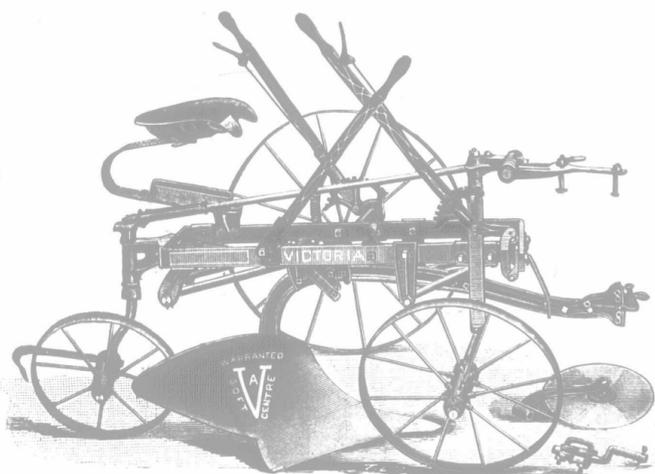


**PAGES
MISSING**

MASSEY-HARRIS CO'Y LIMITED.

VICTORIA GANGS AND SULKIES

Specially constructed to meet Western requirements.



Distinctive features:

STRAIGHT DRAFT
EASY RUNNING
EASY TO HANDLE

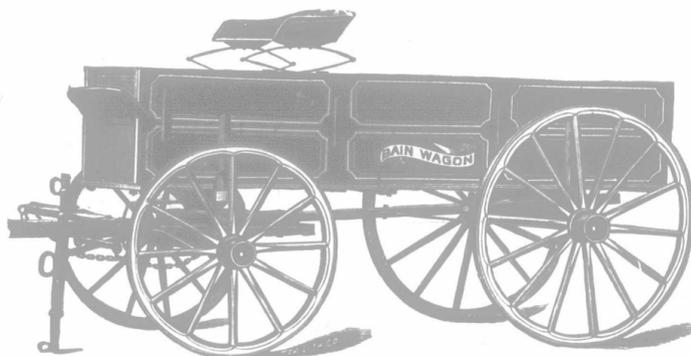
Equipped with different bottoms to suit different natures of soil.

See samples at our agencies before purchasing.

BAIN WAGONS.

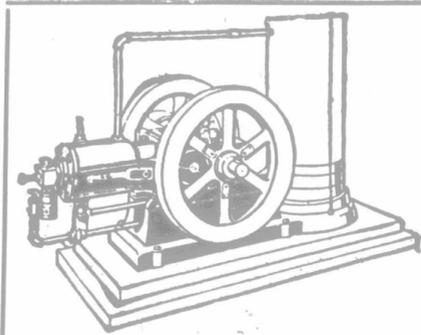
These wagons have an established reputation for strength, durability and finish.

Have been tested under exceptional conditions and have proved themselves unexcelled for lightness of draft and carrying capacity.



Branches: WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

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



THE LITTLE WONDER.

At last the question of POWER for the farm, the shop and the printing press, is solved by THE

Little Wonder

GASOLINE ENGINE.

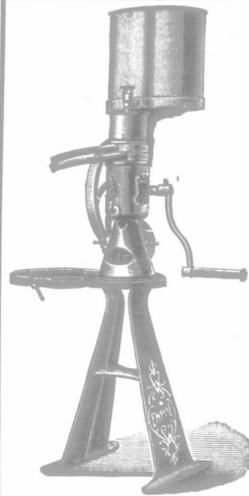
The Little Wonder is the lightest in weight (250 pounds), and most compact of the age. It takes very little space, and being odorless, it can be placed in the house of the farm for cream separator work, etc.

FOR PARTICULARS AND ORDERS WRITE TO

THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO., LIMITED.

We are also Western Agents for the DUNLOP TIRE CO., TORONTO.

BOX 509, WINNIPEG.



We sell the easy-running **EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR** Wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

A work that has come under our notice recently is Agricultural Botany, by Jno. Percival, M. A., F. L. S., F. C. S., Professor of Botany at the South-eastern Agricultural College, Wye, England. A few years ago when the writer was a student in the agricultural colleges and had to wade through the works on botany then extant, he began to wonder if it were possible for him to get a knowledge of botany that would be useful to him beyond identifying an occasional weed, and came to the conclusion that he had not met a professor inclined to be practical in such a way as to help a farmer become a better farmer; in fact, the bulk of the teaching resolved itself into memorizing natural orders, and remembering the differences of those orders; more attention being given to the May apple and the blue-bell than to wheat, barley, oats, clover, or roots. Real applied botany, as the farmer would and should apply it, seemed to be unknown to the majority of the professors of botany we met in our student days. Fortunately a man has arisen who evidently understands the farmers' needs, and has endeavored to meet those needs, and, we believe, successfully. Although past college age, we are yet students, consequently hail Agricultural Botany with joy; what more can we say? If we have any suggestion to make to the author, it would be that he collaborate with some good Canadian or States botanist and bring out an American edition. This book can be got through the "Advocate," and deserves to displace all the other works on botany we have seen for use in the agricultural colleges, or for the farmer.

GOSSIP.

An Oregon newspaper man in Washington is telling a good story about Dr. Hale. He says he was once travelling in the back country of Oregon, and, going to a little inn for lodging, was surprised to see a large picture of Dr. Hale on the wall. The woman of the house explained it thus:

"Well, you see, a good many strangers come here and want me to keep 'em, and I don't know anything about 'em, but if they know Edward Everett Hale's picture I know they're good for something, and I let 'em stay."

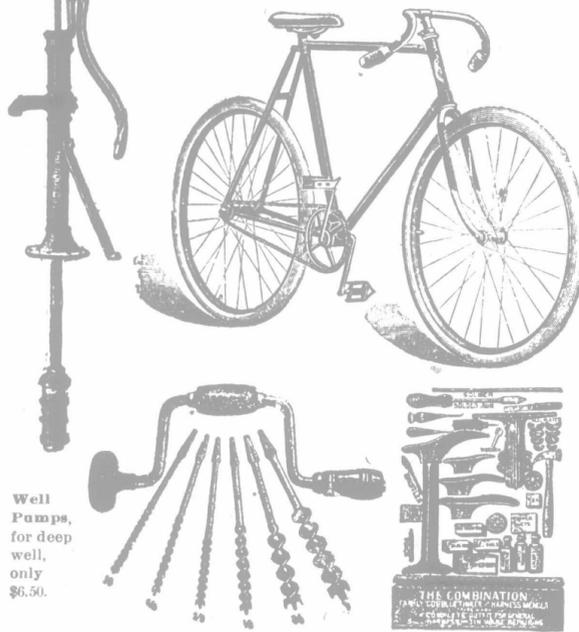
HORSE SALE AT CALGARY.

On March 23, 24 and 25, the Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd., held a horse sale. About 350 horses were presented, and of the number slightly over a hundred remained unsold, owing to reserve bids, numbers of which were considered injudiciously high. About 60 per cent. of the entries were drafts. The highest price paid was for a blocky team of broken Clydesdales, weighing 1,500 each, they almost reached the \$100 mark. Prices on the whole were considered satisfactory, and the attendance good. On April 8th another sale is to be held, and others at intervals later.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

The business air that a clear-cut advertisement appearing week after week and year after year gives to a breeder is an essential in attracting business. Many sales are wholly on the representations of the seller and are possible because the seller has reputation obtained through judicious use of advertising. An occasional small breeder says that his sales advertise him sufficiently. He asks little and receives it with exactness. But the breeder whose name appears clearly in the columns of the paper each issue is the one who will make the most sales. The aim of a live-stock advertisement is to secure inquiries that will bring sales. The transient breeder is served by transient advertising, but the breeder who has come to stay and has brought something good with him, needs an attractive advertisement constantly standing each week, ready to catch the eye of the man who is ready finally to write for what he needs. There is but one way to create a trade among the class of buyers that are willing to pay high enough prices to justify the careful breeder. It can only be done by advertising. The experience of the most successful breeders proves this beyond a doubt.

"SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST."



Bicycles for Ladies and Gentlemen, only \$10. For the small sum of ten dollars we can sell you a first-class second-hand wheel. These wheels are all up-to-date and fully guaranteed, nicely enamelled, and look as good as new ones. Last year we sold a vast number of them; this year we expect to sell a still greater number. We sell our wheels all over the Dominion. In many instances, when a wheel is purchased in a neighborhood, and is seen by the friends of the purchaser, we get a great many orders from that district, which shows how our wheels are liked. With each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of tools. Wheels are nicely crated for shipment, without extra charge. Remember, many of these wheels are worth \$20, but to make quick sale of them we are offering at this very low figure. We advise customers to buy before the rush. Remember the price, only \$10.

Combination Cobbler's, Harness-makers, and Tinsmith's Outfit, only \$1.80. This very handy set of tools will save many a run to the shoemaker's, harness-maker's or tinsmith's; only \$1.80.

Brace and 6 best Auger Bits, only \$1.50; postpaid anywhere in the Dominion for \$2. (If you want a ratchet brace add 50c. extra.)

Combination Saw Jointer; should be in the possession of everyone having a cross-cut saw; only 25c., or 35c. postpaid.

Farm Bells, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

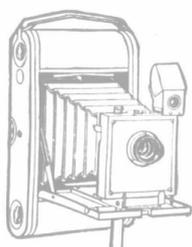
Church Bells, from \$12.00 to \$60.00.

Remember, we have been in the mail-order business for nearly twenty-five years.

WILKINS & CO.

166 and 168 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

E. J. C. SMITH,



Kodaks AND Supplies

Printing and Finishing.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

276 Smith St., WINNIPEG.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

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

WANTED, AGENTS

Reliable men to sell for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries"; largest and best assortment of stock; liberal terms to workers; pay weekly; anti-trust exclusive territory.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Lumber For Sale.

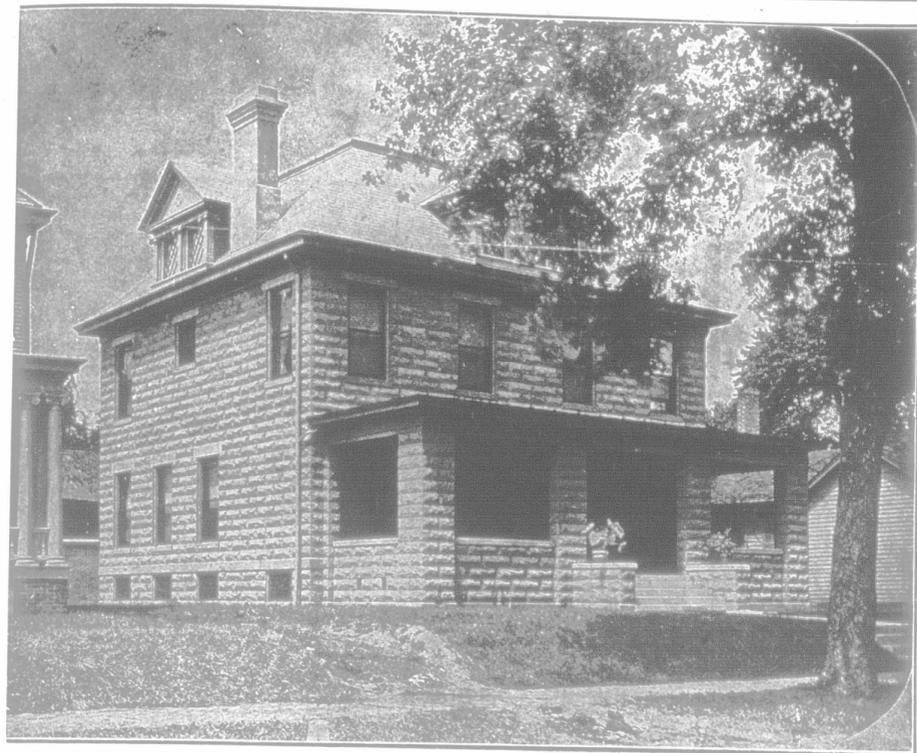
We have a quantity of Spruce Lumber, rough and dressed; also some dimension Tamarack, which we offer for sale in car lots, at special prices, until March 20th.

WARREN & SUTHERLAND,

P. O. Box 114

West Selkirk, Man.

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



Concrete Houses

MADE OF

Hollow Concrete Building Blocks

on the PALMER MACHINE are most popular.

- 1.—The blocks are easily made of cement, sand and water.
- 2.—They last forever.
- 3.—They will not crack under any heat.
- 4.—They require no paint nor repairs.
- 5.—They are fire, frost and vermin proof.
- 6.—They are warm in winter, cool in summer.
- 7.—The houses are rapidly put up, as each block takes up two square feet of wall surface.

State price and quality of sand; give dimensions of buildings you purpose erecting, and we will furnish an estimate of cost for you.

We are Sole Agents for Manitoba and the Territories for the H. S. PALMER MACHINES. We give exclusive right to use, operate and sell them in a block of four townships. Write us to-day for full information.

The CEMENT BUILDING BLOCK CO., Ltd.,

We sell the National Portland Cement.

42 Merchants Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LAND OF HOMES

CALIFORNIA WINTERS.

The Lower Fraser Valley.

NO ZERO FROSTS.

WE HAVE HAD 300 ENQUIRIES ABOUT BUSH LANDS IN THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY IN THE LAST SIX WEEKS FROM EVERY PART OF CANADA AND SEVERAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

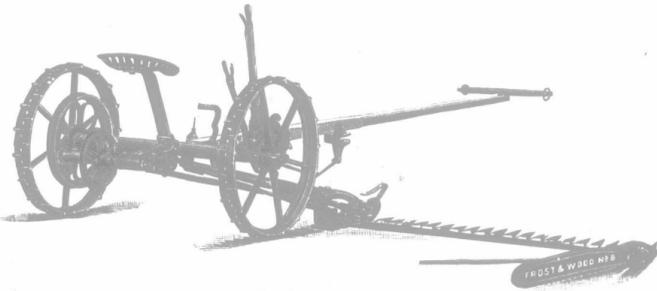
Now is the best time of the year to come out! If you are going to take up a piece of bush land you ought to start your first clearing about May. We can place eight families in one compact settlement, to give them 40 acres each (average price is \$10 per acre), only 27 miles from Vancouver. Soil good clay loam. No floods of any kind. Within three miles of stores, churches, railway and steamer landing, school one and a half miles; good roads; strictly Anglo-Saxon community. We have also a few selected, well-improved farms, from \$3,000 to \$6,000.

BE SURE AND WRITE FOR OUR PAMPHLET.

It gives you prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce, full weather statistics, etc., etc.

The Settlers' Association
322 CAMBIE STREET,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AGAIN!



There is no more practical and serviceable mower for every farm in any part of Canada than the

Frost & Wood New No. 8.

It is LIGHT-RUNNING, STRONG, DURABLE, AND EASILY CARED FOR.

Cuts grass wherever grass will grow.

Our Catalogue "F" and vest-pocket memo. book are interesting to all farmers. Yours for the asking.

THE Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST: Princess St., WINNIPEG.

DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES: BRANDON, REGINA, CALGARY.

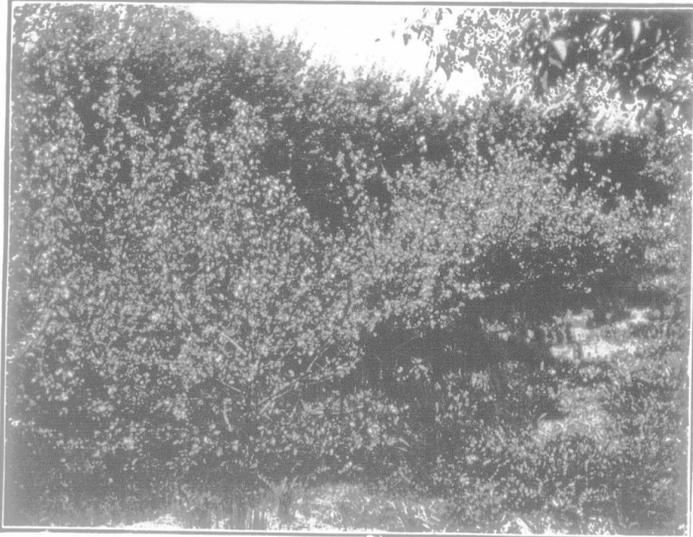
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PATMORE NURSERY

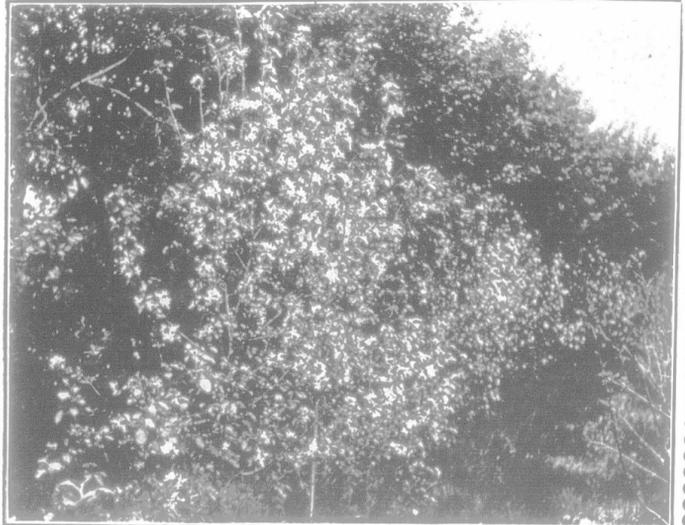
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Established 1883.

VIEWS IN OUR ORCHARD, FROM PHOTOS, MAY, 1903.



Crab Apple Trees in Blossom.



Apple Trees in Blossom.

Contains the largest stock of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and General Nursery Stock at present growing in the Canadian Northwest. We sell one-year-old trees of Maple, Ash, Elm, Cottonwood, at \$5.00 per 1,000. We have Apple, Crab Apple and Plum Trees, Evergreens, Rhubarb, Peony, and numerous other hardy plants. Before you place your orders, write for Price List to

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon, Man.

Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive	No. Ho'ds	LIST	Churns
Patent Steel Roller	0	6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.
Bearings	1	10 "	1 " 5 "
Improved Steel Frame	2	15 "	2 " 7 "
	3	20 "	3 " 9 "
	4	26 "	4 " 12 "
	5	30 "	6 " 14 "
	6	40 "	8 " 20 "

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.

FRUIT LANDS

in BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

F. J. Hart & Co.,
 Real Estate, New Westminster, B. C.

THE ROYAL

Yorkton's Leading Hotel.
 Cuisine unexcelled. Charges moderate.
W. J. NEWTON, Proprietor.

THEY ARE THE BEST

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Brandon Cornell Portable Engines

AND ARE SALES AGENTS FOR

NICHOLS & SHEPARD'S

Red River Special Separators

AND

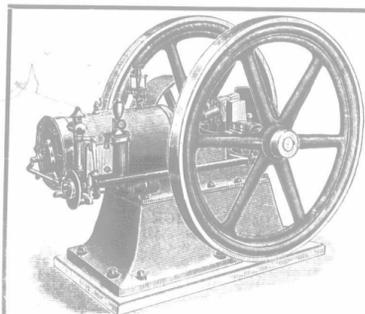
High-grade Traction Engines

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd.,

BRANDON,

MANITOBA.



Burridge & Cooper,

MACHINERY DEALERS.

We sell Elevator Machinery.
 We sell Gasoline Engines.
 We sell Blacksmith Champion Tools.
 We sell Steam Engines and Boilers.
 We sell Safe and Vault Doors.
 We are agents for Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont., for Flour Mills Machinery.

Henry Ave. East, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SANITARY HEATING

is an absolute necessity for the home. It implies pure air, an even distribution of heat, well-ventilated bedrooms, and the absence of dirt and dust. How to secure this by using our Hecla Furnace is described in our booklet, "About Heating" which will be mailed upon request.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited,
 PRESTON, ONT.,
 AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.
 Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

PENMANSHIP

Stenography and Book-keeping, complete course for Home Study in all three, \$5. Insures a beautiful hand. Situations for all graduates. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty

Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

London Printing and Litho. Company, Ltd.,
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

SEED CORN

North Dakota and Minnesota raised Seed Corn, Kiln Dried and Tested, Millets, Grass Seeds, Seed Grains, etc.

Send for Price List.
FARGO SEED HOUSE, Fargo, N. D.

All effort that you make for the pleasure of deaf folks who, on account of deafness or other disability, cannot join in all that is going on, is well worth while.

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.*

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., APRIL 13, 1904.

No. 603

Editorial.

Seed Investigation for the West.

In many districts there is, unfortunately, this season too great a tendency to sow seed regarding which the farmers have no reliable information as to its germinating qualities. In some cases it has been affected by frost, and is, consequently, inferior in quality. The same condition has existed in past years, and the results are too well known by the "old-timers" to be lightly regarded.

In a recent issue of this magazine a report from the Seed Dept., Ottawa, was given on a sample of seed supplied from a leading wheat-growing district of Manitoba, showing that the seed was not of a high character and could not be expected to produce a crop of vigorous plants. Information of this character is valuable to the farmers of this country, and the efforts which the Seed Dept. at Ottawa are putting forth are worthy of appreciation. It is unfortunate, however, that the scene of their labors is so distant as to preclude their becoming intimately in touch with local conditions in the great wheat-producing belt of Canada. There are various channels through which a live official of this department if located in the West might be of immense benefit to the grain-growers. There is practically as much to be said about breeding wheat and other cereals, and the selection and judging of seed generally, as there is in the study of live-stock husbandry, and yet the farmers of Western Canada are not being afforded an opportunity of obtaining this knowledge in a practical way. The agricultural press may do its part in calling attention to the importance of seed selection, and may give instruction in judging grains, but it can never do the work of a live, up-to-date trained seed investigator, such as the West deserves. By the number of men which is now being employed by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, it is quite evident that they recognize the importance of tree planting in this country. Forestry is no doubt worthy of special attention, but who would dare say that it compares in this respect with grain-growing; then why not give the latter at least equal recognition?

The superintendents of the experimental farms have been heretofore relied upon as the chief spokesmen on behalf of the breeding and selection of good seed, and they have done good work, but their energies have been too much distributed to pay anything like the attention to the seed question that it demands. A special representative of the Dominion Seed Department should be located in the West without delay.

The Advocate for 25 Years.

Enclosed I send you one dollar and fifty cents, renewal of my subscription. I have taken the "Advocate" the last twenty-five years, and I am fully convinced that it is a better publication now than ever it was. Wishing you success.

Duagh, Alberta.

HUGH F. COBURN.

Values Every Number.

Many thanks for "Advocate" just received. We like it much better as a weekly. Kindly send copy of January 27th issue if you have one to spare, as that number went astray, and we do not care to miss any. MRS. E. D. SERGEANT, Glenella, Man.

How Farmers' Elevators may Hold Their Own.

In years gone by, Manitoba farmers established at different points Farmers' Elevator Companies, which through various causes did not survive. There is no real reason why such companies—either owning elevators in order to market grain, or packing houses to market cattle, hogs and poultry—should not be successfully operated by a syndicate of farmers. Several reasons have been given for such non-success, and therein lies a field for some practical work by the political economist at agricultural colleges. However, that is aside just now from the question of how to forearm the farmers' elevators against the attacks waged by the big line elevator companies. While now our farmers are able to ship their own grain direct, it is just as well for them to know how to protect themselves in case railroads or a body of politicians undertake at some future time to destroy by modifications the present successful working of the Grain Act.

The Saturday Evening Post has the following to say, which is of practical interest to our many readers:

The reason for the organization of the farmers' companies has been the development of the line elevator in the grain business, and the formation of associations among grain buyers that have stifled competition. The line elevator is a product of the Northwest. It is simply the idea of combination carried into the grain business. A big corporation buys or builds ten, twenty, possibly fifty elevators along railroads centering at a certain grain market. There it builds a terminal elevator. It maintains agents at each of its country elevators along the line of the railroad, and these agents simply buy the grain and ship it to the terminal. The high-priced machinery for mixing, scouring and brightening the grain is all contained in the terminal elevator, and that equipment, therefore, does not have to be maintained at each of the little line elevators, as would be the case if each were independent. The terminal, too, has a greater assortment of grain for profitable mixing than a small elevator would have, and, naturally, a big concern can dispose of its goods to better advantage than a small one; therefore, the line elevator system cheapened the cost of handling the grain, and, as a consequence, gives the line elevator company power over the independent dealers in its territory. It could either force them to sell or pool profits with it, as it desired. It fixed the price to be paid for grain each day, both by its own elevators and by the independent dealers in its territory, and being a corporation, it usually saw that the margin of profit was very liberal. The farmers were powerless, as they could not ship their own grain, and the only thing left was to build competing elevators. And this is what they did, and the Rockwell system enabled them to do it successfully.

A DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

The Rockwell plan is co-operative. No one member is allowed to own a very large number of shares—ten or twenty is frequently the limit. This is to prevent some enemy from coming in and buying up the stock. The par value of the shares is usually only ten dollars, so it required little money to become a shareholder. The man with only one share has just as much voice in the management of the organization as the man with ten. Our Government is a co-operative concern in this respect—the vote of the man worth only one hundred dollars counts for just as much as the vote of the man with a million. So in a co-operative society, the man with ten shares is no

more powerful than the man with one. This is another safeguard to prevent the organization from falling into the hands of enemies. Another thing: In declaring dividends only a small amount, perhaps from six to ten per cent., is declared on the stock, and as the profits are frequently far greater than this, the balance is divided according to the amount of business each member has done through the organization. This is on the theory that the member who has sold ten thousand bushels of grain through the organization has contributed ten times as much toward making up the profits as the man who has sold only one thousand bushels, and to each should be returned the profits that he has paid in.

By far the most effective idea of the Rockwell system, however, is its plan for fighting the big elevator companies who attempt to put the co-operators out of business. Naturally, when a farmers' company encroaches on the business of an established grain buyer the latter resents it, and until he learns better he tries to run the newcomers out of business, by putting the price of grain so high that those who have grain to sell will give it all to him, and the other concern will do no business at all. With a private concern this usually brings one of two results: Either the new elevator eventually becomes bankrupt, and is driven out of business, or it is forced into a grain-buyers' pool, on whatever terms the established buyers dictate.

But the Rockwell system prevents any such results of a fight against a farmers' elevator company. Whenever such a company is formed, its membership usually includes a majority of the farmers of the community. All these farmers want is to get a fair price for their grain. They do not care whether their own elevator or the opposition handles it, so long as they get what they think is a fair deal. To secure this, the by-laws of every association organized according to the Rockwell system contain a provision that whenever a member shall sell any wheat outside of the association elevator, he shall forfeit one cent per bushel to the company. The manager of the farmers' company figures on paying as high a price as possible, leaving just enough margin to cover expenses and any possible contingencies. Then, if the independent dealer or the line elevator company runs the price any higher, they may do so at a loss. When this happens, the farmers simply take their grain to their own elevator to have it weighed and tested, and then sell it to the man who is offering the highest price, insisting on the weights and tests as shown by their own elevator. Upon receiving their pay, they drive back to their own elevator and pay in one cent a bushel for all they have sold. This one cent not only pays for keeping their elevator ready for business, but as long as it is not actually running it leaves a good margin of profit.

AN EASY WAY TO BEAT CUT RATES.

For instance: In the town cited in the beginning of this paper the line elevator company attempted to drive the farmers' company out of business as soon as it started. Before the establishment of the farmers' elevator the price paid for wheat was fifty-four cents a bushel at a time when the farmers figured that at least three cents more could be paid, and even a higher price than that by taking advantage of the science of mixing grain. The farmers' elevator put the price up to fifty-seven cents on the same kind of a market. In order to put the farmers' elevator out of business, the line elevator bid fifty-eight cents, and occasionally more, in order to get all the grain and make the farmers dissatisfied with their own

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

elevator. The farmers simply let the line elevator have all the wheat, and then paid one cent a bushel into the treasury of their own association. Thus the line elevator, instead of driving the farmers' company out of existence, actually paid its expenses in keeping its elevator open, and a profit besides, in addition to giving the farmers a satisfactory price for their grain.

The success of these farmers' companies depends solely upon wise management, and the membership being content with reasonable results. If, however, the management happens to be reckless, and the membership jealous of one another, or anxious for extraordinary results, a co-operative company is very likely to go to pieces. But so many have been successful that, beginning with the fall of 1901, they have multiplied rapidly in most of the grain-growing States. The commission men in the large grain centers soon realized that the farmers' elevators were numerous enough to furnish a good business outside of the old line dealers, and the difficulty of marketing the grain was thus removed, and many elevators found little trouble in disposing of unmixed wheat to Western millers without depending on commission merchants.

The line companies, which were practically trusts, discovered that they would have to find new ways to fight the farmers' companies, and they have done so. One way is to stir up dissatisfaction among the members. Another, and a very vexatious way to most farmers, is to prevent a newly-organized company from securing a site adjacent to the railroad track for its elevator. This is done through influence with the railroad company. As line elevator companies do a large business, their "pull" with the railroads is considerable, and it is no difficult matter for a railroad official to find an excuse for refusing a farmers' company an elevator site on the railroad right-of-way. This is a serious matter, as in order to handle grain cheaply it must be possible to load it directly from the elevator into the cars.

This has by no means stopped the farmers, however, even where elevator sites have been posi-

tively refused. In some places they have built their elevators on sites adjoining the railroad right-of-way, and then devised spouts long enough to carry the grain from the top of the building to cars on the nearest switch. In other places, in States where the laws enable them to do so, they have built their elevators on their own property, and then invoked the law to compel the railroad company to give them a spur leading to the elevator!

Shorthorn Breeders Should Compete in the Open Field.

It must be evident to all breeders and interested onlookers at the cattle ringside at Winnipeg, that the arrangement of the prize-list for Shorthorn cattle at the big Manitoba fair has been such as to throw the honors and the money into the hands of one or two exhibitors, although ostensibly arranged to encourage and give the small home breeder a chance to win.

Competition had been open in one class, and then through the generosity of a great corporation a class was made several years ago, which has worked out to be nothing more than a set of consolation prizes, by which distinctly inferior stuff gets money and prize-tickets. Such limitations do not make for advance in the cattle-breeding industry, and if allowed to continue it will mark the beginning of the decadence; a downward march, in fact, of that grand old breed the reds, whites and roans. The Hereford, Polled Angus and Galloway men seem inclined to follow slavishly the example set by their Shorthorn brethren. We believe the time has arrived when breeders in Canada west of Lake Superior should compete with the world, and no longer seek refuge behind a clause limiting competition to home-bred stuff. They do things better at Brandon in this respect than is done at Winnipeg. At the Wheat City Show, consolation prizes are only offered in four sections—four too many, by the way!

Under the system now followed the chance to masquerade under false colors is opened to the breeder, and he should not be so tempted or he may fall. As it is now, an exhibitor may win a first in the C.P.R. class, and when home he can advertise the animal as a first-prize winner at Winnipeg, which, of course, was true in a sense, but in inference misleading, because by omitting to mention the class shown in, the impression is given to his neighbors and others not as well posted in the vagaries of prize-lists as they might be, that the animal in question is the best of its kind exhibited at the show, and, as a result, false standards are set up. Educationally, therefore, the continuance of the C.P.R. class for home-bred stuff is wrong!

Some of our readers may be under the impression that we are fighting for the big breeder or importer, as against the little fellow. Such is not the case. We are strongly opposed, however, to any system of donating prizes to inferior stock, or to a system that permits a few breeders to monopolize the honors or the money. We would suggest that in stead of four prizes in the open, and three in the C.P.R. class, that seven be offered in an open class, and the C.P.R. (home-bred) class be done away with, and if the winner of any of the prizes was a home-bred one, that fifty per cent. of the value of that prize be added to the winnings, or else a stated sum be added, similar to that now offered by the D.S.H.B. Association. For example, for bull three years old in the open, the first prize is \$20, plus \$20 added by the D.S.H.B. A., and under the system suggested by the "F. A.," if the first-prize animal was a home-bred one, his owner would get \$60 (\$20 of the exhibition's money, \$20 from the D.S.H.B.A., and \$20, the fifty per cent. suggested), or \$20 more than an imported animal could win.

By this method the small breeder would profit in two ways: First, by getting a real placing, and, therefore, a line on the progress he is making as a breeder; and, secondly, he gets a chance to win bigger money than the moneyed importer. By this means, too, the general public would be guaranteed that the possession of a first-prize ticket meant that the animal with that ticket was the best animal of that age and sex of the breed at that show. We have seen in the Toronto show-

ring many an imported bull beaten by the home-bred one, and the same is possible at Winnipeg, New Westminster, Brandon, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Killarney, and other big Western shows.

We are of the opinion that the C.P.R. would soon cease their contributions once that corporation understood that a C.P.R. prizewinner was a term synonymous with an inferior animal. We are well aware that the exhibitors are out for all that there is in it; the public have rights, however, which neither exhibitors nor exhibition management can afford to disregard. Nothing disgusts the public more quickly than to see the same stuff brought out two or three times into the ring, as has been common at Winnipeg; or to see an exhibitor bring out a lot of cattle, tie them to the fence, and then order his men to bring this and that animal before the judge, according as he thought he could win from the others already there, and if no chance existed to win in the open, would save the animal for the C.P.R. class.

The breeders should be the last people to countenance the fostering of low standards and false ideals, such as they are countenancing in retaining a class for home-bred stuff only. A fifty place in the open class may not be much, but it is far worse if the same animal is allowed to win a first prize.

We are in favor of the classification as used at a good many State fairs and the International, which calls for junior and senior champion of each sex, and also for a grand champion of the breed. It would also be well to do away with the four-year-old bull class and four-year-old cow class, making it three years old and upwards in each case; competition would be keener and more interesting to the public. The tendency nowadays towards early maturing stuff warrants the abolition of the older section as mentioned above. For all practical purposes cattle at three years old are matured enough (or should be) to compete with older stock. At the big fat-stock show, Chicago, prizes for fat cattle are not offered to cattle over three years.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has steadfastly and consistently fought for the interests of the Western breeders at the hands of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, not hesitating when it was considered necessary to utter unpalatable truths to the Eastern men; and in this case has no hesitancy in saying that the continuance of the two classes (open and C.P.R.), by which competition is limited to a few, is detrimental to the whole live-stock industry of Western Canada. Our breeders cannot afford to be picayunish at any time, let alone on such an occasion as the Dominion Exhibition, when representative stockmen will be present from all parts of the North American continent.

