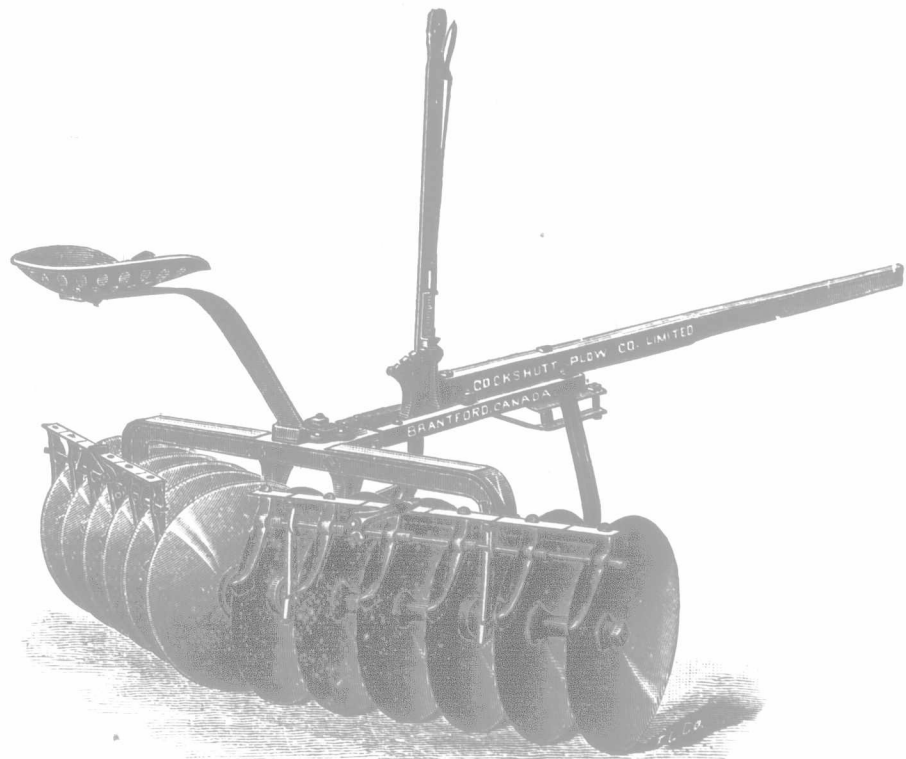


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# Cockshutt Plows and Disc Harrows



Cockshutt Disc Harrow.

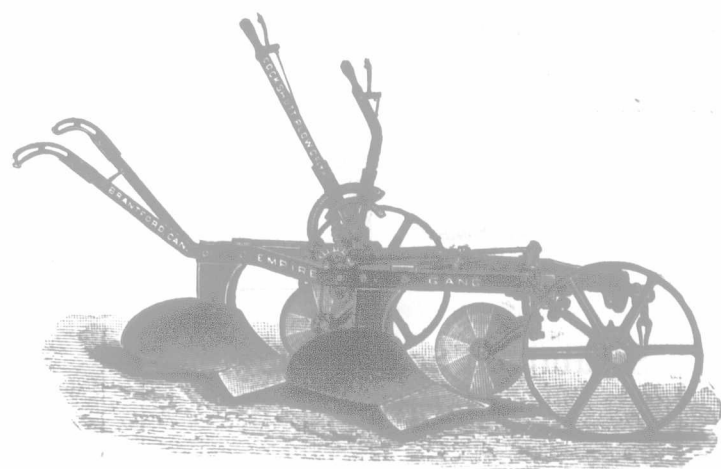
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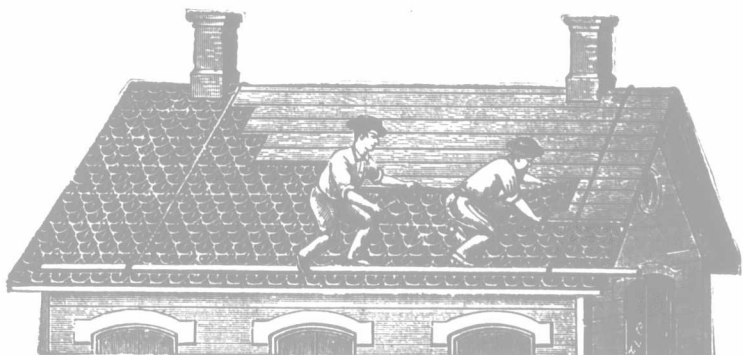


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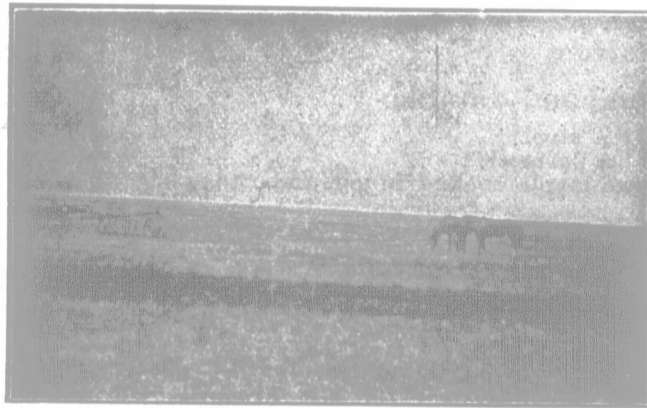
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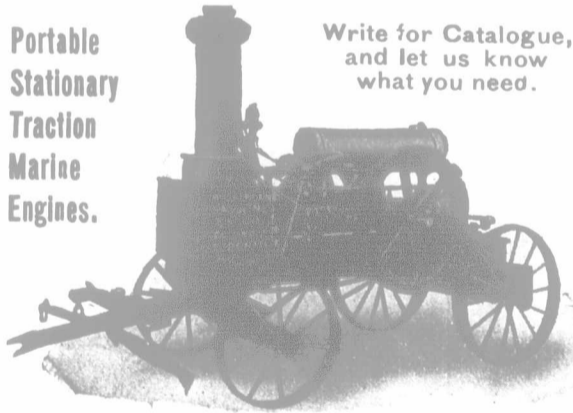


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On March 22, 1905, Mr. Chas. B Phillips, Asker, N.-W. T., wrote to W. C. Wilcox & Co., box 818, Winnipeg, agents for the **McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd.**, as follows:  
"Possibly it may interest you to know the result of last season's threshing. Apart from the economical feature, the convenience of being able to thresh at our own time, as well as having so few hands about, is to ourselves a great consideration. We were 60 hours threshing 4,460 bus. of oats and barley, averaging about 75 bus. per hour. The consumption and cost of gasoline was 45 gals. @ 44c.—\$19.80, or per hour, 4 gal., costing 33c. The extra labor employed above that regularly on the ranch was two men for a fortnight. We were not threshing continually, and we debited the account under this item with \$15, engine oil, \$2; total, \$36.80, or \$21c. per 100 bus. The previous year, 1903, steam-threshing account for about the same quantity, including extra labor, amounted to \$169, or \$3.75 per 100 bus., wear, tear and renewals not taken into account, which the writer considers nominal."  
The engine used was a **McLACHLAN 10-horse power**, manufactured by **THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.**  
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W. G. Fonseca, Esq.:  
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(Signed) BLACKWOOD FROST.

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 664.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JUNE 14, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### Settling the Range.

In the rapid settlement of the prairie old traditions and customs are being completely ignored. The old line of demarkation between the farming lands and the ranching districts will scarcely be discernible in a few years if the tide of immigration continues, the optimism of the new Westerner ascends, and natural conditions become modified by modern methods of farming. Until recently that part of Canada between Moose Jaw and the foothills, and the International boundary and a line running East and West near Battleford, was known as the ranching country. The land is rolling—abruptly so, in some places—the rainfall, taking the average of several years, is light, and other climatic conditions have been such as to recommend this vast district as an ideal stock-growing country. Over this whole territory ranchers have kept their flocks and herds since the early days. In the newer parts the stock was herded without restriction upon the railway, Government and Hudson's Bay Co.'s lands; later, large areas were rented from these owners at a nominal fee of three cents per acre, and this arrangement proved quite satisfactory for many years—so much so that large flocks, herds and studs have been built up, the owners probably owning a section or two as a sort of focus point, and renting the remainder of the range required for grazing. This arrangement continued up to within recent years; then newcomers began to homestead and buy railway and Hudson's Bay Co. land all around and directly upon the ranges, the leases of the ranches having been conditional that should settlers buy any part of these ranch lands they should be given possession at once. With such arrangements, one can easily imagine the unsettled position of the ranchers. Any day might see a total stranger locate on the most fertile part of what had hitherto been the rancher's grazing lands; a quarter or a half, or even whole sections would be fenced off, and preparations made for mixed farming, grain-growing or sugar-beet culture. Over the whole West there are but few ranchers whose operations have not been curtailed by the filling up of the country, and many of them have moved farther back from the railway centers. These disturbing conditions have had a most deleterious effect upon the stock-growing business as it has been carried on hitherto, and everywhere it is common to find ranchers who are anxious to sell out, or who are selling cows and heifers.

Naturally, one asks the question why can ranchers not buy their grazing land and use it to as good advantage as the farmer settler? The rancher's answer to this question is that, because of the abundant rainfall during the past few years, land has been advertised for farming purposes, which, in average seasons, will not produce crops of sufficient yield to justify their sowing, and this unwarranted estimation of the use and value of lands has so enhanced prices that it is out of the question to buy land now for ranching purposes. New settlers and the advocates of mixed farming reply that the lands of the ranching country are capable of producing more than they have been doing (from twenty to forty acres being required for one head of stock), and that, though drouth, frosts, etc., may injure the crops, still, taking an average of years, good livings can be made from quarter sections—and so the strife goes on.

Standing at one side as an interested spectator, knowing the inevitable rule of the conquest of the primitive by the modern, we give it as our opinion that a system of farming peculiar

to the ranching districts will be developed. This system will permit of the keeping of a large number of stock on the minimum area of land. Under this system some land will be kept for grazing, some will grow tame hay, oats and other grains, and some will be devoted to alfalfa-growing. This latter crop, although not yet in general culture, is creeping northward; the inoculation theory is hastening its spread; it possesses just the properties to make it a valuable crop for ranch feeding, and it should be grown. Better stock will be kept all over, so that what a man loses by being compelled to reduce his numbers he will endeavor to gain by improving the quality of all his animals.

Ranchers, we caution not to be deceived and think that dry years will stop the flow of immigration and the invasion of the farmer. Such seasons, doubtless, will come, and these people will suffer, but those of us who stand beside this flood of Westward-moving humanity, realizing something of its impelling force, knowing something of its irresistible power, and being conscious of its inexhaustible source, are driven to the conclusion that the days of free ranges and large ranches are shortening, however much we lament the abandonment of time-honored practices and deplore the departure of ancient traditions. The ranchers must face the conditions; they must either give up their business, or buy land and practice closer herding and hand-feeding. Whether it would be better to buy land now and secure a particular location, or to await the chance of a slump in prices owing to a possible dry season, is a problem for each to solve.

### Controlling the Cattle Trade.

These two opinions were freely expressed at the recent Calgary auction sale, viz.: That some measure should be taken to prevent the holding of sales under other auspices than those of the Cattle-breeders' Association during the week of their sale, and that a system of inspection should be adopted whereby the inferior stuff which finds its way to the sale might be grouped together, thus placing the animals for sale in two divisions. With regard to restraining trade in cattle at any time, people might just as well make up their minds that they cannot invoke the assistance of any power to prevent cattle being offered at any time the owners may choose to sell them. It is our pride that our country is free, and people are at liberty to buy and sell when opportunity best suits. Unfortunately for the cattle industry, the sentiment of the breeders was so strong against the people who had bulls for sale at the Alberta stock-yards that they closed their eyes to the good things to be had there. We say unfortunately for the cattle industry, for among the cattle referred to were bulls that had a lot of real merit, and could have been bought for comparatively low prices, and would have been picked up if the purchasing public had been discriminating, but it is more than likely that the experience of this year will be sufficient guarantee that there will not be a recurrence of the situation.

