for by farmers' institutes and agricultural societies all over the country.

Few veterinarians are as yet to be found in this line of work, and yet, if properly trained, the veterinarian should be the ideal animal husbandman. The holding of a veterinary certificate by no means qualifies a man to act as a judge of live stock, not even of horses, although many a V. S. has been pitchforked into the work of rating horses and awarding ribbons by virtue of his professional status. The Veterinary Department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture has recognized this defect in the training of veterinarians, and the four-year course there now includes studies in live-stock judging, feeding and breeding. That such work has not been part of the veterinary curriculum in the colleges long ago is strange, when we consider that the bulk of the men graduated go into country practice, where a knowledge of live stock in health would be a great aid to the handling of live stock when diseased, and a strong drawing-card with the owners of live stock.

It is not a rare thing at gatherings of live-stock breeders to hear a man speak disparagingly of the veterinarian's lack of knowledge of live stock, due to his (the veterinarian's) narrow training, which has hitherto assumed that his sole work was diagnosing disease and dosing the affected. On the other hand, the extreme brevity of the veterinary course at many colleges causes one to marvel that many other subjects vital to a veterinarian's education have not been omitted. In a country community where, perhaps, more

than one practitioner is at work, it will be found that, professional skill equal, the man with an up-to-date knowledge of live stock, and a few herd and studbooks on his library shelves, has an advantage over his competitor who is deficient along these particular lines. In Canada at the present time it is not possible to get a really first-class up-to-date veterinary education (unless, perhaps, at the French college—Laval), and under such circumstances, we would strongly urge all persons intending to enter the veterinary profession to take an agricultural college course (two years, if one cannot afford the four-year one, but preferably the course leading to the B. S. A., and at that, specializing in bacteriology and biology) at Guelph, Truro, or Winnipeg, before attending the professional school. The V. S., by his training, knows the animal frame, by reason of his work in dissection, and has a pretty fair knowledge of the workings of the internal economy of the animal, but he has not yet been taught to apply his knowledge of location of muscles to the form of the animal as affecting motion or food production; this the study of animal husbandry will do for him.

At the agricultural colleges the future veterinarian will get the rudiments of animal husbandry, bacteriology and milk-testing, without which he cannot nowadays be considered a properly qualified, up-to-date veterinarian.

Wild Oats.

That proverbial trait in young men to sow wild oats, seems to have a parallel instance in young countries, and Manitoba is, unfortunately, no exception. The spread of this weed is one of the most annoying features in connection with our agricultural development, and is so rapid that it frequently becomes firmly established on a farm before the owner is aware of its pernicious habits. The nature of the growth of the wild oat is such that it flourishes best under conditions of cultivation most suitable for wheat-growing, and favors the deep alluvial soils common to a large part of Manitoba, but, fortunately, it is not so partial to the more loamy soils back from the river valleys. The very general absence of any system of crop rotation, and the exclusive growing of grain, are also conducive to the spread of wild oats.

Already different men have adopted different methods of keeping wild oats in check, and an exchange of ideas on this subject through our columns would be invaluable to those who have the pest to fight. Some of the more common systems are: To follow a crop of wheat with barley, followed by a crop or two of timothy or brome, which is broken up and summer-fallowed; another is to sow rape or a grain crop for pasture, in place of summer-fallowing. In older countries, where clover has become established, it has been found one of the best crops to check the growth of oats. The clover stand not covering the ground completely in the spring, the oats sprout and grow; then, later, the rank growth of the clover completely smothers out the oats, and the increased amount of vegetable matter in the soil aids in the decay of any seed that may not have sprouted. We would particularly remind our readers that there is no wholesale method of eradicating oats like spraying to destroy mustard, not even burning the crop, for the seed falling into the crevices in the land is preserved until brought to the surface by the plow. Cultural methods are the only way, so far, to hold wild oats in check, and if any of our readers have been particularly successful with this system, we should welcome an account of it in our columns.

Are You Getting all Your Cream is Worth?

In the May 3rd issue of this paper, under "Cream Prices and Their Relation to Butter Prices," the producer's interest was kept in view, and the more the question is studied the more interesting the subject gets to be. In that article the price for butter-fat for the first half of April was stated as 27c. per pound; the latter half of the month is dropped to 25 3-5c.; the jobbing-out price of creamery butter when 27c. for butter-fat was paid was 29c. for solids, 31 1/2c. a pound for creamery bricks; and when 25 3-5c. was paid for butter-fat, the price for butter was 29c. solids, and 30c. bricks, respectively. As the creamery man has the advantage of handling the farmer's cream in the form of butter-fat for ten days clear before setting the price (it is set every 14th day) for butter-fat and paying for the same, the margin he gets seems to be a pretty big one, when it is remembered that there is such a thing as the overrun, which, as stated on good authority, runs to 16 to 18 per cent. Taking the last quotations, the farmer gets \$25.60 for 100 pounds of butter-fat, which the creamery man makes up into 116 pounds of butter, for which he gets \$33.64; or, after allowing 4c. a pound for manufacturing, he has a profit of \$8.40 on every 100 pounds of butter-fat manufactured, which, if 1,000 pounds of butter-fat is handled daily, makes a pretty big rake-off. There can be very little objection urged to such heavy profit-taking so long as the producer marketing cream chooses to put up with it, and the reason why he has put up with such a wide margin between what he gets for his raw product and what the same manufactured sells for is because he does not really understand that he is not selling butter to the creamery or commission man on a margin of 3 2-5c. a pound, but is really selling on a margin of over double, or, approximately, 8c., which is, we think, from 2 1/2c. to 4c. too much. The need for a strong campaign of dairy education, in marketing as well as producing, is evidently needed if the home market is to be catered to and held by the farmers of the prairie. The central creameries have mastered one commercial problem—the practical elimination of the middleman. As the Irishman puts it: "They catch them coming and going." The remedy, after all, for the state of things, is for the farmers of a district to give a strong, whole-souled support to their local creameries, and not be stampeded from it because a big concern temporarily offers a bigger price in order to freeze out their smaller and weaker competitor. Be loyal to your local industries!

A Hint to Managers of the Big Shows.

Interested crowds are always to be found at the big fairs to watch such work as candy-making, glass-blowing, cigar-making, and other industrial pursuits, not excepting buttermaking competitions. The fairs get large grants usually from departments of agriculture, presumably for the educational effect of part of the exhibitions. Two implements, comparatively recent in invention, and new to the majority of people attending the big shows, are the milking machine and the sheep-shearing machine. The manufacturers of these implements would, we believe, be only too glad to have an opportunity of demonstrating the work of the machines, provided facilities were afforded them for so doing.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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Swapping Experience.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. N. Wolverton, of Brandon, on that very important subject of crops to maintain fertility, to keep vegetable matter in the soil, to prevent drifting, and to insure against a total failure. Mr. Wolverton is face to face with the same problem that is confronting men in every part of the older West, and the convictions he mentions will be, if they are not already, forced upon every land owner on the prairie just as surely as they have been forced upon farmers in other similar grain-growing districts. And, we might add, the continued increase of weeds must tend to hasten the time of more general crop rotations.

In a country so universally devoted to wheat-growing, no doubt the rotation proposed by Mr. Wolverton is rather elaborate, and does not bring wheat frequently enough upon a given field for present-day methods and preferences. Nevertheless, it is toward some such rotation as this that we must tend, and as Mr. Wolverton says, he requests the experience of those who have been successful with a rotation, and also would like to have the defects in his plan pointed out. The prevalence of weeds, drifting soils, decreasing fertility, etc., are serious problems which require to be thoroughly investigated and solved.

Do You Want a Situation?

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE." AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmers' Wives and Insanity.

The idea has long been current that, compared with other classes of people, by far the larger percentage of married women confined in the insane asylums are farmers' wives. From time to time newspapers and other periodicals repeat the story. It reappeared lately in one of our U. S. contemporaries, whereupon Dr. Geo. G. Groff, of the Pennsylvania Board of Health, pointed out explicitly that it was not true, as abundantly proved by statistics. Dr. E. C. Runge, superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, a competent authority, writes: "It has always been my firm conviction that the outcry against farming life in relation to psychic disease was not based upon facts, but was the offspring of deep-rooted superstition."

Dr. Groff is convinced that less farmers' wives become insane than of any other class, owing to the joyous elements of country life.

In this connection, we noticed recently the assertion by English physicians that life in London flats—that is, furnished apartment houses—is driving women insane by its monotony. The theory is that the economics of the flat have taken from women a large part of the work that used to occupy their attention, while the restrictions with regard to children have reduced to a minimum the duties of motherhood. If a woman does not take up with books, art, business or church work, she is seized with ennui, or morbid, brooding introspection, and may, as many have done, become a mental wreck.

The subject of this article may be unusual, but the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" regards it as most important, touching as it does the life of our people at a very crucial point. An enquiry was instituted respecting farmers' wives and insanity, seeking our information direct from the medical superintendents of about a dozen representative Canadian insane asylums.

In consequence of the difficulty in tracing the records and origin of cases, and because of the transfers from one asylum to another, it is scarcely possible to tabulate data that would warrant specific conclusions upon the question, but so far as figures were available, they did not show a proportionate preponderance of farmers' wives in Canadian asylums, compared with other classes. Even if they are more in actual numbers, it would not be surprising, because agriculture is the predominant industry of the country, and far more people are engaged in that occupation. Consequently, the agricultural classes would figure more largely in the records. We can safely conclude that the charge is not true, and have no doubt, if the facts were fully known, that the percentage of farmers' wives insane, compared with other classes, would be found very much less.

The letters we have received from some of the medical superintendents contain statements of such important significance, that we feel that they should not be withheld from our readers. They bear testimony to the wholesomeness of farm as compared with city life, and to the satisfactory condition and mental status of the wives of Canadian farmers. An expert in mental disorders told the writer some years ago that very many cases of insanity were due to want of nutrition, induced by various causes, thus depleting the physical basis of the mind—the brain. Bear that statement in mind in considering the following quotations:

Note the observations, first, of Dr. C. K. Clark, of the Asylum at Kingston: I have no reason to believe that farmers' wives in Ontario are more prone to mental disease than other classes, unless subjected to conditions that no longer pertain to the average farmer's home. Of recent years things have improved so much in the way of sanitation, better diet and social conditions generally, that the health of the farmer's wife is better, on the average, than it was, say twenty years ago. I am not so pessimistic as many of the writers in our daily newspapers, and it is my belief that acute insanity is rarer than formerly. The admissions to institutions are greater, but this is because of the greater public appreciation of their usefulness. Perhaps, if we are not more careful than at present in regard to the exclusion of degenerates among the classes being imported, we shall have a larger admission rate in the future. . . . I have a great deal of

faith in the level-headedness of the farmer's wife, and cannot understand why she should develop insanity more readily than the city woman surrounded by more artificial conditions. It is merely a question of a life which is most likely to maintain perfect physical health, and in these days when good foods are easily accessible, drudgery lessened owing to labor-saving devices, the farmer's wife has benefited as well as others."

Dr. Daniel Clark, of the Toronto Asylum, tells us, and we ask our readers to ponder well what he says: "It is my opinion that farmers' wives, as a rule, are a healthy class with healthy work in the fresh air, and who are, as a whole, contented. It is altogether different in the large cities and towns in the surrounding modes of life and strenuous struggles to procure decent livings. . . . The social condition of farmers' wives has improved during the last quarter of a century, while the poverty-stricken classes are increasing with the cities and towns. This means more insanity among the latter. Hunger, bad ventilation, crime, foulness, poor clothing, drunkenness, defective food, etc.—all are factors in the production of mental disorders."

We conclude with a few striking observations from the letter of Dr. J. Russell, medical superintendent of the Hamilton, Ont., asylum, who utters a warning to the public, which, we fear, is only too well grounded, and which should be taken well to heart, but it should be borne in mind that his warning is equally applicable to all other classes in the community as to farmers. It may not be pleasant reading, but we realize that the "Farmer's Advocate" has a duty to perform to its constituency which we cannot afford to shirk. "Heredity is a far more potent influence in predisposing to insanity than occupation. If farmers, for instance, would take as much interest in rearing healthy human stock as they do in breeding animal stock, there would be less insanity in the country. As a matter of fact, the same law governs both, i. e., like begets like. It is not uncommon for a married woman to be admitted to the asylum, suffering, say, from puerperal insanity, recover and be discharged, bear another child, and be again admitted to the asylum. What is to be expected of such progeny? We hear a great deal about the White Plague, and the laudable efforts put forth to stay its ravages, but there is another plague which is perpetuating and reproducing itself before our eyes, and which is even more blighting and far-reaching than tubercle, and yet no voice is raised to warn the people against its ravages."

Impure Foods.

Each spring there has been noticed a continual deterioration in the quality of that commodity known to the trade as "maple syrup." A few years ago, when the idea of substituting a cheaper grade of sugar for the product of the maple tree was first tried, enough of the original genuine article was retained to give the final product a flavor very closely resembling that of actual maple sweet. But each succeeding year, as the supply of maple trees decreased and the market for maple syrup enlarged, the public has generally been weaned off the pure-grade syrup, and now takes, with the customary protest, an article insipid, inflated in price and untrue to name. It is not because this spurious article is particularly injurious to the health that we protest against its presence on the market and invoke the action of our legislators to deal with it as they have done with oleomargarine, but because a commodity is presented for sale under a false name, and under a name that tends to enhance its price beyond what its quality justifies, and by so doing injures the reputation and sale of an article—the product of the farm bush-lot—that has a decided value as a food. The "maple syrup" deception is only one of the instances that illustrate the necessity of a stringent pure-foods law, and the fixing of proper standards of purity.

Ranchers Look for Better Prices.

The Maple Creek News states that offers for the 1905 clip made to the local sheepmen show a good advance over last year, and states that the figure they expect to get, 15c. to 16c. a pound, will be reached for wool. Reference is also made to the outlook for beef prices, which is held to augur well for a higher range.

Horses.

The Balky Horse.

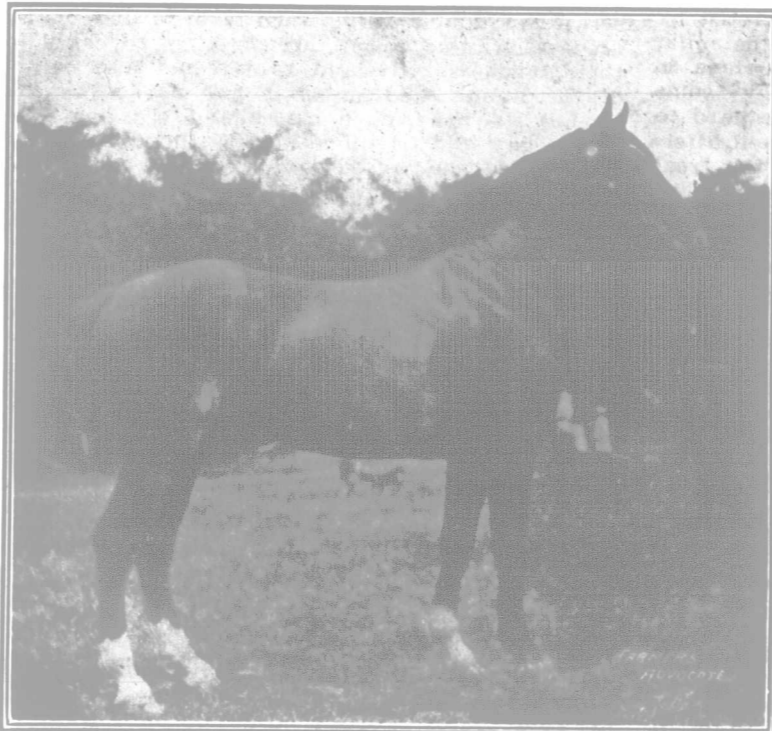
A correspondent writes: "Give a remedy for a balky horse, five years old, gentle, but has no inclination to work on wagon or to plow." Not holding with the view that harsh or cruel measures are efficacious, we give herewith the method of a recognized authority on horse-training:

A jibber or balker is a horse which, without just cause, refuses to proceed in any required direction, although he may be willing to go in some other direction. As a rule a jibber will turn to one side, but not to the other. Acting on the fact that the horse is an animal possessed of but little intelligence, we shall generally succeed in overcoming the defence of the jibber in saddle if we force him to circle several times to the right and to the left, with the long reins on foot; or, in the turn on the forehand, both on foot and when mounted. Failing to fix his hind quarters, which we can easily move round his forehead by means of the whip or cane, if not by the leg, he will usually go off in the desired direction. The rebel should be turned to one side and then to the other, and reined back pretty sharply, so as to convince him that we are able to make him move, even against his will. Were he able to reason, he would not accept the fact, which he appears to do, of our being able to make him circle and turn to the right and to the left, as a proof that we are able (which we are not) to make him go forward. After the discipline on foot with the long reins or whip, or with both, it is always well, on mounting the animal, to use the whip or stick on his hind quarters to obtain the turn on the forehand, if needed. The application of the whip with this object should be restricted to light flicks (a little above the hock for preference), just sufficient to act as a signal to the horse to move his hind legs away from the whip or cane, which, in such cases, should on no account be used as a punishment. For the present purpose, I would disregard the spur in favor of the whip, for the former cannot be applied so far back as the latter, and is much more liable to irritate the horse to resistance. Instead of at once proceeding to ride the horse after giving him a lesson with the long reins, we may put an assistant in the saddle, merely to accustom the horse (as a further mark of our success) to the weight, and continue to drive the animal until he will move freely in any direction. The mounted assistant may then take the reins, and may circle and turn the horse several times before taking him for a regular ride. If the rider be capable, the horse will seldom, if ever, perceive the change made in the management of the reins. If he were intelligent enough to do so he would, knowing that he had his rider at his mercy, refuse to accord him the obedience which he had been compelled to yield to the driver on foot.

If the horse resolutely sulks, the breaker, to expedite matters, may take the "nonsense" out of him by making him lie down, or by keeping him on the ground with his head pulled round, until he apparently gives in. He may then get another trial at circling and turning. If he still resists he should be put down again; and so on for three or even four times. The change of discipline from circling and turning to the distressing one of being made to lie down and of being kept in a very irksome position on the ground, is most efficacious for the jibber, who seems to quickly recognize the fact that the restraint on the ground is a punishment for his misbehavior. Having failed, after putting forth all his powers of opposition, to resist this painful form of coercion, he will have but little energy left to stiffen his neck against a demand which is attended by no inconvenience except that of "giving in." As soon as I find, on taking the jibber first in hand, that he refuses to turn round to one particular side when the rein is on my driving pad, I try to pull him over on his side, which will, generally, be an easy task, and I then tie his head to his tail, by means of a rope or cord connecting his tail to the head-stall, which I have previously put on over the bridle. When I have not been able to procure a head-stall, as has often happened to me in foreign countries, I have improvised a halter out of a piece of rope, put it on the horse's head while he was lying down, made a knot in the part of the rope which passes under the chin, so as to prevent the rope acting as a running noose round the jaws, and attached the end of the rope to the tail at such length as to put the horse's head round to his shoulder. I would then keep him in this unpleasant position until I thought he had given in sufficiently, say for twenty minutes, during which period he would, generally, from time to time, struggle desperately to get up. His repeated failures to do so would naturally impress upon him the idea of his powerlessness to resist my wishes. I need hardly say that one should be very careful not to carry this painful form of discipline to a point which might be dangerous to the animal.

BALKING IN HARNESS.

Jibbing in harness is a more difficult fault to overcome than jibbing in saddle, for the presence of the vehicle greatly favors the "defence" of the horse. Before trying to eradicate the vice, we should satisfy ourselves that it is not caused by any ailment, such as sore shoulders, which, if present, should be cured before we proceed further. As our first object, when contesting the question of supremacy with the horse, is to gain the best kind of victory over our opponent, even if it has no direct bearing on the point at issue, we should put the horse (of course, without the vehicle) through exactly the same course of discipline as recommended for the jibber in saddle. We may then harness him to a light, empty, two-wheeled cart—inside a fenced yard or other suitable enclosure, if possible—and, working him on the track on which we had previously handled him, try to circle him with the long reins, open-snaffle bridle, and standing martingale, to the side to which he more readily bends. Having accomplished this, we should endeavor to get him, by taking a wide sweep, to turn to the other rein, and if we are successful, should circle him freely on it, turning him and changing the direction of the circle, so as to produce the best result. If he remains obstinate, we should take him out of the cart and put him through the previous discipline, as we may deem advisable. As soon as we think he has given in we may put him again between the shafts and give him another trial. In attempting to start or turn the animal we should, on no account, use the whip, except to raise it as a signal for the horse to go on, or possibly to crack it. Having accustomed him, while using the long reins, to receive the click of the tongue or the sight of the raised whip as a signal to start, he will almost always obey it at this



Stuntney Pharaoh (imp.) - 209 - C. H. S. B.

Hackney stallion. Winner of first at Portage la Prairie, 1901. Owned by John Wishart, Portage la Prairie. (See Gossip.)

period of the lesson. While the horse is on the circle, a light feeling of the inner rein will also be an indication for him to move on. When the horse circles and turns, with the cart behind him, in perfect obedience to our signals, we may gradually load it with any suitable objects, so as to accustom the horse to weight on his back. When he takes all this in good part, we may, while keeping him at a walk, get an assistant to quietly mount into the trap, and give him the reins as soon as the animal shows that he does not mind the presence of a person behind him. The horse may now be taken into the open, and circled and turned by the driver a few times before being taken on the road.

We should be careful not to employ any words or other signals that might remind the animal of previous acts of disobedience which, presumably, had been successful in their object. When breaking a jibber, I like to use an open bridle, because I find that horses go "kinder" without blinkers than with them. If it be imperative that our pupil should be driven in an ordinary harness bridle, we may accustom him to it after we have got him to go steadily in an open one.

If You Want Anything

AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Give the Stallion a Chance.

It is well known to practical horsemen that the responsibility for a small foal crop lies upon the owner of the mare, and not upon the stallion. Some time ago we published in this paper the result of scientific investigations into this unfortunate state of affairs, and drew certain deductions therefrom, which, if observed, would be of material benefit to horse-breeders. The value of the advice was recognized by several of our contemporaries, who have reproduced the article, or portions of it, for the benefit of their readers, without giving this paper credit for it. The investigation showed, among other things, that the critical period was at the 7th week after being served. The following rules were first published by the "Farmer's Advocate" in March 5th issue, 1902, and are worthy of note to-day:

1. Mares that have been indoors during the winter, and are to run at grass during the summer, should be acclimated to the change before being served. This is well understood by horsemen, who generally follow the above suggestion, which provides for the mares getting accustomed to the changes in food, temperature and surroundings. It is well known by all practical horsemen that digestive troubles are quite serious in their effects on the pregnant female; the effects of purgatives, such as aloes, being especially harmful.

2. When any signs of being in season are detected in the mare, she should be removed from mares believed to be already with foal.

3. Mares, more especially excitable ones, should be served in the evening, and kept shut up apart from other mares and geldings over night, and should, until all signs of heat have disappeared, be kept from any chance of teasing by other horses. In the case of a valuable mare, it would pay the breeder to retain a competent veterinarian to tide over the excitement periods when a sedative, both constitutional (such as chloral of opium) and uterine (as black haw, one-half ounce daily of the fluid extract for a week), might, with benefit, be prescribed.

4. Each mare, when bred, should be carefully watched from week to week, and every ninth or tenth day be tried, until the critical period (end of the seventh week) be passed.

5. Mares in poor condition should not be bred, but be gotten into condition by the addition of grain (oats crushed, bran and oil meal, or crushed flaxseed) to the daily ration.

6. For at least two months after service the mares should be neither excited, overheated nor chilled, neither overfed nor stinted from their usual allowance, and drugging, except under professional advice, should at all times be sternly deprecated.

The scientific reason for the need for care at the period mentioned is, that at that time the connection between the mare and the embryo is the weakest, because a change is taking place. The embryo is ceasing to be nourished by the yolk sac of the ovum (egg), and is beginning to get its sustenance from blood vessels forming in the membranes (later known as the cleaning or after-birth). These periods necessarily call for care on the part of the owner of the mare—at the 3rd and 6th week after a fruitful service—because the ovaries, or egg-producing organs, have not yet been entirely quieted down, and again at the end of the 7th week, for reasons as given above.

Breeding Fillies.

An Assiniboia correspondent asks whether or not he should breed a two-year-old filly. He does not require her for work, and thinks she might as well raise a colt. Of course, in matters of this kind there is more to consider than simply the age of the filly. Some fillies are as well matured at two years of age as others are at three, and some are kept in much better growing condition than others.

The practice of breeding two-year-olds in Scotland has become quite common of late, since horses have been bringing good prices, but the fillies are kept in idleness and their growth is not interrupted by any scarcity of feed, as is frequently the case in this country in winter. Naturally, some fillies which are left until three years of age before breeding fail to hold; then there is a year lost; but if bred at two, and are not in foal, the lost time is not so great a loss, as the filly is growing anyway. Very many of these fillies, however, which foal at three years are not bred again until four years, by which time they have become well matured, and go on

to make good dams. This method tends to encourage early maturing, and also keeps the females more quiet on fenced farms, as a two-year-old filly not bred is invariably getting into mischief. We would not advise breeding a two-year-old that is under size, or that is likely to have to rustle much during winter, or that has to work immediately after raising her first colt, as it tends to reduce her energy. On the other hand, if she foals at three years, then given a year's rest, she should develop into a fine brood dam.

Diarrhœa in Foals.

All young animals while at the teat are subject to a specific form of diarrhœa, which usually proves fatal, and is due to a specific virus. Fortunately, this form of the disease is not common in foals, and we do not propose to discuss it here. We propose to discuss the ordinary form noticed in foals, and due to different causes. Diarrhœa in foals is in all cases serious, but by no means necessarily fatal, and in most cases can be prevented by careful attention. It is frequently caused by the too common practice of administering purgatives soon after birth, from the idea that nature needs medicinal assistance in establishing peristaltic action in the young animal, in order to rid the intestines of their contents at birth, the fallacy of which was discussed at length in a previous article on "Constipation in Foals." In other cases it is caused by allowing the foal to partake freely of the milk of the dam when she is heated and the foal hungry after a long fast. It is also, in some cases, caused by administering purgatives, especially aloes, to the dam for different causes. There are conditions in which it is necessary to act upon the bowels of a mare when her foal is quite young, but in such cases raw linseed oil should be given, as aloes is largely excreted by the lacteal apparatus, it contaminates the milk, hence is very liable to create serious diarrhœa in the foal. Again, it may be caused by some abnormal condition of the milk, which is hard to explain, and as there is usually no marked alteration in the appearance of the fluid, the real cause is often not suspected until too late. When due to the last mentioned cause it is always very serious and hard to combat, as it is necessary for the little animal to have nourishment, and the mother's milk is always hard to substitute, and especially so for a sick foal.

The symptoms are not hard to detect. The first indications usually are a moist and soiled condition of the tail, and a more or less marked indifference on the part of the foal to partake of nourishment. Weakness is very marked, the young thing seems suddenly to lose strength, lies most of the time, watery fœces, often fetid, escapes from the anus with considerable force. When the foal gets up it staggers about, is indifferent to surrounding objects, the eyes are sunken in the orbits; saliva often flows from the mouth and there is no attempt made to swallow it, and it wets the throat and breast. It partakes of little nourishment, emaciation is usually rapid, and the hair is dry and erect. There is usually little pain manifested, the belly is not painful to pressure, as there is seldom any considerable inflammatory action. The patient usually lies stretched out. Towards the end the anus often remains dilated, as if it were paralyzed, and the fœces escape without apparent effort on the part of the animal, while the air passing into the anus produces a peculiar sound. He lies immovable, and dies without a struggle.