The Rubber Investment.

I have just been reading in your March 23rd number of the "Advocate" an article concerning a Rubber Investment Co., of Chiapas, Mexico, which has been circulating its literature through Canada. Now, in view of the fact that I have had some expensive experience with this same Chiapas Company, your article appealed to me very strongly, and I think your readers may well weigh your kindly advice and caution.

This investment was presented to me by an agent of the Chiapas Company—a minister of the gospel—who came as a relative of a kinsman of mine, and by his glib oratory and positive promises, induced me to invest to the extent of my small savings—a matter of several hundred dollars. This was four years ago. Contrary to the company's statements, I have received nothing so far on the investment. Last November the company issued a printed circular, to the effect that they had found much of their land unfitted for rubber culture; that some of the valuable woods (mahogany, etc.) which they had supposed belonged to their plantation were outside the limit, etc., etc., thereby rendering them unable to meet their obligations under present arrangements. They stated their intention of reorganizing and starting on a new basis, thus enabling them to carry out their intentions (?).

The shareholders can obtain nothing (notwithstanding their agent positively stated that the amount of the investment could be withdrawn at any time), and there remains, therefore, nothing

for them to do but sign to sanction the present arrangement.

My letters to the agent with whom I placed my investment have met with most insolent response. He is Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, and states he is so absorbed in his "ministerial work" that he has "no time to think of rubber." The gentleman has learned wisdom in four years. I am inclined to think it would be as well for the readers of the "Advocate" not to find time for it either.

RUBBER INVESTOR.

Horses.

Retention of the Afterbirth.

The retention of the fetal membranes, "placenta" or "afterbirth," beyond a certain time after the expulsion of the fetus from the uterus, must be looked upon as an accidental or pathological condition, which requires attention. The membranes are usually expelled with the young animal, or soon after it is born, but, unfortunately, this is not always the case, and retention may occur in all classes of animals. It is more frequently noticed in the cow than in the mare, but the symptoms and treatment are practically the same in both, although it may be remarked that the condition is more serious in the mare, and more liable to be followed by serious results if not promptly attended to, but even in the cow neglect to give proper attention is usually followed by serious and frequently by fatal results.

CAUSES.—The causes are hard or impossible to understand. The accident occurs under all systems of management, and in all kinds and conditions of animals. It is doubtless more frequently observed after cases of abortion or premature birth, but no female, under any condition, is exempt.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are generally so well marked that no mistake can be made in diagnosis. There is usually a greater or less mass of the membranes—sometimes only the umbilical cord; sometimes a mass almost reaching the ground, with little water bags at the lower end—hanging from the vulvar orifice, the lips of which are often swollen and injected. If the weather be warm, decomposition soon takes place, and the odor becomes very offensive. In other cases nothing is noticeable, except when the animal is lying on her abdomen; then the pressure on the uterus forces its neck into the vagina, and if any portion of the membranes has passed through it will be visible. And in others, again, nothing whatever is to be seen whether the animal be standing or lying, the whole mass being retained in the uterus. After about the third day after delivery, the neck of the womb is usually closed, and unless a portion of the membranes has passed into the vagina before this period, the entire placenta is imprisoned in the uterus, and a manual exploration will not always discover it without forcing the hand through the constricted neck into the uterus. In some cases only a small portion of the membranes is retained. In many cases the animal does not evince any uneasiness; sometimes, when the portion of the placenta hanging outside the vulva is heavy, when the creature is standing, the pressure upon the neck of the bladder is so great that difficulty in urinating is noticed. There may be symptoms of abdominal uneasiness, whisking the tail, stamping with the feet, and making vain attempts as if to micturate, with slight and brief uterine contractions, which may eventually lead to the expulsion of the placenta. When expulsion does not take place decomposition of the membranes soon takes place. This occurs more quickly in warm than in cold weather. The odor is offensive, and a sanious, brown-tinted discharge, composed of debris of the membranes and secretions from the irritated lining membranes of the genital canal, flow from the vulva. The discharge is more abundant when the animal is lying or when she extends herself to urinate. In such cases the health of the animal often suffers; there is dullness, more or less prostration, diminution in the secretion of milk, impaired appetite, increased temperature, and other indications of illness. Complications from placental retention are numerous and serious. Contact with the decomposing membranes may so irritate the lining membranes of the womb as to occasion inflammation of the same; there is also danger of blood poisoning, either of which condition is always serious and often fatal. Under the most favorable circumstances there usually remains a local irritation, which interferes more or less with the thriftiness of the animal.

TREATMENT.—When spontaneous expulsion does not take place within a reasonable time after delivery, say 12 hours in the mare and at most 48 hours in the cow (and if the weather be warm

24 hours), the membranes should be carefully removed by hand. Medicinal treatment has not proved serviceable. It has been stated that the accident occurs under all conditions; at the same time intelligent attention to the mother tends to prevent it and hasten expulsion. Females should be made comfortable both during and after parturition. Chills should be avoided, and, especially in cold weather, they should not be allowed to drink cold water for a day or two, and if the stable be not quite comfortable clothing should be provided. When the membranes are not expelled with or shortly after the fetus, it is not well to interfere for a few hours, as there is a danger of excessive bleeding if the attachment to the uterus is forcibly severed at once. After the periods mentioned have elapsed, and still expulsion has not taken place, extraneous interference should be resorted to. If a considerable mass protrude, gentle and steady traction may succeed in completing expulsion, but in many cases—especially in the cow—it will not; in which case, in either mare or cow, the operator must roll up his sleeves, thoroughly oil his hands and arms grasp the protruding portion in one hand, and insert the other into the womb and carefully separate the membranes from the uterus. In the cow care must be taken to not tear off the little lumps (cotyledons) to which the placenta is attached, but carefully separate the membranes from each, removing the portions, as detached, from



Collie Makes a Spring.

A favorite dog at the Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, Man.

the womb, and grasping them with the other hand. In the mare, where these lumps do not exist, detachment is more easily effected. In some cases the attachment is very close, and it takes considerable time to remove the mass, which often is done in sections, but the operator must have patience and remove all. Where there is retention, and at the same time no mass apparent, the operator will often have to use some force to introduce his hand through the partially contracted neck into the uterus, when he will feel the membranes. In these cases the union is often severed, and the membranes are simply imprisoned by reason of the contraction, and are easily removed. After removal the womb should be flushed out with about two gallons of some good disinfectant, as a two per cent. solution of Zenoleum or phenyle, heated to 100 degrees. There is usually more or less of a discharge after a case of retention, and it is good practice, in order to prevent danger of blood poisoning, to give the animal about 25 drops carbolic acid in damp food twice daily, until all discharge ceases. "WHIP."

Big Returns from Advertisement.

"Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:

We have received more benefit from our advertisement in your paper than from all the other advertising we have done. We have received five or six letters this mail from different parts of Manitoba and across the line owing to our advertisement. It may be some satisfaction to you to know this. PERRY & McLEOD. Athabasca Landing, Alta., March 12th, 1904.

Stock.

Crippled Pigs.

The disease commonly known as the crippling of pigs is one of the most troublesome with which the farmer has to contend. It is all the more so as once a pig gets crippled he is rarely again a profitable animal to feed.

The symptoms of this malady are well known. A stiffness, and more or less inability to walk, coupled with more or less distaste for food, are the principal symptoms.

The causes are not far to seek. Dampness, a lack of sunlight, or improper feeding may bring it on. Dampness may be prevented by frequent cleaning out of the pens, proper attention to litter, and the providing of sleeping quarters raised above the level of the floor of the feeding pen.

The floor of the feeding pen should have a slight slope from trough to gutter. This will materially aid in keeping the pens dry. If straw is scarce, horse manure fresh from the stable gives very satisfactory results as litter and an absorbent of the liquid manure.

As to sunlight, the easiest way of providing it is to have all the pens face the south, and have one large window in each pen. This window is better placed in a horizontal position.

The feeder will necessarily be guided in his selection of a proper ration by the materials at hand. However, besides giving a proper ration of foodstuffs, he should not forget the simple and easy method of letting the pigs get what they require from the earth, by giving earth to them. They should also have access to an unlimited supply of charcoal. A little salt and ashes well mixed is also a great aid in keeping them healthy. Huron Co., Ont. FARMER'S SON.

Sows Eating Pigs.

A subscriber enquires what is the cause of sows eating their pigs when young, as they sometimes do.

We are not sure that any one knows for a certainty what is the cause, but the impression prevails that it is owing to improper feeding of the sow during pregnancy. The sow should have a variety of foods, making something like a balanced ration, part of which should be rich in protein or muscle and blood making elements, such as oats, bran, shorts, oil meal, and clover leaves if available, instead of a steady ration of corn or of roots principally. In such case the sow is ravenous for flesh food, and, if possible, it should be supplied. If she is constipated at the time of parturition, the pain is greatly increased, and may tend to make her irritable, and especially if the pigs are born with sharp little tusks, as they are in some cases. These prick the sow's udder, making her jump up, and it may be snap at one of her pigs, and, tasting blood, craving for flesh and blood leads her to satisfy it by eating her pigs one after another. Prevention is better than cure. Care should be observed that such food be given as will meet the demands of nature, and when the sow is nearly due to farrow, that her food shall be such as will relax the bowels. The teeth of the little pigs should be examined as soon as they are born, and if overgrown or sharp should be clipped or broken off with a small pair of nippers.

Selection of Brood Sow.

In selecting a sow from a litter to be kept for breeding purposes, the principal points to be sought for are a strong, moderately lengthy, slightly arched back, with well-fleshed loin, long and broad hind quarters, thick hams—thick from outside to inside surface—well fleshed down to the hock, well-sprung and moderately deep ribs, thick flanks, smooth sloping shoulder, not too wide on top, but well filled behind the shoulders, thick through the heart and wide in the floor of the chest, as indicating strength of constitution; a strong, moderately lengthy neck; light jaw; a moderately long head, broad between the ears and eyes, the ears fine and well set; legs well set apart, and feet standing straight up on toes, the bone being clean, not coarse, and of good quality; the hair not coarse or thick, but soft and silky, and the skin fine, smooth and elastic to the touch. With these points well up to the standard, and a dozen well-placed teats, one should find himself in possession of a sow of good constitution; a quiet, kindly disposition; a good feeder; one that will make good use of her food, and one that is likely to make a good mother of the right type of pigs, if mated with a pure-bred male of similar characteristics, not closely related to herself.

The care and treatment that the sow intended for a breeder should receive while growing may be summed up in a few words: Keep her growing, but not fat, and give her ample room for exercise, on pasture in summer and in the barnyard in winter, and she should not be bred to have her first litter before she is a year old; better at fifteen or sixteen months.

Dressed-meat Scheme Endorsed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I notice in your valuable paper of the 16th inst., an article signed by "G." on a "Chilled-meat scheme for shipping dressed beef from the N.-W. T. to the English market," and would say that I believe it would be a first-class scheme if properly carried out. Of course, as "G." says, the cattle must be young, naturally low-set, square, and deep fleshed, and well finished; and to produce such cattle the very best sires must be used. Too many scrub sires are still being used in the West, and I suppose will be until the owners find out that they cannot sell the offspring to advantage. The sooner that time comes the better for all concerned.

Regarding the matter of feeding in the winter, the cattle will certainly have to be stall-fed, by giving them a good supply of grain, roots and hay, to make them fit for the English market, and I feel sure it would pay the producer well for his extra trouble and feed if he desires to get the top price for his cattle.

As for selecting suitable cattle, killing, dressing and shipping the meat, it would be of the greatest importance to engage a thoroughly competent manager, who understands the English methods of cutting, for what might suit the Canadian cutter may not please the Englishman, and if it should be the intention of the cattlemen of Western Canada to commence the business of shipping dressed meat, they must cater to the market they wish to sell in, and not to their own ideas.

As one who is interested in the matter, and having had several years' experience in farming and butchering, both in England and Canada, I would suggest that a meeting of those interested be held at some central point to discuss the matter.

SUBSCRIBER.

Red Deer.

Territorial Sheepmen get After B. C. Markets.

It will be remembered that some time ago the "Farmer's Advocate" drew the attention of the sheepmen in the Territories to the market possibilities of British Columbia. The following communication from an esteemed and reliable contributor indicates one method to be followed to obtain the desired end, which is by obtaining "stop-over privileges for muttons":

A recent visit to the Lethbridge country by Canadian Pacific Railway officials—F. W. Peters, J. G. Taylor, and W. C. Bowles—will probably result in some benefit to the sheep business of the district. A deputation, consisting of J. McCaig and J. L. Gray, presented a request for stop-over privileges for sheep between Alberta and the British Columbia coast markets. On a through trip the shrinkage on grass mutton for a summer market amounts to twelve or fifteen per cent., and this, along with a freight rate amounting to about sixty cents a head, makes it possible for dealers in Seattle to bring in sheep and pay a duty of twenty per cent. Twenty thousand muttons cross the line to the coast markets each year. If suitable range can be secured near the coast, the sheep can be taken out in train loads, and after being fed and recuperated, can be put in to the coast in nice shape, and without too heavy a shrinkage loss. The market will use up from five hundred to a thousand per week during the navigation season.

Mr. Peters granted the concession, and it is probable that some trade will result, particularly as our mutton is of a quality superior to the wrinkly Merino mutton of Washington and Oregon.

The scheme is not strictly a feeding enterprise, but is an expedient in grazing, to avoid unnecessary loss in shipment. It is probable, however, that the increase of feeding enterprises and consequent improvement of the quality of our mutton will lead to an extension of the market for our stuff in winter, as well as in summer, as fed stuff ships better and sells better. The chief factor in the coast market is the Yukon trade, which, of course, can only be carried on during the navigation season.

Scours in Calves.

The following prescription is strongly recommended by a noted breeder and farmer in an English stock journal as a cure for scours in calves: it is likewise good for foals and lambs:

Prepared chalk	2 ozs.
Powdered catechu	1 oz.
Ginger	4 ozs.
Opium	2 drachms.
Peppermint water	1 pint.

(One tablespoonful morning and evening.)

It is best to give a dose of castor oil first, and after the effects of the oil have passed, then the cordial.

The cordial may be continued several days if the scours continues.

Hogs will Grow on Rape.

A PRACTICAL HOG-RAISER SPEAKS.

Seeing so many enquiries regarding rape in your paper, I thought that perhaps you would be pleased to receive a communication from one who has grown it successfully. In fact, it can be grown successfully with no trouble at all.

In the first place, I sent to a well-known reliable firm and got seed of two varieties of rape, Dwarf Essex and Cabbage Leaf, and planted an equal quantity of each, drilling it in with a Planet Junior garden drill. I sowed it in rows, about 18 or 20 inches apart. I hoed it twice, and soon started thinning the plants, carrying armfuls of them to the pigpen.

I should have mentioned this patch was near the pigpen, which had a small yard to it. All summer I lugged big armfuls of rape to a dozen pigs, with no perceptible diminution of the crop, which was only 2x6 rods. The soil was alluvial soil, rich and well drained. The Dwarf Essex rape grew nearly four feet high, and produced more fodder than the Cabbage Leaf. Pigs also preferred the Dwarf Essex.

In the fall, after the potatoes were lifted, I let the pigs out, and they would stand between the rows in the shade munching the succulent leaves. That heavy snowstorm in September seemed to do it no harm, nor did the frosts later make it unfit for feed. It was green when it froze up, and then the cattle got at it and eat the frozen stalks down inch by inch till the snow made it impossible for them to get a bite at it.

It is a plant rich in nitrogenous properties; rich in what is needed for growing hogs. Hogs running on a pasture of rape and fed a little chopped barley can be summered both well and cheaply. These feeds seem to constitute a balanced ration.

This summer I intend to sow an acre of manured land with rape, and fence it with wire hog fencing. I also intend to build a low log shanty on the middle of one line, and run a fence through the middle of the patch from the back of the shanty, having two doors to the building, one opening into each patch. I will then pasture one half at a time. One can drive the pigs out of one patch, close the door, open the other till the pasture shows need of a rest, and then change again. I will cover that shack with a load or two of straw, just to keep off the sun and rain. I shall give those pigs plenty of good water and a little barley chopped, not whole, and if they don't grow I miss my guess.

H. J. BOUGHEN.

Valley River.

Dual-purpose Cows.

A writer in the London Live-stock Journal, discussing the dual-purpose cow, says:

Most people are aware that the reason of the disappearance of the milking tendency in so many fashionable Shorthorns must be looked for in the pursuit of the square, solid shape and thick flesh which took its rise with the development of the show system, and the demand for that type which sprang up from abroad. Beef generally sold well and milk was comparatively at a discount, consequently it became necessary to breed cows which, seen in profile, should present an outline as near as possible to a parallelogram, with the fore quarters as heavily formed as the hind. In this endeavor our breeders succeeded, but in so doing some sacrificed more than they bargained for. They got the beef, but they lost the milk, and in building up a handsome butcher's beast they made her almost useless for the dairy.

Nature seems to have ordained that a large, well-shaped udder shall not accompany heavy fore quarters and thick flesh with a tendency to put on fat, and in the writer's opinion the two things will never be combined. Times have changed, the cards have been shuffled, and now we find that milk is almost the farmer's only monopoly, and if the Shorthorn is to hold its place as the great national breed, it is time to reconsider the principles of its breeding. For those who prefer to do so, it is, of course, open to adhere to exclusive beef points. But not only does the population increase, but milk is becoming every year more and more a daily necessity for the people, who will doubtless become more particular, and insist on being supplied with a pure article, and that, too, in a perfectly fresh condition.

After all, the question of beauty in an animal is only a matter of taste, and we may learn to admire a Shorthorn cow with truly feminine character and possessing all the points which accompany a bountiful supply of milk. Take the Jersey cow, for example; in her we find beauty enough, though of a different type from that of the show-ring Shorthorn.

We may go further, and assert that there need be no sacrifice of beef, or at most very little, in restoring the pedigree Shorthorn to its old status as a dairy animal. By all means, let us retain size and weight, though the distribution of flesh may be altered in the process. The steers would still be good beef producers, and the cows, when

dry, would feed to a great weight. It is not to be expected, nor, perhaps, desired, that all Shorthorn breeders should revolutionize their ideas, and try and turn their splendid beef cattle into great milk producers, but there is little doubt that it would be a great national gain if some of the younger men would form a new school, shake off the shackles of the show-ring, and go in boldly for the cultivation of dairy points. There is still plenty of material for them to work upon, and a few are already moving in this direction.

Farm.

Breaking Oxen.

Get your steers in a yard or building, any size from 12 to 100 feet square; 20 or 30 feet being preferred. Rope one by the horns, and standing in the center drive him round and round to the left. If he is wild, gradually work closer until he is not afraid of you. After drilling him for half an hour in this way, loose him and give his mate the same drilling. Then after a short rest go at it again, and in a little while when he comes to the corner and is turning say "haw." He will soon learn that "haw" means turn to the left. This should conclude the work for the first half day.

By this time you will be able to lead him and walk close to him. The next lesson is teaching him "whoa." When he comes to the corner instead of letting him turn, just put out your whip or hand so he will stop, saying to him "whoa." He will soon learn it.

Each having learned this, you may now tie them together and continue the same lessons. To teach them "gee," you must drive them the opposite way, walking behind them, using the word when they turn.

A great deal depends on the experience and gumption of the trainer, and also on the disposition of the ox, but if the trainer has kept his temper the team should be well trained to those three words the second day. Remember not to use a string of words at once, but simply use the individual word required to be taught. They may now be taken out of the enclosure and drilled on the road or in field.

Be sure to use a little common sense in expecting them to draw. Start with something light, such as a small piece of a log or the front bob of the sleigh. If you have an old ox yoke and an ox with which you can yoke the beginner, you may omit some of this.

In training oxen, like many other things, one can learn a lot by practice, but if any one wants to learn, the pointers above given are practical, and have been proven by

AN OLD PIONEER.

Oats, Peas and Rape for Pasture.

I have twelve acres of land that I intend using for pasture. What do you think would be best to sow? I thought of sowing half to rape and the other half to barley and oats mixed. What time should sowing be done to get the best results? This field could be fenced at little cost.

Holmfeld, Man.

SUBSCRIBER.

With the land in fair condition, and the possibility of fencing at little cost, there is no method whereby the same returns will be obtained as by soiling or semi-soiling. The former consists in keeping the cattle in a stable or pen, and bringing in each day sufficient of the green feed to supply their wants. Semi-soiling would mean to have the stock in an adjacent field, or in a lane, and supply them with a full allowance daily. Both of these methods would, of course, mean much more work for the owner than to allow the animals to graze themselves, but three times the returns would be obtained. If the lot were handled in this way we should advise dividing it into five parts. On two of these we would sow rape; one plot about May 15th, and the other June 15th or theabouts. By thus having the rape become ready for use at different periods, first-class forage of this class may be had for a longer time than if it all were sown at once.

Of the three remaining plots we would advise sowing one to fodder corn and the other two to peas and oats; one being sown as soon as the land is ready to work, and the other about a month later. By following this outline an enormous amount of fodder may be obtained from twelve acres. If, however, soiling cannot be practiced, peas and oats will probably give as early pasture as anything that might be sown. A combination of these is preferable to barley and oats, because barley grows much faster than oats, and does not produce as large a tonnage per acre as peas. Rape would also be desirable as a pasture, as it would be sure to insure the flavor of the milk.

Farmers' Telephones.

George Wylie, a noted member of George Me-Kerrow's Wisconsin Institute staff, has been looking into the telephone question for farmers, especially with a view to the formation of farmers' companies. The farm telephone should be a powerful aid in dispelling the isolation which is largely responsible for the dislike to farm life so prevalent in farm-raised children, especially among the girls. Mr. Wylie writes as follows:

"Telephone lines can and are being built by farmers on what might be termed the co-operative plan, but a co-operative telephone line is an entirely different proposition from a co-operative creamery or other co-operative farm institutions, in that as soon as a creamery is built trouble may begin; it must be run; while with a telephone line, when a line is built, trouble, if there is any, ends. It practically runs itself. I would not advise the formation of any large companies of farmers for this purpose. A company of three or four, and from that up to eight or ten, is enough. Where more than this number wish to join the company, they had better form two or more companies and make their lines interchangeable with two other companies, and we have no difficulty, for the reason that others want the use of our line just as much as we want the use of theirs.

"In the organization of a farmers' telephone company no two sets of men will go at it in just the same way, and it is not necessary that they should. Our company was organized by five men getting together and agreeing to build ten miles of line. We estimated the cost and divided it into shares. We drew up certain rules governing the operation of the company, elected a president, secretary and treasurer, paid in our capital stock, and built the line.

The following figures will be found approximately correct as to cost per mile of finished line:

White or burr oak poles, 25c. each, 32 to the mile	\$8.00
Digging holes and setting poles at 10c. each	3.20
260 pounds No. 10 wire, at \$3.00 per 100 lbs.	7.80
32 porcelain insulators at 1c. each	32
Stringing and fastening wires to poles	2.00
Total cost, 1 mile	\$21.32

"If the work is done by the farmers themselves, as it usually is, deduct \$5.20 for digging holes, setting poles, and stringing wire, leaving \$16.20, the actual cash outlay for one mile. If the farmers can furnish poles suitable, deduct \$8, leaving the cash outlay for one mile of line, \$8.12. If cedar poles are used, add 25 cents per pole additional, making the total cost to a mile with cedar poles and No. 10 wire, \$29.32. Something might be saved on the above figures by using lighter wire. If No. 12 wire is used it will require 175 pounds per mile, \$3.10 per 100 pounds, making \$5.43 per mile, a saving of \$2.37 per mile over the No. 10 wire. Then why use No. 10? Because it is less liable to be affected by weather conditions, and does not get broken so easily, and they tell us the smaller the wire the greater the resistance. In other words, you can talk further and plainer over No. 10 than you can over No. 12 or 14. The above figures are for single wire or ground line.

"When it comes to a question of 'phones, get the best on the market. A cheap 'phone may do where only two or three wish to use the line, but for a farmers' circuit with twenty 'phones, the best is none too good. Then, too, if you have connection with an adjoining toll line, you should have a 'phone strong enough to carry you thirty miles with ease.

"With a single wire, good ground connections are of the first importance. Ground wires must be got down to damp earth, down so deep that they will not dry out in summer or freeze dry in winter. Gravel or sand make poor ground connections. A good well is the best possible place to terminate a ground wire. A cistern is no better ground connection than a pitcher of water would be. There appears to be a prevalent idea among farmers that the construction and installation of a telephone line requires a marked degree of skill and experience. This is a mistake. A fair degree of common business sense is all that it requires."

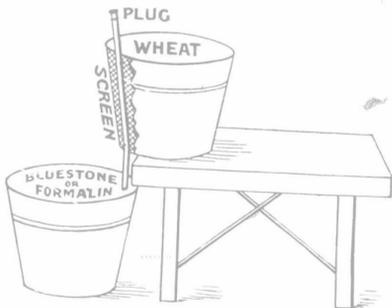
Farmers wishing to engage in the enterprise, and wanting information re local prices for 'phones and the other requirements, should consult our advertisers. A 'phone message may save a life, get you posted on a jump in the wheat market, or a fall in the price of hogs, and save you a long drive after a veterinarian at night, although such calls should not be left until night is well on.

Best in America.

Please find \$1.50 for my renewal to the "Advocate." It is now the best farmers' paper in America. W. ELLIOTT.
Wapella, Assa.

For Pickling Grain.

Take a coal oil barrel and cut it in two, and bore a 1 1/2 inch hole in bottom of one of the half-barrels; then put in plug to reach to top of barrel, as shown in cut; then take a strong zinc screen, with fairly large holes, and fit it in a semicircle on each side of plug, so as to let plug



work freely and prevent grain from running out. Set this half-barrel on top of bench, projecting over end, as shown in cut. Put your grain in top half, and dip from bottom, and pour it on till covered; now pull your plug. I have used this rig now for quite a number of years, and it has always given me the greatest satisfaction, and it is also very cheap. I. C. Carman, Man.

Care of Farm Machinery.

It is natural that in a new and rapidly developing country less attention will be given to the care of farm machinery than in older settled districts. The farmer's first great need is to get the soil under crop, and usually while the first crop is growing the ground for the second is being prepared, so that all things which can be left undone are left, be the cost much or little.

The failure to care for farm implements, so noticeable in many districts, does not seem justifiable, although we believe in many instances a beginner can use his time the first year more profitably than in providing shelter for his implements. The only class of men whom we might expect could enjoy seeing machinery in all positions unprotected, would be the implement agents. Quite recently the writer, while travelling by rail, met one of the managers of a large implement firm. We discussed the matter, and he stated that the average Western binder's life was shortened one half through lack of care. He said: "I know full well many of the farmers conscientiously believe they get the most wear possible for their money, for as they put it, when a machine begins to break the loss of time and cost of repairs quickly total up to the value of a new binder. This is true, but the point they overlook is that with reasonable shelter, good oil and judicious care, there would be twice as many acres cut before, on an average, the first break occurs. Imagine the unnecessary friction there must be in starting a binder which has remained out uncovered all the year, and rust and decay have tightened or weakened in many parts. In the latter case much additional power is required to operate, and the chances are many to one that some portion will break long before it ought to, and as the result of a slight break in this way, the owner decides to lay it to one side and get a new one.

Not only should implements be covered when not in use, but they should be oiled before being left idle for any considerable time, and the more complicated machines—such as binders—which are

only used for a short period once a year, should to some extent be taken apart, oiled and cleaned. If this were done, about as much satisfaction would be had the following year as from a new machine.

The Rubber Culture Fraud.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Supplementing your editorial reference to the improbability of financial success following investments in rubber culture in Mexico, in your issue of 23rd instant, I beg to enclose extracts from a report of one of the highest authorities on successful tropical agriculture on this and kindred subjects.

If your correspondent will obtain the 1901 Year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture, and read the article from which the passages herewith are taken, he will be in possession of the scientific and practical facts of the matter. Without such investigation, many are likely to be deceived by the literary ability of the hot-air artists who supply the alluring magazine ads. for these rubber companies. READER. Killarney, Man.

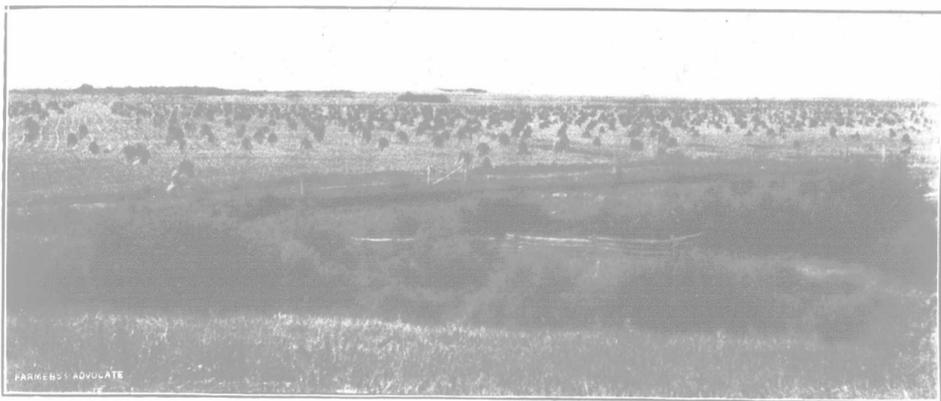
"Popular interest in tropical agriculture is at present largely monopolized by the possibilities of rubber culture, as set forth in glowing descriptions in various prophetic calculations, and in the prospectuses of numerous companies which have been formed for establishing rubber plantations in Mexico and Central America. . . . It is known that many rubber plantations, established with the most lively expectations, have been abandoned because the anticipation of a profitable yield of rubber from cultivated trees proved to be fallacious. . . . Many of the current misconceptions regarding rubber culture result from the popular failure to realize that rubber is not like tea, coffee or cocoa, the definite product of a single species or genus of plants; rubber should be compared instead to starch or sugar, substances obtainable from a large number of plants of different types. . . . One thousand different species contain rubber, although commercial quantities have been probably obtained from only forty or fifty. . . . The culture of the different rubber plants must be dealt with on an individual basis, instead of through fallacious general principles. . . . In short, rubber culture is a very complex problem, which has not yet received the detailed investigation necessary to place it on a scientific and practical basis.

"NOTWITHSTANDING WIDESPREAD INTEREST AND THE INVESTMENT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, IT CAN NOT BE SAID THAT RUBBER CULTURE HAS PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE, IF, INDEED, THAT PERIOD HAS BEEN FAIRLY REACHED. Some companies are advocating the culture of *Eucommia ulmoides* for the sake of the gutta-percha. . . . It contains about three per cent. On this basis, gutta-percha would need to be worth \$60 a pound before the culture of *Eucommia* would become profitable."

Why Not Canadian Nurserymen?

The Vancouver World, in a recent issue, said: "Inspector Tom Wilson and his staff have been engaged for a week in the examination of a large shipment of young fruit trees which came across the line from the neighboring States of Washington and Oregon. There were four cars in all, representing nursery stock valued at over thirty thousand dollars. The majority of the trees were apple, but in the shipment nearly every variety of fruit suitable for the climate of British Columbia was included.

"One car has been loaded for the Northwest, another for Vernon, and a third for Ashcroft. From these latter two places, the shipments will be distributed to the planters round about."



Harvest Scene in the Lacombe District, Alberta.

Wheat, brome and timothy ready for the thrasher on the farm of Percy A. Switzer, five miles s.e. of Lacombe.

Successful Co-operation.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers' Co-operative Shipping Association, representing nearly 4,000 farmers of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, met at Kansas City last week, and declared a dividend of 8 per cent. The association has a capital of \$200,000, buys, sells and handles grain and other farm products on consignment for stockholders only. It owns 19 elevators, and buys grain directly from farmers at 47 stations in the four States. It handled up to March 5th over 2,000 cars of grain. Of its 4,000 members, over 3,900 are farmers, with paid-up stock of \$85,000. The net earnings of the company are about 30 per cent. on capital, but all over 8 per cent. goes back to the stockholders. At first the Board of Trade bitterly opposed the new enterprise, and refused membership to its managers, but all that is now changed and the best of feeling prevails.

Report Dept. of Agriculture.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1903 is to hand. On account of space, we are not able to review it this issue. It contains a lot of matter interesting to the farmers and of vital interest to the livestock industry in this country, the health of animals report by the chief veterinary inspector especially so. And we may mention here that a cursory glance reveals on page 87, sessional paper No. 15; ample reason for debarring Mexican cattle from entrance to our Western ranges, aside from the fact that continued importations of such inferior stock may mean the demoralization of the whole pure-bred cattle and beef-cattle shipping industry.

Dairying.

Some Things the Buttermaker Asks of the Farmer.

When building a new barn, to see that the cow stable is smoothly sheathed inside to prevent the accumulation of dust, and the siftings of hay dust from overhead.

To whitewash the stable once a year at least; to give them several times a year, by removing all trash and dirt, brush down the cobwebs and accumulated dust.

To keep the cows clean, not allow them to wade through sloughs of black mud or liquid manure; to give them clean drinking water, and not allow the barnyard to become a mudhole; also to provide clean bedding, and stop that exceedingly filthy habit of wetting the teats with a little milk before milking.

To rinse all cans by first using lukewarm water, then washing with warm water and washing soda, and finally rinsing with boiling water and standing them in the full sunlight, which is an excellent sterilizer.

To use milk pails and cans for no other purpose than handling milk, and especially not to take back the whey in the can the milk is brought in. To empty and clean the cans as soon as they get home, and not leave them standing in the sun, to do other things that seem more important.