As to classifying bulls sent up to the association sale, we fail to see any advantage in the scheme. If the object is to raise the standard of the animals sent up, we fail to see how classifying would accomplish much. The best and only real regulator of the quality of any commodity put upon the market is the purchasing public. If the public demands good bulls and good bulls only, then the poorer stuff will be used for some other purpose; but if there is a demand for inferior animals—and this appears to be the case—then bulls of this character will

always be on hand. At all the previous sales the public appeared to want second and third rate priced bulls, and even this year, when people were deploring the prevalence of this class of stock, they sold much better, comparatively, than did those which by common consent would fall into first-class.

### A Serious Menace to Horse-breeding in Canada.

In last week's issue reference was made to that serious disease of horses, known as *maladie-du-coit* (dourine, or equine syphilis). This disease, as will be seen in an article in another column, is so insidious in its nature as to be in many cases indiscernible in the early stages or by any usual methods of inspection.

The fact that the disease in question is first found in Canada on the range (it being doubtful if the disease investigated in Ontario in the eighties was *maladie-du-coit*), will at once bring home to horsemen the great possibility of the disease being widespread; in fact, far more so than official reports can as yet show.

To all appearances the Veterinary Branch has one of the biggest and nastiest problems to handle in the history of veterinary-police work, a work that cannot be successful unless the horse-breeders and farmers of the country lend their aid, especially in notifying the officers of the branch of all suspicious cases, and to speak plainly, horsemen will be well advised to consider as suspicious cases any or all stallions or mares showing the least departure from the normal and healthy appearance of the generative organs. This disease (*maladie-du-coit*) is one that has had heretofore comparatively little attention from the veterinary scientific world, especially the English-speaking section of it; but the serious outbreak of this malady on the Canadian ranges, brought in from the adjoining States, will result in careful study and investigation as to the cause and nature of the disease.

This Western country, more particularly the part included as Alberta and Western Assiniboia, may be considered as unsurpassed anywhere in the world as a horse-breeding country, and it is much to be deplored that so serious a disease has obtained a foothold in the horse-breeding districts of the West, a disease, to use an easily understood simile, comparable in its disastrous effects to the horse-breeding industry to last year's rust on the wheat crop.

Let every stallion owner take warning, and refuse absolutely the use of his horse to mares showing the slightest sign of departure from the natural healthy condition of the sexual organs, and let every farmer intending to breed mares inform himself as to the sexual health of the stallion. At the present time one cannot tell where the disease has got to. Many range-bred mares have been put on the market in Assiniboia and Manitoba, some of which may be diseased. The Veterinary Branch has a number of cases under observation, and doubtless some up-to-date information regarding the disease will be forthcoming by means of bulletins. We would direct attention to excerpts from an article on this disease, taken from the *Journal of Comparative Therapeutics*, which affords some recent information on this very serious disease.

How the disease can be spread any horseman will at once understand, and how it was brought into Canada undetected is just as readily understood once the insidious nature of the disease is remembered, and that mares may be imported apparently healthy, yet capable of imparting the disease to a stallion, which in turn spreads it throughout a district.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.  
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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London, W. C., England.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

### Now is the Time to Improve Things.

Last year the short time available for preparation for the Dominion Fair undoubtedly left a few loose ends unattended to. This year that excuse will not hold good, and the Board of Management can well afford to give attention to such matters as improvement of the lavatory accommodation at the fair grounds. A short time ago, when in conversation with a well-known stockman, he expressed his determination not to exhibit stock at the fair this year, based on the reason that the lavatories for the stockmen constituted a serious menace to health.

The lavatory accommodation last year certainly was poor and badly placed, and can be improved upon mightily if the fair is to keep its reputation for cleanliness up to the same high standard as that of its exhibits. Probably one of the best criteria regarding the progress of civilization in a community is that afforded by that community's attention to public lavatory accommodation and disposal of sewage; if the Industrial were judged by that standard its rating would not be nearly so high as desirable. The location of foul-smelling lavatories in close proximity to eating booths, is evidence that the person responsible has yet much to learn regarding the deference that should be shown the olfactory organs of human beings. The emanations from chloride of lime do not constitute a sauce piquante for a meal, and we would urge that this year the public need be provided for in a manner befitting a big, national, permanent exhibition. We hope it will not be necessary to have to criticize adversely the lavatory accommodation at the Winnipeg Fair after show time.

### We Can Sell that Farm for You.

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

### The Creameryman and the Patron.

Our attention has been called by a creameryman to what he considers a slight injustice in the way the question of paying the farmers for cream has been handled, inasmuch as this paper failed to point out that, during the winter the central creamery is run at a loss, owing to the small quantity of raw material available, and, therefore, the small quantity manufactured; in some cases only 800 pounds a week is made, and that at a loss.

The claim is also made that the central creameries are responsible for keeping up the price of butter, when shipments of Ontario creamery would otherwise lower the price to the farmers.

Again, it is contended that the retailers are the men who are making the big profits by charging an exorbitant price to the consumer. Our informant is at one with us in believing that a campaign of dairy education is needed, that the Babcock test is the only fair and up-to-date method of rating and paying for the farmers' cream, and that the more local creameries there are running successfully in the country, the better for the dairy industry as a whole and the central creameries. The above phases of the subject are well worthy of study by the patrons of creameries, and should be considered along with the articles which have already appeared on the subject in this paper. It is significant that the creameryman giving us the information is in favor of paying by Babcock test, something the "Farmer's Advocate" has urged for several years, as will be remembered when this journal discussed some phases of dairy school work.

The general trend of the information submitted here in nowise tends to disturb the soundness of our former arguments, or the statements of Prof. Carson, but sheds some light on some of the difficulties which the central creameries have to contend with. It is unfortunate that so little raw material, in the shape of cream, is available during the winter months when butter is so high in price. During the summer season, from one to two thousand pounds of butter per day is about the output, we understand, of some central creameries, and when such runs are made we presume there is no complaint on the part of the creamerymen of "running the plant at a loss."

### Breeders Must Do Their Own Culling.

In another column editorial reference is made to the sale of pure-bred cattle at Calgary, and it seems pretty well admitted that too many tail-enders for the credit of the pure-bred industry put in an appearance before the public there. Several were withdrawn, a fact which can hardly be attributed to the price of cattle, since values are on the up-grade; but there were too many third-raters, a condition of affairs not by any means confined to that hustling Western town. It has been suggested time and again in discussing ways and means to make these Government sales a success, that a selecting committee should go around and reject the undesirables; but this would at once put the fat in the fire. Indeed, right here lies the inherent weakness of Government as compared with private sales—there is a tendency at the former to unload all and sundry, especially the cull stuff. Calgary is the great market of the Canadian West for bulls for ranch purposes, but it would seem that even that city can handle only good stuff. The breeder of pure-breds who puts his male culls on the market does so for one of two reasons—cupidity or lack of discrimination. If the former, he is not yet possessed of the ideal which should animate the breeder of pure-breds, namely, improvement of the common stock of the country. It may be retorted, "True, but it is his own stock, to do as he likes with; it is not philanthropy he is engaged in," all of which is admitted; and yet the quickest and most permanent way to improve the pure-bred trade for himself and others, is for each breeder to follow a system of rigid selection among his stock, and the culling must be done by himself. To let the market or a sale committee do it is to place oneself at the mercy of competitors. Knowledge of what constitutes the right type of animal is not the exclusive property of any corporation; the agricultural colleges have made the acquisition of a valuable

commercial knowledge of all kinds of live stock comparatively easy for all those privileged. It is the fashion at farmers' institutes and agricultural society meetings to lecture the fellows with grade stuff and laud the pure-bred breeders, a procedure not in all cases justified. It has also been the custom, and rightly so, to decry the grade male, but not enough attention has been directed to the scrub pure-bred male, one reason being that it is well known that really good pure-bred males are hard to get; in the Shorthorn ranks all the harder because of the D. S. H. B. Association's rule against admitting British cattle. The aforesaid restriction has hindered the improvement of Canadian pure-bred herds a hundred times more than any tuberculin-test regulations ever did.

As an instance of how some breeders will go forward one step and slide back two, note on page 763 (May 24), in the article on the beef-cattle supply, the remarks of Mr. C. M. Simmons, a director of the association largely responsible for the difficulty in securing good bulls of the beef type. Several instances have come to our notice of breeders in the West needing herd-headers, and being unable to get the quality and type they want—they must keep their cows breeding—what are they to do? Bulls of mediocre quality are used, the progeny is a grade lower, and the pure-bred markets are glutted.

Many breeders of pure-breds need to get over their antipathy to the knife, and forget the old adage "that it is dangerous to play with edged tools." A little, yes, a good deal, of bold surgery in the ranks of the pure-bred males would save the breeders a lot of wounded feelings due to low prices at sale time.

### Race-track Gambling.

The members of the Canadian House of Commons who have been lending their aid to facilitate the operations of the horse-racing fraternity in Canada, by exempting incorporated race-tracks from the provisions of the Criminal Code against common betting-houses, should study the results of the race-track trust in the United States. A writer in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, and another in "Success," turn on the light of naked reality in articles on "The Delusions of the Race-track," and "The Race-track Trust," the latter being described as a "giant combination that has let loose an avalanche of misery, despair and suicide upon the country, sending thousands of men and women, old and young, to ruin." Under the fiction of "Improving the Horse," the "Ives Bill," a license to gamble, was enacted some years ago, and subsequently under the "Percy Gray Law," a N. Y. State racing commission was created, making a monopoly of race gambling. In order to get the measure through the Legislature, money flowed lavishly, and a five-per-cent. rake-off was thrown as a sop to agricultural societies. A number of agricultural members disgraced themselves by accepting the bribe. The story of the Race-track Trust is thus tabulated by the writer in "Success":

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Gate .....                          | \$3,805,126 |
| Bar and restaurant privileges ..... | 1,200,000   |
| Gambling privileges .....           | 1,500,000   |
| Programmes .....                    | 200,000     |
| Touts, etc. ....                    | 25,000      |
| Total .....                         | \$6,730,126 |
| Expenses .....                      | 1,880,000   |
| Profit .....                        | \$4,850,126 |

Taking a wider view, the writer in the Cosmopolitan points out that in the United States there are fewer than thirty running tracks, and that the real object is not to improve even the ten thousand horses kept for racing, is seen in the fact that the contests are mostly for short distances, rarely more than a mile and a quarter, and oftenest about seven-eighths of a mile. It is simply a gambling machine, and as one eminent judge recently put it: "The race-track is directly the largest agent in recruiting for the criminal class." All the lowest elements in the community are to be found in the wake of the races. Here is how the Cosmopolitan writer sums it all up:

"There is not a horse that is the better for any purpose but short-speed spurts, because of race-tracks; there is not a penitentiary anywhere that is not the fuller by from thirty to

seventy per cent. because of race-tracks and pool-rooms. There is not a man anywhere who owes or attributes any part of that in him which is honorable or reputable to racing. Racing does not 'improve the breed of the Thoroughbred.' Its whole root is gambling; its whole flower and fruit, crime. From the 'gentlemen' perjurers and violaters of their oaths of office and of the laws that promote and protect it, down to the book-makers and pool-room keepers, and touts, and tipsters and thieves who live by it, there is only difference in shading of crime. And its baneful influence, its poison, permeates everywhere—into office and into home. What bloody butcheries of character and careers to make the race-track's smiling holidays!"

During the discussion on the Criminal Code amendment at Ottawa, Mr. Miller, M. P., (South Grey), pointed out that there is in this country plenty of gambling and gaming now, without endeavoring to promote it by Act of Parliament. There is gambling in stocks, with plenty of room for excitement and all the vent required for the gambling spirit, without adding to the present facilities for betting on horses. Mr. Clarke (South Essex), said he resided in a city where they had horse races and a great deal of betting, and there was no greater curse to the community than the race-track. The horse races were only incidental; the gambling and betting was the main issue. He knew of nothing that had ruined more young men than the race-track in that vicinity. It had been his duty to prosecute several young men in trusted positions, who had squandered the money of their employers on the race-track. He objected to the amendment, as there were enough means of fleecing lambs in the Dominion without conferring other facilities than exist at the present time.