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment is, of course, the most important. When we know the usual causes of the malady, prevention consists in avoiding them, but when the disease occurs, curative treatment must be prompt and energetic, else a fatal result is imminent. On general principles, diarrhœa may be said to be due to some irritant in the digestive tract, and theoretically speaking, it is necessary to remove that irritant by the administration of a laxative of raw linseed oil, castor oil, or some other mild purgative. But experience teaches us that in a case of diarrhœa in any animal that has reached that stage where the patient is manifesting well-marked weakness and debility from the ravages of the disease, it is unwise and unsafe to administer laxatives or purgatives which will further deplete the patient, and this is especially so in very young animals that have not gained sufficient strength and vitality to withstand a debilitating disease. Hence, we must at once direct our attention to checking the diarrhœa and sustaining strength and vitality by nourishment and stimulants. Many drugs are recommended for these cases, but I think none so serviceable as opium. Some writers tell us we must be very careful in the administration of opium to foals, but my experience has taught me that nothing else gives as good results. Opium is not an astringent, but it exerts astringent action by checking secretion of the glands of the intestines, hence checking the outpouring of liquid into the canal. It also checks the tendency to inflammation where such exists, and induces general quiet. The foal should be given from

2 to 4 drams (according to size) of the tincture of opium (laudanum) in a little of the dam's milk every two hours until diarrhœa ceases. This, to some, may appear excessive doses, but it is astonishing what large doses a foal in this condition can tolerate. If the patient will still partake of a reasonable amount of nourishment from the dam, the above treatment is all that is necessary, but if it be very weak and refuses to suck, it must be artificially sustained, by adding stimulants, say $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce whiskey to the dose, and drenching frequently with some of the dam's milk, unless the nature of the milk is the cause of the trouble, in which case the milk of a freshly-calved cow diluted with its own bulk of water may be substituted. If the patient be a few weeks old, it is well to add to the opium about two drams powdered catechu, and the same quantity of prepared chalk. "WHIP."

Cleveland Bay and Coach Mares.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
In glancing over your paper of April 5th, 1905, I was struck with the difference of opinion between the two writers, pages 492 and 493. The first writer on Standard-breds concludes his remarks, by saying, "It is a waste of time and money to bother with any outside Hackneys, French Coach and Thoroughbred," while the Editor makes some very practical remarks on the Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach horses. I am an admirer of the breeds for their grandeur and symmetry. He says they are a little out of fashion, and are threatened by the motor car as a rival. I was a third party, a breeder, am one who watched them fall and rise again. In the forties and fifties it was prophesied railways would make them extinct, and, indeed, the farmers of North England crossing with blood to produce hunters almost made them extinct in their purity, after which Cleveland and Coach mares became of double value when farmers and hunter-breeders wanted a new lay of dams to carry on their business. Ireland to-day has lost control of the hunter and saddle horse market by neglecting its fine Coach mares and crossing with small, gay and frivolous horses, that a season of fashion led the breeders to follow. Let me say to the owners of Cleveland and Coach mares, do not be discouraged, but keep some of them pure, while using some of them for crossing with Hackney and Thoroughbred to produce present-day harness and saddle horses, army and hunters. They are really the only horses bred that are positively safe to breed half-breds for various purposes in demand, to keep up size, symmetry and conformation, and the pure-breds are the horses that satisfy certain occasions for state carriages, ceremonial meetings, fire-brigade heavy teams, undertakers' teams, police harness-teams, etc. To class these two breeds with the Hackney and Standard-bred for these occasions and purposes, is like classing our nobility, learned men, and statesmen with the fop of the street.

Alta.

A BREEDER AND READER.

Arab Blood.

Dr. D. R. Sowerby, V. S., writing to the London Live-stock Journal, says: "I have seen a note in your paper stating that Baron Hettler, of Russia, has discovered that the family of Arabian horses from which Darley Arabian came, and which was supposed to be extinct, is not extinct, and the only representatives of the family worthy of being called representatives are in the Oyster Bay stud. There are several representatives of the Darley Arabian much nearer England than those in the Oyster Bay stud. Gentleman John's dam, Bounce, H. S. B., No. 36, is a direct descendant on the sire's side. Pride of the Isle, H. S. B., No. 1104, his dam by Blaze, Blaze by Childers, and Childers by the Darley Arabian, brought over by Mr. Darley's brother to Yorkshire, who was an agent abroad, and through great interest procured this horse, Darley's Arabian, which was the sire of the following celebrated racers: Childers, Alamanzor, a horse also belonging to the Duke of Somerset, full brother to Alamanzor, a very fast horse; also Skipjack, Manica and Aleppo—all good horses out of bad mares. This information is from old pedigrees I have in my possession, some of them over one hundred years back; so that from the above you will see that all the good horses from Arab blood are not in the Oyster Bay district. Gentleman John will probably be known by some of the readers of your paper. As recently as the last London show there were several of his produce exhibited there, and having been exported across the Atlantic, there will be probably a good deal of Darley's Arabian blood in America as well as England, at exhibitions recently held in America Gentleman John and seven of his produce having won over 150 prizes."

The New York State Legislature has voted down a bill to prohibit docking, or the importation of docked horses, except for temporary exhibition purposes. The Horse World denounces the practice of docking horses' tails as barbarous, and says it exists only by the support of the fashionable and wealthy classes.

Great Britain's Horse Imports.

For the past few years there has been a regular and almost continuous diminution in the numbers of horses imported into Britain from foreign parts. During the quarter just closed official statistics record a decrease in the imports of nearly 50 per cent., as compared with last year. Thus, during the first three months of this year the number of horses imported amounted to 2,900; the total last year reached the much larger figure of 5,372, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year the still greater aggregate of 6,077. During the quarter, under review, the horses imported from the United States numbered 440; about seven years ago the corresponding total was close on 11,000.

Stock.

A Cream Diet is too Expensive for the Grade Calf.

It is pretty well accepted that on the cereal-growing portion of the prairie the most profitable way to handle grade cattle is to milk the cows, run the milk through a hand separator, and feed the warm skim milk to the calves, the cream being marketed either locally as cream, or sent to the local or central creamery (the former preferably, as the cream can be delivered more frequently, hence in better condition) to be made up into butter, or made up into butter on the farm. The latter course we do not generally recommend, unless the buttermaker can turn out an A 1 product and has an assured cash market. It is waste of a lot of time and energy to milk cows to take butter to trade out at a country store. The calf is our special care, and may be handled as follows: Leave with the cows for three days, then feed by hand. The first milk, or beestings (colostrum), is a natural bowel starter for the calf, which it should get if scouring and constipation are to be avoided. Gradually taper off from new whole milk to new skim milk, and feed three or four times daily, starting with new whole milk, and gradually decreasing it in amount, making up the quantity with skim milk, with the skim milk giving twice daily a tablespoonful of crushed flaxseed or oil meal (some prefer to scald the flax and make a jelly). Do not overload the calves. One successful feeder states he never gives over 2½ quarts of milk at a time, and he feeds all the calves in separate pails, for which purpose a set of stanchions are useful to keep the calves from robbing the others or sucking them. As soon as they are through drinking, place in front of each a small quantity of the following mixture: Equal parts bran and crushed oats; at first they may not eat it, but by taking a little and placing in the mouth of each calf they soon start to eat, and if given the mixture mentioned they are not anxious to suck one another when released from the stanchions. As soon as the calf will eat hay, a small quantity of the best, finest and sweetest should be placed before it, thus aiding in the development of the paunch and increasing its capacity for roughage. Fed regularly in this way, given the run of a sweet bite of succulent pasturage, and shade from the hot sun, the skim-milk-raised calf will be a profitable one, and be in shape to go on to make a good steer or cow, as the case may be.

Weaning Pigs.

The practice of the most expert in the raising of swine, either for breeding stock or the block, is to wean the young pigs at eight weeks. They have previous to that time been taught to eat shorts and sweet milk, shared with the sow, and are strong enough to do for themselves. The boars in the litter should be castrated a week or so before weaning, as such an operation seems to affect them less when on the sow than later. At weaning-time cull the stronger from the weaker ones, and pen separately. Warm skim milk, in which is sprinkled some shorts, gradually increasing until the mixture is as a thin porridge, is about as good a thing as any for the young pigs. The addition of oil meal, one quart to the barrel of shorts slop, is a good thing. The pigs' bitters mixture (wood ashes, charcoal, salt and sulphur) should be kept in a box accessible at all times. A month after weaning the ration may be made of equal parts shorts and chopped wheat or barley. The hog-pasture should be one worthy of the name if gains are to be made, and for that there is nothing better than rape in rows, and the young pigs should be pastured separately from the brood sows. Experiments have shown that the most profitable gains are made when the hog pasture (either rape, clover, peas and oats) is supplemented with some grain, and not enough to make them lie down all the time. The ration mentioned above, plus buttermilk, is very good. At 5½ to 6 months they may be penned and finished on shorts and crushed barley, and, if available, a little pea meal; or, better, let them rustle peas in the straw. At 6½ to 7 months, with careful feeding they can be made to weigh 180 to 220 pounds, or what is termed by the packers—selected weights.

A Competitive Live-stock Market Wanted at Winnipeg.

A writer in the daily press has the following to say on the marketing of Western-raised cattle: The thing we need more than anything else in Western Canada is a good cattle market in Winnipeg. If proof of the above assertion is needed, we have only to look at the prices being paid for live stock in Winnipeg, compared with Toronto, Montreal, St. Paul and Sioux City. Good cattle are selling in Chicago at 6c. to 6 1/2c. per pound, live weight; 5c. to 6c. in Toronto; whereas, in Winnipeg the best price obtainable for good fat grain-fed cattle is 3 1/2c. to 4c.

In all the cities mentioned (except Winnipeg) the cattle are fed and watered before being weighed, which makes a considerable difference in favor of the seller. Until the American tariff on Canadian cattle is very much lower than at present, or packing-houses are established at Winnipeg, so that the cattle can be slaughtered here, and the carcass, instead of the live animal, shipped east, I see no hope for satisfactory prices for Western cattle.

A large packing-house at Winnipeg, similar to Swift's at St. Paul, or Armour's at Sioux City, would make a great difference to the cattle trade in Western Canada, and would also be a great benefit to the City of Winnipeg. The stock-yards made Chicago. The more hogs and cattle Chicago gets, the bigger Chicago grows, and, on a smaller scale, a like result might be expected here.

What we stock men need, and need badly, is a live-stock market similar to the one at Toronto or South St., St. Paul.

[Note.—Competition is certainly needed here in the worst way. The condition of things now is that one firm practically controls the market, and will offer a price which the feeder can take or leave. Not much change can be looked for until there is an increase in production, to warrant big firms investing, and, on the other hand, little increase in production need be expected unless market conditions change.—Ed.]

Regenerative Power in Animals.

Everyone is familiar with the physiological phenomena by which animals maintain their corporeal entity by replacing parts of the body that may be lost by accident. The extent to which this process of repair will go not being well defined, a noted German experimental biologist has been investigating this circumstance, using animals of lower orders for experimentation.

Since it was known that the parts in the region of the bill in birds is renewed after injury, the question arose as to whether there would be a corresponding renewal of organs having the same functions in the reptiles, which are closely related to the birds. For this purpose lizards were used, certain bones in the jaw being removed, and it seemed to make a difference in the results obtained as to which bone was removed. A particular bone removed is protected by a bony shield, but after regeneration this shield was replaced by several small plates of bone. This was considered as an indication of a reversion to an ancestral type, in which the armature of the head originated as numerous small plates, which later on in the development of the race fused into the more substantial shield.

Experiments were also conducted with the crawfish, legs being removed from a large number of specimens. After two months, with a few no leg had been replaced, with others a new leg grew perfect in shape but smaller, and with several a perfectly normal leg, having the usual number of joints with pincers at the end was formed.

These experiments show the wonderful power of regeneration possessed by the lower orders, and when it is remembered with what difficulty some simple flesh wounds in the higher orders are healed it would seem to indicate that the higher up the order of development we ascend the less becomes the power to replace lost or worn tissue.

Supplement the Succulence.

The pasture season is now on for stabled cattle, and the change from one to the other needs to be made very gradually. The careful feeder will not expect the cows to get all the sustenance they need at once from the new grass, which is quite watery and scours the cattle badly, and while it undoubtedly cleanses their systems, unless aided by grain until the cattle are quite well used to the change, the milk flow may be disappointing, when the loss in condition and vitality of the cattle is also considered. Bloating on Western pastures is not a common occurrence, as it is on Eastern and Southern ones where clover bulks large in the green feed. In any event, where the change from dry feed to pasture is made gradually, little apprehension need be felt from bloating.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Relation of the Alberta Stock-yards Co. to Live-stock Auctions.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of your paper you make the statement that the Territorial Live-stock Associations are unable to hold auction sales at Calgary owing to a franchise secured by this company. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that your information is entirely at variance with the truth. The franchise held by this company is the same as that given to stock-yards companies in Toronto, Montreal, and other centers, but in our case the Live-stock Associations are specially exempted, and may, consequently, hold as many sales within the limits of the City of Calgary as they please.

You also state that there is no necessity for the duplication of sales. With all due respect to your opinion, I cannot agree with you. In past years half a dozen or more private auctions have taken place in Calgary at the time of the association sale. This field is now occupied by the Alberta Stock-yards Co., and we propose to see that this state of affairs shall not occur again. Our sale takes place after the association sale, and the animals we offer are such as would not be eligible for entry in the former. As far as I am aware the best of feeling exists between the members of the association and my company, and any paper or individual that attempts to disturb the present harmonious relations is not performing a public service. In Chicago and elsewhere, Live-stock associations have their offices in the Union Stock-yards, and work hand in hand with these concerns. Why not in Calgary?

In your article you also convey the impression that Mr. C. W. Peterson's connection with our company is improper. While I feel that this gentleman is particularly well able to look after himself, and that his long and intimate connection with the agricultural interests of the West places him above attacks of that

and we shall be glad to be corrected if in error. In our letter in answer to the one above, we state that had the Secretary of the Live-stock Associations furnished us with the information re horse fair and sale, which we should have been only too pleased to publish as news interesting to the ranchers and farmers who are readers of this paper, the misunderstanding with the Stock-yards Company, with whom our dealings have always been most cordial, would not have occurred.—Ed.]

Popularize the Live-stock Associations.

This paper has, from time to time, dissented from the view that live-stock associations should always convene at the same place, and cites, as precedent for such itinerancy the practice of the big fraternal organizations—Masons, Odd-fellows, etc. The suggestion has been made in these columns that the Manitoba Live-stock Associations journey to Brandon or other suitable points occasionally, and we would also suggest that the Alberta Associations journey around also, to Edmonton, or Medicine Hat, or Lethbridge, or Wetaskiwin; and the Saskatchewan Associations might well consider a similar scheme. By so doing the influence of the associations is widened, there results a constant infusion of new blood, and the associations' usefulness is increased. Any association getting into the rut of continually electing the same officers, atrophies eventually into a mere clique, whose aims are not the furtherance of the live-stock industry, but merely the individual interests of that clique. When such an unfortunate denouement occurs, the association's usefulness is gone, and its right to Government assistance by grants may be consistently questioned. The Western Stock-growers' Association is wise in adopting the itinerant plan.

Farm.

The Plowing Match.

At the plowing matches, as usually held, the judges use the following score-card:

Table with columns for Name and No., Crown (12), Straightness (15), Ins and outs at ends (8), Depth and width of furrow (15), Evenness of top of land (10), Covering weeds (30), Finish (10), Total (100).

Rules are generally as follows: Fourteen-inch plows, either walking or riding, gauge wheels, chains allowed; depth of plowing, 5 to 6 inches; ten rounds complete the land. Feering (crown or starting furrows) furrows (2) not necessary to plow full depth; and the two first furrows next adjoining land not judged. In finishing, full width furrows are not necessary, and no sole (last or finishing) furrows are to be lifted. All weeds must be cut, and no pulling or covering of weeds with hand or foot, or tramping of land,



A Typical Shorthorn Head.

Plenty of masculinity here.

Nob eman (imp.) 28871. Owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry.

nature, I cannot allow your remarks to go unchallenged, as they reflect seriously on the integrity of my company. Mr. Peterson has not the slightest financial or other interest in the Alberta Stock-yards Co. He joined the board at my earnest solicitation, and simply in order to assist in creating a central market for commercial live stock. His very position as Secretary of the Stock Associations rendered him, in my opinion, the man above all others to interest himself in developing such a scheme as ours. He has never, directly or indirectly, received a single cent for his services, these being given solely as A MATTER OF PUBLIC DUTY. His resignation from the board has been before the directors since last fall, when he desired to retire, not having the necessary time to devote to stock-yards matters. You will, I am sure, see the propriety of publishing this explanation at an early date.

JOHN S. HALL.

[Note.—The statement of Secretary Hall is an illuminating one, and gives some needed information. His statement that he does not agree with our position re duplication of sales, and that the company will stop private auctions are rather contradictory. The letter-paper on which the communication above was received says "C. W. Peterson, Vice-President," and as Mr. Hall says, serving without remuneration. We do not agree with the attitude that the paid secretary of live-stock associations should give his services to a private corporation "as a matter of public duty," neither do we think that the popular mind favors the idea of directors being elected in a company without being financially interested or responsible, merely for the use of their names. We are well aware that it is done frequently, but is for all that to be deprecated. The history of joint-stock companies in Great Britain in the past, with directors serving merely as stool pigeons or decoys, has not always been the most savory. The company with which Mr. Hall is connected was extremely lucky to obtain by charter the powers it has. We assume from Secretary Hall's letter that the live-stock associations are in that charter exempt from any such restrictions.

allowed. The above card might well be improved if a score were inserted for firmness of the furrow slice (well packed), so important is this in our climate and system of cultivation of the land. The local plowing matches should result in a short leet being arrived at, to go up for competition at the Provincial plowing matches, at such points as Brandon, Indian Head, or Regina, Calgary or Lacombe, Wetaskiwin or Edmonton.

A Crop Rotation Wanted.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You have been inviting suggestions on the above subject from those who have had good results from the plans they have followed. I have had poor results, comparatively, from the somewhat haphazard plans I have been following, and I want help. I have had under consideration a rotation, and want each and all of your readers to criticise it.

I am guided by the following convictions, which have grown upon me during the last seven years: (1) We cannot afford to raise a crop of wheat at the expense of two years' cultivation. (2) Much summer-fallowing gives crops, but exhausts the land the more rapidly. (3) Without more stock and mixed farming the land will soon be ruined, and poorhouses will become a necessity. (4) With a good rotation, that will give plenty of root fiber, it should not be necessary to summer-fallow so often for moisture.

My suggested rotation is to fence into eight equal fields, as nearly as possible, 20, 40, or 80 acres each, as the farm is a quarter, half or whole section.

1. Summer-fallow, roots, fodder corn, barley or oats, to be eaten off. A movable fence to keep stock from roots, etc. Would sow corn two feet apart, and cultivate it. The amount of each of these crops on the field would depend upon the amount of stock kept. Put all procurable well-rotted manure on this field during the fall, winter, spring and summer. Great care should be taken, to study this field, in order to get the manure on the right places. If the farm is rolling, the higher places will require all. What follows presupposes thorough manuring and cultivation of this field:

2. Wheat.
3. Wheat, seeded with rye grass, timothy and clover, in separate plots or mixed, according to experience in getting catches, and to taste.
4. Hay.
5. Hay. If the previous year showed weak spots, well-rotted manure should be applied to them, to ensure a good crop this year.
6. Begin breaking as soon as the pasture can be spared. If all can be broken before haying time, so much the better, but all should be broken before harvest.
7. Backset in spring for wheat.
8. Plow in spring for oats, barley, speltz, peas, etc., as thought best.

If there is not a good market for hay, the farm might be cut up into seven fields, and a seven-year rotation made by dropping out one crop of hay.

Can I depend upon a catch of grass with wheat, as in No. 3? I am now trying a fifty-acre field with rye grass and timothy, with a very small patch of clover. Can I get No. 7 in shape for wheat? Can I keep the farm reasonably free from weeds with this rotation? Will there be sufficient moisture with no more summer-fallowing? These are some of the questions I want answered by your experienced and wise readers.

N. WOLVERTON.

Brandon.

Some Experience with Corn.

People about to plant corn will be interested as to the varieties to plant. We have given the experience of the superintendents of the experimental farms, and we submit herewith a few notes from the 1904 experiments of E. R. James, Rosser. Several varieties were grown, those most favored being Dakota Dent, North Dakota White Flint, Northwestern Dent, and Angel of Midnight. Dakota Dent gave 17 tons per acre, was sown May 10th, and when cut Sept. 14th was nearly ripe. North Dakota White Flint averaged 21 tons 802 pounds; planted May 14th, cut Sept. 14th, and had cobs well formed, but hardly ready for the table. Northwestern Dent was planted May 10th, and when cut Sept. 14th was quite ripe; the yield figures are not available, as much of the corn was used for the house and stock. Angel of Midnight, sown May 10th, cut Sept. 10th, was nearly ripe, is a heavy yielder of long cobs, stalks eight to ten feet long, and the cobs were well up from the ground—an important point when harvesting with a binder is contemplated. Corn with a low cob-forming habit means that the binder will cut a lot of the cobs, and leave a lot on the ground to be wasted, unless a number of hogs are available to clean it up. Mr. James planted his corn with a Massey-Harris seeder, 30 inches apart, by stopping up some of the seed spouts and setting the indicator to sow 2½ bushels of wheat per acre.

An ex-Manitoban in the Moose Jaw Country.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have taken one day's outing from the City of Moose Jaw, to see for myself what the district is like from a farmer's point of view.

I went directly north from Moose Jaw, a distance of seventeen miles, to Buffalo Lake. The road was graded and kept in splendid repair. Settlement in this district dates back some twenty years, and I can assure you it was a great surprise to me to find the land on both sides of the road occupied by farmers and under a high state of cultivation, as evidenced by the continuous stubble fields or crop areas now seeded. At one point, eight miles north of the city, at the door of a farmhouse, I stood up in the buggy and counted 49 farm homes. It is practically a level prairie, and I could see a distance of from 4½ to 5 miles. The farmhouses, barns and stables are similar to what can be found in the best districts of Manitoba, and there are miles of fencing—square posts, with three or four strands of wire. The soil is a pretty stiff clay loam with clay subsoil. As you approach Buffalo Lake—say the last five or six miles—the soil becomes lighter. It is settled, however, and cultivated right up to the broken banks of the lake. Farmers in this district own from 320 to 1,000 acres, and in some cases 2,000 acres each. They cultivate from 250 to 800 acres each. Four-horse teams were in evidence the day of my trip on all farms, either seeding or harrowing. It reminded me of the plains north of Carberry, or the Elgin and Hartney districts. The houses, barns and fencing indicated prosperity and wealth.

I interviewed a number of the farmers who have been in the district from ten to fifteen, and even twenty years, and their capital at time of settlement varied from \$25 to \$500 each. Their history has been similar to that of farmers in Manitoba. They have had bad years, dry seasons, and sometimes early frosts—the same as has been experienced in Manitoba—yet, with the drawbacks and pioneer hardships, they have made such wonderful progress that I was somewhat amazed to find such a settlement. I had no idea that Moose Jaw City had such an agricultural background.

No. 1 hard wheat is the staple product here, upon which farmers rely—the same as applies in Manitoba. Coarse grains are principally raised for home consumption. Mixed farming is gradually gaining a foothold. Farmers realize that it is safer and wiser to have supplies of pork, butter, eggs and fat cattle to dispose of along with their wheat, rather than to depend upon the wheat crop alone.

George Tuxford, one of the leading farmers in the district, the owner of about 1,700 acres, part of which extends to the shores of the lake, cultivates 800 acres. He works seventeen horses, and has an up-to-date barn, 36 x 50, on stone foundation, in which his horses are kept. He is a great advocate of tree-planting, and believes that homestead duties on these vast prairies might well be changed from the breaking and cropping of a certain acreage to planting and cultivating a certain area of trees.

Coming south from Mr. Tuxford's home, some three or four miles, to the home of Mr. Charles Rigden, sec. 2—19—26, I realized what it was possible for farmers to do in the way of tree-planting. Mr. Rigden owns 640 acres of land, he came direct from England, and settled on his homestead in 1888, having about \$500. His plantation—wind-breaks, trees, shrubs and currant bushes—covers approximately five acres. Here are to be found Norway spruce and dwarf pine, now 10 to 12 feet high, secured from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Scotch fir, weeping birch and elm, 20 feet high, secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm, as well as maples, poplar, ash, willow, Russian poplar, Tartarian honeysuckle, mountain ash, caragana, black, white and red currant bushes, gooseberries, choke-cherries, plums and crab apples. Within the five-acre plot are open spaces for all kinds of garden vegetables, which, he informed me, grew and ripened to perfection. A short time before I called upon him he had been offered \$20 an acre for his farm—part cash, the balance on time. He did not take it, saying, "I would want \$30 an acre shook in my face before I would give up my farm." This farm was a miniature experimental farm; in other words, it was a lesson to the other farmers of the district of what it was possible for them to do in the way of beautifying their homes, thereby enhancing the value of same, and yet deriving a revenue therefrom. Mr. Rigden had, the past season, disposed of about 100 patent pails of berries and currants in this city, for which he received more than enough to pay him for his labor. At the same time he retained for his own use an ample supply of fruit and vegetables.

HUGH McFILLAR.

The New Seed Control Act.

The Bill for the control of the seed-grain business in Canada has passed the House of Commons, but has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate. In order that the merit and working of the measure might be more clearly understood, the following outline is given of its provisions:

The object of the "Bill respecting the Inspection and Sale of Seeds," is to supplement educational work, carried on through the media of the agricultural press, farmers' institutes, bulletins, etc., by providing purchasers of seeds with the means for safeguarding themselves against the introduction on their farms of twenty-three of what are generally conceded to be the most noxious Canadian weeds. Clause 3.—The names of any of fourteen of those weeds (wild mustard, tumbling mustard, hare's-ear mustard, ball mustard, field penny-cress, wild oats, bindweed, perennial sow thistle, ragweed, great ragweed, purple cockle, cow cockle, orange hawkweed or paint brush, ergot of rye) must be plainly written either on the bag itself, or on a label attached to the bag, if the seeds of those weeds are present in cereal grain, grass, clover, or forage plant seeds that are sold or offered for sale for seeding, by any seed merchant, or by any farmer, except when the farmer sells and delivers the seed on his own premises to a neighbor who will use the seed himself, in which case it is assumed that the purchaser, although he may be unable to recognize the weed seeds, has the means of knowing or obtaining information about the condition, in respect to weeds, of the farm from which he obtained such seed.

The provisions of the Bill are made to apply only when the article is sold for the purpose of seeding. They do not apply to transactions in grain to be used for food purposes, or to any seed sold to seed merchants to be re-cleaned.

Under the present conditions of the seed trade it has been found that the most objectionable seeds, in respect to the above-named weeds, that have been sold or offered for sale for seeding were seeds of cereal grains, and in no case has more than two species of the above-named weeds been present. An occasional lot of seed wheat has been found to contain purple cockle and great ragweed. Seed of banner oats was also found to contain both wild mustard and wild oats. In the latter case it would be necessary for the seed merchant to attach a tag to the bag of seed, giving the following information:

(Name of Merchant)(Address).....

Banner oats, containing wild oats and wild mustard.

No restrictions whatever are made in respect to labelling of packages with the names of weeds, so long as the seeds sold or offered for sale do not contain seed of any of the above-named fourteen species of weeds.

Of the fourteen weeds named in Clause 3, wild mustard, ragweed and perennial sow thistle are the only ones that have thus far been found, in the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa, in samples of timothy, alsike and red clover seed. Out of 566 samples of timothy, nineteen contained seed of perennial sow thistle; of 294 samples of alsike, seven contained seed of wild mustard; and of 569 samples of red clover, thirty-three contained seed of wild mustard, four contained seed of perennial sow thistle, and seven contained seed of ragweed, of which both the outer and inner coats had been broken off. The latter seeds were found to be non-vital, and were classed as inert matter.