There are very few things around the farm that should come before a clean milk can. If the can is allowed to stand with sour milk, it becomes so infected that the usual washing has but little effect, owing to the thin film of casein that forms on the tin and affords a constant daily supply of bacteria.

To burn the cloth that has been used to wash the cans and not buy a new one.

To keep a supply of clean cheesecloth on hand for straining, and change the straining cloth frequently. Effective straining out of foreign particles from milk cannot be done with dirty or old cloths.

To buy a milk can and pour milk into it as soon as milked. Do not leave milk standing around in the stable in an open pail; it only helps the cat!

To get new milk out from the cow stable as soon as possible after it is drawn. Every minute it is allowed to remain in the stable increases the number of germs, and, therefore, the liability to sour of that milk.

To be clean; get clean milk, and it is possible to make good butter.

A New Dairy District.

An active interest is being taken in dairying at Medicine Valley, which is about twenty-five miles west of Red Deer, Alta. A creamery is being organized there under the title of The Medicine Valley Creamery Co., Ltd. Prospects are bright for successful work along dairying lines in that district.

Has the address label on your Farmer's Advocate been changed to 1904? If not, your subscription remains unpaid. Kindly remit at once.

A Manitoba Dairyman's Views.

I farm with dairying as the special object in view, and have realized that the man who milks a few cows when they are flush, or when butter is high in price, or when grain-growing is unprofitable, is by no stretch of imagination a dairyman.

After studying the question of dairying, I find that to make dairying profitable here, as elsewhere, the farmer must get out of the old rut, which done, he will decide that more milk must be got per cow, that heifers from strictly beef-bred bulls are of little use as milkers, that there is no money in making and selling butter in summer at 10c. a pound and buying one's butter at 20c. per pound during winter, that feed is getting more expensive each year as the natural grass pastures become played out, and, therefore, the dairyman is dependent upon specially grown feeds and made pastures.

The silo fills the last requirements, enabling one to put up a large amount of feed in small space, with a minimum of labor, and in a way that the valuable good old summertime succulence is available for winter feeding.

The silo has proved satisfactory to me so far; only regret not having sufficient silage for my purposes. My practice is to take off a layer of the silage with a fork, and carry to each animal in a box or basket.

J. H. FARTHING.

Poultry.

Breeding Hens.

Farmers pay too little attention to the usefulness of the hens they breed from. This spring is a good time to commence breeding from none but the best. The crossing of a good male or two on the flock has an immediate benefit on the next generation. Every flock has a few better hens than the balance, and these mated to a good male will bring up the quality from fifty to seventy-five per cent. in one season.

One woman whom we know became interested in the use of pure-bred males, and she selected twenty of her flock's best hens to mate with a pure Wyandotte male weighing nine pounds. She sold all other males off the place, and only hatched from the pen she had mated up. This resulted in plenty of fertile eggs, which hatched large, strong chicks. The chicks thrived wonderfully, and under her good care and management she raised over two hundred nice birds. While the chicks were maturing, all the old hens were marketed, and the proceeds used on the family, not the chickens. This gave plenty of room to the growing chicks, and they took advantage of it. The first of November the old henhouses were remodeled, cleaned and patched up to accommodate the pullets which showed a disposition to lay. The owner of this flock found the pullets from the first cross very good layers.

Her second season's matings were of the best pullets raised the first year and a male bought from a breeder of Wyandottes whose stock she fancied. This male was of the same variety as the first, and the second generation was three-fourths pure-bred. A majority of them resembled pure-breds a great deal. This woman claims for her stock that the eggs hatch better, the pullets are better layers by half, and that each fowl weighs from one to two pounds more. This on an investment of three dollars in two pure-bred males.

A pure-bred fowl or a graded-up flock eats no more than a bunch of scrubs. The number of eggs produced is much greater, and the amount of marketable meat added to them makes the investment a first-class one. What farmer would breed his cows, horses or hogs to other than good males? It is just as profitable to use good males for the poultry; yes, it is more profitable, because the returns are immediate.—[A. D., in Twentieth Century Farmer.

Hens Eating Eggs.

A CURE.

The most effective method I have found to prevent hens eating eggs, is to have an open bag hung in a convenient place near the stove, and throw all empty eggshells in during summer. When dry, crush them and put away for winter. Feed all the hens will eat twice a week, scattered on the gravel.

I have used egg shells for the past five years, and the hens never touch the eggs unless they find a broken one. Everything failed before, even cutting their bills, which I consider cruel. We also use china nest eggs.

Glennella, Man. MRS. E. D. SERGEANT.

Meat Scraps Cure Egg-eating.

To prevent hens from eating eggs, I feed fat pork cut up in small pieces; also all the fat refuse from the kitchen, such as pork rinds, etc. These I have fed daily for a number of years, and have not been troubled with egg-eating hens.

Belle Plaine, Assa. MRS. CHAS. W. LARSEN.

The Hatching Season.

[Condensed from Bulletin issued by the Maine Agr. Exp. Station.]

THE NATURAL METHOD.

Circumstances sometimes make it necessary to hatch and raise chickens by aid of the mother hen. While we do not like the method, we have practiced it. A room was set apart solely for use of the brooding hens. Along one side a platform was made three feet above the floor, two and a half feet wide and fifty feet long. It was divided into fifty little stalls or nests, each one foot wide, two feet long, and one foot high. This left a six-inch walk along in front for the hens to light on when flying up from the floor. Each nest had a low partition dividing it, so that the nesting material would be kept in the back end, while the front gave the hen a place to stand in where she would not break the eggs. For early spring work, paper was put in the bottom of the nest, then an inch or two of dry earth, and on that a nest of soft hay. Each compartment was also provided with a door made of laths at the front. When hens became broody, they were put in these places, with a dummy egg to sit upon; then, if contented, in a couple of days each was given 13 eggs instead of the dummy. If a hen proved to be a bad sitter, she was exchanged for a better one. Little trouble was experienced with the hens. Every morning they would come down and burrow in the dry dust on the floor, eat, drink and take exercise, and in about fifteen minutes nearly all would return to their nests voluntarily. On the whole, the experiment was satisfactory, and were it not for the lice, which were not easily got rid of, since the chicks grew with the mother hen, we would prefer it to some incubators we have used. . . . For the hen and her brood the best arrangement consists of a close coop, about thirty inches square, with a hinged roof and a movable floor in two parts, which can be taken out each day for cleaning. Attached to the coop is a wire-enclosed yard, 4 ft. by 5 ft. in size, and 1½ ft. high. The frame of this yard is securely fastened to the coop, so that the whole may be easily moved to clean grass by one person. The small run is sufficient for a few weeks, then when the chicks need a greater range the farther end of the run can be lifted up three or four inches, so that the chicks can pass in and out at will, while the mother will be secure. Such a coop accommodates 15 to 20 chicks until they no longer require brooding, after which several flocks are combined in one and put in a portable poultry-house on a grassy range. . . . Whenever the above method is adopted, insect powder must be used freely upon the hen, and shaken right through the feathers to the skin. Grease or oil is effective when applied to the heads and under the wings of young chicks, but care must be taken not to put too much of it on them.

THE ARTIFICIAL METHOD.

There are many advantages in using a good incubator. A 360-egg machine will do the work of nearly 30 hens, and can be kept at work continually if desired. A cellar is a good place in which to run incubators, if it is not cold, but it is necessary, wherever they are kept, to keep the room constant in temperature. Machines that have automatic turning shelves will not hold quite as many eggs as those that contain flat shelves, but the saving of time gained by using them is of importance. . . . We use indoor brooders mostly, and very much prefer them to any outside brooders we have seen. The portable brooder houses are built on runners, so that they may be readily moved about. The houses are 12 ft. long, some of them are 6 ft. and others 7 ft. wide. They are 6 ft. high in front, and 4 ft. high at the back. The frame is of 2x3 inch stuff; the floor is double boarded. The building is boarded, papered and shingled all over. A door 2 ft. wide is in the center of the front, and a six-light sliding window on each side of it. A small slide is put in the door near the top, by which ventilation can be obtained early in the season before the windows can be kept open. Two brooders are placed in each of these houses, and 50 to 60 chicks are put with each brooder. . . .

About the 20th of June the grass is cut on some field near to the poultry buildings, and the brooder houses are drawn out onto it. The chickens are shut into small yards adjoining the houses for about a week, after which they are allowed to run together. . . . Most kinds of brooders are now made keep the chicks comfortable at desired temperatures, and have good means of ventilation. The great difficulty lies in the lamps used. The lamp apartments are small, and the tendency is for the oil to become warm and form gases, which causes the flame to stream up and make trouble. Most brooder lamps have water pans between the oil tank and the burner, which tend to keep the oil cool, but another kind, which have no water-pans, but are so arranged that currents of cool air pass constantly over the oil tank and keep it cool, we regard as perfectly safe.

Edmonton Poultrymen at Strathcona Show.

Dear Sir,—The account which you published (presumably communicated) of the Strathcona Poultry Show, is so more than just to the Strathcona breeders, and so far less than just to those from Edmonton, myself included, that I think as a measure of fairness to us, your readers in this district should have a chance to know the scores made by three exhibitors from this town.

Mr. R. J. Manson, contractor, showed light Brahmas, only fifteen entries, and all perfect beauties. Those which took first or second over his gained only by a mere trifle, and he unquestionably had the finest display of Light Brahmas in the show beyond any dispute. Here are his winnings and scores: cock, third, 87; hen, first, 93; hen, third, 92½; cockerel, second, 93; cockerel, third, 88; pullet, second, 92½; pullet, third, 89½; breeding pen with the enormous total score of 457½, or an average of nearly 91½. All the prizes which he failed to take were, cock first and second, hen second, cockerel first, pullet first, or five out of thirteen, and these were divided among three competitors.

Mr. Jas. S. Stovel showed a magnificent display of Silver Wyandottes and some very good Barred Rocks, taking in Wyandottes one first, two seconds and one third, and in Barred Rocks one second and two thirds, seven prizes in all.

As for myself, I showed 54 single birds, with the following result:

- Black Langshans—Eight prizes, including first for cock and special on the same bird for the best cock in the show; also, second on cockerel, and first, second and third for pullets.
- Light Brahmas—One prize, but several scoring high.
- Buff Plymouth Rock—Hen, first and second.
- Cornish Indian Game—Hen, second.
- Rose-comb Black-Minorca—Pullet, first.
- Single-comb Black-Minorca—Cockerel, first and second; hen, first; pullet, first and second.
- White Plymouth Rock—Cock, second; hen, first.
- White Langshans—Cock, second; hen, second and third.
- Colored Dorking—Hen, first, second and third; pullet, first, second and third.

In all, twenty-nine regular and one special prize, including nineteen birds scoring over ninety points.

Is there anything in the garbled and erroneous report you published to let people know that forty-five prizes in all went to three breeders in Edmonton. Local jealousy is a nasty thing, and it has shown its cloven hoof very plainly in your communicated article.

Edmonton, Alta. C. & W. MACDONALD.

Feeding Chickens.

Just before hatching the chicken has absorbed the whole of the yolk of the egg. This is nature's provision in the way of sustenance for the first twenty-four or thirty hours of its existence, and during that period it needs no other food whatever. To try and cram a newly-hatched chick, say when five or six hours old, with food, is simply to court mischief. Let it gain all the warmth and strength available without any disturbance when nestling under the hen for the first twenty-four hours, and then try it with some food. Even at the end of this time many chicks will hardly take a peck at the food. When the bird is hungry it will eat; nature will force it to do so; but the yolk of the egg already absorbed will, in many cases, not be quite digested for about thirty-six hours after hatching.

Many people are still wedded to the practice of giving their chicks hard-boiled eggs and stale bread-crumbs for the first three or four days of their existence. Such a practice is wholly unnecessary, unless, perhaps, in the case of young turkeys and delicate stock. A little Scotch oatmeal, moistened sometimes with water and sometimes with milk, is a first-rate diet for them from the very first. Too much egg-food linds up the bowels, and, besides, the birds do not care to leave it after they have acquired the taste for it.

Coarsely-ground oatmeal is, undoubtedly, the very best food on which young chickens can be reared. It supplies all their requirements as far as growth is concerned, although after the birds are a few weeks old it is better to replace it to some extent with other ground grains.

Changes of food must be given in order to sustain a healthy appetite. A little barley meal or corn meal may be given sometimes, and if insects are scarce a little animal food should sometimes be included. After a time some of the smaller grains and seeds should be given, particularly for the last feed at night.

When first hatched, chickens require food every two hours during the daytime. The last feed should be by the aid of a lighted candle or lamp, and the first feed early in the morning. The great thing is to keep the birds eating and digesting what they eat, and there is no fear of them not turning out well. Gradually, as the birds grow older, the number of meals per day should be lessened, until at the age of three months they are getting four meals a day. As they draw nearer maturity, these, again, should be reduced to three, and at maturity two is quite sufficient.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Northern Alberta Institute Meetings.

EXPERIMENTING AND GARDENING.

From Red Deer north, Chas. H. Stuart Wade, F. R. H. S., Edmonton, and M. D. Geddes, of the "Farmer's Advocate," Calgary, were the speakers. They held meetings at Fort Saskatchewan, Namoia, Clover Bar, Strathcona, Beaumont, White Mud, Schoolhouse, Rosenroll, Ponoka and Blackfalds, with an average attendance of twenty-eight. The roads were badly drifted most of the time, which detracted from the attendance. However, good interest was shown.

Mr. Wade spoke upon the "Farm and Garden," taking as the basis of his remarks experiments which he conducted at Edmonton during the last two years. He stated that a small portion of the garden should be used as an adjunct of the farm for experimental purposes. Even a few rows six feet long, one for each of the half dozen most promising grains, would be found helpful, if more space could not be devoted to that purpose. He strongly advised using seed of good quality, even where the initial cost was considerably higher. Drainage and cultivation, also summer-fallowing, green manuring, rotation of crops, chemical constituents of soils and fertilizers, and destruction of weeds and insects, were subjects mentioned. Referring to the last two Indian Head crop reports, the speaker gave some good suggestions, showing the advantage of individual experimental work in localities that differed from the present experimental farms in climatic conditions. Mr. Wade has found considerable difficulty in getting samples of grain true to name for experimental purposes, so this year he is getting some from Warrington,

Inspector of Noxious Weeds for identification. At the conclusion of his remarks, he recommended that some united effort be put forth to induce the Government to at least establish an experimental garden, where grains in small plots could also be tested. Of course, if an experimental farm could be got, so much the better.

Mr. Geddes' remarks were along similar lines to those reported a few issues ago, when he spoke at the Southern and Central Alberta Institutes, the only difference being such as the different climatic conditions necessitated.

Apiary.

Combs.

Beehive furniture, so far as the bees are concerned, is built of one material—wax. True, the superior animal who rules over beedom has introduced many fixtures for his own convenience; the bees also use gum gathered from outside sources for varnish, putty and glue, but the essential interior furnishings are of wax.

They are all of one kind, with variations. We call it comb—a delicate structure of hexagonal cells facing both ways from a wax partition, and separated by thin cell walls of the same material. These cells are used as store tanks for honey, or cradles for the young bees.

The latter, like all other insects, pass through three stages from the egg—larva, chrysalis, and full fledged bee. The larva, when going into the chrysalis stage, spins its cocoon as usual, and, hatching, leaves it as a thin fibrous lining to the cell. Generations of young bees hatched from the

same cells leave the comb dark and tough, until one would scarcely believe that the original wax partitions are still between the brown cocoon coverings. But they are.

Commercially, beeswax is a valuable article. It has many uses outside of beekeeping, and while we do not keep bees in Canada for the wax, it is a by-product well worth considering. At all seasons, combs and bits of comb are going to the scrap heap. The successful beekeeper is looking after these scraps. They should be broken up fine, and thoroughly soaked and washed with cold water. Then they can be melted and put through a wax press to remove the wax from the mass of cocoons, which, of course, do not melt. The wax cannot be got out without a press of some sort, and manufacturers of these machines would do well to advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate."



A Corner in the Garden on the Farm of S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man.

England, also some from Scotland. In each case the seed is from noted hybridizers. He outlined how the picturesque home could be made by shrubs and trees, making special reference to elm, birch, beech, poplar, box elder and spruce.

In 1903, Mr. Wade tested in his garden at Edmonton, eighty varieties of vegetables and one hundred and twenty-eight of flowers. The following are the vegetables which he recommends:

- Cabbages—Winningsstadt Early, Drumhead and Flat Dutch.
- Radishes—French Breakfast, White-tipped.
- Lettuce—Neopolitan, All-the-year-round, Iceberg.
- Peas—American Wonder, McLean's Gem.
- Beans—Scarlet Runner, Dwarf, Empress of Russia, and Gold Wax.
- Onions—Large Red Wetherfield, Danvers' Yellow Globe, White Globe and Berletta.
- Cauliflowers—Algiers and Extra Early.
- Celery—Boston Market, White Plume, and Paris Golden Yellow.
- Beets—Nuttings' Dwarf Improved, Flat Egyptian.
- Sweet Corn—First-of-All, Adams' Extra Early. These did not mature, but were fit for green corn.
- Carrots—Early Gem, Paris Forcing.
- Parsley—Moss Curled.
- Sage, thyme, savory and mint.
- Parsnips—Intermediate, Hollow Crown.
- Tomatoes—Earliana, Atlantic. These did not ripen; however, they were sown late, and were loaded with large, well-shaped fruit on stocky plants.
- Vegetable Marrow—Early Long English and Custard. These make an excellent cheap preserve.
- Potatoes—New Queen and Beauty of Hebron.

Mr. Wade pointed out the great yearly loss which farmers receive from growing weeds, and he advised that all doubtful plants be forwarded at once to the

Preparedness the Secret of Success.

By Morley Pettit.

W. Z. Hutchinson, writing in an exchange, says that for six years before he began keeping bees he had been studying the subject in every possible manner—reading books and journals, and visiting beekeepers. Then when he started practically, he was prepared as a physician for his practice.

Every honey season is a period for which we must be prepared. If there is any business in which preparedness counts, it is in that of beekeeping. Now, NOW is the time to prepare for next season. Get your hives, sections, foundation, and, above all, cans, or some kind of storage, for holding all the extracted honey that your bees can possibly bring in next season. As far as possible let this storage be the packages in which the honey is to be sold. Don't count on keeping honey in milk cans and crocks, to be laboriously dug out and melted up before selling. Arrange to run the honey directly from the extractor through a strainer into the package in which it is to be sold.

Let me impress upon the readers of this department the necessity of being ready for the honey season. The bees must live and be cared for the whole year, just for a few short weeks when they store honey. When that time comes, if necessary supplies are not on hand, the year is lost. Objection is made to investing money in supplies which may not be needed this year. This cannot

be avoided without running the much more grave risk of seeing the hives overcrowded with honey, the bees idle and swarming, and the proprietor fuming because the stuff he ordered has not come. Delays are frequent and unavoidable in getting goods from a distance. Run no risks, but order NOW, and be ready for the honey when it comes.

Events of the World.

Reports are reiterated that the health of Emperor William is in a precarious condition.

An English firm is about to send to the Far East 10,000 tons of coal, ostensibly for China. It is believed, however, that its destination is Japan.

Twenty-one locomotives for the C.P.R. are to be built in Canada—eleven at Kingston and ten at Longue Point. Heretofore most of the C. P. R. locomotives have been bought in the United States and Scotland.

The railroad across Lake Baikal has ceased operations, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice, and is being removed; 100,000 men and 6,000 horses, besides artillery, have crossed upon it since the opening of the war.

Three hundred and twenty-six paintings by Canadian artists are on exhibition at the Royal Canadian Academy, Montreal. From these may be chosen the pictures that are to represent Canadian art at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

In consequence of his having delivered a speech insulting to King Edward, the Government of South Australia has refused the use of public buildings to John Alexander Dowie. The Mayor of Adelaide wrote to him, that he is a disgrace to his nationality.

The steamship Discovery, which conveyed a British exploring expedition to the Antarctic Ocean in 1901, arrived safely at Lyttleton, N. Z., on April 1st, after having been in the icy regions for two years. Much scientific knowledge has been gained by the expedition.

A despatch from Sumatra Island to Amsterdam states that the column of Dutch troops which is operating in the Acheen district came into collision with armed bodies of Achinese tribesmen. The Dutch loss was 3 killed and 25 wounded; that of the Achinese being 541 killed.

A royal decree retiring twelve of the higher army officers has been issued at Belgrade. These officers were among the regicides of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and the step has been taken with the object of conciliating the powers which broke off diplomatic relations with Serbia so long as the regicides remained in power.

An Association known as the Western Canada Immigration Association, has been formed for the purpose of maintaining the tide of American immigration to the Northwest Territories. The promoters are chiefly business men who recognize the American farmer as the best settler from a business point of view who comes into the West.

Terrible outrages have been committed in Macedonia by Bashi-Bazouks, who, in revenge for the shooting of a Turkish tax-collector by a peasant, massacred all the men and most of the women in the village of Ptchimia. The occurrence has given an added impetus to the spirit of insurrection seething among the Macedonians, who, it is reported, are again ready to take the field.

Japan is ringing with praise of Miss Ando Yoshi, a young Japanese girl, who stole maps and papers from the Russians at Port Arthur, and in disguise as a coolie, carried them to Peking, where she gave them to the Japanese Minister. She obtained the papers at the beginning of the war while selling rice cakes in the officers' quarters. They are said to contain detailed information as to the strength of the garrison and harbor defences of Port Arthur, also to show the location of forts throughout Manchuria.

Mr. A. W. Grindley, the agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, protests against Canadian goods being labelled as from some other country. He says Canadian goods are coming into favor across the sea, and attributes this to the better quality of goods shipped from Canada. He believes the improvement to be greatly due to the Government's subsidizing of the shipping lines, and the fact of cold storage for wool and hides, in steamship lines running from Canada to British ports.

"Life is too short to attempt to know it all, or to learn everything by one's own experience. We need to learn more from each other. We can do this by associating with the best farmers, the best breeders, and the best feeders. Swap ideas and hold fast to that which is good."—[The Home-Steak. . . . We might add that no better device was ever invented for "swapping ideas" along the lines indicated than the columns of the wide-awake, up-to-date agricultural journal. The "Farmer's Advocate" strives to "fill the bill" in all particulars.

The engagement at Guru, near Tuna, Thibet, which resulted in the killing of nearly 500 Tibetans, was solely due, according to British reports from India, to a wild onslaught of the Tibetans themselves, the British being compelled to act in self defence. The slaughter, however, is receiving unstinted censure from the Liberal press in England, where there is much depression lest the affair may lead to complications with Russia. The Government organs repeat the statement previously made to Russia by Lord Lansdowne, that the British have no intention of trying to annex Thibet.

The Japanese Legation in London, Eng., has received the following official report from Tokio, of the first land battle of the war, which took place on March 28th at Chong-Ju, a town south of the Yalu river, and about fifty miles northwest of Pingyang: "On March 28th a portion of our cavalry and infantry forces occupied Chong-Ju after defeating the enemy. The enemy, who numbered 600 men, retreated in the direction of Wiju. Our casualties were Lieut. Kano and four others killed; Captain Kurokawa and twelve others wounded, of the cavalry force. There were no casualties among our infantry. The dead were left by the enemy on the field, but it is reported that some seven or eight were killed inside the town. These were promptly carried off by the enemy on horseback or by ambulance. The Russians were seen conveying in an ambulance two dead men, apparently officers, and blood-stained bandages were found scattered around. The enemy must have sustained losses at least equal to our own." . . . The Russians, according to their own report, lost three officers wounded, three Cossacks killed and twelve wounded. General Mischtenko, who commanded them, admits having had to retire from his position, but speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of his Cossacks, and asserts that one squadron of the Japanese was thrown into disorder, although he bears high tribute to the gallantry with which the Japanese held the town. . . . A despatch from Corea, dated April 5th, states that the Japanese have occupied Wiju, and that the Russians have retired across the river. The opinion grows that Gen. Kouropatkin's plan is to lure the Japanese forces across into Manchuria, and on in the direction of Harbin; it remains to be seen, however, whether the wily Jap will be so easily caught. The Russians are still making extensive preparations. They are sending 18 torpedo boats by rail to Port Arthur, and have bought four cruisers built for the Turkish Government, two by Germany, and two by France, at a cost of \$20,000,000. They are said to be much worried to account for the persistent presence of General Ma, who with a large force of Chinese soldiers still remains on the Chino-Manchurian frontier. In case China broke her neutrality in favor of Japan, this army would be indeed a serious menace to Russia.

Racing at the Dominion Exhibition.

At a meeting of the Racing Committee in connection with the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition, held last week, the programme of races was finally decided upon, and is now being printed.

There will be eleven days' racing, in all, comprising some fifty events. Boys' pony races, of which there are two, make up the first day's card, and the races proper will start on Tuesday, July 26th, the first event being a stallion trot or pace. This and the Citizens' Purse, a running race of one and one-quarter miles, are to be the feature events of the opening day. The Manitoba Derby, one mile, will be run on Monday, August 1st. The free-for-all, the current event of the meeting, will be decided on Friday, July 29th, the purse being of the value of \$2,500. The Manitoba Breeder Stakes for trotters and pacers will be the first race on Wednesday, August 3rd. It is a sweepstake of \$27, with \$250 added money. A team race is on each day's card. The closing day has a gentlemen's road race for a \$150 cup, besides the big running race of the meeting, the Dominion Industrial Handicap of one and one-quarter miles, the purse being of the value of \$1,200. The races to be held in connection with the Dominion Exhibition have been arranged in order to afford the greatest encouragement to horses owned and bred in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, the Western horses being granted advantages so that the eastern and American owners shall have no monopoly of the big events.

Field Notes.

There will be a general post office in the Exhibition Park during the Dominion Fair.

The Virden Advance editorially advises the farmers of the district to attend the Farmers' Institutes.

J. Hendry, Virden, has been appointed instructor in general farming at Regina Industrial School.

The wheat crop of New South Wales was 11,000,000 bushels above the best previous record.

Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at Milan, Italy.

"Be what you wish others to become. Let yourself and not your words preach."—Amiel.

A Mississippi cotton planter has left Liverpool with negroes for Sierra Leone, where he will start cotton growing.

Montana stockmen suffered severe loss from the blizzard in March. More cattle are reported to have fallen than at any one time in many years.

The British Columbia Act, which was aimed at the exclusion of Japanese and Chinese laborers, has been disallowed by the Dominion Government.

Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, has published in the Toronto News an urgent appeal for union of the churches.

All the available land sites on the Canadian side at Niagara Falls have been purchased by a syndicate, the Princess Estates Co., whose backing is \$5,000,000 capital. The area, consisting of 2,500 acres, will be laid out partly in a town site, and partly for the erection of factories.

Moosomin creamery held their annual meeting in March. The price realized for butter last year was 19.82c., and the price to the farmers 14.31c., after allowing one cent for assessment towards paying off the debt, for which each patron gets a share certificate. Through the gathering of eggs by the creamery the farmer netted 15c. a dozen last season. O. Neff is President; E. S. Wilson, Secretary; — Hunter, Buttermaker.

The new system of insuring registered letters went into effect in the Canadian postal service Monday. On payment of certain premium in addition to postage, the Government assumes a definite risk in regard to the letters so insured. The rates are: 3 cents for compensation limited to \$10; 4 cents up to \$15; 5 cents up to \$20; 6 cents up to \$25. Letters for insurance are required to be so secured in an envelope that the contents cannot be extracted without breaking the seal or injuring the cover. Articles of value are required to be in special boxes in accordance with directions to be obtained from the postmaster.

Coming Events.

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

Sale pure-bred stock, Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., June. Horse and Cattle Show, Calgary, May 10.

FAIR DATES.

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

Successful Institute Meetings.

Of the speakers who went out recently on the institute campaign in Manitoba, Mr. R. C. Henders was somewhat more fortunate than some others in being permitted by the storm king to carry out his programme. Mr. Henders reports the meetings as being well attended, and the interest in horse-breeding and horse-judging most encouraging. At Cartwright, Pilot Mound and Crystal City practical demonstration was given in judging, a horse being used for the purpose. Mr. Henders very wisely suggests that a greater effort should be made to induce the young men of the farm to take an interest in the practical work of the Institute.

Obituary.

Farmers throughout the Territories who have been interested in the forestry and horticulture department of the Indian Head Experimental Farm will regret to learn of the death of Mr. George Lang, who for several years has been closely identified with the practical work of tree-growing at Indian Head. Mr. Lang was called to Ottawa to visit a sister who was dangerously ill, but was only in that city a short time until the summons came to him. He will be missed as an Institute speaker and a practical forester, as well as by those who knew him best.

A Rancher Starts to Dip His Cattle.

An up-to-date dipping tank has been built recently by Ray Knight at Raymond, Alta. Seven thousand cattle were dipped, and, so far, only a few have had to be dipped a second time. As a general rule, it will be found better to dip twice at an interval of ten days. Mr. Knight reports very little loss this winter—not one per cent.—and is a firm believer in dipping cattle to rid them of parasites. His dipping appliance consists of a vat sixty feet long, eight feet deep, four feet wide at each end, with yards holding 3,000 head of cattle; 1,500 range cattle can be dipped a day; about half that number if dogies. The latter will not run down the chute, hence the smaller number. The dip used is: unslacked lime, eight pounds; sulphur, twenty-five pounds; and a quarter box of lye to one hundred gallons of water, which is all boiled for two to four hours, and used warm. Mr. Knight is prepared to dip for others at twenty-five cents per head, put into his yards, and from his own experience is convinced that dipping stations, properly run, will be of benefit to the cattle industry.

The Dominion Fair.

Preparations for the Dominion Fair are going on apace, and at the present rate at which entries are being received there need be no fear that it will meet the highest expectations.

The prize list committee have met and the recommendations of the live-stock associations have been accepted. In nearly every class the prizes are increased, and in some almost double the money is being given as compared with 1903. According to the plans for the new buildings, no one will know Exhibition Park when the last week in July arrives. Due preparations for handling an enormous crowd will be made, and, indeed, it is questionable if anyone yet has been able to realize the immensity of the crowd that will surely attend. From the Atlantic to the Pacific plans are being laid to visit the Hub of the Continent, July 25th to August 6th.

Developments in the Lumber Business.

Mr. Wm. Whyte, Second Vice-President of the C.P.R., made a statement to the press that the lumber combine, which has existed in Manitoba and the Territories for some time, is now a thing of the past, and for the future lumber will be sold in an open market, the same as any other commodity in connection with the development of the West. In consideration of lower freight rates granted by the company from British Columbia, the manufacturers will lower their prices on all common grades \$1 per thousand to all points in Manitoba and the Territories, in addition to which they will join the railway in publication of a price-list, showing the prices of all kinds of lumber delivered at each point on the line, such price-list to be posted up in all stations for the information of the public. There is also an understanding with the manufacturers which will insure absolutely an adequate supply of lumber being carried at all points.

Canadian Steamship Service.

In a recent address before the Canadian Club of Toronto, Mr. Robt. Reford, of Montreal, a member of the Transportation Commission, dealt with the need of a fast Canadian service, not merely on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific, and of a new trans-continental railway to co-operate with it in forming the shortest possible trade route between the West and the East. With regret, as a Montreal business man, he admitted that the Canadian terminus of the fast Atlantic service must be taken away from the St. Lawrence, and he named Halifax as the most available port open all the year round, and easily approachable from the ocean. It is a thousand miles nearer than New York to Great Britain, and if such a port as Galway were chosen for the British terminus, steamers of the proper class could make the ocean voyage in three days, another day sufficing to carry mails and passengers by ferry and train to London and other cities in England and Scotland. The geographical advantage possessed by Canada on the Pacific is, as Mr. Reford shows, equally marked, equally entitled to consideration, and equally worthy of being tested by experiment.

Wanted: A Canadian Draft Class.

One of Manitoba's horse breeders is strongly in favor of increasing prizes to brood mares at the big Western shows, holding that more good will result to the horse-breeding industry by encouraging an increase in the number of high-class mares. He is in favor of a Canadian draft class, open to registered Canadian-bred horses of the Clydesdale, Percheron, Shire and Suffolk breeds, to be competed for at Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton and other shows.

No Lumber-selling Pool.

For some time a strong element in the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Dealers' Association has been trying to form a selling pool on local lumber. It now transpires that they have been forced to give up the scheme, owing to the opposition of the contractors and builders of Vancouver. Is it possible that some combines can be held up?

Are You Going to the Pacific Coast?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We have now got our clearing one year advanced. It is chopped, burnt, seeded, branded up, fenced, and the cordwood cut, stacked and ready for hauling next summer.

At the end of the first years' clearing there will probably be only one boundary permanently cleared, and that is that part of the clearing fronting on the road. A permanent fence, either post, board and wire or a straight post-and-rail fence, can be built on this. The same kind of a fence can be built on the side lines, if your neighbor has also cleared up to the line, but on the back line a temporary snake fence of sixteen-foot rails should be built. The next year, if you have done some more chopping, it may be necessary to take this down before burning, and, in any case, after the burning it will want moving so as to include the new clearing. It is as well not to build any permanent fencing for a year or two, except on your boundaries, until you have a good amount of clearing done and can get a pretty good and permanent idea as to how you are going to divide your fields.

The process of clearing so far described should be repeated every year till all the farm is cleared to the same degree, and in pasture. The following summer the ferns should be cut three times, if possible, as before described. You will find that while the first cutting will take about a week for ten acres, the third cutting will not take over a day. About August, after you have finished chopping your second clearing, and before you burn, get a small camping axe (seventy-five cents) with a short handle about a foot long, and spend a day or



A Young Farmer's Start — Begin Right and Then Go Ahead.

two in cutting out the willow, hazel and vine maple sprouts growing up from the roots of last year's clearing.

It is a good plan during the time you are chopping your next ten acres, whenever you get an extra warm day, to burn off a few piles of the "branding-up" heaps, taking care not to burn any of your cordwood. These branding-up heaps can be burnt almost any time between April and September. Immediately seed down the burnt spot. If rain falls before you can seed, drag a handful of brush (two or three cedar branches) over the ashes after you have thrown the seed on. This will cover them and give them a good start.

