

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

MAY 2, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 710



High-Grade Cemetery Work

—AT A—
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Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,401.51

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Windsor Cheese Salt is especially for cheese making. Dissolves slowly and evenly — improves the flavor — insures a firm, solid, smooth, rich cheese — that will keep.

Because it IS pure, Windsor Cheese Salt will salt more cheese than any other.

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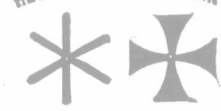
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SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA

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We wish to quickly introduce our goods and secure new customers, so we will send: One handsome Gold Plated Bracelet, with padlock charm, full size; one gem set Birthday Ring, 100 Fancy Silk pieces, and 10 yards of Silk Ribbon, all for 25 cents, or 3 lots for 65 cents postpaid. Biggest value in the world. Understand 25 cents pays for all—the bracelet, ring, silks and ribbon. Address, H. Buchanan Co., 35 & 37 Frankfort Street, New York. P.S.—Canadian stamps accepted.

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The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,
carries the largest stock of
ENGAGEMENT,
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to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the most moderate, consistent with high-grade goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We also have the largest stock of Watches in Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaranteed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals a specialty.

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Before insuring your property see a Hudson Bay Agent, or drop a postal to

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We have good facilities for disposing of Oats at the present time—any quantity. We furnish Government grade and weight. If you have Oats to sell write for market prospects and shipping instructions.

Thompson, Sons & Company

Grain Commission Merchants

Grain Exchange - - - - - Winnipeg, Manitoba

OATS

SHIP your OATS to

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and obtain HIGHEST PRICES, also prompt settlements.

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REFERENCES: EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AND UNION BANKS.

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DAILY SERVICE

TO

ALL POINTS

EAST, SOUTH AND WEST

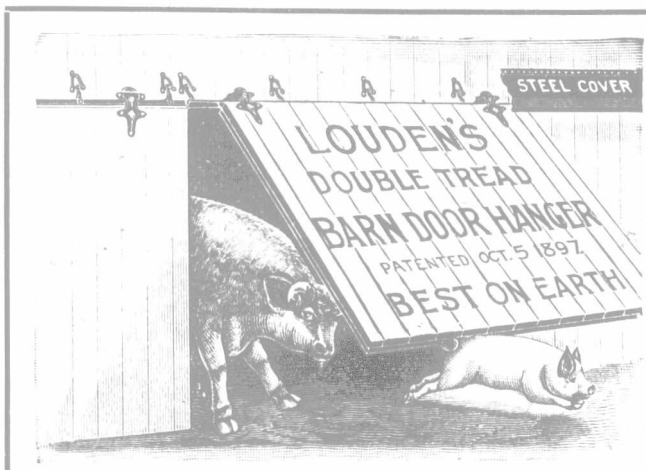
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PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

See your local Agent, or write

H. Swinford, General Agent. **R. Creelman,** Ticket Agent.

341 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG



Are You Building a Barn?

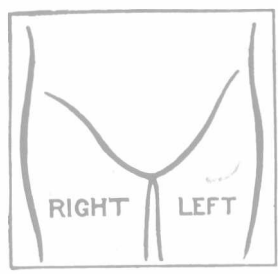
If you are ASK YOUR DEALER for LOUDEN'S DOUBLE TREAD barn door hangers. They are the strongest and best made. Absolutely STAY-ON and FLEXIBLE. LOUDEN'S HAY CARRIERS, LITTER CARRIERS, COW STANCHIONS, etc., are the best constructed most durable and surest working of any on the market.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Circulars, etc., furnished on application.

LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., Cor. Logan and Nena, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

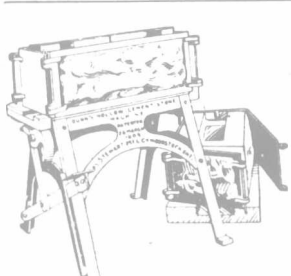
Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady. Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 288 Toronto, Ont.

Do you wear a truss?..... Does rupture pain?.....
On which side ruptured?..... Ever operated on for rupture?.....
Age..... Time ruptured.....
Name..... Address.....



DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the hand-somest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the DUNN MACHINE; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full Directions Furnished. Write for Catalogue to DEPT. N.

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GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto
Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Senega Root THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.
Highest prices. Prompt returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



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SEED - WHEAT! IMPROVED FIFE WHEAT.
A quantity of Minnesota No. 161 for sale. Imported from Minnesota in 1890 and grown on summer-fallow and on new land every year since. Free from bearded wheat and noxious weed seeds. Price and samples on application.
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Southern Alberta on the Line of C. P. R.
Daily service. Fifty seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of these choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success.

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Why use Corrugated Roofing on Your Barns and Sheds?

BECAUSE IT IS FIRE-PROOF WATER-PROOF LIGHTNING-PROOF

and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing. Made by

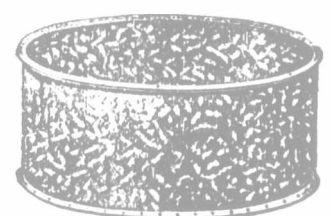
Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. Winnipeg, Man.

Buy a Farm.

I HAVE over 6,000 acres of improved lands for sale ranging from \$12 up to \$30 per acre to choose from. This is one of the best wheat-growing districts in the West. Write me for particulars or call at my office in Hyde Block.

J. R. AGAR, Real Estate & Auctioneer, Balgonie, Sask.

STEEL TANKS FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Corrugated and Plain. Galvanized Steel Tanks. Portable Grain Tanks.

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SMYTH, HARDY & CO., of Calgary, Handle all kinds of power for FARM AND RANCH PURPOSES. Write them for catalogues and prices of Canadian Airmotors and Gasoline Engines. Address, Box 3.

CALFSKINS HIDES, FURS, ETC.

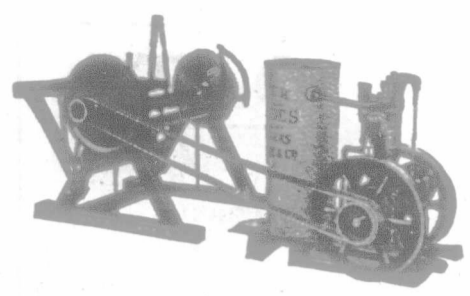
Consignments solicited, large or small. Write and get our prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

A COPY of Hart's 1905 Handsome 64-Page Illustrated Pamphlet of B.C. FARM and FRUIT LANDS MAILED FREE on request F.J. HART & CO. Box 242, New Westminster, B.C.

B. P. RICHARDSON BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories. GRENFELL, ASSA. LANDS FOR SALE

THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

Imperial Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO Capital (Paid-up) \$3,880,000 Reserve Fund \$3,880,000 D. R. WILKIE, President and Gen'l Manager. H. W. JAFFRAY, Vice-President. AGENTS GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, Royal Office, Lombard Street, London. BRANCHES in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario. WINNIPEG BRANCHES North—Corner Main street and Selkirk F. P. JARVIS, Mgr. Main—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.



For Farm Use

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P. Jack-of-all-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE

will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd., 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use, Catalog E. 102.
I may want a..... H. P. Name.....
Engine for..... Address..... Prov.....

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

Insurance in Force - - - - - \$42,270,272.00
Assets - - - - - 7,189,682.00
Surplus on Policy-Holders' Account - - - - - 906,912.64

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BRANCH AGENCIES:

- J. Addison Reid, Regina, Sask.
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- W. B. Barwis, Calgary, Alberta
- De Blois Thibaudeau, Edmonton, Alberta
- Casper Killer, Supt., Manitoba
- Herbert J. Goode, Loan Inspector
- E. S. Miller, Mgr., Western Canada, 217 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.



Only \$34.65

THIS HANDSOME STEEL RANGE

No. 9 - 20 R complete with high shelf and warming closet; 15 gal. Reservoir with aluminized finished trimming. Exactly as illustrated. Backed by our Binding Guarantee with 30 days Free trial, for only \$34.65.

Anybody can say they have the best range in the world but we furnish the Evidence and leave the verdict to you.

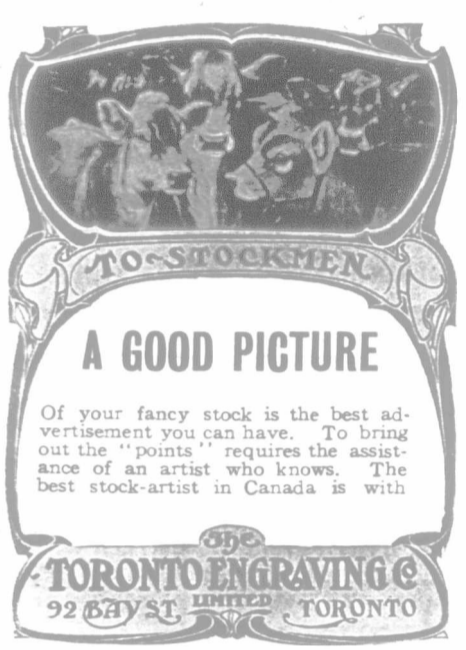
This Range has 6 nine inch lids; 20 inch oven; 15 gal. Reservoir, large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30x40 inches; weight 500 lbs; burns wood or coal; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order and do its work equal to or better than any Range you can buy elsewhere at any price.

Use the Range in your own home for 30 days, put it to every test, and if you do not conclude size for size that it is A more economical fuel consuming Range and you have saved from \$10.00 to \$40.00 in cost to you, return the range to us at our expense and we will refund your money with the freight you paid.

Don't buy a Range from any one at any price, until you get our catalogue.

WINCOLD STOVE COMPANY, WINNIPEG

The only medium published which conveys weekly, to the Farmers of Western Canada, the Advertisers' place of business, 52 times a year, is **The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL.** Its effectiveness is a factor with over 20,000 Farmers. Subscription \$1.50.



TO STOCKMEN
A GOOD PICTURE
Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with
TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST. LIMITED TORONTO

Lands Lands

30,000 acres wheatlands in the famous Goose and Eagle Lake country, with homesteads adjoining. Call or write for information :: :: :: :: ::

C. W. Blackstock & Co.
Rose St., Regina, Sask.

VIRDEN NURSERIES

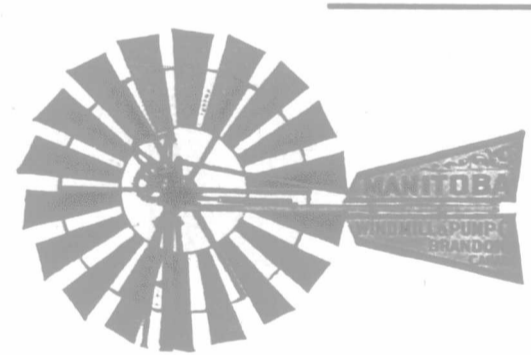


200,000 Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stock in the west, of these hardy, fast growing, Russian poplar and willows. I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Send for price list and printed directions.
John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

No Better Class of Goods on Earth

This is the verdict of the people who have secured our **Manitoba Gasoline Engines or Windmills**

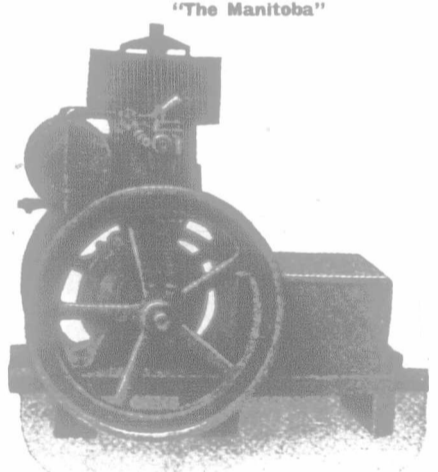


Fitted up, with one of our Grinders, Steel Frame wood Saws, Steel Tanks or Pumps.

They are highly pleased and thoroughly satisfied with their purchases.

This Shows the Complete Satisfaction Our Goods are Giving.

Write for catalogue—you can have one for the asking.



Gasoline Engines 2, 4, and 6 h.p.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP COMPANY, LTD.
Manufacturers Box 301 Brandon, Man.

Last Mountain Valley

The heart of the great Saskatchewan Wheat Plains of Western Canada.

Buy Your Tickets to Strassburg Via Winnipeg by the Soo Line

In this section you can see two Trans-Continental Railways actually building. Write for maps, prices and handsomely illustrated booklet descriptive of this rich region.

Read What Prof. Thos. Shaw Says About this District:
Speaking of Last Mountain Valley, he writes, after personal inspection: "This rich and beautiful farming section lying east of Last Mountain Lake, embraces one of the finest areas, in the Northwest. The land is undulating in this region, mostly open prairie. The soil is a rich, black vegetable loam, from one to two feet deep, and is underlaid with a clay sub-soil. Frost, to injure the wheat is virtually unknown. Being thus favored so highly by nature, it is not surprising that the production of wheat in this region is phenomenally high; in several instances forty to forty-five bushels per acre have been reaped. Oats, Barley, Flax and all small grains yield relatively as good as those of wheat. Potatoes grow most luxuriously. Two or three years ago, there were not more than thirty-five settlers in the entire area, now there are over three thousand and others rapidly coming in."

WILLIAM PEARSON COMPANY, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

May 2, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 710.

EDITORIAL

The concrete (cement) floor is easily cleaned.

* * *

The late hatched chicken provokes pity in the fall.

* * *

Circuit judges are good missionaries for the single judge idea.

* * *

The forthcoming sales of pure bred cattle are the beginner's opportunity.

* * *

Swamp fever covers a multitude of mistakes in the feeding, nursing or doctoring of horses.

* * *

The cream separator and the rape plant are the friends of the young pigs that are to be stretched out to make baconers.

* * *

"To dope" means to drug a person, unknown to that person, and the term is as nasty and abhorrent as the practice.

* * *

The two weeks summer school course in dairying at the M. A. C. should be popular with the farmers' wives and daughters.

* * *

There is very little difference between the fellow who thaws out dynamite, and he who knowingly keeps a glandered horse.

* * *

Ontario Shorthorn breeders promise to do themselves proud at the National in September and their brethren in western Canada can be trusted to make a great show at Winnipeg.

* * *

Stay with the color in wheat standards; it has yet to be proven that red wheats are not stronger in gluten than white wheats. Weight per bushel and color are pretty fair criteria to go by, in judging wheats.

* * *

A department is unfortunate when its head can be aptly described by that epigram of Bismarck's viz., "A lath painted to look like iron." Appointments will not be made by such a minister, he will only confirm them.

* * *

Corn fodder for your milch cows next winter must be planted soon if a good crop is to be secured. Good varieties to plant are North Western Dent, North Dakota Flint, Mercer Triumph, Longfellow and Comptom's Early.

* * *

"A deputation from the Ontario Association of Master Bakers asked the Minister of Agriculture to establish a milling and bread-making plant at the O. A. C., the purpose being to discover by tests the best sort of wheat for flour." Certainly, why not?

Agricultural Colleges for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

A very encouraging sign in the childhood of the new provinces, is the desire evinced by those young giants to learn things about agriculture, according to the latest and most scientific methods. This ambition has been demonstrated by the requests made to the new provincial governments at Regina and Edmonton for provincial agricultural colleges.

It is hoped that the expressed desire will not rush the governments mentioned into investment in land and buildings without careful consideration of the whole matter. In Saskatchewan we have expressed the opinion that the

college should be at Indian Head because the Dominion Experimental Farm is there, which is pretty plain evidence that the matter has not yet been carefully enough studied, and that the real work to be done by a provincial agricultural college is not well understood. A similar idea existed in Manitoba but, fortunately, was not heeded in the location of the college; although that institution is in some measure handicapped for lack of land.

Experimental work needs to be carried on at the agricultural colleges to keep the professors in tune, and for that purpose, sufficient land (320 acres up to a section) is absolutely necessary. The folly of locating the college adjacent to an already established experimental farm will be more fully shown when it is realized how large the provinces are, how varying the conditions of soil and climate, and how provocative of dangerous rivalry and plagiarism of experiments such neighboring institutions might result in.

There is no immediate or pressing need for an agricultural college in either Saskatchewan or Alberta. Agriculture is new and the land has all its virgin strength, and we believe that the needs of those provinces for say five years to come can be abundantly served by careful scrutiny of the work at the Dominion Farms and by sending out well trained lecturers and demonstrators from time to time.

In fact the agricultural department will do better to push the travelling dairy, the fat stock show and other things of that nature to successful conclusions. Again in the present stage of railroad development it would be premature to locate an educational institution at this time, such, while not necessary to locate at a capital or big railroad center should be convenient of access. We believe that it would be a wise move for the governments of each province to provide a sinking fund now, and put aside a good sum yearly so that when the time comes to build, a patchwork aggregation of buildings will not result. In a country of such magnificent distances and large areas of fine agricultural land it passes belief how any government could be fatuous enough, to pin an agricultural college to a farm of less than one hundred and sixty acres and this paper sincerely trusts that the governments of the new provinces will take plenty of time in the matter of selection of the locations for their agricultural colleges, and that the mistakes of other provinces will be avoided.

An Economic Anomaly.

It is an anomalous situation which many people cannot understand that in these days, when transportation has reached such a high standard of perfection, men and women should go begging for work in one part of the empire while large fertile fields in other parts lie idle for want of labor to put in a crop. Such is the relative positions of some English cities and Canadian farms. There is a living on the farms for the starving thousands of the unemployed, but they lack the skill necessary to warrant the farmer paying them living wages or even in many cases a sheer living. Assuming that the wage paid a good man is thirty dollars a month, then it must be assumed that by steady intelligent work and careful handling of the horses he earns something more than thirty dollars, else the farmer cannot afford to keep him and this is usually the case. But what of the large class of city raised Britishers, who cannot adapt themselves quickly to changed conditions. They can only do the simplest of work, they cannot be given a job of trust and when a farmer comes to figure up the damage done through the man's ignorance of methods, he is liable to find himself out more than the man's work is worth over his wages. So it is that this year a considerable proportion of the land in the older districts will not be seeded. In most cases the situation is not causing much

worry. There are lots of farmers, who will not feel the shorter revenue from the lesser crop and are satisfied to leave a good large acreage fallow, that it may have the better preparation for the following crop. There is, also, the further advantage that a liberal fallowing will do in the way of killing weeds. The situation is taken philosophically. Farmers are thankful that they can afford to do without some help, and realize that their land will be the better for the more liberal fallowing. The real losers are those who are so unfortunate as to be unable to qualify for farm work. It is one of the many problems Britain will have to solve, namely, to train certain portions of her population to earn their livings, just as she trains thousands of her sons to fight.

Why Not Farmsteading Competitions?

One of the things that strike the new comer from old Ontario and Great Britain is the bleak, bare and uninviting appearance of the majority of farmsteadings in this Western country. Some farmers have built fine houses and barns, which stand up as piles of so much lumber, mortar, brick or cement, bold and unblushing, prominent as the gilded trace chain across the protruding abdomen of a saloon keeper, or the flaring colored hat of some jezebel of the town; while others, poor mean shacks, stand upon the plain like a specimen of wrecked humanity. Such unloveliness is entirely unnecessary, unprofitable and disagreeable, and jars on natures at all sensitive to Nature's beauties. Others again have made attempts at tree planting, and have carefully put the trees down in serried ranks, like so many soldiers. The effect of such an arrangement is not pleasing, although even this aggregation of green leaves and boughs are an improvement over the deadly dreariness of the bare plain and should be an invitation to birds to nest and build their homes and raise songsters.

It appears to us that the agricultural societies, or even the larger shows might do something to draw attention to this important phase of home building by offering prizes for competitions for best arranged steadings. Such competitions might be decided from photos and plans in India ink of the competitor's actual farmsteadings; the photos to be at least four by five (cameras are plentiful nowadays), views to be taken from three different directions. A score card could be easily drawn up by which points would be allowed for shrubs, evergreens, deciduous trees, fruit bushes, walks and lawns, arrangement of buildings, as to convenience and attractiveness; all these being marked on the plan which should accompany the photos. The plan need not necessarily be drawn to a scale, but the area used for the steading should be mentioned; a thirty or forty rod square steading being ample for a quarter section. The internal arrangement of stables or barns must always approximate some set plan, but one's lawn and trees and garden of small fruits, and the shrubs and ingle nooks may be put here and there, not as if dropped carelessly, but making the most of every variation, whether hollow or hill, on the face of Nature. Children love green grass and shady nooks, and the influence on their plastic young natures, of a well treed farmsteadings will abide while life lasts. The home with the shade and fruit trees, where it is a pleasure to invite one's child friends, is the home which every child is loth to leave, and always has kindly and loving remembrances of, and its influence will be seen when that child matures. The struggle for existence is not now so keen in the older settled portions of the prairie, but what people can live and enjoy life and try to make it more beautiful and joyous for others.

Trees, fruit bushes, gardens and corn will not be things of beauty and a joy for ever, unless the cultivator is kept moving amongst them.

Good Crops—Good Stock.

The opportunity is about to be afforded the farmer to improve the general average of his cattle stock, or to add to the number of those already on hand. The cattle business has had a period of adversity in western Canada, in spite of the fact that the trade has been active and prices high in all other parts of the cattle raising world. That the situation is improving is felt by most breeders familiar with the trade, as the past winter has witnessed considerable business on the part of the breeders and the general demand for sale catalogues is a present indication of reviving interest. The better conditions are due, not to the extensive embarkation of a few into the pure bred cattle business, but to a general movement among the farming community to secure better stock. The movement is healthy and bears evidence of permanency.

There are several reasons why extensive cattle-raising will not be popular over the greater portion of the country for a few years yet, but at the same time people seem to realize that to be insured against the possible curtailment of revenue they must keep some cattle and there is a growing preference for the best types. Men realize that in the best classes of blooded stock they have a valuable asset, they have something in which they can take a pride, something with which they can test and exercise their intuitive ability, and above all, for utility in the final test, they have a class of stock that most economically performs the functions for which they are kept. Good crops have largely been responsible for this revival in the cattle business, for owing to them, farmers have become able to indulge their preference for stock, the first cost of which is somewhat above the average.

That good crops and good cattle should not be disassociated seems to be the growing impression, and we look for pronounced evidences of this policy at the forthcoming sales.

Should Allow Perfect Freedom to Insurance Against Hail.

The question of hail insurance crops up annually at this time of year and the advocates of state aided insurance bob up serenely with renewed energy.

The state ownership of public utilities is pretty well accepted now-a-days as the correct idea; on the question of the operation of such utilities opinions are divided; briefly, we believe in state ownership and control, but not necessarily in state operation.

Hail insurance, however, is outside the pale of the above, and should not be considered in the same light, it is not a public utility, as such is usually understood, neither is it confined to one company or one system. Some people complain they were not paid their losses last year; if so, why not patronize another company? Because one bank fails, it does not follow that other banks are unsafe to deposit savings in; not at all. The fact of the matter is, too many people are inclined to let the state do everything for them; that fine old spirit of independence so stimulating to initiative is dwindling away, fostered by some shrewd politicians, who care not one tittle for the people but who are out for what they can make.

We quote from a letter in our hands regarding state aided hail insurance: "The figures show that your informant was in error in thinking that there has ever been a surplus in the hands of the government in connection with this business. In the year 1902, there was a deficit of \$9,722.05; in 1903 another of \$1,755.04, making a total deficit for the two years of \$11,477.99. In 1905, the deficit approximates \$37,000; in 1904 the balance was the other way, but for the four years the net deficit was just about \$30,000." This journal has always been of the opinion that each man should have perfect freedom to insure his crop with whom, or how he pleases, consequently we are not in accord with the suggestion that companies, either joint stock or farmer's associations, should be debarred from doing business in the new provinces.

If you take a scholar and a gentleman and make him do the work of a nursemaid for the wages of a bricklayer's labor coupled with the treatment of a dog, you then get that finished product of civilization, the assistant master at an English private school.—Barry Pain in the *Tattler*.

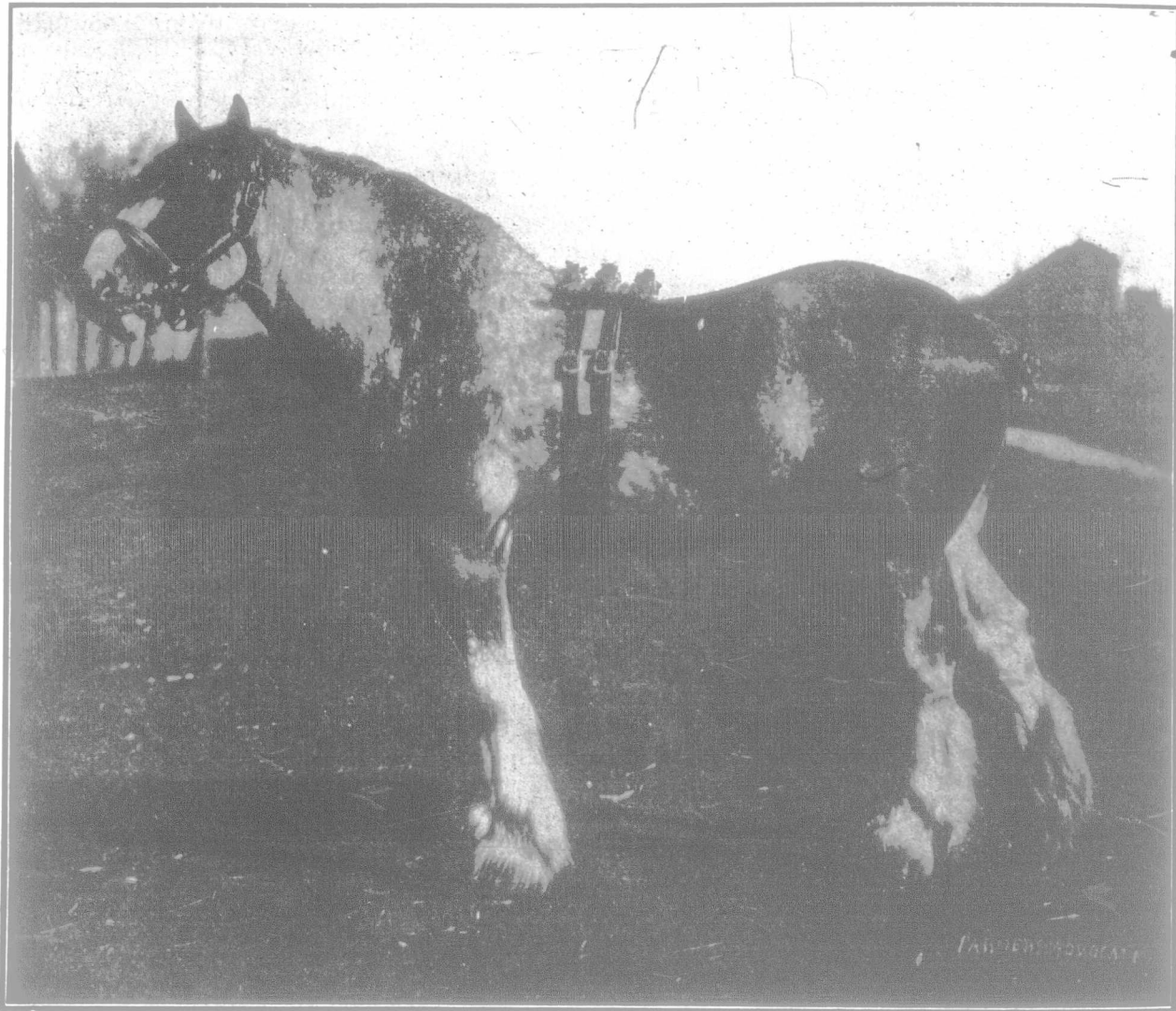
HORSE

The Hackney in England and Elsewhere.

PART 4.

Some writers have contended that it is the harness properties that have brought the modern Hackney to whatever popularity it enjoys to-day. Here, again, I join issue with those knights of the pen. A few years ago the parent society instituted classes for Hackneys in saddle, and until a few years back five sixths of the South-Country shows had similar classes. But, of late, another element has crept in, and to-day in the South, and in the London show schedule, classes for Hackneys shown in saddle are conspicuous only by their absence, whilst in the North of England those same classes are made quite one of the leading features of the shows. Some societies in the North go to the length of giving the highest prize money of any in the exhibition to such classes, i.e. for Hackneys in saddle, and I may add these draw, not only excellent entries both for breed and quality, but also command the closest attention on the part of the visiting public.

the larger North of England shows where correctly bred typical Hackneys are shown in saddle, e. g. Otley, the Great Yorkshire, Malton, Driffield, or any of the East Riding exhibitions, and if he is a riding man himself, let him get up and try any of the prize winners, and he will soon be satisfied that the true bred North of England Hackney, in his original home, is unquestionably a riding, as well as a driving horse, and that his shoulders are better laid, and finer, than many a Thoroughbred, whilst his head, neck, and outlook, are all that can be desired, giving plenty of length and reach in front of the saddle, and powerful quarters behind it, as distinguished from the goose rumped commodity frequently met with at South Country exhibitions. It must stand to reason that if the Hackney, as a harness horse, possesses a special value, that same animal, if he answers the purposes of saddle also, must command a double monetary worth. In breeding, the first principle to be ingrained is that the best pay the best. Unless both sire and dam answer all requirements of a typical Hackney, it is folly, and waste of money, but given these essentials, there is no better paying or more fascinating pursuit, in any department of stock-breeding. Upon this question of breeding, I am most thoroughly convinced that after all my years of experience the acquisition of a good



MASQUERADER, (IMP.) VOL. 28, ROAN, FOALED 1900, BRED BY MATTHEW MARSHALL, BRIDGEBANK, STRANRAER, SCOTLAND.

Sire, Hiawatha (10067), dam Merry Thought Vol. 22, by Wm. the Conqueror (9093)
One of John Graham's importations, now for sale. A very close relation of the great Clydesdale, Marcellas.

So much for what has been alleged to be the unpopularity of Hackneys in saddle amongst the original breeders and their continued patrons. The Great Yorkshire, the Royal Lancashire, the Cardiff, the Birkenhead, Peterborough, and all the most popular, largest, and best managed shows, give handsome prizes for Hackneys in saddle, but the London Hackney Show, being in a large measure controlled by Southerners, now omits saddle classes in toto, notwithstanding the fact that the show was founded as a breeders show. I quite admit that the heavy crested, straight shouldered, thick withered Hackney one sees a lot of, in harness in the South Country shows, is not an ideal saddle horse, but on the other hand, the riding shouldered, easy ride in saddle, and the finest possible action in one and the same animal can be, and is produced, in the North of England, and for such, very high prices are always paid. If any readers of this article do not follow or appreciate the question of the Hackney as a riding horse, I would suggest that should any of them be in this country during the coming summer, let him attend one or more of

dam is the first consideration, and an absolute essential and has, I maintain, more to do with the ultimate produce than has the selected sire. I would sooner use a moderate Hackney stallion upon a first rate Hackney mare, than the best Hackney stallion the kingdom can produce upon a moderate mare, and I should expect better results. I know many persons hold adverse theories, but I believe them to be absolutely erroneous. I have seen men over and over again paying a high service fee for a pure bred Hackney stallion to use upon an animal whose lineage would probably be unworthy of a cockle cart; and yet they expect to breed, as a result, Hackneys—not shrimps. This opinion is based upon experience, and practical tests extending over nearly twenty years.

Type, action and lineage are the three essentials of both sire and dam to be considered. As to type, this has altered very considerably, even in the last ten years to the manifest advantage, and improvement of the breed. As to the dam, things to be avoided as much as the devil avoids holy water, are the short heavy-crested neck,

the thick steep quarters, the spreading side avoid never use plenty of and seen, fee of as practically and you h these I wo ten pound Just the sa tents. W with a heife unknown Registratio sine qua animals m bring about blood.

These q carried ou studied line a delusion. my friend has owned in England.

STORM

Years ago, h the question an excepti endeavored proved ped Hackney st: the result? was a failur action of th the back br wish to repr A man mus know where through the

It may se have a clear owner now.