It has been claimed that ox-eye daisy, white cockle and false flax should also be named in Clause 3. These weeds, however, have already become widely spread. Their seeds are small, and are frequently present in grass and clover seeds. To name them in Clause 3 would mean that about 55 per cent. of the timothy, alsike and red clover seed now handled by seed merchants would have to be labelled with the names of these weeds. For this reason, it was thought wise at this time to say (Clause 4) that timothy, alsike and red clover seed, marked "No. 1," or otherwise represented to be of first quality, must, in addition to being free from the fourteen species of weeds named in Clause 3, be free from seeds of nine other species (white cockle, night-flowering catchfly, false flax, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, curled dock, blue weed, ribgrass, chicory).

Clause 4 provides a standard of quality in respect to both purity and germination of timothy, alsike and red clover seeds, that are marked "No. 1," or otherwise represented to be of first quality. The clause does not require seed merchants or farmers to mark their seeds "No. 1." Such an act on their part would be absolutely optional. The clause is inserted because it is well known that there is a fair demand for good seed, of definite quality, on the part of farmers and others who are willing to pay a price commensurate with its value. It is also recognized that we have reliable Canadian seed merchants who will take the necessary care required to supply such demand. The clause is inserted to give protection to both farmers and reliable seed merchants. In respect to this clause, it should be clearly understood that the minimum standard of quality as provided therein does not represent the best obtainable quality of timothy, alsike or red clover seed as offered in the market. Although this optional standard provides for a reasonably good and pure seed, it is well known that quality in seeds of all kinds should mean a great deal more than simply purity and germination.

Clause 5.—In the practical operations of the seed trade it is well known that absolute purity in seeds is

an impossibility. The Bill is made to fully recognize that impossibility. Clause 5 makes allowance for the possibility of error or oversight in the examination of seeds. This allowance may be made more liberal during the first year of the operation of the Bill than in later years. Were it not for such allowance, one seed of wild mustard in a bushel of red clover seed would render the merchant liable under the Act.

Clause 6 applies only to timothy, alsike and red clover seed. The provisions of this clause are intended to restrict the sale for seeding in Canada of the "cleanings" or "screenings" from these seeds. Such screenings have been largely in demand in certain districts in Canada during recent years. They reach the farmers through the medium of irresponsible local seed vendors, whose main business is of an entirely different character, and who find a greater margin of profit in the sale of such seeds than they do with seeds of superior quality. Quantities of these seeds have been imported, but the greater part of them have been traced and found to be cleanings from Canadian-grown seed that is exported to foreign countries, where the guarantee system forms the basis of the seed trade. The most objectionable feature of such screenings is their content of seeds of the weeds named in the Bill.

To obtain simplicity of operation, the definition for the minimum standard was based on the proportion by number of those weed seeds named, to those of the seeds sold. From the results of investigation work in 1902, 1903 and 1904, it was found that a limit of three to one thousand would be required as a standard in order to meet the desired object, and the same was inserted in the seed Bill introduced last year. The condition of the clover seed crop of 1904, however, provided an extreme test of this standard. Doubtless much clover was left for seed that should have been cut for hay. In consequence of the more recent information, it was thought wise to widen the standard, for the initial step in legislation, to five to one thousand, and even with this wider standard it was found that an occasional farmer's lot from the crop of last year could not be sold directly for seeding, but would have to be sold to be re-cleaned. The standard of "five to one thousand" would mean that an imperial quart of timothy seed would contain, approximately, ten thousand; of alsike seed, six thousand five hundred; of red clover seed, three thousand seeds of the weeds named in the Bill.

Sellers of seeds are justly protected against negligent or evilly-disposed seed purchasers. In case of dispute between purchaser and seller, prosecution can be made only when a representative sample of the seed in question has been submitted and tested by an official seed analyst, and such sample must be taken and enclosed in a sealed package, either in the presence of the seller, or in the presence of two non-interested witnesses, within seven days after the sale of the seed.

Moisture for Crops.

Readers will have noticed that, with regard to the movement of moisture in soils, two different theories have been advanced in these columns. The one theory is that by a law of nature, known as capillary or molecular attraction, moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface; the other principle is that evaporation aided by aeration, is responsible for the movement of the greater part of this moisture. In order to secure further information upon this subject, we submitted the two theories to Prof. J. B. Reynolds, physicist of the Ontario Agricultural College, and asked him to illustrate what he considered the most logical theory. In reply to our letter, Prof. Reynolds says:

"Your letter opens up a very interesting question of movements of soil moisture. It has been given considerable thought, and has been made the subject of considerable investigation recently. There is undoubtedly a certain supply of moisture in the soil necessary to capillary movement. It has been proven, however, that water will move by capillary action when there is much less water in the soil than it is capable of retaining by capillary attraction; that is to say, the soil may be thoroughly drained so that all the free water is removed, and yet will part with some of its water to dry soil above. For example, if a shallow box, having for its bottom a fine sieve, be filled with soil and the surface struck level with the top of the box and then completely saturated with water, it is evident that, the box being shallow and being provided with a sieve bottom, the free water will drain away. Now, if the top of this wet soil, which, however, has no free water, be sprinkled over with dry soil to the depth of about one-quarter of an inch, the dry soil will quickly become moist. If this is now struck off level with the top of the box and more dry soil added, this again will become moist. The operation can be repeated a number of times, depending on the fineness of the soil. At any rate, here every movement of water from the moist soil to the dry soil is an instance of movement of capillary water, not of free water. However, this movement will cease after a time, when the amount of water in the soil has attained a certain minimum, this minimum depending upon the character of the soil.

"The movement of water through the soil by evaporation and subsequent condensation cannot explain such rapid exchanges of soil moisture as

those I have been describing, nor can it explain the movement of moisture upward during the day-time. It is evident that if moisture evaporates from the subsoil, owing to aeration of the soil, and then is carried to the surface by the currents of air, this moisture will not be condensed at the surface soil, unless the latter is colder than the subsoil. It is quite conceivable that such changes may occur in the night, when the surface soil is cooler than the subsoil, and the water vapor from below being carried up by aeration, is condensed at the cooler surface soil, but such cannot take place under normal conditions during the day-time in summer, and yet we notice that the surface soil, once dry, may become moist at any hour of the day, if the conditions are favorable."

Setting the Drill to Plant Corn.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Your letter of the 1st inst. received. We have tested the sowing of corn for a number of years, and all things considered, I think three feet apart is the best distance. We find that the grain drills vary so much that we have to test each kind to see just how to set the indicator. We usually draw the drill over a piece of hard road, and try to have the grain drop from three to six inches apart in the drill, depending upon the germinating quality of the corn. Thick sowing gives a larger yield of fodder, but the quality is not so good.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Dairying.

Composition of Butter and Overrun.

The average composition of butter is about as follows:

Fat	85 per cent.
Casein	1 per cent.
Salt	3 per cent.
Water	11 per cent.

The percentage of fat should not fall below 80 per cent., nor the water rise above 15 per cent. The percentage of casein should not exceed 4 per cent. The percentage of fat in butter of good quality often rises to 86 and 88 per cent. This table illustrates what is meant by the "overrun," a common term about creameries—the overrun being the difference between the amount of butter-fat and the amount of butter, manufactured. The overrun usually averages about 16 per cent.; or, in other words, 100 pounds of butter-fat by the Babcock test will make up into 116 pounds of butter.

The Dominion Show and Dairying.

The suitability of British Columbia, especially the lower Mainland and Island, for dairying, is acknowledged by those who have visited that country. The Dairymen's Association of B. C. have appropriated a sum of \$180 towards a dairy exhibit and for special prizes, and the R. & A. Industrial will supplement their efforts.

German and American experiments unite in condemning the cooking of foods already palatable, because this causes a marked depression in digestibility of the protein with no compensating advantage. Digestion trials with cooked or steamed hays, silage, lupine seed, corn meal, and wheat bran, and cotton seed, uniformly show their protein to be notably less digestible than that in the original materials, a fact which may explain the lessened productive value of cooked grains which has been observed in certain experiments. It must be conceded, of course, that when cooking feeding stuffs by steaming or otherwise—renders them more palatable, and thereby makes possible the consumption and material otherwise wasted, the influence upon digestibility is a minor consideration.—[Jordan.

For a long time it was popularly supposed that to obtain a large yield of rich milk from the cow was only a question of feeding. That idea is now very properly discredited by all who have studied the matter, and it is generally admitted that we cannot, under normal conditions, feed fat into milk to any appreciable extent, or for any length of time. The quality of richness of milk in butter-fat depends almost entirely on the breed and individuality of the cow, and no amount of feeding will ever convert a three-per-cent. cow into a four-per-cent. one.—[Robb.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Poultry.

Lice.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am almost afraid my veracity will be questioned when I say that I have visited a poultryman in whose henhouse I could not find a louse, either about the building or the fowls, though I picked up several of the birds and examined them carefully. The proprietor told me that when the house was painted inside and out a few months before, he had offered the painter a dollar for every louse he would find about the building, and was not called upon to pay for a single insect. I expected that he had some wonderful remedy for this poultry pest, but in this I was disappointed; yet his method of dealing with it was not quite like any other I have seen. The roost house is large in proportion to the number of fowls, the roosts running across the end the narrow way.

Thorough ventilation is given at all times, and there are large windows in both long walls. The building is made of sealed lumber inside and out, and has a cement floor. Not a bit of dirt is allowed in the house—not even a dust box. The dropping boards are cleaned frequently, and the boards, roosts and surrounding walls sprayed with kerosene. He throws a handful of insect powder into each nest occasionally. There is nothing upon the floor but clean straw; when it shows any sign of getting dirty it is removed, and a clean supply put in its place. He puts nothing on the fowls. His theory is that if the building is properly ventilated and kept clean, so that it cannot harbor lice, the birds will rid themselves of the pests. They only fail to do so when a fresh supply keeps coming from the building.

This seems like an easy solution of a serious difficulty. Lice not only annoy fowls, but are the source of half their ills. A hen cannot lay well when her vitality is sapped by vermin, nor will market poultry fatten properly. These insects spread all manner of diseases, and one of the worst evils which is due to them often passes unnoticed. The infertile eggs, which waste the time of the hen that tries to hatch them and the work of the person who has set her, are often due to the presence of lice. A friend of mine who had purchased a cock which seemed to be a vigorous bird, complained that eggs from his pen would not hatch. I picked him up, and found his fluff full of lice and the vent swollen and irritated to an extent that rendered him useless as a breeder. After he was thoroughly dusted a time or two with insect powder the eggs from his pen became fertile.

Keeping the chicken house thoroughly clean is the best remedy for lice, but if they are found upon fowls the birds should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder, and it is of great assistance to the hens in keeping the pests off to put under the chickens' wings an ointment made of lard mixed with very strong tobacco powdered fine.

I think I neglected to say that the fowls kept in the house mentioned above were allowed a dust bath outside, though not inside the house. Dust is a chicken's natural defence against lice, and I have always supposed that a dust box in a roost house was a good thing, but the fact that this was the only chicken house which had contained chickens for two years and remained absolutely free from lice, has gone a long way toward converting me to the doctrine of absolute cleanliness.

Minn.

W. I. THOMAS.

Brief Experience with Incubator.

For several years past I have had trouble in getting hens to sit, till it was too late in the season to raise good chickens; consequently, my fowl, though pure-bred, were in a measure deteriorating.

Last year I sent for an incubator, early enough, I thought, to remedy matters. Owing to the snow blockade my incubator did not arrive till the last of April. My first hatch was not very good, owing to several reasons. My own hens were not laying well, so I bought some eggs, which though only a scrub lot, I thought would be fertile, and would do to learn on. Either the eggs were not much good or the machine not managed quite right; however it was, we turned out only twenty-six chicks. I did not wish to keep these, so put them into the fattening crate as soon as they were old enough. On the seventeenth of June we hatched about fifty good chickens, and later on another lot of about the same number. Now this does not at first sight seem to be a very good record, but as I had no hens which were broody till the last of June, you can see that we readily improved on that sort of business. Early in the fall I killed off every one of my old fowls, and, of course, fattened my young roosters for market just as soon as possible. In November three of my pullets began to lay, and continued all winter. This spring I prepared to set my incubator on the first of April, and on the eleventh one of these young hens took a notion to sit. Now, just whether that was owing to the old adage that "competition is the life of trade," or was merely because this hen had laid all winter, I leave my readers to determine. In either case, the

matter was due to the use of the incubator. On the 21st of April I had forty chickens hatched in my incubator, and they are now quite happy in the brooder.

Last year my incubator was run by my boy, who, just recovering from a serious attack of illness, was not able to do much else. This spring he is working on the farm and I am trying to manage the incubator. I very nearly made a failure of it, though, for in about the middle of the incubation period I forgot my eggs one cold day, and left them cooling for about two hours. That easily accounted for a lot of dead chickens in the shells. We had a fearful sand storm two days ago, followed by cold winds and some snow and rain, which I greatly feared would chill my "wee chuckies," but we "happed" them up well and they weathered it.

RESIDENT.

A Large Egg.

Mr. Ed. Brown, of Boissevain, writes us that one of his hens recently laid an egg which measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. On blowing the contents out it was found that the egg contained three yolks. Mr. Brown also gives a striking instance of early maturity in a pullet. The bird was hatched on the 12th of June, commenced to lay on November 29th, became broody in March, and brought out her chicks on the 8th of April. This is a case where the inclination to work early should be maintained, by using all of this pullet's eggs for hatching, thus building up a flock of winter layers.

Apiary.

How the Bees Came Out.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

When placing our fourteen colonies in the cellar last fall they were abundantly provided with stores, and we met with no loss whatever, every colony wintering safely. We have, however, lost one queen, which has been substituted by one from Arkansas. The colonies were placed in the cellar on the 28th of November, and were placed on summer stands on the 24th of March. They took flight the same day.

The first pollen was obtained from the willow on the 7th of April; since that time they have gathered pollen from the wild crocus (anemone). They are now (May 8th) working on buffalo berry, maple, etc.

During the winter the average consumption of honey for 14 colonies was 14 pounds. The maximum amount consumed by one colony was twenty-eight pounds, and the minimum was six pounds. None of the bees suffered from dysentery, no doubt owing to the excellent quality of the honey stored last fall. I am strongly of the opinion that many of the winter losses are caused through owners endeavoring to winter their bees with too small a quantity of honey.

The number of enquiries received throughout Manitoba and the Northwest shows that this industry is receiving increased attention. Already we have received a great many applications for bees, and I have been able to direct the parties to beekeepers having bees for sale.

We find that alsike, white Dutch, sweet clover and alfalfa all contain abundant nectar in this country.

I would strongly advise beginners to go slowly at first. Purchase one or two colonies of pure Italians and an inexpensive outfit of supplies, and above all a good book on bees, such as "A B C of Bee Culture." Then, before undertaking any work in connection with your colonies, read up on that particular subject, thus coupling theory and practice.

The honey obtained here last year was of exceptionally good quality, and is always in demand by the residents of the city, at much above the price paid for the imported article. There is something very attractive in the flavor given to honey by the native flowers of Manitoba which makes it appreciated by everybody.

Brandon.

B. A. BEDFORD.

Manitoba's Luther Burbank to go on Institute Work in June.

Persons interested in horticulture will be pleased to learn that the Department of Agriculture has secured from the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, the loan of the services of A. P. Stevenson, the horticultural expert of the prairie country. Forester A. P. Stevenson will be heard at St. Jean, Bowsman, Swan River, Harlington, Minotnas, Gilbert Plains, Dauphin, Plumias and Gladstone.

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horticulture and Forestry.

A Guide in Potato Planting.

As many diverse and sometimes erroneous opinions exist with regard to different methods of cutting and planting potatoes, we give here a summary of a large number of experiments in potato culture. One often hears it said that seed potatoes should be brought from different localities and different soils, in order to keep up the yield. Experiments have shown that this is true only in few instances where the change was not too marked. Generally speaking, home-grown seed has been better than that brought from a distance, especially if the former has been selected with any care. The variation in yields, when varieties are compared, is very often due to the individuality of the plant, so it does not do to form conclusions too rapidly on the strength of single trials.

Numerous experiments have found that sprouting seed potatoes, by spreading them out in a well-lighted barn for from four to six weeks, increases the yield and earliness, and produces a more vigorous growth of vines. Of course, this could only be done where the seed is carefully handled in planting, so as not to rub off the sprouts. The explanation given for the increase in yield is that the short, thick stem produced under such conditions bears a large number of scales in proportion to its length, and it is from the juncture of the scales with the stem that tuber-bearing branches are produced. In the Island of Jersey and other early-potato-growing districts, where intensive culture is necessary, this method is considered essential. It will be noticed that this system is directly contrary to that of keeping seed potatoes in a dark, damp cellar, where long thin stems are grown, to be intentionally or accidentally broken off before planting, which makes it necessary for the seed to send out another growth, thus exhausting more of its reserve plant food.

Almost everyone has noticed that large seed usually insures a larger yield than small seed. On poor soil, therefore, the seed should be of fair size, as it should be also if an early crop is desired, especially if the variety is early maturing and rather delicate. Smaller seed from vigorous plants may give as good satisfaction with late varieties, because they have longer to mature.

The experiments to determine the best size of seed tubers have been numerous, and, generally speaking, the advisability of using large or small sets depends largely upon the value of the seed and the time involved in cutting. At the Ontario Agricultural College the largest yields for four years were from planting large sets. Sets weighing one-sixteenth of an ounce and having one eye yielded 44.2 bushels per acre, while two-ounce sets having one eye averaged 177.4 bushels per acre, and intervening sizes yielded in proportion to their sizes. The following table is taken from a Michigan report:

Size of seed.	Amount of seed per acre, bush. lbs.	Yield per acre, bush.	Net yield in excess of seed
Halves	20 19	317	297
Quarters	9 54	254	244
Eighths	5 41	221	215
Single eyes	4 10	178	174
Whole tubers	41 40	293	251

Considerable difference of opinion exists with regard to time of cutting tubers before planting. Hundreds of trials at the Ontario Station, extending over a period of eight years, show that an average of eight bushels per acre were obtained from seed planted the same day as cut, over sets cut from four to six days before planting. Similar results were obtained at Montana.

One would naturally think that a larger number of eyes on the seed end of a tuber would have some effect upon the yield when that half of the tuber was compared with the seed end, but no noticeable difference has ever been found.

Reward for Tree Planting.

For the encouragement of tree planting, on the streets of the town of Moosomin by the citizens, the following plan was submitted by Sheriff Murphy to the council, and was adopted and a by-law passed as follows:

All property-owners, or tax-payers, who plant trees on the street, not less than eight feet from the street line, good, healthy maples, ash or elm, of a size at least two inches through in the trunk, and not less than twelve feet high—for every one in every $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet so planted, he paid the sum of 50c. each.

The conditions are, that the trees are to be properly planted and staked, and to be to the satisfaction of the inspector appointed by the council to inspect same, the inspection to be made in July following, one year after the planting of the trees. At the time of the inspection, if the trees are found in a healthy, growing state, the inspector shall issue to the property-owner, or tax-payer, a certificate for each growing tree, the

certificates to be accepted in lieu of cash by the tax-collector for the sum specified, when the property-owner or tax-payer is paying his taxes for the year in which the inspection is made.

It is Now Evergreen Planting Time.

It hardly seems necessary to urge the planting of trees on a treeless plain, and yet, in the rush for more bushels of No. 1 hard, the time to do the planting seems difficult to find. Beauty, comfort, and the building of a home all depend on tree planting, where the bare prairie is settled upon. Fruit-growing and the garden, poultry- and stock-raising, are all more successfully undertaken where the shelter is, whether that shelter be natural or planted.

When time is taken to plant trees, such should be selected to give the greatest return for the effort, and from that point of view, the evergreen, of which the native white spruce can be taken as a type, ranks first without a rival. Other trees, such as ash and native elm, should also be planted.

Trees need cultivation to get the best out of them in the way of rapid growth, and it will be found that if the evergreen is given plenty of cultivation, the old reputation of being a slow grower is not warranted by the facts; at Indian Head, after the fourth year, an annual growth of 18 inches has been noted. Two methods may be pursued in getting evergreens, viz.: Buy from a Western nurseryman (it is waste of time for the amateur to attempt to grow evergreens from seed), or go to where the spruces grow in quantities and transplant some, observing the following rules carefully:

- 1.—Never select plants that are growing in very sheltered spots, but the reverse, that they may be subjected to the least change in the plantation.
- 2.—When lifting do not injure roots, or allow to dry.
- 3.—Seedlings about ten inches to one foot are most satisfactory in every way.
- 4.—Do not waste time on poorly-rooted plants.

Onion Sets.

A subscriber in Assiniboia asks how onion sets are raised.

Onion sets is a term applied to small onions which are planted in the spring instead of seeds. Onions under three-quarters of an inch in diameter are planted out in the spring, and do not go to seed as do large onions, but form new bulbs, and form them much earlier than if grown from seed. It does not matter how small the set is; one the size of a pea is as good as one much larger. The growing of sets requires considerable care and some skill in handling; rather poor soil, free from weeds and in good tilth, is best for this purpose. To keep the sets from growing too large the onions should be sown very thick and rather late in the season—about the end of May or the beginning of June. In sowing, it is best to go over the rows three or four times, so as to spread the seed out wide in the drills. By this method of sowing the onions are so crowded that they cannot grow large. When well crowded the sets will ripen in about three months, and should be pulled, dried and stored in a barn until the approach of frost, then covered with hay or straw, so that they will be kept frozen all winter. In the spring the loose dirt is rubbed off, and they are sized, the larger ones being used for pickles and the smaller ones for sets.

The Manitoba Floral Emblem.

The Natural History Society of Manitoba have, after some discussion, arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the crocus (anemone replus), or crocus anemone, should be Manitoba's floral emblem.

The All-British Colony Has a Newspaper.

Recently to hand is the Lloydminster Times, published at the headquarters of the British colony. It contains a lot of useful advice to newcomers, and urges them to sit tight and get into the game—of breaking and backsetting. If the advice is followed there is no fear of the future. Give half holidays the six months' hoist, and all will be well, and frozen grain will be superseded by well-ripened, properly-matured wheat, oats and other grains. Good luck to the new sheet.

Binder Twine Prices.

The Dominion Government has fixed the price of binder twine made at Kingston penitentiary for 1905 at 12½c. per pound for pure manilla, 600 feet to the pound; 10½c. for mixed manilla, 550 feet to the pound; and 9c. for New Zealand, 150 feet to the pound. These prices are to farmers only, and the supply is limited. Farmers are advised to club together and buy car lots, thus securing a reduction of \$10 per ton.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Hon. Jas. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, died at Woodstock, Ont., May 3rd.

It is now stated that the Imperial troops at Halifax, instead of leaving Canada on July 1st, as arranged, may remain for two years longer.

Mr. George Gooderham, the well-known Toronto distiller and financier, is dead, reputedly worth \$20,000,000.

The Ontario Government has decided to lease the 1,300 islands on Lake Temagami, which promises to become one of the most popular summer resorts in North America. No more of the islands will be sold.

The Canadian Government is inviting tenders for a service of steamships fitted with refrigerators, to run from St. John, N.B., to London, England, the service to be utilized for the development of Canadian fruit trade, etc., to British markets.

British and Foreign.

Sanaa, capital of Yemen, has been captured by the Arabian insurgents.

A gramophone that can be heard three miles away has been invented by Hon. C. A. Parsons, of turbine fame. It will be a matter of congratulation if this "invention" at least does not become common.

A terrible storm swept over lower Michigan on May 4th, and several deaths were caused by lightning. Nearly \$100,000 damage to peach trees and greenhouses was caused by hail.

Cecil Rhodes' dream of a "Cape to Cairo" railway seems likely to be realized in the early future. Already rails have been laid from Cape Town northward to Zambesi, a distance of 1,700 miles, and, at the other end, from Cairo southward beyond Khartoum. The road is thus more than half completed. One of the greatest attractions on the road is the famous Victoria Falls, which are said to be more than twice the width and height, and to precipitate a volume of water double of that at Niagara.

European scientists have predicted that the month of May will be especially marked by volcanic and seismic disturbances, and it would seem that already the prediction is being fulfilled. Mount Stromboli, in the Mediterranean, is in violent eruption, the sight at night being said to be magnificent, and, during the past week, earthquake shocks have been reported from Geneva, Switzerland, and from eighteen towns of southern France.

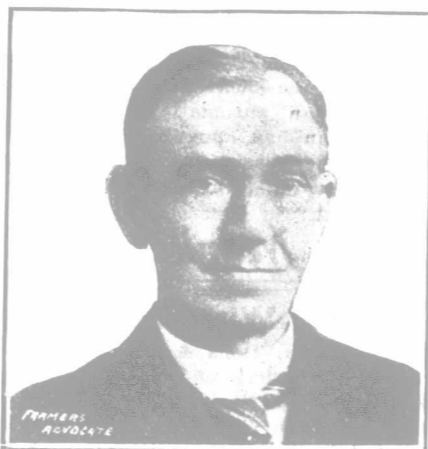
Reports of the May Day disturbances in various parts of Russia are now coming in. In Warsaw, as expected, the people made a demonstration and formed in a procession, which was met by Cossacks and a body of infantry. The Cossacks charged the people, striking with the flat of their swords, and the infantry fired a volley. In explanation of this repeated conduct of the Russian troops, it may be said that in Russia strikes and all such demonstrations are put on the list of criminal offences. Altogether in Warsaw on May Day about 50 people were killed and many wounded. At Lodz also disturbances occurred, bombs being thrown among the soldiery, and the people being fired upon in retaliation. In both of these cities business is now practically at a standstill, and people are leaving rapidly. From other towns trouble has also been reported. At Militopol a portion of the town was burned by the mob; at Nijni-Nougorod many people were wounded, as also in the Crimea, where many riots took place.

Strangely suggestive news comes from the Far East this week. In the first place, it is reported that the Russian Red Cross Hospitals are to be moved from Harbin to Chita, an almost incredible movement, since it would completely cut off Vladivostok and Kirin from outside help from Russia, and leave the whole eastern portion of the Great Siberian Railway virtually in possession of the Japanese. Another report states that a detachment of Linevitch's forces has begun an aggressive movement from the north-east into Corea, the object being to ward off the advance which is being steadily made toward Vladivostok, so steadily and systematically that it is now surmised that Japan's whole course of action, both by land and sea, is being directed towards it. Otherwise Togo's strange silence and inactivity cannot be explained. Naval critics, in fact, now express the opinion that Togo will make no attack upon the Russian fleet, other than to harass it with torpedo boats, until it has arrived at Vladivostok, which will then be invested by sea and by land, as was done at Port Arthur. In France, Japan's agitation to the observance of neutrality and expulsion of the Russians from French ports in the East, is looked upon as a plot to have Roestvensky driven northward into this trap. However, that may be, in order to avoid possible complications, France has given explicit orders that the union of Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff must not take place within French waters, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the possibility of any further charge of breach of neutrality.

Field Notes.

Representative Men of Western Canada.

Our subject, A. B. McGregor, the pioneer of Davidson, Assa, is an Ontario man, from Appin, where he was postmaster and general merchant for years; is now

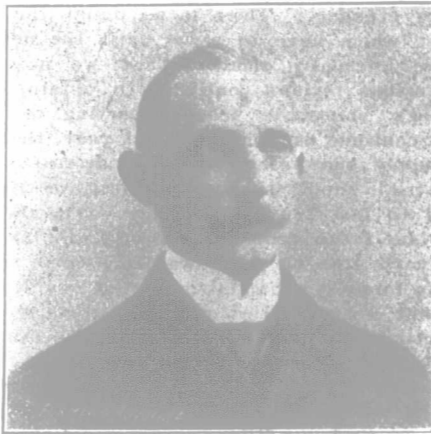


A. B. McGregor, Davidson, Assa.

farming beside the town in which he has an office as Dominion Lands Agent; is President of the Reform Association. He says: "I have been a subscriber to this paper for years, and would not like to be without it."