Whoever is going to haul the cordwood should start as soon as possible after the first of April, or as soon as the roads dry out, as all the cordwood should be hauled away before you start your main burning in August, otherwise you are liable to lose some of it. The average ten acres will give from fifty to eighty cords from the old logs and second-growth firs. There is a good deal of land in the Lower Fraser Valley that will give no cordwood at all, and again there are other blocks that will give from one hundred to one hundred and twenty cords to the ten acres.

When you have got all the "branding-up" piles burnt, and also the piles of branches from the trees which you have made into cordwood, and the cordwood hauled away, the clearing is finished so far as the pasture stage is concerned; that is, there is nothing further to do to it so long as you are only going to use it for pasture. The bulk of the old logs will have been used up—the fir for cordwood, and the cedar for fencing, buildings, etc.—all that will be left will be the stumps, and a few fir logs too rotten

for cordwood. The following year your pasture will be first-class and as good as you could possibly wish. Last year, by the first of June I had clover two feet high on a piece of clearing at the same stage as that described above, and it was very thick. If it had been cut for hay it would have gone two and one-half tons to the acre at least on June 1st. The second year you should cut the ferns about twice, the third year once. Each cutting they will get perceptibly smaller and fewer in number, and after the third year they will be so few and small as not to be worth while bothering with at all. It is also as well to spend a day or two a year in cutting any willow or hazel sprouts that may not have been killed out, but the chances are there will be few if any of these after the first year.

If it is the intention to stump and break up this land as soon as the stumps are ripe, then the following winter it will be as well to spend a few weeks in preliminary work, which will consist of a few underdrains and logging off the old rotten logs. The draining should be done first, as it dries out the wet places and helps the rotten logs to dry out too. Anything that is too rotten to handle with a team can generally be burnt off without handling at all during August, by taking a couple of bottles of coal oil and shaking a spoonful or two here and there along the old log among the rotten wood, and using a torch of gum-stick, touch them off. These fires will smoulder away for perhaps a week. A day or two at this for the first two summers will get rid of most of the small stuff and leave only the heavy pieces which will need piling or hauling away with a team.

If you intend to get this ground ready for plowing, the next step is to drain the low places. On the average bush land on the Lower Fraser very little of this is required as a rule, but as the land is generally rolling, there will probably be some few swales or wet places which will be none the worse for a little draining, but no systematic underdraining is required as a rule. A careful survey or prospecting should be made not only of your present clearing, but of the whole of your land, to see which is the lowest place or the natural outlet for the drainage. If this is not readily ascertainable it is better to put off any draining until you have got all your block cleared for pasture as a general bird's-eye view can then be got to much better advantage. If your outlet will be in an uncleared part of the farm, then put it off till that part is cleared, as the ditching is done much more cheaply when the land is chopped and burnt. If, however, your outlet is in a part already cleared, start to dig a ditch about two feet to two and a half feet deep and twelve inches wide, following the hollow or wet place you want to drain. If this wet swale is much over four rods wide it is better to dig a ditch on each side of it at the foot of the rising ground, and let these two little ditches come together again when the swale narrows. In prairie ground, in alluvial clay, the underdrains should be three feet deep, and in peaty land or black muck, three feet six inches deep, unless three feet brings you into the clay; in upland clay or clay loam two feet six inches is plenty deep enough, and often two feet is ample. The character of the soil will determine the depth. Twelve inches is wide enough in all cases, but if you are digging a ditch which is to be an open ditch, it should be one foot six inches wide to two feet six inches wide at the top, and about twelve inches at bottom, with sloping sides. If there is much water, of course the ditch will need to be wider in proportion, but there will be few such cases in land such as we are discussing. These ditches should always be left open for a year or thereabouts, as it gives the land a good chance to thoroughly dry out. The best time to dig ditches is when the ground is soft, but there should not be too much water (say just enough water to give you a grade). Early summer or early fall is perhaps the best time, but they can often be dug to advantage in the winter.

Many clearings have been spoiled and their productiveness set back for two or more years by careless or over-burning, and although it is sometimes impossible to avoid it, still by using care and judgment this evil can be greatly minimized by digging out burning pits, twelve or fourteen feet square, in gullies or depressions, and logging and burning the refuse stuff there. The ashes can be spread over the land subsequently. The same system of burning can also be applied when you come to take out the stumps, particularly the smaller ones, and the second-growth firs that have been cut for cordwood. It is no exaggeration to say that, even allowing \$1.00 a day for a team and man, the cost of logging by this system is only one-fourth of what it is in the old way, and all the "hard work" is taken out of it.

When your logging is completed, and all the small roots which can be taken out by a team are taken out, it is time to complete the underdrains. Lay two 4x6 rails at the bottom of the ditch, and cover with a six foot board (start with a three-foot board so as to break joint with the rails). Lay them neatly and make them fit. If the rails are inclined to fall in towards each other drive in a small peg (of cedar) to hold them in place. Long before the pegs rot out (if it ever does) the rails will have bedded themselves and will not move. On the top of the boards lay all the cedar chips, slivers and odds and ends, and then fill in, taking care to fill in the top soil first and the stiffer clay on the top; the drain will drain better this way.

CHAS. E. HOPE.

The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

Our Scottish Letter.

The London Hackney Show of 1904 finished magnificently for Scotland. Seven of the first-prize winners in the matured classes were either bred or are owned north of the Tweed, and six of these are owned by Scots. Two of these six are the champions of the Show, owned by Mr. Charles E. Galbraith, Terrigles, Dumfries. As far as we can remember it is an unprecedented feat for any single exhibitor to carry off both championships at a London show. The animals with which Mr. Galbraith achieved this great distinction were both bred in Yorkshire. The stallion was Administrator, a son of Garton Duke of Connaught 3009, and the mare was Rosadora, by the great champion horse, Rosador. Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Darvel, Ayrshire, was first with a very fine stallion of his own breeding, named Lord Ossington. Mr. William Scott, Thornhome, Carluke, was first with a lovely driving gelding by Mathias, which eventually stood reserve champion as the best driving animal in the show. The lovely brood mare, Ayton Sweet Nancy, bred and owned by Mr. Henry Liddell, Grainger, Ayton Castle, Berwick, was first in her class. Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton, Islay, has a magnificent horse in Diplomatist, a get of His Majesty, which was also sire of Ayton Sweet Nancy. Diplomatist was for a while in America, and I rather think he stood first as a yearling at the New York Show. He is a big, well-colored horse, and a marvellous goer. No better horse for breeding action than his sire, His Majesty, exists to-day.

A pleasing feature of this year's Hackney Show was the caliber of the exhibits. They were, as a rule, big, well-colored, active horses. There was a notable reduction in the number of badly-colored animals. For several years, light chestnuts with undue white markings were painfully common, and, for practical purposes, not in favor. This year, the show was a good advertisement of the breed. Of four hundred and ten horses examined for soundness in wind and limb, only twenty-three were refused certificates.

SHORTHORNS made a record sale at Birmingham. The sale there eclipsed the Perth sales for individual Shorthorn prices. The highest figure was £630, paid by Mr. Miller, South America, for a yearling. Other two yearlings went at £462 and £420, respectively, to buyers from the same part of the world. The best average of the day was made by Lord Lovat, Beauport Castle, Beaulieu, away beyond Inverness. He got £209 16s. of an average for five young bulls. You cannot blame that as a price indifferent. Shorthorns, all through the past few years have been selling very well. The South American trade has been very brisk of late, and money does not appear to be of any consequence to the men engaged in it. If they want an animal, they will buy it, no matter what the cost. Big profits are made by the local men when they have the article which suits the South American trade. Lord Lovat believes in Birmingham, and has great success there. He never shows his best at places in Scotland, and in the capital of the Midland he this year made an average of £209 16s. for five. Viscount Baring, an English breeder, came next, with £130 4s. for seven. Dyke Bros., who also farm in the south, got £130 1s. 6d. of an average for twelve. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild had £122 18s. for half a dozen, and Mr. H. S. Leon, who has sometimes topped Birmingham, got £118 2s. 6d. apiece for five owned by him.

Galloway cattle breeders have also had their innings, and when all is said and done, the patrons of this hardy breed have little to complain about. The highest price recorded at Castle Douglas was £53 11s., at which figure Wm. Biggar sold the bull, Hallmark, to Colonel Kennedy, of Knocknalling. For five bulls, an average was obtained by Messrs. Biggar & Sons of £31 14s. 2d. Mr. Wilson, Craighouse, with two less, did well—they made £31 15s. 3d.; and Mr. David Brown, Stefford, got on all right with 2 at £30 9s. Galloways are being discussed at great length at present. Some of the patrons of the breed are giving the enemy cause to make a noise. They allege that there are one or two plots in the Galloway garden in which it is inevitable that scurs or horns should be bred. This may or may not be the case. It is plain enough that

"scurs" come rather frequently into the members of these families. They develop them when not wanted, you may be sure, and the result is not very complimentary to the Galloway breed. One writer says it was notorious that Ayrshires were admitted into the Galloway ranks through one herd, with the result that occasionally "scurs" are found in the stock which come out of this herd. No breeder was more careful than the owner of this herd, and it was almost impossible for anything to happen in his byers of which he was not cognizant.

At Canada's Capital.

[From an occasional correspondent.]

The St. Louis Exposition staff, which has been very large during the last month, has almost completed the preparations for the final shipment of exhibits to St. Louis. For some time, a car a day has been sent forward, containing samples of farm, forest, mine and factory wealth of the Dominion. Mr. W. H. Hay has been in St. Louis two weeks arranging goods that have already reached their destination. He will be joined shortly by Commissioner Wm. Hutchison, Mr. R. L. Broadbent and other officers from Ottawa. A departure has been made from past methods of preparing for outside exhibitions. All the structural work used in St. Louis for displaying goods was built in Ottawa to be shipped in sections, and of such a character as may be used on future occasions. There are some novel devices. A large safe with a glass door will protect the gold exhibits of the Yukon. There is a rustic stairway and bridge containing all the known varieties of Canadian woods. This structure will be substantial enough to support traffic. The total shipments will number twenty carloads. The Government is making the display independent of goods owned by private concerns.

The branch experimental farms at Nappan, N. S.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, N.-W. T. and Agassiz, B. C., are receiving from Ottawa shipments of imported seeds for experiments in 1904. The sources of supply are now England, France and Germany. Seeds are being sent out for new varieties of grain, flowers and roots.

Calgary Exhibition Buildings.

Work has been commenced on the new exhibition buildings. The two large stock stables are to be erected first. The erection of the new grandstand will be proceeded with as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is intended to seat 2,000 people, and the directors hope to have it completed by May 24th, so that it can be used for sports that day.

Markets.

Western Markets.

Wheat—Business in this great staple is light, so the commission merchants, Thompson & Son, report. Farmers are beginning to think of seeding, and are too busy, even those still holding wheat in the granary, to bother about markets. Prices are uninteresting, no particular bulge or fall happening to stimulate attention. The manipulations of the market by many outside of the real grain-handling men tend to unsettle it from time to time. Prices at present are said to be above the shipper's level, so that active demand need not be looked for as long as this state of things continues. May delivery prices: No. 1 northern, 95c.; No. 2 northern, 91c.; No. 3 northern, 86c.; No. 4 wheat, 79c.; all in store, Fort William and Port Arthur. Argentine and Australian shipments recently aggregate over four million bushels. Barley, 42c. to 43c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c., car lots, f. o. b., Winnipeg; farmers' country loads, 31c. to 33c. Flour and Chopped Feed—No change. Seeds—Prices only given for top grades: Spring Wheat—Red Fife, \$1.10 to \$1.35; white Fife, \$1.15; Wild Goose, \$2.00; all per bushel of sixty pounds. Oats, White—Tartar King, \$1.00; Newmarket, 75c.; Ligowo, \$1.00; Banner, 65c.; all per bushel thirty-four pounds. Barley (six-rowed varieties)—Messury, 90c.; Odessa, 65c.; per bushel of forty-eight pounds.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, nominal, \$5.25 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.60 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Texas-fed steers, \$4.60 to \$4.65. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.40; good to choice, heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.45; rough, heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.30. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; western sheep, \$4.55 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto.—Cattle—Exporters—Best loads of exporters, \$4.50 to \$4.85. Export Bulls—Choice quality are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Export cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, \$4.40 to \$4.60; good, \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85. Sheep—Prices, \$3.75 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50. Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs are worth \$5 to \$8 each. Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. in weight, are worth \$4.80 to \$4.90 per cwt., fed and watered.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle steady at 11c. to 11½c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, steady at 7½c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep slow, 13c. to 13½c. per lb.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The Pine Lake Post Office, Alberta...529 Collie Makes a Spring...537 Harvest Scene in the Lacomba District, Alberta...539 A Corner in the Garden on the Farm of S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man...541 A Young Farmer's Start—Begin Right and Then Go Ahead...543 EDITORIAL. Seed Investigation for the West...535 The "Advocate" for 25 years...535 Values Every Number...535 How Farmers' Elevators may Hold Their Own...535 Shorthorn Breeders Should Compete in the Open Field...536 The Rubber Investment...536 HORSES. Retention of the Ayrshire...547 Big Farms from Ayrshire...547 Cattle...547 Sheep...547 Poultry...547 Swine...547

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Markets...538 Scours in Calves...538 Hogs will Grow on Rape...538 Dual-purpose Cows...538 FARM. Breaking Oxen...538 Oats, Peas and Rape for Pasture...538 Farmers' Telephones...539 Best in America...539 For Pickling Grain (illustrated)...539 Care of Farm Machinery...539 The Rubber Culture Fraud...539 Why Not Canadian Nurserymen?...539 Successful Co-operation...540 Report Dept. of Agriculture...540 DAIRYING. Some Things the Buttermaker Asks...540 Ayrshire...540 Ayrshire...540 Ayrshire...540 Poultry. The 2000...540 The 2000...540 The 2000...540 The 2000...540

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary. Actinomycosis; influenza; cough, etc.; infectious bronchitis; unthrifty colts...554 Retention of afterbirth—dehorning; defective digestion...556 Abscess; water for a horse; lame belly; indigestion or worms...561 Chronic partial paralysis; spavin; debility; oedema...562 Unknown disease; decayed teeth; ringbone; ringbone-sick pigs...563 Blue spots on pure-bred Yorkshire; best grass to seed in shade...564 Miscellaneous. Books wanted; enrolling stallion—artificial impregnation; making a will—shrubs...556 Legal. Mutual boundary fence; returning cattle...564 Credit for coal; administrator and will; ejection by mortgagee; exemptions from debt—paying interest...565 Terminating contract; the law of line fences; dispute over team; administration of estate...566



HOME MAGAZINE



"I wonder if the sap is stirring yet, if wintry birds are dreaming of a mate, if frozen snowdrops feel as yet the sun, and crocus fires are kindling one by one?"

Sing, Robin, sing!

I still am sore in doubt concerning spring." —Rossetti.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"I must admit," he replied, "that they don't. In the first place, you know, they haven't any; and, in the second, I am under the impression that Lady Beauchamp—their mamma, you know—wouldn't permit it if they had."

"Wouldn't permit it!" said Octavia. "I suppose they always do as she tells them?"

He smiled a little.

"They would be very courageous young women if they didn't," he remarked.

"What would she do if they tried it?" she inquired. "She couldn't beat them."

"They will never try it," he answered dryly. "And though I have never seen her beat them, or heard their lamentations under chastisement, I should not like to say that Lady Beauchamp could not do anything. She is a very determined person—for a gentlewoman."

Octavia laughed.

"You are joking," she said.

"Lady Beauchamp is a serious subject for jokes," he responded. "My cousins think so, at least."

"I wonder if she is as bad as Lady Theobald," Octavia reflected aloud. "She says I have no right to wear diamonds at all until I am married. But I don't mind Lady Theobald," she added, as a cheerful afterthought. "I am not fond enough of her to care about what she says."

"Are you fond of anyone?" Barold inquired, speaking with a languid air, but at the same time glancing at her with some slight interest from under his eyelids.

"Lucia says I am," she returned, with the calmness of a young person who wished to regard the matter from an unembarrassed point of view. "Lucia says I am affectionate."

"Ah!" deliberately. "Are you?"

She turned and looked at him serenely.

"Should you think so?" she asked.

This was making such a personal matter of the question, that he did not exactly enjoy it. It was certainly not "good form" to pull a man up in such cool style.

"Really," he replied, "I—ah—have had no opportunity of judging."

He had not the slightest intention of being amusing, but to his infinite disgust he discovered as soon as he spoke that she was amused. She laughed outright, and evidently only checked herself because he looked so furious. In consideration for his feelings she assumed an air of mild but preternatural seriousness.

"No," she remarked, "that is true: you haven't, of course."

He was silent. He did not enjoy being amusing at all, and he made no pretence of appearing to submit to the indignity calmly.

She bent forward a little.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, "you are mad again—I mean, you are vexed. I am always vexing you."

There was a hint of appeal in her voice, which rather pleased him; but he had no intention of relenting at once.

"I confess I am at a loss to know why you laughed," he said.

"Are you," she asked, "really?" letting her eyes rest upon him anxiously for a moment. Then she actually gave vent to a little sigh. "We look at things so differently, that's it," she said.

"I suppose it is," he responded, still chillingly.

In spite of this, she suddenly assumed a comparatively cheerful aspect. A happy thought occurred to her.

"Lucia would beg your pardon," she said. "I am learning good manners from Lucia. Suppose I beg your pardon."

"It is quite unnecessary," he replied.

"Lucia wouldn't think so," she said. "And why shouldn't I be as well-behaved as Lucia? I beg your pardon."

He felt rather absurd, and yet somewhat mollified. She had a way of looking at him, sometimes, when she had been unpleasant, which rather soothed him. In fact, he had found of late, a little to his private annoyance, that it was very easy for her either to soothe or disturb him.

And now, just as Octavia had settled down into one of the prettiest and least difficult of her moods, there came a knock at the front door, which, being answered by Mary Anne, was found to announce the curate of St. James.

Enter, consequently, the Rev. Arthur Poppleton,—blushing, a trifle timorous perhaps, but happy beyond measure to find himself in Miss Belinda's parlor again, with Miss Belinda's niece.

Perhaps the least possible shade of his joyousness died out when he caught sight of Mr. Francis Barold, and certainly Mr. Francis Barold was not at all delighted to see him.

"What does the fellow want?" that gentleman was saying inwardly. "What does he come simpering and turning pink here for? Why doesn't he go and see some of his old women, and read tracts to them? That's his business."

Octavia's manner toward her visitor formed a fresh grievance for Barold. She treated the curate very well indeed. She seemed glad to see him, she was wholly at her ease with him, she made no trying remarks to him, she never stopped to fix her eyes upon him in that inexplicable style, and she did not laugh when there seemed nothing to laugh at. She was so gay and good-humored that the Rev. Arthur Poppleton beamed and flourished under her treatment, and forgot to change color, and even ventured to talk a good deal, and make divers quite presentable little jokes.

"I should like to know," thought Barold, growing sulkier as the others grew merrier,— "I should like to know what she finds so interesting in him, and why she chooses to treat him better than she treats me; for she certainly does treat him better."

It was hardly fair, however, that he should complain; for, at times, he was treated extremely well, and his intimacy with Octavia progressed quite rapidly. Perhaps, if the truth were told, it was always himself who was the first means of checking it, by some suddenly prudent instinct which led him to feel that perhaps he was in rather a delicate position, and had better not indulge in too much of a good thing. He had not been an eligible and unimpeachable desirable parti for ten years without acquiring some of that discretion which is said to be the better part of valor. The matter-of-fact air with which Octavia accepted his attentions caused him to pull himself up sometimes. If he had been Brown,

or Jones, or even Robinson, she could not have appeared to regard them as more entirely natural. When—he had gone so far, once or twice—he had deigned to make a more than usually agreeable speech to her, it was received with none of that charming sensitive tremor to which he was accustomed. Octavia neither blushed nor dropped her eyes.

It did not add to Barold's satisfaction to find her as cheerful and ready to be amused by a mild little curate, who blushed and stammered, and was neither brilliant, graceful nor distinguished. Could not Octavia see the wide difference between the two?

Regarding the matter in this light, and watching Octavia as she encouraged her visitor, and laughed at his jokes, and never once tripped him up by asking him a startling question, did not, as already has been said, improve Mr. Francis Barold's temper; and by the time his visit was over, he had lapsed into his coldest and most haughty manner. As soon as Miss Belinda entered, and engaged Mr. Poppleton for a moment, he rose, and crossed the little room to Octavia's side.

"I must bid you good-afternoon," he said.

Octavia did not rise.

"Sit down a minute, while aunt Belinda is talking about red-flannel night-caps and lumbago," she said. "I wanted to ask you something. By the way, what is lumbago?"

"Is that what you wished to ask me?" he inquired stiffly.

"No. I just thought of that. Have you ever had it? and what is it like? All the old people in Slowbridge have it, and they tell you all about it when you go to see them. Aunt Belinda says so. What I wanted to ask you was different."

"Possibly Miss Bassett might be able to tell you," he remarked.

"About the lumbago? Well, perhaps she might. I'll ask her. Do you think it bad taste in me to wear diamonds?"

She said this with the most delightful seriousness, fixing her eyes upon him with her very prettiest look of candid appeal, as if it were the most natural thing in the world that she should apply to him for information. He felt himself faltering again. How white that bit of forehead was! How soft that blonde, waving fringe of hair! What a lovely shape her eyes were, and how large and clear as she raised them!

"Why do you ask me?" he inquired.

"Because I think you are an unprejudiced person. Lady Theobald is not. I have confidence in you. Tell me."

There was a slight pause.

"Really," he said, after it, "I can scarcely believe that my opinion can be of any value in your eyes. I am—can only tell you that it is hardly customary in—an—in England for young people to wear a profusion of ornament."

"I wonder if I wear a profusion?"

"You don't need any," he condescended. "You are too young, and—all that sort of thing."

She glanced down at her slim, unringed hands for a moment, her expression quite thoughtful.

"Lucia and I almost quarrelled the other day," she said—"at least, I almost quarrelled. It isn't so nice to be told of things, after all. I must say I don't like it as much as I thought I should."

He kept his seat longer than he had intended; and when he rose to go, the Rev. Arthur Poppleton was shaking hands with Miss Belinda, and so it fell out that they left the house together.

(To be continued.)

Travelling Notes.

(By Mollie's Cousin Eleanor.)

To give Molly a rest this week, I am going to write for her a few of my Italian impressions. Having spent three weeks here in Florence, we are beginning to find our way about, and, so far, have escaped being run over by the wild Italian bicyclists and still wilder drivers. They seem to have no regard for human life, and I believe it is a fact if you are so unfortunate as to be run over you are subjected to a fine. We have had a glorious time here amid our wonderful historic surroundings, and we have been greatly favored by fine weather. Four wet days out of three weeks is not a bad record. The remaining have been beautifully sunny, and if the winds from the snowy Apennines have blown cold, besides the sheltering Arno a warm spot could always be found. The first week we spent very quietly, glad to bask in the glorious sunshine after the cold of Venice. Pleasant outings to the many charming surroundings occupied our afternoons. Once we took the electric car to Fiesole—a stiff climb, and very circuitous it was, but we were surprised at the speed with which we travelled. All the way up, most lovely views of the town, with the winding Arno, and behind the background of blue hills, greeted us, while around us in wild exuberance flourished olive groves and hedges of beautiful roses. At the summit of the hill on which Fiesole is situated is an old Dominican monastery. Here it was Fra Angelico, the wonderful angel painter, spent many of his early years, breathing in, among such sublime heights, the spirit of beauty and solemnity. Some histories this old town could tell, for it still has the remnants of a Roman amphitheatre, and hardly a famous Florentine but has been connected with it, be he priest, poet or statesman. On another occasion, we visited the Certosa Monastery, some three or four miles from Florence. It, again, had an elevated position, commanding extensive, lovely views on all sides. If the monks shut themselves off from vanities of the world, they did not exclude themselves from nature. The Certosa Monastery is now a kind of public museum, though it still retains seventeen monks, who are to remain there so long as they live. It was one of these white-robed priests who showed us over—a big, fine-looking man he was, too. We passed through the beautiful Greek chapel, with its fine paintings by Beuveniti and Cigoli, and in its crypt and side chapel saw some magnificent tombs in marble, carved by Donatello. One of these was erected to a knight, and he was depicted in marble, with all the details of his armour most magnificently chiselled. The sacristy walls and doors were wonderfully carved in a mixture of olive and walnut wood. If we went easily the first week, we have made up for our leisure during the last ten days. Galleries, palaces and churches have followed one on the heels of the other. Florence, if it possesses a great many beggars, poor and otherwise, is very rich in art treasures, and what great men it has produced, and how badly it has

treated them! Galileo was imprisoned; Dante banished; Savonarola hanged, then burnt; and Michael Angelo so buffeted that he sought refuge, well nigh heartbroken, in Rome, from which town he never made an attempt to return. The galleries Uffizi and Pitti, the latter being in the royal palace where the King of Italy resides when in Florence, contain a splendid collec-

tion of paintings and sculptures, gathered from all the European nations, but the Italian school largely predominates—Madonnas, good, bad and indifferent; Annunciations and Assumptions abound; while St. Sebastian, with and without arrows, is a wonderfully common theme.

ELEANOR.

(To be continued.)



Prize Competition.

"A Day on a Western Farm" has proved a fairly good subject, judging from the number and quality of the essays sent in. The prize in Class I. has been awarded to Miss Mabel Todd (aged 16), Workman, Assa., N.-W. T. In Class II. the prize-winner is Katie Miller (aged 14), Carstairs, Alta. In Class III. the winner is Percy Rutledge (aged 12), Craik, Assa., N.-W. T. A very good essay on "Indian Treaty Day" was sent in by Jessie Kerr, Larivière, Man. I hope to publish this before very long, as it is very interesting, although it can hardly win a prize in this competition, for it does not describe a day on a Western farm. Those who deserve honorable mention are Annie Macpherson, Martha McKenna, Mary Campbell, Ruby Malone, Louie Robson, Edith Sellers, Joseph Coffey, Florence Usher, Maisie Seebach and Lola Landrigan. I may publish some of the essays sent in by these children later. "Dame Durden" has passed on to me all the papers from young people received by her lately, so, to save her the trouble of doing this, will all the young people of fourteen and under, who wish to write to the Children's Corner, kindly address all communications to

COUSIN DOROTHY.

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

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS I.

A Day on a Western Farm.

The day broke beautifully clear, and, having taken our breakfast, we started for my cousin's home, a distance of five miles south-east of Regina, Assa. It was a beautiful morning in September, the rising sun and the vast fields of grain presenting a very pretty picture. Having reached our destination, we were very glad of the dainty little lunch set before us by our kind hostess. Perhaps you do not know that the hospitality of the Western farmer is unsurpassed.

The farm of which I am speaking contained six hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which being in one field. Of course, you eastern people would think that very strange, but when the farmer gets used to it he likes his large, boundless fields much better than the little corrals amongst which he spent his boyhood days. I must begin and tell you about what was taking place on the farm.

In one field there were five binders at work cutting the tall golden grain. After each binder there followed two men, who put the grain in stooks. In the next field, the grain which had been stooked was being threshed. The mill stood in the center of the field, and the grain was drawn to it in large wagons.

The threshing mills in this country are quite up-to-date. The engine was run by steam, and the separator had a self-feeder and blower. After watching the mill for some time, we wended our way down the hill to a pretty little stream, whose banks, in some places, were one hundred feet high. I only wish that you could have seen the grand old falls, to which there is a fine road.

When we had seen the falls, we started back to the house, which was about half a mile away. As we were

through the fields, we could not help admiring the beautiful flowers that grew on every side. There were roses, whose season was almost past; goldenrod, and many other kinds of which I do not know the names.

On arriving at the house, we were met by our hostess, who showed us through the garden. This one, unlike most other Western gardens, contained apple trees, many kinds of small fruits and a great many beehives. There were also many shade trees and flower-beds.

After making a careful examination, we went into the house, where we found supper waiting. That over, we went out on the piazza, where we enjoyed the beautiful evening breeze, until a loud rumbling told us that a storm was approaching. In a short time we started home, well pleased with our visit, and promising to accept our hostess' kind invitation to come again.

Workman, Assa. MABEL TODD.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS II.

The Prairie Fire.

My Dear Cousin,—Undoubtedly, you would be pleased to hear something about an important day on the great Western prairies, so I will try to tell you of the great prairie fire.

You know, it is very, very dangerous on a dry summer day, especially when the wind is high, to start a fire on the prairie, and people are cautioned by the authorities to be very careful.

Some time ago there was a very careless fellow, but he had to suffer for it. He thought it was too dangerous to leave home and have nothing to protect his house, so he burned away the grass around his little shack. But a lively breeze just took the fire away out on the prairie, and out of his control entirely, and instead of trying to stop it, he simply stood and looked at it. Don't you think he was too slow for anything?

Well, the fire went on and on, and the wind blowing quite briskly, it went as fast as a horse could travel. Dear Cousin, it would surely have been interesting to you to see it. People from all parts came to fight the fire; some with pails, some with wet rags, others with brush, and they worked like slaves, but still it would go on in its course eastward, until all at once the wind changed and took the fire south. And, oh, dear me! of all the fires I ever saw this was really the most terrible looking. It seemed as though the whole world was on fire! The sky seemed to be one mass of fire. It was just dreadful to behold. Every living thing had to flee for its life. One man who was riding on the prairie was overtaken by the fire, and only after a desperate effort did he get out of its track. A woman also fled for refuge to a pond of water, and stood with her baby in a box, and in that way saved the life of both. And one woman put a few things into a well, intending to go in herself with a little child, but just then the fire went in another direction, and so they were safe. It burned stacks of hay, buildings, horses and cattle, deer, prairie chickens; in fact, everything that came in its way, and I don't know when or where it ever stopped, but it burned over miles and miles of prairie, wherever the wind would take it.

The man that started it went up in a balloon, I suppose; at least, he was seen once since.

Yours truly,

PERCY RUTLEDGE (aged 12), Craik, Assa.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS III.

Dear Tom,—I am going to write you a letter to give you some information concerning a summer day in the West, or what is called "Star of the Empire."

As I am a lazy little boy of twelve, I could hardly tell you at what hour daylight appears, but my friends say it arrives somewhere about half past two or three o'clock, at which hour the mosquitoes take their leave, and glad we are of it.

Pa gets up and lights the fire, feeds his horses, and then lies down till Ma gets breakfast, which consists of porridge and toast, or anything we can get. By this time my eldest brother Harold has climbed to the top of the shack, and viewed the prairie o'er, "north, south, east and west," in search of Jerry, Buck, Sea and Charley, our four oxen, which he sees grazing peacefully down by the river. Off he goes and gets them home, then out to plow, by which time Pa is out with his three horses harrowing. Pa and Harold plod steadily on until about half past ten, at which time we get dinner, which consists of potatoes and wild ducks. Having put out their oxen to graze, and put in their horses to feed, they go out to hoe potatoes; that is, if the mosquitoes are not too bad. About one o'clock they get their oxen and horses, and plow till sundown.

Well, yet I must tell you what Earl, my youngest brother, Ma and myself do. Ma gets all the meals, and, as we have eight milk cows and seven calves, Earl and I milk five cows and Ma three. We turn them out of the pen where they are all night, feed all our calves and pigs, which number five, and our hens, forty-two in number, and ducks.

As we had to churn to-day, Ma gets the cream into the churn, and Earl and I churn. Then we empty the buttermilk, and Ma makes the butter; by this time it is time to get tea. Ma skims the milk, and we feed our calves and pigs and fowl again for the night. Then off we go to get our cows. The evenings are lovely, only for the mosquitoes, which bite like bulldogs. We get home, generally, and have milked before sundown, and on our way we do see some lovely flowers. The land is covered with roses now. I have told you just as we have done all day, only we have on a fine smudge to save the cows alive from those wretched mosquitoes. Still, I like the Wild West. Good-bye, old boy; come West.

Your loving cousin,
MASTER PERCY RUTLEDGE.
Craik, Assa., N.-W. T.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

It has been suggested to me that something patriotic should be the subject of our next competition, so prizes will be given for the best essays on the Celebration of Empire Day. Tell us your ideas about the best way of celebrating this day in the country—we don't want to know how city people should keep it. You may describe something you have actually seen, or turn your essay into a story about an ideal Empire Day. Try to make it as interesting as possible, and be sure you get it written and posted in time. Essays for the last competition are still arriving from children who do not seem to know that it was over long ago. All MSS. should be postmarked not later than May 24th. Write on one side of the paper only, and don't forget to enclose your name, age, and address. Any one who breaks these rules will have no chance to win a prize. Address as usual.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A Womanly Woman.

She cultivates reserve.
She thinks, then acts.
She speaks ill of no one.
She is loyal to her friends.
She lives her mother's faith.
She cares for her body as God's temple.
She writes nothing that she may regret.
She knows that nothing is more undignified than anger.
She knows that to love and be loved is her birthright—if she be but worthy of love.—Ladies' World.

Domestic Economy.

A drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is as useful and much more manageable than the better-known flaxseed.

BED COMFORTERS.

Many housewives complain about washing bed-comforters, as the cotton gets stiff and lumpy, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. Make a slip of pretty calico or sateen the same size as the comforter, just as you would open a pillow-slip; hem the open end, and, when finished, have it about two inches longer than the comforter. Now slip it over the comforter, fold the hems over each other, and baste down with long stitches; the other three sides tack to position about four inches from the edge. When soiled, it is but the work of a few minutes to take off the slip, and after it is laundered it is quickly replaced. By doing this, one can always have soft and clean comforters. It is no extra expense, as the slip saves wear and tear on the comforters and makes them almost everlasting.

THE NEED OF RELAXATION.