Western t to attend th some of the think that the rank of understand parison, and

the thick shoulders, the dipped back, the short steep quarters, the calf knee, the small attenuated hocks, the straight short pasterns, and the flat spreading feet like a soup plate, and on the sire's side avoid these same attributes, but, I say, never use, or breed from a stallion, unless he has plenty of masculine character. I have known, and seen, stallions in this country standing at a fee of as much as ten or twelve guineas with practically nothing but a mare's head upon them, and you have some on your side as well. From these I would not breed if you would give me a ten pound bonus in addition to the service free. Just the same reasoning applies in other departments. What Shorthorn breeder will use a bull with a heifer's head and these too, are things not unknown in the history of the Herd Book? Registration in the parents on both sides is a sine qua non, and the back breeding of both animals must be carefully studied, in order to bring about a correct coalition of the strains of blood.

These questions of back breeding must be carried out on thoroughly methodical, and studied lines, otherwise, breeding is a snare, and a delusion. As an instance of this, I can quote my friend Mr. James Hornsby who, in his time, has owned and shown some of the finest goers in England, as anyone in this country will admit.

"Fast" horses serve very well for a means of recreation for townspeople with some means, but they invariably have a delusive effect upon the young men of the community.

* * *

The present season promises to be the most successful in racing circles yet known in Canada. The Woodbine track at Toronto will be crowded at the spring meet and all the circuits in the West are promised a full entry.

* * *

August Belmont, New York, has bought in England the Derby winner Rock Sand, one of the greatest winners of money during his career on the British turf. Rock Sand was got by Sainfoin, dam Roquebrunne by St. Simon, and there is no better bred horse recorded in the English General Stud Book.

* * *

In the States there is a pronounced reversion to the old method of stallion buying, namely, for the intending purchaser to visit the importer's stables and pick from a large assortment of horses one that suits his needs. This is a great improvement upon the syndicate system, both because it reduces the cost of making a sale and insures the buyer a better opportunity of selecting a horse that suits his purse.

much as our neighbors were thirty years ago. Their need was for farm horses and they supplied it with a mixture of Percheron and trotting blood. But the Percheron was not the horse he is to-day. Originally he was nearer the farmer's ideal type, but the home market on the farm became glutted, while the outside demand for heavy horses has never been filled. Consequently the central States farmers of late years have been trying to raise heavy drafters. In some instances, where nothing but Percheron blood and an occasional dash of Clyde or Shire have been used, horses of the highest market value have been produced, but where the light strains have been employed to produce the farmers' horse, there is less success in catering to the present demand.

The lesson for the Canadian farmer is this, that while it may suit his purpose at the present time to make use of some light blood, it will pay him to grade up his draft mares so that when the inevitable curtailment of the home demand arrives, and also before then he will have the best possible foundations from which to raise the highest priced stock.

Sore Shoulders.

Large, ill-shaped, flat-faced collars, hames projecting an inch below the bottom of the collar, long, tangled manes allowed to work in under the collar, heavy-tongued implements, careless drivers, steady work on hot days when the horse is soft, dirty collars on which sweat-grease has accumulated—these are a few of the preventable causes of sore shoulders. To know them should be to avoid them. Many collars are too large for the horses that work in them. A collar should fit snug against the shoulder, not on the shoulder-point. It should be about as snug as it can be without hindering the breathing. An old collar, in which the stuffing has got all worked out of place, till the face is flattened out, is liable to cause pressure on the shoulder-point. Such should not be used for any heavy or steady work. Care should be taken to keep the hames strapped together at the top, so as to prevent them sliding down and bringing the point of draft too low on the shoulder. By the way, we noticed, lately, a simple iron device, got up by a harnessmaker, for riveting onto the bottom of the collar, so that the hame-strap could be slipped through it. The device keeps the hames up in place. Long hames, projecting above the collar, have an advantage for working harness, in that they may be easily made to fit a collar of almost any size.

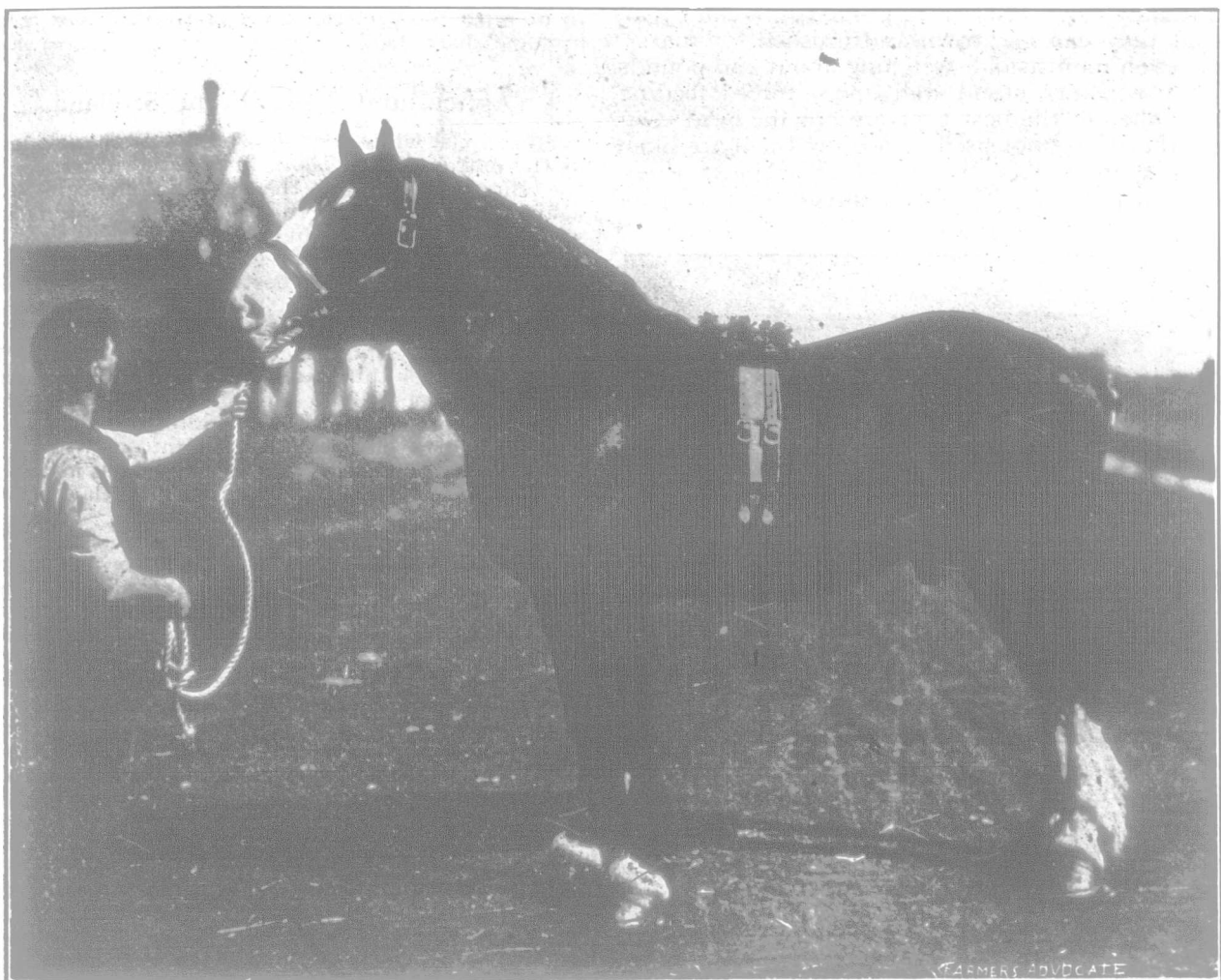
When the horse is first put onto heavy work in the spring, start him easy. It is poor economy to rush in the first field seeding, and finish the work with jaded, shoulder-galled, run-down teams. The first day should accomplish not more than half a day's work. Stop the horses at the headlands every few rounds, lift the collars to let the air circulate under them, and straighten the manes. Overheated blood is a most prolific cause of abrasions, galls and sores.

When the horses have cooled off at night, bathe the shoulders with water containing a little salt. In the morning, brush the collar thoroughly clean. With sore shoulders, as with most other ailments, prevention is easier than cure, and a great deal better.

The Horse Breeder's Lien Act of Manitoba has had one or more effects not really intended. Either the stallions in Manitoba are remarkably sound horses, or else there is a lamentable ignorance regarding 'soundness in horses'. It seems that Dr. McInnis pointed out the probable result of calling for affidavits regarding the stallions. To put it mildly, very many people do not seem to appreciate the seriousness of taking affidavits which they do not know to be true. The Doctor, it seems was a better judge of human nature than his conferees, as he predicted that whether sound or unsound, the affidavits would still be taken by the owners.

Has Got Its Measure.

Since January last I have had the pleasure of reading the Advocate and for the farmer or rancher, in my opinion, it is head and shoulders ahead of all publications in the West. I subscribed for three other papers this year that are published in the interests of the tillers of the soil and in this way I had a good chance to size them all up and compare them, and in considering the price and all other ways, "The Farmer's Advocate" "for mine." Yours sincerely, JNO. A. BODKIN, Yellow Grass.



STORM KING, (IMP.) [5617] (11957) CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK. BLACK, FOALED APRIL, 1901.
BRED BY THOS. GRAY, PETERHEAD, SCOTLAND.
Sired by Hillhead Chief (10774) out of Lady Gray (15070) by Dunblane (5729).
Property of John Graham, Carberry, Mar.

Years ago, he made it a practice to entirely ignore the question of pedigree, so long as he obtained an exceptionally fine goer. Subsequently he endeavored to breed from these mares without proved pedigree, putting them to the best Hackney stallions in his judgment. What was the result? In every instance, such breeding was a failure, in that it did not reproduce the action of the parents. You must have action in the back breeding of both sire and dam, if you wish to reproduce it in the succeeding generations. A man must know his Stud Book, and he must know where to put his finger for action, either through the sire, or dam, or both.

S. B. CARNLEY.

It may save considerable trouble later if you have a clean cut arrangement with the stallion owner now.

* * *

Western towns all have a few good prospects to attend the different race meets, and to hear some of the tales of remarkable speed one would think that Dan Patch would have to retire to the ranks of the "has beens." Fortunately we understand that horses are only fast by comparison, and generally with a slower steed.

The Farmer's Horse.

The statement is frequently made by farmers that they do not want to raise the big heavy draft horses for the reason that a lighter, more rangy, active horse answers the purposes of the ordinary farmer much better. At present the brisk demand for farm horses at high prices strengthens the opinion that there is just as much money in raising the lighter horse. There is a strong, but not often publicly expressed wish that a breed of horses of a type peculiarly suited for ordinary farm work were available in large numbers. The reason for the great demand for horses of such a type lies in the fact that farmers look only to their present needs, and these at this time are for horses for farm work. The market appears to the average man as being equally good for light as for heavy, and doubtless it will be as good so long as the West continues to be a horse consuming public rather than a horse producing country. In the meantime, there will be many attempts to produce the farm horse by mixing breeds with more or less discrimination and with the ultimate result, the nondescript.

The horse breeding practice of the western States should be a warning to us who are situated

STOCK

The Embargo Debate.

An English contemporary reports as follows upon the fate of what is termed in this country, "The Embargo Bill."

"Mr. Cairns moved a second reading of his Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, Amendment Bill, which has attracted so much attention during the last few weeks. In some respects a remarkable scene was witnessed in the House of Commons on Friday. Friday afternoon sittings are generally dead-and-alive affairs, but last week the Canadian cattle question was debated in a full house. Both parties were well represented, and the vigour and keenness infused into the speeches was characteristic rather of a party crisis than of a debate upon an "open question." After all the affair ended in smoke, for, owing chiefly to the loquacity of the promoters of the Bill—Mr. Cairns and the Premier utilized nearly half the available time—the measure was talked out. All parties seemed to be agreed, however, that it had not the remotest chance of passing its second reading. It received the benediction of the Prime Minister, who, however, left it as an "open question," and many of the most telling attacks on the Bill were delivered from the Ministerial benches. The Opposition was solid against it, and, needless to say, Irish members would have moved heaven and earth to prevent its passage.

One has ceased to wonder at some of the remarkable things said when agricultural matters are debated in the House of Commons, and on Friday several fallacies, old and new, were trotted out. Mr. Cairns, in supporting his Bill, made a remarkable statement that the 1896 Act had lessened the supplies of first-class, home-fattened, home-killed beef. It is evident he has not studied live stock statistics, and does not understand that one of the chief reasons for promoting this Bill was because the butchers could get "home-killed" cheaper. Mr. Preece, of East Norfolk, seconded the motion for the second reading, and drew a dreary picture of rural depopulation. The motion for the rejection of the Bill was moved from the Ministerial benches by Mr. Courtney Warner (the chairman of the Central Chamber), and Mr. Cathcart Wason seconded. Mr. Warner contended that the Act was in no way protective except against disease, and since the passing of the measure there had been no alteration in prices. Mr. Warner, we may say, however, is in error on this point. As Mr. Thornton showed in a letter last week, there has been an alteration in price to the extent of a drop of about 8d. per stone since the exclusion of Canadian stores. This shows the futility of the nonsense talked by many supporters of the Bill that the embargo had increased the price of beef. Practically all members from agricultural constituencies whether Liberal or Conservative, opposed the measure, and it is needless to go into details of a debate on so threadbare a subject. It is difficult to say what the majority would have been, but very probably about one hundred Ministerialists would have opposed the measure, and probably several more would have refrained from voting, and the likelihood is that a three figure majority would have been recorded against it."

A Study of Breeds of Swine.

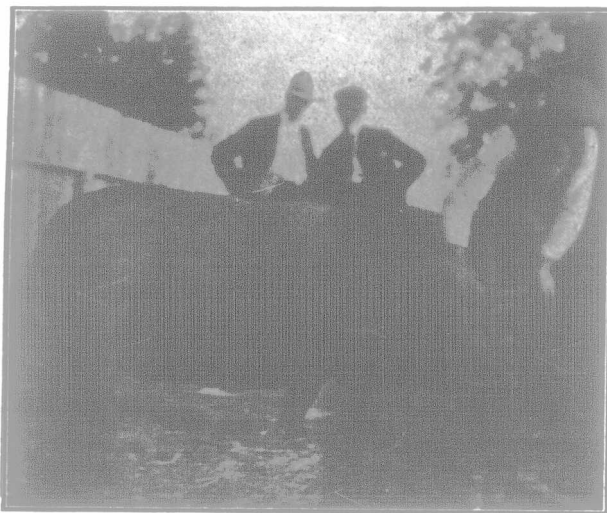
TAMWORTHS.

The Tamworth pigs derive their name from Tamworth, in South Staffordshire, England, where they have been bred for a very long term of years. They are believed to be one of the oldest and purest breeds in Britain. As long ago as the beginning of the nineteenth century they were noted for the large proportion of lean meat which they produced. Before their improvement they were long-legged, long-snouted, and flat-ribbed. They were active, hardy, good rustlers, and very prolific, but were slow feeders and late in maturing. Their improvement has been almost entirely effected by selection and judicious breeding and management, and it is pretty generally conceded that the blood of other breeds has not been used to any appreciable extent in the improvement of the Tamworth. They appear to have been improved to a considerable extent before the middle of last century, as they were given first place at the Royal Society's show in 1847, in competition with other large breeds. Subsequent to this period they sank into ob-

scurity for many years, and were seldom heard of, being confined to some local districts, but within the last twenty years much attention has been given to their improvement, owing to the increasing demand for leaner bacon. They have been bred for many years in the Midland Counties of England, and classes have been made for them at all the leading shows. In recent years they have been exported to many countries. They were first imported into the United States in 1882. They have been imported to Canada in considerable numbers since 1888, and are distributed in all the Provinces of the Dominion. Pedigree records for Tamworths are kept in England, the United States and Canada. Under the National Record System of Canada they are being registered in considerable numbers, the record numbers running up to about 5,000. The registrar for the breed, as for all breeds of swine in Canada, is J. W. Nimmo, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LEADING CHARACTERISTICS.

In size, the Tamworths are a close second to the Large Yorkshires, and their natural vigor and hardihood is in keeping with their size. They are adapted to any climate or environment where other swine thrive, and since they possess much vigor and stamina, they cross well with other breeds to improve the quality of their bacon production. Formerly they were not early maturers, but they have been so improved in recent years that they can be grown and finished for market at seven months old, weighing about 200 pounds. They will also stand well under forced feeding, and when of the best type are not the hard keepers that those not used to feeding them are likely to imagine. The quality of their meat is excellent, fine in the grain, sweet, and of good



A TYPICAL TAMWORTH SOW.

flavor, the proportion of lean being very large. The back is strong, moderately arched, and well fleshed, the ribs well sprung, and the sides carry their thickness well down to the belly and flanks, and from shoulder to ham. Their shoulders are generally smooth, and fit neatly into the sides. The rather long and narrow head and light jowl of the Tamworth is apt to create prejudice against the breed on the part of those long used to some of the other breeds, but with those who have had experience with the breed this aversion has entirely disappeared, and they claim, with some reason, that heavy jowls make cheap meat, and go with a lard hog rather than a baconer, also that they are apt to be associated with inferior breathing apparatus. Tamworths are unexcelled for prolificacy, and the young pigs possess the hardihood characteristic of the breed. The sows make excellent nurses, and are remarkably successful in rearing nearly every pig born, as they are careful not to overlay their pigs. Some principal points in the standard of excellence of the breed are that the general outline of the frame is long and deep, rather than broad, and is well supported by strong limbs and feet. Head long, light, narrow, and having an appearance of leanness; snout long, straight and tapering, but the aim of breeders is to shorten it, and in this they have succeeded to a considerable extent; jowl light; ear medium in size, pointing slightly forward, and fairly erect, neck rather long than short, and deep than wide, and rising gradually from poll to withers; body long in the coupling, and deep, slightly and regularly arched above, and straight below; back moderately wide; ribs well arched; brisket wide; shoulder moderately broad, smooth, and fitting neatly into side; side long, deep, retaining thickness well down to belly; fore and hind flanks full, and heart

girth and flank girth nearly equal; hind quarters long, deep and full; ham large, and gradually rounded off, rather than square; tail medium strong; legs medium in length, moderately wide apart, straight, strong, and well placed under the body; skin smooth, and covered fairly well with fine straight hair; color, red or bright chestnut. In general appearance the Tamworth is long, smooth and fairly deep; the snout is too long to meet the popular ideal of beauty; the ham has a little more depth than the shoulder; the legs are strong and straight, and the carriage is easy and active.

Sheep Should Be Well Woolled on the Belly.

Some students of animal husbandry and beginners in sheep husbandry have doubtless wondered at the practical shepherd's insistence on a sheep well woolled underneath. An old country shepherd referring to this matter says:

"Wool is the best protecting pad there can be against ordinary damp cold lair. Sheep which have been developed in wet districts are better covered underneath than are those which for many generations have existed on dry soils. It is doubtful if sufficient care is exercised in selecting sheep to secure this feature; but it is far more important than some of the features which, through the readiness with which they can be observed, receive more attention. A well-covered belly is more important to the well-being of the animal than a well-woolled nose. The effect of cold lair on certain soils has much to do with the preference for one breed over others in some districts.

Agricultural News From Scotland.

Since I last wrote there has been a further evidence of the extraordinary boom in Shorthorn cattle. At the Birmingham sale, the South Americans were again active, and prices ruled high; 850 gs., or \$4,462, was the highest figure, but others were 750 gs., 450 gs., 400 gs., 380 gs., and 200 gs. The Scots type was again the favorite, the highest-priced bull having been bred by Mr. James Durno. It is said that one Aberdeenshire tenant-farmer has this year got as much for his bull calves as would enable him to purchase his farm outright. Unfortunately, our land laws do not enable a farmer to do anything of this kind, but perhaps before long this may be altered, and the man who is able to buy may be put into a position to negotiate for purchase with the man who is meantime very anxious to sell, but cannot, as the law stands, do so.

The present Government, or rather Parliament, is proving itself very active in the furthering of legislative proposals of a radical nature, as affecting land. A Land Tenure Bill has passed the second reading, containing somewhat drastic proposals for the protection of the interest of the tenant farmer in the soil. It contains proposals so drastic in their nature that even gentlemen who are not usually easily alarmed, have their doubts about their propriety. One proposal is that a tenant may convert his holding into a market garden without the consent of his landlord, and, at the end of his occupancy, claim compensation because what he has done is an improvement, enhancing the value of the holding to a successor. There are also proposals guaranteeing the tenant against disturbance, and entitling him to compensation should he be put out of his holding before he has reaped the reward of his labors. It is also proposed that the tenant should be allowed to kill down ground game without restriction, and should be compensated for damage done to crop by game which he is not allowed to kill. All this is new, and its assertion indicates health and vigor in the new Parliament. Whether this legislation will come to fruition, is quite another matter.

Sir Edward Strachey, who represents the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons, has introduced a bill to repeal, and re-enact in a better and much more workable form, the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1893. This act was well designed, and it is ten thousand pities that it was not drafted with a better regard to the existing situation than it was. The pains and penalties attaching to a breach of warranty in the sale of either fertilizers or feeding stuffs were sufficiently heavy, but the machinery by which the law is put in motion is slow and cumbersome, with the result that prosecutions under the act have been practically nil. In the new bill, it is proposed that official samplers be appointed, whose province it will be to take samples anywhere, just as at present officers take samples of milk and other articles of food in the most unlikely places, and under the most unconventional circumstances. The invoice of goods is to be regarded as a warranty, so that when any man certifies in the invoice that he has sent one thing, he will be liable to prosecution should he send something else. There is nothing in all this to harm the honest trader. He can view with equanimity all legislative efforts of this kind. They do not affect him, and they certainly protect him against the competition of his unscrupulous neighbors.

Clydesdales are being exported to Canada in great numbers. A week ago fifty head of well-bred fillies and four colts were shipped per the Donaldson Line to Messrs. Prouse & Innes, Woodstock, Ont., by Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew; and to-day, Mr. John Vance, from Tavistock, Ont., has sailed with twenty

seven fillies, purchased in the Mochrum district of Wigtownshire, whence Mr. Vance's father sailed to Canada many years ago. The shipment of Prouse & Innes has never been excelled in point of merit, and included in it are quite a number of animals which have won leading prizes in our shows. They are also exceptionally well bred, and are bound to be a big acquisition to the Clydesdale stock of Canada. Mr. Vance has secured his lot in a district famous for about a century as one of the best horse breeding areas in Scotland. The selections have been made by Mr. Vance direct from the breeders, and he is likely to have a good demand for his stock when he reaches home. At the Aberdeen Show, ten days ago, there was a remarkable good display of young stock, the greater proportion of which were got by the celebrated champion horse, Everlasting 11331, owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. Not for many years has so fine a display of really choice young horses and mares been seen in Aberdeen. The winning yearlings of both sexes were nearly all got by Everlasting, and this great horse, which won first at the H. & A. S. Shows three years in succession, seems likely to prove the most popular of all the sons of Baron's Pride in the breeding stud, as he has been in the show-ring. Another horse whose stock are doing well is Marmion, owned by Mr. Robert Park, Brunstane, Portobello.

We had a great show of Hackneys at London in the first week in March, and quite a large proportion of the prizes came north. The championship for the best group of three horses or mares in harness was won by Mr. W. Scott's Mathias, a very fine horse, whose dam was the champion mare, Ophelia one of the very best, mares ever seen at London, and certainly by far the best living and breeding mare in the Hackney breed to-day. Mathias was represented by four or five phenomenal harness horses. Menella, the champion harness animal of either sex, is owned by Mr. Scott, at Thomkome, Carlisle, Lanarkshire. She moves in a fashion almost unparalleled. Others got by him, and all bought out by Mr. Scott, were, Radiant, the first foal ever got by Mathias in Scotland; Bryony, which last year was sold for over £600 by public auction; Gay Mathias, a four-year-old horse which promises to break many records; and quite a number of others. The champion stallion, Diplomatist, is also owned in Scotland, by Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton. He was sold for £1,000, to go to Holland. Another Scots-bred female, Boquhan Sunrise, won the female junior championship. Altogether, it was a big day for Scotland.

SCOTLAND YET.

Calgary Cattle Sale.

The catalogue of the auction sale of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association has been issued. The sale will take place on May 8, 9, and 10, at Calgary and there are some 212 animals, male and female, of the four beef breeds to be disposed of.

Shorthorns and Herefords predominate, and the consignment is made by a large number of individuals, Alberta should easily handle this number of cattle and it is more than probable the demand will not be supplied unless there is some other stock in town.

The annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association will be held in Macleod on the 10th of May next. The meeting will be attended by Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, and the question of the necessity, or otherwise, of retaining the present regulations re mangle will be decided amongst other matters.

Examine the Teeth in Sheep.

The culling out of old ewes should depend on their poor milking qualities, general unthriftiness, lack of mutton form, tendency to openness in the fleece and last but not least on their teeth. The effects of bad teeth become very noticeable in the ewe in the spring. After gnawing roots all winter, or after having been mainly on grass and now receiving roots, the teeth are very liable to loosen; consequently feeding is effected with difficulty, and the lambs get a deficiency of milk. Few when buying a ram take special notice of the teeth, or beyond noticing that the teeth are there when the ewes are drafted for the flock in summer time pay attention to the shape of the teeth. Sheep which have to earn their living by gnawing or grazing are very dependent upon the efficiency of the front teeth; in fact, there is scarcely any feature of more importance. Long front teeth should be avoided, because the longer they are the greater is the leverage on them when gnawing; consequently there is greater tendency for them to be loosened. What is necessary is that the teeth fit well together, and are not too long. Unless they are close together when young they will become gappy when older; also the longer the teeth the narrower they become with age, and therefore more gappy. Everything is in favor of short teeth. A ewe may be kept in a flock a year longer with short, firm teeth than one which has long, gappy teeth. This is an important feature in the economy of a flock; as a two-tooth ewe put in the flock is worth considerably more than that same ewe as an empty, broken-mouthed ewe when she is culled from the flock.

An Infectious Disease of Udders.

It has long been recognized that there exists a contagious form of mammitis affecting both cows and ewes, and said to be infectious from one to the other; but until recently this microbic affection was considered rare, if not altogether unknown, in this country.

Recently, however, several veterinary surgeons, in the professional journals, have recorded the occurrence of many cases in their practices, and it appears that immunity from contagious bovine mammitis can no longer be claimed, or that it is greatly on the increase.

The disease differs from the ordinary form of sporadic mammitis, inflammation of the udder, or "garget," which, though so troublesome and destructive, is not infectious, in that it effects dry cows and heifers as well as milch cows. It is not, of course, so frequently met with among the former, because one of the principle causes of the spread of the infection—the hands of the milker—is absent in their case, but we have heard of several cases in both the acute and chronic forms occurring in dry cows.

In many of these cases the milk drawn from the affected udders was found to contain the micro-organisms associated with the disease, and suspected to be the cause of the trouble, and generally the evidence that contagious mammitis is much more rife than formerly, or than was at one time supposed, must be regarded as conclusive.

The subject is one of considerable importance to stockowners, and particularly to dairy farmers, since in any case of infectious disease prompt segregation of the effected animal is essential to prevent extension.

Dr. Gilruth, veterinarian to the New Zealand Dept. of Agriculture, describes the disease in the following terms:

"There are what may be termed three forms of the disease—the acute, the sub-acute, and the chronic, which, although not necessarily markedly distinctive from each other, may be described separately for the purpose of understanding the diseased condition.

The more acute form is that in which the first symptoms of the trouble are a diminution of the milk yield, a definite acidity of the milk, and a tendency for it to rapidly become coagulated (clotted). This is frequently accompanied by a sensible swelling of the teat-duct and floor of the milk cistern, which may be felt extending up the center of the teat to the base. In the very first stage the milk may contain none of the germs which cause the disease, there being for the first day or two probably no peeling off of the mucous membrane. There may be a slight swelling, hardness, and oedema of the quarter affected, but this is not a common accompaniment.

The animals' health is seldom affected, unless other organisms gain entrance at the same time to the udder.

Shortly after these early symptoms are exhibited the milk becomes viscous (sticky), thick, and yellowish, being more of the nature of pus—which, in point of fact, it is—than milk.

Gradually it assumes a dirty brownish tint, is more curdly, and if the material be collected and allowed to stand, one-quarter to four-fifths settles as a dirty brownish-yellow deposit, surmounted by a thin, pale, milky fluid. Gradually the secretion of the quarter diminishes until only a few spoonfuls of the dirty-looking purulent material can be removed, the teat-duct becomes sensibly thicker, and if little attention be paid, it becomes impervious and the whole quarter rendered useless.

Occasionally a very acute state of inflammation is seen, though, fortunately, but rarely. The udder becomes large, there is heat and tenderness present, and abscesses form, usually at the lower surface, and bursting at times, or a portion of the udder sloughs.

The sub-acute form is in reality more dangerous than the foregoing, as the changes occur so slowly, and the secretion of milk is so slightly altered, that it remains frequently unobserved until too late, generally resulting in a "blind quarter" the following year.

Practically the only alteration observed in the affected quarter is a more or less marked thickening of the walls of the teat-duct, the feeling being to the hand as if a piece of cord had been inserted into the canal. The disease is therefore purely local and confined to the teat-duct, and probably the floor of the milk cistern or lactiferous sinus. Beyond the first small quantity of secretion removed on milking, the milk is little altered, so far as casual observation goes. The quantity first removed, however, is generally yellowish, curdly, and contains pus. This, however, is sufficient to contaminate the hands and whole of the milk, and the remainder, passing as it does over the diseased catarrhal surface, carries away a further number of germs. Therefore, even if the first quantity be milked on to the floor, as is often done by the milker, the bulk is always contaminated to a greater or less extent.

Gradually this phase of the disease is followed by the chronic form, which is manifested by the development of one, and sometimes two, hard nodules within the teat-duct, generally towards the base of the teat or its upper third.

The nodule is usually about the size of a pea, though it may assume the dimensions of a walnut. This condition is sometimes spoken of by dairymen as a "pea" or "wart" in the teat. Occasionally this nodule may develop a few weeks after the

previously described condition has been noticed, though, as a rule, the following is the history as described by the owner: "The cow was turned out apparently quite sound, and has calved with one or more blind teats as showing the presence of a nodule in the teat." Before being turned out, the frequent milking the consequent removal of the pus and many of the germs, prevented any great aggravation of the local lesion; but after milking ceased the formation of granulation tissue commenced, due to the continued growth of the germs and the consequently chronic inflammation.

The very lowest part of the teat-duct is healthy, but above this, and filling up, as it were, the teat for about an inch, may be found a growth or swelling, feeling just as if one had plugged one part of the teat with a piece of cloth and terminating abruptly both above and below. In a few instances I have found this obstruction existing only on one side of the teat. The last phase is the most serious, as it means the complete uselessness of the quarter, and, so far as the dairyman is concerned, appears worse than the small pea-sized nodule, past which milk may be drawn, and at worst a teat-syphon can be passed. As however, these nodules contain a suppurating center, no matter how small, they are probably a cause of the spread of the disease."

Influence of Milking Time on Fat Percentage.

At the Harper Adams Agricultural College some tests have been conducted regarding the effect of the length of the intervals between milkings on the percentage of butter fat.

A number of farmers availed themselves of the facilities offered by the college to have tests made of the milk yield from their cows; it was noticed that there was a considerable difference between morning's and evening's milk, which in most cases was entirely due to the unequal interval between the times of milking, as frequently the morning's milk was below standard, while the evening's was considerably above 3 per cent. of butter fat.

In order to demonstrate this effect of the time of milking upon the quality of the milk, a trial was made by milking at the following times per day:—

6 a.m. and 2 p.m.	for 1st week.
6 " 4 "	2nd "
6 " 6 "	3rd "

The results showed that there is but little difference in the total yield of milk and of fat for the day, but that the proportion of fat to yield varies directly with the interval between times of milking.

Cow Beef a Drug on the Market.

The *Mark Lane Express* commenting editorially on this fact, refers to the foreign competition as the cause. It seems the system, heretofore, has been to breed the heifers twice, having them calve twice, and after two years of milking, beef them. Now the best plan seems to be to breed the cows, keeping on the deep persistent milkers to a good age, to a good pedigree bull, the resultant progeny being sold for grazers. The calves are given whole milk until two weeks old, then raised much the same as the pail fed calves are in this country, only there the prepared calf meals are more commonly used than here as yet.