Veterinarians of Western Canada.

Mr. A. E. Williamson, V.S., hails from the bonny isle of Erin, and made his debut at Temple Carn Rectory, County Don gal, Ireland, and was educated at Kingston Grammar School, Dublin. An extensive traveller, and gifted with that horse love inseparable



A. E. Williamson, V.S. (Tor).
Winnipeg, Man.

from the make-up of a true Hibernian, the subject of this sketch determined to administer to the ills of the lower animals, for that purpose taking the prescribed course of the Ontario Veterinary College, whence he was graduated in 1896. Mr. Williamson commenced practice at Morris, Man., and some 16 months later pitched his tent in Winnipeg. Located first on the old Haymarket, he is to be found at his office in the new Dominion Stables, Bannatyne Avenue West, now being in his eighth year of practice in the City of Winnipeg, where the increase of business has caused the importation of a fine quality of draft and livery horses.

C. P. R. Encourages Fall Wheat Growing.

The practical interest taken by this great corporation in the progress of farming in Western Canada has been demonstrated time and time again, and although some cavillers say "it pays the railroad to do it," which it certainly does, besides benefiting everybody else doing business in the country, the fact remains that the railroad is under no obligation to do this work of making importations of seed wheat, as outlined in a circular, issued, we understand, by Mr. Toole, of Canada's great transcontinental road, which reads as follows:

"Arrangements have been completed to import from Kansas specially selected winter wheat seed of the 'Kansas Turkey Red' variety. This will be furnished to farmers in Alberta at \$1.31 per bushel, being actual cost of wheat at the boundary line—the company giving free transportation from North Portal.

"The seed will be put up in bags containing two bushels, and an extra charge of ten cents each will be made for the sacks.

"Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 10th May, and must be accompanied by payment in full for seed ordered. Applicants should also state land owned, acreage to be sown, and most convenient C. P. R. station for delivery."

The Letter of a Scholar and Statesman.

The following letter from a well-known man in Canada to his friend is well worthy of consideration at a time when the ultra-politicians would banish to perdition all those who oppose their views or differ from them:

Dear M. Bourassa.—I am very sorry to find myself on the side opposed to yours upon this school question.

History has taught me strenuously to uphold the great principles of a separation of the church from the state, and equality of all religions before the law. No church, I believe, has suffered more by connection with the state, or gained more in spiritual dignity and influence by separation from it, than yours. A glance over its annals may, I think, convince you of this. Nor can I see how the state can confer privileges on the schools of a particular church without a violation of principle.

Personally, I have always been inclined in favor of the voluntary system under which of course any or all of the schools may be religious. I can fully sympathize with the desire of religious education. But the state system is our lot, and the state must be impartial.

You will, I am sure, acquit me of the slightest feeling against Catholicism other than inevitable dissent. I dislike Ultramontanism, Jesuitism, and the Syllabus, on grounds irrespective of religious belief. But I have no feeling other than respect for the Catholicism of Pascal, Montalembert, and Lacordaire. You must remember the Syllabus, the claims of the church to temporal power therein put forth, and her political action in France and elsewhere.

With any prejudice of race you know well that I have not the slightest fellow-feeling. French Canada at the present time is, in my eyes, a conservative force of great value, helping to save us from absorption in the imperialism and militarism which now prevail.

The legal question the lawyers must decide. For my part I fail to see how a purely provisional power, such as that with which the Dominion Government is invested for the administration of a territory, can legally prolong its edict beyond the term for which the power is held, and make it perpetually binding on the province; in face of the plain words of the British North America Act, assigning to the province exclusively the subject of education. It would seem that we are bound, at all events, to take a judicial opinion on that point. Left doubtful, it would be the seed of future trouble.

Yours most truly,
(Signed) GOLDWIN SMITH.

Wheat Supplies.

The British correspondent of the Northwestern Miller says:

"There is still much doubt about the real extent of the new Indian crop, and we shall probably not know until the end of next month what amount of wheat we are to expect from that country. Meanwhile there are practically no first-hand sellers of Calcutta wheat (a favorite variety with our millers), although the price is relatively high, viz., 31s. per 492 lbs., c.i.f., for April to May shipment, whereas at this time last year there were free offers at 29s.

"In regard to the Argentine crop there is now no doubt of its abundance, but there is equally little doubt that the quantity is below the average. The shipments since Jan. 1st already reach 5,000,000 qrs. for Europe, against 4,180,000 last year, so that it will not be surprising to find the year's export to Europe reaching 12½ million quarters, against 9,900,000 qrs. last year.

"Russia is another country which evidently has plenty of wheat; the difficulty lies in the moving of the grain to the seaboard, owing to the scarcity of railway stock for this purpose, due to the war. The waterways in the south are, however, now open to navigation, and it is possible that larger supplies may be forthcoming than many expect. The final official estimate of the last wheat crop in Russia has been issued this week, and it compares with those of the three previous years as follows, in quarters:

1904.....	83,080,000
1903.....	76,470,000
1902.....	75,680,000

"As I have frequently before pointed out, these 'official' Russian crop estimates are not very reliable; comparisons at any rate are difficult to justify."

Grain Must be Loaded in Daylight.

Orders have been received at Port Arthur and Fort William, prohibiting elevators loading vessels at night. Heretofore, it has been the custom to load steamers at both towns at night, and it is said that as a consequence there has been considerable dissatisfaction by grain dealers because of the violation of grades. When the loading is done at night the grain cannot be properly graded, and the Government has decided to put an end to all bickering by compelling elevators to load only during daylight.

The loading of grain at night was allowed by the Government whilst there was not sufficient elevator capacity at the head of the lakes to ship the grain in the fall during daylight. The elevator capacity has been greatly increased, and now it is believed that the grain can all be loaded in the daytime. The only delay will, of course, be to the boats, as some of these will have to await their turn to get under the spouts at the elevators. It is also said that the loading of steamers on Sundays will be prohibited.

Territorial Teachers' Institutes.

The Education Department of the Northwest Territories arranged the usual campaign of Teachers' Institutes for May and June...

The schedule of places and dates for the institutes is announced by circular as follows:

Table listing institute locations and dates: Oxbow May 9 and 10, Weyburn May 11 and 12, Prince Albert May 16 and 17, etc.

Last week teachers' institutes were scheduled for Moosomin and Yorkton.

To Construct Portfolio of Agriculture for Alberta.

In our issue of May 3rd was published a circular, signed by the Secretary of the Territorial Live-stock Associations, calling a meeting to discuss the formation of a Department of Agriculture for the new Province of Alberta...

New Veterinary Inspectors and Their Stations.

Dr. Tamblin, of the Veterinary Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, has recently been stationed at Grand Forks, B. C., and Veterinarian Coristine, formerly of Maple Creek, is to be stationed at Osoyoos, in the West Kootenay...

Horse Show for Winnipeg.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a two-days' horse show in Winnipeg, on June 14th and 15th. Classes will include carriage, roadster, riding, jumping, breeding, and heavy draft horses...

New Machines

A North Dakota man claims to have invented a machine that can be moved down a row of shocks, threshing the grain as it goes. No hand pitching is required to place the sheaves on the cylinder table...

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Everyone can now perceive how prices of wheat over the American continent have been artificially sustained by the organized operations of the Wall Street syndicate...

depends on the weather to be experienced during summer, but in the meantime it is getting a very favorable start. In Europe crops are all favorably spoken of, according to latest reports...

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been fairly steady during the week, advancing slightly under the influence of the advance in American markets...

COARSE GRAINS, MILLFEEDS, ETC.

Oats—Up slightly from last quotations. Barley—No. 3, 40c. per bushel; No. 4, 37c. Bran—\$14 a ton. Shorts—\$16 a ton.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery butter firm, at last week's quotations. Dairy butter, separator bricks, 20c. to 21c.; rolls, 18c. to 19c.; tubs, 17c. to 18c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Good butchers' has been around 3 1/2c. to 4c.; medium grades, 3c.; ranch stuff expected to move in July.

Montreal.

Prime heaves, 5 1/2c. to 6c. per pound; pretty good cattle, 4c. to near 5 1/2c.; common stock, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.; and large bulls, 3 1/2c. to 5c. per pound.

Chicago.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.70 to \$6.85; poor to medium, \$4.65 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5.35; heifers, \$3.10 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.75; calves, \$3 to \$6.25.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are quoted at 12c. to 13c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb.; sheep, 14 1/2c. to 15 1/4c. per lb.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Life, Literature and Education.

Dr. William Osler.

Probably the most talked about physician in the world to-day is Dr. William Osler, the distinguished Canadian who has left the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in order to fill a post of honor and distinction as Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, England. Long since famous as one of the most profoundly informed and skillful physicians of the age, it was his speech some time ago that started all the people talking, and furnished the newspaper wags of the world with material for a perennial supply of jokes. He spoke of the great constructive work of men's lives being usually accomplished by the time the forty-year line was reached, and jocularly referred to the chloroform theory, broached long ago, we think, in one of Anthony Troilope's novels, in regard to people who had reached the three-score limit. Of course, he was forthwith credited with proposing that men (not women) should be chloroformed at 60 years of age. Since then the joke has never ceased. Even in the music halls they sing:

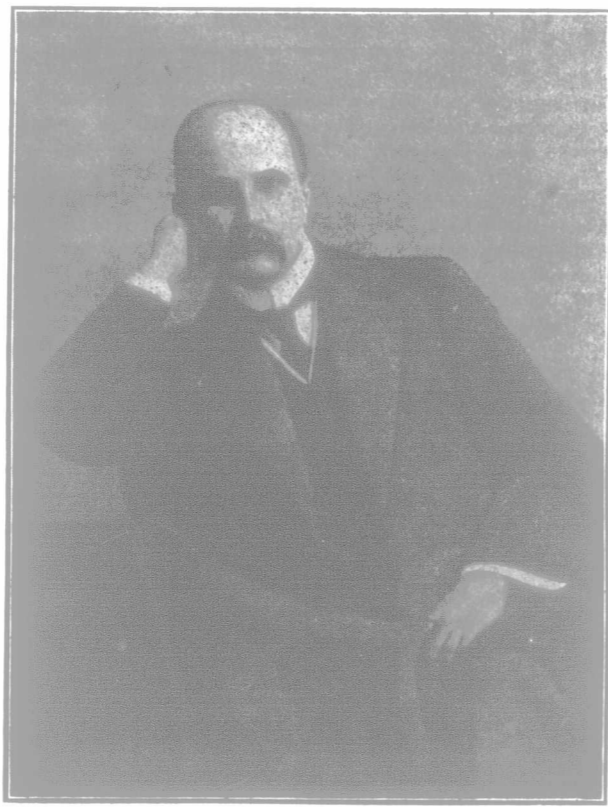
"Dr. Osler raised a storm
By his plan of chloroform;
With all his learning he has troubles
Of his own." (Toronto Globe).

Like a great many other brainy men, Dr. Osler is a Canadian by birth and education. He was born in the little village of Bond Head, York Co., Ont, July 12, 1849, and received his education at Trinity College, Port Hope, and Trinity University, Toronto, going later to McGill College, Montreal, whence he graduated in 1872. The following two years he spent in study in Europe, at London, Berlin and Vienna, returning in 1874 to take the chair of physiology and pathology in McGill University. In 1883 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, and in the next year Gladstonian professor at the same college. In October, of 1884, he was appointed to the chair of clinical medicine in the University of Philadelphia, Penn., leaving that position five years later when he went to Johns Hopkins. In 1895 the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by McGill University.

During all these years he has not only been a class-room expounder of "bones and medicines," but has kept up his practical work wherever he happened to be, and has made a name for himself by reason of the wonderful operations which he has been able to bring to a successful issue. He has also become noted in medical literature as the author of "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," recognized as an

authority and used as a text-book in medical schools and colleges. His recent appointment comes more by way of an honor than a position of emolument. The competence that goes with it is not princely, but the very fact of having it offered him, stamps a man as being among the highest in his profession, and worthy of as great a mark of honor as old England's medical world can bestow. The position will, moreover, afford Dr. Osler much time for private research, and put him in touch with the fullest pulse of modern medical investigation. His immediate predecessors at Oxford, it may be interesting to note, were Sir Henry Wentworth Ackland and Sir John Burdon Sanderson, both medical authorities of highest standing.

Dr. Osler's grandfather was a ship-owner, of Falmouth, England, and his father an Anglican clergyman. This last generation it is which has so long made up the well-known Osler family, of Toronto. Hon. Featherston Osler, D. C. L., Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal, is the eldest of the galaxy; the late Britton Bath Osler, K. C., the eminent criminal lawyer, was



Dr. Wm. Osler.

the second; Edmund B. Osler, financier and M. P., is the third; and the Regius Professor of Oxford is the youngest. Needless to say all Canada will follow with interest the career of the Canadian physician at the great English University.

A Modern Field of the Cloth of Gold.

There are great doings afoot in Western Europe. Royalty has been hobnobbing with princely republicanism, and Paris is all agog with bunting and bands, military parades and dinners, at which pate-de-foie-gras, truffles and terrapin, and all the other dishes of the ultra-select world, may be supposed to be much

in evidence. To be explicit, King Edward has been on a visit to President Loubet, and the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" is being enacted over again. This time, however, the gaiety promises to be protracted, and France is to have a surfeit of the ultra-blue blood. When King Edward returns, King Alfonso, of Spain, will make a similar visit. Escorted by warships and cruisers—the flower of the Spanish navy—he will be met at Cherbourg by a French squadron, and the tricolor and the red-and-gold will flutter in gay medley over the blue waters of the British Channel. Britain's old war-dogs, too, will be there, and the stately Union Jack will float proudly, to proclaim, as ever, "Britain, Mistress of the Seas." From Cherbourg the Spanish sovereign will be transported to Paris—more flutter, more dinners, more wine and light, and the review of 30,000 troops. Truly a long gay day for Paris, and yet is the story not told. Close upon the heels of Alfonso's visit will follow one of the grandest naval displays ever seen in Western Europe. It will be occasioned by an official visit of a British squadron to French waters, at Brest, where twenty of Britain's stateliest war vessels will be met by the united Northern and Mediterranean French squadrons. For a whole week—from July 10 to July 17—there will be military manoeuvres on a grand scale, and the sleuth-hounds of the ocean will show what they can do. Cannons will roar, pennons will flutter, torpedo boats and submarines will disport themselves like living denizens of the deep, and there will be general feasting and interchange of civilities; all this to be followed later by a similar week at the British naval headquarters at Portsmouth, where the French squadrons will be in turn, and with equal magnificence, entertained.

Now, when ordinary mortals visit, as a rule, little is looked to but mutual pleasure and the renewal of old ties. When sovereigns and presidents meet, on the other hand, it is usually conjectured that business of moment will be done. But when such demonstrations as these are in evidence, it is fairly certain that a crisis of some sort is being tidied over. The fact of the matter in this case is that "that little Bantam Cock" of Europe, William of Germany, has been making things rather ugly of late, and it has been thought necessary to impress him—first, with the importance of the French naval power, and, again, with the closeness of Anglo-French and French-Spanish ties. His recent interference in Morocco, and evident

disfavor of the Anglo-French treaty, have been taken as a plain indication of his determination to make trouble in European International affairs, and the possible approaching defeat of the Russians, whom he has quietly encouraged to keep on in the struggle, is regarded as the climax upon which he may see fit to act. As a European diplomat said recently, "If Rojestvsky goes to the bottom, God knows what may happen." The loss of her fleet would render Russia temporarily helpless, and, as the same diplomat remarks, "What is more obvious than the opportunity thus created for the Kaiser to fish in troubled waters?"

The German Emperor has, however, been given one blow by the determination of Mr. Delcasse to remain in the French Cabinet. Delcasse has ever upheld the French Moroccan policy, and so long as he is in power, German designs thereupon will be resisted, although in a manner as conciliatory as possible. Added to this, it is to be hoped that the brilliant demonstrations now afoot will act as a quietus, which may be effectual in preserving the peace and balance of Europe. At all events, the future course of the Kaiser will be followed with keenest interest, and the approaching battle between Togo and Rojestvsky will have gained a significance which will render it one of the most interesting "living" dramas which has ever been enacted.

The Military Spirit.

A press report says that Canada is endeavoring to enlist recruits in England to man the permanent forces to be maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. The incident is suggestive of the attitude of Canadian people in general toward military expansion. Probably in no other independent country is the military spirit so dormant as in ours. Only about once a year, when the volunteers go out to camp, do the majority of people in rural parts see any sort of a military display, and then the spectacle very often fails to arouse any great military enthusiasm. In sharp contrast to Canadian indifference to things military, is the glorification of the army and navy indulged in by the great world powers. In almost every theatre the praises of the army is sung; on every gala day "the noble defenders of our country" are paraded through the main streets of every city and provincial town, and the militia officers are individuals to be emulated by the aspiring young. These functions employed by the greater powers, and the halo cast about, the life of soldier and sailor, make it comparatively easy to enlist men to maintain forces. But the spirit of militarism is yet foreign, to the masses of the Canadian people, and it is best so. While the country is in the midst of an unprecedented agricultural and industrial development that requires the energy and effort of every available man, Canadians will not protest against the employment of reinforcements from the Old Land by our Government.

Spring Cleaning.

Yes, clean your house, and clean your shed,
And clean your barn in every part;
But brush the cobwebs from your head,
And sweep the snowbanks from your heart!

Just when spring-cleaning comes along,
Bring forth the duster and the broom,
But rake your foggy notions down,
And sweep your dusty soul of gloom.

Sweep old ideas out with the dust,
And dress your soul in newer style,
Scrape from your mind its worn-out crust,
And dump it in the rubbish pile;
Sweep out the hates that burn and smart,
Bring in new loves serene and pure,
Around the hearthstone of the heart
Place newer styles of furniture.

Clean out your moral cubby-holes,
Sweep out the dirt, scrape off the scum;
'Tis cleaning-time for healthy souls;
Get up and dust! The spring has come!

Clean out old corners of the brain,
Bear down with scrubbing brush and soap,
Dump out old Fear into the rain,
And dust a cozy-chair for Hope.

Clean out the brain's deep rubbish hole,
Soak every cranny great and small,
And in the front-room of the soul
Hang prettier pictures on the wall;
Scrub up the windows of the mind,
Clean up, and let the spring begin;
Swing open wide the dusty blind,
And let the summer sunshine in.

Plant flowers in the soul's front-yard,
Set out new shrubs and blossom trees,
And let the soul once frozen hard
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.

Yes, clean your house, and clean your shed,
And clean your barn in every part;
But brush the cobwebs from your head,
And sweep the snowbanks from your heart!

F. W. P.

Have You Begun House-cleaning?

Don't conduct your house-cleaning at haphazard. Have a scheme of campaign. Decide how you are going to do the cleaning and then attack the house in detail. It is a good plan to clean out the attic first—if you are fortunate enough to have an attic. After the attic, go to the other extreme and clean the cellar. These are really the worst parts of the cleaning, and it is well to get them out of the way while you are fresh. Next you may attack your closets, unless you decide to do a room at a time and to take room and closet together. But don't get half a dozen parts of the house in confusion at one time. There must be more or less disorganization—but try hard to have it less rather than more.

Don't get the bedrooms all "in the works" simultaneously. Don't do it with the living rooms either. Have one chamber of peace left in the establishment where the weary master of the house may find rest when he has done his daily toil. He will appreciate it as much as ever did Noah's dove. The house is supposed to be kept for the comfort of the people who live in it. It fails of its purpose when it is made a place of wretchedness.—[April "Success."

"Weel, John, how are you to-day?" asked a Scottish minister, on meeting one of his parishioners.

"Gey weel, sir; gey weel," replied John cautiously; "gin it wasna for the rheumatism in the right leg."

"Ah, John, be thankful, for there is no mistake you are getting old, like the rest of us, and old age doesn't come alone."

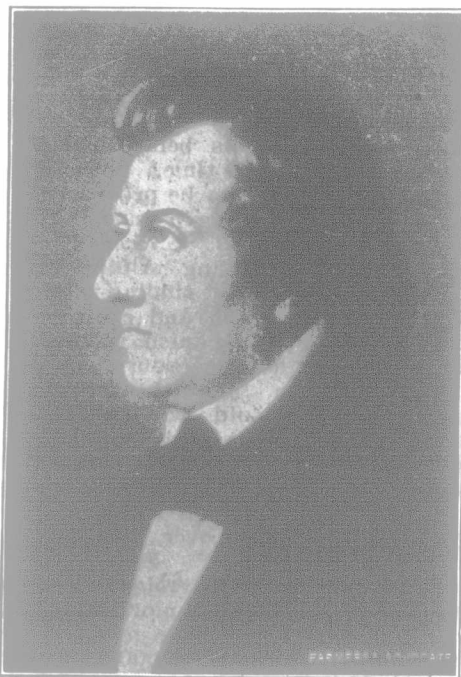
"Auld age, sir," returned John, "I wonder to hear ye. Auld age has naething tae dae wi't. Here's my ither leg jist as auld; an' it's soond and soople yet."

"I had to laugh the other day—"
"You don't mean you were absolutely compelled to, I hope?"
"That's just what I mean. This was my employer's joke."

Frederic Francois Chopin

(Pronounced Show-paun).
Born March 1st, 1809.
Died October 17th, 1849.

This "boldest and proudest poetic spirit of his age," as Schumann called him, was born at Zelazowa, Wola, near Warsaw, Poland, that strange, mysterious, warlike country, which seems especially adapted to immortalization in music. His father, Nicholas Chopin, was tutor to a number of boys, and among others to the son of Count Skarbeck, the owner of the village, a powerful and generous noble.



Frederic Francois Chopin.

Frederic Chopin was one of the many geniuses who showed wonderful signs of musical talent when very young. He was always a delicate child, and so susceptible to the effects of music that his friends were sometimes startled. When he listened to beautiful music, he would cry silently as though his little heart were broken. Yet he loved it passionately from his babyhood, and it was his greatest happiness, even while it affected him so painfully. He was sent to Zwiny, the great teacher in Warsaw, to learn the rudiments of the art he so profoundly loved. Zwiny was amazed by his little pupil's genius; the child, when only nine years old, played at a grand concert in Warsaw, and speedily leaped into fame. Among the various exalted persons who patronized him were the

quisite music mingling with their dreams at night.

Almost all men of genius of his time recognized his genius, and he counted among his friends Meyerbeer, Heine, Balzac, and many other famous men. Liszt, the subject of one of our recent musical sketches, was a warm friend and appreciative listener to Chopin's melodious playing. Sad to say these two drifted apart afterwards.

Perhaps the strongest influence in Chopin's life was that of "George Sand," the great French novelist. He loved her as he never loved anyone else, though she caused him much sorrow and suffering, but she was the inspiration of much of his best music.

The beautiful Countess Potocka was a close and faithful friend in later years, and she and his sister Louise attended him at his death-bed, the Countess singing to him Stradella's "Hymn to the Madonna" as he lay dying.

Chopin's polonaises, waltzes, mazurkas, nocturnes, sonatas, preludes and variations are highly prized and appreciated by all music lovers. Paderewski, probably the greatest living pianist, plays a great deal of Chopin's music at all his concerts; indeed, he declares him to be his favorite composer.—[Adapted chiefly from "Masters of Music," by Anna A. Chapin.

At the Dog Show.

The two big dogs in the foreground, the recumbent fox-hound and the faithful collie standing behind him, are taking their situation somewhat seriously, but philosophically withal. Probably it is not the first dog show at which they have figured, and they instinctively know that it is wiser to be silent than to make a demonstration of any kind, for everything comes to those who wait. A romp is in progress between the black-and-tan and rough-haired terriers in the foreground, with the curly-tailed Pomeranian ready to take a turn in, or to act as umpire, as occasion offers.

In the cage, the prisoner (is he another fox-hound?), with an occasional yelp bemoans his fate, but keeps an eye on the youngsters just in front of the bars, who do not quite know which will be best, to play or to fight. Perhaps to the unlearned in dog lore, the cunning little French poodle, with its white fur, black eyes and shiny dot of a nose would appeal most. The attitude of attention, of faithful watch, which no racket around him can disturb, is saying in doggie language, "My little mistress is coming! I know she is coming!" and let us hope that he may not be disappointed.

H. A. B.



At the Dog Show.

Grand Prince Constantin Pawlowicz and his young wife, the lovely Princess Lowicka, who greatly encouraged the musical boy, whose chief delight was in improvising beautiful harmonies for her.

His music entirely filled his mind. Sometimes, at night, his ideas for musical composition so disturbed him, that he was obliged to rise from his bed and play for a time to find rest. So it was not uncommon for his family to hear ex-

Useful Hints.

If you put matting down, be sure the floors are thoroughly dry before it is laid.

Year-old matting gains new life by being wiped up with salt and water.

Don't shroud pictures and mirrors in netting—if they're too much trouble to keep right, put everything you can away.

The Second Mrs. Jim.

I.

Readers of the stories of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and "The Second Mrs. Jim," may be tempted to draw comparisons as to the merits of the two books, or the characteristic utterances of their heroines. Both were philosophers without realizing it, and both had a good share of every-day common sense, which led them to make the best of things as they found them. Perhaps we might venture to describe the philosophy of Mrs. Wiggs as the natural outcome of a "sanctified common sense," and that of the second Mrs. Jim as of a practical intuition, which generally led her in safety through every domestic labyrinth. Neither of the two women took the trouble to analyze their motives, but just went ahead and did what they considered best under existing circumstances. Each was naturally unselfish, and each honestly desired to promote the welfare and happiness of those around her.

Moreover, consciously or not, each was by nature endowed with a delightful sense of humor, than which there can be found no better oil for lubricating the machinery of every-day life. Although it is not likely that the Second Mrs. Jim will ever take the place in the estimation of the general reader, so long and deservedly occupied by the heroine of the Cabbage Patch, yet the story of how she managed Jim and his two boys, without their apparently being aware of being managed at all, is excellent reading, and, in amusing fashion, shows how a woman of tact can make herself and those around her happy and contented, in spite of her being handicapped by the title of step-mother.

The kind of man Jim was is left a good deal to our imagination. We only learn about him incidentally, and somewhat sketchily, as Mrs. Jim tells her experiences. He appears to us as just an easy-going kind of fellow, who enjoyed, rather than resented, the affectionate tyranny which saved him a lot of trouble, thinking, perhaps, Mrs. Jim's labor of love might not have been quite so easy of accomplishment had her husband been of a less plastic disposition. But it is time for us to introduce to you our step-mother in person: In the first chapter, which is introductory, she gives Jim, and ourselves, through him, her opinion of

OLD MAIDS.

"No," I says, 'I won't marry you.' Then I went on, 'I 'spose you think I'm a lonely old maid, an' you're only askin' me to marry you out of kindness of heart.' He started to say something, but I says, 'Now don't interrupt me. You've had your say, and now I'll tell you a thing or two. If you think I'm a lonely old maid, you're mightily mistaken. I guess I'll have to tell you just first what an old maid is, then you'll change your mind about me bein' one of that kind."

"An old maid is any living thing, male or female, human or horse, cat, pig, or chicken, that's so finicky, so p'ticular about some one little thing that don't amount to much, that he (or she) don't pay no attention to some of the really important things of life. Take that cat there out on the fence. I call her my 'old maid cat.' She'll set and wash her face by the hour, while her five kittens is as thin and hungry-looking as rails. If she'd get out and hustle I'd be inclined to respect her, an' I'd drown some of the kittens to help her out. . . . an' I've got a hen that takes so long to find a place to make her nest that she don't get time to lay no eggs. . . . then there's neighbor; well, I won't name no names, but he's the worst old maid I ever see. So, just not bein' married don't make a body an old maid."