A wife and mother said, not long since, she had dismissed her cook in order to save her soul. Now she does the cooking herself. Being a sensible woman "with brains," in the afternoon she takes a bath, and lies down for a sleep. Other wives and mother, with "no brains," work from early morn till dewy eve, having no rest. Let all such read what one woman writes:

"The need of relaxation is one that has been acknowledged by the sagest men of all ages and climes, and it was the great Æsop, poet philosopher, and a weaver of truisms into pithy fables, that so characteristically reproved an Athenian fop who sneered at him for indulging in some outdoor sport, deprecating it as a "trivial occupation, demeaning to a man of intellect." Handing the effeminate youth an unstrung bow, he said, "This is my answer." Then, as the young Greek gazed upon it vacantly and without comprehension, the philosopher explained, "The mind of man, like that bow, if always bent, would in time lose its elasticity and become useless. By giving it occasional freedom, you preserve its tone, and it will serve its purpose."

FLEAS ON DOMESTIC PETS.

Apropos of fleas on domestic pets, the author gives some wholesome advice. "Oddly enough," she says, "cat fleas are unlike dog fleas. If the two sorts of insects meet upon one poor animal, there is a fight to the finish, ended, commonly, in victory for the cat fleas. They are bigger and more voracious than the dog fleas. If left to ravage unchecked, they soon reduce a sleek, healthy cat to a miserable skeleton, suffering all over from eczema. To get rid of the fleas, wash the cat with sulphur soap, comb out the fleas with a fine-tooth comb while the hair is still wet, then rinse in milk-warm water, dry it with soft towels, and give it, after the bath, a saucer of warm milk, with a teaspoonful of brandy or whiskey in it. A kitten should have only a few drops of spirits, and be kept snug in a clean basket an hour after the bath. When the hair is very dry, blow in all along the backbone some sort of good, very fine insect powder, either larkspur or pyrethrum. Rub behind the ears with sulphur ointment. Next day, brush out all the powder with a fine clothes brush, comb the coat lightly, then part it along the backbone, and rub with the sulphur ointment.—Exchange.

AN ICING WITHOUT EGGS.

An icing for cake that is popular among French and German cooks, and that is economical because it calls for no eggs, is made from a half pound of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of boiling water, the grated yellow rind of an orange, and enough orange juice to moisten it. Put the sugar in a bowl, then add the rind, next the water, and lastly the juice, and use at once.



The other day I met a woman on the street who had pinned to her coat a bunch of the most exquisite sweet peas. They were greenhouse "forced" ones, to be sure, but they set me to thinking that, ere this, something should have appeared in the Flower Department regarding the culture of these beautiful flowers, which have, besides their beauty, so many other qualifications to recommend them. In the first place, they are possessed of infinite variety; if you plant a mixture of choice kinds, you may rest assured that there will be something new to look for every morning in your sweet pea border. There will be white, pink, salmon, purple and crimson ones, streaked ones, white ones with pink or heliotrope edges, others with standard of one color and wings of another, and so on an infinitum—a perpetual feast of interest and pleasure to you. In the second, the perfume of the sweet pea is so subtle and delicate that it can never be offensive to sensitive persons, as the heavier odors of lemon or June lilies, phlox, etc., sometimes are. Last of all, the flowering period is unusually long; at least, one can make it so by persistently keeping the pods off the vines. The more blossoms you cut the more you will have. You may keep bouquets on your table, give them to friends and send them to the sick to your heart's desire, yet, like the widow's cruse of oil, your border "will not fail," and, like the "thing of beauty" that it is, will be a "joy forever" to you until the severe frosts of coming winter bring death to all the vegetable world.

The culture of the sweet pea is not difficult, yet, if wrong methods be used, it is easy to make a failure of it. One thing calls for especial attention—care in the use of fertilizers. Sweet peas are not gross feeders, and it takes very little too much of these rich plant foods to "burn" them, especially during the early stages of growth. In rich garden loam they do very well without any, or in an old chipyard, which seems to suit them to perfection. In such a situation, all that is necessary to be done is to dig a trench about eight inches deep, scatter the seed along in double or triple rows about eight inches apart, and cover it over with about two inches of soil, which should be packed down rather firmly. So much for the planting, which should be done just as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and in the sunniest position possible. When the plants come up they should be watered from time to time, as necessary, and should, as they grow taller, have the earth drawn in about the stalks until the trench is nearly filled up, just a hollow being left for convenience in watering. This treatment will give the roots the cool depth which they love. Once the plants come near the blooming stage a great deal of water is necessary. It should always be applied in the evening, and so liberally that it is sure to go right down about the roots where it is needed. Washsuds are fine for watering, and should be put on every week from this time forward. One precaution which I forgot to mention above is that sweet peas should never be planted close to the wall of a house. It is said that they do best when the rows run from north to south.

If, however, the soil is light and poor, a little fertilizer should be hoed in from time to time after the plants are large enough to bear it. This may consist of old, well-rotted manure, or unleached hardwood ashes. If you choose, you may pour in dilute manure water about the roots. Some recommend putting the fertilizer right in the trench, a method which

is effective when done with caution. The best plan, when this is done, is to make the trench in the fall, putting the manure in the bottom, and covering it over with fully eight inches of soil, so that the little rootlets may not reach the manure too soon. Fresh manure should never be used for flowers.

Being vinelike in nature, sweet peas, of course, require support. If planted in rows, stakes driven in at each end, with stout wires stretched between, answer the purpose very well; or, two screens of poultry netting may be stretched along, one on either side of the border. If, however, the shape of your lawn or garden seems to require clumps or small beds, rather than borders or hedges, you may dispose your peas in that way, and simply drive in stakes about and throughout the beds for support. FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmers Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.



Some Remarks About Babies.

It must be admitted that the care of a child is a most exacting and even tedious matter if proper attention is given, but much trouble and anxiety later on are saved by doing the right thing in the beginning, to say nothing of the moral responsibility, and the love which rightly-constituted human beings feel for a child that is helpless and dependent upon them for its future chances in life, as well as its immediate necessities. A mother who wishes to do the right thing for the baby will

BATHE HIM REGULARLY EVERY MORNING.

Soap him all over, hair and all, the face having been washed and dried separately, and put him right into the water to be rinsed, supporting the head and shoulders firmly with one hand and arm. The room and water should be comfortably warm. Use pure castile soap, dry thoroughly with a soft towel, and powder with talcum powder in the creases. Fat babies often become badly chafed from want of this sort of care. It must be remembered that nothing whatever can supply the place of the daily soap-and-water bath. Babies should be kept dry and clean all the time. Change them directly it becomes necessary, wash off with soap and water, dry thoroughly, and powder, replacing the soiled cloth with a perfectly clean one, not one that has been merely dried. If, through some accident, the child has become chafed, the first proceeding for his relief is the washing with soap and water. In a bad case scorched rags are useful as an application, being, if not handled, except by the corners, practically an antiseptic dressing. Babies never get into this condition except through neglect, except under very unusual conditions. A baby's clothes should be warm enough to protect him, but not too warm, and not heavy; they should be loose. It is best to have no bands in his dresses around the body, and he should have a chance to kick when so disposed. Put the clothes on over the feet, not the head.

BABIES SHOULD NOT BE HANDLED INDISCRIMINATELY

by visitors, it makes them nervous

A SHIPLOAD OF EASTER LILIES.

The first shipload of Easter lilies from Bermuda arrived in New York on March 22nd. There were thousands of crates in the cargo, most of the consignments being destined for the far west. Since then, similar shiploads have arrived in the great American metropolises.

THE CULT OF THE SWEET PEA.

(The "Westminster Budget.")

One of the most successful sweet-pea cultivators is a gentleman whose business is on the Stock Exchange. He is an enthusiast, and has been so carried away by the poetry and beauty of the fragrant flowers he grows so well that, when lecturing recently on the culture of sweet peas, he summarized his sound advice in the following rhyme, which appears in the Gardener's Magazine:

"The deeper you trench
The finer the pea,
The thinner you sow
The stronger they'll be.

"Keep using the hoe,
And, take it from me,
The more blossom cut
The more you will see."

worse. There is nothing much more unsanitary.

BABIES AND CHILDREN SHOULD NEVER BE STARTLED.

It is the poorest known way of amusing them, and, from any other point of view, is criminal; nor should they be

SENT INTO THE SUN BARE-HEADED,

or protected only by a little Dutch cap, which, though very pretty, is quite useless. The little one's head is not protected by a thick crop of hair, nor has his skull attained the hardness of maturity, and even grown persons shade their eyes from the glare. It is a curious and astounding sight to see a devoted mother, her own head and eyes well protected by coils of hair and hat, wheeling her baby, not protected at all into the blazing sun.

It is certainly true that babies suffer many things at the hands of parents who would willingly die for them. Children do not always, nor perhaps often, come to immediate harm from neglect of the precautions herein mentioned, but when the time arrives for society to take stock of them as grown individuals, their physical and perhaps moral assets will be more considerable if their parents have accustomed them to good habits from the beginning, and exercised reasonable care to save them from dyspepsia, weak eyes, crooked backs, bandy legs, nervous disorders and decayed teeth, all of which may be largely influenced by care in childhood.

ALICE G. OWEN.

March 26, '04.

Proper Breathing.

A reader, Mr. J. E., of Morden, has written us with reference to an article on "Proper Breathing," which appeared in our issue of March 9th. We quite agree with the writer, that inhaling should always be through the nose, and never through the mouth, and cannot do better than to quote his own words on the subject: "The habit of mouth breathing cannot be too strongly condemned, as numerous dust particles may enter the lungs through the mouth, which would otherwise be arrested in the nasal passages. Then, again, especially in winter, the air entering through the mouth is too cold for the lungs, but by inhaling through the nose the air is warmed before reaching the lungs." The article in question was on Japanese breathing exercises.

Good Teeth Aid Digestion.

Good digestion commonly means good health. A hundred causes impair digestion. A very common cause, little thought of, is bad teeth. Improperly chewed food means imperfect digestion. Not only must solid foods be subdivided and masticated, but many must be mixed with saliva for proper preparation to suitable digestion. One without any or with an insufficient number of molar teeth—the broad, grinding teeth—cannot chew food properly. Have your teeth looked over regularly; once a year is enough. An examination often discloses incipient diseases in time to save the teeth. Filled, plugged or repaired natural teeth are always better than artificial substitutes. Try to keep your teeth sound as long as you can, not only for looks, but because they are needed for health.

There was company at the table. The plate of cake was first passed to the guest, who took one of the larger pieces; then to Johnny, who took the other large piece. As Frank took the remaining small piece, he said, under his breath, to his brother: "Pig!" "Well," said Johnny, "if it had been passed to you first, which would you have taken?" "The small piece, of course," said Frank, with righteous indignation. "Well, then, what are you grumbling about? That's the piece you got, isn't it?"

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD

he be given bits of meat and fried potatoes or candy, or sips of tea or beer. It is a pity that people accustom their children to consider candy the most desirable treat. It would be a better plan to give them fruit. A young and growing child should not be allowed to carry the baby about, for both their sakes. A baby should not be given anything to play with that has sharp edges or points, nor anything small enough to be put into the mouth or pushed into the nose. Money is a dangerous thing, for it will certainly be put into the mouth, and, even if not swallowed, may cause an inflammation or something

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Will God Accept Our Offerings?

"It matters little what I drop
Into the passing plate;
'Tis God's acceptance that doth make
The smallest offering great."

We are apt to imagine that God will accept any offering gladly—yes, even gratefully. We are very particular about our gifts to some people, but we know there are others so poor that they are thankful for anything that may be given them, even old things which are of no use to us.

But let us never treat God as though He were a beggar, or offer Him only the dregs of our life, thinking that the things which are worthless to ourselves will be valuable in His eyes. Many things which are of little or no use to us might be very useful to some poorer neighbor, but in passing on such things, as, of course, we should do, let us never imagine that God owes us a debt of gratitude for them. He does not need our gifts, even those that are really valuable, for He says: "Every beast of the forest is Mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. . . . If I were hungry I would not tell thee, for the world is Mine, and the fullness thereof." He is willing to accept the very smallest offerings if they express love to Him or to men, but how often our gifts are weighed in the balances and found wanting—not pure gold, but light weight, showing a mixture of dross. Let us never forget that the two gifts praised by our Lord—the spikenard ointment and the widow's mite—were "very costly." His warning words still strike home: "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in Heaven." Notice that He says "No reward!" Such gifts are entirely rejected by our King. It may be that some whose names stand prominently on numerous subscription lists may find that no record of their donations is kept in the Book of Life.

If we spend our best years in seeking our own pleasure and profit, fully intending to "become religious" when we are older, have we any reason to think that God is sure to accept our blemished sacrifice? The prophet Malachi warned the Jews that God would reject their offerings if they brought "that which was torn, and the lame, and the sick." He suggests that they should try the experiment of bringing such gifts to their governor, and see whether he would be pleased with them or accept them. Full of solemn warning are the words: "Cursed be the deceiver, which bath in his flock a male, and voweth, and sacrificeth unto the Lord a corrupt thing; for I am a great King, saith the Lord of hosts, and My name is dreadful among the heathen."

This is an age of "bargains," and the principle of getting the things we want as cheaply as possible has crept even into our religion. People come home from a bazaar or a social with the comfortable feeling that they have been "giving to God," and that He will repay them a hundred-fold. Very often they have only bought something much cheaper than it could have been obtained anywhere else—for the day of exorbitant prices at church sales or suppers is a thing of the past—and yet they often feel quite injured and grumble a great deal because the programme, which is usually free, in the country at least, was not more interesting. In fact, they have got the worth of forty cents for a quarter, and yet fancy that they have been "giving" to God!

Then there is the man who holds on to his money as long as he can, and thinks he is laying up treasure in heaven if he leaves a good sum to some charity in his will. He sacrifices absolutely nothing, for he has to give up his riches, anyway. The charity committee will probably feel grateful for the help, but God, who owns all the silver and gold in the world, does not need any man's assistance in carrying out His plans. Neither do such compulsory gifts benefit the man himself. Mrs. Whitney describes a man who is rich through fraud, and intends to straighten up everything before he dies by giving back the money to the rightful owner. In the meantime, he is determined to enjoy it as long as he dares. One day a friend startles him by saying: "Ev'ry day is takin' one more bite out of the apple afore you give it up. Don't offer the bare core to the Lord. He won't take it."

Let us give up bargaining with God. Don't let us offer Him the dregs of our life, the mites of our income, keeping all the costly things for ourselves. People are so ready to excuse their shabby offerings by saying that they are like the widow's mite. That was the greatest gift cast into the treasury. Which of us dare attempt to rival it? Only two mites, which make a farthing—but it was all she had; "All her living."

Are we afraid of suffering loss if we make a real sacrifice and give to God something we want ourselves? He has said: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." God always pays His debts, but money given to the poor for the sake of the high interest which He has promised is not really a gift at all; although even that calculating generosity usually pays well, for "the liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

"Do a kindness, small or great;
'Twill come back in double weight."

HOPE.

A Joke with a Pleasant Ending.

Not a few clergymen would be glad to be the victims of such a practical joke as was recently played upon Rev. Mr. Hageman, the story of which appears in the Oxford, Michigan, Leader. At the annual meeting of the Congregational Church the question of hiring a preacher comes up for discussion.

At the last meeting of this society, when the subject was brought up, a good deacon arose, and said:

"All those in favor of retaining Brother Hageman for another year—at the same salary—will please rise."

Not a person arose, and the minister, who was present, felt as uncomfortable as possible, and heartily wished himself anywhere else. Then the good deacon who had put the question arose again, and said, with a twinkle of the eye:

"I see no one favors that motion, so I will put it again in this way: All those in favor of keeping the Rev. Mr. Hageman at an increase of salary will please rise."

Everyone got upon his feet. Then it dawned upon Mr. Hageman that he had been the victim of a joke, and a smile lighted his eyes and the color returned to his cheeks. Some of his best friends had planned the surprise, and the little scheme had worked to perfection.

Birds of the Air.

The spring home-coming of the birds is very near. Many a feathered traveller will have already arrived from the South and will be looking about for a mate with whom to settle down to housekeeping. Bird students everywhere are eager to welcome the new arrivals; but of the boy and girl bird-lovers who have gone no further in study than to recognize the characteristic song-notes and the feather markings which fix the little singers in their class of musicians and identify the species, do not understand the wonderful construction of those dainty bodies. How does a bird's song-throbbing throat, for instance, differ from the human throat? Is its music-box that larynx which in our throats is used for speaking and singing? Do the birds breathe exactly as we do? Travelling on the wing throughout their uplifted lives, they are more truly creatures of the air than you imagine.

Many—not all—birds actually have their bones filled with air. There is no time like the present, the wonderful spring of the year, for telling you something of the structure of the birds that you are so soon to see flitting before your eyes. What are the living, breathing bones of that marvellous little skeleton under its soft feathers, and how are the voice-tones produced?

Not every bird that flies has hollow bones by which it takes in air. The swallow, the marten, the snipe, the canary, the wood-wren, the willow-wren, the glossy-starling, the spotted fly-catcher, the black-headed bunting—have no air in their bones. Some of the water-birds have their smaller bones filled with marrow, like ours, the upper part of the limbs being hollow, with an open end for the air to enter. The ostrich, and some other birds which, as you know, do not fly, have, nevertheless, all their principal bones so made that they fill with air. The owl's wise-looking head has a great many air cells in the bones above the brain. Even in our own foreheads, there are small air cells; but as they are not connected with our organs of breathing we cannot breathe by them. The way that a bird breathes with its bones will be better understood if first we speak of the lungs and tell you how different they are from those of the human being.

Instead of hanging freely suspended in the space we call the thorax, formed by the ribs and the sternum, the lungs of birds are fastened firmly on each side, the ribs so pressing them as always to hold them in place. Lungs, as you probably know, are made up of branching cells. The bird's lungs are no exception to that rule; but the strange thing is that the air does not only pass into but passes also through the lungs. In the throat of many birds the sort of tube through which the little creatures breathe has not the organ of voice at the upper end in the form of the small box we call the larynx and by which we speak and sing; the sounds made by bird-voices come from the lower end of the tube, which end is named the syrinx. On the under surface of the bird's lungs, toward the outer or middle part, there are four or five rounded openings. They are like the entrances of the air cells into the bones, and every one of them leads to an air cell. The whole cavity of the body in some birds is "occupied," as the ornithologists express it, "by sacculated air cells" from neck to tail, usually numbering ten, with five on each side, though two of them meet at the neck to form the "wish-bone" that young people know very well indeed. The air cells, even, are not limited to the bones. The muscles may have them, and the bird then breathes practically with its whole body. One well-known bird in particular, the swift, is supposed to have air in every bone of its skeleton. How spirit-like a bird the little swift now seems after we once understand that in body he really is a "trifle light as air."—[Our Animal Friends.

Uncle John: "So Next Tuesday will be your birthday. I suppose you're counting on some nice presents?"
Willie: "No, sir; I don't expect a thing."
Uncle John: "No? That seems strange."
Willie: "Well, you see, ma says the less I expect the more I'll get."

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



Dear Friends,—

Once more I am leaving our "chat" wholly to guests who have come to us from afar to tell us of various things. I hope many of our circle will pick up suggestions from Miss M. H. R. O.'s letter, and that many others will receive help from the suggestions offered by Mrs. A. H. R. and Mrs. M. H. S. . . . By the way, we have a whole battalion of "initials" to-day. Once more I would like to ask, why not choose some more distinctive name? In answer to my previous request in regard to this, Mrs. J. R. has already sent in word that all future communications from her are to be signed "Helponabit." This is fine; "Helponabit" seems to mark our correspondent out so very much more strongly than just "Mrs. J. R." Will not others kindly follow this example, and, in future, wage war on the initials? Now, then, I must make way for Miss M. H. R. O., who wishes to tell us about an outdoor cozy corner.

AN OUTDOOR COZY CORNER.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read your Ingle Nook Chats for some time past, and have enjoyed them so much. I think it a very good idea to give us such a nice list to write about. Surely everyone will know something about some of them. I shall try to contribute my little share, and have chosen as my topic, "Anything that you have made beautiful." What I did make beautiful was a large veranda on the west side of the house. The house is about thirty-five years old, and has not been painted lately, consequently the paint is almost all worn off, and so it has a rather funny appearance. There is a large apple tree just at the north-west corner of the porch, which shades about one-half of it; the other part was open to the fierce heat of the sun almost all day during the summer. It is built about four feet above the ground and has a railing around it on three sides with a little gate in the center leading on to the steps. On the south side, we put a bed of climbing roses, which cover the railing, and along one part of the front some rosebushes and a few plants of the wild climbing cucumber, which grows very rapidly and looks so pretty. This creeper I trained over the railing and up two of the pillars. On the other side of the steps, under the apple tree, we have some lilies of the valley, and on the porch, in some boxes nailed along the outside, we have planted the climbing nasturtium, which, besides looking pretty, furnishes us with most of the table flowers.

We live just opposite a woods, and in this woods we find an abundance of ferns and bulrushes, which, when potted and placed on the floor and on small tables here and there, help to give the spot a cozy appearance. One table I made out of a very old washstand, which, with some of the boards knocked off and two coats of dark brown paint, answers the purpose very well, besides looking kind of pretty, too. In one corner, which the tree shades, I put a hammock, made out of barrel staves. I covered this hammock with some pretty but inexpensive cover; then put on a couple of cushions, and it proves irresistible. I haven't enough suitable seats. I wonder if someone will tell me how to make some? The furnishing of my veranda cost us very little. There is not much work connected with it from beginning to end, and when we consider how pretty and comfortable it is, we are glad to do it.

Perhaps my letter is too long, but I shall soon stop. I only wish to ask someone to write about some pretty collars and belts, and how to make new cushions, and those little things we need so much in the home.

About the badge. How would you

like a little flower, perhaps a marguerite, or something made out of silk? Must they all be for women, or may girls wear them, too? M. H. R. O.

Certainly, the girls may wear the badge, too, M. H. R. O.; that is, if we decide to adopt one. We have quite as many girls as women in our Circle. The marguerite would be very pretty. What do the rest of our members think about it? Shall we have a badge at all; if so, what will it be—a marguerite (ox-eye daisy), or something else? Let us hear from you about the matter, won't you, please? . . . By the way, Miss M. H. R. O., would you mind writing us again to tell us exactly how you made your barrel-stave hammock? The summer will soon be here, and we'll be needing hammocks, you know, so will be glad to get some hints from you on the subject.

SOME SUET RECIPES

Dear Dame Durden,—I often think of poor "Tenderfoot," with his small piece of butter and his large piece of suet, and as I can sympathize with him, having been in the same predicament myself, I am sending him some recipes.

1.—Marmalade Pudding—One cup bread crumbs, one cup flour, two ounces suet, one teaspoon baking soda, one tablespoon sugar, three tablespoons marmalade or syrup. Chop suet fine, add other ingredients, mix well, then mix with a little buttermilk or sour milk till whole is wet (not very moist); beat up with fork, grease a bowl or agate pudding-basin; cover with a greased paper, and steam for two and one-half hours.

2.—Jam Rolly—One cup flour, one cup bread-crumbs, two ounces suet chopped fine, one tablespoon sugar, one small teaspoon soda; mix with cold water into stiff paste. Roll out thin, line greased bowl or basin, put in a layer of jam, then paste, etc.; top layer of paste. Turn edges down; cover with greased paper, and steam for two hours. May use apples, instead of jam.

3.—Honeycomb Pudding—One cup chopped suet, one cup raisins, one-half cup molasses, one cup sour milk, one large teaspoon soda, three cups flour. Steam three hours in greased and covered basin.

Always have water boiling and steamer on before putting pudding on to cook, and keep it boiling. I use a teacup to measure my ingredients.

4.—Suet Piecrust—One pound of flour, one-quarter pound beef suet chopped fine, one-half pint water, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder. Mix the baking powder and salt with the flour, then mix in the chopped suet, and last of all the water to make a nice dough. Do not knead the dough, but roll it out and get it into the oven as quickly as possible. MRS. A. H. R.

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

Dear Dame Durden,—The "Advocate" has come to our home for a number of years, and we value it very highly, especially since it comes weekly, I have often thought of writing a few lines to you and sending a few of my recipes to help others. I am a farmer's wife, and can find plenty of time for a little enjoyment along with the work. I think by planning our work a little ahead we can find time for a social evening now and again. I always think there is some mistake when I hear farmers' wives sigh and say they are so busy they can't find time to go from home.

I use homemade washing-fluid, made as follows: take contents one can Gillett's lye and one gallon boiling water; let stand till cold, then add two quarts cold water, one-half oz. salts tartar, one oz. ammonia. On wash-day put three pails good soft water in boiler, one-half pound good soap cut fine, and one cup fluid. Put in soiled white clothes; let boil ten

Our Wonder Black Sateen Waist, \$1.25



This is a beautiful Black Sateen Waist, in appearance almost equal to silk, and with even better wearing qualities. The front is handsomely tucked on either side with ten rows of narrow tucking from the collar downward, with six diagonal rows as shown in the illustration; latest style sleeves ending in soft two-buttoned cuffs; eight rows of tucking down the back; dainty detachable collar; fastened with three large buttons down the front; altogether a most attractive style.

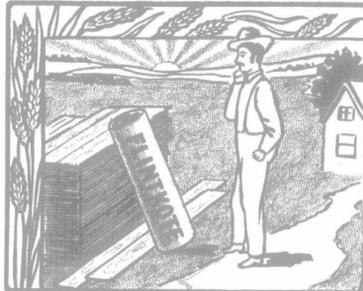
This Waist is one of the most excellent values that we have come across for some seasons, and well worth in the ordinary way \$1.75. We have bought largely of it, because we believe it will be greatly appreciated by our many customers throughout Western Canada. It's wisest, though, to order early. Sizes 32 to 42 bust measure.

Our Price, \$1.25.

THE F. O. MABER COMPANY, LTD.

539 TO 549 LOGAN AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Are You About to Build?



YOU want a good roof, and want it cheap. Cheapness does not consist only of the first cost—length of service is a great factor. This considered,

FLINTKOTE ROOFING

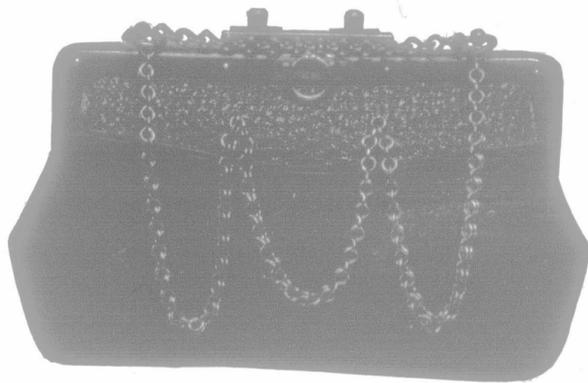
is what you want. It has stood the test of years. Buildings in your neighborhood are roofed or lined with it. Let us furnish the names of the owners and a sample of the roofing. Any man can lay it.

MACKENZIE BROS.,

131 BANNATYNE AVE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Special to Ladies.



Ladies, the SPRING SUIT is a joy to your friends and a treat to yourselves, but to make the effect complete you require one of our handsome leather wrist-bags, with nickel-plated clasp and chain. Two new yearly subscriptions from among your neighbors, at \$1.50 each, will secure you this adjunct so necessary to a well-dressed lady. Address

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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minutes, stirring often, then wash, rinse and blue. I always have my washing on the line long before the dinner hour. On bread-baking day I use American yeast, which only takes six hours, as you always have your yeast made to bake any day. Will write the recipe again, if any of the friends would like it.

Kisses.—Three whites of eggs beaten stiff, one cup white sugar; put in a double boiler, stir till cooked; then add two tablespoons corn starch and two cups cocoanut. Flavor to taste, drop on buttered paper, and bake. This recipe makes five dozen kisses.

Pork Cake.—One-half pound pork chopped fine, one cup boiling water, one cup syrup, one teaspoon soda, two of cream tartar, one cup sugar, peel and spice to taste; thicken with flour as stiff as fruit cake.

Omelet.—For each person to be served use one egg, one tablespoon milk, salt and pepper. Beat the eggs separately, mix yolks with milk, pepper and salt. Have your pan hot and well buttered. Pour on liquid, and when it sets spread on the whites; let cook a little longer, then fold the one half over the other, and serve hot. This looks very pretty, the white part being between the yellow outside.

Wishing you every success, I remain,
Yours, MRS. M. H. S.

A word to those who are writing on the last Ingle Nook competition. Occasionally it happens that, through some mistake, letters find their way to the wrong department, hence some delay is occasioned. In order, therefore, to forestall possible mishances of this or any other kind, will competitors kindly send in their letters as soon as possible? Don't leave it off until the last week; write your essays now, and send them in. If you have forgotten what the competition is, look back at your number of the "Farmer's Advocate" for March 23rd. As before, address your letters to

DAME DURDEN.

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

Humorous.

Question—If germs germinate in Germany and parasites reside in Paris, what will we find in Cork?
Answer—Mike-robos.

A doctor attending a punster, who was very ill, apologized for being late one day by saying that he had to stop to see a man who had fallen down a well. "Did he kick the bucket, doctor?" groaned the punster.

FUN FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Take a lemon, stick in tooth-picks for legs and shoe-buttons for eyes; slit a little of the rind for the ears; put a little darning cotton on a pin and add for the tail. "This is a pig."

For a bug, choose a good-sized prune, using cloves for feet and acacia buds for the nose; one with the blossom off is best for the tail.

Clowns.—A chocolate drop, and an English walnut, with different colored paper frills stuck on with paste, are excellent; different expressions are cut in chocolates and painted on the nuts.

Quite a "Noah's Ark" of animals can be manufactured out of prunes, nuts, raisins, and other fruits, with bits of wire, tooth-picks, horse hairs, etc., if the children will exercise a little ingenuity.—[New England Farmer.]

Announcements.

1. Excursion rates to the South.
2. Very low rates to California—only \$32.90 during March and April.
3. Through California tourist sleeper every Tuesday, berth \$6.75, the "Sunshine Route."
4. Five daily trains to Chicago.
5. Quickest time to Chicago—the Fast Mail.
6. Fast luxurious train to Chicago—the Pioneer Limited.
7. Complete information about your trip.

W. & W. P. A.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
St. Paul, Minn.

EATON'S

MAIL ORDER STORE

TORONTO

Ordering by MAIL

Is the Most Up-to-date and Economical Method of Shopping

ARE YOU ACQUAINTED WITH EATON'S MAIL ORDER STORE?

If not it will be to your advantage to have an introduction at once.

Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue for 1904 has just been issued, and is brimful of money-saving suggestions.

From its pages can be selected the most up-to-date styles of Wearing Apparel, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, in fact everything required for the home at prices that will appeal to you. We have not in any one instance sacrificed quality for cheapness.

No matter where you live—if you have a post office address—the splendid organization of Eaton's Mail Order Department brings all the advantages of the store to your home. Our Catalogue enables you to make convenient selections from the same stock you would examine were you shopping in person.

We have decided to bring the attention of everyone in Canada to our Mail Order Department. We are doing this by giving values that will be instantly recognized as being exceptional.

See our prices and samples before ordering elsewhere. One trial order will convince you that shopping by mail at EATON'S is profitable.

Remember our Guarantee, "Satisfaction or Money Refunded," applies to every purchase.



Our Constant Aim :
A SATISFIED CUSTOMER.

ADDRESS

Write for Our Catalogue

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
TORONTO
CANADA

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

E. O'REILLY

GRAIN DEALER

WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUOTATIONS furnished ON ALL kinds of GRAIN in CAR LOTS. Prompt adjustments. Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

THE WESTERN CLIMATE



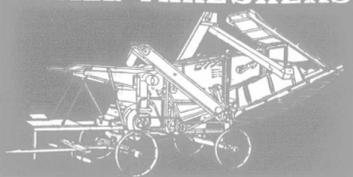
it is said, is not conducive to a good complexion. If yours has suffered let us help you make it what it once was. Hundreds of ladies in the west use

OUR HOME REMEDIES

with wonderful results. We've had over 12 years' experience in treating skin, scalp and complexional troubles. Consultation invited, no expense. Send 10c. for our books and sample of cream.

GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto.

SMALL THRESHERS



Save All Your Grain.

Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers can own them 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.,
Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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Teachers will Visit the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg.

That the dates for the Dominion Educational Association have been fixed so as to coincide with those of the Dominion Exhibition has been received with satisfaction by the great body of Canadian teachers, and the fact that the convention is being held midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, at a time when all eyes are turned toward the growing West, goes to show that the coming convention will be the greatest in the history of Canada up to the present time.

The fact that education is being made the central position at the St. Louis Fair proves that it should prove a splendid attraction for our exhibition, and it is to be hoped that the directors will be able to provide sufficient space for the educational display. So far provision has been made for manual training only; but it is likely that when the committee announce the full programme for the convention that they will also be able to announce that one building on the exhibition grounds will be given over entirely to the educational exhibit.

The following leading educationists of the Dominion will take part:

1. General Meetings.—President D. J. Goggin, D.C.L., Toronto; Bishop Matheson, Winnipeg; Attorney-General Longley, Nova Scotia; Premier Haultain, of Northwest Territories; Dr. Kilpatrick, Manitoba College; Dr. Inch, Supt. of Education, New Brunswick; Dr. Mackay, Supt. of Education, Nova Scotia; John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education, Ontario; J. A. Calder, Deputy Commissioner of Education, N.-W. T.; W. S. Ellis, Principal Collegiate Inst., Kingston; S. E. Lang, Inspector of Schools, Manitoba; Dr. Coleman, School of Science, Toronto; Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Victoria, B. C.

2. Kindergarten Section.—Miss M. McIntyre, Normal School, Toronto; Miss E. Cody, Normal School, Toronto; Miss V. Aylesworth, Chatham, Ont.

3. Elementary Section.—E. Smith, Westmount, Que.; L. H. J. Minchin, Supervisor of Music, Winnipeg; J. B. Wallis, Supervisor of Nature Study, Winnipeg; C. Johansson, Director of Manual Training, Montreal; Miss E. Rankin, Normal School, Regina; Professor Dyde, Queen's University, Kingston; N. J. Jewett, Director of Physical Training, Y. M. C. A., Winnipeg.