At a recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association it was decided to extend the time for the closing of the entries of the Provincial Horse Show until Monday, May 14, to allow of stallion owners to make arrangements with their customers to permit them to exhibit at the show. The secretary reported that the sum of \$30 has been subscribed for a special prize to be known as Breeders' Sweepstake, open to stallions, any age and breed, owned in the province of Saskatchewan and standing for service in the province during 1906, the property of a bona fide breeder, who is a member of the association. Period of ownership immaterial, and no entry fee will be charged. The show, promises to be a great success. Application for entry forms, prize lists and further information should be made to G. W. Grant Wright, Secretary, Regina.

A rather good (?) advertisement for Winnipeg fair and for the West generally is seen in the comparison of the cost of police protection at such big fairs as Minnesota, Toronto and Winnipeg. Hamline paid last year nearly \$200, Toronto nil, and Winnipeg over \$1,000. Where does that thousand odd go to? No sane man is goose enough to believe that the Industrial's policing really should cost that much, especially in view of the wide open shows of a year ago. The new men at the wheel can be trusted to advertise the country in rather a better way.

DAIRYING

Developing a Cow.

When we stop to think that all kinds and breeds of cattle undoubtedly originated from the same pair that the good Lord created at the beginning, we begin to realize what an artificial production the cattle of to-day are; how that environment, conditions and tastes of men have developed them along different lines, until to-day we have many different breeds, with characteristics peculiar to each breed, and each breeding true to the type, color and conformation of its own peculiar breed. Of course, this was the work of ages, and requires a great deal of skill, patience and perseverance; but it shows what can be accomplished if we have a definite aim in view.

Cows, like men, are good or bad, oftentimes because of their environment, bringing up, and education. We look for and expect men to be good, if brought up in good and religious families and communities. I have often heard it said "give me the first six years of a child's life, and I will tell you with a great deal of certainty what the future of that child's life will be." So I believe that the conditions under which an animal is reared determines, in a large measure, her future usefulness or uselessness.

As with men, the parentage is of great value, and we look for, and have good reason to expect cows to be better cows from a long line of productive ancestry; so this, then, is the stepping stone in the developing of a dairy cow.

A profitable cow, in my estimation, is one that can produce in a year, or, still better, a series of years, a good maximum yield of milk and butter, at a cost that will yield a good profit to her owner, and also produce a strong, healthy calf each year. This ought to be one of the requisites in securing the sire for the head of the herd, to not only see that he is from a productive strain, but from a family of regular breeders, because he not only reproduces his good qualities, but often intensifies his weak points as well. See that he is as near perfect in conformation and dairy make-up as possible, for, with all the care we may exercise in mating our animals, some faulty ones will develop that we had not figured on; so if we have looked well to this end, to see that the sire is right, and that the dams we are to use for foundation are right, we have gone a long way toward their development.

I recently heard of a breeder who, when the little heifer calf came into the herd, examined it, and if it did not have so many developed teeth and the udder and teats just as well developed, it was knocked in the head. I want to say that, if we had practiced such a method in our herd, we should have slaughtered some of our most valuable animals, for we have found that all heifers do not develop alike. Some are veritable little cows at six months old, while others do not develop real good cow qualities until three or four years of age.

Calves should be fed in such a way as not to impair either growth or digestion, for later on we are going to ask them to take care of a lot of feed, so that they may develop and be profitable animals; but if fed and cared for in a careless and harmful manner, their digestive faculties have been impaired, and they simply say, "we can't do it."

I am still a believer that heifers should not freshen too young; if allowed to drop their first calf at from twenty eight to thirty months of age, they will get a little more growth and strength, and I believe their digestive abilities are also strengthened.

There are many things that enter into the development of the dairy cow, and possibly if any one was dropped out the best results could not be obtained, and the man that uses that part of his body above his ears the most keenly usually succeeds best.

We have come to believe that a large part is due to the feed end of the question; the organs of digestion, like the other organs and muscles of the body, are developed best by constant use. The breeder who, through neglect has not provided in some way for the emergency that always come, is shortsighted. We all know when a cow once shrinks in her milk, how hard it is to get her back, and quite often it is impossible, even with the best of feed; so it stands us in good stead to have in some way for these times, and to have some good crops growing or enough

silage stored up to supplement the short pasture of summer, also to supply succulent feed for winter use.

I believe there is such a thing as compelling success. Every breeder should have such a complete understanding of his business, and the individual needs of each animal, so that there is no time in the year when she may not have an abundance of good, rich, juicy foods best suited for milk production.

The successful development of cows rests largely on the breeder's equipment. Loretta D's, Yeksa Sunbeams, or Shadybrook Gerbens, do not come by "happenstance." They are the result of equipment: First, right breeding; second, right feeding; third, right care.

One man, in writing of cows, says: "The cow does not make her milk from running brooks or sunny skies." To be sure she does not; yet I believe that the water and the sunshine are quite important factors in the best milk production. Convenience for watering, and at the right temperature, means something; and the pleasantly-situated cow-stable, with plenty of windows for the sun to shine through, means something; good warm, clean stables, well ventilated; balanced rations, kindness, patience, watchfulness, "stick-to-itiveness"—all mean something.

I made the assessment in our township last year, and, in getting statistics, asked how many cows were kept during the year, and how many pounds of butter were made, and, in all the township, only found three or four men who could an-



MR. NEWTON WOLVERTON.

Newly appointed Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm.

swer definitely. Each one knew how many bushels of grain and potatoes were grown, and how many tons of hay, but when it came to the cow question it was all an utter blank. Is it a wonder, then, that the average butter production is so low, when so little interest in it is taken?—F. H. SCRIBNER, in *Jersey Bulletin*.

Years ago the West had to break in all the newcomers to the land, and made in some cases a job equal to that done with many a broncho; Ontario is now doing yeoman service by putting many immigrants through a preliminary course in agriculture, before they come West.

Cheese and Butter Board Likely to Come.

One of the needed improvements for the marketing of dairy produce was a cheese and butter board, from which quotations might be had at the current values of such things. Prof. Carson finds the various firms in Winnipeg most interested, quite in favor of the idea, which is in vogue in the East.

Dairy butter will likely be marketed direct by the producers in place of through the country merchants, which will be a good thing, tending as it will do, to turn more cream to the creamery, and discourage the maker of inferior butter from wasting good cream by futile efforts at making an article, which cannot honestly be termed butter.

FARM

Saskatchewan Agricultural Society's Act.

The new government have not been long in harness before new acts were passed and old ordinances made more modern. The value of a minister of agriculture is at once seen when the legislation is to be revised or cast affecting agriculture, and probably in no way more plainly than in the matter of agricultural societies. The new Act provides for the holding of seed grain fairs, live stock judging competitions, at fairs, by the way, have about outlived their usefulness; and seed grain field competitions, these latter a capital idea. There is also a provision in the Act for the appointment of a superintendent of fairs and institutes, with the duties outlined. A very good provision is found in Sec. 21, which provides for an audit of the books of each and every agricultural society by an official auditor, such an official will be useful in pointing out to society officials the proper way to keep books, and will also aid in preventing the government grants from being misused. Notice of board meetings is to be in writing ten days previous to the meeting. The grants are based on a somewhat different scheme to that in vogue previously. Societies holding seed grain fairs, seed grain field competitions or stock-judging competitions will be assisted proportionate to the amount of prizes actually paid out for either purpose. There is also a provision for help to those societies holding meetings, to the extent that if a speaker is brought there, very little expense would ensue to the society. The carrying on of gambling or exhibits of an immoral or obscene nature either on the society's grounds or within three hundred yards thereof will lose the society its grant. It is to be hoped that the Act will be passed and enforced as its general plan looks good.

Theories Become Acceptable in Practice.

In the potato world, considerable interest must needs be shown in the selection of seed, on which point an Old Country authority states as follows: "In the old days it was thought sufficient to occasionally change seed from one side of a parish to the other, and the method was for one farmer to make an exchange of seed potatoes with a neighbor growing the same or another variety. Now we must have our seed potatoes from the north if we are to get the most out of them, though Ireland is coming to the front as a seed-growing country, and every day growers no longer look upon the importance of radical seed changes as being an advertisement cry of tradesmen or of a fad of agricultural lecturers. Indeed, we notice that many of the theories of this very much abused fraternity are now becoming common in daily practice, but often without the people who first advised them getting much credit. Many farmers, however, who had faith enough in Up-to-Date as a potato, have yet to realize the importance of radical seed changes, and they laugh to scorn the advice frequently given to sprout the tubers before planting, as being an operation quite outside the range of their operations, even if it is beneficial. But when one hears a practical farmer assert (as we did the other day) that planting Scotch seed means one extra ton to the acre, and the sprouting of the sets another, then it must be admitted that there is something in it."

Manuring Hay and Pasture Lands.

While we do not recommend the laying down of land to grass for long periods or to permanent pasture, as such might interfere with the doctrine of rotation of crops, yet there are cases when manuring of the grass land, either for hay or pasture, is profitable. Old Country experiments show that basic slag, superphosphate, and farmyard manure are valuable for this purpose.

The role of phosphate of lime in the cultivation and improvement of grass lands is the most important. Without phosphoric acid the most valuable herbage—the clovers—will not flourish, and in consequence no nitrogen will be accumulated for the benefit of the succeeding crops. Therefore it is incontestible that phosphate must be supplied, and the question only remains in what form—superphosphate or basic slag. We think experience has shown that where the soil is humus or peaty in character or deficient in lime, the em-

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ployment of basic slag is sufficiently indicated; in other cases, the use of superphosphate is to be recommended. Potash is also a mineral which can usually be applied with advantage; it encourages the development of the best herbage. It can be applied either in the form of kainit, sulphate or muriate of potash, and wood ashes, whichever can be obtained with most convenience.

Finely ground basic slag is applied at the rate of one-half ton per acre, for the initial dressing, and five cwt. at three year intervals afterwards; farmyard manure taking the place of the potash application (usually in the form of muriate of potash or kainit).

Many people must have observed the thin appearance of pastures, which may be due to one of two, or both, causes, overstocking or from being worn out. The old theory that land gains in fertility by merely being laid down to grass has been exploded, but the impression unfortunately still lingers in the minds of many; one cannot take from nature continually, and expect the supply to be maintained, without putting something back, or rendering possible the completion of the cycle of vegetable life.

How Cropping Affects Prairie Soils.

The chemist at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Mr. Frank Shutt, has been conducting analyses of soils with results of more than passing interest to prairie farmers. In the 1905 report he comments as follows upon a certain feature of his work:

Many analyses of exhausted or, more correctly speaking, partially exhausted soils from cultivated areas have shown unmistakably that in the majority of cases the soil's constituents that have more particularly been dissipated through successive cropping and poor farming are organic matter (humus) and its concomitant, nitrogen. Again, it has almost invariably been found that our virgin soils of great productiveness are well supplied with these constituents and that accompanying them there is a goodly proportion of the mineral elements of plant food in readily assimilable forms.

As an illustration of the effect of continuous cropping and cultivation, without manure of any kind, on the soil's nitrogen-content, the following cases may be cited: During the past season samples of soils—virgin and cultivated, and from closely adjacent areas—were collected in the Northwest Territories and analysed. The results show a marked decrease in the percentage of nitrogen in the cultivated fields. One series may suffice. Regarding the cultivated soil, we possess a complete and authenticated record of the cropping and fallowing since the prairie was first broken, 22 years ago. It had borne six crops of wheat, four of barley, and three of oats, with fallows (nine in all) between each crop since 1887. No manure had ever been applied. The sample of virgin soil for comparison was taken from an adjacent area that had never been cultivated, the point of collection being about 120 feet distant from where the cultivated soil sample was taken. Both samples were of a composite character and every precaution was taken to have them thoroughly representative. It may, further, be added that there is every reason to suppose that the soil over the whole area examined was originally an extremely uniform nature; in other words, that at the outset the nitrogen content was practically the same for the soils now designated as virgin and cultivated respectively. The results of the investigation are given in the following table:—

NITROGEN.		
	Per cent.	Lbs. Per Acre.
Virgin soil to a depth of 4 inches . . . . .	.409	3,824
Cultivated soil to a depth of 4 inches . . . . .	.257	2,402
Difference, or loss due to cropping and cultural operations . . . . .	.152	1,422
Virgin soil, to a depth of 8 inches . . . . .	.371	6,036
Cultivated soil to a depth of 8 inches . . . . .	.253	4,730
Difference, or loss due to cropping and cultural operations . . . . .	.118	2,206

ough in all probability the virgin soil has gained somewhat in nitrogen during the period

of 22 years, for that is the tendency with soils in sod, the increase could not have been such as to materially affect the deduction that a very considerable depletion of soil nitrogen has followed the practice of continued cropping with grain and fallowing. The results show that the cultivated soil is to-day still very rich, yet compared with the untouched prairie it is seen to have lost one-third, practically, of its nitrogen. This is highly significant. Humus and nitrogen must be returned, either as manure or by the occasional growth of certain enriching crops, or fertility will inevitably decline. The productiveness of many of our soils is due largely to the accumulations of centuries, but these stores of plant food may be and are in many places being unduly dissipated through irrational methods and with even our best soils it cannot be many decades before decreased yields will show the necessity of occasionally replenishing the soil's humus and nitrogen.

The work of the experimental farms during the past fifteen years has shown that wherever climatic conditions allow, this replenishing of humus and nitrogen, this maintenance, and indeed increase, of fertility may be most readily and economically accomplished through the growth of one or other of the legumes—a family



T. DALY,

Winner of Seton-Smith Cup at Edmonton Seed Fair.

of plants possessing the unique and valuable property of appropriating the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. In establishing the manural values of the legumes, the nitrogen-content of a number of those more commonly advised from the standpoint of soil enrichers has been determined. The results of these analyses are to be found in several of the past reports of this Division. Evidence has also been brought forward by determining the yields of various farm crops following the growth of clover or other legume. The data that we have accumulated on this important subject are voluminous, but they all point in the same direction—the increase of productiveness following the growth of the legume.

Improved Seed.

Everywhere you go the fanning mill is to be seen. The agents report heavy sales; the business is prosperous. One man remarked that the fanning mill men should have agitated for this some time ago. In the local papers are to be seen the advertisements of farmers who have seed grain for sale and the supply is not by any means equal to the demand. Up at Edmonton the people are preparing for next year's seed fair. They believe in preparing a year in advance, and really that is the only way, unless you can begin ten years before. Tom Daly isn't satisfied with winning a prize this year. He is trying to interest the school children in the growing of good seed for next year's show. Daly has reversed that old couplet that tells of "the survival of the fittest." He believes in the fitting of all to survive. This business is going to grow. Pure seed, clean farms, that is the motto of the people of the West. More power to the movement!

APIARY

How to Buy Bees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The beginner in beekeeping is very liable to get the idea, when he goes out to buy his first bees, that "A hive of bees is a hive of bees," that all hives of bees are of equal value, and that it makes little difference which of the hives, of the man he buys from, he takes home with him. This is a mistake. There is as much difference in a hive of bees as there is in horses—and that's quite a bit. If the "greeny" went into the apiary and picked up the first hive he came to, he would run a chance of getting something worth anywhere from one dollar to ten, with the odds in favor of the former figure. He may not be able to notice any difference, principally because he doesn't know what to look for. The hives are there, with bees going in and out of each one, and that is all the casual observer sees. The difference is there all the same, and he can see it if he looks for it, and knows a difference when he sees them.

Let the budding apiarist, when he goes to buy his first bees, take his bee-veil along with him, that he may not be afraid to go near enough to the bees to see them well, and watch them for a time. On a fine, warm day, when there is plenty of bloom, is a good time, if he can contain his impatience until then—which he probably cannot. Let him put on his veil and go right up to the hives and watch the bees at work, standing beside the hives, and not in front of them so as to obstruct the flight of the bees. He will soon observe that some hives have many times more bees going in and out, carrying loads of pollen and honey, than have others. These busy ones are the good ones, and the busier they are the better. Quietly raise the cover of one of these busy ones and take a look inside. It will probably be found "choke-full" of bees, right into the corners. That is the way you want them. Then take a look inside one of the slow ones, with only a few bees going in and out. See the difference? A little bunch of bees, perhaps the size of your fist or so—not worth carrying home. There will be colonies in all stages between these two extremes, but the more bees in the hive, other things being equal the better. But other things are not always equal. The beginner wants quiet bees if he can get them. He can learn their disposition pretty well by lifting their cover off quietly. If they boil out and sting him a few times they are probably cross. If they pay little or no attention, but crawl around quietly on the frames, they are all right. Then he should select a hive having straight combs, if he is buying bees on combs which have not been built from foundation. A look in the top will generally show whether the combs are built straight—each comb attached to only one frame—or whether they are built "criss-cross," on cornerwise of the hive, and each comb attached to two or more frames, in which latter case it will be impossible to handle the bees without first transferring them. But about the worst snag a beginner can run up against is a queenless colony. If there are many bees standing around on the alighting board, and apparently doing nothing but killing time, and if the field bees are working indifferently and carrying in small loads of pollen, or none at all, when other colonies are working well, and if the bees in the hive are cross and irritable, it would be well for the beginner to give that hive the go-by, and select one where the bees are going in and out with such a rush that they have no time to notice him or anything else, and where any bee that shows an inclination to loaf on the front doorsteps gets knocked off his feet by the "field gang," and where the loads of pollen going in are so big that he wonders how in the world the bees manage to make them stick on, anyway. A colony like that is worth the money you pay for it. E. G. H.

"To become truly a great nation, we must encourage enterprise of individual citizens. We are hearing much these days of a momentary caprice for governmental and municipal control, and ownership of big public enterprises, but we will never have a big country, nor big men, unless we give them individual opportunity—unless we encourage that individual enterprise that grasps opportunity."—Hon. G. W. Ross.

Horticulture and Forestry

As It Is In British Columbia.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We hear a great deal now-a-days about the great development in the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan but not so much about British Columbia. I would like to call the attention of those who have not already noticed it, to the fact that B. C. is not being left behind in the race, but is experiencing her growing time as well. While there may not be as spectacular a development, it is of a more permanent solid nature. Those who are coming in are not homestead seekers, they are men of means who are able to buy some good land and get right down to the business of home-building. Many of them indeed are men from the prairies who are in search of a more moderate climate in which to live. A large proportion of the new settlers in British Columbia show their intention of remaining as permanent residents by immediately setting out to build comfortable homes and beautify their grounds. Among the new-comers to the prairies the spirit seems to be different; it is to grab all the money you can, and get out to a more hospitable clime.

British Columbia is not at all jealous of the greater numbers going into her sister provinces. They will all need fruit, and she counts on supplying them; and the more prosperous they are the more fruit they will eat. Consequently the prosperity of the one is bound up in the prosperity of the other.

Fruit, fruit, fruit is the talk wherever you go. There is certainly no lack of enthusiasm, and one sometimes fears lest enthusiasm get the better of good judgment. The stranger wonders about the outcome of some plantations being put out on cold clay bottoms, or on shallow benches, or whether tender fruits such as peaches will succeed in some of the colder districts where they are being tried. Failures, no doubt there will be, here and there among the successes; but who ever heard of a country in which there weren't some failures.

The development of such lines as dairying, pigs and poultry will mean a great deal to the B. C. farmer. There is a first class market for all products, and any one of these lines will work in well with the fruit business.

WANDERER.

Arbor Day.

The Manitoba Government has proclaimed Friday, May fourth a public holiday to be set apart and observed as "Arbor day". The idea of setting apart one day in the spring for the universal planting of trees, sowing of flower seeds and for the improvement of the general appearance of surroundings by the making use of natural objects of beauty is one of the most commendable features of American governmental institutions. The opportunities of the day should not be neglected to indulge in the transient pleasure of a visit, nor should the day be given up to recreation. With the well wishers of a neighborhood lies the responsibilities of making an appeal to local pride and civic loyalty, in order that the day may not be idled away like a Sunday in the middle of the week. There is not a school, not a church, not a building or a lot, public or private, that would not return in improved appearance all the available effort that could be spent upon it in one day. Plant trees, sow flower seeds, lay sod or wield a paint brush on May 4th.

POULTRY

Poultry on a Ranch.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is very often a surprise to me that the valuable space you offer to farmers and ranchers, etc. is not more extensively used for practical discussion of farming and ranching topics. For myself I must say the first thing I look for are articles both small and large that you print from practical men, that is, men who have the knowledge from the fact that they have successfully either with stock, or other, or a flock of turkeys, work, and I thought perhaps some of your numerous readers, the following is what I have

myself accomplished with a small flock of poultry would be of interest. I am a rancher, with more or less spare time, and listening one day at an institute meeting to Mr. Grisdale's address on poultry, I determined to try a small flock. Three years ago I bought a dozen common fowl and sent east for pure bred B. P. Rock eggs. I had a fair hatch from these and the next year I raised about ninety birds. Getting so many eggs I determined to start keeping an account of same. I kept thirty of what I considered the best birds on December 1, 1904. These hens had a free range and no cockerels were kept as I did not wish to raise any chicks, and I find I had sold up to November 30, 1905, \$66.00 worth of eggs, besides all those used in the house for a family of three, the price of eggs averaged eighteen cents per dozen. These pullets were in full lay in December and up to November 1 when they commenced to molt, there was a continuous supply of eggs. I have twenty four now, the feed consumed was 1,200 pounds of best wheat, 200 pounds of oats, 200 pounds of barley, 200 pounds bald barley (the latter is no good) on an average worth about ninety cents per 100 pounds, table scraps and pretty well all the new and skimmed milk they could consume. In the summer they got the grain and milk; in the winter grain was thrown over night in the scratching house. At noon wheat boiled in milk with table scraps, and at three o'clock grain of some kind, with some potatoes, about eight, cut in halves, thrown in to them about once a week, water, grit and charcoal. The house is 8x24x4 feet high, double lumber filled in with dirt. The scratching house is 14x24x3 feet high, glass in front, with four feet of hay for roof extending over sleeping house. I am so well pleased with the hen proposition that I am going to increase the flock four fold, and also, at the same time, increase the house and scratching accommodation, for Biddy wants room and light to get best results.

Cardston, Alta.

E. HAGELLE.

FIELD NOTES

Lumsden, Sask., has organized a strong board of trade.

Portage la Prairie's new hospital was opened April 24th.

The streets of Indian Head are now lighted by electricity.

Prairie fires have done considerable damage in the Elkhorn district.

A solid brick school on a stone foundation is to be erected at Holland, Man., at a cost of \$15,000.

John Young of Birtle, Man., suffered the loss by fire of his farm buildings, his seed wheat and 1300 bushels of oats.

The headquarters of the Haslam Land and Investment Co. will in the future be Regina instead of St. Paul.

Brooks W. Chipman, secretary of agriculture for Nova Scotia, died at Halifax at the age of seventy years.

Land has been selected at Tisdale, Sask., for a colony settled by the Salvation Army. It will be composed of 25 families who will arrive early in June.

There is talk of the establishment of a flax mill at Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon with a grinding capacity of 200,000 bushels. Last year 400,000 bushels of flax were shipped out of Saskatchewan.

The Klondike ranch, near Nanton, Alta., was sold to Richard Jones, of Almira, Wash., a native of Wales, by the owner, R. J. Esplen, for \$15 an acre, the area being 1,170 acres. Mr. Esplen bought the land two years ago for \$4.60 an acre from the C. P. R.

The question of Alberta's capital has at last been decided in the provincial legislature. Several cities had been recommended but the motions were withdrawn except those naming Edmonton and Calgary. As a result of the vote upon these two, Calgary was defeated by a vote of 16 to 8.

The Dominion exhibition this year is to be held in Halifax for two weeks from September 22 to October 5. In premiums and prizes the sum of \$100,000.00 is offered for live stock, agriculture, mining and manufacturing exhibits. The civic and governmental commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Longley, which has the fair in charge, now has its main features well mapped out.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The Dominion House has invited King Edward and Queen Alexandra to visit Canada.

Work on the Canadian Northern between Vassar and Emerson has commenced.

Lord Elgin in a communication to the Dominion Government advises Canada to ratify the treaty with Japan as speedily as possible.

S. Larcombe of Birtle, Man., went to England three months ago for his health. He found so many people thirsting for information about Canada that he turned lecturer and gave nine hundred talks on Canada.

Another pioneer who has lived all his life in the West, and watched its growth from the very beginning has passed away. Cornelius Pruden was born in Fort Carleton, Sask., in 1811, of which fort his father was chief factor of the H. B. Co.

The law of New Brunswick has been altered so as to admit Miss Mabel French to the Bar. Her first application was not granted, but the law being now changed she was recommended by the council of the New Brunswick Barrister's Society. She is the second woman lawyer in Canada.

The attention of the members of the Saskatchewan legislature was called by the member from Redberry to the land policy of the C. P. R. with particular reference to the lands owned by them in his district. He said that the land was held at \$15 to \$20 an acre which price was put upon it to prevent settlers from taking it up. Old settlers found this policy a hardship as they were unable to organize school districts because of insufficient settlement.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Professor Curie, the discoverer of radium was run over and killed in the streets of Paris.

Father Gapon, the Russian labor leader mysteriously disappeared about two weeks ago and has not since been seen. A report has been circulated to the effect that he was handed secretly by revolutionists who believed that he was spying upon them in behalf of the police.

The expedition of troops sent out from Natal in pursuit of Bambaata the Zulu chief, who is leading a rebellion against the government, is having much more difficulty than was foreseen. Two other Zulu chiefs have refused to assist the government forces to secure the leader of the revolt, and picked troops will have to be dispatched to the scene of trouble.

Preparations are going on to make the opening of the first Russian parliament a most impressive function. After much hesitation Czar Nicholas has decided to leave the shelter of his palace at Tsarsko-Selo and personally open the House. An imposing military escort will accompany his majesty to the Tauride Palace where the representatives assemble.

The latest reports from the scene of the San Francisco disaster give the information that the fire has spent itself, and some estimate of the destruction can be made. It is believed that the first report as to the number of fatalities was greatly exaggerated. The death list is now placed at less than three hundred but as many bodies were buried by soldiers and police just where they were found, the exact number who perished will never be known. Thanks to the energy and wisdom of Mayor Schmitz and Brigadier-General Funston order is maintained and operations directed for the feeding and sheltering of the thousands who have lost everything. Supplies and money are pouring in from every part of the United States, and Canada. The undaunted citizens of San Francisco are already planning the rebuilding on the most modern and artistic lines of their ruined city.

Manitoba Entrance Examinations.

The high school and collegiate entrance examinations will begin on the 27th of June, and the teachers' examinations on July 3. The high school and collegiate examinations will be held at the following places in the province: Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, MacGregor, Carberry, Brandon, Alexander, Griswold, Oak Lake, Virden, Elkhorn, Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Birtle, Russell, Dauphin, Swan River, Rapid City, Hamiota, Selkirk, Gimli, Gretna, Morris, Morden, Winkler, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater, Cartwright, Killarney, Boissevain, Deloraine, Napinka, Melita, Hartney, Souris, Roland, Miami, Swan Lake, Baldur, Wawanesa, Headingly, Elm Creek, Rathwell, Treherne, Holland, Cypress River, Glenboro, Stony Mountain, Stonewall, Carman, Dominion City, Emerson, Ste. Anne and St. Norbert.

The teachers' examinations will be held at Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, MacGregor, Carberry, Alexander, Griswold, Virden, Oak Lake, Elkhorn, Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Birtle, Russell, Dauphin, Hamiota, Rapid City, Gretna, Morden, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater, Killarney, Boissevain, Deloraine, Napinka, Melita, Hartney, Souris, Wawanesa, Treherne, Holland, Roland, Miami, Baldur, Ste. Anne, St. Norbert, Emerson, Dominion City, Stonewall, Selkirk, Gimli, Carman, Cypress River, Glenboro, Rathwell, Swan River and Winkler.

The Working Out of a Preference in the Old Country.

As illustrating the different ideas prevailing in the Old Country on this matter, *The Miller* quotes the following from another London paper:

"I am a great admirer of Mr. J. Chamberlain, but with all due consideration to his better judgment, I would not, in the interests of agriculture, put any tax whatever on imported wheat, but I would tax imported flour very heavily, and for this reason: As we are dependent upon imported breadstuffs, the deficiency in this particular commodity is certain to come to us annually in the shape of raw wheat or prepared flour. For the benefit of agriculture, and of the country generally, it is most important that it should arrive in the form of raw wheat. To illustrate what I mean, let us invest 30s. in the raw wheat market (imported), and see what benefit the country derives from it. Thirty shillings is about the average price of one quarter or eight bushels of wheat, and the value of this 30s. is as follows: One quarter or eight bushels of wheat (value 30s.) produces:—

380 lbs. of flour, value	£2 0 0
100 lbs. (about) offal	0 5 0
Grinding and preparing	0 3 0
Total	£2 8 0

This investment of 30s. in the raw wheat is, therefore, of £2 8s. direct value to the country. Thirty shillings invested in the flour market will only purchase about one sack of flour of 280 lbs.; this leaves the country a 'loser' by the value of—

Flour, 100 lbs.	
Offal, 100 lbs. (about).	
Labour, value 3s.	

If this quarter of wheat is also grown in the country, its advantages will be considerably more. The annual requirements of this country are about 31 million qrs. of wheat; the annual production is 5,500,000 qrs.; annual importation about 26,000,000 qrs.; average yield per acre, 30 bushels; number of acres under wheat, 1,500,000 (about 25 years ago there were 5,000,000 acres); acres available for cultivation, 48,000,000. Sooner or later the agricultural labourer will recognise the benefit that would accrue to him, in the form of cheaper pig food, &c., by the adoption of a tax on imported flour.

The Shire Society's Stud Book.

Vol. 27 of the Stud Book of the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain is to hand. It contains 5005 entries and illustrations of the champion stallion and champion mare at the 1905 London show, Girton Charrmer and Dunsmore Fuchsia.

The society offers prizes for Shires at 246 shows, distributes 33 gold medals and 227 silver medals, and gives a premium of five pounds to breeders of gold medal winners. A very informing feature in the book is a tabulation of the sires of the prize-winners; exportation certificates were issued for 333 Shires, of which the United States got 186, Canada 86. A large number of prefixes and affixes are registered in the book, at a cost to the owner of \$1.25 to \$2.50; such lapse to the society if not used for five years. The compilations show the winning strains to be Lincolnshire Lad II (1365), Harold (3793), William the Conqueror (2343), Potentate (12086), Hitchin Conqueror (4458), Vulcan (4145), Prince Harold (14228). Of 128 winners all but two trace back to eight common progenitors, 60 of which are credited to the sire of the first named horse above. Derbyshire is the county in which most of the winners were bred, being close pressed by Lancashire, especially in recent years. Out of 311 subjected to veterinary examination at the shows, 21 animals were rejected, 11 stallions, 6 mares and 4 geldings, of that number 7 were off in their wind, 4 had side bones, 4 cataract (eye trouble), 2 spavin, 2 ringbone 1 curb, a remarkably good showing for this noted breed.

Value of New Grains.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the last few years I have tested almost every new grain that has been put on the market, and therefore I am able, I think, to give the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few hints on what to put their money in, and what to leave alone.

Emmer, by many improperly called spelt, an entirely different grain, is one of the best new grains. Its weight is forty pounds to the measured bushel, and its nature is that of wheat. It is enclosed in a hull like that of oats, which is claimed to have a feeding value equal to the oat hulls. It yields better than oats or barley, and makes good feed for any stock. Poultry seem to like it as well as wheat. On the whole, it is equal to any of the feeding grains we sow, and should be tried by every farmer. It is sown at about the same rate as oats.

It is somewhat of the same nature as emmer, but is larger-hulled, rusts easily, has weak straw, yields poorly, and, on the whole is almost worthless. I would under no conditions recommend it.

Polish wheat, also called Polish wheat, is now being put up by some seedsmen. It looks like wheat, but is larger and somewhat three-cornered like the hull like wheat, yields very poorly, and it would not pay anyone to grow, unless his soil is for some reason particularly adapted to it.

White and black hullless barley have also been grown throughout the country generally, and have not proven a very great success; although, on the whole, the black has proven the better of the two.

Beardless barley was also extensively advertised by some seedsmen a few years ago, but now its price is hardly quoted in the catalogues, and some have left it out entirely.

The only one of the above grains I can recommend any farmer to grow is emmer; I can heartily recommend it to one and all.