"Why, it's born in 'em, and when one of the old maid kind marries another of the same kind, of course they can't get along together

... People should think beforehand, and there wouldn't be so many unhappy marriages."

After some rather caustic remarks about how some "old maid" men go sparkin', she continues: "Now, I can't accuse you of any of these things, for you look just like you did when your wife was alive—shoes never even 'iled, shaved once on an election bet, same old buggy that ain't been washed since the big rain at camp-meetin', hazel switch for a whip, and so on. . . . No, I ain't thinkin' of marryin' you. I told you I wouldn't, an' I'm going to stick to it," which is just what the future Mrs. Jim failed to do.

In another place Jim is told: "Yes, I know I'm talkin' a good deal; so you see what you'd have to stand if I married you. I don't get the chance very often to free my mind, but I think you'll understand before I get through that there's a big difference between bein' alone and bein' lonely." And really the few short pages devoted to the definition of the two terms are worth reading. At this point Jim tries to get in a word. "What's that? Will I go to the picnic on Wednesday with you? Well, don't it seem to you that after I've given you the mitten, you'd better not waste any time on me?" "No, I won't think it over, and you needn't plan to 'pop' again next Wednesday." "What's that?" You won't come unless you can?" etc.

Of course she goes to the picnic, and in spite of Jim's being told "If you says another word about marryin, before we get home to-night, I'll get out and walk." The sequel to that picnic was that she consents to marry him and become "Ma" to Jimmie and Frankie.

H. A. B.
(To be continued.)

The Breaking Plow.

By Nixon Waterman.

I am the plow that turns the sod
That has lain for a thousand years;
Where the prairie's wind-tossed flowers
nod

And the wolf her wild cub rears,
I come, and in my wake, like rain,
Is scattered the golden seed;
I change the leagues of lonely plain
To fruitful gardens and fields of grain
For men and their hungry breed.

I greet the earth in its rosy morn,
I am the first to stir the soil,
I bring the glory of wheat and corn
For the crowning of those who toil;
I am civilization's seal and sign,
Yea, I am the mighty pen
That writes the sod with a pledge divine,
A promise to pay with bread and wine
For the sweat of honest men.

I am the end of things that were,
And the birth of things to be,
My coming makes the earth to stir
With a new and strange decree;
After its slumbers, deep and long,
I waken the drowsy sod,
And sow my furrow with lilt of song
To glad the heart of the mighty throng
Slow feeling the way to God.

I give the soil to the one who does
For the joy of him and his,
I rouse the slumbering world that was
To the diligent world that is;
O seer, with vision that looks away
A thousand years from now,
The marvellous nation your eyes survey
Was born of the purpose that here to-day
Is guiding the breaking-plow.

Take every book from your cases, and dust them first, "librarian's way," which is by striking one with another lightly, so that the dust flies out; then dust them with a cloth. Take the same precaution with the bookcases as you did with bureaus—wipe them out with turpentine water.

Little insects often play great havoc with valuable books and bindings.

Treat your music cabinet and the separate books and sheets of music as you did your books and cases. The same little insects attack both.



The Kingliness of Manhood.

Her husband was not with her.—
Judges xiii. : 9.

Be thou strong therefore, and shew
thyself a man.—1 Kings ii. : 2.

Hold fast that which thou hast, that
no one take thy crown.—Rev. iii. : 11
(R. V.).

Thou and GOD exist—
So think!—for certain: think the mass—
mankind—
Disparts,—disperses,—leaves thyself alone!
Ask thy lone soul what laws are plain
to thee—

Thee and no other!—stand or fall by
them!

That is the part for thee. —Browning.

Yesterday, Wednesday, April 12, I read in one of the lessons for the day how on one occasion, two clear and distinct revelations of God were granted to a woman. When the Divine message was delivered for the second time the significant words follow: "Her husband was not with her." That evening I went to church—a week-day service—and, as I looked at the congregation, which consisted of twenty or thirty women, it seemed to me that things had changed very little since the days of Manoah, for of many a woman there it might have been said: "Her husband was not with her."

The third text given above is taken from the Revised Version, and, if you compare it with the passage as given in your ordinary Bibles, you will see the significance of the revised translation. It is bad enough for a man to yield up his kingly crown to another "man," but how much worse it is for him to yield it to a woman. He should hold it fast and let "no one" take it from him.

Why are so many men indifferent to their responsibilities, why do they so often weakly yield the sceptre into a hand which has no right to hold it? Abimelech, the son of Gideon, was certainly anything but an ideal character, but at least he showed a manly spirit when—after a woman had thrown a piece of a millstone on his head—he called hastily to his armour-bearer to kill him, lest men should say, "a woman slew him." Men are intended to be leaders, yet how recklessly multitudes of them stand aside, and the women are forced to do the work, if it is to be done at all. Money is needed for church work: who raise it generally? The men? Teachers are needed in Sunday-schools: who step in and fulfil a difficult but necessary work? The Men? Let the men look in occasionally and see how well their sex is represented in the nearest Sunday-school. We are bound to offer worship and homage to our God and King in His own house: who fulfil this great and solemn duty? The men? Oh, what would an earthly king think if only women—with an occasional man here and there—assembled to do him honor! Why will you men let the women take your crown—almost force them to take it? They want to look up to you. That is their natural attitude, and they have no desire to push you aside and struggle to the front—but how can they do anything else when you will persist in weakly refusing to be strong and show yourselves men? We don't admire Barak's unmanliness when he refused to fight against Sisera unless Deborah would go with him. He well deserved the announcement which must have been so galling to his pride: "The LORD shall sell Sisera into the hand of a woman"—but at least he had not learned the modern unmanly plan of sending the women out alone to fight against the enemies of the LORD. Even Pharaoh, hardened though he might be, had not grasped the idea, so common to-

day, that it was enough for the women and children to worship God. "Go now ye that are men, and serve the LORD," he says. Don't you think his words strike home to-day? Perhaps you think I am severe, but is there not a cause? You men know perfectly that the women cannot do your work properly. You look on at their efforts with amused superiority, as you might watch their childish attempt to play a game of baseball. You know that most of the world's great thinkers,—scientists, poets, novelists, religious leaders, etc.—have been men, not women. Happily, there are always some men in every age who do not throw away their rights or let anyone take their crown, some who realize the glory and kingliness of their God-given manhood, and try with all their might to reach after the ideal set by the perfect Man, and who measure their lives by the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. Wonderful, indeed, is the power of a consecrated personality—the power of a kingly man—the great power by which God uplifts the world. Think of Quintin Hogg, for instance, the founder of the Polytechnic Institute, London, England: the man who began his philanthropic career by teaching two little street children to read. He gave himself unsparingly and his money unstintingly, pouring out about \$25,000 a year to meet the expenses of his work, living with his ragged boys, teaching them, trying to satisfy every reasonable want of their nature—athletic, intellectual, spiritual of social." He gave his money freely but wisely, "not a shilling was wasted, or in the least degree checked self-help in a single beneficiary." He recognized the fact that men need personal and individual help, and anyone of the 15,000 members could consult him at any time, sure of sympathy and wise counsel in things of the body, mind or soul. This age, perhaps more than any other, has awakened to a recognition of the value and dignity of man as man. See how the world was stirred a few months ago over the shooting of a few fishermen by the Russians. They were not rich or influential, but they were men, and, therefore, their lives were sacred, and the whole English-speaking race fired up instantly in defence of their rights. The world is waking up as never before to the conviction of the brotherhood of man and the kingliness of manhood. The MAN, Christ Jesus, is acknowledged by unbelievers as well as by believers to have set an Ideal Manhood which—even in imagination—cannot be surpassed, and many kingly men are eagerly pressing after that Ideal, sacrificing time, money, life itself for Him and their fellows.

But while this is grandly true, the fact remains that these are rather the exception than the rule. They show how high men may rise, if they choose, how they have the power to be leaders—intellectually, morally and spiritually—but will you ask yourself honestly whether you can rank with these kingly men? Unless our population here in Canada consists mainly of women, there must surely be men everywhere who are shirking their responsibilities. Our Lord has promised to be in the midst of the two or three who gather together in His Name,—when He stands in the midst of a congregation is He satisfied to see women only? Either He is King over the men too, or He does not rule at all. Dare you say that He has no right to your homage? Dare you tell Him deliberately that to worship by proxy—or, in other words, to send the women and children to church—is to fulfil the obligation He has laid upon you? If no man may deliver his brother, nor make agreement unto GOD for him, surely no weak woman can shoulder such a load—though she may be willing enough. No, each man must bear his own burden of responsibility, must answer for himself before GOD. It is both unmanly and utterly useless to copy Adam and try to throw your responsibility on any woman.

"The great mortal combat between human life
And each human soul must be single!
The strife
None can share,—though by all its results
may be known:
When the soul arms for battle, she goes
forth alone."

And when the soul doesn't arm for battle, but sits placidly down, allowing other people to do all the fighting and all the work, it is sure to be defeated. As Westcott solemnly says, "Nothing can alter the Responsibility which is laid upon each Soul." Are you shouldering yours?

How kingly men can be when they do loyally rise to the glory of their manhood. Not long ago I read in the daily paper that a Canadian farmer, having accidentally received a mortal injury, managed to reach his house and write a few words explaining the situation, lest some innocent person might be accused of having murdered him. It is so true that there are some moments when one cannot think but can only act, and then the slowly-formed habits of years decide the action. If that story were true—and I see no reason to doubt it—what long years of quiet unselfishness must have been required to develop such a power of marvellous self-forgetfulness in the very face of death! And that is only one out of innumerable instances of the kingliness of men—some men. Too many are content to sit down comfortably in the mistaken conviction that the world can get along very comfortably without them, and that they are not capable of achieving greatness. And yet greatness—real greatness—is not only within the reach of everyone, but is expected from everyone. How can any man think himself of little consequence when he is far more valuable in GOD'S sight than the whole material universe? As Tennyson said in his lament over the Duke of Wellington:

"Tho' world on world in myriad myriads
roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours,
What know we greater than the soul?
On GOD and Godlike men we build our
trust."

Be thou strong, therefore, and show
thyself a man. "Hold fast that which
thou hast, that no one take thy crown."
HOPE.

There, Darling Boy, Don't Cry.

By R. Jenney King, Iowalta, Alta.

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry!
Your top is broken, I know,
And your rocking-horse true,
And your marbles too,
Are things of the long ago.
But childhood's play-time will soon pass
by,
There, darling boy, don't cry!

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry!
Your books are torn, I know,
And the happy plays
Of your boyhood days
Are things of the long ago.
But the months and years will soon pass
by,
There, darling boy, don't cry!

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry!
Your hopes have been ruined, I know,
And your noble aims
And your well-earned fame
Are things of the long ago.
But toil still onward and never sigh,
There, darling boy, don't cry!

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry!
Your dreams are over, I know,
But life is yours,
If faith endures,
Heart's sorrows will all pass by.
Yes, heart's sorrows will all pass by,
There, darling boy, don't cry!

Clean out closets and bureaus with turpentine water, and use generous proportions of the turpentine. It's a good ounce of prevention against moths.

Lining bureau and chiffonier drawers and closet shelves with heavy white paper keeps the contents fresh, and should be renewed from time to time to be always perfectly clean.

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A Night in the Woods.

Bell and Fan were talking to one another very earnestly. They were twins, and lived at their aunt's in a woody country which surrounded a large lake.

"Well," said Fan, "we'll make a tent out of some sheets and set it up where we made the fire yesterday, and have the rock to shelter it. There would be a fine place to cook our potatoes, and we wouldn't have to go in the house for dinner."

That afternoon, when they were up in the trees swinging, Bell exclaimed that she saw a carriage coming over the hill. They ran down to the gate to see where it was going. It came dashing up the road to the house.

Bell and Fan slipped out of sight among the trees and then into the kitchen. They were told to go upstairs and put on their white dresses. Fan glanced at Bell, as they walked slowly up the stairs.

Meanwhile a lady and gentleman had alighted from the carriage, and came into the house. It was Bell's and Fan's mother and father.

They had been leaving their children at their aunt and uncle's home in the country for them to grow strong and hardy.

When Bell and Fan walked into the parlor and saw their parents, they were a little surprised, and glad, but they would not have wanted to go back to town with them. But nothing was said on the other subject, and they did not think of such a thing.

Fan and Bell were roaming the woods most of the time. One day after coming home from a long tramp, Bell proposed making a teeter-tawler. They pulled a large board over to a stump, and Fan got on one end, and Bell on the other; they went up and down, up and down. They had not been on long, when Fan said she saw the cook.

They both got off to see what she wanted. The cook told them they were wanted in the house.

Mrs. Elvin kept them in till supper time, and later on in the evening she told them they had come to bring them home to town, and that they were to go to school. They would all prepare tomorrow and the next day leave.

"Bell," said Fan, with a despairing look, "what will we do?"

"Do?" repeated Bell, "I don't know."

"Say," said Bell, as they were lying in bed, "I have an idea; we could stay out in the woods to-morrow night."

"Oh," said Fan; "a night in the woods! I'll go if you will, but are you sure we'd be safe?"

"We would be safe enough, only cook says there is a man in the hills who would catch us, if we go up there; but I don't believe it."

The next morning they, up early, were going over the country. After a roam or two, they came back to prepare their last dinner in the tent.

"Bell," cried Fan, after a short silence, "you know that we were up in the hill a week or so ago? Well, there was a little shepherd's hut on the side of a hill. It is so far away no one would think of us being up there."

"Yes, Fan," replied Bell, "that will be a good place; but we must bring something with us to eat."

Late in the afternoon, the girls walked into the kitchen. Fannie complained of being hungry, and Bell asked cook if she would give them anything to eat.

"Wait, and I'll get you something," said cook.

Cook soon appeared with a plate of cookies and tarts. Every time the cook's back was turned, a cookie or tart was slipped in Bell's and Fan's pockets.

After a good supper in the house, they slipped away, unnoticed, running up hills until they came to the lonely shepherd's cot on the side of a hill.

It had but one window, with all the panes broken. The door stood creaking on one hinge. The floor's bare rafters with great cracks through them, did not look very inviting. In one corner there was a heap of old mildewed straw, and

in the center of the room, the remains of a fire.

The girls had nothing but a blanket and a little bundle of hay with their raincoats. Bell had suggested the bringing of the raincoats and blanket, while Fan said a bundle of hay would help to make a pillow.

They did not expect to see it in so miserable a state. It was dusky and fast growing dark, so the only thing the girls could do was to make a bed.

It was a very lonely spot, but the girls mustered up their courage and went out. Nearby stood some great pines stretching out their dark, forbidding branches. The girls tore off all the boughs that were within their reach, and ran into the cot and strewed them in one corner.

They put the blanket over all, and made pillows with hay put inside their sunbonnets. They lay down with their coats to cover them.

As they were munching their cookies, Bell said she wished they had a light. "It is so dark to-night," she complained.

"I have a few matches," said Fannie. "I think, I saw an old candle in that corner," exclaimed Bell.

So they lit a match, and went over to the corner. Sure enough, there was a small candle in among the pile of straw. They lit it, and stuck it on the window.

But before they had reached their bed, there came a dreadful blast of rain and wind that blew the candle out. The door flew open and the rain pelted in.

The girls began to tremble. There was nothing for it but to shut the door as securely as they could. Fan hung up their aprons over the window.

Bell lit a match, and had discovered the candle under the window. The next thing was where to put it. Fan, who had finished draping the windows, turned around and spied two large nails projecting from the opposite wall. The candle went in between them.

All this while the rain poured and slashed against the little hut with terrific force. The wind moaned among the pine trees, and the door creaked. Bell and Fan were so cold that as soon as they fastened the candle, they huddled up in one corner of the bed. By this time, the floor had streams of water across it.

In the meantime, at home everybody was anxious and watching. As the twilight deepened, their uncle began to get anxious.

"It is strange the girls are not around," he remarked. After half an hour it was plainly evident all were anxious.

"Suppose we take a walk around and try and find them," said the uncle to their father.

But they couldn't be found in the tent, or anywhere near the barn. After quite a walk they returned, and said they could see no sign of them.

They were discussing how to make a party to search for them, when the storm of rain came on.

"Oh! they will get their death of cold," exclaimed their mother.

"Well," said their uncle, "the only thing to do now is to hitch up a horse in the cart and try and hunt for them. The cart can keep on the road with a man in it, while the others walk around in the wood and call the girls."

Aunt Kate got ready a few blankets and sheets to roll the girls in, when they found them, and after putting them in a box to keep them dry, they went off.

After endless calling and shouting, the uncle in his rambling at length came upon a little path. He wondered where it would lead to, and so followed it. It took him up a hill and then down one side, and he found himself close by a little stream in the bottom of a valley. He looked around, but could see nothing but darkness and rain, and could hear nothing but the distant roll of the thunder; but after turning around and looking in the opposite direction, he discovered a little light. He accordingly marched up the hill in the direction of the light.

Meanwhile, Bell and Fan had sat and

listened to the rain and thunder, for sleep was impossible with the rain pelted in. An hour rolled on, it seemed like ages to the girls. Suddenly they heard a step outside.

"What is it?" whispered Fan, in a frightened voice.

Before Bell could answer, the door was jerked open and a man appeared. Fan screamed that it was the tramp, and Bell, who was noted for her coolness, screamed too. The candle flickered when the gust of wind reached it and went out.

They could not see anything but a shadow. The man approached nearer. Bell and Fan were too much terrified to speak.

"It's only me, so don't be scared," said a voice.

"Uncle," they cried, very much relieved.

Everybody was glad to see them when they reached home. They went to bed after eating a little and having a hot drink. They slept very sound, and after a few hours' sleep, they were awakened to prepare for their voyage. Bell and Fan went away with the promise to come back and spend their holidays at Aunt Kate's.

It is a delicious day in August, Bell and Fan are at their Aunt Kate's having their holidays.

"Let's go up and see our little hut on the hill," says Fan.

And so they scramble along up to it. The pine trees stand as before, with their dark branches outstretched to catch a murmur of a breeze. The little brook sparkles through the grass. Then they come to the little hut, where the remains of their bed and candle still are.

"Fan, do you want to stay here to-night?" asks Bell.

"No," replies Fan, with a laugh, "one night in the woods is enough for me."

MARJORIE HADDEN (aged 11).

Chater, Man.

Your story is very interesting, Marjorie, but I was forced to cut out a good deal, as it was too long for our Corner. I hope you will come again. Why don't you try one of our competitions? You would stand a good chance for a prize.

C. D.

Religious Spirit in Germany.

The spirit of religious revival, which originated in Wales about a year ago, continues to spread, and is now spreading beyond the shores of the British Isles. Montreal is feeling the effects of a spiritual awakening, and in Germany—that home of so much logical and scientific thought—there is a decided revolt against the open hostility to religion proclaimed by the Social Democrat unions, which have fostered a spirit essentially anti-religious. One of the cardinal points in their programme has been the spread of atheism. Such sentiments have found special support in Berlin, but the German people outside that city have resented them. The establishment of separate unions was the result of this feeling of revolt, and the name "Christian" was adopted as significant of the position held by those belonging to them. These unions are not by any means religious organizations; their aims are purely economic and social, but they take the Christian religion as a moral and social basis, and are absolutely opposed to social democracy as set forth by the "Free Social Democratic" unions. The practical objects of the Christian unions are: (1) To secure the efficient administration of the existing social laws; (2), to promote their extension and completion; (3) to improve the condition of the working classes by co-operative self-help. The Miners' Christian Union is the oldest and largest of these bodies, having 40,208 members in 1903, and is typical of a large number of others.

Master—"Well, Tom, don't you feel ashamed at your little sister gaining her certificate, and you not?"

Tom—"Please, sir, I got a certificate once."

Master—"What for?"

Tom—"For being born."

Pat—"You say if I use one of the patent dampers I save half me coal?"

Agent—"Exactly, sir; exactly."

Pat—"Faith, I'll take two."

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



Feeling that the "Farmer's Wife" question has been quite thoroughly discussed, we have decided to make this the end of the series, thanking, at the same time, all those who have so kindly contributed their opinions upon the matter. Surely, after reading these letters, no one can doubt but that the farm is, after all, one of the very best and most pleasant places in all this big world for women. Two or three dissenting voices have, it is true, arisen, but in these cases it seems that conditions have been extreme, and we can only hope that things may soon improve for these friends of ours who have not found their share of happiness in the beautiful country. We are glad to have heard from them, and can only assure them of our sympathy. If there has been any adverse criticism of the farm life which has been at all general it is, perhaps, that there is rather too much work to be done. It is all right to have plenty to do, but to have too much—that is another story. You know it, and I know it. Overwork makes one nervous and irritable; it results in things being half done, and may end, possibly, in the ruination of one's health. Now, all this is a great big thorn which far too many farmers' wives have to put up with. At the same time it seems hard to know how it may be avoided. For one thing, it is almost impossible to secure hired help for the farmhouse; for another, so many farmers could not afford the "help" even if it could be found. . . . And now, Ingle Nookers, here is your chance. We feel that you can do a great deal towards helping others to get rid of this thorn if you will. Remember, if you have found out a quick or easy way of doing anything and will write us about it, we shall always find room for your letter, even though many weeks may pass before we can make a corner for it. We can't help that, you know. And make your letters short, please; the shorter the letters the greater the number that can appear in each issue.

Owing to lack of space we have been obliged to abridge the articles that appear to-day, most excellent articles too, which we should have been pleased to print in full did we not feel that time justifies us in closing the discussion. Three or four letters which bring up topics of a different nature have been held over.

DAME DURDEN.
"Farmer's Advocate" office.

A Common-sense Hint or Two.

Dear Dame Durden,—I fully agree with what "Independence" and "A Farmer's Wife" have to say regarding farm life. It has always been a problem to me why so many farmers and farmers' wives are not contented. The country life, to my idea, approaches the ideal more nearly than any city life can. I have lived in both, but since married (13 years) have always lived in the country. With the work for five people, sometimes more to do, I have yet found more time for music, reading, visiting and resting than when in town. Life seems more real, and rings more true in the country.

I think Illinois Farmer's Wife makes a great mistake in life by feeling superior to her husband, and lacking good common sense. It is not education out of books that makes two equal, but ideals. The husband and wife who have the same ideals can make life "one grand sweet song."

SINCERITY.
Assa., N.-W. T.

Too Much to Do.

Dear Dame Durden,—I would like to be a member of the Nook, if I am welcome. Although I may not write many letters, I enjoy the Ingle Nook chats very much. I am a farmer's daughter. I think a good many women are like the Illinois woman, having too much to do outside. Some women try to do work inside and outside, and then neither is done right. A woman has all she can do inside. I attend to the hens, geese and turkeys, and help to milk part of the time. I

do not have to feed calves and pigs, as some women do. I get some valuable hints and recipes in some of the letters. I wish I could write as homelike and as useful letters as some do.

COUSIN GERTRUDE.

Little Jap's Opinion.

Little Jap speaks strongly in favor of country life. She finds keen enjoyment in the beauties of nature. "What is more pleasant," she says, "than to sit on our lawns or verandas, or, if one hasn't either, on top of a shack, and view the beautiful sunsets! To watch the horses and cattle grazing on the beautiful green grass surely makes one feel free as the birds." Little Jap does all her own work, attends to a garden, and does fancywork. She also finds time for reading, but is careful in selecting what to read, thinking that "one might better be sleeping than reading trash." In short, we think Little Jap must be an ideal "farmer woman," and that the Big Jap who takes care of her must think so too. Hear what she says:

"I always try to be clean and tidy. What makes a husband more irritable after working hard all day to come home to an untidy house or wife? I make it a point to be dressed nicely for tea, just the same as if I were expecting a great friend, for who should be dearer than one's husband? I know he appreciates it."

A Pathetic Story.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested reader of the letters in the Ingle Nook, and must say I sympathize deeply with an Illinois Farmer's Wife. I think there are just such selfish men, and women too. I find the best way to deal with such people is to do what you think right, and no more. You will get just as much credit for it, for people of that stamp never give anyone justice. I know a young girl who married and went to live with her husband's parents, and her mother-in-law was one of these cranky, unreasonable people whom no one could please. Do you think it right for the son's wife to be compelled to live with his parents for years, although she led a very unhappy life? Could she be blamed for taking her children and going away?

OPHELIA.

It would be a hard matter even for the wisest to answer this question, without knowing every detail of the story. We do think, however, that, as a rule, it is a great mistake for any man to take a wife into the same house with his parents. He should make some other provision. As to her leaving—ah, there is a sad story in that. We think it should be an extreme case indeed which would induce a woman to take her children and leave her husband and the only home he had given her. But this case may have been extreme. In that case, it is very hard for one on whom the burden has never fallen to make answer. We can only hope that she had tried to be patient in spite of all, and that things straightened out for her afterwards as she deserved.

Homemade Soap.

(Answer to "A Reader.")

Save all scraps of grease not fit for use in cooking, and when five or six pounds have accumulated, get a pound box of concentrated lye. Put it in a soap kettle, and to it add one gallon of rain water. Let come to boiling point, add the grease, and boil from 15 minutes to half an hour. It should eat up all the grease. Test from time to time, by cooling a spoonful in a saucer. If it gets hard it is done; if too watery put in some more melted grease until it shows the proper solidity.

The letter on the yeast plant to which Aunt Marjorie refers was published in our issue of Feb. 4th, 1904. We hope all our readers save their "Farmer's Advocates."

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

300 lbs
or
CLARK'S
Cooked
Corned Beef

contains all the nutrition and food value of a 1200 pounds steer.

Clark's Corned Beef in tins is perfectly cooked, tasty and contains no bone, no waste. It is not only most convenient but at its usual retailing price is

THE MOST ECONOMICAL OF MEAT.
INSIST ON CLARK'S.

It is Canadian Beef packed in Canada

D-2-05

\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a **HEART-SHAPED LOCKET** with raised horse head through horseshoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

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If you want a WINDMILL, the CANADIAN AIRMOTOR is the one for you.

Or a Gasoline Engine, then buy the OTTOWNEY. Or a Sweep or Tread Power, the HELL is just what will suit you.

Nothing better made than the above. Write us for prices to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited,
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Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, \$6.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order. om

The London Printing & Lithographing Co.,
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Southern Alberta in the Line of C. P. R.
Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of those choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success.

McPHAIL & McINTYRE.

Right Side Out.

Jack was cross; nothing pleased him. His mother gave him the choicest morsels for his breakfast and the nicest toys, but he did nothing but fret and complain. At last his mother said:

"Jack, I want you now to go right up to your room and put on all your clothes wrong side out."

Jack had to obey; he had to turn his stockings wrong side out, and put on his coat and his trousers and his collar wrong side out. When his mother came up to him, there he stood—a forlorn, funny-looking boy, all linings and seams and ravelings before the glass, wondering what his mother meant; but he was not quite clear in his conscience. Then his mother, turning him around, said:

"This is what you have been doing all day, making the worst of everything. You have been turning everything wrong side out. Do you really like your things this way so much, Jack?"

"No, mamma," answered Jack, shamefacedly; "can't I turn them right?"

"Yes, you may, if you will try to speak what is pleasant, and do what is pleasant. You must do with your temper and manners as you do with your clothes—wear them right side out."—[Shepherd's Arms.

Seems unreasonable and inconsistent, but a chap who has made a failure of nearly everything he has tried to do for himself may find his greatest success in telling others how to win.

Sick Fowls

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is positively guaranteed to cure cholera, indigestion, diarrhoea, gapes, roup, leg weakness, etc.

It is a perfect tonic for poultry of all kinds, strengthening the egg-producing organs, and compelling the maximum conversion of food into egg-making and flesh-forming elements.