**A Daily Mail Service Needed.**

As intimated in these columns, issue May 10, we consider that one of the urgent questions which should engage the attention of the Postmaster-General is an improvement of the rural mail service, among other respects, in the frequency of delivery to outlying offices. In many parts of older Canada, not the least of the factors depopulating the communities and militating against their progress, is the infrequency of the mail, which renders unnecessarily inconvenient the isolation of the farm, while in the West the loneliness of the settlers' lives is aggravated by the same cause. Meanwhile, Federal expenditures are piling up to the tune of millions a year for such questionable purposes that the Government's leading organ deems it necessary to direct attention to the disquieting fact. In these circumstances, while commending Sir William Mulock's laudable desire to square the accounts of his department, it does seem that a little more consideration for the public interest in the Post Office Department, and a little more economy in other quarters, would be a change in the right direction. No one approves more than we the importance of thrift in the disposition of public revenues, but there are greater achievements for statesmen than cutting down expenses. The rural mail service, above all things, should not be stinted, and one of our immediate needs is a daily delivery, to every accessible office. So long as there are old-settled country districts obliged to put up with a semi-weekly or thrice-a-week mail, the annual surplus in the Post Office Department must stand as an evidence of administrative parsimony.

Though not informed as to the Government's intentions in this matter, we are inclined to think some pressure will have to be exerted, and would suggest that constituents take the matter up, by demanding to know their representative's stand on the matter. Now is a good time to drop a line to the member. A few Parliamentary bees buzzing about the Minister's head would soon have the desired effect.

**Do You Want to Sell Your Home?**

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

**Publishers' Announcement.**

We have pleasure in presenting herewith the half-tone portrait of Mr. R. J. Deachman, who comes West this month to take charge of our business and editorial office in Calgary, Alta. Mr. Deachman, who boasts a good Scotch pedigree, is a native of the famous farming County of Huron, in Western Ontario. Entering the Ontario Agricultural College in the fall of 1901, he early impressed faculty and students as being a man of exceptional talents as a speaker, writer, and all-round man of affairs. At the conclusion of his sophomore year he was elected as assistant editor of the College organ, the O. A. C. Review. Upon the resignation of the editor-in-chief in the middle of the College year, Mr. Deachman stepped into control as managing editor, in which capacity he served for a year, and, assisted by a strong staff, distinguished himself and his class by effecting a marked improvement in the paper, establishing for himself an enviable journalistic reputation as a "man who does things." An occasional contributor to the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Deachman has also spent two summer seasons in the West representing the paper in a business and editorial capacity, so that he is no "tender-foot." Having recently completed the regular four years' course at the College, and declined several tempting offers in other directions, the



R. J. Deachman, B. S. A.

Appointed associate editor of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." In charge of our editorial and business branch office at Calgary, Alta.

farmers and ranchmen of these great new Provinces about to be, will learn with satisfaction of his decision to return to the West, identifying himself regularly with our already strong staff in the work of promoting the interests of the paper and of Western agriculture.

**Hail Insurance.**

A season of rapid growth, hot days and frequent showers, frequently has in it a few hailstorms as well, and the pleasant prospect of a large crop is for the farmer wiped out in a few minutes' downpour of the pitiless, icy rain.

Too many have by experience known the shattering of a season's hopes by the work of the elements, and to the old-timer a warning to insure his crop against hail is not necessary.

The afternoon sky which takes on that characteristic leaden appearance with its central white zone, and the sudden dropping of the temperature, followed by the rushing of the wind and the hail that drives the crop right into the ground, is one not pleasant to gaze upon or one to wish for, and as the farmer is powerless to control the elements, he should take such steps as will protect him against financial disaster should his crop get hailed. Our advertising columns afford a choice of insuring companies; do not leave this matter until too late.

*Horses.*

**Maladie-du-coit (Dourine).**

This disease has been found in range horses near Lethbridge, and is so dangerous as to warrant careful study by all horse-breeders. The cause of the disease is a trypanosoma, named the trypanosoma equiperdum, belonging to the genus trypanosomata.

The trypanosomata are one-celled organisms, usually provided with a flagellum (tail) at the anterior end, but occasionally, in some species, with one at each end. They are generally blood parasites, but may occur in the other body fluids, mucous discharges, glandular excretions, and ulcerations.

INFECTIVITY.—Equine animals are very susceptible to natural infection, but less so to artificial infection, the success of which depends largely upon the amount of infecting material introduced. If only a small dose, the phagocytic action of the leucocytes (white blood cells) seems to be capable of dealing with the parasite and preventing general infection (Pease), or the agglutinin normally produced by the blood of the body under the stimulation of a foreign substance, has sufficient power to cause agglutination and death of the parasite. The latter, I think, to be more probably the correct explanation, as I have never seen any sign of phagocytosis when observing freshly-drawn infected blood.

Natural infection, in almost all cases, is conveyed during coitus from the stallion to the mare, or vice versa. It is the only mammalian trypanosome which, as far as it is at present known, is not conveyed by the medium of a biting insect. The parasite is found in the semen and urethra of the male, and in the vaginal mucus of the female, where it appears capable of living indefinitely. The dog is susceptible, especially young animals, and Pease has demonstrated its infection from dog to bitch by coitus; he also showed that pariah dogs in India are practically immune. In the laboratory at Liverpool the disease is maintained in dogs.

Other methods of infection may occur, but are not very probable, such as by means of litter, etc. It may, however, be conveyed through the medium of sponges or towels, which, when used to clean the vulva of the female, may afterwards be used on healthy animals (Nocard).

INCUBATION.—The incubatory period from artificial infection is from seven to ten days. By coitus the first symptoms will be seen in from twelve to twenty days, according to the amount of infective material introduced and the susceptibility of the animal.

Seven days after inoculation there will be a hot and painful swelling at the seat of inoculation. If by coitus, after twelve to twenty days, there will be a discharge from the vulva of the female, or in the male there will be urethral irritation and discharge. Pease's experiments in India place the period of incubation from natural infection at from fifteen to twenty days.

Williams, in his report on the outbreak in Illinois, says, "Its commencement is far more insidious in stallions than in mares, being in many cases wholly unrecognizable for months." This is not in accord with my experience. If careful watch be kept, the initial symptoms will be seen, and more specific symptoms be palpable, in less than the period mentioned by Williams.

SYMPTOMS.—These may be divided into three stages, as suggested by Nocard. These stages are distinct, and may, if the case is carefully watched, be recognized comparatively. They are:

Primary.—In which occur the local manifestations of discharge and urethral irritation, and ulceration of the penis and sheath.

Secondary.—In which the exanthematous eruptions appear in the skin—the so-called plaques.

Tertiary.—Characterized by the formation of lesions in the central nervous system, and by nervous disturbance with ultimate paraplegia.

It was probably on account of these three periods that the older writers confounded the disease with syphilis, and it is also possible that the ulcerations and chronic enlargements of the sheath and penis gave rise to the idea that it was a form of localized glanders.

Primary.—The first noticeable symptom in either natural infection by coitus or infection by subcutaneous inoculation is a discharge from the vulva of the female, or the urethra of the male. The mucous membrane becomes reddened and swollen, and often in the male there is erosion to a slight extent. These symptoms may be so slight as not to be noticeable by the layman, unless specially warned and there is reason to suspect the prevalence of the disease. ITS ONSET IS MOST INSIDIOUS, AND FOR THAT REASON THE MORE DANGEROUS. A stallion used for stud purposes will at this time be dangerous, and may infect many of the mares which he serves. On account of the irritation present, the horse will have frequent erections, and will be more than usually eager to cover mares in the beginning of the disease. Mares

will show irritation by frequent micturition, simulating oestrus at short intervals. It has been noticed in India that from this time, although the stallion is capable of efficiently covering the mare, he is entirely sterile. The trypanosomes may be found in the semen, which possibly accounts for the phenomenon. These symptoms are concurrent with oedema of the penis, and often associated with phymosis and paraphymosis, swelling of the sheath and scrotum, and oedema along the abdomen, often extending to the sternum (breastbone), and which may be of inflammatory nature, or cold and passive. These swellings have a tendency to persist throughout the disease, but they may be metastatic (fly from one place to another). Oedema (swelling) often attacks the fore and hind legs. The testicles are swollen and painful on pressure. The penis and scrotum may be ulcerated, and the penis may show patches of erosion, but these are neither constant nor essential (Nocard). The ulcerations yield to simple antiseptic dressings and heal up, but they tend to recur.

The temperature at this time may be slightly raised, but the patient feeds well—sometimes voraciously—and shows no constitutional disturbance. In very severe and acute forms in this initial stage passage of urine is occasionally painful, and coitus may be impossible, but I have not myself seen this very acute form. Nocard says that the kidneys are painful, that the back is arched, and that the animal is quickly breathless after a sharp trot. These symptoms I have not particularly noticed in the early stages of the more or less chronic forms with which I am acquainted. Weakness of the loins is, however, occasionally noticeable. Although the appetite remains good the animal may begin to lose condition, which, however, is not very noticeable yet. In the female there is often intense pruritus (itching), but this is seldom noticed in the male. The mare will also still be showing symptoms of oestrus, and, as Nocard says, "la jument prend les allures des betes nymphomanes." The mucous membrane of the vagina and vulva is swollen and red. These acute symptoms in the female subside after the course of some three or four weeks. The swelling becomes more general, extends along the inferior surface of the abdomen, and may affect the mammary glands (udder). It is, however, passive and not painful, and may extend down the inside of the thighs. As in the male, if it exists, the effect of the pruritus will be seen, and as it dies off there will be, in all probability, some white patches of skin left denuded of hair.

Secondary.—Cutaneous and glandular period: After a period of four to six weeks the initial local symptoms may be said to become more generalized and distributed. Loss of condition has become distinctly noticeable, and there is a certain amount of languor in the animal's movement. The loins are tender under pressure, and the ears may hang in a somewhat pendulous position. In acute cases there is some loss of co-ordination (control) in the movement of the hind legs. Nocard mentions that the "faux pas" is now seen at the trot.

The swellings of the sheath, penis and abdomen have become chronic from infiltration, and are hard and painless. It is at the beginning of this stage that the attendant usually first notices that something is seriously wrong with the horse, unless he has had some previous knowledge of the disease. It is also at this time that the first really characteristic clinical symptom appears (Pease). I speak of the so-called "plaques." Buffard says they are first noticed on the fortieth to forty-fifth day after infection, and are distinctly characteristic. These plaques are skin eruptions, occurring spasmodically and irregularly at various centers upon the body, usually about the neck, shoulders, and fore part of the chest and back, but they are also seen on the loins and quarters.

They are more or less rounded and of various sizes—Nocard says from a two-franc piece to the size of one's hand. This is in agreement with what I have seen. Pease describes them as "salient and rounded, and look as if they had been caused by slipping a disk of metal under the skin." I cannot think of a more graphic description. They are occasionally so slight as to be difficult to detect, and I have discovered them by looking sideways along the animal and noticing the slight horripilation (standing erect) of the hair over the affected spot, which effect is always produced by the erector pili muscles as the result of the irritation in these circumscribed areas. They can often only be seen by so standing at an angle to the direct light. They may be felt by passing the hand carefully over the body, as a slight thickening, but they are not at all hot or painful. They may exude a slight serosity which tends to stick together the hair (Nocard). The patches are very irregular in their appearance, and they may last only a few hours or up to several days, and disappear without leaving a trace; or they may become permanent and persist for a slightly longer period. The parasite (trypanosome) is always found most

easily by puncturing with a needle in the center of the plaque, and taking a drop of blood for immediate microscopical examination. It is this which constitutes a positive diagnosis of the disease. The 2-3rd inch objective and No. 4 eye-piece is sufficient magnification with which to observe the living and rapidly-moving organisms in the blood; the condenser should be racked well down and the diaphragm partially closed to limit the light and increase the definition. With a 1-6th inch objective and more light they can be observed quite distinctly.