CANUCK.

Hill to Give Prizes for Good Farms.

Jas. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway has offered cash prizes, aggregating \$4,725 to the farmers of Minnesota, the amount being divided among the nine Congress districts of the State, at the rate of \$525 each. In each district three prizes are offered, in each case \$300, \$150 and \$75, respectively. Similar prizes are offered for the eastern half of North Dakota, the western half of North Dakota, and for South Dakota, making a total for the thirteen districts of \$6,825 offered in the three States.

The prizes are to be awarded by Professor Thomas Shaw, together with one other judge from each district, approved by Mr. Hill. The judges will award the prizes according to what they consider the best system of rotation adopted by each farm entered in the contest, character of cultivation, cleanliness of farm, crop yield, number and quality of live stock kept in proportion to area. There are no fees, dues or expenses, the prizes are open to every farmer, the only restriction being that the farms entered must keep cattle, and, in addition thereto, either sheep or swine, or both.

If good for Minnesota, why not for us?

A Recommend.

In a very short time the Dominion Government will be called upon to appoint a superintendent for Southern Alberta's Experimental Farm. True the farm has not yet been established, but if we judge from pledges given before the elections, there cannot be much further delay. The man who occupies that position will wield an immense influence on the agriculture of the South. He must know the science and practice of irrigation and be thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the country.

For this work there is only one man who looms large on the horizon, namely, W. H. Fairfield of Lethbridge. He has been trained to the business in one of the greatest irrigation states in the Union, has taught the principles of the science in one of the American agricultural colleges, and in actual practice has turned his own farm into the garden spot of the southland.

There must be no picayune dealing in this appointment. The work is too important to be hampered by inefficiency. Mr. Fairfield has already done valiant service for the cause of irrigation in the south. His appointment would be a mark of appreciation for past work, a tribute to the honesty and intelligence of the Department of Agriculture.

WESTERNER.

What is the Reason for the Attitude of the G. G's Executive?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your article in the Advocate of March 28th last headed "What is the Grain Grower's Executive Doing?" you seem to have asked a question that has not so far been satisfactorily answered. We know that there was bungling in the arrangements for the last convention. The Grain Growers were almost compelled to take a subordinate position to the other meetings, horse fairs and attractions advertised in the same programme as that of the convention. It was also plainly to be seen that the opinions of the majority of the Grain Growers and those of the Executive in some matters were not in accord. Lowering the grades was strongly opposed by Secretary McKenzie although the convention was unanimous in its favor.

Has the Executive met with the Saskatchewan delegates to recommend that the grades be lowered and that the city of Winnipeg be made an order point? The different branches of our powerful organization throughout the province are watching, and their wishes as expressed at the convention cannot be ignored.

How does it happen that when our wheat was being held and sold by our farmers, buyers paid 7c a bushel less for wheat at Fort William than American buyers paid for the same grade at Duluth but now that the wheat is all out of the farmers' hands and held by the grain buyers the prices are as high at Fort William or even at premium over Duluth? If there is a justifiable solution of this question grain growers would be glad to learn it. Grain growers cannot afford to relax their vigilance nor become disinterested. There never was a more urgent need of unity and action. A most vigorous protest should be entered against a tariff that compels us to pay exorbitant prices for farm machinery. We will have to defend our rights on the public platform, through the press and by the ballot box.

Rapid City.

GRAIN GROWER.

Regarding Grouse.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Mr. Turner's article on our feathered friends the prairie chicken and partridge interested me greatly. The illustrations are most excellent and a good means of introducing our main game birds to friends across the water.

The statement that the ruffed grouse produced his drumming vocally is contrary to my observations. He does this by concussion of his wings upon his body, and not on a log. My family and myself have frequently seen the performance upon the roof of an outbuilding. I have also seen birds in the act on a log. They always stand facing one end of the log, and I judge, mount the log to gain clearance for their wings. Watch the cock of domestic fowl flap his wings, and you have the method of the partridge exactly.

FLICKER.

Whilst on the subject of noisy birds let me tell of a flicker who once habited these parts. This fellow found the drum covering the cylinder of a threshing machine. This was formed of sheet iron and accentuated his hammering enormously, greatly to his delight. A metal chimney and an empty barrel with both ends in also found favor with him, and he generally began his performance on these instruments hours before we were ready to get up. One morning a charge of shot collided with him, and we have not heard him since. I wish he could have transferred his energy to yours truly.

Millwood.

J. H. F.

To Produce a New Wheat.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, an increasing amount of work is being done in cross-breeding of grains, with a view to the production of new varieties combining qualities which shall render them especially suitable for certain purposes and certain localities. The work is now in charge of Cerealists Chas. E. Saunders, a son of Dr. Wm. Saunders, the Director. One of the objects in view is to produce a variety of spring wheat suitable for heavy rich soil when there is plenty of rain and the grain is liable to rust and lodge. Some crosses of Red Fife have been made with certain very early sorts obtained from Hindustan. Some of these crosses are expected to combine early maturity, with a considerable degree of the qualities of the Fife. Last summer the earliest variety of Indian wheat grown on the farm ripened in 87 days after sowing. The Red Fife ripened in 105 days.

It is work for the future, this crossing and plant breeding—work that requires skill, with infinite patience and care. But considering the immense importance of improvement of varieties of farm crops, the country can afford to keep a few men employed in such investigative work.

Can Any of Our Readers Help the Doctor?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

From time to time I have had sent to me from Manitoba portions of a curious black ball-like fungus varying in size from three to seven inches in diameter. This is plowed up from about three or four inches beneath the surface of the land, is black in appearance, somewhat of an India rubber-like consistency when fresh, but soon dries up and becomes very hard. Inside, these curious balls have a marbled granular appearance being black like the outside but divided up by a white mould-like growth. Botanically this is a very interesting growth because it is not known to what fungus it develops. It is practically a bulb formed during one season and from which the next year a fungus grows above the soil. I am anxious to find out what fungus it is and if any of your readers who can recognize the object from the above description will send me a specimen this spring if they find one, I shall be very much obliged, so that I may forward it to a specialist in fungi, so that we may learn more about this interesting growth which has been sent to me on several occasions. Such a parcel may be sent to me by mail free of postage if wrapped up carefully. I should like to get the specimen as soon as possible after it is found and before it has dried out, and most particularly if one should be found with a toadstool of any kind attached.

Yours very truly,

JAMES FLETCHER,
Botanist, Dom. Experimental Farms.

A Commission on Hail Insurance.

The Manitoba government has appointed a hail insurance commission in response to representations from the Grain Growers' Association. This commission will inquire into the whole hail insurance business in the province, and its report is expected to guide the legislature at its next session in forming legislation. The commissioners are R. Mackenzie of Brandon, E. Kerr of Deloraine, and Stephen Benson of Neepawa, all of whom are farmers, together with George Leary, the provincial auditor, who will be secretary of the body.

While the tan on one's face is said to be a wholesome color, do not expect to make the spring call healthy by sunbathing it in a treeless or shelterless paddock or pasture.

Ranchers and Stocker Cattle.

The purchase of stockers in eastern Assiniboia and Manitoba from farmers by the western ranchers is no longer the ideal method of replenishing the herds of the latter and it will be interesting to ascertain not only the cause of its cessation but to trace the history of the beginning and the course of the business with the object of learning the lessons which the experience of the past has taught the rancher and to teach the farmer, who may be unacquainted with the true cause of his loss of market, why it is there is now little or no demand for the young stock which he has for sale.

My attention was directed to this question by a letter in the Winnipeg Free Press by a Manitoba farmer advocating the exclusion of Mexican cattle as a remedy for the unsaleability of his stockers, he evidently believing that the rancher was buying Mexican stock instead of those nearer to hand.

The old-time rancher raised his own calves. He kept a large female herd for that purpose and for fifteen or twenty years this was practically the only method of ranching. It is needless to show how the system became too expensive and too risky from a business point of view except to point to the fact that the winter feeding of cows every year together with the calves and bulls, which were half his herd in number, the susceptibility of these weaker cattle to death from rigorous winters, and the excessive proportion of barren ones which cost equally with the prolific, led the business man to look in other directions for the re-stocking each year of the herds lessened by the sale of beef.

At the same time the mixed farmer and dairyman of the grain growing districts to the east of them were not in a position to feed their young stock and bring them to beef maturity except for the local market, and these men were looking for a market for their calves and yearlings which were likely to embarrass them in the summer for want of range or the cost of herding and in winter by reason of lack of accommodation and food. The remedy was obvious. Both the farmer and the rancher were gratified, and for a year or two the price of yearlings was low enough to tempt the rancher to buy and high enough to induce the farmer to sell.

Ranchers, many of them, lost their heads. They sold their she-stock to new comers when they could or spayed them, fattened them and sold them as beef, and in three or four years they were, in a great measure dependent on the yearlings of the farmer. The demand exceeded the supply, prices of beef rose and ranchers willingly paid a correspondingly high price for their yearlings, not looking into the future but paying prices which depended on the continuance of the high price of beef to save them from actual loss. Not only that. It cannot be denied that the rancher is not always a business man, and when his large herds of store cattle were sold and the money in his hands, he, with the fullest intention in the world to look upon that money as his capital, was not careful enough to distinguish how much of the price for his beef represented capital—the same fluctuating according to the prices which would prevail three years from then—and how much was legitimate profit.

Recourse was had to banks as his capital grew less, and now he puts up a good sized margin only, the banks advance the remainder, and he is not in as good a position as when his capital ran on the prairie and he spent the money he obtained for his beef only, and could see his capital growing by the natural increase of female stock.

Then beef prices fell and the purchase of yearling steers was no longer profitable. Farmers still wanted high and impossible prices, and two years passed before they grasped the new state of things for they could hold their yearlings for that time with some extra work and expense, less, however, they believed, than the difference in the price they were offered, and the price they asked and had previously been paid.

Meanwhile ranchers had not entirely sold out their cows, and the tendency to raise their own calves received an impulse which will continue to advance, although yearlings may be bought to a slight extent when prices are such as will insure a profit.

It is evident from these remarks that the importation of Mexican cattle is not the sole cause of the cessation of trade in yearlings, in fact, it is now three years since large importations from the south were made.

The price of yearlings must come down if farmers wish to sell them. One third of the probable price of beef is all that can be paid for them at the point of debarkation if the rancher is to live. And it is easy to see that with beef selling at \$30 per head it will not pay the rancher to give a very high price for yearlings in Manitoba, and in the case of the small ranchers who have returned to the system of raising their own calves there is a smaller desire to buy, except on such terms as will lead them into the "jack-pot" of a year ago when they sold beef at \$32 for four-year-olds, and for even less money, which cost them \$20 on the hoof at their own depot as yearlings.

The remedy for the present deadlock is simple and clear. While ranchers have returned to their old system—which many never completely forsook—farmers must either take the price which the smaller demand imposes, or must prepare to feed and fatten their produce for market themselves.

T. J. ANDERSON-BANNER.

[To which we would add, both farmer and ranchers must use better bulls, and the breeders of purchased cull with the castrating knife more severely.]

"Coming to Canada."

The movement of immigration to Canada this Spring promises to resemble those of recent years in its record-breaking character. They are here from all over, some who have never farmed nor read a farm paper, others who are fresh from the farms of the central States and Britain. To as many as possible of these we ask our readers to show the Farmer's Advocate. It is the established organ of the Canadian farmer and new comers will appreciate having their attentions called to it.

Pertinent Notes From Abroad.

The Miller, London, Eng., has the following in a recent issue which is worth noting:

How many country, or rather non-port, millers realise the quantity of mill offals that are shipped abroad from our port mills? How many of them have seen shipload after shipload loaded in bulk for the Continent? It is perhaps well for them that it is so shipped, or they would not be able to get the price they do for offals in their own districts. How is it? Are our farmers too lazy to feed cattle and to produce milk and butter? How can the Danish farmer afford to pay freight on offals from English mills, and return it in the shape of butter and cheese to compete with our farmers? I have come to the conclusion that farming pays as well in England as anywhere, if not better, but then one must farm—make it a business, not an amusement. English offals must go through a good many hands before they reach the Continental farmer, and his butter the same before it reaches the English consumers, whereas our farmers can buy their bran and sharps first hand, and at most need only pass their butter through one shopkeeper's hands. The talk has often been that if there were a duty on foreign flour more wheat would be ground here to the great advantage of the English farmer, who owing to the extra production of bran and sharps, would be able to buy cheaper. The fact seems to be that we are already producing more than our farmers care to make use of. In large brewing centers like London, Dublin, etc., a large proportion of the brewers' grains are dried and shipped abroad. If we millers had sat down and howled about foreign imports of flour instead of putting our mills in order to hold our own against all comers, there would be as little wheat ground here as is grown.

The Wheat Content.

Wheats of the highest protein content do not always produce the most nitrogenous flours, from the fact that the nitrogen may be variously distributed in different samples of the grain. In some wheats more nitrogen is in the endosperm or floury portion and less in the germ and bran, while in others more of the nitrogen is in the offal parts and less in the endosperm.

This, as Professor Snyder points out, is a matter of considerable importance in the selection of wheat for seed and milling and in the testing of varieties. Because not all the wheat kernel is used for human food purposes, and it is far more desirable to secure wheat with a large protein content in germ and bran. With wheat an increase of nitrogen content may mean more nitrogen in the germ or bran rather than in the floury portion, and this is to be guarded against in selecting tested seed.

The way in which the nitrogen is distributed in the wheat kernel is equally important for bread making and human food purposes as is the total amount. It should be the aim to obtain wheat of high protein content in the endosperm rather than in the bran or germ—that is, an increase of protein in the floury portion of the kernel rather than in the offal. Furthermore, this protein should be of the best quality for bread making purposes as well as large in amount. The weather is all-important also, for, whereas the original seed may have the best of inherent qualities, only an abundance of sunshine can locate and develop them properly.—The Miller.

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—In the U. S. speculative markets there are signs of manipulation in the May option, the price of which has been rather irregular. Evidently the bulk of the contract cash wheat as well as the purchases for May delivery are held in strong hands, and if the holders decide to take delivery of their May purchases instead of settling with the short sellers at about current market value, there might occur quite a squeeze in May wheat, which would advance prices temporarily at least. Outside of something of this kind, there is very little in sight at the moment to build the hope of higher prices on for the immediate future, although it may easily happen that something will develop to turn the tide of prices higher, and under the most favorable circumstances for growing crops, and prospect of continuing supply, we do not think there is much danger of any material lowering of prices. At

the present time, however, the supply of actual wheat for millers and exporters is ample, and the prospects for this year's crops in the United States and Canada have seldom, if ever been more promising at this time of the season. And in Europe, while crop prospects are not extremely bright, they are promising enough to cause the present expectation of a full average yield in the aggregate. The uncertainties attending the trade are without activity, other than the supplying of daily needs, so that it may be said to be in a normal, healthy condition but not active. There is every prospect we think that this state of trade will continue, as European requirements during the next four months will be large, and if any unfavorable development in the general crop situation should take place, or supplies from exporting countries to Europe should fall off, trade would quickly become more active and prices advance considerably. And it is not unlikely that there may be a lessening of such supplies, for it seems fairly well established now that the Argentine crop is not so large as the previous years. The Indian crop is not so large, and Australian shipments are not so liberal as might be expected. America will ship larger quantities than last year, but Russia will probably ship less and should France come on the market during summer for a liberal quantity of Argentine and Australian wheat, as seems probable, owing to scarcity of good native wheat, prices might easily be lifted all round even if the crop situation continues favorable.

The trade in Manitoba wheat has been steady and firm, although demand has been moderate. Large shipments are leaving Fort William every day, and stocks there are being reduced. Country elevators are being shipped out and about 200 cars per day go past Winnipeg. The weather in the West has been very favorable for the seeding and the wheat crop is practically all seeded. Prices are 1 Nor. 78c.; 2 Nor. 76½c.; 3 Nor. 75½c., spot; futures, July 80c., October 76½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur. Duluth May, 79½c., July, 80½c., Minneapolis May 76½c., July 79½c., September 78½c.

MILLFEED, per ton—		
Bran	15	00
Shorts	16	00
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley	21	00
Barley	18	00
Oats	25	00
OATS—No. 1 white		
No. 2 white	36	
Feed oats	35	
BARLEY—Malting barley	34	
No. 3	40	
No. 4	38	
FLAX	34	
FLAX	1	11
HAY, per ton (cars on track),		
Winnipeg	5	50 @ 6 50
Loose loads	7	00 @ 7 50
VEGETABLES—		
Potatoes, (farmers' loads),		
per bushel	60	@ 75
Carrots, per bushel	1	50
Beets, per bushel	90	@ 1 00
Turnips, per bushel	75	
BUTTER—		
Creamery bricks	25	@ 26
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Tubs, choicest	18	@ 19
Fresh-made prints	19	@ 20
Second grade, round lots	14	@ 15
CHEESE—		
Ontario	15½	
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, net Winnipeg		
cases returnable	14	
LIVE POULTRY—		
Chickens, f.o.b. Winnipeg ..	12	
Good fowl, f.o.b. Winnipeg ..	10	
LIVE STOCK—		
(Off cars, Winnipeg)		
Steers, tops	3½	@ 4½
Heifers and cows	3½	@ 3½
Bulls	1½	@ 2½
Veal calves	3	@ 5
Sheep	6	@ 7
Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs.	7	@ 7½
Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs.	6	@ 7
Stags	3	@ 3½
HIDES—		
Green hides, green salted in		
good condition	8½	@ 9

TORONTO.

Choice export cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; butchers, \$3.75 to \$5.00; short keep feeders, \$4.75 to \$4.85; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.75; good stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; rough, \$2.00 to \$2.75; calves, 3 to 6 cents per lb.; export sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.25; spring lambs, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.15.

CHICAGO.

Market steady; beefs, \$4.00 to \$6.10; cows, and heifers, \$1.75 to \$5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.80; Texans, \$3.90 to \$4.70. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$6.15 to \$5.62½; good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.55; light, \$6.20 to \$6.47½; pigs, \$5.80 to \$6.35. Bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

A FAVORITE DICKENS CHARACTER.

In view of the announcement that the crypt of the Church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, so closely associated with Dickens' "Little Dorrit," is to let for "storage purposes," it may interest lovers of Dickens to learn that the original of the character is still alive.

Mrs. Cooper, who, as Mary Ann Mitton, was a playmate of Dickens and the sister of his closest school companion, has lived at Southgate for more than half a century. Although more than 90 years of age, she is still in full possession of all her faculties and takes an outdoor walk every fine day.

In a conversation with an Express representative, Mrs. Cooper showed how keen a pleasure it affords her to talk of the far-away times when as a girl she attended St. Pancras Church with "Charles," and of the visits afterwards paid by him to Manor Farm, Sunbury, where the Mittens lived later.

Of the boy Dickens she retains the fondest recollections. One of her quaintest anecdotes tells how as a girl she teased him about his future wife.

He declared that she must possess an intellectuality which would qualify her to take a keen interest in his work, and when the girl remarked, "Then I wouldn't do for that, Charles," he agreed. "No, Dorrit, you wouldn't do for that."

How keen an interest both she and her young brother took in the young writer's work is shown from the tales she tells of how "Charles" used to bring his manuscript and read it aloud to them. "If we thought anything was not quite as it ought to be we would tell him straight, 'No, no, Charles, that won't do at all,'" Mrs. Cooper would say.

Of Dickens, the man, the old lady says:—"There never was such a man. He was so gentle and kindly to everyone, and clever, for he never really had much education; but he had a natural gift for noticing things and describing them."

She dearly loves to tell of the trouble she used to get into in the early days of young Dickens' sojourn in Camden town (Mrs. Cooper was born in Hatton Garden), when, instead of returning straight home after the service at St. Pancras Church, she used to listen to Charles' persuasions, and go to see the "beadle in his gorgeous dress," or some such other wonder of childhood.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

Aside from the speech delivered by the minister of education, and an address on "The Status of the Profession," the Manitoba Teachers' Convention discussed at their recent Winnipeg gathering but little of the matters pertaining to their own standing, recognition or reward of their labors, but devoted the greater part of the session to the problems of education as they concern the child. The teacher's office as an educator with its responsibilities and opportunities occupied the foreground almost exclusively.

There was no frothy sentimentalism nor high-flown idealism apparent in the presentation of such subjects as "Education and Personality," "The Opportunity and Obligation of the Primary School," "The School as the Nursery of Culture." Being free from these devices the papers were given an attentive and appreciative hearing. Coun-

tenances lighted up as the brains behind them seized a new idea and stowed it away for future use. Determination to achieve something for the furtherance of real education could be seen in many expressive faces.

But when the convention broke up and school had opened on Monday morning, the glow of enthusiasm had somewhat dimmed. The teacher felt that practical and useful though the new idea she had brought away might be, it was too much for her to carry out single-handed. For, in place of the indefinite shadowy "child" dealt with at the convention, there was in the schoolroom a very real and often very stupid little mortal with no desire toward any kind of education and with a mind alert only to the advantages of escaping tasks. For the gradual unfolding and developing of the child mind along broad paths is substituted at the demand of the parent a course by which Johnny shall be taught to read and write, add and spell as speedily as possible, and by which no time is wasted in teaching him to see with his eyes, to hear with his ears, and to use the brain which a kindly Providence has given him for something beside a warehouse.

The position is, to say the least of it, discouraging, and the teacher is almost persuaded to believe that a great deal of convention talk is utter nonsense. Not so. The difficulty lies in the fact that the receipt for the true education of the child calls for three ingredients, the parent, the teacher and the child; and it is as impossible for the teacher to supply what the other two lack as it would be to make a cake by putting in extra flour to make up for the deficiency in sugar and eggs. Parent, teacher, child—these three, and the greatest of these is the parents, and next in greatness of responsibility is the teacher. The child is the recipient of what the other two provide for him and will hold them accountable when he reaches the years of discretion. In the union of school and home is the strength of education.

MEN AS HUSBANDS.

There are two distinct kinds of men, domestic men and the other kind. The latter are pretty sure to be attractive to girls. They are likely to ride horses and carry guns and have dogs following them.

I always wondered what became of the girl who ran away with young Lochinvar. I warrant the quiet fellow who stood awkwardly by and let his bride be carried away would have made the better husband. "A laggard in love and a dastard in war" is sure to be a good hand to do up the chores and dry the dishes and stay at home evenings. He will go to church with his wife, and set the hens, and run the clothes through the ringer, and read aloud from the farm paper while she fashions garments for the little ones from the worn-out raiment of their elders. This is the domestic kind.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

THE STING IN GROWING OLD.

It is with a distinct shock that a man realizes that he is growing old, that he has reached the summit of his life and that henceforth the way lies down the hill to the valley of the shadow. "Gray hairs are here and there upon him" and he has known it not, and the realization comes upon him suddenly and

disagreeably even though he is a healthy minded human with no leanings toward the Osler theory. And the sting lies in the fact that the maturing of the body has outstripped that of the mind, that the years that have written the full history upon the form have not so deeply impressed the soul. "The hoary head is a crown of glory" when the intellect beneath it has kept pace with the years, the wrinkles written upon the face should be honorable testimonials to a mind completing its course with honor; the dimmed eye, growing dull to its earthly surroundings is no infirmity when it bespeaks a clearer vision of spiritual things. Then the sting of growing old is gone.

MANITOBA TEACHERS' CONVENTION IDEAS.

Slang in the mouth of the teacher can not be endured. It is a disease, a disfigurement, a hopeless vulgarity. The English language supplies an easy, dignified and impressive means of expression.

* * *

Parents should realize that they place upon the teacher much work that under the best conditions should be done at home. This is sufficient reason for securing the best teachers and giving them the most helpful surroundings and most liberal salaries.

* * *

The literature and general English courses of our secondary schools are not broad enough, too little of our best material is provided for the students. Pupils leave secondary schools not only knowing nothing but incapable of knowing anything of our best literature.

* * *

The teacher's time outside school hours is not his own to use in any way that will impair his usefulness in the schoolroom by bringing him into it with a wearied body and an exhausted mind.

* * *

Corporal punishment is the lowest among the means of discipline at the teacher's command. It is a confession of his inability to control by any other method.

* * *

The four sources of culture are thinking, observation, reading and conversation. Conversation is a rare gift, not to be confused with talking. Of thinking we do far too little.

* * *

Culture is the unfolding and enriching of the human spirit; it is enlargement by development within the mind not by addition from without. The problem of the culture of the child mind is transferred to the teacher, who must continue to grow herself in order to stimulate growth in her pupils.

* * *

One school in Manitoba has twenty five nationalities represented among its pupils, all growing up into good Canadians.

* * *

Science and scripture meet on a common ground in the education of the child. Science urges that the problem of education is to fit the child for society, to train his mind to be a helpful activity in the world of men. Scripture says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

* * *

We are in danger of overestimating the value of mere knowledge and of minimizing the value of the training given in imparting the knowledge.

FAMOUS BRITISH HEIRLOOMS.

If the heirlooms that are so jealously guarded in the stately homes of Britain could only be brought together, the result would make one of the most fascinating museums in the whole world. Lord Elgin has among his many ancestral treasures at Broomhall, the very helmet which the valiant Robert Bruce once wore and the huge two-handed sword which he wielded with such deadly effect in many a hard-fought fray; while the Douglas banner which floated in the thickest of the fight at Otterburn has come down to our times through nearly twenty generations of the descendants of Archibald Douglas, who bore it so gallantly. The brooch of Lorn, too, which was taken from Robert Bruce at the battle of Dalrigh, has been preserved ever since at Donnelly Castle by the family of McDougall. Another interesting relic of Bruce days is the famous Lee penny which was the inspiration of Scott's "Talisman." This magical coin which is a silver groat of Edward III's time, with a cornelian set in it, was brought from the East by Sir Simon Lockhart. Among the many memorials of Sir Francis Drake is the very sword which was presented to him by the burgesses of Plymouth, and which now belongs to Sir Francis Elliott Drake of Buckland Abbey. At Buckland Abbey also are the drum that accompanied the great naval hero on his voyage in the Pelican; a coconut cup mounted in silver gilt given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis, and also a silver gilt standing dish and cover. At Kimberly Hall, the Norfolk seat of Lord Kimberley, are many valuable memorials of old days, notably the silver hilt of the sword which His Lordship's ancestor, Sir John Wodehouse, wielded at Agincourt, and a rosary of coral and gold presented to Sir Philip's wife by Queen Catherine of Valois. At Lyme Hall, in Cheshire, is a very ancient bed, with a canopy of carved black wood, in which the Black Prince used to sleep; at Oxburgh Hall one may look on the bed in which Henry VII. was wont to take his rest; at Nappa Hall, the ancestral Yorkshire seat of the Metcalfes, there is a massive four-poster which the beautiful and ill-fated Queen of Scots occupied for a few nights; and at Sizergh Castle the Stricklands proudly exhibit a magnificent counterpane and toilet cover of the richest white satin embroidered by the hands of Queen Catherine Parr during a visit she paid to the castle as a young girl.—*Montreal Star.*

ROBERT BROWNING.

Robert Browning was born on the 7th of May, 1812, in an old house at Camberwell. The poet's father was a man of remarkably fine intellect and high principle who had given up a lucrative position in the West Indies because of its connection with slavery, and had settled down in England in very moderate circumstances. Of Browning's mother Carlyle says, "She is a true type of a Scottish gentlewoman;" and Kenyon declared, "Such as she have no need to go to heaven, because they make it wherever they are." And it is to the credit of Browning's heart and intellect that he could and did appreciate the fineness of his parents, and loved them most passionately all his life. When their deaths and that of his wife left him desolate, his only sister's sympathetic companionship was his solace for his great grief, and they remained together until the poet's death in 1889. Four years later, "without one failing faculty, in her ninetieth year, at the dim dawn of an Italian April day, the quiet summons to the better country came, and she might not tarry."

To be a lover of Browning's poetry and to confess it is too often to be credited with an unbalanced mind or accused of posing. "He's too deep for me" the listeners say and wag wise heads as if that were sufficient condemnation. But the Browning lover, strong in the assurance of the worthiness of the object of his admiration, keeps the "noiseless tenor of his way," undisturbed by the criticisms delivered in the high-handed manner characteristic of those who know nothing about it.

It would be useless to deny that obscurity marks some of his work; but that may be said of other poets than Browning. He differs from them, in that lack of words hides his meaning, while with the others a superabundance of language conceals thought just as effectually. The real cause of the mystifying lies more in his nimbleness of mind (if one may use such an expression) than in the difficulty of the language he employs. As a matter of fact none of our poets, not even Wordsworth, use more simple English. But so great is his mental activity and so broad his sympathy that he takes the viewpoint of every character he depicts, and for the time being he is that character, feeling the emotions and thinking the thoughts of the person he is portraying. Jeanie Morison says of him: "The real difficulty lies in gaining the poet's standpoint; that done, all is simple; and this difficulty rises mainly from the subtlety and rapidity of his thought. There are many minds to whom Browning's poems must remain forever a sealed book, because of a certain subtle quality in his mind, and a faculty for fine-spun analogy that eludes their grasp; and there are many also, who, though perhaps capable of understanding if once they attain to his standpoint, find the mental gymnastics necessary to follow the rapid transition of his fancy too arduous a task. The association of ideas in Browning's mind is so swift and so delicate that it requires a mind in some degree constituted like his own to be able to follow him."

There are but few of the great epochs in the progress of the human race which Browning has not illustrated by some vivid dramatic picture, representing in a single character the personality of the time. The grotesque mixture of piety, materialism, love of art and learning, and the license of the Renaissance period he has embodied in the "Bishop of St. Praxed's." In a series of poem pictures he shows us his beloved Italy—the great period of its art in "Andrea del Sarto," its ecclesiasticism in "Fra Lippo Lippi" and the "Bishop of St. Praxed's"; its vanished brilliancy and love of passion in "A Toccata of Galuppi's" and "In a Gondola"; its patriotic struggles in "An Italian in England." Another favorite field for poetic expression is the period when the influence of Christianity began to be felt, and with his own peculiar power he takes the reader back to that momentous time and pictures the first movements of Christianity, not as we, looking backward, see it, but as it impressed itself upon the consciousness of the people of that time. With this purpose in view he wrote "Cleon," "Death in the Desert" and "The Epistle of Karshish." He paints with a master touch the many phases of human existence. The strong and the weak, the base and the high, the steadfast and the vacillating, the evil and the good—he expresses the feelings and desires of them all as truly as if he had in turn been all of them. And yet through all the evil and suffering that he saw so clearly and pictured so strongly he ever kept the pure spirit of hope and sweet-minded optimism that could say:

"God's in His Heaven
All's right with the world."

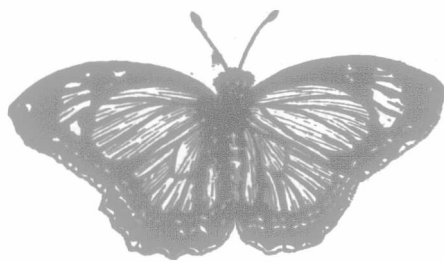
Browning's message to the world was one of encouragement to high perseverance and lofty ideals. To him the attainment was of secondary importance; the earnest desire to attain was of vital import; in his estimation "not failure but low aim was crime." This idea of a high standard which humanity strives for but fails to reach is seen in almost every poem he wrote. For example in "Andrea del Sarto,"

"A man's reach must be beyond his grasp
Or what's a heaven for?"
and again in "Rabbi Ben Ezra,"
"What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me."

To one who has made no study of Browning but who wishes to begin, the volume of his shorter poems will give the least difficulty and the most pleasure. The most common edition of his simpler pieces contains enough of his best work to breed in the student a love for the whole, and includes, "Andrea del Sarto," "Fra Lippo Lippi," "Cleon," "Saul," "By the Fireside," "A Grammarian's Funeral," "The Last Ride Together," "Evelyn Hope," "The Guardian Angel," "Abt Volger."

BUTTERFLIES.

Some time ago I wrote a few lines concerning the classification of butterflies. I have received since then many letters on the subject, all asking me to continue. I am very glad to see that there is so much interest taken in the subject. As there are so many different specimens in Canada, I think that the best kind of classification is a universal one so that we in different localities can each arrange our own varieties. Mr. Taylor said that he thought that I was wrong in saying that many of these specimens were identical with those in the British Isles, and advised me to ask Mr. Harvey. Mr. Harvey said that he believed that when the life, appearance, and food were alike that the insects were alike, and that many are identical. I think so too.