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is a scientific poultry tonic, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D. D.V.S.). Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1-2 lb. package 35c; 5 lb. 85c; 12 lb. \$1.75; 25-lb. pack \$3.50. Sold on a written guarantee.



Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
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INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

QUININE HAIR TONIC

Is an unequalled remedy for all characteristic of the scalp. It dissolves dandruff, brings back that glowing lustre, stops decay, prevents baldness, soothes irritation, and gives the scalp that cool, easy, peaceful feeling only known to a healthy scalp.

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Small Heintzman Upright, guaranteed same as new.....	\$190
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I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$1.50 to \$12 Suits in cloth, silk, linen and bustles, also raincoats, skirts and waists. London, Can. Manager **SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO.** Dept. 20

Send for samples of shirt-waist suits in lawns, linen, etc., from \$2.50 up.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Cleanliness, and the Community.

I suppose everyone in these days considers himself or herself a perfectly clean person, and would be offended at any suggestion to the contrary, and I think that people really are beginning to appreciate the actual protective value of absolute cleanliness. The old days are gone by when a dirty pen was considered suitable for a pig, and farmers find that it pays to give animals good quarters and keep them clean. There is nothing more important in the economy of a home or farm than cleanliness. There are a good many diseases the origin of which is not known, but one thing we are sure of, namely, that no infection is carried by perfectly clean clothes, children who after illness have been perfectly cared for, perfectly clean animals, or perfectly clean utensils. A wound that is kept perfectly clean usually heals without further treatment. Cleanliness is the very foundation of health and the worst enemy of disease. Very clean people do, it is true, contract diseases of the same description as those who are not, but that is because someone else has been careless or ignorant of the danger, and has neglected proper precautions. Infection is often carried a long distance in some article of clothing or some utensil, or, perhaps, a box or basket which has not been properly cleaned after exposure to infection. A dirty object of any kind provides a good resting place and focus for disease germs.

Now, there are two kinds of cleanliness, and one kind is almost as bad as dirt. A thing is not necessarily clean because it does not look dirty. Some objects are so carefully wiped off to keep them clean that they never show dirt, and, consequently, never get a thorough cleaning. It is not so much the new apparent dirt that matters as the old accumulation that is not noticed, and not disturbed; the little corners and cracks from which it is extremely difficult to dislodge all that there is. This is one reason why, in a busy household, many carved objects are a burden. It takes too long and is too fatiguing to properly clean them.

There is one point upon which no one appears to have any conscience whatever, namely,

STRAY ANIMALS.

There are some people who are kind enough to look after their domestic animals when sick and their domestic animals when sick and keep them clean, but many more who are quite indifferent. Those persons in a community who care for stray animals are scarce indeed. Personally, I think indifference to suffering of any kind, or in any creature, indicates a defective intellect, but apart from that there is no question of the extreme stupidity from a selfish point of view, of those who allow animals who are sick to go uncared for and spreading disease. It is everyone's business to protect stray animals, and the community in general, as far as their opportunity extends. Cats and dogs with open wounds, running sores, or running eyes and noses are very easily cared for, if handled gently and not frightened. They are usually very grateful for such care. Boracic acid and warm water is extremely cheap, cleanses and heals, and causes no pain. A few washings of the affected part with a soft piece of cotton or spray are usually enough. The animal is once more clean and able to take care of itself, and the spread of infection has been prevented. It is perfectly safe to do a thing of this kind if the clothing is protected and the hands thoroughly washed afterwards. They must be washed beforehand as well, if the result is to be satisfactory.

Furthermore, if there is sickness in a home, everything that has to be destroyed on account of that sickness should be burned, and not put into a garbage pail. The neighbor's cat will probably come over to investigate and get into it. She will then return and rub herself against

the neighbor's baby, or someone with a scratch on his hand will stroke her, and then none will have any idea what made the baby sick, or why the man had a sore hand. The entire blame rests with the person who put into the garbage pail something that should have been burned. It is also true that if people fed their domestic animals plenty of clean food, and put out some for stray animals, they would not be obliged to seek it in all sorts of dirty places. They must find it somewhere, for starving takes a long time and is very painful. Anyone who does not believe this can very soon satisfy himself by trying it. There is a real protection for human beings in these simple acts of consideration for domestic and stray animals, who cannot be protected in any other way. They only need a little help, for all healthy animals left to their own devices are naturally and invariably clean.

—ALICE C. OWEN.

A Modern Alchemist.

Cousin Fanny always makes me think of the old alchemists, only she has found the secret they missed—she knows how to turn the baser metals into pure gold," said Miss Burnett, as her sister, came back to the sitting-room, after going to the door with Cousin Fanny.

"What do you mean, Caroline?" was Mrs. Rutherford's surprised question.

"Well, for instance, did you notice how pleased that shy little Ruth Manson was when Cousin Fanny said to her 'Your new gown is so pretty, dear. The blue is the very color of your eyes. My sister Helen told me how well you looked at the tea on Friday.' Now I happen to know what Helen said was—you know her crisp way, she's just Fanny's opposite—'Well, at last Ruth Manson has had sense enough to wear blue, instead of those washed-out grays and browns that make her look such a fright.' Don't you see, at Fanny's touch the scornful remark became pure gold?"

"Then, last week Helen was telling about a call she had made on a newcomer across the street, and scoffing unmercifully at the amount of useless bric-a-brac in the drawing-room. She wound up by saying, 'If it hadn't been for a magnificent lily by the window, there wouldn't have been one spot in the room where you could look and not want to laugh.'

"When the new neighbor came to return the call, she flushed with pleasure when Fanny said, 'My sister admired your beautiful lily so much, won't you tell us how you get it to bloom so well?' And then the timid, lonely little soul opened out so under Fanny's questions that even Helen was interested in her plant lore."

"You're right, Caroline," Mrs. Rutherford said, musingly. "Fanny is always like that. I wonder how she does it?"

"It's done in the crucible, sister mine. Along with the baser metals Fanny puts in the ability to see the best in everyone, and much of the spirit of Him who would have 'each esteem others better than themselves,' and the warmth of her loving kindness transforms grudging appreciation into sincere, heartfelt praise."

The secret the old alchemists sought is still a secret, but Cousin Fanny's method is open to all.

Wash white marbles with clear water and a soft brush.

Have all your implements handy before you begin your cleaning—brooms and brushes, plenty of scrubbing and dust cloths, broom bags, soap, turpentine and chlorides, or caustic soda, for pipes.

The Story of My Life.

One morning in March I struggled forth out of my shell. There had been such a tapping and chipping going on through the night and everyone seemed on the move, so I thought I would just peep out and see how things looked outside. Stretching my legs was no good, so, in desperation, I just pecked hard and got my head through. A piece of my wall stuck on my back, but I just went on fidgeting until my legs were free, and then had a look around. It was a nice room with a glass window and as warm as toast, but a trap was laid for me to fall through. Such a shock to my feelings! But the lower room was fairly comfortable, and I found some companions who had only just arrived; they were busy drying themselves, and said it had been a trying night. We were joined by new arrivals, all making a great noise.

Then we heard a strange cackle, and a nasty cold draft was let in, and a voice said: "Oh, Jack, dear, look at the sweet little things, aren't they lovely? Oh, they will be laying in November."

We looked at each other. "Laying," indeed! What does she mean?"

"Now, then, May, shut that door; you know the directions distinctly say not to open the door until the chickens are hatched."

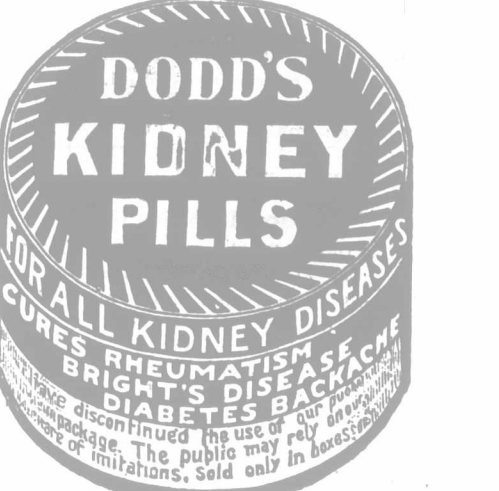
Oh, we were hatched chickens! No one came to look after us, and we ventured forth to look round. The upper room looked a ruin—such a lot of shells. Some were round and full, and no one chipped in them. Ah! they were the wise ones. We heard of a brooder being prepared, and when evening came, we were quietly handled and put into this new room, nice, thick, soft stuff to walk about in, and so snug and warm. I don't know how the others felt, but, upon my word, I felt a bit peckish and longed for my supper.

After a quiet night, that flighty May came with our breakfast: chopped-up egg and crumbs and a little warm milk, and we were always glad to see her with her basin of scraps, even to chopped grass. Rose Comb on the other side of the fence told us we were well off not to have a mother, for she had been badly treated by her big, hungry mother, who used to make such a commotion calling and scratching, and when her little chickens answered her call, she would tread on them and peck at them; she was a cruel creature. In a few weeks we were allowed to wander out in the orchard. We found nice little, creepy things to eat, and when we grew bigger, rosy apples would fall down for us to dig our beaks in; but as time went on, May got very careless about our comforts. She changed her manner to us, and paid ever so much attention to the new arrivals. She even got cross when some of us got into her flower garden, and said: "Oh, Jack, those first chickens are a nuisance, we must get rid of them."

"Why, aren't you going to keep your first lot for winter layers, eh, May?"

"Oh, I did think of it, but they are such fine birds, and will be splendid broilers."

So we found out we had a market value; no longer the dear little chickens, but broilers. Oh! the ingratitude of some people. Jack is making boxes with narrow strips of wood on top. So we are to be shipped to the coast. Our life has been a short one and very happy; perhaps a change will benefit someone, so we are not going to worry, but endeavor to be good broilers. B. C. Armstrong.



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CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

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Discontinue the use of our pills if you experience any of the following symptoms: Headache, Dizziness, Backache, Stiffness, Pain in the Loins, Swelling of the Feet, Gravel, etc.

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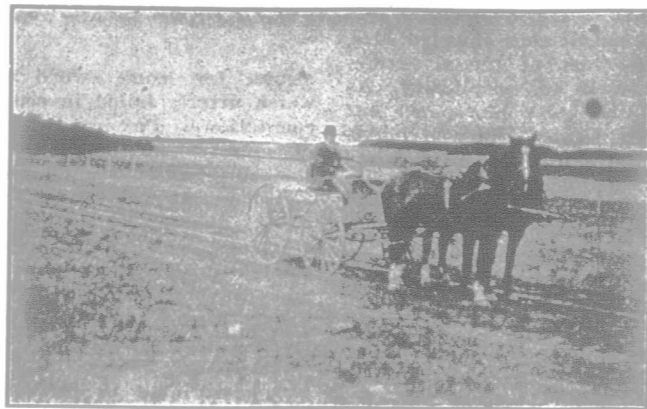
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In Township 21, Range 21.

The Finest Wheat Land in
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Average crops for
5 years 25 bushels
per acre.

NO FROST NO RUST

Wm. Pearson
& Co., Winnipeg.

A COW THAT DOES NOT BELIEVE IN RACE SUICIDE.

You will remember me writing, telling you last year about having a cow that gave me twelve calves in eight years. A few days ago she presented me with twins, which makes in all fourteen calves in less than nine years.

JAS. A. PENNELL.

MacGregor, Man.

VAGARIES OF PUNCTUATION.

Not long ago a certain farmer wrote to a noted scientific agriculturist to whom he was very much indebted for introducing a new variety of swine:

"Dear Sir,—I went yesterday to the cattle show and found there several pigs of your species. There were many kinds of beasts and I was very much surprised not to see you there."

The American Galloway Breeders' Association will manage a sale in connection with the American Royal Livestock Show to be held at Kansas City, Mo., October 9th to 14th, and one in connection with the International Livestock Exposition to be held at Chicago, Ill., November 25th to December 2nd.

Only the choicest specimens in the most useful condition will be catalogued and offered at these sales. Those desiring to consign to these sales are urged to begin and select and prepare their cattle for these occasions.

Herdbook Vol. 15, which will contain two thousand pedigrees, will close at twenty-seven thousand. Already there are three-fourths of the required number at hand, thus those wishing to have their animals recorded in Vol. 15 should forward applications at as early a date as possible.

CHAS. GRAY.

PRIZEWINNERS IN NORTHWESTERN HIDE AND FUR CO. ANIMAL CONTEST.

The novel advertising contest conducted by W. J. Burnett, of the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., of Minneapolis, brought out some interesting facts. This company offered \$90 for the best answer for the following questions: "What is the most profitable animal on the farm, and reasons why, yielding the greatest profit on its cost of keeping (care and feed alone considered); no account to be made of first cost, if any." Thousands of letters were received by the company, many of them containing splendid arguments. The judges decided the cat was entitled to the first prize, the dog to the second, sheep third, cow fourth, hog fifth, horse sixth, chicken seventh. The wording of the essays, as well as the strength of the arguments advanced, was taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.

The winners were as follows: First, William Genneil, Newstead, Manitoba; second, Frank W. Mackay, Jr., Estherville, Ia.; third, Geo. H. Houn, Randall, Minn.; fourth, R. B. Taylor, Cambridge, Neb.; fifth, M. E. Hal-

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The picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six brilliant colors. It is the finest picture of the world's famous champion pacing stallion in existence, and is worthy of a place in any home. If you like a good horse you want this picture to frame.

WRITE US TO-DAY AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:
1st—How much stock of all kinds do you own? 2nd—Name this paper.
Address owners at once: International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Canada.

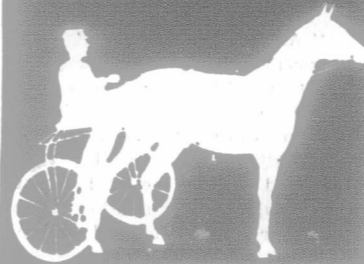
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In feeding one ton of International Stock Food to your cattle or hogs. One hundred pounds will make you \$18.00 net profit. International Stock Food, with the world famous line, "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT" is known everywhere. It is prepared from high class powdered roots, herbs, seeds and barks, and purifies the blood, tones up and permanently strengthens the entire system, cures and prevents disease, and is a remarkable aid to digestion and assimilation, so that each animal will gain more pounds from the grain eaten.

It won't cost you one cent to feed International Stock Food if not satisfactory. It is equally good for all kinds of stock. Will fatten in 30 days' less time. In use by over 2,000,000 farmers and endorsed by over 100,000 dealers.

We manufacture all kinds of Veterinary Remedies, Spraying Machines, Dipping Tanks, Harnesses, etc.

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International Stock Food Co.,
Toronto, Canada

Dear Sir,—Having given your Stock Food a trial, I think without any exception that it is the best I have ever tried. I have fed it to stock of all kinds and have had good results. Please find enclosed the sum of \$15.00 for Stock Food.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR MCCREADY

Moberly, Mo., Route 3; sixth, R. E. Dimick, Almena, Wis.; 7th, Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, Knowlton, Wis.

THE GET OF A THOROUGHBRED SELL WELL.

A pair of Disturbance colts, well known as the property of Fraser Bros., Emerson, sold recently for \$525. The Thoroughbred blood stream is infinitely preferable to turn into a stud of breeding horses than is that of the Standard-bred.

A MANITOBA'S CATTLE FEEDER'S EXPERIENCE.

I think there are few men in the Province that have stayed with cattle feeding in connection with the farm. Every year for the last ten years I have fed from 100 to 200 head of steers. This year, owing to the high price of coarse grain, I only put in 65 head. I think there is a time in the near future when Manitoba farmers will finish Western cattle for export. Those steers are never stabled, and always go out 1st to 15th July.

J. L. COOK.

THE CHICKEN.

The most profitable animal on the farm, considering care and cost of food alone, is the hen. And who will dispute that she does not belong to the animal kingdom? Chickens eat much food around a farm that would otherwise be entirely lost. Of course, they require care, and the more of it they get, the better they pay. But what animal of the farm does not require greater care and more food to make pay as well? Eggs are always in demand, and about one-half of the year are extra good price. There is always a market for the fowl. If dressed at home, the feathers can readily be sold.

The cleanings from a hen-coop is a most excellent fertilizer for a garden. The litter from the scratching sheds is a good mulch for currant and other bushes. Diseases when grasshoppers and other in-

sects are prevalent, then, again, biddy is worth her weight in gold to the farmer. To say nothing of the flesh of fowls for the farmer's food, good fresh eggs are quickly and easily prepared, and are a most wholesome food—one might call them a luxury.

(MRS.) FRANK A. WILCOX.

Marathon Co., Wis.

At the annual meeting of the American-Jersey Cattle Club, held on the 3rd inst., at the fifth Ave. Hotel, New York, Mr. D. O. Bull, 1st Vice-President of the Canadian-Jersey Cattle Club and Managing Director of the Cuban Realty Co., was elected a Director of the American-Jersey Cattle Club for three years. This is the first time for upwards of twenty years that a Canadian has received this honor. The fame of the Brampton Jersey Herd is spreading, and we congratulate Mr. Bull on this appointment, as he is the youngest member of the Board, and we know that he will look well after the interests of the Jersey breeders of Canada.

The offering of Mr. J. A. Mitchell, in the advertising columns of this issue, consists of one of the finest collections of Clydesdales, high-steppers and Thoroughbreds to be found anywhere on the continent; and the Shorthorns are all in splendid breeding condition. As Mr. Mitchell must dispose of all his stock, this is an excellent opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the breeds advertised.

Physician (looking into his anteroom, where a number of his patients are waiting)—Who has been waiting the longest? Tailor (who has called to present his bill)—I have, doctor; I delivered the clothes to you three years ago.

Real shrewdness is admirable, but the smartness of a club-footed fox is apt to be pitiable.

Thomas W. Lawson tells of a friend who had taken a trip up to the Maine woods for a day's hunting. The hunter's time being limited, he wished to crowd as many hours into a day as was possible, so he ordered the host at the little backwoods hotel to call him at 4.30 in the morning.

Promptly at 4.30 he was waked from a sound sleep by a thump on the door of his room.

"Well," he asked, sleepily, "what's the matter?"

"It's half-past four," came the answer.

"All right, I'll be right down," he said, as he pulled the covers up to his chin for another little nap. There was silence for about five minutes, when he was awakened once more by a terrible clatter on his door.

"What's the matter now?" he asked, thoroughly aroused.

"You just sign this receipt."

"Sign what receipt?"

"This receipt showing that I called you at half-past four. You don't come down at 8 o'clock and say I didn't call you. Not if I know it."

It is all too easy to let the acidity of commercialism sour the milk of human kindness—but the greatest commercial achievements the world has ever known are worth the price.

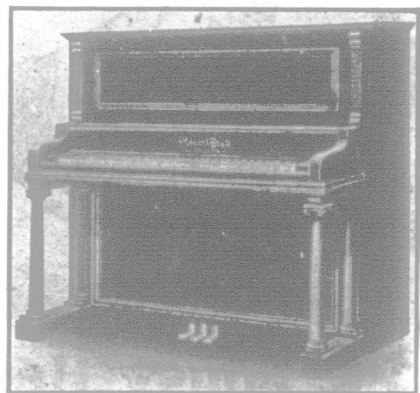
STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

SIMPLICITY
GASOLINE ENGINES
Vertical and Horizontal, 1 1/2 to 15 h.p. Stationaries, Portables, Pumping Outfits and Sawing Rigs.
GET OUR PROPOSITION
and 1904 catalogue.

Western Malleable & Grey Iron Mfg. Co.
137 Chase Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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



Style 39.

A small piano, specially designed for parlors and studios in Manitoba, where we do not build large houses and a small piano is necessary. This instrument is of the highest grade and full compass, having all the features of the larger instruments. The case is plain but beautifully finished in mahogany and walnut. The scale is so constituted that we have the strings as long as in many larger pianos, and by using our suspension sounding-board, this instrument has a power of tone and singing quality that is surprising. The price is exceptionally low when quality is considered.

Mason & Risch

Mail Order Department

Finding it impossible to reach all districts with our travelers, we have decided to try and reach everyone by opening a Mail Order Department in connection with our Winnipeg Branch.

A great many people who know of the high standing of the Mason & Risch piano have no means of purchasing them, because we do not sell to agents, and are therefore not represented in their district.

We want everyone who is thinking of buying a piano to write us, and we promise to send them the fullest information. It costs more to make an artistic piano than an ordinary trade instrument, but the best is always the cheapest.

We want to explain to you how we guarantee the selection of instruments for mail orders. Write to-day.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.

P. O. BOX 479, WINNIPEG.



Style 44.

A piano of medium size in a specially designed handsome case, most suitable for a well-furnished parlor or sitting-room. It is an instrument of artistic value from every standpoint—one that cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the most exacting musician and at the same time is a beautiful article of furniture.

This piano is finished in mahogany and walnut, with handsome stool to match, and will be shipped to our mail-order customers at a remarkably low price and on very easy terms.

SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

We handle consignments from farmers promptly and satisfactorily. Write us.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS,

KINGSTON.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

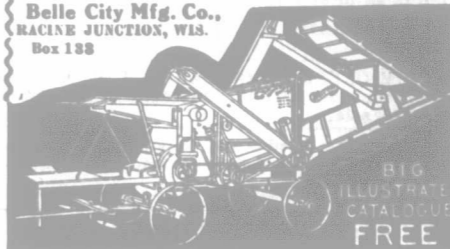
TORONTO

Until recently represented by the late Edward O'Reilly, Esq.

Save all the Grain

Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced the farmer can own one and thresh any kind of grain when it is ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, durable, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it.

Belle City Mfg. Co.
MACHINE JUNCTION, WIS.
Box 133



BIG ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

PROBABLY NAVICULAR TONGUE LOLLING.

Bay mare, eight years old, weighing about 1,300 lbs., went lame last fall on her left front leg; during the winter she seemed to get nearly all right. In March she took lame again. I took her to my nearest veterinarian, who said he thought it was a splint coming on. I blistered for a splint. She got no better. I took her to veterinarian again, and he said to feed nux vomica for the nerves. I took her to a blacksmith and had him look at her foot. After he had cleaned the foot well, he said her foot was in a good, healthy condition, and advised me to call in the veterinarian to see her while in the blacksmith shop. I did so, and he said he thought the trouble was in the coffin joint, and advised me to blister all around top of hoof. I did so, but she is getting worse all the time. When she lies down, she lies till made to get up, and seems awfully stiff and sore. After she walks for a while, she gets so you would hardly know anything was wrong with her. No. 2 has a habit of holding her tongue out while working. We use a straight bit. Do you know of any way to prevent her doing so?
H. H. L.

Ans.—I am inclined to think the case of lameness is one of navicular disease, and the likelihood of cure is very slim. Stand on earth in place of stone or plank, and use shoes with broad flat

bearing surface, thick heels with a roll to the toes, so that the animal will break over. Section of the nerve supplying the parts with sensation is practically the only treatment.

2. This is a very nasty habit, originating in the first place probably from injury, lack of nerve force, etc. Some harnessmakers keep a special bit for such cases. You might give the mare nux vomica (powdered), one dram, morning and night, in the feed.

GLANDERS AND COMPENSATION.

My horses have had glanders all winter, and in quarantine. I would like to know whether I would have to pay my veterinary charges, or would the Government, as according to your April 26th issue of paper. I understand the Government has to pay, and would like to know how long the law for compensation of glandered horses has been in force. I may also say they show clinical symptoms yet, but am working them, and are in fairly good condition. J. A.

Ans.—We cannot understand how you are allowed to keep glandered horses showing clinical symptoms. They should be slaughtered at once, and if done by the Dominion Inspector, D. McGillvray, you will get compensation. No local veterinarian has authority to quarantine you. Order-in-council authorizing compensation for clinical cases was passed at Ottawa March 26th. Grade horses cannot be compensated for higher than two-thirds on a valuation of \$150. You are running great risks of contracting this

disease by keeping these horses. No local veterinarian can collect for treating glanders; he is breaking the law.

BOILER INSPECTORS IN MANITOBA.

Who is the boiler inspector for Manitoba and his address, and is it to him, or to whom should one apply for engineers' licenses?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Province is divided into districts, with a boiler inspector for each. They are: Chas. West, Selkirk; A. Campbell, Stockton; J. Darlington, Brandon; Wm. Garret, Morden; T. Robinson, Neepawa; Robt. Argue, Dauphin. Consult your Brandon man.

ROUP.

Out of a flock of about twenty chickens I have three pretty sick, and some others, I think, begin to show the same symptoms. The first symptoms noticed was a desire to mope around, and then I had to put them off the roost every morning or they would sit there sometimes all day. They are getting thinner all the time, and yellow about the head, and discharge some white matter from the mouth. I am feeding them very little of anything just now. They have free range; good green grass, and all the spring water then can drink. None of the birds are over two years old. The sick birds all keep together. J. P. M.
Lumby, B. C.

Ans.—Your fowls are affected with the contagious disease known as roup. Burn or bury all the dead birds. You might inject a solution of permanganate of

potash, one grain to one ounce of water, into the nostrils or cleft in roof of the mouth. See that the house is not drafty.

THE PREPOTENCY OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Should all the calves by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull be black, when he is bred to ordinary cows? I should also like to know if it would be proof that a bull was not pure-bred, if a certain percentage of his calves did not prove to be black, and what percentage would have to be off-color to condemn the bull?
Pile o' Bones, Assa. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You could not decide as to the purity of the bull's breeding by the color of his calves; some Aberdeen-Angus bulls are bred to white cows to get "blue-grays." The calves, as a rule, though, come polled, evidencing the wonderful prepotency of the Angus.

GARGET.

Cow, fresh April 19th; second call; udder caked a little first week; now giving bloody milk, left front teat. J. H. C.

Ans.—The congestion of the blood vessels of the udder has been severe enough to cause a rupture of the same. A dose of purgative medicine: Epsom salts, 1½ lbs., as a drench; followed by ounce doses of saltpetre in the food daily, should effect improvement. If local manifestations still present, bathe udder with hot water, and rub in unsalted lard or goose oil, to which is added belladonna extract, one part to twenty-five.

By inserting any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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.

- A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
BRYAN BROS., Neepawa.—The thoroughbred poultry men. White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3, sitting of 15. P. O. box 511.



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

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 5 cents.

AM OPEN for offers for my Tamworth stock boar, farrowed Feb. 5, 1903; never beaten in any showing; quiet and sure; also for four young boars. Ed. Brown, Boissevain.

BESWAX WANTED.—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Man.

CHOICE Timothy Seed—Fancy, re-cleaned, no weeds; \$2.40 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Dominion City. B. Brewster, Green Ridge, Man.

CABBAGE Plants for Sale—Early and late cabbage plants at 50c. per 100; tomato, 1c. each, 50c. per 100; cauliflower, 1c. each, \$1 per 100; all carefully packed. Menlove & Thickens, Virdeu, Man.

FOR SALE—Large English Berkshire pigs, six weeks old, with pedigree, at \$5 each, f.o.b. High River. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

FOR SALE—Genuine Mason & Hamlin organ, low key, in solid walnut, 7 stops, 5 sets of reeds. Price, \$48; easy payments. Write for particulars. Layton Bros., 144 Peel St., Montreal.

FOR information about the rich Dauphin country write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. P. Nicholson, manager.

FOR snags in improved and unimproved farms on the Gilbert Plains, apply to Farrer & Nichol, real estate agents, Gilbert Plains.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grant View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in Territories. Address, J. F. Middlemiss, Wolseley, Assa.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. K. J. Darroch, Swan River.

RANCH for sale—260 head of cattle. One of the best locations in Southern Alberta for horses or cattle. Well-watered; excellent shelter and grass; 9 miles of fence; good buildings. Write for particulars to P. O. box 96, Medicine Hat, Alta.

WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N. W. T. to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, designed for Western men, free. Spring can was now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

\$300 earned by one trapper in seven weeks. How? Read North American Trapper Illustrated magazine. Send 10c. for a copy; \$1 for year. Boys can trap. North American Trapper, 109 Community Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C.
B imported direct from William Cook, England. Also White Rocks that swept everything in Winnipeg. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Assa.

BARRLED Plymouth Rock eggs for sale, from pens headed by pure E. R. Thompson males, \$1.50 per setting, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jaa. T. McFee, Jr., Headingly, Man.

EGGS. Preserve summer eggs for winter prices by the wet storage method. Easy, cheap, reliable. Price \$1.00. D. D. F. Thompson, Calgary.

EGGS for hatching from Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15. One pair of Pekin Ducks for sale. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$2 per 30, \$5 per 100. R. H. McFee, Headingly, Man.

THERE'S money in eggs—Get to know how to preserve them and make money. Full particulars for 50c. Apply, Stewart, 89 Dagmar street, Winnipeg.

WHITE Wyandotte Eggs for hatching at one dollar per thirteen, after May 1st. Also a few breeders for sale at one dollar each. Order at once. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

MOTTLED ANCONAS

The Great Laying Strain.

Won at Manitoba Poultry Exhibition held in Winnipeg in February last—1st and 2nd prize breeding pen, 2nd and 3rd prize cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize pullet, 4th and 5th prize hen. Eggs at \$2 per setting of 15, 3 settings for \$5. MENTO E. ADAMSON, Virdeu, Man.

TRADE NOTES.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO. claim that up to the present the indications are that the year 1905 will be a banner year of sales for Dr. Clark's White Liniment; so far, the sales more than double any other previous year, and, as their advertisers says, "A good thing is bound to sell, and cannot be held back by any check-rein."

CHEAP FARMING LANDS.—In another column the Norfolk & Western Railway offers an exceedingly attractive proposition relative to productive farming lands, well located near thriving towns on their line, having good social, church and school advantages, and excellent shipping facilities to large markets of the Atlantic Seaboard. This railway company is making strenuous efforts to develop these old Virginia farms and plantations, which have fallen into neglect since the war, and have already succeeded in inducing a large number of northern and western farmers to come down and locate. If you will write Mr. F. H. LaBaume, Agricultural and Industrial Agent, N. & W. Ry., Box 69A, Roanoke, Va., he will take pleasure in sending you a full assortment of attractive literature, setting forth the many advantages of that section of the country, with testimonials from farmers already located there.

GOSSIP.

We generally prefer the advice of those who have succeeded, but as a rule they are slow and modest about giving advice because they do not feel that they are dead sure why it was they won.

"ONLY ORNAMENTAL FELLOWS." The telephone committee at Ottawa decided to summon the New Brunswick Telephone Company (the local branch of the Bell in that Province), to lay before the committee any contracts with the C. P. R. and other transportation companies regarding exclusive rights to install instruments in railway stations, etc. An amusing incident occurred when the matter came up. "We had better summon the president. What is his name?" enquired Sir William Mulock of expert Dagger. Mr. Dagger smiled. "I think it is Hon. Mr. Blair," he said. "Oh, my!" ejaculated Sir William. "Who is the vice-president?" "One of the senators—I forget his name"—was the reply. "Oh, these are only ornamental fellows," said Sir William, smilingly. "Better summon the secretary-treasurer, and let us have a man who knows something about it."

ALL SATISFIED. Purchasers of a Good Article are Not Backward in Expressing their Satisfaction.

Every mail is bringing to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, scores of letters from all parts of Canada concerning the success of the Gourlay piano. Most of these letters are from ladies and gentlemen who have purchased a Gourlay, and are so pleased with it that they feel impelled to express their delight to the firm. This is a condition of things considerably out of the ordinary, and accounts in large measure for the fact that the warehouses are never overstocked. A piano that satisfies the ordinary buyer will never be a drug on the market. A few brief extracts from these letters will repay careful reading.

Hamilton, Ont.—"A new Gourlay piano with which I am charmed." Owen Sound, Ont.—"Everyone admires the quality of tone."

Halifax, N. S.—"I like both tone and touch immensely, and everyone who has heard it agrees with us in this opinion."

Drayton, Ont.—"We are even better pleased with it than when we made the purchase in your warehouses."

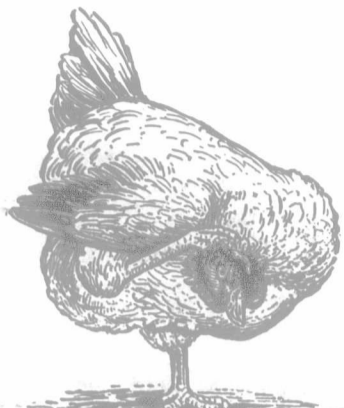
Peterborough, Ont.—"The tone is very pure, and the touch perfection."

Toronto.—"I feel it a duty to write and tell you of the satisfaction it gives."

Brantford.—"Both tone and appearance are very satisfactory."

Peterborough.—"The tone is so sweet and soft, and the touch is elastic."

Windsor, Ont.—"The tone is beautiful, and delights everyone who has tried it."



Lousy Hens

Lice are often fatal to poultry and even when not they will so fret a hen that her vitality will be wasted—her egg production curtailed and her weight diminished. Many supposed cases of cholera among poultry are really cases of lice.

INSTANT Louse Killer

Be sure, quick death to these pests while non-poisonous to the fowls. It is a powder sold in cans with perforated top, convenient for sprinkling on roosts, nests, etc. It also kills bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, worms on cabbages, slugs on rose-bushes. Instant Louse Killer is the original powder louse killer, put up in round cans with perforated top. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can—it has twenty-five limitations.

1 lb. 35 cents. 3 lbs. 85 cents.

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us. Sold on a Written Guarantee. Manufactured by DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

EGGS FOR HATCHING



From our acclimated utility breeds of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2 for 8; Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1 for 10, \$3 per 100; Toulouse Geese, \$2 for 6; Hero egg strain; Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30, \$7.50 per 100; Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 13. All eggs carefully packed and guaranteed to arrive in good order. Our 24-page Catalogue, giving full description, mailed free. At the great Dominion Exhibition our turkeys took 1st, 2nd old, 1st, 2nd young; also 1st "Toulouse geese, young; 1st, 2nd young and 1st old Pekin ducks. Our Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons won more prizes than any other exhibit. We carry utility breeds only, and fill all orders from eggs from the same flocks we use in our own incubators. We carry a full line of necessary poultry supplies, and have had over 20 years' experience in poultry-raising in Manitoba and can start you right. Address all correspondence.

MAW & SONS' POULTRY FARM

Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver-spangled Hamburgs and Pearl Guineas.

Eggs, \$2 a setting. Breeding stock a matter of correspondence.

THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Alberta.

Hodkinson's Barred Plymouth Rocks AGAIN IN THE LEAD.

At the recent Manitoba Poultry Show my birds won 1st-prize pen, 1st and 4th cockerels, 3rd cock and 4th pullet. Eggs, \$3 per setting, or two settings for \$5.

Send for circular.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man.

Advertise in the Advocate

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



Did you ever stop to think what that great factory of the International Harvester Company of Canada, (Limited), at Hamilton, Ontario, means to you?

It means, first of all, implements and machines for the Canadian farmer, built on Canadian soil, by Canadian workmen, and so far as possible, of Canadian materials.

It means a factory whose facilities for turning out work of the highest quality are not excelled in the whole world.

It means a factory backed by years of experience, dating from the very invention of modern labor saving farm machinery.

It means the production of a line of harvesting machines, seeding and tillage implements and other labor savers for the farmer, of the most approved patterns, constructed of the best procurable materials, built by the

methods best calculated to give them strength and durability.

It means, in short, a line of implements and machines for your use, of a quality and excellence impossible to produce without such a factory full of such facilities, operated by such experience.

We ask you as a practical man who wants to get the most for his money, to investigate the International line before you buy farm implements of any kind.

It will take only a few minutes of your time to talk to the International dealer and see for yourself the labor-saving, trouble-saving, money-saving advantage he has to offer you.

Call on the International Dealer.

These machines are manufactured by

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, (Limited)
Works; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.



The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues of

DEERING AND McCORMICK

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Shoe Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, and Binder Twine.

CHAMPION

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Knife Grinders, Binder Twine.

GOSSIP.

The bull is half the herd, if he is a bull. The understanding of the word "bull" by all stockmen, when applied to one of the male bovine species, should mean more than the mere possession of a positive generative apparatus, such should mean masculinity and virility, typified by head, horns, neck and bold appearance. One of our illustrations, that of the head of Nobleman (imp.) 28871, demonstrates the point nicely: a look at his head and you are in no doubt as to his sex. The impressive sire is the one possessing masculinity.

THINGS ARE JUMPING HERE.

At Davidson, Assa., things are moving right along, so we are informed by A. B. McGregor. One hundred and forty cars of settlers had arrived this spring previous to May Day, or as he puts it, a revenue of \$4,000 a week for last six weeks has been turned into the C. P. R. at that point. Wheat was in early and oat seeding was on two weeks ago. It is estimated that twenty-five per cent. more breaking will be done this year than last, and sixty per cent. more land will be seeded. A fall of wet snow and rain has put the land into a good condition of moisture for seed germination. The immigration hall is filled to the doors, as are also hotels and private houses.

Horse-breeding on the Portage Plains has a doughty champion in Mr. John Wishart, in whose stable are the Clydesdale stallion, Pride of Eden Grove (imp.) and Sir Christopher (imp.), and the Hackney, Stuntney Pharaoh (imp.). Pride of Eden Grove has proved himself a capital stock horse, having stood about Portage la Prairie for four seasons, and having now a large number of big, drafty colts that bear testimony to him as a sire of heavy work horses. He has beautiful clean legs and active movement. Sir Christopher is a new horse in this district. He is well up in weight, has massive bone, and a solid, well-knit body. He is a stock horse of good reputation in Scotland, having won at the H. A. S., and in the hands of Mr. Wm. Brown, his groom and part owner, should make a good season around Portage. Stuntney Pharaoh is one of the biggest Hackneys to be seen anywhere. He stands 16 hands, and weighs 1,400 pounds; but his great size does not detract from his style, and when style, action and substance are all combined in one horse, it affords a rare opportunity for the owners of road or light mares. Given half a chance, Stuntney Pharaoh will make a good impression on the horse stock in his district. See his illustration on another page.

ALBERTA GETS SOME MORE TIP-TOP SHORTHORNS.

That Shorthorn stalwart and enthusiastic breeder, Jno. Ramsay, of Priddis, Alta., is staying right by the red, white and roans, as is seen by the character and breeding of the new importation he is getting from the noted herd of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont. The shipment contains a show herd, which our Calgary friend will exhibit at the Dominion Show, New Westminster, B. C. In the consignment is Remus, a two-year-old red-roan, second at Toronto, 1903 and 1904, and first at Ottawa. He is by Shining Light, and his dam, Gipsy Maid, is a very thick-fleshed cow of the Campbell (Kinellar) Mina family. A family relative (Mina) accompanying Remus is the four-year-old cow, Howard Queen 2nd; the red two-year-old, Lady Diverside 59th, tracing to Rose of Autumn (imp.); the red yearling, Village Jeannie, by Senator Edwards' noted bull, Village Champion, seen at the Dominion Show, Winnipeg, in 1904; Belinda 5th, a red junior yearling, by Scottish Pride (imp.), out of Belinda 4th (imp.). Along with this contingent are two bulls of more than ordinary quality, namely, Royal Morning, a red yearling bull, with a show-yard future, and the two-year-old, imported in dam, red, Albert's Heir, a promising herd-header, and five sappy, strong yearling bulls that should do a world of good out West. The bull, Remus, is, judged by his calves, proving a sire of worth in these days of scarcity in really good bulls. Alberta gains at the expense of Ontario.

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

Ring-Bone



So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the bunion, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Strains, Bruises, Etc. Mfd. only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

YOUR ROOF

What's the test of a good roofing? First, wear and tear; second, reputation. "Paroid" has stood both tests for a good many years. Before you build new or repair old buildings, write us for free sample of

PAROID

and our booklet "Building Economy." It will help you in deciding the important question about roof covering. The difference in price between "PAROID" and the numerous imitations represents quality, not profit. Write today.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers
(Originators of the complete roofing kit—fixtures in every roll.)
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
Established in U. S. 1817.

ROOFING

Do You Realize That a Neglected Cough May Result in Consumption.

If you have a Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, what you want is a harmless and certain remedy that will cure you at once.

There is nothing so healing, soothing, and invigorating to the lungs as the balsamic properties of the pine tree.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains the potent healing virtues of the pine, with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup checks the irritating cough, soothes and heals the inflamed Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the phlegm, and gives a prompt sense of relief from that choked up, stuffed feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood's.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

INDIGESTION.

Calf was fed on new milk for two weeks, then on skimmed milk with a little oil cake and some hay. One night it took its feed all right and was dead next morning. A post-mortem revealed the liver studded with little white spots and it weighed 6½ lbs. F. S.

Ans.—The calf had tuberculosis of the liver; this interfering with the secretion of bile, caused indigestion, which resulted in death. Nothing could have been done to effect a cure, even if the condition of the liver had been suspected. V.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS, ETC.

1. Mare injured the fetlock joint while wearing a poke. There are two soft, puffy lumps about the size of hens' eggs on the joint.

2. Is it too late to clip a colt? Some say it spoils the growth of new hair. S. C.

Ans.—1. These puffs are bursal enlargements and very hard to remove. Repeated blistering with 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, and applied in the usual way, so often described in these columns, will probably reduce them considerably. Blister once monthly, and give rest. If you have to drive her, get a mixture of 4 drams each resublimed iodine crystals and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each alcohol and glycerine, and rub the lumps well twice daily with it.

2. It is not too late. Clipping a horse does not retard the growth of the new coat, but as the old coat must be nearly shed now, some of the new might be cut in clipping. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Steer got nail in his foot six weeks ago. We poulticed it, but he is no better. He pants, and is failing fast.

2. How can I remove the tusks from a big boar so as not to hurt him much?

3. How can I tell when a mare is pregnant? D. H. T.

Ans.—1. Pare the sole down to the sensitive part, and allow the pus that is no doubt present to escape. Put a little carbolic acid (one part carbolic acid to 20 parts sweet oil) in the wound, and then apply a warm linseed meal poultice. Change the poultice, and put in a little oil every 6 to 8 hours.

2. The tusks are very hard to extract, but the points can be cut off with a bone-cutting forceps, or a pair of pinchers used for shearing the incisor teeth of horses, or a bolt-cutter, which you might borrow from your carriage builder, if he has one small enough.

3. A manual examination per rectum, first removing all faeces, and then introducing the hand the full length of the arm, will enable the operator to feel the fetus, if present. This, or an examination per vagina, has a tendency to cause abortion, and it is usually considered wise to await developments, and time will tell. V.

INFLUENZA.

Horse coughed for several days; discharged from nostrils; got stiff, and swelled in legs; tears ran from eyes. He refuses food, and is very weak. I have mare showing the same symptoms. R. D.

Ans.—Your horses have influenza, and as it is a serious disease and liable to many complications which require treatment according to symptoms, I would advise you to employ a veterinarian. If you decide to treat yourself, keep them comfortable in well-ventilated stalls, excluded from drafts. Steam the nostrils three times daily by holding the head over a pot of boiling water to which has been added half an ounce carbolic acid; rub the throat twice daily, until it blisters, with equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Give one dram quinine and two drams chlorate of potash three times daily by dropping on the back of the tongue out of a spoon. Do not drench, as the throat is so sore he cannot swallow. Hand rub and bandage the legs and chest warmly. Give milk, eggs and a little whisky to drink; hold the head well up so that he will not need to depress the head; feed out of a high manger. V.

Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milch cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

Empire Cream Separator



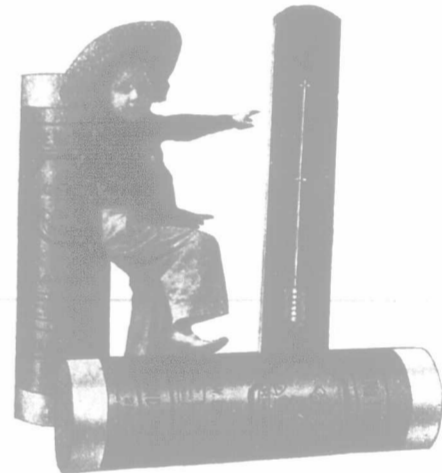
will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 12.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

Resists
Heat
in
Summer
Cold
in
Winter



Always pliable, which is the most important thing in a climate like ours. It contains no tar. Let us send you samples and full particulars.

MacKenzie Bros., Winnipeg

"Look for the boy on every roll."

Church's

ALABASTINE

the PERFECT, SANITARY and PERMANENT WALL-COATING, ready for use by mixing in COLD WATER, is EASY TO GET, because it is for sale by nearly all the leading hardware and paint stores in Canada. That fact alone is evidence of superiority.

Look for the little church on the label of every package. Alabastine is never sold in bulk.

Everybody should be interested. Anybody writing us can have free our booklet on Alabastine. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

ANYBODY

that ever used that famous

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

around the stable for his stock will tell you that it is a wonderful healer, nothing better for sores, wounds, swellings and inflammations.

PRICE 50 CENTS, SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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

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

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair, won in the Percheron Stallion Classes:

- 4 years and over—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 12th.
- 3 years and under 4—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th.
- 2 years and under 3—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th.
- 1 year and under 2—1st with only one entry.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

St. Paul, Minn. Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo.



Alex. Galbraith & Son

BRANDON, MAN.

After a most successful season of sales we still have on hand a selection of strictly high-class

PERCHERON and SUFFOLK COLTS

And to close out will sacrifice on price.

If in need of a stallion, write at once.

JAMES SMITH, MANAGER, BRANDON, MAN.

COMMON BLISTERS

and liquid caustics may ruin your horse. Take care in time and avoid them. Apply

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, for curing

Splint, Spavin, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle
75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists or direct from

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

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

PATLY STOCK FARM

KILDONAN, MANITOBA.

Having sold my farm, must sell at once all my prize stock, consisting of **CLYDESDALES, THOROUGHBREDS and HACKNEYS, SHORTHORNS, GOLDEN-WYANDOTTES, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, etc.**

Among the Clydesdales is the imported 3-year-old stallion Cadet, one of the best ever imported; six young brood mares are prizewinners and two champions, the pick of Colonel Holloway's great stud, two of them in foal to last year's Winnipeg champion, Barn William (imp.).

Thoroughbred stallion Experience, brood mare Nora Howard and two fillies out of her. A 4-year-old in training, by Davidson, and a 2-year-old, by Hard Lines.

HACKNEYS—4 choice young mares with foals at side, matched pairs and single drivers. SHORTHORNS—18, headed by August Archer, brother to the great Ceremonious Archer, champion of America; 6 yearling heifers and two bulls.

End of St. Ry., ST. JOHN'S, WINNIPEG.

J. A. MITCHELL.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

ACCEPTANCE OF GOODS.

On Nov. 29th, 1904, I sent an express order to a firm in Ontario for \$4.35. Not hearing from them, I wrote, and in reply they said they had not received the order; laid the matter before the agent here; signed bond on receiving fresh order; sent order to the firm; received goods in January. Was surprised to receive a post card from agent at station on April 24, 1905, saying the firm had received original order and sent goods. I refused goods. Wrote the firm, who said they had received the original order five months from date of issue, and envelope was marked "delayed in transit." I have written to the Postmaster General.

1. Am I obliged to take the goods?
 2. Can I recover the money by county court proceedings?
- Ans.—1. Yes.
2. If the goods have been paid for twice, you can recover the amount of the second order from the merchant.

Veterinary.

COUGHING.

About two weeks ago I purchased a mare nine years old, which has a cough. I am told that she has had cough for about a year now. When standing in the stable, she does not cough much, but coughs considerably by spells when at work. She has no discharge from nostrils, and feeds and looks well.

J. O. W.

Ans.—A useful mixture for cough consists of belladonna extract, ½ ounce; powdered opium, ½ ounce; powdered gum camphor, 2 ounces; ½ ounce sal ammoniac (chloride of ammonia). Add molasses and powdered liquorice root to make 8 ounces. Give 1 teaspoonful with a wooden paddle three times daily.

Miscellaneous.

NEW PRESS ATTACHMENT

Inventor, Yellow Grass, you have not signed your letter of enquiry, but if you send a drawing of your device we will give you our opinion on the same.

WANTS FALL WHEAT SEED

Where can I get good, clean fall wheat seed, and what would be the price of it? I have taken your paper for a number of years in Ontario, and I think I will take it again; let me know the price of it.

M. D.

Ans.—Correspond with our seed advertisers: Steele-Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg; Wm. Rennie, Winnipeg; A. E. McKenzie, Brandon; see also circular re C. P. R. in Field Notes. This paper is \$1.50 a year. It comes to each subscriber 52 times a year. No Western farmer can do without it.

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRY SCHOOLS IN WESTERN CANADA

Give name and address of the different agricultural and dairy schools of Western Canada, those taking the education of farmers' sons for the farm.

Highland Park, Alta. W. E. M.

Ans.—At the present time there is not an agricultural college or dairy school in Western Canada. The Manitoba Agricultural College is now in course of erection, and will be opened, we understand, to give a course such as you mention, about Dec. 1st next.

PEDIGREE OF A CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Give pedigree and number of Dornock in your valuable paper. Where are Clydesdales registered in Manitoba?

Newdale, M. J. McC.

Ans.—1. Dornock 11681, Vol. 25, Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain, dark brown, three white ankles, white stripe on face, foaled 1899, bred by Wm. Nivers, Dornocktown, Anan, imported by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., sire Lord Lothian (5998), Vol. 10, dam Bonnie Jean, Vol. 15, by Crown and Feather (8559), Vol. 13, grandam Lioness (11645), Vol. 15, by Lyon of Pardonstown (1549), Vol. 8, great-grandam Lady Meg (7676), Vol. 9, by Robin the Lord (25), great-great-grandam Damsel, by Gilnockie (2806), Vol. 6.

2. To avail oneself of the privileges of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Lien Act, send \$5 and the pedigree certificate to Deputy Minister of Agriculture, W. J. Black, Winnipeg. Registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook is done at Ottawa, P. G. Wade being the registrar.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Painless 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 scurf or bluish. 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.

\$100 REWARD



for any case of colic, curb, splints, contracted or knotted cords, recent shoe boils, splints or callous that cannot be permanently and positively cured, if directions are followed, by

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

It relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Scratches, Grasses, Heel, Founder, Sore Shins and Shoulders, Bruises, Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Pneumonia, Distemper, Choked Places, etc. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co., Chicago Fire Department and others. Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir stops the pains and aches of mankind instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" free.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all other Elixirs. Tuttle's is the only genuine. Avoid all others; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE

The gem of the Rocky Mountains, a pure white

PERCHERON HORSE

Foaled in the foothills, weighing 1500 lbs. when in condition. This horse has a mane 7 feet 3 inches in length and an immense tail, which makes him one of the most valuable show horses on earth. In consequence of business engagements I am offering this wonderful moneymaker at a bargain. Address:

JAMES WILSON, Sunny Slope, Alta.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old, bay; face, one forehead both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

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

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

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

BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY Fort Wayne, Ind.

KELWOOD STUD FARM

Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to issue. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

D. FRASER & SONS

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

For Sale: 12 Head Aberdeen-Angus

RULLS—Registered—From one to two years old. Well-bred stock; raised in the north. No fancy prices. Will also sell few cows and heifers.

NATHAN UPHAM, GRAFTON, N. D. Stock four miles south of Drayton, on the N. P. R. R., sixty miles from Winnipeg.

FOR BEST VACCINATION AGAINST BLACKLEG

Use Only the Vaccine Made by the Discoverers, namely,

"PASTEUR"

"BLACKLEGINE" is the best and most convenient.

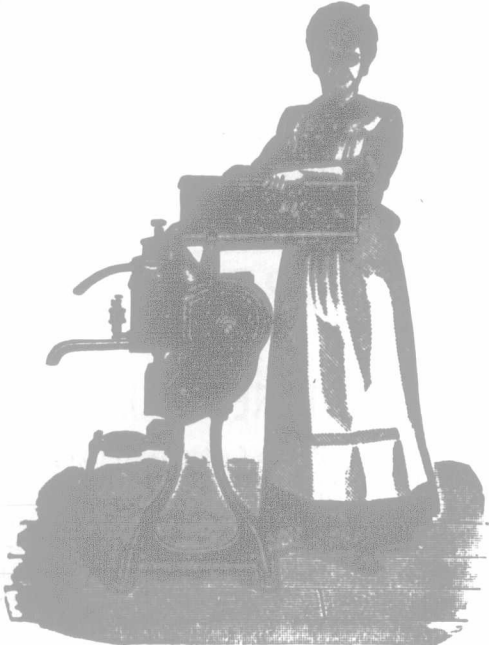
Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

Why Experiment?

YOU want profits—not losses—in return for the time, labor and expense invested in **YOUR** dairy. Don't you? Then—**Why Experiment?**
YOU will admit that the **most butter** from **YOUR** dairy, of the **best quality**, means the **greatest profits**. Then—**Why Experiment?**
YOU cannot afford to invest **YOUR** capital, time and labor in any but the most practical dairy methods. Then—**Why Experiment?**
YOU have the choice; the most butter of the best quality, or less butter, and quality a **costly uncertainty**. **Why Experiment?**
YOU KNOW what **YOUR** choice should be. **Why Experiment?**

The IMPROVED U.S. Cream Separator

will save **YOU** the long, unsatisfactory and costly experience which experiments always involve. It will place **YOU** immediately in command of the two winning points in the dairy business: **quality and quantity**.



Quality

Every highest score on Dairy Butter in each of the four great butter scoring contests at the **WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904**, including **The Sweepstakes** in the Dairy Class, was awarded to the product of the **U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR** against the world. "**U. S.**" Quality Wins.

Quantity

The **U.S. Cream Separator** still continues to hold **world's record** as the closest skimming separator in the world—saves cream every day that other separators would lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable—proven by many years of satisfactory service. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted. Easy to operate. You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a **U. S. Cream Separator**—the best money-maker on the farm.

Now DON'T Experiment

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue To-day.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. **NO DELAY.**

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 403

THE FIRST ANNUAL PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALE

PURE-BRED CATTLE

Will be held in the new C. P. R. Sale Pavilion, WINNIPEG, on **MAY 31st, 1905**

Under the auspices of the **LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS**

About 100 Head, males and females,

Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, Shorthorns.

Animals delivered at purchaser's nearest station in Manitoba or Assinboia, east of Regina, for \$2 per head.

Single-fare passenger rates on standard-certificate plan.

For catalogues, etc., apply

F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live-Stock Commissioner. **GEO. H. GREIG, Secretary,** Live-Stock Associations, WINNIPEG.

GOSSIP.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN CORRECTION.

In the above column, page 633, April 26th issue, Jno. Brown, Rose Plain, Box 34, Regina, has a lost advertisement, in which the weight of a dark bay gelding is misstated as 750 lbs., such should be 1,500 lbs.

The famous Chartley herd of white cattle has just been purchased, says the Times, by Mr. J. K. B. Masefield, on behalf of the Duke of Bedford, who has practically come forward and saved the herd from leaving the country or falling into the hands of the taxidermist. When Chartley Castle and estates were sold by Earl Ferrer, the white herd, the descent of which can be traced back to the time of Henry III., came into the market, but the offers made for the animals were so small that they could not be entertained.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES IN THE WEST.

Letters patent of incorporation have been granted the Daw-Wadge Implement Co., Ltd. The object of the company is to manufacture farm implements in Manitoba, with headquarters at Winnipeg. The capital stock is placed at \$100,000. The incorporators are Daniel Daw, of Grand Forks; Thos. Wadge, F. B. Blanchard, John A. Waugh and E. E. Sharpe, of Winnipeg.