Occasionally the plaques are preceded some twenty-four to forty-eight hours by an evanescent eruption of papules, which disappear in the course of the day, leaving no trace, or only a slight serous exudation (Nocard).

Progressive anemia is now very marked, and lymphatic glandular complications are noticeable. The glands become enlarged, especially those of the groin, which may suppurate (Pease). They are, however, not painful, and are at first soft, but tend to become harder from infiltration. The appetite still remains good.

The animal rests a good deal in a lying posture, and occasionally experiences difficulty and pain in getting up. It is indifferent to surrounding objects, and stands listlessly in the stall.

Progression is noticeably altered, and the animal sways, especially at the trot, which is induced with difficulty. Coitus is almost impossible in the stallion, and erections are feeble and incomplete.

In mares the symptoms are somewhat similar;



Wood Baronet—255—(9066).

Hackney stallion. Winner at Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1905. Property of Trumar's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

the discharge from the vagina and vulva persists for months, or even for a year or more. It becomes viscid (sticky), and irritating to the adjacent parts.

Infected mares do not, as a rule, conceive, but if they do they almost invariably abort at about six months (Pease).

The period at which the plaques appear is the same as in the stallion.

(To be continued.)

"Japan will probably become a good customer for a heavier class of horse. The war has brought into prominence the fact that Japanese horses are inferior in power for such work as the moving of artillery, while even for cavalry purposes they are not up to the mark. Recognizing this inferiority, the Japanese Government have recently passed a law requiring the gelding of every two-year-old stallion which fails to satisfy the veterinary authorities as to its fitness for stud purposes. But, as there is hardly any grass land in Japan, and the land is so much subdivided and so carefully tilled, that it would be difficult to provide much pasture, the breeding of heavy horses can hardly be practised, and it is recognized that improvement must be mainly effected by importation." So says the London Live-stock Journal, and why should not Canada cater to such demand, since shipping facilities by way of the Pacific coast are so favorable?

### Horse Trade Keeps Good.

"Never in the history of the American horse trade was there such strength of demand and such an apparent scarcity of desirable horses as at present," said a Chicago dealer to a Live-stock World representative.

"One would naturally think the gasoline wagons were going to demoralize it entirely between the number of horses they displace and the number they scare off the roads; but the fact is, that, notwithstanding the great growth of the auto business, there seems no keeping pace with the growth of the horse business. True, there is a scarcity of big breeders who keep a hundred mares or more, but the number of men who have six, eight or ten good mares, seems to be on the increase, and it is a more wholesome sign of the times to have the business in the hands of small and middle-class farmers than to have it so largely in the hands of traders who deal on such extensive scale.

"For the most part the big breeders were discouraged some years ago, and quit the business at the wrong time. The men who stayed right in the breeding business are the ones who have made the good money, and they are the ones who win in any business. Those who dodge in and out are apt to do their dodging at the wrong time. It takes six years to get started again to breeding horses, and that is why the comparatively small breeder who keeps up the quality of his stock and keeps his horses sold off pretty closely, taking the market prices, whatever they are, is much more apt to do well in the long run than the plunger."

Asked what effect have the trolleys had on the horses of the busser and old streeter type, "Hasn't it knocked them out altogether?" the reply was:

"From the scarcity of horses in those lines of work one would think so, and I am sure that the horse of the streeter type is not one that is good to tie to; but, strange as it may seem, even these horses have been and are selling at prices that would have looked very high in the palmiest days of the 'streeter' business in Chicago. How do I account for it? First of all, general good times; and, second, and perhaps more important than all, the telephone."

"How in the world can the telephone effect the market for busses and streeters?"

"Simply because, since the general extension of the telephone system, there is very little going to the grocery, the meat shop, and practically no carrying home of bundles from any kind of store. Every little green grocer has to have a nag or two, and some that are not very large in the volume of business they do, keep four or five, so keen is the competition, and so much advantage does prompt delivery give to the butcher, the grocer and the general store-keeper."

### Age of Breeding Mares.

Says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal: "I cannot say at what age a mare produces her best foal, but for the last eighteen years I have been agent for one of our largest insurance companies for mares against the risk of foaling; besides this I have had some personal experience. I have carefully analyzed the result of each year's business, and though others may find results different, to me the greatest risk is a four-year-old mare with her first foal; I much prefer a three-year-old. I attribute this to the fact that a mare at four years of age is almost at her full strength, and oftentimes when stunted at three years, is allowed to lie comparatively idle, generally not much handled. We all know that a mare is a most impatient animal, and at this age not perhaps under the best of control; the consequence is a ruptured blood-vessel and death. With a three-year-old my experience has been much more favorable; there is one mare this year which has proved barren for the first time, now fifteen years of age, that has produced

eleven live foals, only one of which has the company had to pay for as dying before they were a month old. Mares of eight years are generally good breeders, and can be depended on up to fourteen years; but mares of ten years or upwards, when put to the stud, I find very irregular, many only bringing foals alternate years. From these we lose a great number of foals. I strongly advise, from figures in my possession, farmers to breed from their mares early, the first foal at three years, then rest one year if there is fear of spoiling her growth (which I do not think is the case). An early mother is the best milker and mother."

### Conditions Changing in Horse Ranching.

The following question has been asked by a Manitoba reader:

"What is the present condition of the horse-ranching industry in the range country, and why are there not more ranch horses being marketed in Manitoba?"

Horse-ranching is now undergoing somewhat of a change. Formerly large bands of horses ranged over the open prairie, while now, that the country is being settled up, the bands are usually kept within a smaller area of fenced land. In the early days of horse-ranching mares of all types were kept, and with them stallions of different breeds and grades, depending upon the type of horse it was desired to produce. Most generally the draft horse has had the preference, although there are ranches where the Hackney, French Coach, Thoroughbred, and "just horses" are being raised. With the beginning of the inrush of settlers, some five or six years ago, a keen demand grew up for ranch-bred horses, so that the supply began to be reduced. These horses were taken directly off the range, loaded into cars, and marketed without being broken. The demand for work horses at once had the effect of stimulating horse breeding, so that within the last few years many new bands have been established, and horse-ranching may be said now to be in a healthy condition. This good demand for work horses has resulted in a large increase in the use of heavier and better stallions, and when the rancher cannot find a pure-bred to suit him, or cannot afford to buy one, he simply uses high-grade home-bred sires. On the better-conducted ranches there are generally two or more pure-bred and some grade stallions kept, depending upon the number of mares used for breeding. The pure-breds are usually put to selections of the best mares and are close bred; that is, they are kept in and the mares brought to them, while the grades are allowed to run on the range with the mares.

Stables are used for breeding stock and work horses, and large sheds or corrals are built for the winter shelter. The horses and colts run outside the year around, but in winter are fed hay from stacks put up in summer, and sometimes green oats to the younger stock and mares. Foals arrive in the open, and run with their dams until they are weaned naturally.

The last two years the practice of breaking before selling has become more general. Horses are often taken in at about three or four years of age and gradually broken to double harness, and when a few teams of such horses are ready they can be sold for good prices. This breaking and fitting is one of the innovations in horse-ranching, and one that the rancher finds quite profitable.

Under ranch conditions horses seldom mature so early as they do when stall fed, and the climate and soil is not conducive to such large growth as are milder temperatures and lower, richer lands, hence a horse is often four years old before he is full grown and ready to work. On the other hand, no climate or treatment is so conducive to hardiness and stamina, so that the amount of work a ranch horse will stand is remarkable.

In the ranch country the land is quite rolling, and the grass on the hilltops quite thin and short. Before the wet seasons of the past five or six years, it was common to estimate forty acres to the head the year around on average soils, but lately it has required about twenty acres to support each horse. Higher prices for land and horses are greatly modifying everything in connection with horse-ranching. More tame grass, oats and other grains are being grown, and other efforts are being made to keep more head on a given area. These modifications are changing the horse ranches into what might be more properly called horse-breeding farms.

The reason why more horses from the ranches are not being marketed now is simply because buyers cannot get them in such large numbers as they could a few years ago. In the dull days a large supply accumulated on the ranges, but this surplus has been largely cleared out. The ranch country at present has a large supply of young stock which will soon be ready for market, and will continue to produce many more as long as the demand keeps up.

### The Pastern in Horses.

Anyone who has studied the anatomy of a horse, or who has had anything to do with judging horses in the show-ring, must be well aware of the great value that is placed upon the character of the pastern. So important is the pastern that it matters little though a horse should have the very highest qualifications in other respects and be deficient in this, he will not be permitted to take first place. The following with reference to the pastern is found from the pen of Dr. J. C. Curryer, in the National Stockman:

"The pastern, next in importance to the foot, should be oblique, sloping, and springy, viewed from the side. It is made up of the long or pastern bone, articulating at its upper end with the lower end of the cannon bone at the ankle or fetlock joint; the smaller pastern bone bearing on this at its upper end and below with the coffin-bone inclosed in the hoof, and should stand at an angle of 45 degrees with the ground surface of the foot. It is plain to be seen—and all experience bears unquestioned testimony—that this sloping of the pastern, in conjunction with the cushion structure of the frog, is the main dependence of the horse from jars in movement and concussion of the joints of the feet and legs. The pastern bones, as it were, are suspended in a mass of ligaments and tendons, and when placed at the proper angle greatly relieve the bones of the foot from severe concussion, irritation, and possible inflammation, as well as relieving the sensitive frog from injury, by reason of such suspension at that angle. Ringbones, sidebones and joint troubles are generally associated with straight pasterns. Horses with springy pasterns have more freedom of action in their legs, are better walkers, smoother trotters and pacers, and the springy pasterns are indispensable to the easy-riding horse. The pasterns should be of medium length in draft horses, but this essential springing down of the pasterns at every step, or in pulling heavy loads, is of great importance in their lasting qualities, or for breeding purposes. The straight-pasterned colt will become more so as he advances in age and use. Straight pasterns bring the greater jar or concussion within the bones of the foot, and thereby have the greater effect on the coronary and navicular bony tissues."

### Untoward Results of Castration.

(Continued.)

PHYMOSIS is that condition in which the penis is imprisoned within the sheath, and, on account of excessive swelling of the latter, especially at the anterior extremity, cannot be protruded. It is seldom serious, and attention should be directed towards reducing the swelling of the sheath by fomenting with hot water, and, if necessary, scarifying, to allow escape of the accumulated serum. It is seldom the penis is involved in the swelling, and when that of the sheath has been dissipated a cure has been effected.

PARAPHYMOSIS is the opposite condition to phymosis, viz., the penis is protruding, and cannot be retracted. The causes are the same, viz., excessive swelling of the sheath. This is liable to be more serious. The swelling of the sheath forms a constricted neck around the pendulous penis, arrests to some extent its circulation and produces a tense inflammatory swelling. Treatment to reduce the swollen condition of the sheath should be the same as for phymosis. In addition, the penis must be included in the fomentations, and in extreme cases scarified. It should be supported in a suspensory bandage, and this may with advantage be used for the application of warm poultices. When the penis is suspended in this way it is good practice to give the patient exercise, as this tends to remove venous engorgement and excite absorption of the fluids. When the condition exists for considerable time there is a danger of partial paralysis of the muscles which retract the penis, hence it is wise to treat early and energetically, and as soon as the swelling of the sheath subsides sufficiently endeavor to force the penis back into position by careful and gentle manipulation.