4. Inspection and Training Section.—Principal D. Soloam, Normal School, Truro, N. S.; Principal Wm. Scott, Toronto; Superintendent D. McIntyre, Winnipeg.

5. Higher Education Section.—Not yet completed.

This Department Appreciated.

I find I cannot do without your paper. I very much appreciate the Teacher and Pupil Department, also the articles on poultry and gardening.
Oak Bank, Man. - V. I. McMURRAY.

The Change in Immigration.

During the ten years from 1890 to 1900, three and a half million foreigners came into the United States, of which number two and a half million returned; so that the foreign population only increased one million. In 1900, nearly half of the immigrants settled in the Western States, while in the last few years eighty per cent. of the immigrants settled in the East. That is to say, the free lands and the cheap lands of the United States are now nearly all taken, so that the agricultural worker from the northern countries of Europe is no longer attracted by the United States, but is now turning to Canada, where he finds still greater opportunities. In other words, Canada will soon attract as many immigrants as the United States. But Canada's new citizens will come from the peaceable agricultural northern nations, while those of the United States will be industrial workers from the excitable south of Europe. It is not necessary to compare the relative value

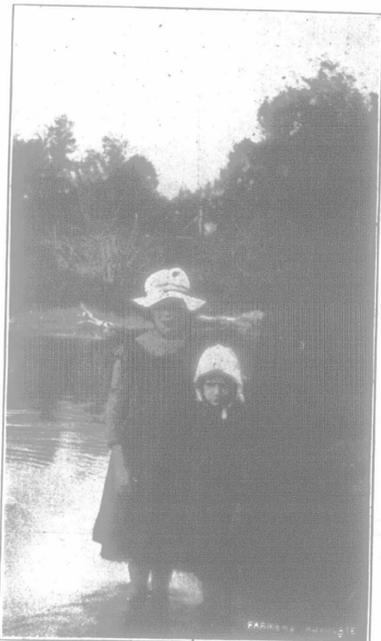
of such citizens. Besides this, thousands of the very best citizens of the United States are now invading the great wheat areas of Western Canada.

Music an Educator.

In the development of the educational side of our nature, music fills a place that no other subject can. No other subject, to such an extent, reaches the higher and inner life of the pupil. No one can estimate the effect music has on us, in raising us out of ourselves. Suicides never come from the class of people who are fond of music. Yet, in teaching the child, the greatest care must be exercised if music is to attain the end which it should in developing high and noble ideals, which in time may be incorporated in the life and character of the child. In dealing with child life, we must recognize the fact that each impression is lasting, and that each song should represent a mood which the child can feel and express, and be sung in a spirited manner. Songs will have a greater educational value if chosen with reference to the season of the year, and such that they will correlate with nature study, literature or history.

There is an intimate relationship between the soul of a song and the heart of the child; but unless the teacher herself is imbued with the spirit of the song, and is in close sympathy with her pupils, the best results will not be attained.

"Yes, Miss, my old man he's right poorly. Th' doctor says he won't never be no better."
"But what is the matter? He seems to be strong and healthy looking."
"Yes, Miss, but he's got the chronicles."
"The chronicles?" echoed her astonished listener. "Where—where does he have them?"
"In his tubes, Miss."
And it needed a visit to the man's physician before the district nurse discovered that the man had chronic bronchial trouble.—Mary J. Austin.



In the Good Old Summer Time.
Elm Valley, Man.

Music

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A FEW SPECIALTIES:
Violins (complete with l.v.)
No. 981—Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model, and finely finished; \$4.50, reduced to **\$3.00**
No. 948—"Guanerius" Model, brown varnish, ebony trimmings, finely finished, \$8.00, for..... **\$5.00**
No. 976—"Stainer" pattern, reddish-brown colored varnish, nicely figured wood, highly polished ebony trimmings, \$10.00, for..... **\$6.50**
Mandolins.
No. 993—Mahogany finish, flat back and sides, rosewood fingerboard, highly polished, \$4.50, for **\$3.00**
No. 295—Seven ribs, natural wood, ebonised fingerboard, inlaid around sound hole, nickled tail-piece, \$4.50, for..... **\$3.50**

We can offer Guitars, Cornets, Flutes, Accordeons, etc., at correspondingly low prices. The IMPERIAL STRINGS for all stringed instruments are the best made. Every article guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Send for catalogue, mentioning goods required.

Whaley, Royce & Co. LIMITED.
356 Main St. WINNIPEG, MAN. 158 Yonge St. TORONTO, ONT.

"Canada's Most Modern Mills"

Buying Wool Goods Direct Means Profit to YOU

We manufacture—you consume. Why shouldn't we deal direct with each other. The middlemen benefit no one but themselves; and they extract a commission that affects both of us. If you say the word we will send samples anywhere for your convenience in buying. Absolutely pure wool goods—skirt and mantle goods, costume cloths, blankets, blanket cloths, yarns, sheetings, dress goods, etc.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO.,
Chatham, Ont.

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

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

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

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

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: **BRANDON, MAN.**
FRANK O. FOWLER, President. JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Mgr.
The Pioneers in the pay-your-loss-promptly method of Hail Insurance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to: **Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd., Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.**

LAND

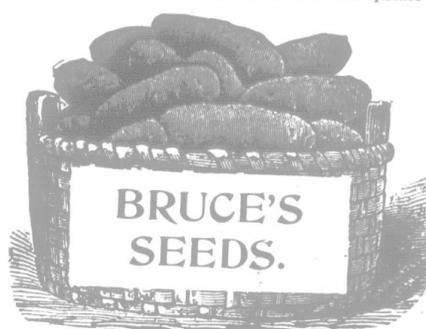
10,000 ACRES CHOICE LAND for sale, near Moose Jaw. Improved farm lands. Easy terms. Homestead entries made. Land scrip for sale. Choice farms for sale near Buffalo Lake, in SEYMOUR GREENE, Moose Jaw.

BOOK-KEEPING Stenography, etc., taught by mail. Positions for all graduates of complete commercial course. Outfit for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA.

The Best Seed Potatoes

Extra Early Ohio.—A very fine early potato, of vigorous growth and superior quality. Our stock is very fine.
The Bovee.—An extra early, wonderfully productive variety, of excellent quality.
Bruce's White Beauty.—This excellent potato still retains the position it has occupied since we introduced it twelve years ago, on account of its attractive appearance and the excellence of its table qualities. It resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but is earlier and more productive. The skin and flesh are pure white, the tubers are uniform in size, and it is a good keeper.



Mr. Walter Feteigh.—The best main-crop variety, very productive, white flesh and skin, of uniform large size, smooth, with few shallow eyes and of splendid quality.

Prices of above varieties:
1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 50c, postpaid to Canadian points. By freight peck, 35c; 1 bus., 60c; bus., \$1.10; bag, \$1.50. Jute bags 10c each extra.

New Pride of Aroostook.—This grand new potato comes from Aroostook County, Maine, which is famous for its potatoes. It has been grown four years by its originator, who says it cannot be beaten. It is a second early, pure white variety, oblong in shape, and of exceptionally fine appearance and splendid quality. It has great vitality and is wonderfully productive, easily beating any variety of equal earliness. The introducer says: "It is the leading early potato." 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid to Canadian points. By freight, 1-peck, 45c; peck, 75c; 1-bushel, \$1.30; bushel, \$2.40; bag, \$3.25. Jute bags 10c each extra.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., - Hamilton, Canada.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., changes his advertisement, and incidentally calls attention to the new record made on the Chicago market by a Clydesdale-bred gelding. On March 23rd, last, Armour & Co. paid \$665 for a drafter, the highest price yet made at auction by a gelding. This fact goes to demonstrate that the Clydesdale has got the market qualities that demand the large prices, and consequently are the class to breed. Any person contemplating buying stallions of this breed, or living in the neighborhood where a stallion of either Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, Hackney or German Coach breed is wanted, should write to Mr. Galbraith, who will be pleased to look after such interests.

Situated in a beautiful grove close by the railway station and village of Beresford is the residence and farm buildings of Mr. James Moore. The stable and barn is a building which in convenience of design and arrangement is not easily surpassed. The chopping and pumping is done by a windmill, which is on the building, and there is a cylindrical watertank over the cattle stable, whence water can be gravitated to any part of the stable. The basement is laid with two-inch plank floors, is well ventilated and lighted, and the thriving condition of all the animals shows that they are provided with every comfort. Some steers and heifers were seen in a forward stage of fattening, showing that the science of feeding is well understood by their owner. The herd header is the richly-bred shorthorn bull Flashlight =30198=, bred by Walter Lynch, is by Scottish Canadian, out of Rosette 11th. He is a straight, well-developed fellow of two years old, and is for sale. By virtue of his individuality and breeding, he should do himself credit in any herd. Minnie of Beresford, by Master of Arts, is a splendid roan, well filled in every part, and of good substance and excellent handling quality. She has at foot a heifer calf by Flashlight. Minnie Brampton =30318= was bred by Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man., and was got by Earl of Eglington =15601=, out of Lena Brampton =18764=. She is a deep, smooth cow, of good quality, and dam of good stock. Waterwitch 5th, got by What-for-No =24606=, out of Waterwitch 4th, is also a good cow. Another good profitable breeder is Rosette, got by Qom Paul =33211=, out of Rosette 14th. Waterwitch of Beresford is a promising one-year-old heifer, got by Scottish Canadian, out of Waterwitch 5th. Rosette of Beresford is also a thrifty yearling heifer, by Scottish Canadian, out of Rosette 16th. Duke of Beresford is a thrifty, deep, square bull, about a year old. He is got by Master of Arts, out of Minnie Brampton. Mr. Moore's advertisement will be found in our columns.

Mr. Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Ind., sends us the following interesting letter: "My sales of stallions and mares this winter has been beyond my expectations, as those in the States have not only been increased over former years, but my trade in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and other sections of Canada has been more than double that of last winter, which success is due to several reasons: First, my advertisement in your valuable paper, which brings me inquiries and sales by the scores; second, the good references which I have been able to furnish from men to whom I have sold in Canada; third, my success last fall at the leading State fairs, winning over 80 per cent. of all prizes shown for. Also at the International at Chicago on 17 head, I won 24 prizes, including three gold medals and three championships. All of my show animals being of my own breeding has brought the American breeders to realize that there are better stallions and mares bred and raised in America than are imported. Fourth, because I raise most all of my stallions on my stock farm, or from my mares leased out for a number of years. I run all of my colts on bluegrass pastures until three years old. My mares have begun foaling, and the little fellows will soon be ready for their fattening of hay and oats, which I commenced doing at three or four weeks old, and continue to do so all summer, and in winter give them a good warm barn, with plenty of pure clover hay,

GRAIN

Have your grain handled by a commission firm for best results.

1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS
1c ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS
FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,
m Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.



Artistic Surroundings
are bound to have an influence for good. Art in the home is a constant lesson to the young to strive for higher things. Ceilings and walls when artistically decorated possess a charm distinctly their own. Pedlar Steel Ceilings permit of the most entrancing home decoration, yet their low cost brings them within the reach of persons of limited income. They add to the value of a dwelling by reducing the insurance premium, and rendering the apartments fire-proof. All the annoyances of wood and plaster are avoided in Pedlar Steel Ceilings. Have you our catalogue? We'll send it on receipt of your request. The Pedlar People, Oshawa, Montreal.



SWEETEST ROOT THAT GROWS

RENNIE'S GIANT SUGAR MANGEL
(REGISTERED).

FOR STOCK FEEDING Yields Immense Crops.

Heavy, Clean Roots. Stands high out of ground. Easy to Harvest.

Sold in One Pound Sealed Packages.
Lb. 25c.; 4 lbs. 95c.; 8 lbs. \$1.80.
BY MAIL.—Lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.15; 8 lbs. \$2.20.

A SEED CATALOGUE

Worth Money. A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING IT. WRITE TO-DAY.

WILLIAM RENNIE, Toronto, Ontario.

oats, bran and cut feed. By owning my own farm, and producing my own colts and feed, I am able to sell and have been selling stallions of equal value for from one-third to one-half less than the imported ones, and my home-bred stallions in nine cases out of ten will get 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. more foals than the imported stallions. I not only give a guarantee on my stallions to get 60 per cent. of their mares in foal, but guarantee a safe delivery and R. R. fare to my customers to my place and all expenses while here. I can cheerfully say that I have sold to over nine-tenths of the buyers that have come here from Canada, and if I have ever had a dissatisfied customer let him speak and I am ready to make him happy."

Mr. Cochran then gives us a long list of the sales he has made in Canada during the past few months. The list is sufficiently long and representative to indicate that Mr. Cochran is giving his customers good value for their money. His sales include Shires, Percherons, Hackneys and Coach stallions and mares.

TRADE NOTES.

WIRE FENCING COST.—A correspondent writes that in the catalogue of the London Fence Machine Company will be found a very valuable table in connection with standard wire sizes, giving sizes in decimals of an inch, the weight per rod, etc., so that the cost of the wire for any style of fence can be accurately computed. Copies of the catalogue can be obtained by writing A. E. Hinds & Co., general agents, Winnipeg, Man.

TRY THE ORIENT.—The question of vital interest to Canada to-day is: How can we find new markets for our wheat? England may take most of it, but why rest there? We have all the natural advantages; we have the finest wheat-growing territory in the world; we have favorable ports on the Pacific; why not seek an Oriental market for our wheat? The fact that Canada is now in a position to offer wheat in the markets of the world indicates that she realizes her vast opportunities and is making the most of them, thoroughly cultivating a fertile soil and harvesting under improved methods. The increase in a number of modern binders in use during the past few years has been remarkable. In fact the demand for McCormick machines has grown so large that a plant has been established at Hamilton, Ont., where the famous McCormick line of O. K. machines are manufactured. Farmers want them because they operate easily and wear well, and it is to satisfy this demand that the plant had to be built.

CHURNS.—There are many articles of food that we, as a people, are particular about. One of them is butter. In making butter there are many conditions to guard against. We must have clean surroundings, and sweet, pure utensils. A churn, for instance, made of soft wood, with open crevices, is almost certain to harbor taints; and one of the surest safeguards in the production of butter is to use a churn made of well-seasoned oak, with close-fitting covers, and all parts easily cleaned. Such a churn is the Daisy, made by D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont. It is one of the most popular churns ever manufactured. It is a barrel, and has all the improved devices that the ingenuity of man has yet discovered. We have no hesitancy in recommending this churn to intending purchasers, and to those who are not already provided with the best butter-maker on the market.

TOLD OF MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain and W. D. Howells were one day lunching in a cafe in New York. Two overdressed young men entered, and the first said in a loud voice: "Waiter, bring me some bisque of lobster, a bottle of white wine and a chop. Just mention my name to the cook, too, so that everything will be done to my liking." The second young man said: "Bring me some sole with peas, and tell the cook who it's for." Mr. Twain gave his order a moment later. He said, with a wink at his companion, "Bring me half a dozen oysters, and mention my name to each of them."

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

Cream Separators from \$32.50 Upwards

SENT OUT ON FREE TRIAL.

BETTER THAN THE HIGH-PRICED MACHINES AND MUCH CHEAPER.



Here are two sample letters which speak for themselves: Mr. Thos. Ambler, Battle River, Alberta, writes:

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

GENTLEMEN.—We like the Cream Separator you got from you very much, and would not be without it. We tried a Cream Separator this spring, the Empire, but we like this one ever so much better. It runs easier by half than the Empire does. We find the calves do very much better by getting the milk fresh than the old way of feeding them with skim milk.

THOMAS AMBLER.

(Mr. Ambler's Separator is No. 2 size.)

Mr. M. O'Malley, Martindale, Que., writes:

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

GENTLEMEN.—Enclosed find money order in full payment for the No. 2 Cream Separator furnished to Mr. Ross McLaughlin. He is very well satisfied with it, and says he would not trade it for a De Laval which his brother has that cost \$90.00. He says they can make fully a pound a week more on each cow with the Separator.

M. O'MALLEY.

You take no chance in ordering one of these machines for trial. Last year several parties sent the money in advance, and a few of these afterwards returned the machine. In every case they received their money by next mail, no deduction of any kind being made in a single case. Only a very few machines were returned, and those who purchased were thoroughly satisfied, in most cases preferring them to the high-priced ones they were familiar with. We sell our machine wholly on its merits. No agents of ours will bother you or try to make you keep the machine unless you are thoroughly pleased with it. You are the whole judge yourself.

Our price for the No. 0 size, capacity 115 lbs. per hour, is \$32.50; for the No. 1 size, capacity 210 lbs. per hour, \$44.75; for the No. 2 size, capacity 340 lbs. per hour, \$57.61; for the No. 3 size, capacity 560 lbs. per hour, \$85.00. With each machine, except the No. 0 size, we furnish iron stand, milk shelf and 2 cranks—one long one for easy turning for boys, and a shorter one for men. Our circular shows interior of bowl and a full description generally. Send for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.



MR. THOMAS AMBLER.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

BASE BALL SET FREE
7 PIECES

Beautiful Presents FREE

For selling our Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets, the newest thing out in jewelry. Each one consists of a beautiful Gold Bicolor Heart-shaped Locket, enclosing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly odorized from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable Perfume in the world. They look like worth \$25., and you will find them lighting sellers at our introductory price of 15c (A certificate worth 50c. given free with each one.) Send us your name and address and we will send you postpaid, and trust you with 14 Lockets. You can earn a Present in half an hour. When sold return the money received and we send the Present, you earn and choose from our Large Illustrated Premium List. Write at once. It costs you nothing to try. Address: THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., 3316 Dept., TORONTO.

\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE

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

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

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

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

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

GOSSIP.

A representative of the "Advocate" when in Brandon paid a visit to the stables of Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son. Some good Clydesdales are still on hand, and also representatives of the Hackney, Suffolk Punch, Percheron, and Shetland breeds. Messrs. Galbraith have sold upwards of 40 animals during the present season, which is considered as an evidence of confidence in the firm. Straightforward dealings are always the best, and while it pays to advertise, it pays also to give value for money. Honest methods back up advertising. The more recent sales have been: Sylvander Prince, three years old, by Sylvander (10933), winner of first prize at Glasgow, 1899, out of Darling (14737), sold to a company of farmers at Alexander. Trooper, Clydesdale, by King of the Roses (9927), out of Polly 2nd (8922), sold to a company of farmers at Westwood, Man. Searchlight, Clydesdale, has been located near Wapella, Assa. Lord Lionel has been bought by a company of farmers at Sheko, Assa. Laurent, Percheron, was sold to the Percheron Horse Society, Wolseley. Redeleshaw Prince Royal, Suffolk Punch, has been bought by a syndicate at Yorkton.

A visit was paid by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" to Fairview Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., recently, and Mr. R. A. Cox's herd of Shorthorns were found to be in excellent breeding condition. The herd bull, Robbie o' Day =22672= looked in grand form. Robbie o' Day was calved in quarantine, when his dam was imported by Mr. Wm. Redmond, Millbrook, Ont. He is got by Prime Minister (imp.), out of Marigold (imp.). He was brought from the East by Mr. And. Graham, and while in his service, in 1900, he won second prize at Winnipeg, and first at Brandon, in aged bull class, and he and two yearling bulls got by him were first for bull and two of his get at both shows. Two bulls, two years old, in Mr. Cox's herd are St. Valentine =42641=, and Sultan =26168=. They are both got by Laurier, and St. Valentine is out of Cherry Rosebank =29186=; Sultan being out of Lucy =34724=. They are a pair of straight, deep fellows, with well-sprung ribs, and well-filled flanks, and of good quality. There are four straight, blocky youngsters ranging between eight to eleven months old, all of good handling quality and very thrifty for their ages. They are all got by Robbie o' Day. Morning Star =48329=, out of Bella of Fairview; Robbie o' Day 2nd =48657=, out of Annie Duchess 2nd; Pride of Fairview =48659=, out of Maude of Smithfield, and Snowflake =48660=, out of Miss Kitty. Snowflake is a splendid fellow about nine months old. He is well filled in hams and flank, deep and straight, and of the best handling quality. Duke of Fairview =48658=, got by Robbie o' Day, out of Cherry of Rosebank, was sold to Mr. Mark Hinchiff, Alexander. Sunset =48636= had just been sold to Mr. D. R. Machaffie, of Swan River, whose herd of Shorthorns he has been selected to lead. Sunset is also by Robbie o' Day, and out of Lucy. White Rose of Fairview, dark roan, is a two-year-old heifer, low-down, blocky, of good substance, and a first-class handler. She is got by Laurier, out of Miss Kitty. Mabel of Fairview, got by Bobs, out of Maude of Smithfield, is also a very good two-year-old. Lucy, by Prince Lincoln, out of Empress, is a straight, deep cow, of good conformation, and a good handler. Cherry Rosebank is also a fine cow. She is got by Baron Beresford 2nd, out of Rosalie of Beresford. Maude of Smithfield, bred by Mr. John E. Smith, Brandon, is got by Lord Charles Beresford =11076=, out of Maude of Beresford, is a grand cow, straight, low-down and deep, and a great handler. Bella of Fairview, by Golden Measure (imp.), out of Maude of Smithfield, is showing the character of her dam in conformation. Miss Kitty, out of White Rose, is got by Prince Lincoln, and is a very good animal. Annie Duchess 2nd, got by Tommy of Torra, out of Annie Duchess, is also a good cow. Mr. Cox is an extensive breeder of Berkshire swine. The herd is led by Ben Davis =11723=, and one of the brood sows being Tilla =11723=. Mr. Cox's advertisement will be found in this number, in which he is offering six young bulls and Robbie o' Day for sale.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

for Ranchmen and Dairy Farmers

in the

Famous Ranching District of

Southern Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offer first-class grazing lands for lease in solid blocks of from 640 acres to 100,000 acres at a moderate rental.

Southern Alberta is recognized as one of the finest ranges for cattle and sheep on this continent, and the great want of stockmen is now supplied in being able to get large solid blocks to lease at a moderate rental.

For maps and further information address

J. S. DENNIS,

Superintendent of Irrigation, Canadian Pacific Railway Company,

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

"A HERO."

Of course it is, because it is the fastest, easiest operated and most thorough Fanning Mill on the market.



THE HERO.

And we can tell you why if you write us for particulars. Cleans any kind of grain. Manufactured by The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd. BOX 757. M. WINNIPEG, MAN.

DRYSDALE & CO.



MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS

Write for catalogue.

BRANDON,

Box 222. M. MAN.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Deserve your confidence. They have never failed—won't fall now. Sold by all dealers. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid, free.

D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

The domestic man, who loves no music so well as his own kitchen clock and the airs which the logs sing to him, as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of.—[Emerson.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Steer has been ailing for six weeks. His gums, roof of mouth, etc., are red and swollen. He has difficulty in masticating, and slavers a great deal.

R. B.

Ans.—This is a form of actinomycosis, or lump jaw. It is probable the tongue will soon become involved. The potassium iodide treatment may effect a cure. Give a dram three times daily in half a pint of cold water, as a drench. Gradually increase the dose until appetite begins to fail, and he drinks little. Then cease giving the drug for two weeks, and then treat again.

V.

INFLUENZA.

Colt, three years old, became dumpish and weak, and trembled with muscles behind the shoulder; appetite poor, and temperature 106½.

J. R. J.

Ans.—This is a serious case of influenza. Treatment consists in giving thirty grains sulphate of quinine three times daily. Rub throat twice daily for two days, with equal parts oil of turpentine, raw linseed oil and spirits of ammonia. Give anything that he will eat, soft food preferred. Do not drench, as the throat is so sore he cannot swallow easily. You had better employ a veterinarian, as the disease is liable to many complications, which require treatment according to symptoms.

V.

COUGH, ETC.

1. Horse had distemper last summer. He now chokes when drinking. Eats well and is in fair condition.

2. Mare has lumps in her skin. When opened they discharge a bloody matter.

R. M. S.

Ans.—1. Blister his throat in the ordinary way with 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. If necessary repeat the blister once monthly. Cases of this kind are hard to treat.

2. Open each boil, and dress with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. Clip him, and dress the whole body with some of the sheep dips advertised in this journal. Give her 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for two weeks.

V.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS.

I have three brood sows, about three months ago I noticed one coughing. They have all farrowed, and many of the young pigs are coughing, and are not thriving. Three of the little pigs died.

C. K.

Ans.—This is bronchitis of an infectious nature, and very hard to get rid of. Affected pigs will not do well. Close all doors, windows, etc., in the pen, and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes. Then open the doors, etc., and admit the air. This causes the pigs to inhale the fumes, and destroys the virus. Repeat treatment weekly, as long as necessary. The premises should be thoroughly disinfected by washing with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and afterwards given a thorough coat of hot lime-wash, with five-per-cent. carbolic acid.

V.

UNTHRIFTY COLTS.

1. Bought four-year-old colt last fall. He was very poor, and is so still. He eats oats freely, but will not eat much hay. My neighbor dressed his teeth, but he is no better. I feed about a quart of oats.

2. A three-year-old is also very thin, and has been so since last fall. She eats hay freely, but will not eat much oats. I feed three quarters of a quart.

W. T.

Ans.—1. A four-year-old cannot be expected to do well on one quart of oats. Give him three quarts, and later on a half gallon. It is probable your neighbor's dressing of his teeth was the cause of the trouble. Dress his teeth with a solution of potassium permanganate, and give him a course of iodine.

2. A three-year-old should be able to do well on one quart of oats. Give her three quarts, and later on a half gallon. It is probable your neighbor's dressing of her teeth was the cause of the trouble. Dress her teeth with a solution of potassium permanganate, and give her a course of iodine.

3. A three-year-old should be able to do well on one quart of oats. Give her three quarts, and later on a half gallon. It is probable your neighbor's dressing of her teeth was the cause of the trouble. Dress her teeth with a solution of potassium permanganate, and give her a course of iodine.

PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.75 For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.
150-foot roll, 5 feet high..... 5.50
150-foot roll, 6 feet high..... 6.50
THE PACE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED 253
Walkerville Monr. al Winnipeg St. John

BRANDON SEED HOUSE

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE.



SEEDS specially selected for the Northwest



TARTARIAN OATS

An absolutely new variety and quite distinct from any other.

LAST YEAR'S TRIALS SHOWED REMARKABLE RESULTS
Bush., \$1.00; 5 bush., \$4.50. F. O. B., BRANDON.

Also American Banner, Newmarket, Ligowo and Tartarian Oats, all selected seed stocks.

Pearce's Early Prolific, Fodder Corn, North Dakota Flint, Compton's Early and Longfellow, all \$1.70 per bush.
Speltz, Barley, all leading sorts, Flax, Peas—finest samples.

- Brome Grass.....\$12.50 & \$14.50
- Western Rye.....\$7.50 & \$8.50
- Timothy.....\$6.00 to \$7.00
- Red Top, Blue Grass, O.K. Pasture Grass, Red, Alsike and White Clover, Millet and Hungarian.
- Alfalfa or Lucerne, \$2.25 for 10 lbs.
- Lawn Grass (Emerald Green), \$2.25 for 10 lbs.
- Dwarf Essex Rape—50 lbs. and over at 6c. per lb.

- Onion Sets, Yellow, Quart.....25c.
- New Link-of-Gold Sugar Beet, Lb.....40c.
- McKenzie's Northland Onion, Oz.....25c.
- "Northern Success" Garden Corn, Lb.....25c.
- Cup'd Sweet Peas, Pkt... 5c.
- Oz.....15c.
- Double Flowering Sweet Peas, Pkt. 5c, Oz... 15c
- New Fush Sweet Peas, Pkt., 5c, Oz.....15c.

Postage Paid by us.

If you have not received a copy of our handsome illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1904, send your name and address and one will be forwarded by return Mail.



A. E. MCKENZIE & Co., Seedmen,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

For "EMPIRE"
EASY-RUNNING
Cream Separators
Champion Harvesting Implements
Anderson's Force Pumps, Windmills or Real Estate
write **A. J. SMYTH**
Box 3, Calgary, Alta.

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

Mr. Jas. Gibb, the successful Shorthorn breeder, of Brookside, Ont., writes us that he has sold all his bulls. Enquiries have been numerous from different parts of the States, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Algoma District, and all parts of Ontario, owing to advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate." Nearly all enquirers want a bull by Imp. Spicy Marquis.

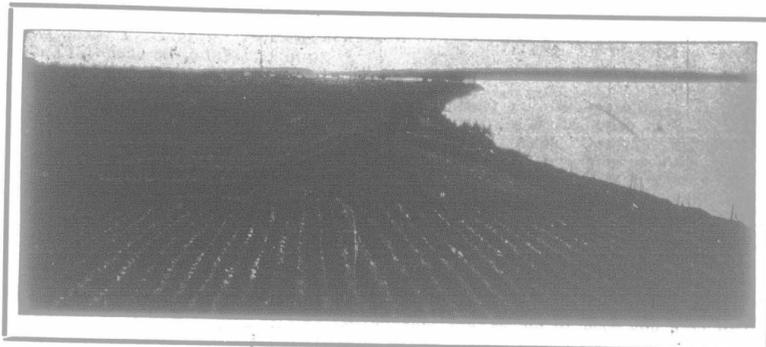
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

is the choicest part of the famous
SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

A large number of Manitoba farmers are moving there this year.

**\$8.10
Per Acre**



**Easy
Terms**

Remember you have sixty townships to select from, and we will advise you as to the best district. Write us and say exactly what kind of farm you want and we will tell you where to go.

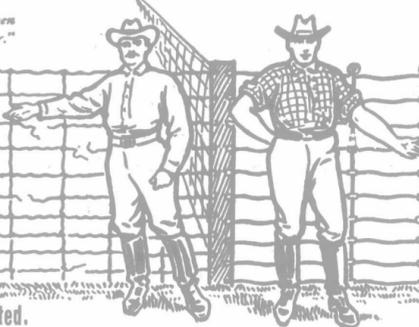
The price will be raised on May 1st. Buy before then. Railroad will be constructed this year. Write us for full particulars **AT ONCE.**

Wm. Pearson & Co., 383 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMER BROWN.—"Never again will I buy woven fence or any fence that wraps one wire around another."

Beware of a fence lock which needs a kink or crimp to make it hold.—It weakens the wire, and will eventually cause it to break.

The FROST WIRE FENCE CO. Limited.

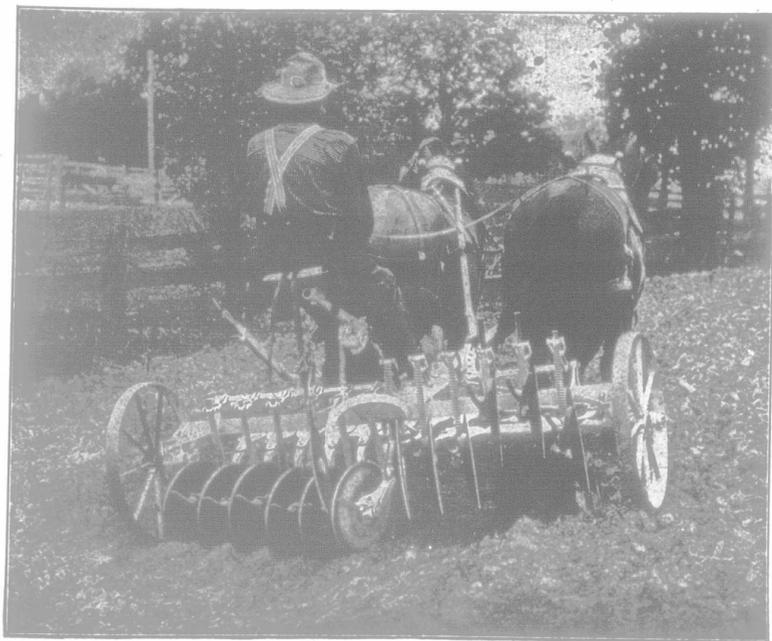


FARMER JONES.—"Well neighbor try Frost Fence. I have had this fence for many years, and it is as tight to-day as when put up."

Hold fast to the
Frost Wedge Lock

The only fence lock on the market to-day that will bind two wires without injury to either.

Wolland, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.



Superior Disc Harrow on Wheels

"As easy to manage as a Road Cart."

American Seeding-Machine Co.:

GENTLEMEN,—Please accept my thanks for persuading me to buy a Superior Disc Harrow on Wheels, which was the first of this kind used here. It fills the bill in every particular. It is easy to handle, light on the team. It is the best disc harrow I ever saw or used, and is as much different from the old-style disc harrow as day is from night. I can honestly recommend the Superior to any one wanting a first-class cultivating tool. Could not afford to do without it for double what it cost.

JOHN F. ROBINSON, Courtland, Ont.

Write for **FREE BOOKLET**, "Stebbins on Disc Harrow"

**CANADIAN DIVISION
AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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

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

Eggs for Hatching

from Indian Games, Golden Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. Also for sale, a few cockerels and pullets of the above mentioned breeds. One pen of White Wyandottes, six Pekin drakes and a few pair of long-distance homing pigeons.

S. LING,
128 River Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

VIRDEN DUCK YARDS.

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

MENLOVE & THICKES
Virdeu, Man.
Agents for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders and Supplies.

WANTED

Strictly fresh EGGS and prime BUTTER for high-class trade.

J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

America's Greatest Poultrymen. Our winnings for 1904 have been immense. Write for our 10-page circular, costing only a 2c. stamp. A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

1898-1904.
PARTRIDGE COCHINS and Blue-barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from finest matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Box 517. A. E. SNETHER, Brandon, Man.

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.

Highest prices paid by
W. J. GUEST,
700 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog
40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure diseases, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial. 100 pages Incubator Catalog free. J. R. BRABAZON JR. & CO., Box 112 Delavan, Wis.

Make Your Money Earn More Money.

I have a splendid investment opportunity for large or small capital. I can make your spare idle dollars increase and make you rich. Interest never sleeps. Better than banks. Representatives wanted. Particulars free.