DANAUS PLEXIPPUS

Mr Kirky of the British Museum in five volumes gives the butterflies of the world, and this is our best system of classification. We can number our insects after his arrangement, so that when we come to a gap we shall know that we do not come across that particular variety. For instance, the beautiful Archippus Brown will likely be one of the very first we come across, and will be No. 9 in our collection. But as most of the butterflies before this number are exotics we can begin with this if it happens to be found in our district. Its Latin name is Danaus Plexippus; color, chestnut with black bars and white stripes and dots.

B. C. OCTAVIA ALLEN.

THE FARMER'S EPITAPH.

He who would start and rise
Before the crowing cocks—
No more he lifts his eyes,
Whoever knocks.

He who before the stars
Would call the cattle home—
They wait about the bars
For him to come.

Him at whose hearty calls
The farmstead woke again,
The horses in their stalls
Expect in vain.

Busy, and blithe and bold,
He labored for the morrow,
The plow his hands would hold
Rusts in the furrow.

His fields he had to leave,
His orchards cool and dim;
The clods he used to cleave
Now cover him.

But the green, growing things
Lean kindly to his sleep,
White roots and wandering strings,
Closer they creep.

Because he loved them long
And with them bore his part,
They're now they throng
About his heart.

THE QUIET HOUR

THE BONDAGE OF SIN.

Jesus answered them Verily, verily I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin.—St. John 8:34. While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption: for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage.—2 St. Pet. 2:19.

We hardly need our Lord's solemn "Verily, verily, I say unto you," to convince us that one who carelessly or daringly yields to the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil soon becomes a slave, tied and bound with the chain of his sins. St. Peter's warning is a matter of everyday experience—those who give way to sinful self-indulgence have a false promise of liberty held out to them, only to find themselves entrapped and held fast in a cruel bondage. On all sides danger-signals are displayed, beacon lights warning men to avoid the hidden rocks which are sure to make shipwreck of happiness and real prosperity. Go into the slums of any great city, and you will see these danger-signals on all sides. They are written plainly on the dirty walls of comfortless rooms, on the hardened faces of men and the bold faces of women, on the swollen features, the shaky hand and with unsteady gait of the habitual drunkard. Miserable, neglected children, with worse than no parents, find the sins of their fathers visited on their heads. One must be blind indeed who can shut his eyes to the fact that shame and misery dog the footsteps of sin, refusing to be shaken off. Even an animal or a fool can learn by his own sad experience, but surely we are wise enough to profit by the experience of others, and avoid the breakers which have ruined their lives and shattered their hopes. But this must be done in good time. It is folly to drift pleasantly down the swift current of the Niagara River, intending to row against the stream when the rapids are nearly reached, and it is far more recklessly foolish to yield without a struggle to temptation, intending to stop the downward course before the glory of manhood or womanhood is in danger of being lost. Sowing wild oats is not a harmless pastime, for what we sow that we shall most certainly reap, and no deliberate sin in deed or word or thought can fail to leave an ugly mark on soul and body. And to yield to small temptations without a struggle is a sure way of blinding the soul to danger ahead. Does anyone think that the poor drunkard, the miserable miser, the broken-down gambler or the hardened criminal had any expectation of falling so low when he let himself drift without self-restraint. He saw the danger-signals as plainly as you do, and had no intention of becoming a slave to his favorite pursuit. Sin promised to make him free, to give him pleasure, money or power, if only he would disobey his conscience and God's commandments in a few trifling matters—"all these things will I give thee," says the tempter, "if thou wilt fall down and worship me." It seems liberal payment for a small amount of service; but, too late, he awakes to find himself tied and bound with the invisible but mighty chain of bad habits. Then he probably struggles to free himself, makes resolution after resolution to reform, but the apparently easy-going master, whom he had willingly obeyed, rises up in his true colors, and, like Pharaoh of old, refuses to let him go. It is never safe to deliberately choose to do a wrong thing, thinking that it is only a small matter and you will not let it become a habit. Disobedience to our higher instincts is never trifling. That was the lie the Serpent used successfully in the Garden of Eden. He persuaded Eve that the wages of a small disobedience could not possibly be fatal. She accepted the subtle, lying logic—as many have done since—and found out that shame, disgrace, degradation and banishment followed swiftly. Is the punishment for sin too heavy in proportion to the guilt? Surely we can see in it the sternness of

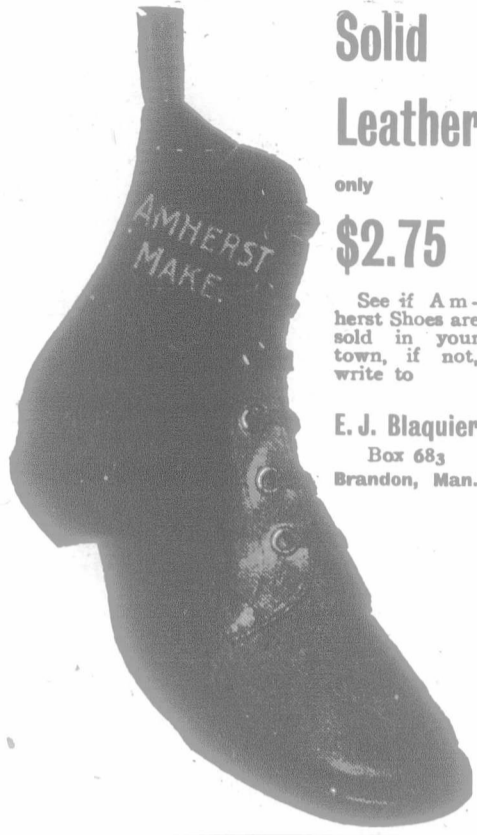
merciful love, the awful mercy of a wise surgeon who cuts swiftly and deeply to remove a deadly cancer while there is yet time. Well indeed, it is for weak humanity that the downward path is paved with shame and misery, which cut deeply into body and soul. Like Balaam, those who try to get what they want, when they know it is displeasing to God and contrary to their own higher nature, are stopped over and over again by the dumb body on which the soul rides. The body is holy, being the temple of the Holy Ghost, and no one can indulge in the lusts of the flesh—in thought or word or deed—without losing something in the matter of physical vitality and gladness of spirit. Sins of the flesh, which may seem very trifling—such as injudicious diet or laziness in the matter of healthy exercise—bring their own punishment, as all sins do. The man cannot do his work properly unless he keep the body, through which his soul must work, in as good condition as possible. One who drifts along in easy self-indulgence soon finds that his will is a slave to his pampered body, and it is indeed "a perilous thing when the will gives its order and is not obeyed."

How sad is the history of the weak-willed Samson, who flung away the majesty and mighty strength of his glorious manhood; first by recklessly putting himself in the way of temptation, and then by being weakly good-natured. He chose to associate with bad companions, and then did not like to say "No." That was all! Was it not enough to deliver the giant, blind and bound and helpless, into the hands of the enemies he despised? Is he the only one? It is not a safe thing to fancy that you can stand securely on the edge of a slippery precipice, just because you feel strong enough to keep your footing where many have fallen. It is folly to think you can go just as far as you please, and stop when you choose. Others have thought so, too, and have wrecked the happiness of themselves and those who loved or followed them—for no one can sin without directly or indirectly injuring others,—we are members one of another, and if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it.

Let us take warning by the danger-signals, and never play with temptation, lest our life too become a blazing ruin, a beacon light to warn others that sin is a terrible slavery.

"As the foolish moth returning
To its Moloch and its burning,
Wheeling nigh and ever nigher,
Falls at last into the fire,
Flame in flame:
So the soul that doth begin
Making orbits round a sin,
Ends the same."

But I must change this doleful strain, or I shall hardly dare to sign myself "Hope." Though we may of our own free will deliver ourselves bound and helpless into a tyrant's power, God is our Father, the Great Saviour is our Brother, the Holy Spirit is our Sanctifier—Three Persons, yet one in God, bent on delivering us. The man sick of the palsy was helpless, and another impotent man had been enslaved for thirty eight years, yet He who came into the world to set the captives free gave them strength to arise and walk. Such miracles still take place in the spiritual world. Though men have to suffer for their sins, they may, by God's help, be delivered from the power of them. The penitent thief was fully and instantly forgiven, yet he died a death of physical agony and public shame as the direct consequence of his misdeeds, and, on his own confession, this punishment was his just reward. David's repentance was met instantly by full and free forgiveness, yet his punishment was terrible enough to stand as a warning for all time to come. First came the death of his child as the direct consequence of his sin, then followed a long series of trouble, rebellion and unnatural crime among his own children—and David was passionately fond of his children. The judgment of God was literally fulfilled: "The sword



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shall never depart from thine house; because thou hast despised Me, and hast taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be thy wife." In addition to all these sorrows, he suffered an intense agony of spirit, as is revealed in the penitential psalms. He felt that all God's waves and storms had overwhelmed him, and that his sins were a sore burden too heavy for him to bear. And yet many people think that David's sin was lightly condoned and passed over. He suffered terribly, though as a forgiven, not as an unforgiven sinner, and warm at his heart all the time was the knowledge of God's love towards him. Real repentance is always met by full and instant forgiveness, but that does not stop by a miracle the natural consequences of sin. A man may commit murder in a fit of passion and repent instantly, but that repentance will not bring back life to his victim, give back to the murderer the honor and respect of his fellows, nor even save him from the awful punishment of execution. Though he may be sure of God's forgiveness, life can never be what it was before, repentance cannot undo the act; so it is madness to sin wilfully, thinking that repentance and absolution can be easily obtained at any moment. God is indeed very merciful, and His love is shown as truly in making the way of transgressors hard and painful as in meeting the returning prodigal with a Father's kiss of reconciliation.

"Fire proves the iron, And trial proves the good. Often we know not what our powers may be, But trial shows us what we really are. Yet must we keep a careful watch to meet the first approach, For then an enemy is vanquished with more ease; If we will give no entrance at the gateway of the mind. But meet him at his knock beyond the lintel of the door, And one has said,— 'Withstand disease's onslaught at the gate. The leech's after-thought may be too late.' For first upon the mind the simple thought beats in, Then comes the stronger picture of the sin, Then comes delight in it, and then We basely meet it, and we yield. And thus by slow degrees the wicked foe gets in with all his power, If at the first he finds no enemy; And he who lazily puts off the fight becomes Weaker and weaker every day; Stronger and stronger is his foe."

"Strong indeed is the foe, but God is far stronger—and so are we if we hold fast to Him. Those who draw nigh to God will find to their joy that He has in very truth drawn nigh to them; and those who, in His strength, resist the devil, will surely find that he can be overcome.

"God makes for us chances to fight—that we may win." HOPE.

ENCOURAGING WORDS.

Dear Hope—I have missed your contribution to the "Farmer's Advocate" lately, and I am sure I am but voicing the sentiments of many others—at least of many of the women of the country—when I say that when "Hope's" name is absent, the paper has lost a great deal of its charm.

I was so sorry when "The Hostess" left the "Family Herald and Weekly Star" and I sincerely trust you are not going to leave us. I hope your work in the city is not going to take you from your many readers whom you benefit so greatly.

Although you may feel—and doubtless are—called to your new work, rest assured you are just as surely called to your work through the press. God speaks through your message to many throughout the great West, and I hope it may be long before we will have it to say, "She is greatly missed," for many of us look for you as soon as we open the paper.

Trusting to see you in every edition and praying God to bless you in all your work for Him, I remain J. B.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 7th "Hope," whose articles appear in your paper from time to time and are generally pretty good, has something to say on "Higher Criticism" which I think pretty wide off the mark, and to some of which I must take objection. Let us see; Hope says it is not enough to tell intelligent men and women that the Bible says so and so. Why not I ask? "Hope" says it is because it is on trial, etc. What says the Scriptures (the Bible)? "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God (God-breathed) and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness" (II Tim. III, 15.)

"Let God be true but every man a liar," (Rom. III, 4). I say then it is enough to tell the most learned that the Bible says so and so; refusing this is the thin edge of the wedge of Higher Criticism. Another—Hope says "The rocks that cannot lie" that is, what men have learned (or guessed) about the rocks cannot lie. Again, Hope prefers to take man's very finite knowledge before the Word of God. For the Word of God says,—"In six days God made Heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is and rested the seventh day. (Ex. XX, 11.)

We might ask now, what is Higher Criticism? To give it in plain English, it is modern infidelity. A pretty strong statement you say. Let us examine it. A few years ago Dr. A—, who is known (by reputation) to a great

many in the West, said in the city of Montreal, "There was sin in Christ himself." The Bible says—"In Him is no sin" (I John, III, 5. Heb. VII, 26). Again, this same man, addressing the theological students at one of the Pacific coast cities some two years ago, asked, what is the Word of God? and then proceeded to answer it thus—"Whatever in this Book (the Bible) commends itself to your ethical sense and judgment, that's the Word of God—accept it; and what does not—reject it." The Bible says that all scripture is given by inspiration of God. (II Tim. III, 15.)

Hear this same man in the city of Boston a few months ago lecturing to the theological students there. "No doubt some of you will be surprised when I tell you I no longer believe in a first cause." The Bible says: "From everlasting to everlasting thou art God." (Psa. XC, 2.)

What say you now? Is this charge true? I leave "Hope" and your readers to judge. Further, what do the "Higher Critics" teach—

1. As to the narrative of the Creation? That it was a myth.
2. As to the Fall? That it was not historical.
3. As to the Flood? That it did not occur, but was a legend.
4. As to Abraham? That he may not have existed.
5. As to Moses? That he did not give the Law.
6. As to the Books of Law? That they were written many centuries after the time stated on their pages.
7. As to David? That he did not write the Psalms he is said by our Lord to have written; in fact never wrote any of the Psalms ascribed to him.
8. As to Isaiah? That he did not write the latter half of his book.
9. As to Jonah? That the whole story is a fabrication.
10. As to Daniel? That his book is no prophecy but a forgery.

What does this involve?

1. That the Bible is a tissue of error and falsehood, mixed with truth.
2. That our Lord did not know this, but was as ignorant as any other pious Jew.
3. That the apostles and inspired men had the same errors.

Will "Hope" say now that we have nothing to fear from these men? I say we have everything to fear, because these errors are being taught in the theological schools by men in the professor's chairs; the younger generation of the clergy are being filled with them and so they are passed on to the pulpit and the pew until "the whole is leavened." Let the people of God awake as to these things. The Lord is being attacked and the Word denied. Do not be deceived by the apparent sincerity of these men. Let us contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints.

I would not have taken up this question at all, but as your paper comes into our home every week it is important the religious teaching in it be sound.

Longburn. D. J. McMILLAN.

I am sorry our correspondent has misunderstood me. The reason I am not afraid of the "Higher Criticism"—so-called—is because I am perfectly convinced that the Bible is the Word of God, because I know that the Scripture cannot be broken, that, though heaven and earth may pass away, His Word can never pass away. Truth never fears closest examination and criticism. If I did not feel sure that God was "keeping watch above His own," I should indeed fear the effect of merciless modern research. When I said that it was not enough to tell intelligent men and women to-day that anything was in the Bible, I did not mean that it was not enough to tell those whose Christianity is life itself to them—as it is to me, and as it is to our good correspondent. I was only stating a fact which anyone who is trying to teach Christianity in these critical days knows perfectly well. Why, only yesterday, I read that somewhere in Kaffraria, near the Basutoland border, a native chief was "giving trouble" to his lately-trusted missionary on grounds drawn from the "Descent of Man." When even Kaffirs are attacking our faith with Darwin's arguments, its defenders must be prepared with sharp

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and polished weapons. Troubled minds in this age cannot be satisfied by assertions which were enough for their forefathers. God has made every age fight for its convictions, each age has its own difficulties and must gather up all its powers to grapple with them. I said that the Bible was on trial, but never dreamed that anyone could think—after reading my writings—that I doubted its inspiration and truth myself. I only meant that everywhere—in schools, colleges, congregations, and even in our homes—a questioning spirit is in the air, a spirit that must and will have some kind of an answer. It can be satisfied as far as man's longing for light can ever be satisfied in this world—but dogmatic, sledge-hammer statements only drive earnest seekers into the dark fog of scepticism. God's Word has stood for many centuries the most searching criticism, the severest tests. It has been on trial from the first and has met and vanquished foe after foe; and will continue to stand firm, cheering and encouraging doubting, hungry souls until the day dawns and the shadows flee away. It has been stated that of the eighty theories which the French Institute counted in 1806 as hostile to the Bible, not one now stands. More than that is also grandly true, for those who study the Bible in order to dispute it, are often taken captive by its marvellous power and beauty, and changed from foes into warmest friends. The more it is studied the more treasures are revealed, and if this is "an age of doubt" at least people are becoming more and more interested in the Bible. Not so very long ago a worker declared that in a certain parish she found only one Bible, and that was used to prop a flower-pot. I gladly join hands with our correspondent in his eager defence of the Holy Book which is as dear to me as to him. We are fighting for the same Master and for the same cause. In thanking "J. B." for his or her very kind letter I would say that if my "Quiet Hour" has not appeared in each week's issue it must have been crowded out, for I have sent them as usual. I should indeed be very sorry to let my weekly chat with our Advocate readers drop out of my life. Instead of letting my "city work" stand in the way of my Advocate work, it should deepen and broaden my life and make the articles more full of living, human interest. Don't you think so? My life belongs to my Master; and, with His help, I shall try to use all my powers of mind and body in His service. HOPE.

We are used to saying that health is never valued until it is lost, nor happiness unless it is missed, nor affluence till it is gone, nor position unless it is obscured. Which of us estimates the simple value of fair fame? Who of us appraises the common unnoticed property of an unblemished name? For a good reputation who takes the trouble to thank God?—ELIZABETH STUART PHIPPS.

CONSOLATION.

Be not cast down, O Stricken Soul
Why mourn for one who's reached the
goal,
Beyond the bourne of pain and tears,—
This Vale of shifting hopes and fears?

Ah No! not "lost", but gone before,
Faith calls death but the open door,
Mysterious way from mortal strife
Which leads to realms of endless life.

No halting thought, to Thee O God,
Submission full to chastening rod,
The Shaft came not from bow of fate;
For tearless morn we calmly wait.

'Tis not in vain; the wine press trod
Should lift us nearer to our God,
With clearer vision yet we'll see
And know this aching mystery.

Affection yearns with tempered sighs
For answering look from soulful eyes,
But radiance of that winsome smile
We'll see again, tho' lost awhile.

Yes, Gilead's balm is mine tonight,
Though loved one's gone from mortal
sight,
The years are passing, and through
grace
We yet shall see him face to face.

Where treasure is the heart will be,
The freshening gale o'er troubled sea
But speeds the bark to haven fair,
A bless'd reunion waits us there.
JNO. McLAUCHLAN.
Ravenswood, Ill.

CONTENTMENT.

Contentment, like humility, is a
virtue usually regarded as of doubtful
value. It is one of the good qualities
we prefer to see in others rather than
to have in our own possession. To be
content with our lot may argue indolence
and a deplorable lack of ambition;
to be content in our lot argues neither,
but evidences a mind bright enough to
see something better ahead, strong
enough to work steadily towards the
goal and wise enough to keep sweet
during the waiting time. To be forever
unsatisfied but never dissatisfied is the
latch key to successful happiness, and
every man carries his own.

Pussy Willow, Pussy Willow,
Soft as any downy pillow,
Sleeping all the winter long,—
Cease your sighing—
Winter's dying—
Don't you hear the robin's song?

Pussy Willow, Pussy Willow,
Soft as any downy pillow,
Standing by the little stream
Cease your sleeping—
Spring is peeping—
Wake and tell us all your dream!

Pussy Willow, Pussy Willow,
Soft as any downy pillow,
Don't you love the children dear?
Hear their laughter—
They are after
Pussy Willows far and near.

A FAILURE.

He kept his soul unspotted
As he went upon his way,
And he tried to do some service
For God's people day by day;
He had time to cheer the doubter
Who complained that hope was dead;
He had time to help the cripple
When the way was rough ahead;
He had time to guard the orphan, and
one day well satisfied
With the talents God had given him,
he closed his eyes and died.

He had time to see the beauty
That the Lord spread all around;
He had time to hear the music
In the shells the children found;
He had time to keep repeating
As he bravely worked away;
"It is splendid to be living
In the splendid world to-day!"
But the crowds—the crowds that hurry
After golden prizes—said
That he never had succeeded,
When the clouds lay o'er his head—
He had dreamed—"He was a failure,"
they compassionately sighed.
For the man had little money in his
pockets when he died.

—British Weekly.

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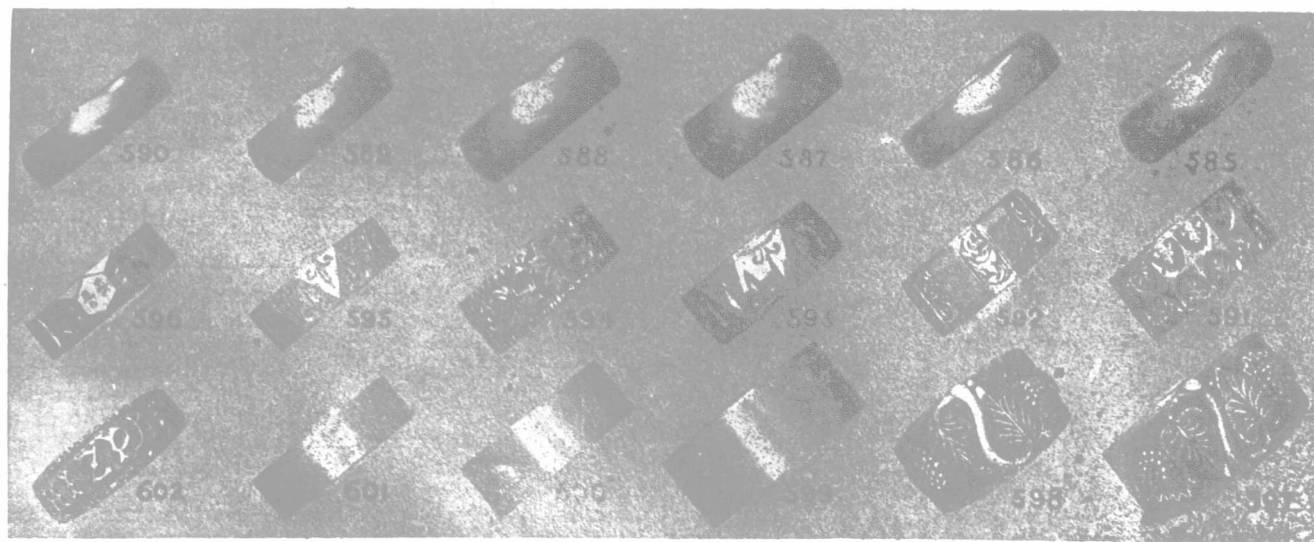
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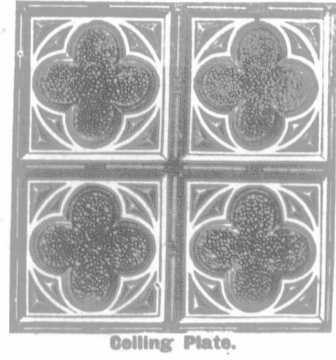


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INGLE NOOK CHAT

Dear Chatterers:—Just scraps this time—a regular house-cleaning meal in the nook. I suppose a good many of you are hard at it—the house-cleaning, I mean; some of the most energetic of you have finished, have already heaved a sigh of relief and looked pityingly upon those who have it still ahead of them; some of the most cautious will be waiting to see if Spring really means to continue this bright dry weather, or whether she has a store of rain and mud to deal out to us. Whatever stage you have reached in the semi-annual upheaval I wish you a happy issue out of all of it, and a pleasant summer when it is all done.

Some of the dainty muslin and sheer linen blouses, while made of washable materials are difficult to do up so that they will look as well as before the washing. Here is a method recommended for cleaning them without washing, that is if there are no actual spots or stains upon the garment. Secure a large paper bag and a package of cornstarch. Put the waist in a bag and empty in upon it the cornstarch. Close the opening of the bag tightly, and shake energetically until the waist is well covered with the cornstarch. Leave it in the bag hung up for two or three days, then remove, shake thoroughly and press.

Meat will keep for many days in the warm weather if it is hung where a current of air reaches it and covered with a muslin which has been wrung out in vinegar. The muslin should be changed every day.

Cutting the putty from window sashes to put in a new pane is damaging to the woodwork and the temper. Instead give the putty three coats of paraffin or petroleum oil, allowing half an hour between coats. The petroleum will penetrate into the pores of the putty and dissolve the hardened linseed oil, making the putty plastic and easily removed in a short time.

Children's clothes are certain to become stained during the summer. To remove grass stains rub them with molasses and then put the garment into the ordinary wash. Spots may often be removed from gingham without removing the color too, by wetting the spots with milk and covering them with common salt. Leave for an hour or so and then rinse out in several waters. Grease spots will sometimes yield to a treatment of salt dissolved in alcohol.

A more general use of lime water during hot weather is much to be desired. When one goes to a chemist and buys a small bottle of it, one does not feel encouraged to apply the liquid freely to the many uses for which it is excellent; but when one finds that it costs practically no more than the trouble of making, one can be generous with it. Lay a lump of quicklime as big as the two fists in a granite-ware pitcher or bowl, pour over it two quarts of cold water, stir with a wooden spoon, and let it stand six hours. Strain the liquid through a double thickness of cheesecloth without disturbing the sediment of lime. Put in bottles and cork tight. Before using pour off half an inch from the top if it has stood any length of time. Lime water is good to rinse bottles, pitchers and pans which have held milk; to soften hard water; to sweeten drains, and to bleach out the marks left when stronger alkalis have failed to entirely

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Only two simple conditions are required of the patient to make it effective. As a healing agent, its power has been realized in the perfect recovery of thousands, from serious ailments, often of long standing. It does its work while you are in the quiet of your own room, or even asleep.

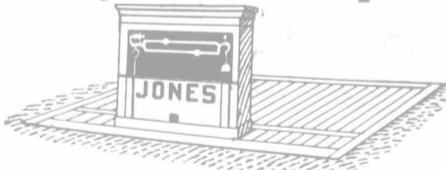
It is the most mysterious and wonderful of all the powers with which the Creator has endowed us.

I was very reluctant about taking up this work in a public way, but now that I have done so, I shall be glad to extend its benefits as far as possible. If interested to know more of this work, send stamp. Address:

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remove grease spots. From a teaspoon to a tablespoon in a glass of milk will make it acceptable to delicate stomachs, and, especially for those troubled with acidity, lime water is liked as a mouth wash. That equal parts of sweet oil and lime water make the very best household remedy for scalds and burns is not likely to be forgotten after one trial.

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POSSIBILITIES OF VINES.

A vine, like charity, covers a multitude of sins against an ornamental and tidy exterior. A dead tree, an ugly expanse of wall, the homely but necessary shed, a dilapidated fence or a severely plain porch, when clothed with a graceful vine, are things of beauty and joys—if not forever, for the summer at least; and there is nothing prettier than an arbor covered with wild grape or some other vine. Especially are the summer or annual vines to be welcomed where the home is new and there are as yet no trees to surround and beautify the place, for they lend a home-like comfortable air in a very short space of time, and take off that glaring appearance of newness that is so trying to the artistic eye.

A perfectly hardy vine which thrives under almost any condition is the Virginia creeper, (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) a splendid vine for covering buildings and arbors. Another member of the *Ampelopsis* family is the *A. tricuspidata* variety of creeper which is a neater and handsomer vine than its brother, and best adapted to stone or brick buildings. It is not quite so hardy either and needs some protection in the winter. The various species of *Clematis* make beautiful decorations, *C. paniculata* and *C. flammula* being the best. Both are easily raised from seed, and the latter self-sows so that little new plants spring up every year and may be transplanted to other parts of the garden. All *Clematis* are benefited by winter protection which can be given by piling leaves around the roots and stretching sacking or other cloth over the trellises on which the vines grow. Climbing roses, of which the various ramblers are most satisfactory, do well on the south side of a house on arches or trellises. For winter they should have three or four inches of earth banked up around them and their tops wrapped with straw or sacking or old carpet.

Of the summer vines which die down in the fall we have many varieties which should do well in the West. The scarlet bean, wild cucumber, morning-glory, are all well known reliable friends. The Alleghany vine (*Adlumia*) is a biennial, stooling the first summer, and the second summer bursting into a wealth of dainty fairy-like green foliage and hundreds of delicate flowers. It self-sows also, and once established grows abundantly each year. It does best on the north or east side of the house for the hot sun burns it brown. The *Centrosema* or butterfly pea is a vine of slender growth reaching eight or ten feet. The Japanese hop, which self-sows, has large handsome foliage and thrives well in almost any soil. The capabilities of sweet peas to form the most enchanting screen when trained upon wire netting, are too well known to need recounting here.

THE FLORIST.

PLANTS FOR NORTHERN ALBERTA.

Dear Florist:—1. Will you kindly give me some advice about some plants I have ordered and which I expect in May. They comprise half a dozen currant bushes, gooseberry, raspberry, blueberry and dewberry. Also three roses, (Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron and Major—somebody), bleeding heart, lilac, snowball and hydrangea.

2. Will it be necessary to mix sandy soil with the black loam? 3. Will it be best to divide the roots of my forget-me-nots this summer as they are quite thick? 4. I am so anxious to keep my roses. Do you think they will need to be taken up during the winter?

I was advised to take soil from the roots of trees for my flower pots and since following the advice my plants have not done well; they all look sick and have lost their healthy color. Please describe mulching plainly. I thank you in advance.

NORTHERN ALBERTA.

The best advice you can follow with regard to your small fruits was given at the Horticultural convention held in Winnipeg during the past winter, and an account of which you will find in our issue of February 28, 1906, on page 308. An article on pruning that you may find helpful appears in the issue of March 14, page 378.

The first two roses you have chosen ought to do well with you, I think. They are classed among the hardy and satisfactory hybrid perpetuals for

which the ideal soil is a strong rich clay or loam. The third one I cannot find and can only hope that Major—somebody will be a "blooming" success in spite of his lack of a surname. As to protection for the winter Mrs. Ely says about roses: "Let them have six inches of coarse manure, then a foot of leaves and then a good covering of cedar branches over all. But cover late and uncover early (the very minute the frost is out of the ground) or your roses will die."

Bleeding hearts like a light rich soil. They look at their best in a wildwood garden. They are propagated by dividing the roots. Lilacs have been found to grow most satisfactorily in Alberta, and are suited with almost any kind of soil. All necessary pruning should be done as soon as possible after the tree has ceased flowering and the blossoms cut off either before or after they go to seed.

I hope you chose the Japanese species of snow-ball rather than the old-fashioned variety, for the latter is almost certain to be ruined by aphids while the former is entirely free from insect pests. Both varieties however are quite hardy, and prefer a fairly moist sunny location. Hydrangeas require a rich, porous, moist soil in a sunny place to do their best growing and blooming. They must be vigorously cut back late every fall leaving only about six inches of new growth, which had better be lightly protected with loose straw during the winter.

For most of your plants, sand mixed with the loam will be best, but the loam alone will suit your roses better than the mixture. Yes, you had better divide your forget-me-nots. I do not think the soil from the roots of trees would be of as much benefit to your plants as the soil further away from the roots where leaves have fallen, been decayed by rain and frost and have worked into the soil forming leaf mold. The best of it is found in the little hollows where the wind has blown the leaves and they have heaped up there and gradually decayed.

Mulching has four objects in view: (1) to conserve moisture in the soil by hindering evaporation; (2) to protect plants from winter injury; (3) to keep the surface of the soil loose; (4) to add plant-food to the soil. A dry earth-mulch may be made by tilling the upper two or three inches of the soil, thereby putting a layer of dry soil between the moist earth and the air and so preventing too hasty evaporation of the moisture. When this cultivation is impossible the same result is obtained by spreading straw or manure. Nature's mulch for protection is the debris of fallen leaves grass and other litter, and it is a common practice to see the leaves gathered away from the shrubs and plants and burned and then manure applied for protection. Leaf mold, autumn leaves, coarse manure, straw, sawdust, shavings, pine needles, and evergreen boughs may be used as mulch. If the mulch has thoroughly decayed by spring it may be left on the land. Grass clippings make an excellent mulch for keeping the soil cool round delicate plants in the heat of summer.