The Kaleida Farmers' Elevator Co. has recently incorporated \$10,000 stock to do an elevator business at Kaleida, Man.

A new cold storage company, to be known as the Great West, has been organized among Winnipeg business men. They will erect and operate a large plant in the city. It will be a joint stock concern, and will be incorporated under the laws of the Province.

THE FREE PRESS ON NATIONALIZATION OF RECORDS.

Under the heading "Gains for the West," the Winnipeg Free Press says, editorially, re the national record movement:

Now that an official statement has been received, as to the work accomplished by the recent meetings held in Ottawa, to complete the nationalizing of the live-stock records and to form a national live-stock association, it is well to take stock and see what has been gained by the Dominion at large, and the West in particular. Up to the present time, Ontario has been in fact, if not in name, the controlling Province in the affairs of the various breeders' associations. Having done the heaviest part of the pioneer work, more especially in the matter of Shorthorn records, it is perhaps not unnatural that the breeders of Ontario should feel that they were entitled to control the stock interests in the Dominion, and their inability to see times and circumstances have changed was the occasion of an ever-growing friction between them and the other provinces.

While looking to the Canadian West for a market for their pure-bred cattle and horses, the men of Ontario were not willing to concede the claims of the West for consideration, and Western breeders found the costs of registration high, while they had no means of knowing just how much money was received, or how that money was apportioned. The nationalizing of all records and the changing of all offices to Ottawa puts the whole matter on a different footing.

The executive of the National Association is necessarily a small one, and no Western man was elected on it, and only two from the far eastern provinces. The election could hardly have gone otherwise when the voting strength of the Ontario breeders is considered. The present gains to the West are: The accurate knowledge breeders will have as to how the work of recording pedigrees is done and what it costs; the cheaper rates on railways, that could only be secured through nationalizing the records and being able to present a certificate with the Dominion seal; the having of good representation on the Board of Directors of the National Association, so as to be in a position to protest effectively, when protest is necessary; and last, but not least, the binding together of the extreme Eastern and Western Provinces, in order, as it were, to maintain the balance of power.

Lump Jaw

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

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Notrouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES CHOICE-BRED STOCK

now for sale: **PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.** Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, GUELPH, ONT. ASSA

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
 At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. It. & P. O. Box 294.

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

Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES. **BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.**

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered HEREFORDS

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

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

A carload of the right kind of bulls and females will be sold by auction at Calgary, on May 19th, just after Annual Spring Sale by The Alberta Stock-yards Co. **J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.**

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

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

d. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man. Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

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

RUPTURE

Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing to the Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be

CURED One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of Conductor W. H. Graves, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears. He was ruptured 5 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure **Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen Street (Block 286) Toronto, Ont.,** the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure

—Now. **FREE**

GOSSIP.

"Judge not," but jump in and be full of the idea that it takes work and worth and concentration and the ability to learn from those whom superficial persons think are "not much" to win in life's race.—[Live-stock World.]

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN BREEDING.

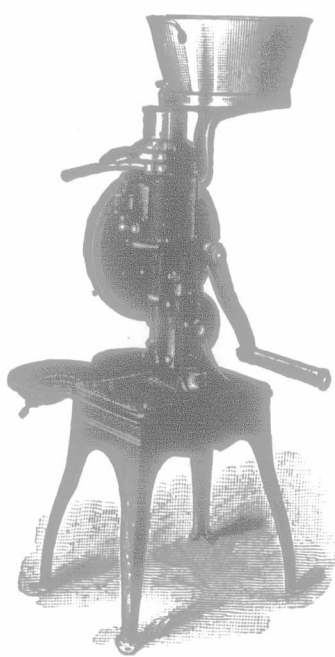
A writer of some note upon horse subjects recently contributed the following to the press: "The late Lord Falmouth was undoubtedly the most successful breeder of Thoroughbreds the world ever saw, for he produced more Derby and Oak winners than any of his contemporaries. His plan was never to use a mare for breeding purposes that was not possessed of stake form, and more than once he refrained from starting a two-year-old that he was positive could win a stake, but instead relegated her to the stud. He tried his fillies under the very highest test of a race horse, which is a trial with a horse of known ability, and none but those that displayed real stake capacity were used by him. He never raced his mares to excess, and after many years as a breeder he had succeeded in building up from generation to generation families of Thoroughbreds in which nearly, if not all, were not only possessed of great class, but were also as nearly perfect individually as possible."

MEAT INSPECTION AT CHICAGO.

The United States Government, through the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture, has set up a system of Government inspection to protect the people from impure meat. This force in the Chicago Stock-yards consists of 170 inspectors, about fifty of whom are veterinarians, and in addition there are about eighty women microscopists, whose duty it is to search exclusively for trichinae in pork, through the examination of specimens from carcasses intended solely for export to Germany, France, Austria and Denmark. This Government inspection is not obligatory upon the meat packers, but none of them can do business without it, and therefore all have requested it, and each, in fact, is practically compelled to request the Government to furnish this inspection service.

The special inspection of hogs for trichinae is required solely because the four European countries which have been mentioned will not permit importation of pork from this country unless there is a Government certificate with each importation to the effect that the meat is free from this form of disease. One reason why the Governments of these countries are so particular as to the trichinae is due to the fact that large quantities of raw meat are eaten by their peoples. The people of the United States and Great Britain, on the other hand, rarely eat raw meat. A boiling temperature will kill trichinae, and, therefore, it has been held that inasmuch as English-speaking peoples almost never eat raw pork, the presence of these parasites in the meat that is consumed by this country and Great Britain is not a serious menace to health. And to some extent this would seem to be borne out by the fact that cases of trichinosis are very rare, especially in the United States. There has been only one recorded death from trichinosis in Chicago, where large quantities of pork are consumed by the foreign element, especially in the last seven years.

The Government inspection of animals in general consists of two parts—the ante-mortem and post-mortem. The ante-mortem inspection is made when the animals are weighed on the scale, and the post-mortem inspection is made immediately after the animals are killed and as they are passed along to be dressed. A trained eye, of course, can detect many diseases as animals pass over the scales. Post-mortem examinations consist of feeling of the various glands of the throat and an inspection of the conditions of the lungs and the diaphragm and internal organs generally. These inspectors sit or stand close to the killing stations, and not an animal can pass their scrutiny unless they are willing to have it do so. Whenever an animal is found to be tainted it is wired with a condemned tag and segregated at once.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

A Pound of Butter in the Basket is worth Ten in the Skim Milk.

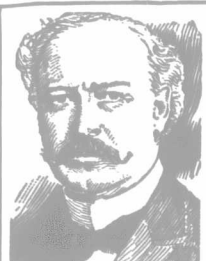
If it does not matter when milk is only half skimmed, then, by the same process of reasoning, it makes no difference when wheat is half threshed, for the cattle and hogs get the other half in either case.

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR puts in the basket the butter which inferior separators send to the calf, and which doesn't enhance that animal's value sufficiently to pay for repairs on the poor machine.

600,000 in use and operated in 98 per cent. of the creameries on two continents.

Send a post card for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco



Varicocele—Hydrocele
Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days.

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.
VARICOCELE Under my treatment this disease is permanently cured. Pain ceases, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, soreness vanishes, every indication of Varicocele is cured to stay cured.
HYDROCELE My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are obtainable only at my hands. I cure Hydrocele and its complications without pain, without knife, without detention from business, cured to stay cured under bank guarantee.
I cure to stay cured, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic diseases, Nervous Debility, Stricture, and allied diseases of men. Remember, others treat these diseases, I cure them and give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. My Home Treatment is Successful.

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 books and lectures mailed FREE on application.
H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

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

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief—20044—and Golden Star—34685, and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages, for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, ready for service. Orders for spring pigs taken. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times.
Roland, C. N. E., Carman, C. F. E., Pomeroy P. O.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

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

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORN herd numbers 180, headed by Challenge—30402—and Royal Sailor—37071. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.
T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

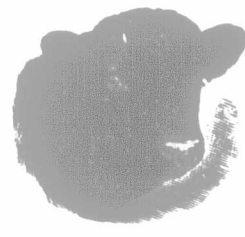
Sittyton Stock Farm
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships as Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904.
FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull.
GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.
Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"—29832—and "Orange Chief"—50866—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

Advertise in the Advocate

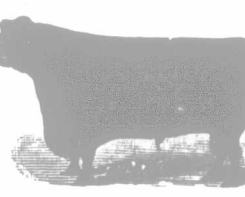
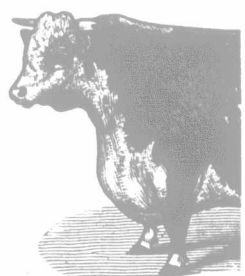
SALE OF THOROUGHbred CATTLE

Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts
By request, we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on



Friday & Saturday, May 19 & 20, 05

Farmers or ranchers desiring to sell or purchase will find this one of the great opportunities of the season. Don't miss it.



For entry forms, etc., apply to
THE SECRETARY
The Alberta Stock-Yards Co. LIMITED
P.O. Box 846, CALGARY.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, C. P. E., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C. N. R.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

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

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

I GIVE IT FREE

To Men Until Cured.

Not One Penny in Advance or on Deposit.



I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk, and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., or from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, absolutely FREE UNTIL CURED. If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail. Address:

DR. C. T. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays, until 9 p.m.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.
SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

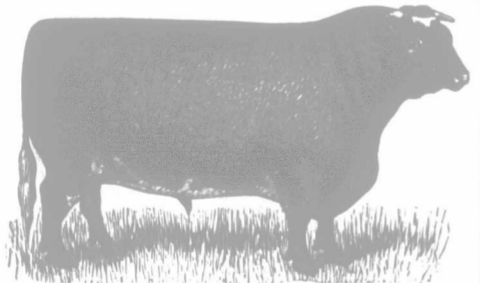
Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeder of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om



Arthur Johnston
GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

- 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. R.
- 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
- 7 imp. cows and heifers.
- 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams. om

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from
9 F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

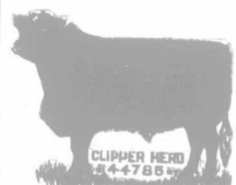
SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT.
JOHN OLANCY, Manager. om

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bull-fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality
Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

"As long as others do it, I must do it," is like any other excuse we make for cussedness of one kind or another.—[Live-stock World.]

A newcomer from Missouri is Frank Morris, who has located at Rosewood (C. N. R.), Man., and will breed Galloways and race-horses.

MARTIN FLYNN ON THE FUTURE OF SHORTHORNS.

We must not, however, forget that our principal mission is to breed a class of bulls that will improve the common cattle and bring them to the point demanded by the butcher. We are not breeding our pure-breds for the butcher's block, but for the production of bulls to improve the beef qualities of the common cattle. Hence, we must not overlook that great essential now so urgently demanded of the stock-raiser, viz., size, because the sire put on common cattle must have size as well as smoothness.

I believe in the matter of scale lies the great mission of the Shorthorns as a beef breed. We know that sires of other beef breeds will, when used on the common cattle, produce smoothness and quality, but they will not sufficiently increase the size. The thoughtful range man who has been using sires of the other breeds is frequently heard to say, "My cattle are too small; I must use a Shorthorn cross to increase the scale." Can we afford to sacrifice the scale of the Shorthorns in an effort to breed sires that will produce the small, early-maturing baby beef class? Other beef breeds are putting forth their most strenuous efforts in this line, and we must admit, with average success; but is it not a fact that the field is very small, for reasons that do and must exist for many years to come? To successfully finish for market beef at from twelve to twenty months old, the calf must be kept growing constantly and never allowed to shrink or lose the calf fat. The calf must be a high-grade of good quality, and a strong beef type, and to be kept growing it must be fed much more carefully than the older steer, and a properly balanced ration must be fed, so that the bone, flesh and fat will be developed proportionately. Such beef can not be finished quickly by short feeds, and only the very best feeds of the farm can be used.

To economically market beef, it must be produced in carload lots. Now, how very few farms will yearly produce a carload of such calves. And here lies the great difficulty. From the very nature of the business, to be successful the feeder should have baby beef under his own management from the very early days of calfood until it is thoroughly finished. So we may conclude that, notwithstanding the knowledge that a given amount of feed will produce a greater gain in the young animal, so much care, thought, and technical knowledge is required and such feeding is surrounded by so many precise conditions that its production will be left to a few feeders whose location, circumstances and equipment make finishing baby beef successfully possible.

The great army of farmer feeders will still continue to fit the mature steer for market at from two and one-half to three years old, and the great bulk of the demand will continue to be for large steers of quality, weighing, when finished at this age, from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. When we consider the farmer's conditions, this is the steer that pays him best. As a calf it is raised on skimmed milk (the butter-fat having been sold to the creamery) and a little grain ration. The second year's growth is made on grass and the roughage of the farm, such as cornstalks, straw, etc., that without stock cattle would go largely to waste. Therefore, I believe we should think this matter over very carefully and avoid the extremes of the baby beef proposition. My conclusions are based on my own experience. For more than thirty years I have fed steers for the market. I have always bought yearlings of the best quality I could find, let them grow on grass and the roughage of the farm until two to two and one-half years old, then put them on the feed lot with hogs to fatten, and from a grain ration—mainly corn—throughout the last six months, and as a result of this proposition has been a profitable and my large steers to good quality and the best returns.

HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.

DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.

By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B., had taken Three Boxes of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS She Was Completely Cured.

She writes us as follows:—
"Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to express to you the benefit I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working, and lie down for a while. I then got so bad that I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors to attend me, but they did me no good. I got no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I sent to the store for a box, and by the time I had taken three-quarters of it I began to get relief, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured. I feel very grateful to your medicine for what it has done for me.—Miss L. L. HANSON, Waterside, N. B."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25.
All Dealers or
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to om
FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P.O.,
Clenvale Sta., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale ten Bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address,
B. H. BULL & SON,
Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.

Nether Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either families, for sale. Two choicely-bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. om
T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

PREMIUM Ayrshires

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—13 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to om
JAS. BODEN, Manager,
St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm,
2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST.
LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.
Cables—Sheepcote. London.

LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS

Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address:
F. G. JAMES,
om Bowmanville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for spring litters.

The females in our herd in 1904, at the Dominion Exhibition, took two first prizes, two seconds, one third and the Junior Championship.

We have still a few Barred Rock cockerels left. Prices reasonable while the supply lasts.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rossar. om Manitoba

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

A Convincing Argument

In favor of the use of our Embossed Steel Ceilings and wall finish is the acoustic power they contain. This is apparent when you consider that the whole interior of your church resembles a metallic lined drum. No other finish has this advantage—an advantage which enables the speaker to be heard in any part of the room.

Another is the durability of a Metal Ceiling, once in position it is practically indestructible, as the settling of the building or the raising of the walls, or a leaky roof cannot affect it.

Another is its beauty.

We manufacture an immense variety of designs suitable for all uses, and in every style of architecture, all of which can be decorated in the most elaborate manner desired.

Another is the cost, which is no greater than any other kind of good finish, ours varying in price from 4c. per square foot up.

We have a very complete Catalogue, which will be sent to those interested, on request.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONT.

Eastern Branch—767 Craig Street, Montreal,
Que.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in

the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anæmia | Kidney Disease |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhœa |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Group | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |
| Fever—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Goitre—Gout | Varicocele |
| Gonorrhœa—Gleet | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....
.....
.....
Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

GOSSIP.

JUST THE THING FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.

Everts P. O., Medicine Valley,
Alberta, Canada.
Nov. 5th, 1904.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland,
O.

I used Gombault's Caustic Balsam on a mare that injured hind leg so badly that she was unable to rise. I followed your directions, and in three days she was on her feet again and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot.
CHAS. LEIGH.

LAMBS SHOULD BE TRIMMED.

Another crop of lambs is now coming, and breeders of natives cannot afford to overlook the docking and castrating process. Every season thousands of untrimmed lambs are sent to market with unsatisfactory results. They are coarse and necky, and as killers invariably get too many of them at one time they take enough off prices to emphasize the fact that they are not desirable. Breeders of natives complain bitterly at superior prices paid for Westerns, ignoring the fact that the latter are prepared to suit killers' needs. Now is the time to use the knife, and it is a process that will show a profit when marketing time comes.

There is a young medical student living in Westport, who has decided not to speak to a girl he knows. He was calling on the young woman recently, and during the evening he volunteered to sing. When he had concluded his song he turned to the girl. "I'm thinking of taking voice culture," he said. "Do you know of a good teacher whose charge is reasonable?" "I know the very one for you," she replied. "His name is Taylor. Give me a card and I'll write down his telephone number for you." The young man gave her the card. Next day he called Taylor up on the telephone. "Is this Mr. Taylor, the vocal teacher?" he asked. "The what?" came over the wire. "The vocal teacher?" "Naw," was the reply. "I don't teach nothin'. I file saws."

THE HACKNEY.

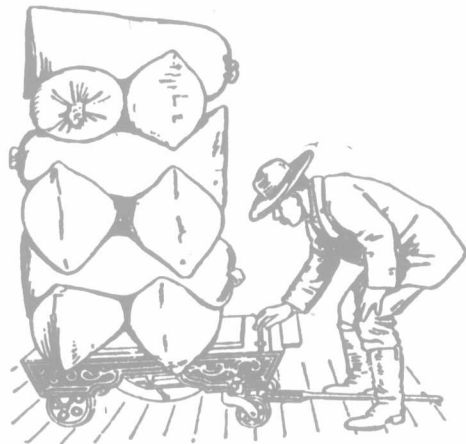
It is not often that one sees so high a tribute paid to Hackneys as carriage horses in America, where the Standard-bred is such a favorite, as the following from an authoritative source:

As the value of high-class carriage horses soars upwards in almost a dizzy flight, intelligent horsemen seek strenuously for information as to the means whereby such horses may be produced. In the present excited and possibly inflated status of the market it is a question whether soundness or conformation comes first in the consideration with the dealer. Action, of course, the carriage horse must have to bring a long price and, granted that at this time, it is a notorious fact that buyers will close their eyes to imperfections and blemishes that would have barred a sale altogether not so very long ago. The wise breeder, however, knows that he must, one year with another, place sound horses on the market or his trade will drop away from him. And not only is this phenomenal demand for good carriage horses rampant in America, but in Britain, France and other foreign countries as well. At the lately held London Hackney Show the Governments of France, Austria, Hungary, Germany and Italy were eager buyers of high-class Hackney stallions.

There are two reasons for this, and that the prices paid ranged from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per stallion proves that they must be cogent. In the first place statistics show that the Hackney is the soundest breed on earth. The percentage of rejections at the London Show after the most rigorous examination was extraordinarily small. Therefore, the best of all certificates of soundness was forthcoming with every horse in the prize list. In the second place the Hackneys swept the show-yard boards in America last fall, and the highest-priced carriage horses bought abroad by English dealers in France, Germany and Italy were the set of Hackney stallions. These facts were not lost sight of by the continental buyers. The party from Holland included 25 men. The United States got its quota, Mr. Jordan buying champion McKee's and Judge Moore a harness pair, the latter costing, it is said, \$8,500.

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

Know the weight of what you buy or sell



Wagon Scale, 4 wheels, 2000 lbs. capacity.

Every farmer should own a **SCALE** that will insure protection against loss when selling or imposition when buying his many farm products or supplies.

Constant watchfulness for little business "leaks" is necessary for farming success.

Large losses must be stopped first, but it doesn't take long for a few trifling leaks, here and there, to become large losses too, in the aggregate.

It is not an uncommon thing for a buyer's scale to "weigh short" 5 per cent., while it occasionally happens that the shortage reaches 7 or 8 per cent.

Let us see what it means to you if you get cheated even so little as the lowest estimate, 5 per cent. If your total grain sales were \$1000.00 yearly, 5 per cent. short weight would mean a loss of \$50.00; on \$400.00 worth of poultry the loss would be \$20.00; on \$200.00 worth of butter it would be \$10.00; on \$1000.00 worth of other miscellaneous farm produce, sold by weight, \$50.00. This would mean a total loss of \$130.00 from petty shortages in weight on a moderate sized farm. Imagine what it would figure at 8 per cent.

What can be saved in one year would pay for a Chatham Scale several times over. Can you afford to be without one when you can buy a

Chatham Farm Scale

On Two Years' Time, No Cash to Pay until Nov., 1905

A scale is as necessary on a farm as in a store. There is not a day in the year that a farmer doesn't lose some money if he doesn't own one. After the first year a Chatham Farm Scale becomes a **money maker** as well as a money saver, for, having paid for itself in one year, and still making money by saving it, that money goes into the bank and draws interest.

**No Cash
Required
until
Nov.,
1905**

Don't be without a good farm scale, and, while you're about it, get the **best**—the Chatham.

This Scale is made in two styles—two-wheel **Truck Scale** and four-wheel **Wagon Scale**. Both are fully set up, ready for use, when shipped. They are mechanically perfect, all pivots and bearings

being protected from damp and dirt, and the parts interchangeable—and easily replaced. It is the simplest and handiest scale made. Drop a lever and it becomes a strong truck; raise the lever and you have an accurately adjusted, perfectly constructed farm scale.

When the lever is dropped, no weight or wear comes upon the knife edges of the scale. No other farm scale has this feature, by virtue of which our scale averages to wear years before the pivots get dull.

Every Chatham Farm Scale is carefully tested by the Government Inspector of Weights and Measures, and carries his certificate of accuracy.

We have a booklet giving full particulars **FREE**. Send for it to-day.

**The MANSON CAMPBELL CO.,
Limited**

CHATHAM, CANADA

Dept. No. 301
Manufacturers of the Chatham Incubators and Brooders
and the Chatham Fanning Mill

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster,
B.C., Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS WANTED. Good men who show evidence of true salesmanship will be offered special inducements.



MANSON CAMPBELL.

FIG. 300

**THE
American Well Works**
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

**Build the Standard BORING, COR-
ING or ROCK PROSPECTING
MACHINERY**

Your Traction Farm Engine will suc-
cessfully drive, in prospecting, that
OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY.
Catalog mailed on request.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

GOSSIP.

A teacher of a class was disturbed by giggling among certain boys, and called upon one of the culprits to tell him the cause. "Please, sir," responded the lad, "Turner says he knows of a baby who was fed on elephant's milk and gained ten pounds a day." "Turner," said the teacher sternly, "you should not tell lies." "But it's true, sir!" rejoined the pupil. "Whose baby was it?" "The elephant's, sir," replied the lad.

During the period from April 14th to April 16th, 1905, records of eighty-two Holstein-Friesian cows were confirmed by the American Advanced Registry. Seventy-eight made seven-day records that averaged as follows:—Twenty-seven full-age cows: age, 7 years 3 months 19 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 439.1 lbs., quality 3.35; fat, 14.650 lbs. Thirteen four-year-olds: age, 4 years 6 months 5 days; days from calving, 20; milk, 421.8 lbs., quality 3.39; fat, 14.302 lbs. Thirteen three-year-olds: age, 3 years 6 months 3 days; days from calving, 33; milk, 378.2 lbs., quality 3.63; fat, 13.644 lbs. Twenty-five classed as two-year-olds: age, 2 years 1 month 18 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 296.7 lbs., quality 3.3; fat, 9.783 lbs. The cow making the largest seven-day record in the full-age class was 5 years 5 months 2 days old. She produced 484 lbs. milk, quality 3.88; fat, 18.779 lbs. The cow making the second in size was 12 years 26 days old. She produced 479.4 lbs. milk, quality 3.78; fat, 18.136 lbs. The cow making the third in size was 6 years 4 months 7 days old. She produced 421.8 lbs. milk, quality 4.29; fat, 18.085 lbs.

A good anecdote is related of a young minister who was supplying the pulpit of the Wrentham Congregational Church during the absence of its pastor, the Rev. Elisha Fisk, better known as "Priest Fisk," whose pastorate in this church covered a period of 56 years.

Upon opening the Bible, the young minister came across the following notice, which he read: "Mr. Libbius Porter desires the prayers of the congregation, that his loss may be sanctified for his good."

Signs of repressed merriment appeared through the congregation, but the cause was a complete mystery to the young minister, who, upon arriving at the home of Mr. Fisk for lunch, inquired of Mrs. Fisk the cause of the unseemly hilarity.

She informed him that he had read an old notice used by her husband as a book-mark. It had been presented by Mr. Porter a year or two before upon the death of his third wife. Mr. Porter, with his fourth bride, sat in the congregation while it was being read.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH

Mare did not expel the afterbirth for 14 hours after foaling last year. She is in foal again. How can I prevent a recurrence?

W. J. P.

Ans.—Retention of afterbirth occasionally occurs under all conditions. We cannot understand why it should be so; neither can we prevent it. Nothing can be done to prevent it, more than seeing that the mare is kept comfortable; giving a warm mash after foaling and taking the chill off the water she drinks. Medicinal agents have practically no effect. In the mare it is a serious condition, and when not expelled in 6 or 8 hours after parturition, it should be removed by hand, and the uterus flushed out with about 2 gallons of a two-per cent. solution of creolin heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced into the womb with an injection pump.

ECZEMA.

Dog, eight months old, has had very red and itchy skin for a month.

H. W. A.

Ans.—Your dog has eczema. Get an ointment made of subnitrate of bismuth, 4 drams; carbolic acid, 10 drops; vaseline, 2 ounces. Apply to the skin twice daily. Get the following prescription for internal administration: Sulphate of magnesia, 4 ounces; sulphate of iron, 16 grains; aromatic sulphuric acid, 2 drams; spirits of chloroform, 2 drams; peppermint water, 16 ounces. Give two tablespoonfuls in a little water every morning.

GOOD HEALTH AND SUCCESS

GO HAND IN HAND WHEN THE
BLOOD IS KEPT PURE
AND RICH BY

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Red blood means health, strength, courage, cheerfulness, power of endurance and a well-nourished brain that likes to accomplish things.

The secret of health is, after all, in the blood, for with an abundance of rich, red blood the nervous system is nourished and sustained, the lungs, heart, stomach, liver and kidneys are filled with the vigor and energy necessary to accomplish their work, and there is no room for weakness and disease.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food builds up, strengthens and invigorates the whole human body because it actually forms rich, red blood.

Indigestion, sleeplessness, nervous headache, irritability, nervousness, lack of energy and strength and failure of the bodily organs to perform their functions are almost invariably the result of poor, weak, watery blood.

The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food completely overcomes these symptoms, and by filling the whole system with new vigor gives new hope and confidence and replaces weakness and disease with health and strength.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

A teacher at Stepney, East London, was giving her class an examination on the scriptural work of the previous three months. Among other questions, the lady asked: "With what weapon did Samson slay the thousand Philistines?" And the girl, jumbling her old and new Testament knowledge, stood up and replied: "With the ax of the Apostles." A woman teacher had been explaining the story of the casting adrift of the infant Moses. "Now, why was it, do you think, that the good mother daubed the little ark boat so carefully with slime and pitch?" "Oh, ma'am," said one little five-year-old girl, "to make the baby stick inside."

CURE THE MOST EXTREME CASES

Stone in the Kidneys Cannot
Stand Before Dodd's
Kidney Pills.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, of Ottawa, Permanently
Cured After Years of Suffering, by the
Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15th.—(Special).—While all Canada knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard remedy for all Kidney Complaints, it may surprise some people to know they cure such extreme cases as Stone in the Kidneys. Yet that is what they have done right here in Ottawa.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the man cured, is the well-known proprietor of the Bijou Hotel on Metcalf Street, and in an interview he says: "My friends all know that I have been a martyr to Stone in the Kidneys for years. They know that besides consulting the best doctors in the city, and trying every medicine I could think of, I was unable to get better."

"Some time ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them, and they have cured me."

"I could not imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys, and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

If the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.