F. J. GIDDING, P. O. Box 173, Washington, D.C.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS and HERKSHIRES - Winnipeg 1st-prize calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs. F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn Station, A. P. S. S.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

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

MEN WANTED

THROUGHOUT CANADA AND UNITED STATES. SALARY OR COMMISSION - \$640 a year and Expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. SALES MEDICAL CO., London, Ont.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

8, 9 and 12 foot widths. The favorite rollers for all the Provinces. Write for full description and reasons why Bissell's are the best. Address on

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.

SHAVER & GRAHAM,
Shoemakers and Embroiders,
Stephen Avenue,
PHONE 214, CALGARY, ALTA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH - DEHORNING.

1. What is the cause of cows not cleaning?
2. I feed steeped oil cake before and after calving. Is this injurious?
3. What preparation should be applied after dehorning? One of my cows got fighting after being dehorned? She became heated, and the horn is very sore.
4. Are brewery grains twice weekly good for milch cows?

M. T.

Ans.—1. The causes are obscure, and the accident cannot be prevented. It occasionally occurs under all conditions. You will notice an article by Whip on this subject in this issue.

2. No.
3. In most cases no after treatment is needed. In cases where a soreness and discharge appears, dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts.

4. Brewery grains give fairly good results when fed in reasonable quantities to milking cows.

DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

Mare, eight years old, has not worked for three months. A hearty eater, but feed does not seem to do her any good. Hair is very dry, and comes off in patches. I have looked for lice, but so far have found none.

W. C. M.
Ans.—I think your mare's condition has been brought about by feeding improper food. Would advise you to give the following aperient: Barbadoes aloes, 6 drs.; calomel, 1 dr.; ground ginger, 2 drs.; soap or syrup, sufficient to make a ball. Before administering the ball, prepare the animal by feeding exclusively on bran mash for twenty hours, and continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this give, morning and evening, in food, for ten days: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, and soda bicarbonate, of each, 1 dr. Feed three quarts of oats, morning and noon, and bran mash, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran, at night. Groom well with corn-broom brush.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKS WANTED.

Can the "Advocate" give the address, through its columns, of any publishing company that publish two books, the names of which are as follows: Making the Most of Life; Silent Times. I think there are seven books in the work. Strathcona, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The publishers of these books are Crowell & Co., New York, and they may be had through Russell, Lang & Co., Winnipeg, at 75c. each.

ENROLLING STALLION—ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION.

Have a pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, would like to enroll according to provision of the Horse Breeding Ordinance. What steps should we take for same?

2. Would like to know what you think of artificial impregnators, if they can be used on horses with any success? If so, please give some address where one could be procured. CLYDE OWNERS, Edmonton.

Ans.—See March 16th issue, page 409, for both questions.

MAKING A WILL—SHRUBS.

1. Can a person legally make a will without a lawyer; and if so, how?
2. Can we not hear from some of the old settlers in northern Alberta as to what shrubbery they have found it possible to grow there? Have any been successful raising roses or strawberries? Is there any strawberry-grower in Alberta from whom I can obtain reliable plants? A. J. C. Alberta.

Ans.—1. Yes; forms can be got from Richardson & Bishop, stationers, Winnipeg, Man., at a reasonable figure. Full instructions are sent with the forms, as in "Adviser," etc.

2. Write to Ed Ross, Florist, Edmonton, who will mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

GREATER PROFITS WITH LESS POWER IN THE DAIRY

The "MELOTTE" SEPARATOR PAYS

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

WHAT MANITOBA FARMERS ARE LOOKING FOR

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

"MELOTTE"

IS THE MACHINE WHICH BEST FULFILLS ALL THESE CONDITIONS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO THE

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., LIMITED,

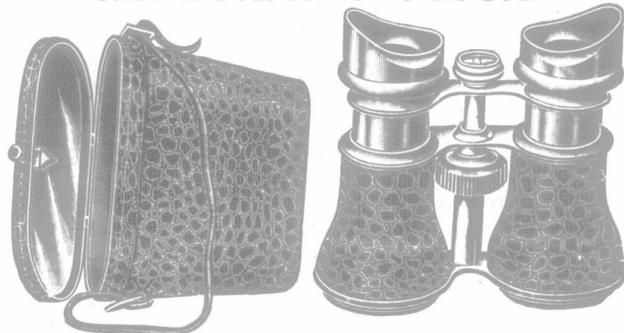
124 PRINCESS STREET,

BOX 604.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Powerful 6-Lens Achromatic Field Glasses

WORTH \$15.00 FOR ONLY \$3.97 ONLY 12 DOZ. PAIRS TO BE SOLD



Over 500 Pairs sold in three months and everyone gave the utmost satisfaction, as the letters below will testify.

Description of Glasses
These Hunter's Favorite Field Glasses (as they are called from their convenient size for carrying in the pocket, and the compass set in the upper crossbar, are genuine Achromatic. They are made of the finest materials and are richly and beautifully finished throughout, the crossbars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated, and the trimmings in gold and silver. As shown in the illustration, they are made to fit close to the eyes, a feature which adds wonderfully to the clearness of the view. The tubes are covered with the best grade dark green leather, alligator pattern, which contrasts beautifully with the gold and silver trimmings, and each pair of Glasses comes in a beautiful and alligator leather case with leather carrying strap.

Read What Our Customers Say
As we said before, we sold over 500 pairs of these Glasses last spring and could have sold as many more if we had had them. This season there was such a demand for them all over the world that we were just able to get 12 dozen pairs from the manufacturers. When they are sold there will be no more to be had in Canada at our price until next Spring. If you are a farmer, ranchman, fisherman, surveyor, you cannot afford to miss this chance. They will save you miles of travel every year, besides being a help to you in every way.

Send No Money
Read what a few of the 500 people who purchased our Glasses said about them:
JAS. T. CHILDS, Calgary, Alta. "I received your Field Glasses O.K., and can only say that it is a matter of surprise to me that you can furnish such an excellent article at so reasonable a price. The Glasses are splendid and the little compass attached so convenient that no engineer or surveyor in the field should be without them, should he wish to get through work quickly."
EARL GULLUCHER, Neepawa, Man. "Some time ago I bought a pair of Field Glasses from you, and I am more than pleased with them. I was offered more than the price of them before I got home with them."
If you wish to see and examine the Glasses before purchasing, just drop us a card, mentioning your nearest Express Office and we will ship them C.O.D., where you can examine and test them thoroughly. Then if you are perfectly satisfied that they are all we claim them to be and worth much more than we ask, pay the Express Agent \$3.97 and Express charges (from 25c to 50c). If you are not perfectly satisfied you can return them at our expense. We can well afford to make this liberal offer, as we have never yet had a pair returned when sent out on approval. If you live too far from an Express Office remit \$3.97 cash with order and 25c to cover postage, and we will forward the Glasses by registered mail and guarantee safe delivery and perfect satisfaction. Now don't put this paper aside with the intention of writing us in a few days, but sit right down and drop us a card at once or they may be all sold by the time we hear from you. If you were one of the many people whose letters reached us after the 500 pairs were sold last spring, don't be disappointed again, but write us at once. Address JOHNSTON & CO., Field Glass Dept. 315 Toronto, Canada.



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

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and the swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.
I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

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

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.
H. J. TILLETSON, M. D., 400 Tilletson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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

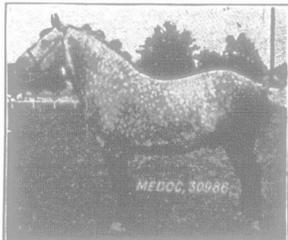
**Why??
Why do I buy the
Canada Paint Company's Paints?**

- "BECAUSE they make the house bright and wholesome.
- "BECAUSE they will improve and add to the value of my property.
- "BECAUSE they are made in the latest and most artistic shades.
- "BECAUSE they are easy to apply, being well ground to work smooth and easy.
- "BECAUSE each tin is tested before shipment and contents are fully guaranteed.
- "BECAUSE they have an established reputation and their sale is steadily increasing.

"FARMER."

**LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED
PERCHERON, SHIRE and
HACKNEY STALLIONS
AND MARES**

Won more First Prizes and Gold Medals in past 3 years than any firm in America; ages 2 to 6 years. Prices to Canadian buyers for next 30 days will run from \$600 to \$1,200 for choice of my barns, except 2 horses which are not for sale; also R. R. fare to my place and expenses while here. Time of payment made to suit customers. Every stallion sold to get 60 per cent. of mares in foal, also safe delivery.



LEW W. COCHRAN,
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

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

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

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

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

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

Oak Lawn Farm

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER COT TOGETHER, NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS

GOSSIP.

In another column Mr. N. R. Perrey announces for sale Galloway bulls, by Minto 14622, bred by D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., and out of cows by Clansman 2nd of Culmain 9486 (2638), and Duke of Clansman 9502. These animals represent the very best Galloway breeding, and we commend Mr. Perrey's skill and enterprise in producing such stock.

Mr. J. A. Chapman, of Island Park Hereford Farm, Beresford, Man., in addition to being one of our largest breeders and dealers in the whitefaces, is also a most enthusiastic champion of the breed, always advocating its claims, and firmly believing in their ultimately attaining to the primary position as the most suitable breed of cattle for Manitoba and the West. Mr. Chapman is somewhat severe in his criticism of Shorthorns; and with such sanguine enthusiasm for a breed, it is only to be expected that Mr. Chapman would make a success of breeding his bovine favorites. His herd shows such to be the case. The herd bull, Gun Metal 161113, is by Albert, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1903, out of Idelia, first-prize cow in her class at Winnipeg, 1903, was bought from the well-known American breeder, George Leigh, Aurora, Ill. The sire and dam were both imported. The bull is a typical Hereford, and if fitted to show condition will likely give a good account of himself. Fairy 5th =999= is a grand animal with a good breeding and show-ring record. She was shown three years at Winnipeg and Brandon, taking five firsts and one second rating, which is a very good record, is by J. E. Smith's Prince of Beresford, out of Fairy. Downton Ingleside (98201), by Sir Horace, out of Lady Beautiful, was first as a two-year-old and as a three-year-old at Winnipeg and Brandon, and last year she took second place at both those shows, while nursing a calf. Victoria of Island Park =1892=, by Constantine, out of Victoria, is the cow which beat Victoria at Brandon, the only time she was beaten. Dorothy of Island Park (74230), by Mark Hanna, out of Downton Ingleside, is an animal also worthy of mention. Princess of Island Park is looking in grand condition. She is the heifer which took first prize and sweepstakes in the open class, and the same position in the C. N. R. class at Winnipeg and Brandon as a one-year-old last July and August. She also took first as a calf the previous year at both those shows. A full sister of hers was seen, which gives promise of making a name for herself in the show-ring. They are by Lord Ingleside 6th, out of Queen Princess 2nd. Another of the Fairy family is out of Fairy 5th, by Lord Ingleside.

Amongst the young bulls, all animals of good promise, may be mentioned Emperor of Island Park 181173. He is by Lord Ingleside, out of Downton Ingleside. He is a calf about six months old, and showing good thrift and breeding. Prince 2nd, by Lord Ingleside, out of Victoria of Island Park, is a grand, low-down, mossy-coated fellow. Besides the herd bull, Mr. Chapman also bought at the combination sale at Chicago. International the cow, Fairy Ring 2nd (162825) (imp.). She is by Lanfane, a full brother of Britisher, champion bull at Chicago, 1902, out of Fenicatory. She was bred to Majestic Prince on June 28th. Mr. Chapman has for sale a lot of ten bulls ready for range or farm service, rising two years old, and in some cases over two.

Mr. Chapman is at present building a new barn 64 x 36 feet. The outside walls and a great part of the inner fittings of the basement are finished, and the arrangements are as ingenious and complete as any we have seen. The walls are founded on stone, of lumber and tar paper outside, and flooring inside. The stalls in the horse stable are coped with vertical iron railings, and floored with a double flooring of lumber. The cattle stable will be floored with cement, and will be equipped with a grain and chop storehouse. In every way the barn is of as complete and convenient a design as can be wished for, and the building, which is all done by Mr. Chapman, is of the best and most substantial workmanship.

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

**Imported
Clydesdale
and
Shire
Stallions**



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



**Horses
for Sale.**

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

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

W. S. CURRIE,
LIVE STOCK DEALER,
Box 46, MEDICINE HAT, N.-W. T.

**Clydesdale and
Shire Stallions**

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address

J. M. MACFARLANE,
MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale,
Shire and
Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 30 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.



Before sending your horse to the sale remove the blemishes with

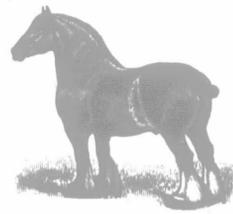
ABSORBINE

Also carry a bottle with you to use in case of accident in shipping. **ABSORBINE** will remove the soreness at once in any fresh Bruise or Strain. No blister, no hair gone. \$2 per bottle, at regular dealers, or delivered. Write for pamphlet.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

**50
SHIRE
HORSES
AND
MARES to
choose from.**



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. Drums Station. **WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

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



McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

Prof. J. Gordon McPherson, D.V.S., Inventor and Patentee. Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900. Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901. Used in keeping the mouths of animals open while operating on the teeth or in giving medicine. SOLE MANUFACTURERS: WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED, 637 Craig St., Montreal. Price, complete, \$5.00. Files per set of six, 2.25. Large number in use in Manitoba and N.-W. T., also U. S. Send for booklet.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of CLYDESDALES

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

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

Advertisement for 'BOYS! BOYS! WE WANT TO GIVE YOU THESE SEVEN Handsome Presents FREE'. Includes images of a fountain pen, a steam engine, a horseless carriage, a pocket watch, a combination knife, a boy's watch, and a printing outfit. Text describes each item and offers a free gift certificate worth 50c.

Advertisement for '9 Beautiful Presents To Every Girl FREE'. Includes images of a necklace, a watch, a bracelet, a set of furniture, a ring, and a jewelry box. Text describes the gifts and offers a free gift certificate worth 50c.

GOSSIP.

Jas. Rothnie, the Virden poultryman, has been elected Sec.-Treas. of the Virden Agricultural Society, vice A. G. McDougall, after twenty years' faithful service.

Alberta Fair dates will be settled at a meeting of societies' secretaries to be held at Calgary May 10th. Innisfail will hold a live-stock show in July. The show of grain, vegetables, etc., to be held in the fall.

The American Hereford Association expects to make quite a show of the breed at the Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg next July. The Shorthorns will have to go some.

"By the way, Senator," said an anxious Capitol employee to Senator Allison, "when do you think Congress will adjourn?"

"I can't say," the Iowan replied. "But it will adjourn soon, won't it?" "As to that," the Senator replied, "I am reminded of the story of the man who went out riding and was caught in a rainstorm. He didn't know whether to go on or seek shelter, and he applied to a farmer who was plodding along the road. 'My good man,' he said, 'do you think it is likely to stop raining?'" "Well," said the farmer, 'it always has.'"

Once a country school trustee, while visiting the school during a recitation, strongly criticised the teacher for wasting what he considered too much time on explaining to the class the use of so unimportant a thing as a comma. The teacher had one of the likeliest of the pupils write upon the blackboard a short sentence containing no comma. The boy wrote: "The director says the teacher is a donkey." This contained the sentiment of the director's complaint, and he was greatly pleased to have the pupil illustrate it so well. "Now, Johnnie," said the teacher, "give the class an example of the proper use of the comma." Johnnie did not write a new example, but merely inserted two commas in the one already on the board, making it read: "The director, says the teacher, is a donkey."

"Aunt Jemima," as everybody called her, was the oldest person in the neighborhood. She was known to be over 100 years old, and insisted that she was nearly 125, but, in spite of her advanced age, she was still vigorous, and in the enjoyment of perfect health. Moved by that feeling of curiosity which people have about anything that is abnormal or unusual, several fine ladies from the city went one day to the village where she lived and called on her. "Tell us, Auntie," said one of them, "what is the secret of your old age and your wonderful vitality?" "Deed, honey," responded Aunt Jemima, with a sly twinkle in her eye, "I 'spect hit's bekaise I hain't nevah had no trouble wid hiah'd guls."

The enterprise shown in holding the Paul-Hysop combination sale some time ago, certainly deserved better weather than was accorded by the elements. As a result the attendance was almost entirely local; the average for the stock approximating close to \$100, including the prices obtained for calves of seven and nine months old. Seven head exposed for sale by Hysop went off to local purchasers. The stock bull, Scottish Laddie failed to make the reserve bid of \$150, hence was retained by his owners. The top price of the sale, \$215, was made by Daisy Roan, as a result of which ownership in this cow became transferred from Messrs. Paul to Hysop & Son. The latter are to be congratulated on this addition to their herd, as she is a grand breeder, and has at foot a bull calf by Caithness Yet. The highest price for bulls was obtained for a red bull of Hysop's breeding. The bulls were too young for service, although a promising lot. Two cows and two bulls went to Boissevain, a heifer to Wakopa, one heifer to Lyonshall and one to Holmfield; several head are located on farms near Killarney. The two herds Paul-Hysop can be depended on to turn out some things that will yet be heard from in the show-rings.

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days. Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, eleven Clyde Fillies, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see.

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

JOHN WISHART BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, and a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

CLYDESDALES

Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams. Traynor Bros. REGINA.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

Clydesdales Hackneys

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

Young MacNeillage [1231]. For Sale, or will exchange for range horses, the draught stallion Young MacNeillage, five years old, weight 1,900 pounds. LEMON & CO., Winnipeg, - Man.

CLYDESDALE, STALLION FOR SALE. SCOTLAND YET, rising 3 years old; won diploma and first prize at Brandon Fair as two-year-old. DAVID STEVENSON, WAWANESA, Man.

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

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

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

GOSSIP.

Eating horseflesh is increasing among the poor of Paris to such an extent that the abattoirs have to be enlarged. The present consumption is 30,000 horses a year. Horsemeat is darker and stronger than beef, but not palatable, and, it is said, sells at half the price of the latter. Surely at such prices, the horses must be old and blemished plugs fattened up for human consumption.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., who advertise Clydesdales and Hackneys in this paper, have had long and large experience in breeding and importing, and are acknowledged to be first-class judges and handlers of horses, and their record as prizewinners at national and international exhibitions stands unsurpassed in their classes. They have a new importation of high-class Clydes and Hackneys, and invite correspondence, or inspection at their stables at Claremont, C. P. R., 30 miles east of Toronto.

M. Curie, the discoverer of radium, laughs at the fads that seize upon physicians from time to time. He spoke recently about the tar-water fad—a thing that agitated France and England and Germany in the eighteenth century. It seems that tar-water was suddenly declared to possess almost miraculous virtues. Doctors used it for everything. It was as popular among them then as radium is now. To one of the French medical societies a surgeon, noted usually for skepticism, wrote that tar-water was good in surgery. "A sailor broke his leg, and applied to me for help," the surgeon's letter ran. "I bound together the broken portions, and washed them with the celebrated tar-water. Almost immediately the sailor felt the beneficial effects of this remedy, and it was not long before the leg was completely healed." This letter was highly applauded by the society, and resolutions were passed advocating tar-water for fractures. But the organization was pretty well disgusted at its next meeting when the surgeon, in another letter, said: "In my last communication I neglected to mention that the broken leg to which I referred was a wooden one."

The following is a summary of the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows that have been approved from March 15th to March 24th, a period of nine days; made under careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and the butter estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat to a pound of finished butter, the rule of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

During this period 43 seven-day records, 4 fourteen-day records and 5 thirty-day records have been registered. The largest seven-day record was of a full-age cow, at 22 lbs., 13.2 ozs. butter. Her test was continued thirty days, and resulted in the production of 2,152.7 lbs. milk, containing 77.033 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 89 lbs. 14 ozs. butter, a trifle less than three pounds a day. Another full-age cow produced in thirty days 1,897 lbs. milk, containing 72.198 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 84 lbs. 3.7 ozs. butter. A four-year-old in the same length of time produced 1,654.4 lbs. milk, containing 64.905 lbs. fat, equivalent to 75 lbs. 11.6 ozs. butter; and a three-year-old made a record in thirty days of 1,676.2 lbs. milk, 56.271 lbs. fat, and 65 lbs. 10.4 ozs. butter.

Of the seven-day records, 14 full-age cows averaged: age, 7 years 7 months 6 days; days from calving, 38; milk, 435.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.169 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17 lbs. 11.2 ozs. Three four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 4 months 17 days; days from calving 35; milk, 370.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.871 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16 lbs. 3 ozs. Eleven three-year-olds averaged: age 3 years 5 months 25 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 382.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.959 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15 lbs. 1.9 ozs. Fifteen classed as two-year-olds averaged: age 2 years 4 months 2 days; days from calving 43; milk, 296.4 lbs.; butter-fat 9.804 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11 lbs. 7 ozs.—S. Hoxie, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

No other Soap has ALL the qualities of Baby's Own



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

CURES RUPTURE

A Startling Discovery by an eminent Toronto specialist, by which Rupture of all forms and conditions, no matter how bad or of how long standing, can be cured painlessly, rapidly and permanently, at home; without a moment's loss of time from work. REV. C. N. DEWEY of Wheatley, Kent Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears is cured and not a moment from his pastoral duties. Available book full of information to the ruptured and a Free Trial Treatment sent, plainly sealed, free of all cost. Strictly confidential. DR. W. S. RICE, 2 Queen St. East, (Dept. 272), Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Owing to loss of pasturage, forty head of Cattle, mostly young. May remain till May 1st.

HIND BROS., COTTONWOOD, ASSA.

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

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

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address m

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

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

GOSSIP.

Bonnie Brae Hesiod 9th has recently been sold by Oswald Palmer, the Hereford breeder, of Lacombe, to C. H. Fletcher, Airdrie.

Haven't you lived long enough to learn that people get about what they need, and that, however much things seem to be out of joint, they happen about right after all?

Prof. Phelps, who disliked mathematics, was once walking with Prof. Newton, who began discussing a problem so deep that his companion could not follow it. He fell into a brown study, from which he was aroused by Newton's emphatic assertion, "and that, you see, gives us x."

"Does it?" asked Mr. Phelps, politely. "Why doesn't it?" exclaimed the professor, excitedly, alarmed at the possibility of a flaw in his calculations. Quickly his mind ran back and detected a mistake.

"You are right, Mr. Phelps. You are right!" shouted the professor. "It doesn't give us x; it gives us y."

And from that time Prof. Phelps was looked upon as a mathematical prodigy, the first man who ever tripped Newton.

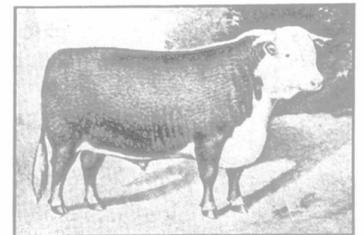
The dates for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at London, England, this year are June 21 to 25, and for the Highland and Agricultural Society, at Perth, July 19 to 22. Single judges will officiate in all classes at the Royal. In the Shorthorn class one judge will pass on the bulls, and another on the females; an arrangement that might well be adopted in this country, especially at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in some breeds where the entries are very numerous and the classification extended. Where the judging in one class extends over two or three days, visitors cannot conveniently see it all through.

A very successful auction sale of Shorthorn cattle was that from the herd of Mr. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., on March 22nd, when 61 head sold for an average of \$199 each, only one-third of them being of Scotch breeding, and many in only thin condition. The highest price was \$540 for Imp. Spicy Princess, by Prince of Archers, going to E. Howard, San Francisco, Cal. The highest for a bull was \$415, for Ramsden Lad, a yearling, by the Watt-bred bull, Royal Banner, going to the same buyer.

Mr. W. F. Cameron, Stratheona, has, although yet small, a very select flock of poultry—Leghorns, Wyandottes, and Brahmas. At the recent poultry show, Stratheona, he had 19 entries, and with these won 15 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, also 10 specials out of 20. Only one of his birds scored under 90 (88), and they scored as high as 96. Since the show, he has received a fine rose-combed White Wyandotte rooster; at the Pan-American, this bird won first when a cockerel. Mr. Cameron's birds are looking fine. Besides poultry, Mr. Cameron has a select little Jersey herd, among which may be found some Toronto winners.

J. E. Smith, of Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, writes that he has never had a better lot of heifers to offer. Of twenty, in one division of the barn, a person would hardly know which to take. They are all so uniform—from Golden Measure (imp.). As one customer remarked: when you see one Golden Measure calf, you see them all. Have sold a number of Shorthorn bulls. Just shipped one to Philander Chilton, of Hillburn, Assa. Have still on hand a number of strong, robust ones. They are always well fed, but never pampered, and invariably give satisfaction to the purchaser. I have for sale four Clydesdale stallions, but don't expect them here long—for three reasons: First—Advertising them in the "Farmer's Advocate." Second—They are good animals, with good pedigrees. Third—The price will be found away down, as I am not looking for fancy prices, but quick sales. I am to-day shipping to the Berasford Draft Horse Company a grand young Clydesdale stallion, rising three years old, sire Prince Charles (imp.), dam Rosalie (imp.). The sale for brood mares has been exceptionally good this spring.

30-ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS-30



30 bulls for sale, ages from 10 months to 2 years old. J. A. CHAPMAN, Hereford, Man.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

BONNIE BRAE HEREFORDS

A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA. m

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

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

W. S. VAN NATA & SON, Fowler, I. d., U.S.A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL, BR 18, Southgate, Ont. m

ROBT. SINTON

Stillwater Farm, Regina. Breeder and importer of HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale. m

Herefords, Herefords

Imported and American-bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial this year; also male and female championship. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed.

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited. m

A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108829—1716—, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLE P. O.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head. Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

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

"How to Catch Wolves"



By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Government Naturalist of Manitoba,
will be mailed free on application to the publishers,

Onolda Community, - Niagara Falls, Ont.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCH Free
This elegant stem wind-up guaranteed watch. It has a magnificently finished heavy gold laid case, handsomely and elaborately engraved in the most beautiful designs. American movement, hand-some dial, expansion balance, quick train, warranted to keep correct time. You will feel proud to own one of these remarkably fine and truly handsome watches. It has the appearance of

FREE MAGIC LANTERN
Just send your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you post-paid, 5 large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 23 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c each, and give a free certificate worth 50c to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well made, finely finished lantern, with 3 fine focusing lenses, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Clown's performances, etc., etc., and full directions. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3321 Toronto.

FREE STEAM ENGINE
Makes 300 Revolutions in a minute. Easy running, swift and powerful. Strongly made of steel and brass, wheel, steam whistle and safety valve, iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and Russian iron burner compactly constructed. Royal! This big, powerful Steam Engine is free to you for selling only 9 large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Every body buys them. Roy Butler, Wilmotville, Ont., said: "I sold the seeds in a few minutes. People said they were fine." Write us a post card to-day and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Order now, as we have only a limited quantity of these special Engines on hand. Arnold Wiseman, Kirkton, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and a grand premium for so little work. PRICE SEED CO., DEPT. 3337, TORONTO

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

SHIP YOUR FURS
HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.
To McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
WRITE FOR CATALOG

Only one yearling SHORTHORN BULL

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

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - Manitoba.

FOREST HOME FARM

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

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

SHORTHORNS MUIRTON STOCK FARM

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

ROSELEA FARM, VIRDEN. SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and Western Rye Grass Seed.

My present offering is 5 bulls from 12 to 18 months old, 6 cows (from 3 years up) with calves at foot. Size of cows, Sir Victor = 21612 =, by Royal Don, Imp. Size of young stock, Strathcona = 35421 =, by Golden Measure, Imp. = 26067 =, dam Donside Beauty, Imp. = 31178 =.

YORKSHIRES. Book is open for spring pigs, not akin if desired; 3 boars April and June farrow left.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. I am this season giving my patrons the benefit of wholesale prices, and am now booking orders for March delivery, at \$5 per 100 lbs. f. o. b., bag extra. I have, some years ago, been granted by the C. P. R. Co. a half rate on this seed, which is still in force.

K. McIVOR.

Greendale Stock Farm

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

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

SHORTHORNS

BULLS: Flashlight, got by Scottish-Canadian, out of Rosette 11th. Two years old. Duke of Bedford, by Master of Arts, out of Minnie Brampton. One year old.

FEMALES: Choice of a number of good animals. JAMES MOORE, Beresford, Man. Close by railway station.

J. E. SMITH

Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all ages. Herd headed by Golden Measure (imp) and Scottish Knight.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares. Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire.

J. E. SMITH, Box 274. Brandon, Man. A number of IMPROVED FARMS for sale.

Brome Grass Seed FOR SALE, f. o. b. cars here, at \$9 per hundred pounds. Good seed off new land. Bags free. M. W. THOMPSON, Shoal Lake, Man.

GOSSIP.

Life is a burden or a blessing as you do your part, whatever it is, grumblingly or joyously.

A book agent took refuge under a haystack during a thunderstorm and the lightning struck him on the cheek, glanced off and killed a mule a hundred yards away.

During this winter's snowstorms one of the railroads in Western Ontario was perhaps more heavily obstructed than almost any other. A train which was blocked up on the road had to afford its passengers the usual amount of impatience in the place of progress. Among the passengers was a lady with a little boy, for whom she had paid half-fare. The conductor, on his tenth round, taken probably for the purpose of passing away the time, stopped in front of this lady and looked at the tickets, then at the boy. "This boy is too large to travel for half-fare," said he. "He wasn't when he started!" retorted the mother.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx. "Push," said the Button. "Never be led," said the Pencil. "Take pains," said the Window. "Always keep cool," said the Ice. "Be up to date," said the Calendar. "Never lose your head," said the Barrel. "Make light of everything," said the Fire. "Do a driving business," said the Hammer. "Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg. "Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife. "Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue. "Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

He who gets mad and tries to elevate mankind by force gets small thanks for his pains.

The man who disregards the science of truth cannot discover the truth of science.

There is no advantage in making time unless you are on the right track. It takes less sense to find fault with all than to be fair with all.

The devil has one ear of the man who finds religion dull. No life overflows with joy that has room only for its own cares.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The Pioneer Press, Minnesota, prints the following incident which occurred at Great Falls, Mont., last spring:

"The victims of the recent blizzard that swept over the northern portion of that State, killing thousands of lambs and a number of cattle, are now being found with the passing of the snow. In nearly every case the victims were sheepherders, who were caught in the storm and frozen to death before they could reach shelter. Almost without exception these sheepherders are men without connections of any kind.

"One of the most pathetic cases that has come to light is that of William Plumber, an aged man, whose sole friend, so far as known, was a handsome shepherd dog which he had raised from a puppy. This dog could do almost everything except talk. When Shep, as he was called, dragged himself into the little sheep town of Shelby, with two of his legs frozen, the fate of Plumber was known. It was useless to prosecute a search for him without the aid of the dog, and as the animal was, apparently, too disabled to make another move, it was proposed to wait several days before searching for the body of the missing man.

"Shep, in spite of his condition, was ready to lead the party, however, and although the progress was slow and painful over the snow-covered hills and vales, the faithful dog led the party to the body of his master. Crouching beside the frozen corpse, the dog, worn almost to a shadow by the hardships he had undergone, uttered a long, penetrating wail, and then, licking the cold face of his master, expired. Plumber and the dog were buried in the same grave."

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Moyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

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

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

PINE HURST STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns. Headed by Golden Count = 39062 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstakes bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. ROBT. PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

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

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

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

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and showing winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers. m GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm. Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right prices. ANDREW COOK, Ten miles from Minnedosa, C.P.R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

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

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 40437. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly-A bull several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man. Five miles from Franklin station (C. P. R.).

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM

Most noted prize-winning herd of the Territory. 40 for sale of various ages and both sexes. Young stock sired by NOBLEMAN'S PRIDE, sweepstakes bull at Sask. fair for 3 years, sired by Nobleman (imp.). Prices and terms to suit purchasers. m J. J. CASWELL, Saskatoon, N.-W. T.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

VALUABLE PRIZES EASILY EARNED

FREE

All you have to do is send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid, and trust you with 1/2 doz. large, beautiful packages of Early-blooming Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains over 60 different varieties, the most complete assortment of Sweet Pea Seeds in the world. They give an abundance of large finely formed flowers, deliciously fragrant, in a great variety of beautiful colors. You never saw faster sellers. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this all steel Rifle modeled after the latest target rifle; has a genuine black walnut stock, made with pistol grip, and is provided with improved globe sights. All parts are interchangeable. The shooting barrel is so arranged that it can be instantly removed and either B.B. shot or darts used. Shoots B.B. shot or darts with compressed air with sufficient force to kill birds, rats, etc., at a distance of 50 ft. It is safe in the hands of any child. An Extra Present FREE sell them and return the money within one week after you receive them, we will give you Free, in addition to the Rifle, a Combination Knife with two fine steel blades, a corkscrew, and glass cutter; and we will also give you an opportunity to get this handsome, Gold-finished Double Hunting Case Watch elegantly engraved free without selling any more Seeds. Don't delay or you may miss these extra Presents. Address THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3326, TORONTO, ONTARIO

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

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



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

SEND NO MONEY

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

Blacklegine

BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABSCESSSES.

Three weeks ago, I noticed a lump as large as a hen's egg on the throat of a pig four months old. I applied iodine, without effect. About a week ago, I noticed another pig, at a different barn, with a similar lump. I got a veterinarian, and he lanced them and found each full of yellow matter. I find others with small lumps. What is the name of the disease? Is it contagious, and how should I treat. J. H. B.

Ans.—There is no specific disease that causes abscesses like these. They are due to some local cause, and the condition is not contagious. Treatment consists in lancing and flushing the cavity out once daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

WATER FOR A HORSE.

What is the proper quantity of water to be given each day to a working horse? Would there be any gain in giving a certain quantity, either before or after each meal? Does a horse that is being driven require more water in a day than an idle horse? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—When a horse is doing ordinary work, water him before and after feeding, allowing him all he will drink; except when very hot, then give only a small amount until he cools off. A horse being driven naturally requires more water to sustain him than does an idle horse, for the reason that he is exerting more energy, and consequently uses up more food and drink in producing that energy.