HERNIA, or the protrusion of a greater or less volume of intestine or omentum through the opening in the scrotum occasionally occurs shortly after the operation. If omentum (the serous membrane that suspends the intestines) only protrudes treatment consists in cutting it off as high up as possible. If the intestine protrudes the case is much more serious, and prompt and careful treatment is necessary. If the volume be considerable it should be suspended with a suspensory bandage to prevent injury, and then the animal must be cast as for castration, firmly secured, placed upon his back and held there. The bandage must now be removed and the exposed intestine or omentum thoroughly washed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and carefully returned. Great care must be taken to not scarify or bruise them. Then the opening into the abdomen, called the external funicular ring, should be closed with carbolized catgut or silk sutures. If sutures of this kind are not on hand,

those made of hemp, slightly waxed with beeswax and disinfected with carbolic lotion, may be used, and the ends allowed to project two or three inches below the scrotum, in order that they may be pulled out before the wounds in the scrotum have quite healed. If the first-mentioned sutures are used they will become absorbed, but ordinary sutures will not, and if not removed, as stated, will act as foreign bodies and cause the formation of abscesses after the animal has apparently fully recovered from the operation. After the operation has been performed as stated, the patient must be allowed to rise, and should be kept as quiet as possible for two or three days, after which exercise should be given to dissipate swelling, and there is little or no danger of a recurrence of the hernia.

SCIRRUS CORD is an enlargement of the end, and in many cases, of a considerable portion of the severed cord, due to a microbe or germ that gains entrance after the operation. This inflammatory condition occurs more frequently when clams have been used than in other cases, especially when the operator neglects, when removing the clam, to break down with the finger adhesions that frequently take place between the cord and the scrotum, and thereby allow the cord to retract. The symptoms are easily noticed. The wounds do not heal readily, and in a few days, or in some cases longer, a fullness of one or both sides of the scrotum will be noticed, both by sight and manipulation; it resembles an animal that has not been castrated. Treatment consists in casting the animal, breaking down the adhesions between the diseased cord and surrounding tissues, and severing the cord above the diseased portion with an ecraseur or emasculator, or applying fresh clams. This is a much more difficult operation than the first.

"WHIP."

### The Mare and Foal.

An English veterinarian, Dr. Harold Leeney, writing in the Live-stock Journal on parturition of the mare and care of the foal, says, in part:

"Many breeders have never been present at the act of parturition, and some will assert that foals are all born with the mare on the ground, but this is not so. She gets up and down, as a rule, during the very short period of labor, and if a protracted one stands longer than she lies. Parturition may, however, take place in either attitude, but the dam instinctively rises when it has actually taken place, and the umbilical cord is broken partly in the act, and completed, as a rule, when she turns to attend to her offspring.

"In view of the now known entrance of malignant organisms through the cord, there is an increasing disposition to adopt the customs of the midwife, and ligature at a suitable distance from the navel, to permit of its withering away in the usual course. This practice is to be recommended in districts where joint-ill and other troubles are to be feared, but there is no method of disconnecting the young creature so satisfactory as the natural one. The tied cord has a disposition to tumefy at the distal end, whereas the broken one, under normal conditions, first withers at the extremity, and by thus closing the vessels reduces the chance of organisms gaining access.

"Breeders should have some practical acquaintance with the subject of delivery of the young when abnormally presented. Especially is such knowledge desirable where mares are concerned, because the period of labor is short, if the foal is to be born alive, and it is unlikely that professional aid will be forthcoming in time. Cows and other ruminants bear waiting for skilled assistance. I can call to mind no living foal, or, rather, should it be said, foal that lived after a labor extending to two hours, but many of cows that had been in labor more or less for two days, and even longer, and brought forth alive.

"Many of the obstructions to parturition are of the simplest character, while some malpresentations defy the experienced accoucheur. In the normal single birth the head and fore legs are presented, and usually preceded by the expulsion of a bladder or portion of the investing membranes. The inexperienced accoucheur, in his anxiety to render help, will prematurely rupture this so-called bladder. It should be allowed to accomplish its purpose of dilating the passage, and only broken when it is coming with the fetus and getting in the way. A foot turned back from the fetlock may be all that stands in the way of delivery, or a leg. Where any such impediment exists, a hand washed in some disinfectant, and with carefully-parad nails, should be introduced, and the limb brought into line, leaving the expulsion to be effected by the powerful muscular contractions which follow at short intervals in the ordinary course of things. It is time enough to exert traction when the animal's own efforts have failed."



## Stock.

### The First Manitoba Provincial Pure-bred Cattle Auction.

Good weather, favorable crop prospects, a splendid building, due to the generosity of the C.P.R., and the hard work of Managing Director G. H. Greig, backed up by the Live-stock Commissioner, and such able assistants as Jas. Bray, sale-ring manager W. G. Styles, and E. R. James, all contributed to make the initial venture a success. The auctioneers, Major Harris and T. C. Norris (ex-M.P.P.), worked hard, and the prizes obtained were due quite largely to their efforts. It is not to be expected that all would be satisfied, and for an experiment the results may be considered as encouraging. Quality and condition bought the approval of the buyers by the bids made, such being especially noticeable with the two bulls contributed by H. O. Ayearst, that fetched \$190 from K. McIver, Virden, and \$200 from W. G. Livingstone, Stony Mountain, and the Lord Missie bull of J. G. Washington at \$200, to Kennedy and Lockhart, Swan River; also the heifer Valeria (Walter James & Son) to S. Benson, at \$110. The averages were: Herefords, \$74; Angus, \$66; Shorthorns, \$88.76; the total average for 57 head being \$88.35. Several animals made over the \$100, but the crowd seemed to fight shy of aged bulls, and, undoubtedly, missed the chance of obtaining a good sire by so doing. The usefulness of a bull in proper hands is only just begun at four years old, and if the animal is rightly handled, it can be prolonged up into the teens. It seems the fashion to think otherwise, and many a good sire is consequently sacrificed. There were bargains of course, one or two being specially noticed among the Aberdeen-Angus, quality and breeding considered. The C.P.R. ran a well-filled special train out to the building from the new depot. The crowd was a fair-sized one, there being approximately close up to two hundred from outside points. Live-stock Commissioner Hodson opened the sale at 2 p.m. with a speech, and referred to the C.P.R.'s generosity, in the building provided by them. Previous to the sale awards were made by Jas. Bray, as follows:

Aberdeen-Angus: Bulls—First and second, Hon. Walter Clifford, for Sir Donald and Sir Hector; Donald McFarlane, Oak Lake, third, with Chief of Kelvin Grove. —Horatio, F. J. Collyer, championship, for best Angus bull.

Herefords: Champion Hereford bull, Admiral Dewey, John Wallace, Cartwright. This bull was also first in yearling class; Sir Thos. Lipton, William Tait, Pilot Mound, second, and Carleton Hesiod, James Fenton, Solsgrith, third. Champion cow, Brooklena, Wallace.

Shorthorns: Bulls, 3 years and over, first, Red Rover, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; second, Topman's Duke, Wm. Perry, Deloraine; third, Prince of Heliotrope, James Strang, Baldur. Bulls, 2 years old, first, Crimson Lad; second, Crimson Boy, H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal; third, Duke of Castlemanne, Wm. Ryan, Ninga. Yearling bulls, first and champion, Lord Missie, J. G. Washington, Ninga; second, Charley McNeil, R. P. Ross, Turtle Mountain. Cows, 3 years and over, A. T. Titus, Napinka, first, Red Mary; second, with Rose Ivan; cows, 2 years old, R. MacLennan, first, Red Lassie. Yearling heifers, Walter James, Rosser, first prize and championship, with Valeria; R. MacLennan, second, with Cleora's Gem; Walter James third, with Lucina.

### Dipping is Highly Approved by the Ranchers.

The following from the proceedings of the Western Stock-growers' Association shows how thoroughly the mange campaign was carried out, and the beneficial effect it had:

Mange has practically disappeared in the district where the dipping was given a thorough trial. So satisfactory did the Executive Committee consider the results that, at a meeting held on 9th March last, the following memorial was addressed to the Dominion Government:

"That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Stock-growers' Association desire to put on record their satisfaction at the undoubted success resulting from the mange-dipping operations of last fall, and to heartily endorse the action of Dr. Rutherford, who was instrumental in having the dipping regulations put into force. This Committee is of the opinion that it is highly desirable and necessary that universal dipping should be again obligatory throughout the same district during the coming season."

The whole country is now well equipped with dipping tanks, there being no less than 196 in existence, and future dipping operations should be simple compared with last year, when everything had to be bought and tested, and when all were unfamiliar with the proposition.

### If You Want Anything

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

### The Oxford County Show.

At the Oxford County Show, one of the first of the leading English summer stock shows, the cattle section was mainly Shorthorns, and was one of great quality. The Earl of Powis, with "Alastair," a roan five-year-old, bred by Lord Lovat, won first in the old bull class; Messrs. Denny second with Ascot Constellation. Mr. R. P. Cooper, with Meteor and Speculator, was first and second in the two-year-old bull class, and Mr. G. Freeman with Emancipation took third honors. In the yearling bull section, Mr. W. T. Garne provided the winner in Partizan, a compact roan son of Marechal Neil, who was by Count Arthur, dam by Clan Alpine; Captain W. B. Harrison with Caledonia, a Scotch-bred bull, took second honors.

In the cow class, Mr. J. Coleman was first and third with Adeline and Hawthorne Flower, both by Cairo. Miss Alice de Rothschild was first and second for three-year-old heifers with Fanny 36th and Waddesdon Venus, and in the class for two-year-olds she also won first with Waddesdon Butterfly, who was the champion female of the breed. Welsh Maid won first honors in the yearling class for the Earl of Powis, and Mr. R. W. Hudson with Littlewick Gipsy Countess won second honors in the same class.

The Earl of Coventry, Mr. G. D. Faber, and Peter Coates, were the leading winners for Hereford cattle, exhibited in small numbers, but with good quality. Mr. W. B. Greenfield and Mr. J. J. Cridlan were the exhibitors that owned the best of a very good entry of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Lord Rothschild, Lady de Rothschild, the Earl of Cadogan and Mr. J. C. Drew were the leading winners in the Jersey classes, in which the entry was an extremely large one and the quality superior.

The Guerneys were not largely represented. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Frank Hargreaves and E. A. Hambro were the leading winners.

Shire horses came out in good form and with many excellent animals. The older stallion class

for the autumn fairs. In the ewe lamb class Mr. Hobbs repeated the success noted for ram lambs, with an equally fine pen. Mr. A. Brassy was second with a pen of more scale, but hardly so good in quality. Mr. Treweeke's pen, which were third, had more quality, and probably better flesh. Mr. A. Treweeke won first and reserve number for flock ewes. These were most typical specimens of their breed. Second honors went to Mr. A. H. Wilsden, with a notable lot of sheep.

The Hampshire Down entry was smaller than usual, but lacked none of its accustomed quality. Mr. James Flower led in the yearling rams, ram lambs and yearling ewes, with very superior quality, first-class to touch, and of excellent character. Mr. H. L. Cripps occupied second place, with yearling rams.

Mr. W. T. Garne won all the money awards in the Cotswold classes, and it may be said of these exhibits that they were just about as good as could be.

The Berkshire pig classes were fully represented, and very good, indeed. Mr. G. T. Inman was winner of all the first prizes, except that for the younger boars, in which Mr. J. A. Fricker took precedence. Mr. Inman's Highmoor Mikado was champion boar. Lord Capthorpe, J. Jefferson, E. J. Morant and Mr. N. Benjafield were also successful exhibitors, the last named winning second honors in the older boar class with Commander-in-Chief, who was reserve champion. Mr. R. M. Knowles won all through the classes for other breeds, with Yorkshires, and the best boar and best sow were made champion winners for the best of their sex of any breed in the yard.