A GARDEN SONG.

Here, in this sequestered close,
Bloom the hyacinth and rose;
Here beside the modest stock
Flaunts the flaring hollyhock;
Here, without a pang, one sees
Ranks, conditions and degrees.

All the seasons ran their race
In this quiet resting place;
Here along the southern wall
Keeps the bee his festival;
All is quiet else—afar
Sounds of toil and turmoil are.

Here be shadows large and long
Here be spaces meet for song;
Grant, O garden-god, that I,
Now that none profane is nigh,—
Now that mood and moment please,—
Find the fair Pierides.

—HARRY AUSTIN DOBSON.

King Edward has signified his intention of attending the Canadian-British festival of music to be given by Dr. Charles Harriss in London, England, on June 27th.

H. H. FUDGER
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MAY 2
1906

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MORE PRETTY WAIST STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM!

The legions of crisp, new beauties are trooping in, including all the most correct and desirable styles. Here are five new ones, entirely different from those illustrated last week. In these the beauty isn't all on the front of the waist; back, sleeves, collar and every detail of finish receive their attention. Out-of-town customers should order now while the assortment is at its best. If you make up a club order of \$25.00 or over, we pay the delivery charges. Try it and see how nicely it works.



G2-232

G2-232—Women's Waist of fine quality white Japanese silk, tucked back, front made with wide graduating tucks, box pleat, elaborately trimmed with silk embroidery, new sleeves, with deep fitted cuffs. **\$2.50**



G2-204

G2-204—Women's Jap. Silk Waist, heavy quality, side opening, tucked back, front of all-over pin tucks, panel effect of silk Maltese lace, edged with Valenciennes, new sleeve, deep tuck cuff, trimmed with lace and insertion. **\$4.50**



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G2-209—Women's Waist of superior quality peau de soie, black only, back opening, tucked front, yoke effect, made with wide cross tucks, stitched straps, trimmed with silk French knots, finished with fine silk applique, new full sleeve, deep tuck detachable cuffs, unlined. **\$5.00**



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G2-213—Women's Waist of fine quality white Japanese silk, back opening, front tucked, yoke effect front and back, made with rows of fine Valenciennes insertion, new full elbow sleeves, cuffs and collar finished with Valenciennes lace—

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G2-228

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HEALTH IN THE HOME

BY A TRAINED NURSE

CONSTIPATION.

Constipation proceeds from a number of causes. The first one is deficiency of fluids in the intestines; another cause is the use of food which is too nutritious, astringent fluids—e.g., tea—lack of exercise, sedentary habits, the use of drugs, neglecting calls of nature, colds, excessive brain work, and irregular diet. The symptoms are easily discerned: Severe pain, headache, mental depression, crossness, tired feeling and general debility.

The treatment of habitual constipation is very tedious, for the difficulty seems so slight many people cannot be induced to try simple remedies, but rather resort to drugs, a plan which only secures immediate relief and aggravates the trouble. To remedy constipation, it is often necessary to effect a radical change in the personal habits, independent of medicine.

Hot applications over the bowels generally gives immediate relief in cases of pain. Flannel cloths wrung out of hot water, or hot sand bags may be used. Every morning the bowels should be well kneaded or pressed for at least ten minutes. Cold-water bathing, with friction, aids, but many people cannot stand this shock to the nerves. Most people who suffer from constipation do not drink enough water. A glass of hot water in the morning, and several of cold during the day, will be found of great benefit. When a patient suffers from constipation and piles, I would advise the use, now and then, of the old-fashioned remedy, sulphur and molasses and cream of tartar.

The diet is the most important element in this treatment, as indeed it is in nearly all our ailments. Regularity of diet, laxative food, including vegetables, spinach, onions, tomatoes, cereals, brown bread; fruits—prunes, figs, apples raw or baked, berries, oranges. Beef and veal are slightly laxative. Milk (especially boiled), eggs, all pastry, puddings with rice, sago, tapioca, rich gravy, fried foods, should be avoided in cases of constipation.

DIETETIC DISHES FOR CONSTIPATION.

Fig Pudding.—Two eggs separated, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoon mixed spice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter, 1 cup chopped figs (floured). Method: Beat yolks, add milk, sugar, flour, spice, melted butter and figs; beaten whites added last. Steam 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Grease paper and tie over pudding while steaming.

Prune Pudding.—One-half pound prunes, 2 cups water, 1 cup sugar, 1 stick cinnamon, 1 cup boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornstarch. Method: Soak prunes boil till tender, remove stones and use kernels. Add sugar and cinnamon, then boiling water. Simmer about ten minutes, then blend and add cornstarch. Cook five minutes, remove cinnamon stick. Mould, and serve cold with cream sauce or whipped cream.

Prune Whip.—Simply meringue and mashed fruit baked in the oven to set.

Apple Souffle.—Peel, core, and boil till tender apples in small amount of water. Season to taste. Strain and cook till firm and dry. Fold in whites of eggs whipped with sugar. Bake in oven till brown.

Pineapple Whip.—One pineapple grated; juice put through a bag. Boil with sugar (powdered). When syrup is cool, add the pulp and whites of three eggs, beaten. Bake in oven.

Graham Wafers.—One cup Graham flour, 1 cup white flour, salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water. Mix dry materials with butter, add water, roll thin, cut and bake in quick oven.

Raspberry Cream.—One-half ounce of gelatine. Place in bowl and cover with milk; let stand half an hour. Pour over one cup sweetened milk, add to this one pint fresh raspberries, which have been cooked with a little sugar and strained. Stir in a cup of cream. Beat all together till thick, pour into mould and chill.

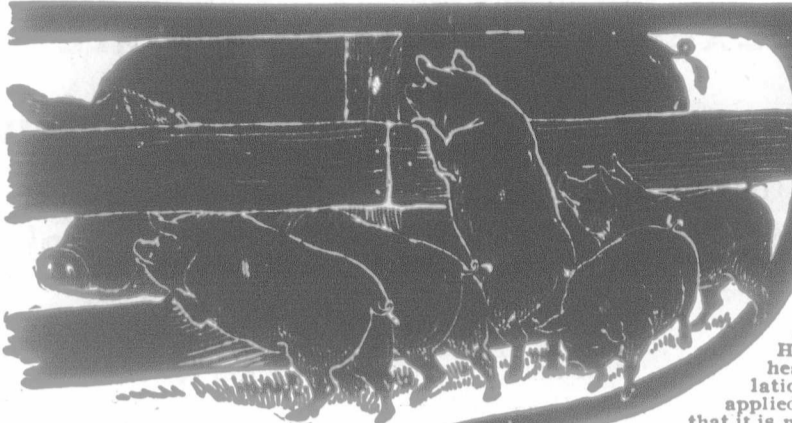
Carrot Soup.—One-half cup water, 1 carrot. Cook and strain; thicken with arrowroot, season.

Celery Baked.—Cut into small pieces, boil till tender, drain off water. Pour over white sauce, and brown in hot oven.

Onion Soup.—One pint milk, 3 onions, yolks of two eggs, 2 tablespoons each of butter and flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, salt and pepper. Cook onions till tender, heat milk, add flour and onions, strain. Add beaten yolks and cream.

Boil up quickly, and serve. This is excellent for fatigue.

Oatmeal Jelly.—Three-quarters cup oatmeal, 1 quart cold water, soak overnight. Boil down to one pint, strain while hot, season. When cool, mould. MARION DALLAS.



Pigs At Weaning Time

Stand a chance of slow development for a time. Grain or sour milk is harder to digest than the milk of the dam. The digestive organs require special aid at this time. As the feeding period of the hog is short—and the shorter the better—it is expedient to strengthen and build strong every digestive organ while the pig is young. Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great hog tonic, makes pigs grow fast, healthy and strong; expels worms, aids digestion and assimilation and causes the maximum amount of the nutrition to be applied to bone and muscle building. Stockmen must remember that it is not the food consumed but the food digested that produces the profit. Increasing the digestive capacity of stock of all kinds, according to the recognized medical authorities, can be produced by the action of bitter tonics, iron and other medicines such as are contained in

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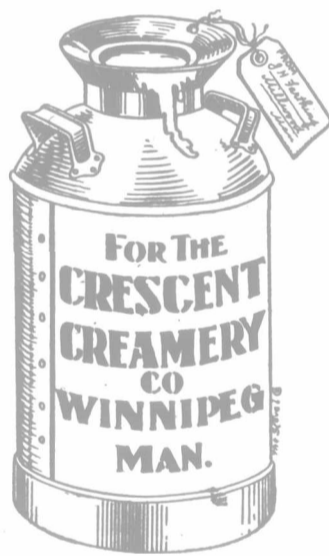
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7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
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A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Dr. Hess Stock Book free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

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There's Cream in it for the Crescent



There's Money in it for the Farmer

A Word to Dairymen

When laying your plans for this season, and are considering where you are going to dispose of your cream, we would ask you to keep us in mind, and consider the following points which should be of interest to any dairyman and which we, The Crescent Creamery Co., have been the means of instituting.

- 1.—Our method of paying cash every two weeks for cream.
- 2.—Our guaranteeing accurate tests.
- 3.—Our adoption of paying for butter fat according to the Babcock test, which is the only correct and fair way of paying for cream.
- 4.—We always pay the highest market price. Our average net price paid for butter fat for 1905 was 22c. per lb.

The following is a copy of one of the many letters we are receiving from our Patrons:

Dear Sirs:—I may say that the past season has been the most successful one we have ever had in the butter business. The price has been uniformly good all through, and as soon as we get some cows milking we hope to start again. We will have some 23 or 25 cows for next year if all goes well. Thanking you for your promptness in payment and strict attention to business. Yours truly, N. H. P. S.—We have not sold any butter to a store-keeper for over six years. We aspire to be up-to-date.

Write for our Pamphlet and Shipping Instructions.

Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Office and Factory, Foot of Lombard St.

Bruce's Reliable Seed Potatoes

New Noroton Beauty—It is a lineal descendant of the famous Peach-Blow, being a seedling from a seedling of that variety. We may summarize its merits as follows: It is the earliest potato ever grown. It is by far the most productive extra-early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts. It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety. Its table quality is superb, and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late. It is the Best all-round Potato in existence. Price, 1 lb. 25c., 5 lbs. \$1, postpaid. By freight, 1-2 peck, 90c., peck, \$1.50.

Pride of Aroostook—This grand new potato comes from Aroostook County, Maine, which is famous for its potatoes. It is a second early, pure white variety, oblong in shape, and of exceedingly fine appearance and splendid quality. It has great vitality, and is wonderfully productive, easily beating any variety of equal earliness. 1 lb. 20c., 5 lbs. 75c. postpaid. By freight, peck 60c., 1-2 bushel, \$1.00, bushel \$1.70.

Early Six Weeks—Popular first early, of fine quality.

Burpee's Extra Early—Of good size, oblong shape, skin smooth, flesh pure white, and best quality.

The Bovee—An extra early, wonderfully productive variety of excellent quality.

Extra Early Ohio—A fine early potato of vigorous growth and superior quality. Our stock is very fine.

Sir Walter Raleigh—Main crop, [very productive, white flesh and skin, of uniform large size, smooth, with few shallow eyes, and of splendid quality.

Bruce's White Beauty—This excellent potato still retains the position it has occupied since we introduced it fourteen 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.

Prices of above varieties, excepting the Beauty of Noroton and Pride of Aroostook, 1 lb. 15c., 5 lbs. 50c., postpaid to Canadian points. To Newfoundland and the United States, add 10c. lb. By Freight, Peck 35c., half bushel 60c., bushel \$1.10, bag \$1.50. (Jute bags 10c. each extra)

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| Alton, A. L. | McGregor. |
| Baker, G. P. | Russell. |
| Barry, W. H. | Cartwright. |
| Brund, F. J. | Wawanesa. |
| Bradshaw, H. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Brocken, G. E. | Clan William. |
| Clark, J. S. | Russell. |
| Coxe, S. A. | Brandon. |
| Cruikshank, J. G. | Deloraine. |
| Dand, J. M. | Deloraine. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
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| Fisher, J. F. | Brandon. |
| Graham, N. | Dauphin. |
| Harrison, W. | Glenboro. |
| Hayter, G. P. | Birtle. |
| Henderson, W. S. | Carberry. |
| Hilliard, W. A. | Minnedosa. |
| Hilton, G. | Portage la Prairie. |
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| McKay, D. H. | Manitou. |
| McLoughry, R. A. | Brandon. |
| McMillan, A. | Moosomin. |
| McQueen, L. H. | Brandon. |
| Marshall, R. J. | Selkirk. |
| Mack, J. S. | Oak Lake. |
| Martin, W. E. | Neepawa. |
| Milloy, J. P. | Winnipeg. |
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| Pomfret, H. | Winnipeg. |
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| Stevenson, J. A. | Reston. |
| Stiver, M. B. | Carman. |
| Swenerton, W. | Elgin. |
| Thompson, H. N. | Carberry. |
| Taylor, W. R. | Boissevain. |
| Thompson, Wm. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Thompson, S. J. | Minnedosa. |
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| Walton, T. | Winnipeg. |
| Welch, J. S. | Killarney. |
| Whaley, H. F. | Roland. |
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FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.

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TUBERCULOSIS.

In a paper read recently at Ottawa, by Sir James Grant, the following important points were dwelt upon, and will commend themselves to all who have anything to do with the fight against the white plague.

"Most important points," said Sir James, "in the early discovery of lung disease are, separation from children in health, careful inspection from time to time of those who have been exposed to the disease, and most thorough enquiry into the standard of living in the residences of those diagnosed as consumptives." Disinfection of houses and strict examination of the food supply were urged.

"There are to-day," continued the speaker, "two well-established principles: First, that tuberculosis is preventable; and, second, that tuberculosis is curable. The problem of tuberculosis is, strictly speaking, one of prevention, and not one of cure alone. To prevent tuberculosis, we must get at the causes, and how are we to grapple with causes more directly than by the most careful and searching investigation of the manifestation of tuberculosis in school children."

Continuing the speaker remarked that, with the measures now in operation, it was not surprising that the disease was still spreading, and that the weekly record was still unsatisfactory. The opinion of the recent Paris Tuberculosis Congress favored the idea that the question of healthy dwellings would always dominate the prevention of tuberculosis, and declared strongly in favor of the view that alcohol predisposed to tuberculosis, and aided the disease in the work of destruction.

WHEAT AND CLIMATE.

Schindler has shown that the size and weight of the berry of wheats of different localities depend upon the length of the vegetation period, and more especially upon the length of the interval between blossoming and ripening. This, as he explains, is in accordance with the development of the grain as it matures, which is as follows: The glumes or chaff of the berry are first in order of growth; following these, the outer fruit coating and then the inner true seed coats develop, then follows the endosperm, which is the richest in gluten, and later still the storage tissues in the interior of the berry are formed. In regions with a moist, warm climate the fruiting period is prolonged and abundant quantities of starch are formed in the large leaf surfaces which such a climate produces on the wheats. The starch thus formed is all transferred to the berry, which is thus filled up as is shown externally by the broadly expanded form. Such a wheat is relatively rich in carbohydrates and poor in protein. On the other hand, a hot dry climate shortens the time for starch transference, and the native wheats of such a climate are in general richer in protein and lower in carbohydrates. As illustrations of this, he shows that the climate, and especially proximity to the sea, closely affects the amount of gluten in the wheat. The insular climate of England produces a robust wheat having large ears with numerous kernels, but with less gluten than the wheats of Eastern Europe. According to this author, the wheats of England and other countries having a similar climate seldom contain more than 10 per cent. of gluten; while in the warm temperate zone, in Eastern Europe, as well as in the Western United States, in Southern Russia, Roumania, and Turkey, and in the sub-tropical zone, the gluten content may even exceed 20 per cent.—*American Miller.*

She—Mr. Gamble used to be rather wild. Do you think he'll make Maud a good husband?
He—Maud'll make him a good husband.—*Jester.*

TOOK SPAVIN OFF AND WILL CURE FISTULA.

Redwing, Ont., Aug. 30, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have had a horse with fistula on withers for two years. Will GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM cure it? (Yes—L. W. Co.) I took a bone spavin as large as a hen's egg off the same horse with your BALSAM some years ago; no blemish nor lameness since.
PETER DOBSON.

THE FARMER A CHEMIST.

The American farmer is learning to apply the knowledge that science has been gathering for his benefit. He knows already that corn of different kinds is wanted by stock-breeders and starch-makers, and he is breeding the grain accordingly. The stock-growers desire maize that is rich in "protein," which is the stuff that goes to produce muscle and blood; the manufacturers of starch require all of that substance the corn can furnish, and there is a special demand for corn that is rich in oil.

The farmer has been taught to find out, by merely cutting a grain of corn into pieces with a knife, just about what percentages it contains of oil, of starch and of muscle-forming stuff. He knows that nearly all of the oil is in the "germ," that the "protein" is mainly in the horny coat of the seed, and that the interior of the grain, apart from the germ, is packed with starch. A grain of corn, in fact, is a little box of starch inclosed in a horny case. If the thickness of the case is increased the amount of starch it contains is diminished, or vice versa.

Understanding these facts, it is easy enough for the farmer to select a suitable seed for the kind of corn crop he wishes to produce. By taking note of the size of the germ, he can pick out high-oil corn or low-oil corn. Low-oil corn is much desired as feed for bacon hogs, inasmuch as ordinary maize contains too much oil for the production of the hard, firm bacon which commands the best price in the market. The hominy mills, also, desire low-oil corn, because the corn oil tends to become rancid and to injure the salable quality of their output.

On the other hand, the glucose manufacturers, who are the great producers of corn oil as a by-product in their business, demand corn that is rich in this ingredient. Corn oil is worth five cents a pound, whereas the starch of the grain is worth only one and one-half cents.

The contents of a bushel of ordinary maize (fifty six pounds) is four and one-half pounds of germ, thirty six pounds of dry starch, seven pounds of gluten and five pounds of bran or hull, the remainder of the weight being chiefly water.

The farmer in the manner described, can control the structure of the corn he produces. He may make it low in oil or high in oil, rich or otherwise in protein, productive or the opposite in starch. It all depends on whether he proposes to sell his grain to stock-feeders, the hominy mills or the makers of glucose and commercial starch.

No chemical analyses are required; all he needs is a little common-sense and a pocket-knife. Each seed examined represents an ear, and the grains in an ear will plant a row in the field.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Upon the occasion of an amateur dramatic entertainment in aid of an Army charity in England, one of the amateurs, having to assume a female character, shaved off his mustache. Upon parade on the evening of the performance, the sergeant-major—rather a strict disciplinarian—failed to recognize the smooth-faced soldier, who, unconscious of his altered appearance, looked, as a good soldier should, straight before him. Greatly puzzled, the sergeant-major walked up to the aspirant for histrionic honors and demanded his name.

"John P.—, sir," was the reply.
"What do you mean? What have you been doing to yourself?"
"Shaving, sir, for the performance to-night."
"By whose orders did you shave?"
"Nobody's, sir; I didn't ask anybody."
"Very well, Private P.—, mind you parade in front of the adjutant to-morrow morning with your mustache on again. You are liable to ten days' drill for making away with government property."

TRADE NOTES.

Farmers desiring a good rig-out in servicable footwear should insist on having the Amherst Home-made Brand. Every genuine pair stamped on the sole, and guaranteed solid leather. Should Amherst make not be sold in your town, write for particulars to E. J. Blaquier, Box 683, Brandon, Manitoba

To Rebuild The Body

WHEN IT IS WEAK AND WASTED BY OVERWORK OR DISEASE, YOU CAN USE

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

"Our bodies," says Huxley, "may be likened to an eddy in the river, which retains its shape for a while, though every instant each particle of water is changing."

The tissues of the body, composed of millions of tiny cells, are being constantly broken down and wasted away by the process of life and especially by overwork and disease.

In order to reconstruct these wasted tissues there are necessary such elements as iron, sulphur, magnesia, potash, etc., and when these are not supplied in sufficient quantities in the food we eat it is necessary to aid Nature by the use of certain restorative preparations.

Especially during the winter season foods are unusually artificial and as a result the spring finds the body in a weak and run-down condition.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is particularly effective under such circumstances because it is composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new, rich blood, create new nerve cells and rebuild wasted tissues.

This great food cure is radically different to the medicines that are usually used for nervous diseases, for while they stimulate tired nerves to overexertion or by narcotic influence soothe and deaden them, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food revitalizes the wasted nerve cells and so accomplishes lastingly beneficial results.

While modern and scientific in composition and preparation, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been on the market sufficiently long to prove in thousands of cases its extraordinary restorative and reconstructive power.

For men who are suffering from headaches, indigestion and sleeplessness, for women who besides these symptoms suffer from weaknesses and irregularities of the delicate feminine organism, for children who are pale, weak and puny, there is, we believe, no preparation extant which will bring about such satisfactory results as the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Man Wanted

We want a man in all small towns to show and sell farms and other properties to our customers. Good salary and steady position to honest men who are willing to learn the business and faithfully represent us.

North American Land Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Bater & McLean

Live Stock Salesmen and Commission Agents,
C. P. R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

Auction Sales **Horses** Held Weekly

Every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock

when we will have yarded from one to three carloads of Eastern and Western Horses consisting of heavy drafts, farm, express, saddle and driving sorts. Entries for future sales now being received. Liberal advances made on stock sent for sale.

Bater & McLean, Agents Major S. Harris, Aut. Phone 3022 Phone 4249

CAUSTIC BALSAM GOOD FOR SHOE BOILS.
Stanbridge Station, Quebec, Canada, Nov. 5, 1903
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. It is a fine medicine for all bunches where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dog's ear, one part of BALSAM to three parts of vaseline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard by injecting the BALSAM into the boils with a hypodermic syringe.

THOS. G. GIBSON.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A COW WITH A TURNED-UP NOSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate and I hope to see it in print. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for over two years and he thinks it a very good paper.

I am twelve years old and in the fourth reader. We have four horses and about fifty cattle; we have a dog named Sport who got his foot caught in a trap and we think it will come off. I have two sisters and three brothers. I have a little kitten named Tiger; and a little heifer named Dainty. She is very pretty, red with a white face and white feet, with a pretty nose that turns up.

I like to read the Children's Corner very much, and read the letters from the other girls which are very interesting.

EDITH L. CLARK.

CECILIA AND CELIA.

Dear Editor:—My father takes the Advocate and I read all the letters, so I hope you publish my letter too, and I can see it. We live thirty miles from Edmonton. My father is postmaster here. We have eight horses and two driving ponies. One is called Bess. Bess is my pony and I often ride her. I am nine years old and am in the third reader. Our school is about a quarter of a mile from our house. I always read the Children's Corner and like it very much. We have about thirty head of stock. I have a cow, I call her Celia. As this is my first letter I must close, hoping to see my letter in print, and wishing the Advocate every success,

CECILIA SIEH.

HAZEL MAKES THE FIRST OFFER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—In looking through the Farmer's Advocate I noticed your prosperous corner and take great delight in reading the letters and stories. I am going to write to you for the first time, and when the flowers come out I will enlighten you if I can. I live on a farm, we have nine horses, eleven cattle, nine pigs, three cats and two dogs. One of the little dogs is mine,—he is all black with a white face; we have good times together. I go one mile to school and study reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, history and composition.

(Age 10 yrs.) HAZEL E. McNEISH

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate and I hope to see it in print. We live three and a half miles from our nearest town which is named Plumus. It has three general stores and two blacksmith shops, two hardware stores, one drug store a postoffice and one bakeshop, one hotel and three churches. We take the Farmer's Advocate and think it a fine paper. Wishing the paper every success, I remain,

(Age 12 yrs.) IDA RICE.

A THOROUGH WESTERNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I am going to try in the geography contest, I thought I would write a letter also. I live in the village of Tenby about a hundred yards from the school. There are about twenty five scholars. I have a sister and a brother going to school. They are in the third reader and I am in the fifth reader. I have two young brothers at home. I am very fond of shooting, especially chickens, partridges and rabbits. This summer I am going to have a garden and sow some prize onions to show this fall.

(Age 13 yrs.) BOYCE ROBERTSON.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the Advocate for three years and I take an interest in the Children's Corner. I am ten years old and in grade four. We have a nice school and teacher. I thought I would try in the geography contest; I hope I may be successful.

BEATRICE ARTHUR.

LIKES THE STORIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have never written to you before I thought I would write you a few lines. I like reading the stories in the Children's Corner. I go to school nearly every day. Our teacher has about fifty two pupils. There are six teachers. I am going to answer the geography puzzle in the Children's Corner.

(Age 12 yrs.) CLARA McLEOD.

DON'T FEAR THE WASTE BASKET.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have seen several letters from Manitoba I thought I would write. I live on a farm about nine miles from Winnipeg. We came from the States a year ago. I have a brother and a sister. We go to school most of the time but we are having holidays now. This is my first letter. If it escapes the waste basket I will come again.

(Age 10 yrs.) ADA C. JONES.

A VERY INTERESTING LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will tell you about a surprise we gave my father. We had a big dance in his honor and there were a great many people here. Father has not been very well since last summer, but my uncle stays with us and helps him. We are sowing our grain now as the weather is so fine.

There was a prairie fire about five miles north of here in which a poor sick woman was burnt to death. Her husband was there and managed to get her out of the flames but she died from the burns. They lost everything they had.

I like the story "Glengarry School Days" and my mother likes it too. I thought the "Brown Bear's Story" was fine too. I like the page for the boys and girls. The boys do not write as many letters as the girls. I have been selling post cards to get a premium. I would like to exchange post cards with some of the girls and boys who write for the Children's Corner. I was glad to see my other letter in print.

LENA M. COLE.

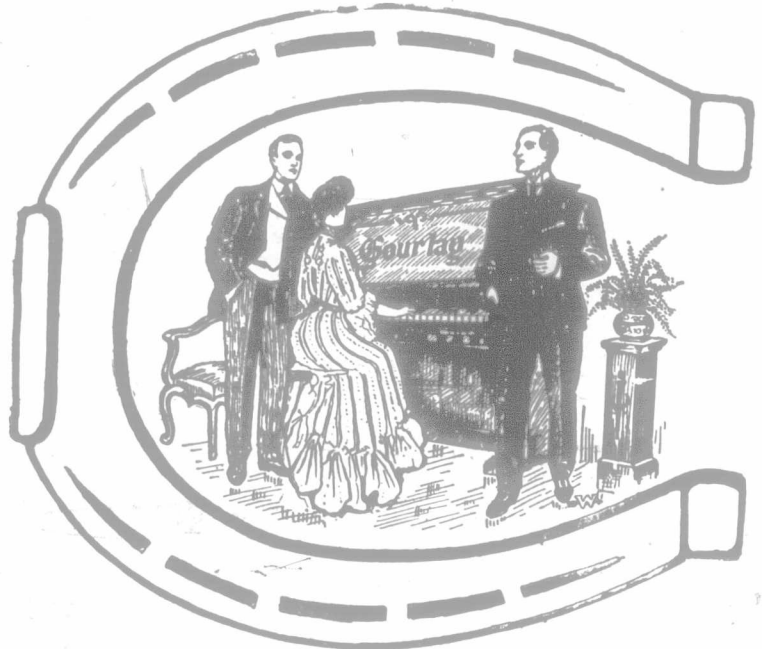
Dear Lads and Lassies:—Just a sentence or two from me to-day for the letters from the boys and girls have crowded me out. Isn't that splendid? I wish it would happen that way every week, for that would be proof that you all found the corner an interesting place to visit. Do not worry about the waste paper basket. It is reserved in this office for the grown folks, and it would only be a very, very poor letter to our corner that could possibly find its way to the W. P. B.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

GOSSIP

TEST OF MILK COWS IN AYRSHIRE.

Some interesting details as to the quality and quantity of milk given by Ayrshire cows were given by Mr. J. Speir, of Newton Farm, Newton, Glasgow, at a recent lecture at Cumnock on "Tests of Milk Cows in Ayrshire." He said that for three years the Highland and Agricultural Society have been doing good work in the endeavor to encourage the owners of herds of Ayrshires to systematically record the produce, in regard to both quality and quantity, for the whole of their milk-giving period. During the season of 1905-1906, 1618 cows under continuous observation in the districts of Cumnock and Enoch. The result of this testing is the most conclusive yet carried out in the history of the great value of selecting the best cows and bulls for breeding purposes, and the best milkers which have proved themselves to be good milkers.



Style 37—Classic Grecian design in Mahogany and Figured Walnut, 7 1-3 octaves. Very beautiful.

Good Luck Enters the Home With a Gourelay Piano

From beginning to end it's good luck—with the instrument itself, the method of selection; the cost and payments; the music it makes; and its permanent perfection in every quality.

GOURLAY PIANOS

Are selected as safely By Mail as in Person.

We choose for you the best, adhering closely to your instructions as to style, etc.

We absolutely warrant the instrument and guarantee satisfaction.

You'll be more than pleased with your choice when you behold the superb beauty of the Gourelay Piano and hear the rich resonant tones.

Easy Payments to Suit Your Purse

About a dozen different plans—a little sum down and the balance in regular amounts, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly.

A Source of Pride and Joy in Any Home

Not beautiful merely in ornamentation but in every quality essential to the most finished and musical Pianos in Canada.

Instructive, convincing particulars mailed to you on request.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

Head Office, 189 Yonge St., Toronto. Winnipeg Warerooms, 279 Donald St.

Every Farmer should have an Empire Queen Range



because it is the latest production of the science of perfect stove making. This gives it the qualities only the best can have, such as: saving of fuel, while at the same time a splendid heater; a baker which will please the cook because of the even distribution of heat; its neatness adds to

the appearance of any kitchen. The one you should have has six holes, coal and wood grates, roomy high steel closet, reservoir, nickel base and it has high polished nickel plated finish. Every dealer sells them in Manitoba and the Northwest. If you cannot get one from him write.

Christie Bros. Co., Limited

238 King Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Write for catalogue before buying elsewhere.



Health in The Home

Wall coverings containing arsenical coloring matter, stuck on the wall with paste that moulds, impregnate the air with disease germs; and paint obstructs wall respiration. "Walls to be healthy must breathe." Kalsomine rubs and scales off.

Church's Alabastine

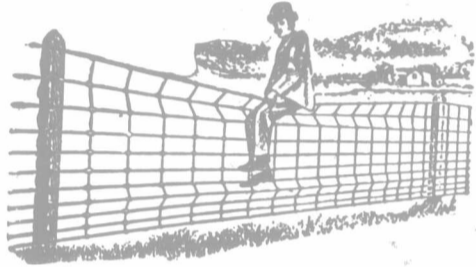
A Healthful Wall Coating

is the cheapest, the easiest to put on, and the most sanitary wall-covering. It is a porous cement which hardens with age, and admits of the free passage of air through the walls. Economical—lasting—healthful—and beautiful.

In twenty tints and White. Sold by all Hardware and Paint Dealers. Write for free booklet of instructions to decorate with ALABASTINE.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED - PARIS, ONT.

Sit on it You Can't Hurt it



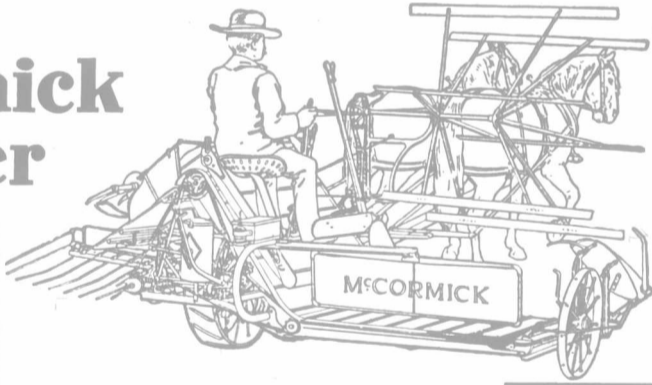
The Hinge-Stay is what gives Dillon's Fence its superior durability and strength. Just study the picture. It tells a story. Other locks and stays slide, rust, break and bend, but the Dillon Hinge-Stays remain absolutely the same under the most rigid tests. The Dillon Fence never sags—is always tense and neat. It improves

the appearance of your farm, and gives you no annoyance. Made of extra quality, highly-carboned coiled steel wire, each strand having a tensile strength of from 1300 to 2300 pounds, according to the size of the wire. Write for free illustrated booklet and estimates. Still some territory for good agents.