LAME FILLY.

Filly went lame last fall; got nearly well, but now is lame again. It appears to be in the right hind leg, but I do not know whether in hip or hock. When leading over fence a foot high she always drags right leg. I called veterinarian in, but she was not bad, and he could not locate the lameness. By what means can I locate the trouble? A. B.

Ans.—Locating cases of obscure lameness is one of the hardest tasks the average veterinarian has to deal with. I cannot explain to you how you can locate it. Lameness, where local symptoms are not shown, must be judged largely by peculiarity of action, and it requires a great deal of experience to enable a man to detect the peculiar actions we expect to see in diseases of certain joints. The dragging of the leg over obstacles indicates hip or stifle joint trouble, probably hip. If you can by manipulation detect soreness, heat or swelling, or by any means locate the trouble, it will be well to blister. It requires a personal examination to enable a man to give a valuable opinion in such cases. As the filly is showing well-marked lameness now, I advise you to call your veterinarian in again.

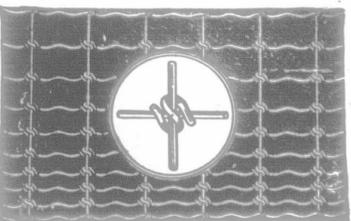
INDIGESTION OR WORMS.

I have a black mare, seven years old, who does not thrive well. She is dry in the hair, and very thin. Does not eat her food well sometimes. She will gulp her feed ravenously other times; don't care for it; picks over it; often only will eat a few oats out of a gallon. She is fond of boiled oats. I give her good wholesome food. She is working hard, and failing every day. She has been hauling tamarack posts the last two weeks. Some tell us she has worms, other indigestion. I have not given her much treatment—bran mash when standing in stable, boiled oats with flaxseed in. She seems fond of the soft food. Will oat chop be better than the dry oats? J. W.

Strathclair.

Ans.—If the mare is not with foal give her as a drench a quart of raw linseed oil in which is two ounces of turpentine. Give preferably in the morning, first thing before giving any feed; or, in place of the above, give a ball made up as follows: Aloes, six drams; calomel, one dram; fluid extract belladonna, two fluid-drams, and ginger (powdered) sufficient to make a ball. It is always advisable to feed bran mashes before giving a physic. Follow the ball or the drench with powders as follows: Sulphate of iron, two ounces; gentian root (powdered), four ounces; powdered nuxvomica beans, two ounces; bicarbonate of soda; eight ounces. Mix, and divide into sixteen powders. Give one morning and night in the feed.

Note the Knot--It Cannot Slip



STRONG, DURABLE IDEAL FENCING

THE LIFE of any wire fence is the life of its smallest wire. The IDEAL is large, (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire throughout, making it the most durable and the strongest.

THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for illustrated catalogue Free of our Fencing and Gates

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Walkerville (LIMITED) Ontario

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

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young BULLS

by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.) Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

Wait for Dispersion Sale in June. Catalogues ready shortly.

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

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

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

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

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

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

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd.

Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 = dam Missle (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of

J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices.

J. W. DRYDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd.

Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LAOOMBE, ALTA.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

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

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

The World's Best.



It is accepted as an axiom by experts on centrifugal separation that so long as the patents on the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" exist DE LAVAL SEPARATORS MUST LEAD THE WORLD. These patents embody the only perfected principle of milk separation and defy successful imitation.

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Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

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21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 44-ounce case, **SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID**, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise **NOT ONE CENT**. If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address **The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.**

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE



It Plays Itself

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

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 21 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in ever's imaginable color. **They sell like hot cakes.** When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely enameled, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

also one musical and gramophone record—Hawatha, Dixie Glee, Annie Laurie, Kentucky Home, Old Time Fiddlers, Sol in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen, Mavourneen, The Going Back to Dixie, The Holy City, H. M. S. Plover, etc., etc. This record is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays just as loud and clear as any \$1000 talking machine. Write for seeds today sure. **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3357, Toronto.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHRONIC PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

Heifer calved last July and suffered from paralysis. My veterinarian treated her, and she made a partial recovery, but did not get in calf. She is still lame and in poor condition, notwithstanding extra care. W. D. B.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarian treated the case correctly. Cases of this kind are very hard to treat. Purge her with two pounds Epsom salts and two drams ginger, and follow up with two drams nux vomica, three times daily. If this does not cause an improvement in a few weeks, it is not probable she will recover. V.

SPAVIN.

I have a horse, five years old, lame in the right hind quarter; first noticed it about a year ago, but he would only limp a step or two once in a while, starting off. But he gradually got worse. Have had experienced men examine him early in the winter. They pronounced it a spavin coming on, so I blistered him well, and gave him over a month's rest. It was of no use, he is just as lame as before; travelling through deep snow affects him worse; in standing him over to the left side in the stall, he can hardly bear his weight on it; but stepping over to the right side, he seems stronger. H. C. A.

Ans.—The diagnosis by the men you mention is probably correct; but by putting this horse through deep snow, the effect of the rest and blistering has been destroyed, sufficient time not having been allowed for recovery. Sometimes a good firing followed by repeated blisters relieve the condition; such, of course, would need to be done by a competent veterinarian. There is probably an enlargement on the inside of the hock; if so, have the part fired and blistered.

DEBILITY.

Eight-year-old mare, due to foal in April, reared foal last year, and was worked hard. She was unable to stand the work and gave out. I allowed her to rest a day or two, and put her to work again, but she has not been able to stand hard work since. She keeps poor and tires easily. E. O.

Ans.—You asked her to do too much last year. Mares that are suckling colts can perform a reasonable amount of ordinary work without great inconvenience, but cannot perform hard work without either themselves or the foals suffering. The usage to which you subjected your mare last year had such an injurious effect upon her constitution that she has not yet recovered. It may be her mouth is also at fault. Have her teeth dressed, and give her one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian night and morning. If possible, allow her to rest with the exception of sufficient daily exercise to keep her healthy. Feed well on good hay, oats, bran and a carrot or two daily. If compelled to work her, do not ask her to do enough to tire her. It takes considerable time to build up an animal that is run down as she is. V.

EDEMA.

1. About two weeks ago, I noticed a swelling along the side just behind the elbow of my filly. There is a ridge on each side now about the size of a rolling-pin, hard, not watery. The only cause I can think of is, the hired man neglected to bed the horses one night. It thawed, and in the morning the place was very wet. None of the others are affected.

M. W. C.

2. Cow got overdose of oat chop, and has failed in secretion of milk.

Ans.—1. This is a condition known as edema, and it is possible the wet spoken of caused it. Purge her with six drams alics and two drams ginger, follow up with three drams hyposulphite of soda twice daily. Bathe the parts with warm water long and often, and after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment, which you can get at any drug store. Give her regular exercise as soon as the purgative ceases to act.

2. Purge her with two lbs. Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, follow up with one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian night and morning, and, unless she has been milking a long time, she will gradually regain her normal supply. V.

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Scanty, Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, at dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co., STATION C. TORONTO.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to Andrew Barrin, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 12-27-08

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 23865-, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address H. SMITH, P. O. and Sta., G.T.R. Exeter, Ontario.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and Oxford Down sheep, Imp Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire, JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont. Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, Ont.

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

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present offering: Two bulls, 9 and 14 months. Stock always for sale.

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



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

UNKNOWN DISEASE.

Some of the cattle in this locality have taken a peculiar disease. At first they cannot get up on their front feet, but seem strong enough behind, and in this condition they sometimes lie from two to five weeks, eating and drinking as though nothing ailed them. As some of the farmers here have lost from one to five head, I should like to know what this disease is; if it is curable, and what to do to prevent and cure it?

Langenburg. C. V. M.

Ans.—We are unable to state definitely what the disease is. Would like to know how the said cattle are handled and fed. If fed hay, is it of good quality? As the disease seems to be serious enough to warrant some expense, why not get a veterinarian? At Binscarth, Man., a good man can be secured. Consult him. If you do, we shall be glad to consult with him on the matter, if he deems it necessary.

DECAYED TEETH.

I have a horse that does not thrive as well as I think he should. He sweats easy when worked, and short bits of straw or hay seem to go through him without being digested, two inches long. Sometimes runs a little at the nose, which smells bad; sometimes don't like to drink cold water. I thought it was his teeth, and took him to a veterinarian. He said his teeth were all right, except a little rough on edge; he filed them a little. He is long in the hair. Sometimes throws his head when drinking cold water, that made me think it was his teeth.

H. W. H.

Ans.—We think you are correct in your diagnosis, regarding a tooth being the cause of the trouble. Have the horse examined again. There is a veterinarian at Crystal City who is well up in horse dentistry; also one at Boissevain, both McKillip graduates.

RINGBONE.

I have a heavy horse, eight years old, which, when let out to play one day in October, came in lame in front off leg; worked him till ground was frozen, and rested him ever since; but he does not get any better. He stands up straight on the foot. Have examined him several times, but I cannot locate the lameness. Please give your opinion.

Lorette. W. J. S.

Ans.—You do not state whether there is any enlargement on the bony structures of the leg. Compare the two legs from the fetlock to the top of the hoof, and see if you cannot detect a marked difference. A muscular strain would have been repaired ere this. If you find an enlargement, clip off the hair over the spot, and rub in for ten minutes a blister made of biniodide of mercury, one part; clean sweet lard, six parts. Tie his head up for twelve hours, and then grease the blistered surface every other day, until the scab comes off.

RINGBONE—SICK PIGS.

1. I have a colt one year old; in rolling he caught hind foot, and leg was badly swollen. After swelling went down, he was real lame; and I find a small sore or tender streak just above hoof. It is a ringbone?

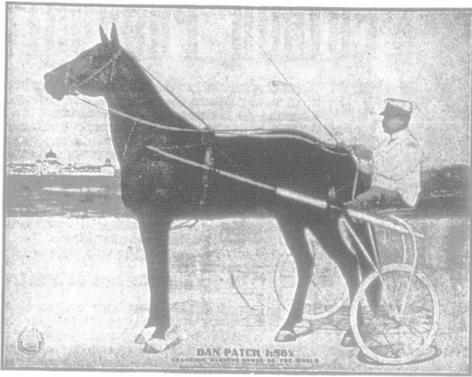
2. What will cause pigs to get lame (three or four months old). Some seem to be in great pain. We feed chopped wheat, oats and speltz and boiled potatoes, and I feed sulphur. What will I do for them?

Welwyn.

Ans.—1. See treatment suggested in this issue for ringbone.

2. You have probably fed the pigs with feed too strong, considering that they were penned up. Turn out, and allow them access to sods, or a mixture of charcoal (or ashes) and salt. The results of experiments show that it is better to grow pigs, and finish off in about a month to six weeks. For young pigs, the oat hulls should be sifted out. You can help these pigs by giving Epsom salts, one ounce (two tablespoonfuls, not heaped), dissolved in a quart of new milk, for each pig, which they drink if placed in a trough.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY.

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch 1891, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc. and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we Positively Guarantee that the Use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: Table salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal ingredients

almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignoramus or falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903.
International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto:
Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.
I am sincerely yours,
GEO. SOUTER.

We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw, and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely-illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

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We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

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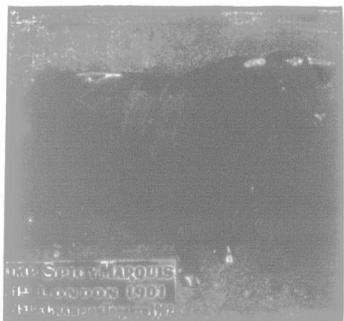
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN.
Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

W. B. Watt's Sons
BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

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

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Rosevale Shorthorns

Herd comprises Augustus, Polyanthus, Crinson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror.

W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

We are offering 18 BULLS

offering from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.
Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, ODBOURG STA. & P. O.



17

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

4 imported bulls.
6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.
7 young bulls from Scotch cows and bulls.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

Greengrove Shorthorns

Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter.

Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20387, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

Farm 1 mile north of town.

Fine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams.

Address W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BLUE SPOTS ON PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE.

I purchased a pure-bred Yorkshire boar, and on looking him over, I found three small blue spots near the root of the tail. Have used him, and find that his get in some cases have small blue spots on them. As to his breeding, what do these spots indicate? Would they injure him as a show pig? W. Ninga, Man.

Ans.—A few blue spots are permissible on a pure-bred Yorkshire, as long as they are covered with white hair. The old English Yorkshire, from whence the modern Yorkshire originated, was characterized by having blue spots on the body, and in the show-ring to-day a few of these spots are not a serious objection, but are rather considered by some to be a mark of strong breeding.

BEST GRASS TO SEED IN SHADE.

I have an acre of land close to my house, which is at present grown over with white poplar; the trees are about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and are about 6 to 10 feet apart. I have had this all underbrushed, and I want to know what kind of grass seed will grow the best in this shady spot; also how to sow the seed without injuring the roots of the poplar trees. I would prefer brome grass, but do not know whether it would bear the shade. C. A. F. Birtle, Man.

Ans.—Orchard grass thrives better under the shade of trees than any other variety we have tested here, and has proved hardy in this locality. It is, however, inclined to become bunched, and for that reason I would mix some Canadian and Kentucky blue grass with it. Brome grass will stand considerable shade; but if the shade is too thick it will not thrive. S. A. BEDFORD.

Legal.

MUTUAL BOUNDARY FENCE.

A and B are adjoining proprietors, each holding a Torrens title. Each party has built a dwelling house on his property, and A is desirous of having his property fenced; but B is in no hurry to do so. Can A erect the mutual fence, dividing the properties, and then call upon B to refund one-half the cost of a substantial though not extravagant fence? Must A delay erecting the dividing fence until B says what kind he prefers? Has the municipality in which the properties situate any authority in the matter? SUBSCRIBER. Winnipeg.

Ans.—A should build his fence and pay for the same, and when B decides to fence his land and makes use of A's fence, B can then be compelled to pay his share of the value of the same, and such fence should be a legal fence, as defined by the by-law of the municipality in which such land is situated.

RETURNING CATTLE.

A takes B's cattle to herd for the season of 1902 at 75c. per head, and A agreed to fetch the cattle home to a certain point; but instead of so doing he sent them by another man who left them in a neighbor's pasture field on the way. When B went to A's herd, he was informed they had been sent home. He traced them up, and found there were two missing. B informed A of the loss of his cattle, but A took no notice whatever, and nothing was done until this January, 1904; when B received a lawyer's notice requesting payment for herding. B lost several days in the fall of 1902 hunting for his cattle. B is holding back herd money for the loss of his cattle. What would you advise B to do? Would it be advisable to pay A, or let the matter go to court? The reason why B did not do anything before is because A is not worth anything. He has a homestead, it cannot be touched for twenty years. A. B. C. Elkhorn, Man.

Ans.—B should wait and let A sue him for the money due for herding the cattle, and B can then defend his action, and put in a counter-claim for the loss of the cattle.

Edison Phonograph ON EASY Payments. HERE is an opportunity which has never been placed before the people of Canada. Do you realize that when we say Edison we mean that the Phonograph we are offering you is made by the great Thomas A. Edison, of world wide fame, the greatest mechanical genius the world has ever known. Each Talking Machine as Edison's Electrical Inventions are superior to those of anyone else in the world. We cannot attempt, within the compass of an advertisement, to give you the many reasons why the Edison Phonograph is so vastly superior to all other makes, but we will point out a few of the principal ones: FIRST—Because the Phonograph is the invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who has spent twenty years in steadily improving it, until to-day the Phonograph is so far superior to all other talking machines that there are more of them being sold every day than of all other makes put together. SECOND—Because every genuine Edison Phonograph bears the trade mark, Thomas A. Edison, which is the highest guarantee of excellence that could possibly be given. THIRD—Edison Phonographs use Cylinder Records, which are the sweetest, clearest and most life-like records made. FOURTH—Cylinder Records cost only half as much as disc records, a 50c. Cylinder containing as much as a \$1.00 disc. FIFTH—You can make your own records with an Edison Phonograph, and thereby preserve the voices of your loved ones, and reproduce them years afterwards. With a disc machine you cannot make your own records. SIXTH—You require no points. The reproducer on an Edison Phonograph is fitted with a Sapphire point which practically never wears out. We know of one case where a point was used over 10,000 times without the least apparent wear. With a disc machine you have to insert a new point every time you run a record. SEVENTH—Cylinder Records never wear out. We know of a case where a Cylinder Record was run 3,000 times without injury. Disc records become harsh and lose the finest effects with repeated use. If space permitted we might go on indefinitely enumerating the points of superiority of the Edison Phonograph over other talking machines, but we have mentioned enough reasons, we hope, to interest you in the machine, and to make you curious to hear more. There are several different styles of Edison Phonographs, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$50.00, and long lists of Records, etc., which we would like you to consider carefully. Just drop us a line and say you are interested in the Edison machines and we will send you booklets and full particulars of our Easy Payment Plan, by which you can get a good machine by paying only \$1.00 down, balance in small easy payments. Do you realize what you would have in your home if you owned an Edison Phonograph? The greatest singers, the sweetest musicians, the most famous bands and orchestras, the funniest story tellers, all of which, to hear in any other way, you would have to travel the world over. On an Edison Phonograph you can get them just as natural and life-like as it is possible to have them. At a trifling cost you can possess the grandest music of every description that the world has to offer. Is it not a wonderful opportunity? Take advantage of it and write us for full particulars to-day. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. INTERNATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., Dept. F., Toronto, Can.

HANDSOME WATCH and COMBINATION KNIFE

Given Away FREE. The Watch has a Solid Silver nickel case, fancy edge, hard enameled dial, hour minute and seconds hands, and is fitted with a reliable and accurate American movement. With care it will last 10 years. The Knife is made of best English steel and has 2 fine blades, a cork screw, glass cutter, etc. Remember you get BOTH the Watch and the Knife absolutely free if you will sell only 2 doz. large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Every package contains 60 of the most, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color, and we give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one. Everybody buys them. They are the finest and best sellers ever saw.



Send name and address to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid.

Address—The Seed Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

FREE LANTERN and ENGINE

Splendid Maglo Lanterns with powerful lenses showing dozens of pictures in colors and Real Steam Engine with brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and fly wheel, and Russian iron burner compartment, given for selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties, of every imaginable color. You can sell 3 and 4 packages in every house. A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. When sold return \$1.50 and we will forward immediately both the Lantern and Engine. THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3342, TORONTO, ONT.



SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE

Send name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you, postpaid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. (Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors, and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color.) Sell them at 10c. each, return the money, and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this beautiful Ring, elegantly finished in 14k Gold, and containing one of the finest, magnificent-cut flashing Austrian Diamond in the famous Tiffany style setting. The stone is wonderful in color and fire, and cannot be told from a real Diamond even by an expert. Write for magnificent Ring that never fails to attract attention wherever it is. The Seed Supply Co., Dept. 3341, Toronto, Ont.



LADIES' WATCH and OPAL RING Free

Send no Money. Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid, 16 Oriental Perfumed Lockets, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Engraved Heart Shaped Locket, one being a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly odoriferous from essences of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful Locket sets with a chain, and people are glad to buy. You sell them for only 15c., and give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one, return the money and for your trouble we will give you this beautiful little Lady's Watch with fancy gold hands, on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enamelled in seven colors, and if you send us your name and address at once and sell the lockets and return the money within a week after you receive them, we will give you the free ring set with a large, magnificent Fire Opal Ladies and girls, write us to-day. You can easily sell the lockets with these we better send it. Address THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., Dept. 3330 Toronto.



FREE STEAM ENGINE

Wouldn't you like to have one? My Engine can run 6 to 8 spoons and an eight-light lamp with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I cannot sell it for \$1.00. That is what I'll do. Dural, Brassbridge, Ont., and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler and valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston crank head, connecting rod and crank shafts with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large beautifully colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Simon's Toy," "The Green Oiling," and the "Family Record." These pictures are all beautifully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c., and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember this is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures to-day. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 3337 Toronto



SEND NO MONEY

THIS FINE Violin AND OUTFIT ONLY \$4.35. This Violin possesses a rare, powerful tone of sweet, melodious quality, equalling that of the famous Stradivarius violin, of which it is an exact copy. The body is old seasoned maple of the most beautiful flamed, the top is spruce wood, 80 to 100 years old, procured from the wondrous Black Forest of Germany. The color is a rich reddish brown, hand rubbed in oil to a high piano polish, and the ebony finish, such as pegs, finger-board, tail, etc., are fine and glossy as described, a fine elastic bow, clarinet and a self-teaching instruction book, all packed in a neat violin case. Simply drop us a card with your name and address and nearest express office and we will ship this fine Violin Outfit for your free inspection. Don't send us one cent. Then, if, after a thorough examination, you find it equal to Violin outfits sold regularly for \$10.00, pay the one cent. For \$1.10 extra we will send a handsome flannel-lined black japanned case, with brass trimmings. Order to-day. We may not be able to repeat this offer. Johnston & Co., Dept. 3345, Toronto, Ont.



Handsome Presents FREE

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 10 large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest mixture in the world of over 60 different varieties, all giant flowers, deliciously fragrant, in endless combinations of beautiful colors. We also give a certificate worth 50c. free with each package. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this beautiful Ring, Solid Gold finished and set with Rubies and Pearls, and if you send us your name and address at once, we will give you an opportunity to get this handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Case Watch, elegantly engraved, that looks exactly like a \$25.00 Solid Gold Watch, FREE, in addition to the Ring, without selling any more Seeds. This is a grand chance. Don't miss it. THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3328 TORONTO



In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

BINDER TWINE

FARMERS' COMPANY'S RED STAR BINDER TWINE
550 FT. TO THE POUND.



Co-operation 8,000 Farmers

This is the Company that brought co-operation into Canada, and has made it an unparalleled success. For twelve years we have fought like demons to keep it anchored among Canadian agriculturists, in the interest of their homes and children. Some of them have been sceptical, others indifferent, disloyal, and bitter against their neighbors who hold a little of this phenomenal stock and went with us through twelve successive harvests, while many others forget that co-operation is the sheet anchor and only salvation of the Canadian farmer as against monopoly, combine, and trusts, that are rampant in this Dominion to-day. Man's first duty is to protect his own home. In 1898, when there was a binder twine famine in the land, we placed the output of our twine mill on the market at 7 1/2 cents per pound, while our opponents secured in Ontario 14c., and in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories 16c. and 18c. Our twine, without exception, every season has been sold at a profit of three-quarters of a cent a pound, year in and year out, and once our prices are set we never deviate from or alter them. With our mighty ramification of small shareholders we are wholly independent of free trade, convict labor-made twine, or the never-ceasing bitter enmity of the agricultural implement manufacturers and their agents, who don't want co-operation to succeed in this land. With all their might and wily ways, however, they cannot prevent it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, if the farmers will only act intelligently and be solidly united. Cotton is a mighty combine at 17 cents per pound, and hogs under the absolute control of the existing packers at \$1.50 a hundred in Manitoba and the Northwest should set the world to thinking, while the little Kingdom of Denmark, an example to all thoughtful people, has been building up a solid empire through true co-operation, so making her people dictators instead of slaves, and placing on the market in the best form, at the highest prices, her country's output. Indifference, scepticism and ignorance of the farmers simply removes and crushes these Canadian co-operative factories out of competition. Farmers, you know the rest. We have nothing more to say. If no farmer agent in your locality, make application at once.

Farmers' Binder Twine Co., Limited
Brantford, Ontario.
JOSEPH STRATFORD - General Manager.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4
For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the stall. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,** Warkworth.

TREDINNOCK 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—18 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 teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. BODEN, Manager,** St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 22 miles west of Montreal.

"Nether Lea" Ayrshires. Deep-milking Strains.
Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Auchenbrain (Imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write **T. D. McCALUM, - DANVILLE, QUE.**

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. HULL & SON,** on **C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.**

Holwell Manor Farm
SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choicest quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first-class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont.**

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS
A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by Imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. **HIGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK P. R. Fowls. For Sale—Robbie o' Day—2972—Sultan—13912—and St. Valentine—12811—both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day. **R. A. COX, Beresford, Man.** Two and a half miles from Beresford.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

CREDIT FOR COAL.
Is a coal dealer compelled to give credit to a settler who is out of money, and is suffering for fuel in a district where coal only is used for that purpose? **P. G.**
Yellow Grass, Assa.
Ans.—No.

ADMINISTRATOR AND WILL.
If a man dies and leaves a will between second wife and heirs of first wife, can the administrator make new bargains with second wife concerning dowry; such not in accordance with the will? **W. B. Fairy Bank, Alta., N.-W. T.**
Ans.—The administrator cannot alter the will in any way, but must follow it strictly.

EJECTION BY MORTGAGEE.
1. A, B and C bought a threshing outfit; being inexperienced and the seasons very wet, they failed to make it pay and lost heavily. B and C left the country, leaving A to pay all. A mortgaged his homestead, and paid proceeds on threshing outfit, but has now gone behind; the mortgage and the arrears of interest are due. Can mortgagee eject him, and can A claim exemptions from seizure, as allowed by ordinance?
2. Are exemptions allowed in all debts? **Strathcona, SUFFOLK.**
Ans.—1. It depends on mortgage. Better consult local solicitor.
2. You are entitled to exemptions not covered by mortgage.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DEBT-PAYING INTEREST.
1. What are a homesteader's exemptions from debt? If he has three horses and gets into debt, can an implement company, or any similar concern, take his seed grain from him?
2. If a man buys a wagon and gives a note, which was signed and sent by mail to the seller, no interest being mentioned either on the note or at the bargain, can interest be collected?
Kirkella, OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. The exemption from debt governing all classes is as follows: The bed and bedding in the common use of judgment debtor and his family, and also his household furniture and effects, not exceeding in value the sum of \$500. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the judgment debtor and his family. Twelve volumes of books, the books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps and the nets used by the judgment debtor. The necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during eleven months, provided, however, that such exemptions only apply to such food and provisions as may be in his possession at the time of seizure. Three horses, mules or oxen, six cows, ten sheep, ten pigs, fifty fowls, and food for the same during eleven months, provided, however, that such exemption as to horses shall apply only in case they are used by the judgment debtor in gaining his living. The tools, agricultural implements, and the necessities used by the judgment debtor in the practice of his trade, profession or occupation to the value of \$500. The articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services. The land upon which the defendant, or his family, actually resides, or which he cultivates, wholly or in part, or which he actually uses for grazing, or other purposes, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon; said one hundred and sixty acres must be outside the limits of any city or town. The house, stables, barns and fences on the judgment debtor's farm, subject, however, as aforesaid. All the necessary seeds of various varieties of roots for the proper seeding and cultivation of eighty acres. The actual residence or house of any person, other than a farmer, in a city, town or municipality, provided the same does not exceed the value of \$1,500, and if the same does exceed the value of \$1,500, shall be paid to or secured to the person whose residence or house is to be sold, which said sum or the security thereof, or any security in which the same may thereafter be invested, shall be exempt from seizure under execution, garnishee or attachment for debts.

2. Interest cannot be collected on the note up to the date at which it was due, but after that the legal rate of six per cent. can be collected.

When Your Child is in Danger

From Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough or Colds, You Can Depend on

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

When breathing is difficult and there is tightness in the chest Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cuts away the phlegm and clears the air passages.

When the bronchial tubes and lungs are irritated, inflamed and sore from hard coughing, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, with its healing, soothing influence, acts as a balm to bring relief and cure to the diseased parts.

Time has proven the reliability of this favorite family medicine. Experience has taught mothers that there is no worthy substitute for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Being composed of simple ingredients, pleasant to the taste and easy to take, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suited as a medicine for children.

When awakened at night by the dreadful croupy cough of her child many a mother has remembered with gratitude that she had this great medicine at hand for instant use. Promptness is everything in treating this disease of the throat and lungs.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine; 25c. a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60c., at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle. -om

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. **JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.**

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. **HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.**

HOMB BANK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Are still at the front. Two young boars fit for service and early spring pigs from choice sows for sale. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices. **JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.**

Tamworths Poland-Chinas

I have 30 fall pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs. **W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Manitoba.**

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; **PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.** Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever before. Have a few young boars left, ready for service, and some fine young sows ready to be bred. Our young pig are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me, after 1st April, at Box 191, Brampton. **WILLIAM WILSON, Brampton, Ont.**

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

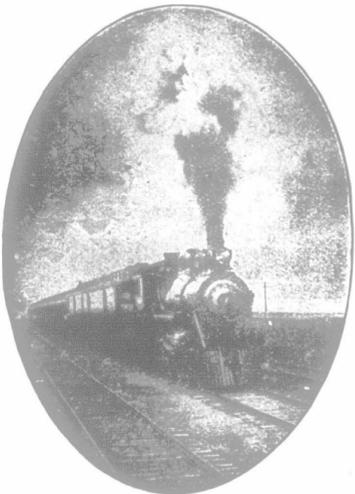
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will save a serious sickness, especially to people subject to Bilious attacks, Sick Headaches or who suffer from Stomach disorders. A pill in need is a friend indeed, and you should never be without a box of

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Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

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TRAVEL BY A STANDARD LINE.

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Daily 1.15 p.m. Arriving in Union depot, St. Paul, at 7.25 a.m. Ensuring best connections for all points

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If you are considering a trip to the coast call at the Northern Pacific office, 391 Main street, for descriptive literature and full information.

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Next to the Bank of Commerce. Telephone 1446.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent. R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent.



VIRDEN NURSERIES.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

TERMINATING CONTRACT.

Is a person who has a year contract with a firm free to devote himself or herself to other business outside the office hours, which are 9 o'clock, a. m., to 6 o'clock, p. m.? Can a one-year or three-year agreement with contract be terminated by giving notice by either party, such not being mentioned in the contract? If so, how long a notice must be given? SUBSCRIBER.

Portage la Prairie. Ans.—A party is free to do any work outside his regular business hours. The term of service is binding under the contract (providing the contract is legal) for such time as the contract provides; but in case of abuse or non-payment of wages or gross neglect and such other matters, it can be broken before the expiration of the time.

THE LAW OF LINE FENCES

A and B bought a section in partnership on which there is a spring on the east half, flowing east. A wants to divide the section in halves, so as to keep his stock away from B's. Can A compel B to build his half of the dividing line, and can he cut him out of the water privileges?

High River. NEW SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—When a fence is built together, each pays half the cost; or, if one party has built the fence originally, as soon as the other party joins it with a cross fence, thereby using the line fence in his enclosure, he is obliged to repay to the party who built half the value of the fence, and it is the duty of each party to keep the fence in repair. This is often arranged better by each agreeing to take a certain half of the fence to repair. If the spring flows across the line, it will be available to both parties, and the party on whose land the spring rises cannot divert its natural course so as to do the other party out of the water.

DISPUTE OVER TEAM.

A sold a team to B, and took a chattel mortgage on them. B sold them to C, and took a lien note on them. C was a minor. He sold the team to D, and got the cash for them. The lien note took the team from D. D had paid \$300 for the team to C; then he had to pay a further sum of \$200 to redeem the team. B had turned over the lien note to A, as security for mortgage. The lien note was drawn up in the form of an agreement, and is signed by C, the minor. Will the lien note take the team from D. C's father is worth the money. Could D collect the \$200 from him, or is there any way that D can get the \$200 back? A SUBSCRIBER.

Strathclair. Ans.—One would suppose that A would seize the team under the chattel mortgage, but if it was improperly taken under the lien note by A, then A would be responsible for the same to D. The question might arise as to C's criminal liability in selling the team when not clear.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE.

A man dies without a will, leaving an estate in Ontario. His wife administers to estate, and has a valuation made.

1. Can wife compel each child as he comes of age to accept his share in accordance with such valuation? Children being able to prove such valuation is unjust.

2. What could child do in order to obtain a fair share of such property? There are still children under age.

3. Is it compulsory for each child to remain at home till they are twenty-one years of age, in order to claim their share? Older ones earned for themselves from the age of eighteen.

4. Can ones who earned for themselves from the age of eighteen claim a full share with ones who stayed at home till over that age? M. A. Mc. Arkinside.

Ans.—1 and 2. If a party entitled to a share of an estate is dissatisfied with the manner in which the administratrix is administering the estate, he should apply to the Judge of the Surrogate Court where the letters of administration were granted to have the matter looked into, both as to the valuation and otherwise, and the Judge would then make such order as he would deem fit.

3. It is not necessary for the children to remain at home until twenty-one years of age to claim a share.

4. Yes.

Cater Pumps Never Freeze



Our pumps are all fitted with Porcelain Cylinders and Bartlett Buckets, which makes a perfect working pump. Have you tried one of our 20th-Century Stock Pumps. They fill a pail in three strokes. Just the pump for wells not more than twenty feet deep. Hayes Pumps.—We are agents for the genuine Hayes Force Pumps, and the Myers Brass-lined Cylinder Pumps with glass valve seat. Both the Hayes and the Myers are adapted for deep wells. We sell the Peters Double-cylinder Pump. It is a very easy-working pump.

LAST LONGEST, COST LESS THAN OTHERS.

WINDMILLS.

We are sole agents for the Woodstock Windmill, with graphite bearings, which never needs oiling. No more climbing to the top of your windmill on a cold day to oil. Use a mill with graphite bearings.

HOG WATERERS. Do you keep hogs? They should always have clean, fresh water. Use one of our Handy Fountains \$2.25 EACH and you will have it. Only.....

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THE BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS H. CATER, Proprietor. BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Ask your Grocer for..

Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Syrup in tins

The best seller and the most reliable—

WHY?

BECAUSE our tins have stood the test of time. Because all our tins are filled only at our own works under the direct superintendence of the only experienced syrup maker in Canada.

Our syrup tins are sold only under the name of "CROWN BRAND," with the name "EDWARDSBURG" also on every tin.

Beware of Imitations. Put up as Private Brands.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., Limited (ESTABLISHED 1858)

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

for the million.

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

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager. Address all letters to W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

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Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

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