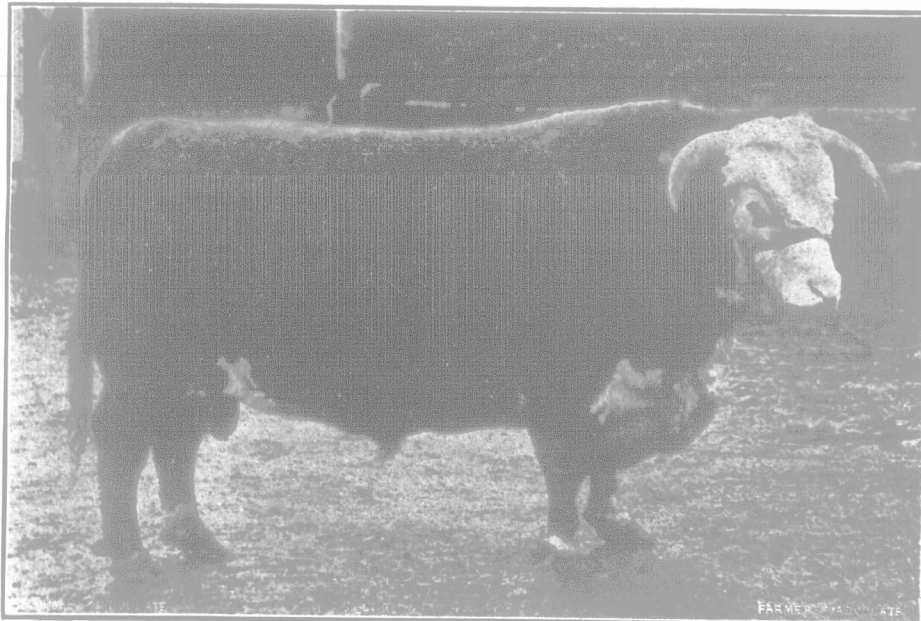
### Breeding and Feeding Pigs.

The present and prospective market prices for pigs are certainly encouraging to farmers who are catering to that trade. Probably no other branch of farm stock-raising brings as quick and profitable returns where good judgment and judicious breeding and feeding are practiced. A good brood sow of the best type is a treasure in these times, and is well worthy of the best of treatment. It is agreed by successful swine breeders that the most desirable months in which to have pigs farrowed in this country are March and April for spring litters, and August and September for fall farrows.

In the case of litters coming in the winter months, even in sufficiently warm quarters to save them, the impracticability of getting the sow and pigs upon the ground for exercise, and the grit that seems essential to the healthy growth of the youngsters, renders it, as a rule, impossible to keep them gaining in weight at a profit on the concentrated foods that must of necessity be furnished them before

grass or other forage crops are available. Late fall pigs rarely do well in winter, being liable to become stunted from indigestion, or crippled with rheumatism, or to develop fat rather than flesh, owing to lack of the necessary exercise to strengthen bone and produce a healthy circulation of the blood. Pigs born in early autumn are almost invariably born healthy, owing to the dams having had ample exercise under natural conditions, and given a free run on grass while young the pigs develop bone and muscle before winter sets in, which gives them the necessary strength of constitution to endure the confinement of the winter months, and to continue to grow and improve under judicious feeding conditions.

All things considered, it is preferable to select for a breeding sow one of a spring litter, owing to the probability that she will have a longer term of liberty to run out on grass during the early months of her life, thus laying the foundation of a good constitution, her bone becoming strong, her limbs straight, and her pasterns strong and upright. If chosen from a large litter, or from the litter of a dam that usually produces large litters, the chances are that she will prove prolific, and to provide for this she should have a dozen well-developed teats showing. The sow selected for a breeder should have good length and depth of body; strong, straight legs, well placed; a full, bright eye; should be broad between the eyes and ears, have a moderately strong neck, of fair length, smooth, oblique shoulders, not too wide or heavy; a strong, straight back, slightly arched; a thick, full flank;



Success.

Hereford Stock and Show Bull, bred by Major Hengate, Herefordshire, and owned by Sir Chas. Rouse Boughton, Downton Hall, Salop, England.

was headed by Mr. J. Thomson's Markeaton Combination, Sir P. A. Muntz taking the corresponding place in the two-year-old stallion class, followed by Sir A. Henderson's entry, that came second. This breeder was first in the brood mare class, and also in the class of four-year-old Shire mares. The three-year-old and also the two-year-old mares were headed by two particularly well-grown fillies from Sir P. A. Muntz's stud, and this breeder had the satisfaction of owning also the winning filly in an excellent class of seventeen yearlings.

One of the features of this show is the entry always found of Oxford Down sheep. This year's entry consisted of 145 pens, the largest entry of this breed that will be seen at any show during the year. Mr. A. Brassy, M. P., won, with shearing rams of superior merit, champion, first and second prizes. The third place in the class was occupied by a very fine sheep, indeed, sent forward by Mr. J. T. Hobbs, and other successful competitors were Messrs. James Horlick, H. W. Stilgoe, G. Hawkins, W. A. Treweeke. In the ram lamb class for pen of three, Mr. J. T. Hobbs took first honors with a wealthy-fleshed pen, of even quality. A pen denoting more masculine type secured second honors for Mr. A. Wilsden. Third honors and reserve number went to Mr. W. A. Treweeke. Mr. Brassy led, without question, in the yearling ewe class with a well-developed and good-fleshed pen, which are very ripe. Mr. Hobbs was second and fourth with two pens, either of which are in that condition that will well pay inspection from any purchaser who desires to take them to America

long, broad and level rumps; hams firm and full inside, fleshed well down to the hock, and have a medium coat of fine, silky hair, and a smooth, soft skin, free from wrinkles or creases, and the tail should be moderately fine and set well up on the rump. The sow should not be bred to have her first litter before she is a year old.

In selecting a boar, the same general description may serve as a guide, the only difference being that he may be a little stronger in neck and crest, and a trifle broader in shoulders, but he should not be heavy shouldered, or show signs of a shield at an early age, nor much of that feature even at maturity. He should show pronounced masculinity in all his make-up, including good-sized testicles, without coarseness or undue grossness, and should, for best results as a feeder and the sire of good feeders, have a quiet and contented disposition, as should also the breeding sow. The sow intended to be kept for breeding purposes should not be kept confined in a pen at any stage of her life, except for a week after farrowing a litter. Her food should be a well-balanced ration at all times, and pasture in season of good mixed grasses; clovers, vetches or rape fill the bill. Skim milk, shorts, bran, oats and barley, according to supply and cost, may constitute the supplementary feeds. It is well wherever practicable to have a plot or two near the piggery, on which to grow the pasturage. In the feeding of young pigs, after weaning, nothing equals skim milk, which should be fed lukewarm, and as the pigs grow older a mixture of two or more of the foods above mentioned may be added.

**Farm.**

**How One Farmer Gets Rid of Wild Oats.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I do not summer-fallow to clean the land; if I had wild oats in some of my wheat fields, I would plow soon as possible after harvest, give it a good harrowing, plow it again in the spring, about the middle of May, and sow it to barley, about two bushels to the acre. I would get the barley off soon as possible, plow and harrow, so as to start the weeds to grow in the fall. In the spring, would sow 1 1/2 bushels of good clean wheat cleaned three times through the fanning-mill, and would seed it to timothy about 8 lbs. to the acre (mixed with the wheat in the drill), would then take two crops of hay; after the hay is off, would give it a good plowing and harrow it well. I would disk in the spring if needed, and sow again to wheat, or it would do to plow this sod early in the spring and sow flax about the 20th of May; it will plow much better in the spring, and can be done before seeding starts.

Seeding the land to grass checks the growth of weeds; it puts a sod on the land, and will keep it from blowing so badly. This is the land for wheat.

MANITOBA FARMER.

[Note.—Our correspondent has, to our mind, the correct idea in weed suppression and improvement of the soil; by adding humus, in the form of grass roots. Let us hear from other observing farmers.—Ed.]

**A Hint to the Farmers.**

There has been a tendency during recent years to become careless regarding the precautions to be observed before starting a fire for the purpose of clearing stubble, brush or grass from the land, and the result is extensive fires through which heavy losses have been sustained by farmers and ranchers. Such fires are greatly to be deplored, as they have a serious defect on the vegetation, climate and prosperity of the country. Fewer fires, more trees, more trees less drought, and a more equable climate. Millions of dollars and years of time have been spent in the effort to reforest areas from which timbers have been wastefully or carelessly removed. There is an inclination amongst some of the farmers in the northern districts to view with disfavor the rapid growth of the willow and poplar during the recent periods of wet seasons, and a wish to destroy this scrub by letting fires go through it. The attention of such persons is called to section 4 of the Prairie Fires Ordinance, which reads as follows:

"No person shall directly or indirectly, personally or by any servant, agent or employee, kindle on any land a fire for the purpose of guarding property, burning stubble or brush or clearing land, unless the land on which the fire is started in at the time it is started, completely surrounded by a fireguard not less than twenty feet in width, consisting of land covered with snow or water, or so worn, graded, plowed, burned over or covered with water as to be free of inflammable matter, and any person kindling a fire for such purpose shall, during the whole period of its continuance, cause it to be guarded by three adult persons provided with proper appliances for extinguishing prairie fire."

"Any person contravening this section shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding \$100."

Highly to be commended is the work of the R. N.-W. M. Police in their recent investigation of fires south of Calgary, where, within two

months, thirteen persons have been fined a total of \$450 and costs. In addition, a civil suit is in progress against one of the parties for \$400 damages. It should be noted that even when the prescribed precautions have been taken when starting a fire, a person is not free from action for damages should others suffer loss from its spreading.

**Breaking and Backsetting.**

To the newcomer, the advice of Supt. Mackay, of Indian Head, on the above question will be valuable, such being based on the experience of many years of prairie farming. The shallow system of breaking will be found useful in aiding to get rid of Brome grass, not always the easiest thing to do, as some farmers have found to their annoyance.

**SHALLOW BREAKING.**

(To be backset.)

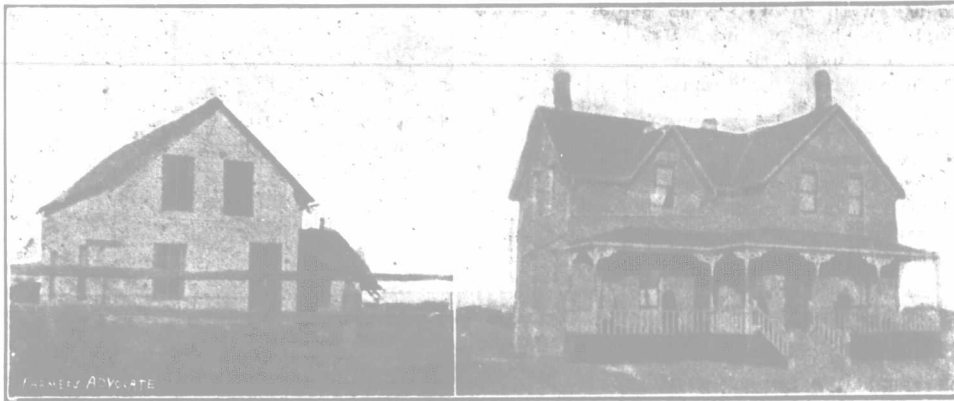
The sod should be turned over as thin as possible, and for this purpose a walking plow, with a 12 or 14 in. share, is the best. When the breaking is completed (which should not be later than the second week in July), rolling will hasten the rotting process and permit backsetting to commence early in August.

Backsetting is merely turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up two or three inches of fresh soil to cover it. The plowing should be done in the same direction as the breaking, and the same width of furrow turned. Two inches below the breaking is considered deep enough, but three or four inches will give better results.

After backsetting, the soil cannot be made too fine, and the use of disk or Randall harrow to cut up every piece of unrotted sod will complete the work.

Deep breaking (not suitable for Brome sod), which in many sections of the country is the only practicable way of preparing new land, and which is, unfortunately, done in some instances where breaking and backsetting would give more satisfactory results, consists in the turning over of the sod as deep as possible—usually from four to five inches.

When the sod has rotted, the top soil should be



**Ten Years' Progress—1894-1904.**

Farm residence of D.J. Fulton, Edmonton, Alta.

worked and made as fine as possible. The use of harrow or disk will fill up all irregularities on the surface, and make a fine, even seed-bed.