Owen Sound Wire Fence Company, Ltd.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

The McCormick Binder



YOU want to get right on the binder question. Don't neglect so important a matter. The time to get right is before you buy—not afterwards.

Just a little time spent investigating will save you a world of worry when you get into the field.

The McCormick binder is the machine to buy.

It does good work in any field where the condition of the grain will permit any binder to be operated.

The knottor is simple and accurate—only two moving parts.

Its binding attachment is correctly designed and very simple. It hardly ever gets out of order.

It is made in either right or left hand cut.

There is a wide range of adjustment everywhere—in reel, binding attachment and tilt.

Its divider folds up so you can drive without trouble through narrow lanes or gates and store away in small space when not in use.

These are but hints on McCormick essentials. You want to know it all.

In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twine.

Call on the McCormick Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

THE Manitoba Assurance Co.

Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co., The largest fire company in the world.

Northwest Branch: Winnipeg Canada.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

FRED. W. PACE SUPERINTENDENT.

From the records of the past year it is easily seen that among the Ayrshires there are many better milking animals than even the most ardent advocates of the merits of the breed ever anticipated. What, however, much reduces the value of the breed for dairy purposes is the great irregularity in milk yield of many families. It has been long proved beyond a doubt that the ability to yield a large quantity of milk is an inherited qualification, just as much as any of the other items of the nature of each individual animal. Food, provided it is in moderate quantity, has much to do with it, as is shown by the records of the Cumnock district, where the farms are all very much of one class. There, out of 372 cows under test, the ten heaviest milking cows were all in one herd.

At one time it was supposed that a rich quality of milk must necessarily follow the use of rich foods. Repeated experiments during the last fifteen years have demonstrated that quality in milk can be little altered by feeding. These tests clearly indicate the same, as cows of the same age, going on the same pasture, and in other respects treated alike, yielded milk from 50 to 60 per cent. richer in fat than others of a different family. The same applies to the animals when in the house, where the food was more under control than in the field. Under these circumstances many of the heaviest fed stocks gave not only the poorest milk, but least of it.

In the Fenwick district, where the records were carried on during the whole year, out of 443 cows, there were nine, or 2 per cent., which yielded over £30 in milk; 37, or 8 per cent., which yielded over £25 in milk; and 137, or 31 per cent., which yielded over £20 in milk. Against that there was a considerable number which yielded only from £8 to £11 of milk in the year, the milk being valued at 5d. per gallon for milk of 3 per cent. of fat.

In the Cumnock district the supervision of the herds was only continued for thirty-four weeks, and while the milk yield for the period was just as good as in the Fenwick district, it does not total up to such a large figure. In that period one cow yielded on the grass, milk of a total value of £26 7s. 11d., and other ten of upwards of £20. Among the heifers tested at Cumnock were some particularly good ones, about a dozen having yielded milk of a value of from £14 to £16 10s. in thirty four weeks, with, in many cases, a very large quantity not only before testing began, but after it ceased. When these results are compared with the milk yield of others which only had a value of from £6 10s. to £9 10s. during the season, the value of the method suggested for the selection of cows for breeding purposes is at once seen.

A very instructive wall diagram was exhibited showing the yield and value of 10 per cent. of the best and the worst of the cows of each herd. Out of 372 cows, there were 35 which yielded milk of an average value of £17 4s. 2d., while there was an equal number, the milk of which was only of value of £10 19s. 2d. The difference is £6 5s. between these two lots of cows in thirty-four weeks, which for the whole milking period might probably be £8 or £10, as when the testing stopped many of the best milking cows were giving a considerable quantity of milk, or, as previously stated, had already done so, while the poor ones were mostly dry. It was also worthy of note that the best and heaviest milking cows usually gave the richest milk. In an odd instance or two this did not occur, but as a rule it did so.

As showing the popularity of this work, on which the Highland and Agricultural Society is spending about £200 each year, it may be stated that there are a great many inquiries from buyers of bulls, who wish them out of cows which can be certified to have given a certain quantity and quality of milk. Each farm has a book with the details of each cow, so that the owners of the good ones can easily show a buyer their record, while those having cows giving a low yield are not penalised by their names being published. During the present year there are five milk record societies at work under the Highland and Agricultural Society's scheme, which for this season will control about 2,600 COWS.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

WHICH DO YOU WANT?

Tubular or Bucket Bowl?
Simple Bowl or Complicated?
Izzers or Hasbeens?
Wasi Low Can or Head High Can?
Self Oiling or Oil Yourself?
Wash 3 Minutes or Wash Thirty?
All the Butter or Most All?
Best Butter or Medium Butter?

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog Q-186.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

Through Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

THE Hoover Digger



Clean, fast work. It stands the wear and tear.

Favorite in every great potato growing district. Get free catalog. The Hoover-Prout Co., Lock Box 32, Avery, O.

Pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandria, painted by Colin Forbes for the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, will be one of the attractions at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
GRANULAR NEPHRITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
MIGRAINE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BRONCHITIS
ASTHMA
GOUT
RICKETS
SCURVY
ANEMIA
NEURALGIA
MIGRAINE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BRONCHITIS
ASTHMA
GOUT
RICKETS
SCURVY
ANEMIA
NEURALGIA

Discontinue the use of our pills if you have any of the above diseases. The public may rely on our pills as a safe and effective remedy. Sold only in boxes.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-31f

THE ADVERTISER likes to know what paper you take, so mention the Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—Two pure bred shorthorn cows, two bull calves, one heifer. T. D. Edgar, Edmonton. 9-5

FOR SALE—Alberta lands, many good bargains, write to-day. Patmore and Jamieson, Calgary, Alta. 27-6

WESTERN FARM lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask. 27-6

FOR SALE—640 acres of good ranch land, Nicola, B. C., 80 acres hay, \$4.75 acre. Postmaster, Aspen Grove. 2-5

GALLOWAY BULL, 5 years old, sure and a good sire, for sale or exchange, also yearling bull for sale. W. R. Hatton, Holland, Man. 2-5

FOR SALE—New country just opened, the best in Alberta, land from seven dollars up. Red Willow investment Co., Stettler, Alberta. 23-5

TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa. 23-5

FOR SALE—260 Clydesdale horses, from yearlings up. Also ranch and outfit. Time men not wanted. Address W. J. Holmes, Moose Jaw, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—Seed Wheat: for Red Fife, Alberta red or Odessa fall wheat apply to Alberta Farmers Association, Magrath, Alta., Geo. A. Hacking, Sec. 16-5

LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cord wood for sale in carload lots. For particulars write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man. 16-5

FOR SALE—A good half section in the celebrated Rounthwaite district. Will sell very cheap for cash. For particulars apply to W. C. MacKay, Rounthwaite, Man. 9-5

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds. Prices and further particulars on application. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry 30-5

JERSEY GRADE Bull Calves, of fine milking strain, only fifteen dollars each, will greatly improve your Dairy herd. Masters, Cheddar Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 16-5

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES in the famous Beaver Hill district at \$6.10 an acre; \$1.10 cash, balance in five years, at 6 per cent. A snap; apply Crozier & Co., 12 Commonwealth Block, Winnipeg, Man. 2-5-4t

FARM TO RENT in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Agnes and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snaps. Call at office for particulars. Real Estate, Insurance, Rents Collected.—T. T. Smith, 480 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1308.

MONEY FOR YOUR FARM—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Bldg., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The imported Clydesdale stallion, Union Bank, No. 10016 in the stud book of Great Britain; No. 9764, vol 10, American stud book. Sire, Lord Erskine No. 1744. We have used this horse with great satisfaction for the past four seasons, is a good and sure foal getter, is sound and right in every way, but his fillies are now of breeding age, so we wish to sell or exchange him for another horse equally as good. Intending purchasers will be shown his get, two years, yearlings and foals.—G. Salmon, Riga, Sask. 9-5

FARMERS in the Deloraine district enjoy all the conveniences of the Twentieth Century. Local telephones at their homes, where they can speak with friends in other parts of the Province. Five churches, two banks, six elevators to handle their three quarters of a million bushels of No. 1 hard. Twenty five business places to supply their varied wants. A five-roomed school whose principal and staff of teachers have proved their ability. Why endure the hardship of pioneer life when you can buy a farm cheap and on easy terms in the heart of peace and plenty? Come and investigate. Hugh A. McKinnon, 522 Main, corner Market Winnipeg. 2-5-3t

BROME, BROME, BROME—Great rush for new seed at my prices. Re-cleaned, \$8; ordinary, \$7 per 100 pounds. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

FOR SALE—163 acres excellent land on Southern Vancouver Island. Fine location 2 1/2 miles from railway station, etc. Will sell part or the whole of it. Apply to A. N. Finley, Cayley, Alberta. 16-5

MANITOBA Grown Timothy Seed. Guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Price \$5.25 per 100 pounds, cash to accompany order, bags 20c. This ad. will not appear again. J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man. 2-5

FOR SALE—Or exchange for mares. Clydesdale Stallion Royal Prince (10767) vol. II, foaled April 27, 1902, sire Palestine (9710), dam Princess Hamline (8841), Royal Prince is a light bay with white pasterns, has good flat bone and fine action. Price reasonable. Chas H. Freeman, Box 5, Elkhorn, Man. 2-5

POULTRY & EGGS

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

TELL THE advertiser you saw his announcement in our columns.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Eggs in season, two dollars per setting. E. Lowry, Bagot, Man. 23-5

Do you want help?

Have you something for sale?

Would you like to make an exchange?

Is there a farm you could rent?

Are your pure-bred stock ready for market?

Does real estate interest you?

Then advertise in these columns at one cent a word and reach the ears of a hundred thousand readers.

FOR SALE—Well marked Barred Rocks only. Male bird, nine months, weighs 9 lbs. 2oz. Eggs 13 for \$1; Geo. Harris, Belleville, Ont., Box 485. 24-5

FOR SALE—Toulouse Geese Eggs, \$2 for 6; Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs of the best variety \$1.50 for 15, or \$5 per 100. Mrs. J. T. McPee, Headingly. 16-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, prize winners, from English imported stock, Cook's strain, \$3.00 setting. Earl McKellar, Clearwater, Man. 16-5

FOR SALE—Faverolles, breed originating in north of France, hardy, good winter layers and remarkably quick, early growth. Eggs \$2 setting, Spring-Combe Farm, Hammond, B. C. 16-5

A. COOPER, Treestank, Man. Pure bred Barred Rocks only. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Our winnings at the recent shows prove the merits of our flock both for utility and standard requirements. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. 23-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From a fine pen of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, bred from prize winners, Cook and Garret strain, excellent winter laying strain. \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 for 30 Cockerels from \$2.00. J. B. Schultz, Cypress River, Man. 9-5

FOR SALE—My fowls keep me: perhaps you keep yours. I won over 200 prizes at seven shows, including Ontario; also four silver cups; eggs \$1.00 per setting, or \$5.00 per hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Java and Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians, \$2 per setting. P. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 30-5

NINETY DAY EGG MACHINES—I have had single comb, Brown Leghorn pullets laying ninety days from the day they left the incubator. These are no better layers on earth. My chickens were pronounced by one of Ontario's best Poultry Judges, to be the best he had seen in the North West. They have never been beaten in the show ring. 14 eggs securely packed in a box. Olds \$2.00, 28—\$3.50, 100—\$7.50. B. A. Samis, Olds, Alta. 9-5

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the Farmer's Advocate.

EGGS from Pure Bred Buff Orpingtons, \$1.00 per 15, \$2.75 for 50, \$5.00 per 100. Miss M. Gerrie, Ingersoll, Ont. 16-5

WHITE ROCK—Eggs \$1 for 13. My hens have laid every day from fall to spring. J. B. Gambie, Lemburg, Sask. 9-5

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

PURE BARRED ROCKS Selected Eggs, \$1 per doz.; 40 for \$2; 106 for \$4.50. We are rushing orders out now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per setting \$6 per hundred; the best of stock; also n-p bred collie pups from \$5 up. W. J. Lumsden Hanlan, Man. 6-6

I HAVE for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from prize winning S. C. Black Minorcas. \$1.00 per 13. Liberal reduction on large orders. Basil Ewens, Minnedosa, Man. 2-5

FOR SALE—Specialty, Buff Orpingtons only, setting of 15 fertile eggs from flock of finest utility birds. Grand winter layers at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont. 30-5

SUPPLIES and books on all kinds of poultry, pigeons, pheasants, birds, dogs, cats and rabbits. Catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, headed by Hodgkinson's Prize winning strain. \$2 per setting, \$8 per 100. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Tenby, Man. 16-5

PURE BRED Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for \$1.00 a setting. Amos E. Weber, Didsbury P. O. Alberta. 9-5

EXHIBITION BUFF ORPHINGTONS—Winnings at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 3rd cock. Eggs \$5 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont. 6-9

SCARTH'S S.C. BUFF ORPHINGTONS—Eggs from first prize pen at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1906, \$5.00; second prize pen \$2.00. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706, Virden, Man. 16-5

EDEN REST Poultry Farms, Lethbridge, Alta., Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 30-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS eggs for hatching from choice exhibition matings, don't fail to write for full particulars before buying elsewhere. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont. 16-5

WHITE ROCK and Buff Orpington Eggs for hatching. From the best stock. All prize winners. Prices from \$2 to \$5 per setting. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Sask. 2-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Eggs, White Wyandottes, Dustan strain short backed, full breasted, blocky type, greatest winter layers, none better, one dollar per setting. Alex. Porter, Alexander Man. 9-5

R. M. WEST, Glenboro, Man., breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. This year my pen is headed by second prize pair at the Winnipeg fair of 1905. Nothing kept but best that money can buy. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100. Get the best, it pays. Order to-day.

SILVER LACED Wyandottes at Manitoba Poultry exhibition, held in Virden, Feb. 5-10, 1906, Sharp Butterfield, Judge, I won 1st and 3rd prize breeding pen, 1st and 2nd prize cock, 1st and 4th prize cockerel, 3rd and 4th prize pullet, three specials. Fifty S. L. Wyandottes on exhibition. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. M. T. Atkinson, Virden, Manitoba.

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle, Lacombe, Alta.

REMEMBER—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

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

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendinging.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred females, also a pair of bull calves.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Lost, Strayed or Impounded.

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

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

ALBERTA.

LOST.

CALGARY—Thoroughbred Collie Dog, sable and white, answering to the name of Don. Any person returning same or giving information that will lead to his recovery will be rewarded. W. E. Forsyth, 703 8th Ave., West.

CROSSFIELD—Two years ago, light bay mare, branded A over C on left shoulder, \$25.00 reward. Supposed to be in Manitoba. Jas. Robertson, Crossfield, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN

ESTRAY.

EARL GREY—One buckskin pony gelding, about 14 hands, no brand visible, black mane and tail, with heavy saddle and bridle on and black leather halter. Andrew G. Callin, Sec. 2, T. 26, R. 19, W. 2.

In Western Canada, where the majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the mortality records are highly favorable. On investigation it was found that in 1905 the death claims made upon one of the best known Insurance Companies in Canada, and the only purely Western Company—The Great-West Life of Winnipeg—were only \$117,000, although the business in force exceeded \$24,000,000. A considerable proportion of this amount was paid to the relatives of Eastern Policyholders, leaving but a small sum payable in the West, where the conditions are undoubtedly conducive to health and longevity.

Teacher—"How many commandments are there, Sally?"

Sally—"Please, teacher, ten."

Teacher—"Suppose you were to break a commandment." (Intense silence.)

Sally—"Then there'd be nine!"—Punch.

CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R.

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R.," he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

"You have, eh?" said Jimmie Ben, savagely.

"Yes," said Hughie, in sudden anger, for he had not forgotten Jimmie Ben's cruel swipe. "We don't need any more time than we've got, and we don't need to play any dirty tricks either. We're going to beat you. We've got you beaten now."

"Blank your impudent face! Wait you! I'll show you!" said Jimmie Ben. "You can't scare me, Jimmie Ben," said Hughie, white with rage. "You tried your best and you couldn't do it."

"Play the game, Hughie," said the master, in a low tone, skating round him, while Hec Ross said, good-naturedly, "Shut up Jimmie Ben. You'll need all your wind for your heels," at which all but Jimmie Ben laughed.

For a moment Dan drew his men together.

"Our only chance," he said, "is in a rush. Now I want every man to make for that goal. Never mind the ball. I'll get the ball there. And then

WOMEN WHO SUFFER SHOULD READ THIS

She Was Cured of Female Troubles by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Made a New Woman of Her and She Blesses the Day She First Heard of Them.

NEWMARKET, ONT., Apr. 30—(Special)—The case reported below is another of the many thousands of instances of Dodd's Kidney Pills coming to the rescue of weak, suffering women. Mrs. M. Doner, of this place, says:—

"For more than three years I suffered from weakness and female trouble brought on through my kidneys failing to act properly. I was bothered with a pain in the small of my back, headaches, dizzy spells, heart flutterings, depression, loss of sleep, poor appetite and a terrible dragging sensation as if a weight was fastened round my loins. I tried doctors and took all kinds of medicines, but nothing seemed to do me any good. Then a neighbor told me of Dodd's Kidney Pills and advised me to try them. I did so and after taking six boxes I am entirely cured."

you, Jimmie Ben, and a couple of you centers, make right back here on guard."

"They're going to rush," said Hughie to his team. "Don't all go back. Centers fall back with me. You forwards keep up."

At the drop Dan secured the ball, and in a moment the Front rush came. With a simultaneous yell the whole ten men came roaring down the ice, waving their clubs and flinging aside their light-weight opponents. It was a dangerous moment, but with a cry of "All steady, boys!" Hughie threw himself right into Dan's way. But just for such a chance Jimmie Ben was waiting, and rushing upon Hughie, caught him fairly with his shoulder. Glengarry S. D. March 23. M.P.

For a single moment Hughie lay dazed, but before any one could offer help he rose slowly, and after a few breaths, set off for the scrimmage.

There was a wild five minutes. Eighteen or twenty men were massed in front of the Twentieth goal, striking, shoving, yelling, the solid weight of the Front defense forcing the ball ever nearer the goal. In the center of the mass was Craven, Johnnie Big Duncan, and Don fighting every inch.

For a few moments Hughie hovered behind his goal, his heart full of black rage, waiting his chance. At length he saw an opening. Jimmie Ben, slashing heavily, regardless of injury to himself or any others, had edged the ball toward the Twentieth left. Taking a short run, Hughie, reckless of consequences, launched himself head first into Jimmie Ben's stomach, swiping viciously at the same time at the ball. For a moment Jimmie Ben was flung back, and but for Johnnie Big Duncan would have fallen, but before he could regain his feet the ball was set free of the scrimmage and away. Fusie, rushing in, had snapped it up and had gone scuttling down the ice, followed by Hughie and the master.

Before Fusie had got much past center, Dan, who had been playing in the rear of the scrimmage, overtook him, and with a fierce body check upset the little Frenchman, and secured the ball. Wheeling, he saw both Hughie and Craven bearing down swiftly upon him.

"Rush for a goal!" he shouted to Jimmie Ben, who was following Hughie hard. Jimmie Ben hesitated.

"Back to your defense!" yelled Dan, cutting across and trying to escape between Hughie and Craven.

It was in vain. Both of the Twentieth men fell upon him, and the master, snatching the ball, sped like lightning down the ice.

The crowd went wild.

"Get back! Get back there!" screamed Hughie to the mob crowding in upon the ice. "Give us room! Give us a show!"

At this moment Craven, cornered by Hec Ross and two of the Red Shirts, with Dan hard upon his heels, passed clear across the ice to Hughie. With a swift turn Hughie caught the ball, dodged Jimmie Ben's fierce spring at him, and shot. But even as he shot, Jimmie Ben, recovering his balance, reached him and struck a hard, swinging blow upon his ankle. There was a sharp crack, and Hughie fell to the ice. The ball went wide.

"Time, there, umpire!" cried the master, falling on his knees beside Hughie. "Are you hurt Hughie?" he asked eagerly. "What is it, my boy?"

"Oh, master, it's broken, but don't stop. Don't let them stop. We must win this game. We've only a few minutes. Take me back to goal and send Thomas out."

The eager, hurried whisper, the intense appeal in the white face and dark eyes, made the master hesitate in his emphatic refusal.


"You can't—"

"Oh, don't stop! Don't stop it for me," cried Hughie, gripping the master's arm. "Help me up and take me back."

The master swore a fierce oath.

"We'll do it my boy. You're a trump. Here, Don," he called aloud, "we'll let Hughie keep goal for a little," and they ran Hughie back to the goal on one skate.

"You go out, Thomas," gasped Hughie. "Don't talk. We've only five minutes."



SEEN everywhere at **WORK**

and

WORK wherever **SEEN**

CATER'S STOCK PUMPS, STAR WINDMILLS

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works

Reference—Bank B.N.A. Box 410, Brandon, Man.

It's Worth While to Consider



Several different makes of separators have been taken off the market during the past three years, and some which are being offered to the dairy public to-day will not be manufactured in 1907. In time, natural wear renders repairs necessary upon even the high grade machine. Who will furnish repairs for a separator the manufacture of which has been discontinued?

Back of the sterling worth of De Laval Separators stands the most complete organization of its kind in the world.

To the owner of a De Laval machine, this organization, comprising general and local agencies wherever separators are in use, is a guarantee of its continued usefulness.

The De Laval Separator Co., 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm and Fire Proof
Locked on All Four Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and Eave Trough, etc. Metal Sidings, in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings, in 2,000 designs. Write for Catalogue 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

The Pedlar People

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Winnipeg, Man. 76 Lombard St.	Vancouver, B. C. 615 Pender St.	London, Ont. 69, Dundas St.

Write your nearest office

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves
4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns



My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Royalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNETT,
Box 95. Calgary, Alta.

"They have broken his leg," said the master, with a sob in his voice.

"Nothing wrong, I hope," said Dan, skating up.

"No; play the game," said the master fiercely. His black eyes were burning with a deep, red glow.

"Is it hurting much?" asked Thomas, lingering about Hughie.

"Oh, you just bet! But don't wait. Go on! Go on down! You've got to get this game!"

Thomas glanced at the foot hanging limp, and then at the white but resolute face. Then saying with slow, savage emphasis, "The brute beast! As sure as death I'll do for him," he skated off to join the forward line.

It was the Front knock-off from goal. There was no plan of attack, but the Twentieth team, looking upon the faces of the master and Thomas, needed no words of command.

The final round was shot, short, sharp, fierce. A long drive from Farquhar Bheg sent the ball far up into the Twentieth territory. It was a bad play, for it gave Craven and Thomas their chance.

"Follow me close, Thomas," cried the master, meeting the ball and setting off like a whirlwind.

Past the little Reds, through the centres, and into the defense line he flashed, followed hard by Thomas. In vain Hec Ross tried to check, Craven was past him like the wind. There remained only Dan and Jimmie Ben. A few swift strides, and the master was almost within reach of Dan's club. With a touch of the ball to Thomas he charged into his waiting foe, flung him aside as he might a child, and swept on.

"Take the man, Thomas," he cried, and Thomas, gathering himself up in two short, quick strides, dashed hard upon Jimmie Ben, and hurled him crashing to the ice.

"Take that, you brute, you!" he said and followed after Craven.

Only Farquhar Bheg was left.

"Take no chances," cried Craven again. "Come on!" and both of them sweeping in upon the goal-keeper, lifted him clean through the goal and carried the ball with them.

"Time!" called the umpire. The great game was won.

Then, before the crowd had realized what had happened, and before they could pour in upon the ice, Craven skated back to Jimmie Ben.

"The game is over," he said, in a low, fierce tone. "You cowardly blackguard, you weren't afraid to hit a boy, now stand up to a man, if you dare."

Jimmie Ben was no coward. Dropping his club he came eagerly forward, but no sooner had he got well ready than Craven struck him fair in the face, and before he could fall, caught him with a straight, swift blow on the chin, and lifting him clear off his skates, landed him back on his head and shoulders on the ice, where he lay with his toes quivering.

"Serve him right," said Hec Ross. There was no more of it. The Twentieth crowds went wild with joy and rage, for their great game was won, and the news of what had befallen their captain had got round.

"He took his city, though, Mrs. Murray," said the master, after the great supper in the manse that evening, as Hughie lay upon the sofa, pale, suffering, but happy. "And not only one, but a whole continent of them, and," he added, "the game as well."

With sudden tears and a little break in her voice, the mother said, looking at her boy, "It was worth while taking the city, but I fear the game cost too much."

"Oh, pshaw, mother," said Hughie, "it's only one bone, and I tell you that final round was worth a leg."

CHAPTER XV.

THE RESULT.

"How many did you say, Craven, of those Glengarry men of yours?" Professor Grey was catechizing his nephew.

"Ten of them, sir, besides the minister's son, who is going to take the full university course."

"And all of them bound for the ministry?"

"So they say. And judging by the way they take life, and the way, for instance they play shiny, I have a notion they will see it through."

"They come of a race that sees things through," answered the professor. "And this is the result of the Zion Hill Academy I have been hearing so much about?"

"Well, sir, they put in a good year's work, I must say."

"You might have done worse, sir. Indeed, you deserve great credit, sir."

"I? Not a bit. I simply showed them what to do and how to do it. But there's a w man up there that the world ought to know about. For love of her—"

"Oh, the world!" snorted the professor. "The world, sir! The Lord deliver us! It might do the world some good, I guess."

FOUR CENTS MORE FOR NO. 1 CREAM THAN FOR NO. 2

The creameries of the country have become so convinced of the increased value of thick cream over thin cream that many of them are paying a premium on cream containing 30 per cent or more butter fat over that containing under 30 per cent.

One of the largest buyers of cream in the West, the Hanford Produce Co., of Sioux City, Iowa, issued in January the following statement to its cream shippers. "We are going to offer a premium of 4 cents per pound butterfat for what we term No. 1 cream.

FIRST GRADE cream shall consist of all hand separator cream which is delivered at least twice a week in winter and three times per week in summer, this cream to be delivered reasonably sweet and testing 30 per cent or more.

SECOND GRADE cream shall consist of all hand separator cream delivered in good condition not less than once a week or testing less than 30 per cent."

Under these conditions creamery patrons should buy only the cream separator that can skim a heavy cream. The

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR

can skim a heavier cream than any other and do it without clogging. The U. S. has the record of skimming a cream testing 65 per cent. And remember also that the U. S. holds the **World's Record** for clean skimming.

It gets the most cream and will deliver as heavy a cream as you want.

Write for copy of our fine, new, 1906 separator catalogue. It tells why the U. S. can skim the **first grade cream**; how it made the **World's Record** for clean skimming and many other things you should know before you put any money into a cream separator. Write for a copy today—do it now while you think of it. Ask for catalogue No. 400 and we'll send it quick.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Bellows Falls, Vt.

We probably have a selling agent in your vicinity, and if so, will give you his name when we send you the catalogue. It is his business to show you a U. S. Separator if you want to see one. 437

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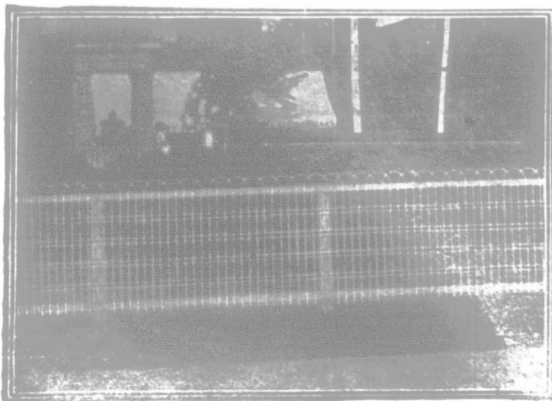
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Any height up to 8 feet and
any length from 10 feet up.
No waste.

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Every Hour Delayed

IN CURING A COLD
IS DANGEROUS

You have often heard people say: "It's only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough it had been remedied with

DR. WOOD'S NOR- WAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe, and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N. S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers, Refuse Substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.



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to the nearest branch if you are too far away to deposit in person. Hundreds of people living at the remotest points are saving by this system.

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

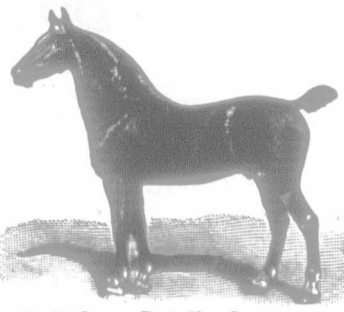
Don't Delay a Moment

If you are going to plant anything this spring. We have still on hand Russian Poplars and Willows, for windbreaks, well rooted trees of the best varieties, also best varieties of Apples, Crabs, Plums, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, etc. The best stock ever offered in Manitoba.

Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

When writing kindly say you saw it in The FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Gombault's
Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappe's Hook,
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 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
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 Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is
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 press, charges paid, with full directions for
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 testimonials, etc. Address
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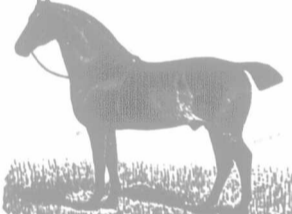
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 Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion
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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE
 MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

"It is for the love of her these men
 are in for the ministry."
 "You are wrong, sir. That is not
 their motive."
 "No, perhaps it is not. It would be
 unfair to say so, but yet she—"
 "I know, sir. I know sir. Bless my
 soul, sir, I know her. I knew her before
 you were born. But—yes, yes—" the
 professor spoke as if to himself—"for
 love of her men would attempt great
 things. You have these names, Craven?
 Ah! Alexander Stewart, Donald Cam-
 eron, Thomas Finch. His mother died
 after a long illness. Yes, I remember.
 A very sad case, a very sad case, indeed."
 "And yet not so sad, sir," put in
 Craven. "At any rate, it did not seem
 so at the time. That night it seemed
 anything but sad. It was wonderful."
 The professor laid down his list and
 sat back in his chair.

"Go on, sir," he said, gazing curiously
 at Craven. "I have heard a little about
 it. Let me see, it was the night of the
 great match, was it not?"
 "Did you know about that? Who
 told you about the match, sir?"
 "I hear a great many things, and in
 curious ways. But go on, sir, go on."
 Craven sat silent, and from the look
 in his eyes his thoughts were far away.
 "Well, sir, it's a thing I have never
 spoken about. It seems to me, if I may
 say so, something quite too sacred to
 speak of lightly."
 Agaia Craven paused, while the
 professor waited.

"It was Hughie sent me there.
 There was a jubilation supper at the
 manse, you understand. Thomas
 Finch, the goal-keeper, you know—
 magnificent fellow, too—was not at
 supper. A messenger had come for
 him, saying that his mother had taken
 a bad turn. Hughie was much dis-
 appointed, and they were all evidently
 anxious. I offered to drive over and
 inquire, and of course the minister's
 wife, though she had been on the go
 all day long, must needs go with me.
 I can never forget that night. I sup-
 pose you have noticed, sir, there are
 times when one is more sensitive to
 impressions from one's surroundings
 than others. There are times with me,
 too, when I seem to have a very vital
 kinship with nature. At any rate,
 during that drive nature seemed to get
 close to me. The dark, still forest, the
 crisp air, the frost sparkling in the star-
 light on the trees—it all seemed to be
 part of me. I fear I am not explaining
 myself."

Craven paused again, and his eyes
 began to glow. The professor still
 waited.

"When we reached the house we
 found them waiting for death. The
 minister's wife went in, I waited in the
 kitchen. By and by Billy Jack, that's
 her eldest son, you know, came out.
 'She is asking for you,' he said, and I
 went in. I had often seen her before,
 and I rather think she liked me. You
 see, I had been able to help Thomas
 along pretty well, both in school and
 with his night work, and she was grate-
 ful for what I had done, absurdly grate-
 ful when one considers how little it was.
 I had seen death before, and it had
 always been ghastly, but there was no-
 thing ghastly in death that night. The
 whole scene is before me now, I suppose
 always will be."

His dead, black eyes were beginning
 to show their deep, red fire.

(Continued.)

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Order your breeding
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 Big Missouri Jacks at
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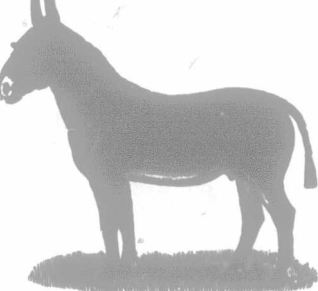
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Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.

**TO ERR IS HUMAN BUT IT'S OFTEN
 PRETTY EXPENSIVE.**

You have seen men attend sales, and buy a horse perhaps, and
 it does not suit; and it annoys him every time he drives it. Well
 come in and we will help you out. **TWENTY-THREE YEARS** experi-
 ence, we know what you want. Better join the army of successful
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Shires, Clydes, Percherons,
Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.



My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and
 fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions
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 Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we
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There is in my stables the finest selection of Clydesdales in Western Canada,
 including sons and daughters of such leading sires as Hiawatha, Marcellus,
 Baronson, Silver Cup, Hillhead Chief, Boreland Pride, etc. Eight colts will be
 three years old in spring, five of them the pick of the Bridgebank stud, Stranraer.

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 I have 15 bulls, from calves to two years old, and females of all ages for sale,
 many of them imported; also a Galloway yearling bull, just newly imported
 and a topper. If you are in the market don't buy till you see my stock, or
 write to me for particulars and prices.

JOHN GRAHAM - Carberry, Manitoba.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific
 Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore
 Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure

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Clydesdale **STALLIONS**
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23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions
FOR SALE, also 6 Hackney
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 prices right. **O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.**

Also **HACKNEY STALLIONS** for sale. At reason-
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And it's pretty hard to say which is better

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Frost Locks on Frost Wire Fences

Make the perfect combination for strength.

FROST LOCKS lock the wires so they can't sag or hang. Do not bend, knot, crimp or kink them—the only device that honestly LOCKS two hard wires without injury to either.

We'd like to send you a copy of our booklet—FREE. It tells the facts about Frost Fence, and some others worth knowing.

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STETTLER: THE END OF THE LINE.

Six months ago there wasn't a human soul in Stettler. There wasn't even a stake to mark the spot where now stands this hustling town. To-day there are three hotels, stores of every kind, well stocked and busy, good private residences, and the few stumps in the streets are fast disappearing before the incoming rush of the great invasion. The first building in the town was a livery stable. Now there are three or four of them, for Stettler is the present terminus of the Lacombe extension and the land seekers make it the starting point for prospecting farther east. The train comes in three times a week and every time it is loaded to the limit. Sometimes special trips are made and a large American land company is bringing in the men from the central west in a special car—fifty or sixty in a bunch and they buy land too, and intend to settle on it. Great is the force of the American invasion.

The man from Oklahoma brings his mules, the settler from Washington has his oxen, and oxen and mules are perhaps more plentiful in this town than in any other in Alberta. The very newness of the place seems in keeping with this. Who can imagine a new country filling up without the help of patient oxen. The ox is a pioneer, and although he may be visited with a deal of profanity he is mighty on the breaking plow and a tower of strength to the new settler.

What about the land? Much of it is good. From Stettler eastward extends a fine open valley with here and there a few clumps of trees. A heavy coat of grass is on the ground and in places, the wild vetch and pea-vine grow in great profusion. In early April the crocus was in bloom and here and there a settler was getting in a little crop, but not much of the land has been broken. When production really begins, when grain grows and homes arise on every quarter section of that valley there will be seen a sight to make every Stettlerite glad with the glory of the coming harvest.

What class of men are coming? Canadians, many of them, and Americans. There are very few foreigners in this district. A large number who come are young men who seek homesteads and who are willing to work back a considerable distance from the railroad.

The attitude of the American to Canadian institutions in this country is generous to say the least. I asked an American from Texas who was waiting for his horse at a livery stable what he thought of Canadian laws and the Canuck way of doing things. Slowly he drew a plug of chewing tobacco from his pocket; cut off a piece with his knife, then spat upon the ground, and closing one eye looked up and down the busy streets of Stettler and then said: "You aint got no better laws than we have down there but you have a heap better way of enforcin' 'em." And that is just the point of view of nearly every one of the people from the States this summer. So may it be!

Mighty is the magnet that draws the people to the land. Strong is the attraction of cheap farms and free homesteads. Stettler will grow and thrive and prosper. And the whole vast country beyond will be filled with happy homes, and other towns will spring up, and, maybe, some day a city, for the men are coming—men who desire to succeed, and in this land desires determine destiny and the measure of success is largely the measure of desire. Then forward men of Stettler, the coming year has much in store for you, and may your good name always stand so high as it does now.

PRICES OF FILLIES IN ONTARIO.

Our Scottish correspondent referred to the stock included in the list below as not having been surpassed by any previous shipment from Scotland. The transportation was made by Prouse and Irnes of Woodstock, Ont., and put up at auction on their arrival. The sale was not considered a failure by any means although the prices for good young pure bred fillies look easy to Westerners who pay as much for very ordinary workers.

More and Fertile Eggs

Your hens will positively lay more eggs, and a larger per centage of fertile eggs, if they are given regular doses of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-A-Ge-A with the daily food. It produces this result by the action of bitter tonics which increase the powers of digestion, enabling the system of the fowl to extract the maximum amount of egg-making material from the food and convert it into eggs. It also supplies iron for the blood, and the nitrates to assist nature in expelling poisonous materials through the skin.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A

Is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and besides increasing egg production, it cures and prevents poultry diseases. It contains germicides which destroy bacteria, the cause of nearly all poultry diseases. It has the indorsement of leading Poultry Associations of the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lb. package, 55c
5 lbs. 85c
12 lbs. \$1.75
25 lb. pall, \$3.50

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

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Instant Lice Killer
Kills Lice

Eggs for Hatching—No better than the best but better than the rest.

Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety.

Chas. Stewart, Wellwood, Man.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND
SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.
Virtden Duck and Poultry Yards
MENLOVE & THICKENS, Prop's, Virtden, Man.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as DALMENEY TURK and (imp.)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and WEYANOKE AMEER—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham).

Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd headed by Willard F., a grandson of Flying Fox, and Dentonia's Merry Bahor. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
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For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money.

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PRICE ONLY \$17

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BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
Commencing May 7, 1906,**

**A Carload of Minn. Bred
Registered Angus Bulls
and Cows with Calves
at foot.**

One Year's time will be given on Bankable papers bearing 8% Interest.

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Beresford Grove Herefords.



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**A. R. IBBOTSON,
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Reg. Herefords and Shorthorns.
Reg. Berkshire 5 Young Sows
And 5 Young Bulls for Sale
right away.

Herefords



A score of choice young
bulls of A1 breeding; also
some good breeding females,
all ages. Inspection and cor-
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Grand young Bulls, Cows,
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The largest breeders of

HEREFORDS

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females of the choicest breeding and
registered both in the United States
and Canada. Will deliver at your sta-
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formation respecting polled Herefords
which are also offered.

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp.) 21442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. **SHEPHERD PONIES** also For Sale.
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Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd.
Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

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Scotch Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep, three
young bulls—one 20 months old—got by Royal-
ist. Dam, Miss Ramsden 8th, a good one.
LEICESTER RAM LAMBS BOOKED NOW.

Will meet visitors at Elkhorn Station. Write
your wants to
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Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers
for sale at greatly reduced prices
for the next 60 days.
J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Crissa, foaled 1904;	\$275
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Athenia, 1904;	325
Concordia, 1904;	285
Nubia, 1904;	300
Lady Luck, 1901;	300
Flossie Kirk, 1902;	350
Astoria, 1903;	295
Betty, 1904;	360
Jacinta, 1903;	235
Lily II. of Drum, 1904;	345
Maggie IV. of Drum, 1904;	300
Formosa, 1904;	270
Olympia, 1902;	315
Flower, 1903;	315
Devanha, 1903;	240
Manila, 1904;	200
Oravia, 1904;	245
Parthenica, 1905;	235
Andalusia, 1905;	355
Almora, 1904;	215
Miss Symons, 1904;	240
Lady Bobgill, 1904;	300
Miss Calder, 1903;	300
Queen, 1903;	205
Winga, 1903;	290
Lottie, 1900;	290
Marina, 1901;	300
Arcadia, 1904;	330

Average of 37 head\$284

But for one horse, how different
would have been the career of several
animals that are now unknown to fame!
But for Isinglass, says a writer in the
London Sporting Times, we should re-
member Ravensbury as the winner of
the Middle Park Plate, Two Thousand
Guineas, Derby and St. Leger, and he
would thus be looked-back on as a
"horse of the century." There have
been a good many horses of which, had
not one particular horse only been
born in the same year, we should have
to say the same. Blair Athol, for in-
stance, was the horse that stood in the
way of General Peel being hailed the
winner of the triple crown, and but for
Galtee More it would have been the
same with Velasquez, who, with Mr.
Gubbin's horse out of the way, would
have been started for the St. Leger,
which he would not have lost. Yellow
Jack is remembered as the most famous
instance of a horse that continually
ran second. This was the position he
held in the Two Thousand Guineas,
Goodwood Cup, Chester Cup and Derby,
and, in fact, in every race he ran at
three years of age. His "seconds"
were absolutely unredeemed by victory,
which is the reason why he is so well re-
membered. In importance, however,
he will not rank with Velasquez, Rav-
ensbury and Orvieto. These horses,
however, apart from the valuable stakes
they only just missed, were big winners.
The "seconds" run by Ravensbury
were appalling, including the Grand
Prize of Paris of £10,655, a photograph
of which shows him as the actual
winner; the Middle Park Plate, £2375;
the Newmarket Biennial, £570; the
Two Thousand Guineas, £4250; the
Derby, £5515; the St. Leger, £5300;
the Champion Stakes, £930; the Low-
ther Stakes, £500; and the Prince of
Wales' Stakes, £885; total, roughly
speaking, £31,500. This out-herods
Yellow Jack. Orvieto ran second for
the Eclipse Stakes, £9400; the Lanca-
shire Plate, £7900; the Champion
Stakes, £930; the Dullingham Plate,
£500; Whitsuntide Plate, £3270; Cham-
pagne Stakes, £1250; Two Thousand
Guineas, £4250, and Prince of Wales'
Stakes, £2425; total about £30,000.
The "seconds" run by Velasquez were
Middle Park Plate, £2300; Two Thou-
sand Guineas, £3700; Derby, £5450;
Eclipse Stakes, £9285; Jockey Club
Stakes, £8667, and Jockey Club
Stakes, £8878; or, in round figures,
£38,000. The position of champion
of the "seconds" belongs to Velasquez.
Not that his career was an unprofitable
one, as to many of these seconds a good
money prize attached, and the eight
races he won were worth £26,000.

Girl from city to farmer on hearing
the low mournful note of a cow,—
"Just listen to that poor cow mewing
for her colt."—Harper's Weekly.

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Cure the lameness and
remove the bunch without scarring the
horse—have the part looking just as it did
before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid
blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin,
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a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy
unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't
be imitated. Easy to use, only a little re-
quired, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**
describes and illustrates all kinds of blem-
ishes, and gives you the information you
ought to have before ordering or buying any
kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by
Trout Creek Favorite
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Stock for sale at all
times. Correspondence
solicited.

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Farm three miles south
of town

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854**

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers
for sale now. Have choice milking strains.
Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in
cows.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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BREEDERS OF
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Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney
Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
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Offers for sale at moderate prices:
12 High-class Yearling Bulls
All sired by imported bulls, and
most of them from imported dams.
Also imported and home-bred cow
and heifers of all ages.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale
one 2 year old red bull
(imp) and six extra
well-bred yearling
bulls and several cows
and heifers. Prices
reasonable and quality
right.

**JOHN RAMSEY,
Priddis, Alta.**

**STAR FARM
Shorthorns**

Herd headed by the im-
ported Cruickshank Bull, All-
ister. This herd won five first
and two second prizes, also
sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair,
1905. Several young animals for sale. Also
B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which
to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at
the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the
2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths
of all ages. **T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m**

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS
STRATHROY, ONT.**

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1
quality, ready for immediate service; also cows
and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion
and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visit-
ors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and
Heifer Calves for Sale.**

The set of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---5252---
and General---10399---. Cows all ages, in calf or
calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.
Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three
years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester
Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM
High-class **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** FOR
SALE

Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock
bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion
at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at
Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair
at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to
mention.)

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask.

**Woodmere Stock Farm
Neepawa Man.**

Shorthorns
For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on
the ring where shown. Have on hand a number
of young things of both sexes.

Clydesdales
A few Clydesdale fillies for sale.
Yorkshire Pigs
Always a good supply of both sexes for sale.
Not related.
Plymouth Rocks a Specialty
Stephen Benson

Auction Credit Sale of Shorthorns

On June 7th I will sell my entire herd of purebred
Shorthorns, consisting of

Five Bulls and Nineteen Females

Supplemented by Mr. Walter Mahon's herd bull and a few choice
heifers. These cattle are all in the pink of condition, are first-
class individuals, and all the females are regular breeders, some
with calves at foot.

Terms of sale will be five months credit on approved joint notes, at 8 per cent. and
3 per cent. discount for cash.

C.N.R. trains will be met at Belmont and Neeland on morning of the sale. Passengers
on C.P.R. trains, change at Holmfield. Write for catalogue.

Date—June 7
Hour—One o'clock.

R. McLennan, Holmfield, Man.

Maple Shade

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

We have for sale one (imp) bull, 15 months; also a good roan junior
yearling show bull. Catalogue on application.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations Brooklin, C.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long Distance Telephone

I GIVE MY ELECTRIC BELT ON TRIAL UNTIL YOU ARE CURED



I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford.

I've got a good thing. I'm proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache, to get the benefit of my invention.

Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man, this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me, "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me.

As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't t'fe with me, but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

I want you to know what I have done for others.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I must apologize for being so long in answering your letter, and, at the same time, I must say that I was surprised to receive same, asking for results by the use of your Electric Belt. It must be fully two years ago that I wrote you to the effect that the Belt did the work O.K. I wore it then for some time, and gradually, but surely, both rheumatism and weakness disappeared, until I laid the Belt aside, and have proclaimed it a real cure. Yes, the Belt cures.

I wrenched my back last fall, and immediately applied the Belt, and am again well. I repeat it,—I believe the Belt is a wonderful appliance for the relief of suffering humanity. I have recommended your treatment to a young lady, who has a very severe case of rheumatism. I hope that through the use of your Belt you may be enabled to give her the required cure.

Yours truly,

January 31st, 1906. G. DUVAL, Grand Mere, Que.
CURED OF RHEUMATISM 3 YEARS AGO AND NEVER HAD A RETURN OF IT.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 16, 1905.
Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good since wearing it. I have never been troubled with rheumatism. I find the Belt just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it.

Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly,

JOHN CRAWLEY.

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already treated, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense.

Call To-Day. Come and see me what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m.; Sundays 10 to 1.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge Street, Toronto.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. WRITE PLAIN.

INCREASE YOUR CROPS

Increased crops are assured with the New J. I. Case Eclipse Cultivator. There is no doubt about this. It gives perfect, clean and thorough cultivation on hillside or level, rough ground or smooth, and at the same time requires the least work on both operator and horse. By means of the pull levers, the operator has absolute control over each gang, independent of the other. The balancing lever enables the operator to balance the machine and keep it balanced. It is fitted with J. I. C. long distanced capped-hub, dust proof wheels. These are all exclusive J. I. Case features, but not by any means all of its good points.

FREE Farmer's Encyclopedia

This book consists of 164 pages, 4 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, small enough to be carried in the pocket. Fully illustrated and substantially bound. It contains all kinds of useful farm information about grains, seeds, soil, cultivation, raising, feeding or breeding stock, veterinary suggestions, etc., all in accordance with present day methods. Simply tell us what implements you will need this season, and enclose 10 cents for postage and packing, with your name and address. Book will be sent by return mail.

J.I.C. ECLIPSE CULTIVATOR

has the advantages and quality that makes it the lightest draft, easiest operated, simplest, and strongest cultivator on the market. Send for our new free catalog which fully describes it, our two other popular cultivators, the No. 1 and Crank Shift, and the entire J. I. C. line. Read our special offer opposite and write today. Address

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS
Dept. C 33 Racine, Wis.

Advertise in Farmer's Advocate—It Pays

New Liskeard, Ont.

I cannot praise Herbageum too highly. I had a horse in such poor condition that there was no hope of recovery. I tried Herbageum and it brought him around all right. I feed it to horses, cattle, pigs and hens; results are always the very best. Herbageum is of real benefit and I cannot say too much in its favor.
—Adv. JAMES DOIDGE.

Questions and Answers

FEEDING CALVES.

Would you please give a system of feeding calves from the time they are dropped until they are able to eat solid food alone, without using much milk; also with plenty of milk? Is hay tea good for calves, and how should it be fed?
E. W. D.

Ans.—Read the article in our April 18 number on this subject. There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not a calf should be allowed to suck for a few days. Some prefer to follow hand feeding from the first, it really makes little difference to the calf so long as it is fed three or four times a day for the first few days and the pail from which it is fed is kept perfectly clean and sweet. When there is plenty of milk a gradual change can be made from whole to skimmed after the first four or five days and at the same time bring the calf around to two feeds a day. At from a week to ten days the calf will learn to eat grain. The milk can be kept up for three, four or six months, depending upon the supply. Where there is not much milk hay tea is good and as soon as the calf begins to eat hay and grain readily the milk can be curtailed. Very good results would be had from hay tea and oatmeal porridge if there was no milk at all. Avoid over feeding and sour pails, and keep the quarters fresh and dry.

PUTTING OUT POISON.

A. puts poisoned meat and poison out on the farm of B. for the purpose of killing foxes, B. not knowing anything about it. Can B. prosecute A., and how should he go about it? C. has a dog go onto B's land and gets poisoned; can C. make A. pay for the dog?

Ans.—The mere acting of putting poisoned meat on any persons land, for the purpose of killing foxes, is not an offence under the Canadian Criminal Code. If A. placed poison in such a position as to be easily partaken of by any cattle, he would be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to two years imprisonment. The proper course would be to lay information for the offence before a Justice of Peace, but on the facts before us, we should say, it would be difficult to prove this offence. The mere fact that a dog got poisoned by eating this meat, would not be sufficient to convict A. as the poisoning would have to be done wilfully. Possibly there may be some Municipal By-Law which governs these acts.

OUT OF CONDITION.

After months of dry feed there is a clogging of the animal's system. The stomach rebels because of the absence of all aroma. This rebellion and clogging places the system in such condition as to be an easy mark for parasites. Ringworm, Mange, Swelled leg, Scratches are all troubles arising from bad blood. Bad blood is the result of imperfect digestion of food, and food that lacks aroma cannot be perfectly digested.

An even tablespoonful of Herbageum fed twice daily with the ordinary dry food will supply the necessary aroma to ensure thorough assimilation. This means pure blood and freedom from disease and parasites, as well as a rapid growth or an economical increase in an animal's products. These statements have been tried, tested and proven true. We submit the following letters as proof:

Oxdrift, Ont.

I have used Herbageum during fourteen years and would not be without it. I worked with dairy cattle and found it the best thing I have used. I have used no other condition powder during the last thirteen years. I feed to my horses when I work them.

W. J. ROBINSON.

A QUERY RE WHITE WILD OATS.

Can you tell us anything of the so-called White Wild Oats? What is its habit of growth? Does it shake the seed and fill the ground as easily as its black namesake? I intend to cultivate a sample if I can find one and note its tricks.

Eden.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Wild Oat is a species distinct from the cultivated oat, but the White Wild Oat and the Black Wild Oat are of the same species. There are all shades of color between the black and white and aside from the color, all have the same habit of growth. The White Wild Oats are commonly quite plump, although possessing otherwise the characteristics ascribed to the Black Wild Oats—a long, bent, and twisted awn, hairs around the base and in the groove, and the base in the form of a perisperm or sucker mouth. The seed falls quite as readily from the White as from its Black namesake, in fact as the White is, commonly somewhat plumper it is rather more easily shelled and is therefore quite as dangerous a weed as the more prevalent Black Wild

JAMES MURRAY.

SECOND ANNUAL

Provincial Auction Sale Pure Bred Cattle

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Cattle Breeders' Association of
Manitoba.

ASSISTED BY

The Dominion Department of
Agriculture.

C. P. R. SALE PAVILION

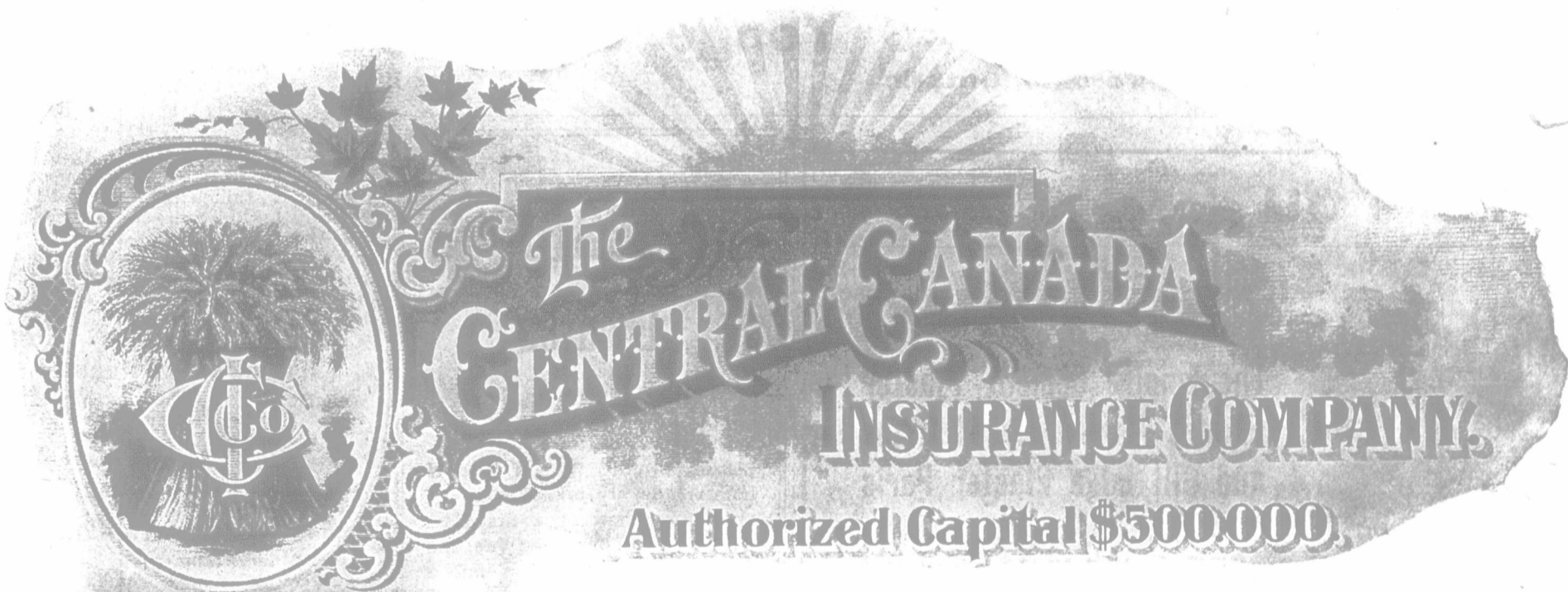
Winnipeg, May 30, 1906

Single fare return from all points (if 100 attend) on the certificate plan. Cattle shipped to any Station in Manitoba for \$2.00 per head. Catalogues containing pedigrees of animals, terms of sale, etc.

**GEO. H. GREIG, Secretary and Managing Director, Manitoba Live Stock
Associations, Winnipeg**

HAIL INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR CROPS WITH



HEAD OFFICE
BRANDON, MANITOBA

YOU PAY THE PREMIUM

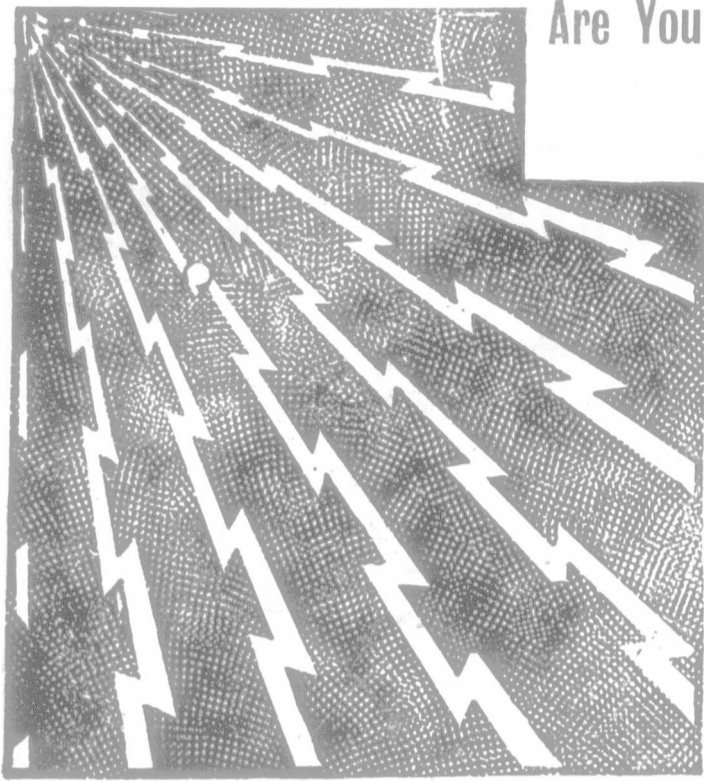
And give you a Policy that guarantees prompt and full settlement of your loss.

WE CARRY THE RISK

A CONTRACT THAT GUARANTEES NOTHING IS NOT INSURANCE AND IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE

Full information on application to any local agent or our Head Office.

JOS. CORNELL, Manager



Are You Tired of Drugs?

The Remedy of To-day Given to Sufferers upon Absolute Free Trial Until Cured. Not One Penny in Advance or on Deposit.

This is the age of Electricity. To-day the accepted light is Electricity. To-day we can talk with a friend in any town in Canada through Electricity. To-day we can reach China with a message within five minutes, through Electricity. To-day we know that the whole planetary system is absolutely controlled by a vast Electric current. To-day we know that life itself cannot exist without Electricity, and hence the thinking man of to-day also knows that health is directly dependent upon Electricity. A sufficiency of it in the body means health—a deficiency, sickness, weakness and disease.

Less than a hundred years ago none of these facts were known. To-day they are all accepted as indispensable necessities except the last, the most important of all—THE FACT OF ELECTRICITY BEING HEALTH. Upon this great living truth some people are still sceptical, but the day is fast approaching when the sick will as naturally look to Electricity for relief as the thirsty look for water. I have carefully watched the trend of Electrical progress in this direction for the past forty years, and I assert that there will be a constant increase in disease and suffering until Electricity is as freely adopted by the sick as medicines and drugs now are. I claim that as there are no mistakes in nature, she has a remedy for every discord, whether it be in the elements or in the human body. She uses Electricity to clear and purify the atmosphere when congested or out of harmony. She would do the same for the sick and disordered human body if allowed.

Most of the diseases that afflict mankind are due to a lack of electricity in the system. In these strenuous days, who is there who has not wasted his vitality or natural electricity by overwork, worry, excess or some disobedience of nature's laws? If you are weak or ailing and have not found a cure through the old-fashioned methods of treatment why not turn to this great natural source of life and strength, and give Electricity a trial? My newest Herculex Appliance, patented March 7th, 1905, is worn about the waist either day or night, and gives a prolonged, mild, soothing, vitalizing current, which so fills your body after a few hours' use, that a feeling of glowing, sparkling vitality, strength and confidence immediately takes possession of you. I invite you to try this Appliance at my expense and risk, for I am confident a cure will result. A call or letter will bring you one on absolute

Free Trial Until Cured.

You ought to be cured in about 60 days, and when well I expect you to pay me the price of the Appliance—in many cases as low as \$5. If not well or satisfied, simply return the Herculex to me and the transaction is closed. Should you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal discount.

I give the Herculex on the above terms to all sufferers from Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and Stomach Trouble, Varicocele, Kidney and Liver Complaint, etc.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many and I am flattered by many imitators, but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. My advice is given free to all my patients until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed for at least one year.

Call or send for one to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, to all who apply.

**Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario.**

Are You Building?



If so—the plaster for your house ought to be the best.

**The Empire Cement Plaster
Empire Wood Fibre Plaster
and Gilt Edge Plaster Paris**

ARE THE BEST—Manufactured by the

**Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
806 Union Bank Building Winnipeg**

Western Lands

For information regarding homes, call or write to

**Balfour Broadfoot Land Co.
Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask.**

Have You Received Any of Our Money
We Need 5000 000 Muskrat Skins
The Canadian Bank for Exchange
Box 1000, 69 Bloor St., Toronto, Canada

Homesteads Located

Now is the time to get a homestead. Don't wait until it is too late. It will not be very long before all the **No. 1 Hard** homesteads are taken up. If you don't know of a first-class locality, write or call on me, and I will locate you in as fine a farming country as you could wish for. For further particulars apply to

T. W. Hargreaves

Homestead Locator. Real Estate Agent
Milestone, S. E. Saskatchewan

If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

LICE ON LIVE STOCK.

Farm stock that become badly infested with lice during the winter months do not thrive as they should, and in the spring may show marked unthriftiness. This is especially true when stock are not well cared for and in young animals.

The sucking lice are more harmful than the biting varieties, as the former have mouth parts adapted to penetrating the skin and sucking the blood of the host. However, the symptoms may be as marked in sheep and other animals, that are badly infested with biting lice. In such cases the wool or coat becomes matted or detached, and the skin irritated and inflamed as a result of the animal's rubbing, biting and scratching the parts.

Good care during the winter will prevent the lice from doing a great deal of harm, and the simpler remedies, such as mercurial and sulphur ointment rubbed back of the horns or ears and along the mane and back, and insect powder dusted into the coat, may help in destroying them. A thorough treatment of the herd with dips or washes cannot be practiced during the winter months, unless the treated animals are prevented from catching cold. A favorable time to use this line of treatment is in the spring. A one or two per cent. water solution of a tar disinfectant should be used. A convenient way to apply the remedy in the larger animals is with a spray pump, and in sheep and hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution. Proper care should be taken in mixing the remedy, as there is danger in making it too strong and irritating the skin.

After treating the herd, the stables, sheds, or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about two per cent. water solution of the disinfectant, or whitewash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent re-infesting the herd from the surroundings. If there is much litter around the yards and it cannot be gotten rid of, it is advisable to move the herd to other yards. Tar disinfectants in one or two per cent. solutions do not destroy the eggs or nits, hence it is necessary to treat the animals again in ten days or two weeks.

Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulphur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulphur will do no harm, neither will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it cannot be considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulphur is effective, however, when used externally, and the addition of four ounces to every gallon of the tar disinfectant solution used, greatly increase the effectiveness of the remedy.

R. A. CRAIG,
Veterinarian.

A chance to buy a three-year-old Clydesdale stallion is offered by H. H. McLure, Lethbridge. The horse Mayfield Grandson 5081, is said to be a sure foal getter and therefore a money maker. Horses are horses these days of big railway contracts and many homesteaders.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

Clergy man—"What name?"
Mrs. Smith—"Albert Edward Togo Tonkins Smith."
Clergyman—"A little more water, Mr. Perkins, please."

HAPPY AFTERTHOUGHT.

Miss Maude Adams tells a story of a negro couple once personally known to her. Pete was very bashful, and, having decided, firstly, that he desired Miss Johnson for his wife, and, secondly, that he dared not ask her in person, had recourse to the telephone to make known his passion. He rang her up at the house of her employment, and inquired: "Is dat you, Miss Johnson?"
"Yaas," came the reply.
"Well, Miss Johnson, I've got a mos' important question to ask you."
"Yaas."
"Will you marry me, Miss Johnson?" and the answer came:
"Yaas. Who is it, please?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