Whether the land is broken shallow or deep, it is necessary to have the work completed early, so as to take advantage of the rains which usually come during June or early in July. These rains cause the sod to rot, and without them, or if the plowing is done after they are over, the sod remains in the same condition as when turned, and no amount of work will make up for the loss.

To some districts near the foothills of the mountains, and in districts where scrub abounds, and the sod is thin, these remarks may not apply, but, as a rule, throughout the Territories, early breaking, whether deep or shallow, is advisable.

**WORKING LAND AFTER FIRST CROP.**

Inquiries are often made as to what should be done after taking off the first crop on new land, the question being as to whether the land should be plowed, or cultivated, or sown without any cultivation whatever.

This, however, can only be determined by circumstances. In districts with heavy clay soil, a satisfactory crop may be expected from burning the stubble of the former crop and sowing with or without cultivation; although a shallow cultivation after the stubble is burnt usually gives the best results.

In districts with light soils, and especially with gravelly subsoil, cultivation before seeding is necessary.

After taking the second crop from breaking or backsetting, there can be no doubt that the land should be well fallowed to put it in proper condition for succeeding crops. If the fallow is well made and the process is repeated every third year, the settler will have started on the right road to future success.

**Alfalfa Bacteria Being Propagated at Regina.**

The Territorial Department of Agriculture is supplying those people starting to grow alfalfa with the necessary bacteria for soil inoculation from the laboratory of the Territorial bacteriologist.

**Manitoba Grasses.**

A newcomer from Dakota asks what grasses can be grown in Manitoba for feeding, and if land here is seeded with grass to fill the soil with vegetable matter?

In the older parts of the grain-growing districts the problem of grass-growing has been fairly well investigated, with the result that certain varieties are found to be particularly adapted to certain soils. On the rich alluvial black land of similar nature, timothy is the most popular grass. On the lighter, more loamy soils timothy does not establish itself so readily as does Russian brome, and on the still lighter and drier lands Western rye grass, or, as it is sometimes called in the States, slender wheat grass, is the safer variety to grow. For seeding a low, damp soil, probably nothing is better than a mixture of timothy, brome and red top.

Of all the grasses timothy is and probably always will continue to be the standard and most popular variety, and it is only where the soil is not adapted to its growth that other varieties are sown. On some of the best-conducted farms it is sown with a nurse crop of wheat, oats or barley, at the rate of from five to seven pounds per acre, behind the drill, then harrowed. The following year it is cut with either the mower or binder, and is left for two or three years, depending upon circumstances. After the second or third crop is cut it is plowed, and the following spring is plowed up for wheat. Careful estimates have placed the amount of vegetable matter added to the soil, after three years in timothy, at ten tons per acre, and the effects of this sod may be seen in the soil for three years after it is broken up.

Brome is sown either with or without a grain crop, but a catch is more certain in the latter case. It is one of the most delicate grasses to

get started, but when once established is a most persistent grower. It springs early in the season, and stock are decidedly fond of it. For these reasons it is one of the very best pasture grasses we have. When used for hay, being rather a rank grower, it is more difficult to cure than is timothy; nor does a given bulk weigh so much as the latter. After a few years the brome sod is liable to become too

thick for good growth; then if it is desired to keep the field still in grass, it can be plowed shallow in the early fall, rotted down level, and left to grow again. Brome grass has a most extensive root system; it adds an immense amount of humus to the soil and so keeps land from drifting, but on rich, open moist soils it is difficult to eradicate (it often spreads to other fields, causing considerable annoyance), and consequently timothy is preferred on such land. It is sown at the rate of about fourteen pounds to the acre.

The Western rye grass is more particularly adapted for any light prairie soils. It is sown like the timothy or brome, but is more likely to grow if sown alone. It does not spread from the root as does brome, but grows in bunches. It makes a considerable amount of hay, but in some cases the stock does not appear to relish it.

In some places these three varieties are sown in a mixture, from which heavy crops of hay are cut. Other farmers sow timothy and brome together, but the greater number sow one or other of the three varieties alone, depending upon the nature of the soil. With improvements in methods of farming these grasses are becoming more generally grown to add exhausted vegetable matter to the soils, and thus help to retain moisture, keep the land from drifting, check weeds and increase fertility.

As pasture grasses, red top and blue grass are becoming more generally grown, although, as yet, they are not widely distributed. In time, however, it is believed that their growth will be more general for permanent pastures on rough, low or scrub lands. Blue grass is essentially a pasture grass adapted to timber districts. It is hardy, but is easily controlled. It, however, requires considerable moisture, grows early in the spring, dries up in the summer, but if fall rains come will start into fresh, rapid growth. It is a splendid lawn grass, and where sown with red top and a little white clover a beautiful sward is obtained.

**Germinating Condition of Various Weed Seeds.**

Whoever is disposed to marvel at the apparently spontaneous manner in which weeds spring up in what were supposed to be clean-cultivated fields, will understand the phenomenon more easily when he knows the conditions under which various seeds germinate, and the length of time some of them may remain in the ground without being spoiled. In this connection a summary of the conclusions arrived at by the North Dakota Experiment Station, and published in Bulletin 62, may shed some light:

"First—Shepherd's purse, tumbling mustard and peppergrass will not ordinarily come up through two inches of soil. That is, they will not germinate that year, if buried deeper than two inches in soil such as that of the experiment station, which is described as black alluvial loam.

"Second—Stinkweed comes up abundantly through one inch, unwillingly through two, and not at all through three.

"Third—Green and yellow foxtail germinate about May 1st in the latitude of North Dakota, but do not germinate in the fall from seed gathered that season.

"Fourth—Wild mustard seed buried five inches deep will not grow, but will grow through three, two, and best through one inch of soil.

"Fifth—Wild mustard and stinkweed will not be preserved in the soil for a period of years unless buried deeper than three inches.

"Sixth—Great ragweed germinates better when planted two or three inches deep than one inch, but it will not grow through five inches of soil.

"Seventh—Wild buckwheat comes up readily through one, two, or three inches of soil, but was found to be entirely dead when buried twenty months.

"Eighth—Wild oats will come up through five inches of soil, were practically dead when buried twenty months, and entirely dead when buried fifty-six months.

"Ninth—Shepherd's purse, green foxtail and horseweed were practically dead when buried six months, while wild mustard and stinkweed germinated well when buried that period.

"Tenth—The deeper-buried seeds were better preserved up to a depth of ten inches."

The seeds for these experiments were sown October 17th, 1899, and under as nearly as possible normal soil conditions; but few of them germinated the same year they were sown; in fact, none except wild mustard.

The following interesting particulars were given about stinkweed: "Stinkweed seeds remaining in the pod out of doors are usually dead by spring, but if plowed under with green pods, it will ripen its seeds much sooner than when left above ground. It ripens its seed in seventy-seven days from sowing, and in thirty-four days from the time of blooming. A well-prepared seed-bed in the spring is the greatest foe to stinkweed and other winter annuals."

It appears from the above that deep covering of a number of these seeds, such as shepherd's purse, green foxtail, horseweed, and wild oats, would practically destroy them in a three-year rotation.

**Flax Fiber for Binder Twine.**

According to the Farm Implement News, a promising industry for the near future is the manufacture of binder twine from flax fiber. For nearly twenty years experiments have been made along this line, only to be abandoned because of some deficiency in the quality of the twine, or because it could not be produced at as low a cost as that made from manilla and sisal. That the practicability of the manufacture was recognized may, however, be judged from the persistence with which the experiments were continued, and within the last few years that persistence has been crowned with success, several satisfactory systems being now in use. Among these one of the most notable was devised by Mr. George Ellis, under the direction of Mr. William Deering. This is the system now being utilized by the International Harvester Co., by whom an extensive flax twine plant has been established and is now in full operation. The Ellis machine not only extracts the fiber, but separates the weak from the strong, which alone passes out to be made into twine. The refuse is used as cheap upholstery tow, budding for horses, and fuel for the plant.

Other systems are being found equally satisfactory, and are being put into operation by the Summer's Fiber Co., at Port Huron and Chicago, and the Continental Fiber Co., of Northfield, Minn., both of which, like the International Harvester Co., are contracting with farmers to grow flax, and supplying the finest grade of seed; clean flax only being suitable for the manufacture of the twine. Experiments made by the International Co. have demonstrated that one acre of flax will produce 360 pounds of twine, or enough to bind 144 acres of grain, on the basis of 2½ pounds of twine to the acre. It is expected that the amount of flax used this year will be much greater than last, and a constant increase for the following years is predicted.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

**Clover-growing Experience.**

England predominates in clay soils, which when well farmed grow more wheat than the lighter soils, and, generally, the greatest crops of clover. There is a very old saw in the Old Country:

When the sand feeds the clay,  
Oh, dear, oh! lack a day.  
When the clay feeds the sand,  
'Tis then good for old England.

From 45 years' experience amongst practical agriculturists in the Midlands of the Old Country, mostly clay, I think I may possibly give two or three hints on the growing of this valuable crop. There is plenty of land here that will grow clover, but the winter is the kill cow. If we can get over John Frost we shall be all right in time. One important thing is to put it in deep enough. Drill with a seeder, 8 lbs. to the acre, if possible, and let the shoes run loose without pressure. As a rule this will put seed proper depth.

Now, I see a paragraph in your issue of May 10th, on bacteria, in which you say districts which have at any time grown peas or wild vetches should be especially successful in growing clover. I quite agree with you, but clover will not thrive immediately after vetches or peas. We grow winter vetches and spring vetches in England. They are the finest feed in early summer we can grow, and when farmers have plenty of them, they knock off all corn from their farm horses, and they do fine. I have a few of both planted here on trial, and have hopes of their doing well. I have sown half oats and half vetches, and intend to seed them, and by mixing with oats hope to cut them with binder. In England we farm clay land on the four-field system. Suppose we have 80 acres. We should have 20 acres fallow each year, which takes 4 years to follow the 80 acres.

| 1st 4 years.                        |                      | 2nd 4 years.               |                          |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10 acres roots                      | 10 acres or vetches. | 10 vetches.                | 10 roots or bare fallow. |
| A                                   |                      | B                          |                          |
| 20 acres all wheat, oats or barley. |                      | All wheat, oats or barley. |                          |
| 10 sowed to clover.                 |                      | Sowed to clover.           |                          |
| C                                   |                      | D                          |                          |
| 10 clover, or peas.                 |                      | Beans or peas.             | 10 clover.               |
| E                                   |                      | F                          |                          |
| All wheat, oats or barley.          |                      | All wheat, oats or barley. |                          |

D—Fallow 2nd year.  
E—Fallow 3rd year.  
F—Fallow 4th year.

You will see by chart, in eight years the land will all have been clover without following it immediately after vetches or peas, which would end in failure, and I may say in nearly half a century's experience, I never lost a plant of clover when this plan was adhered to. Be sure if you sow clover broadcast, sow in the dust, not when the land is sticky or when raining. I have seen many crops lost this way, as you can't get the seed to fall into the soil. Clover seed is the finest preparation for wheat. We have an old saying, "Clover root is the mother of wheat." As a proof of this, you

have a piece of clover and divide in two parts. Pasture one part with sheep, and keep it eaten down close all summer. Mow the other part twice if you like, and it will grow a larger crop of wheat the next year than the other part which had been pastured, and had had all left on the land by way of manure, etc. To account for this, the part kept down by Cowper's nibbling sheep forms no root to any extent; the other half, from clover being allowed to develop, forms roots like small carrots, which are the finest of feed for the wheat.

Now, with regard to bacteria, there are farmers in England who are too selfish to grow clover, and defeat their ends by not doing so. They want to grow as much wheat and other grain as they possibly can, and by planting it too often do not rest their land from it by way of a change of crop, and grow bad crops all round, where a practical farmer who grows clover will grow as much wheat with one crop as they will with two. If a practical farmer should get hold of one of these farms, won't he soon grow some good clover? Even grass land, fresh broken up, which has never been known to have been cultivated before, will grow fine clover when got into working order. This land must have the bacteria in itself, or the clover must grow without it.

Clover here, in my opinion, is not planted early enough, being planted so late it gets no show in hot summer or cold winter. Look at all our annual plants in the bush and bits of bare patches round buildings, such as wild vetches, peas, hops, etc., too various to mention. They are all up strong by nature when the scientists are planting clovers. This shows us the wonders of nature, the observance of which will teach us many lessons.

JOHN C. WALKER.

**Production of Good Seed.**

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Mr. G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, gave evidence before the Agricultural Committee a few days ago regarding the work of his department. He also alluded to the work being done by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. In opening, Mr. Clark referred to the importance of farmers using only seed of the best quality, and having it as free from weed seeds as possible. It was well known, he said, that if wheat or oats were sown on impoverished land year after year the quality would rapidly deteriorate, and the power of production become diminished. It was, therefore, not only important that farmers should secure the varieties of grass or other crops best adapted to their farms, but that they should use seed that had received the best care and cultivation. There might be quite as much difference between two strains of seeds of the same variety as between two sorts, so far as the capacity of the seed to produce a large yield was concerned. Continuing, Mr. Clark said that the Canadian Seed-growers' Association had endeavored by practical work to show the farmers of Canada the advantages to be gained by using good seed. In order that a sufficient supply might be obtained, the association had co-operated with farmers in different parts of the country who were favorably situated for growing good seed and interested enough to take up the work, with the result that a comparatively large amount of improved seed is now being produced. Mr. Clark explained the method followed to produce this improved seed. A farmer who has decided to take up the work, selects a plot of good land and sows it with the best seed he can obtain. Before harvesting the ripened crop of the seed plot, he picks from 30 to 50 pounds of the largest and ripest heads to be used for sowing the seed plot the following year. A larger plot can be sown with improved seed every year, until the farmer is producing a large quantity of good seed. It was pointed out that seed can be brought up to a high standard by careful selection in the same manner as a herd of cattle is graded up.

Mr. Clark then went into the conditions of the seed trade in Canada, particularly in regard to clover and timothy, and gave the causes which led up to the passing of the seed bill, which were in brief as follows: In Europe a strong demand exists for first-class seeds, owing to the fact that the farmers there have been educated as to the advantages of using good seed. Canadian seed possesses an excellent reputation on the British market, and brings high prices. Canadian seedsmen found it to their advantage to install special machinery for cleaning seeds. Some had exported the best seed to England, selling the screenings to the Canadian farmers. When this state of affairs became known there was vigorous agitation for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of inferior seeds. The seed bill passed at the present session of the Commons was the result.

**Hydraulic Ram Satisfactory.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Noticing your enquiry as to water-power, I might say that I have used a hydraulic ram for one year, and find it very satisfactory; have seven gallons of water per minute running into a barrel partly underground, from which a 42½ ft. 1½ in. pipe extends, having 8 ft. drop, to No. 4 ram, which will give four-fifths of a barrel of water through a ½ inch pipe a distance of about 150 ft., and 60 ft. higher than ram. I also tap this pipe in my house, about 200 ft. from ram, and 40 ft. higher. I tap the discharge pipe in three places.

J. H. M.

**Dairying.**

**The Creamery Industry in Manitoba.**

Under the above heading, Geo. P. Grout, an American friend, who located at Parkdale, Man., but who has business interests in dairy lines down in Minnesota, gives his views re the dairy business to the Dairy Record. As will be noticed, the writer is a strong special-purpose cow man:

A person making a trip through Manitoba after having travelled the States of the Middle West is sure to ask himself this question: Why do we not see more creameries? We can scarcely say the dairy industry is new to Manitoba; there are some quite old creameries.

In my opinion the youth of the industry is not altogether responsible for the lack of advancement, but there seems to have been no progress in the line for some time, and we cannot say in general that the business has advanced one step for the last few years. Each year many hand separators have been sold, and they are quite generally used by farmers keeping any number of cows. However, one of the great troubles seems to be that not enough cows are kept beyond what are absolutely necessary for the farmers' own use. I might venture a further statement that even the cows kept are not of the proper type to advance the creamery industry.

With Scotch blood in the Canadians' veins, it is perhaps harder for them to get the ideal of a beef form out of their minds than it is out of the mind of a Yankee. It is a self-evident truth that the average Canadian farmer is a greater lover of fine-blooded stock than is the farmer of the United States. The high standard of their farm horses and cattle is a sure indication. Their minds run to the blocky form.

Personally, I have never been much of a general purpose fancier, but I will admit that for some time after moving into Canada I was rather on the fence, and thought it might be well to raise good beef and as much milk as convenient. This idea has been disproved by experiment. Manitoba is not noted for her short winters, and I found the beef type cows at Parkdale "star boarders" for about six months in the year. While I would not advocate a farmer's going out and purchasing extreme dairy-type animals, I would urge him to approach this type in selection and to breed with that in mind, making the best of what he has at hand. It must be evident to those who have given it a thorough and impartial trial that my experience as cited must be the general verdict.

In a new country, where dairying has never been a strong feature of the agricultural industry, it is not to be expected that many farmers have had an opportunity of testing or experimenting with cows of high dairy development, therefore they do not realize that they might as well try to win a race with a common livery horse against Dan Patch, as to compare a common native with a special-purpose dairy cow of producing habits. The point is: Much must be learned before fair comparison can be made. Because they have not got far enough advanced in modern methods some have branded dairying a failure from a money-making standpoint. The farms are large in Manitoba, and land not thickly settled. This is a drawback to the creamery industry for several reasons. It is necessary to haul the milk or cream long distances, and then where lands are not settled thickly stock are considered "free commoners," and are allowed to run at large. Many times when night comes it is impossible to find the cows, and it is not an uncommon sight to see your good neighbor hunting the lost the following morning. Of course it is needless to say, even if a good cow freshened in spring, she would give very little milk when fall came under these conditions.

Of course we know that winter dairying would put an end to hunting cows in fly time, but winter dairying is not carried on, and here again is one reason why the business has not increased.

Manitoba's large yield of wheat has led the farmer to feel that it is unnecessary for him to care for cows and milk them. So completely has this point impressed itself on his mind that many farmers have never learned to milk, leaving this little task to the women of the household. It has been the history of every new country that not until wheat-raising has proved a partial failure has dairying made rapid growth.

There seems to be no good reason why Manitoba should not in time become a leading Province in the manufacture of high-class dairy products. The fact is it is easier to make a good class of butter with a few conveniences than it is in Iowa or Minnesota. Minnesota has the reputation of producing the best butter in the world, but there seems to be no geographical reason why Manitoba should not excel with proper co-operation among buttermakers and farmers. At one time Elgin butter was the best—now Minnesota. Might the banner not easily go a little farther north and Manitoba bear the palm? With the introduction of pasteurization, commercial starters, dairy shes, winter dairying, and, in

fact, up-to-date dairy methods, there is everything to be expected from Manitoba as a creamery Province.

**Cheese and Butter Grading Standards.**

Until further notice the official referee for butter and cheese will observe the following standards and classification in giving certificates as to the quality of cheese and creamery butter which he is asked to examine:

**CHEESE.**

**First Grade.**

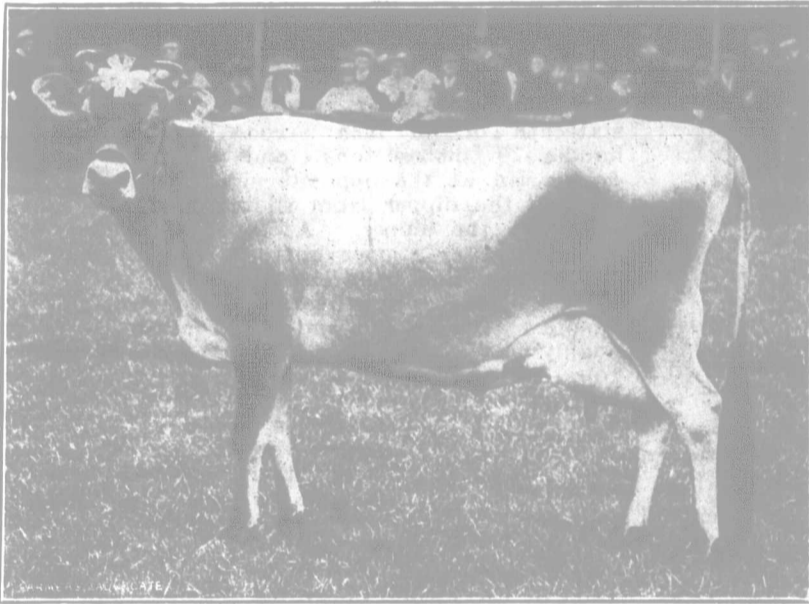
Flavor.—Clean, sound and pure.  
Body and Texture.—Close, firm and silky.  
Color.—Good and uniform.  
Finish.—Fairly even in size, smoothly finished, sound and clean surfaces, straight and square.  
Boxes.—Strong, clean, well made and nailed. Ends to be of seasoned timber. Close fitting. Weights stencilled or marked with rubber stamp.

**Second Grade.**

Flavor.—"Fruity," not clean, "turnipy," or other objectionable flavor.  
Body and Texture.—Weak, open, loose, "acidic," too soft, too dry.  
Color.—Uneven, mottled, or objectionable shade.  
Finish.—Very uneven in size, showing rough corners, black mould, dirty or cracked surfaces, soft rinds.  
Boxes.—Too large in diameter; top edge of box more than half an inch below the top of the cheese. Made of light material. Ends made of improperly seasoned material.

**Third Grade.**

Flavor.—Rancid, badly "off," anything inferior to second grade.  
Body and Texture.—Very weak, very open, showing pinholes or porous, very "acidic," very soft or very dry.  
Color.—Badly mottled, or very objectionable shade.  
Finish.—Anything worse than second grade.



**Joyful.**

English-bred Jersey cow, winner of many prizes, including first at Royal Show, 1903, and first at London Dairy Show, 1904. Owned by Lord Rothschild, Tring Park, Herts.

Boxes.—No question of boxes sufficient to make third grade if other qualities are good.

**Explanations.**

It would be impossible to define exactly the qualities or defects which may appear in cheese. The standards given are intended to indicate the range of quality for the different grades rather than to establish hard-and-fast rules to guide the grader.

The expression "good color" means that the color must be of a proper shade. There are cheap, inferior cheese colors used which do not give the proper shade no matter what quantity is used.

The expression "clean surfaces" in the definition for first grade does not exclude from that grade cheese with a slight growth of blue mould, although it is desirable that the cheese should not show any signs of mould. "Black mould" (see definition for second grade) is simply the advanced stage of the ordinary blue mould.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative values of the different divisions of quality: Flavor, 40; body and texture, 80; color, 15; finish and boxing, 15 = 100.

It is obvious that a defect in flavor of a certain degree counts nearly three times as much in determining the grade as a defect in finish or boxing of the same degree.

Cheese which are strictly sour, or otherwise inferior to third grade, will be designated as "culls," for which there is no classification.

Any lot of cheese shall be considered third grade if it shows three or more defects of second-grade class.

If there are not more than 15 per cent. of defective cheese in any lot, the inferior ones may be sorted out and classed separately. If more than 15 per cent. are defective, the classification for the defective cheese may apply to the whole lot.

This does not apply when inferior cheese have been properly marked so as to be identified, in which case the inferior cheese shall be treated as a separate lot.

**CREAMERY BUTTER.**

**First Grade.**

Flavor.—Sound, sweet and clean.  
Body and Grain.—Waxy; not too much moisture.  
Color.—Even, no streaks or mottles, not too high.  
Salting.—Not too heavy if salt butter. Salt all dissolved.  
Finish.—Good quality parchment paper lining, neatly arranged. Package well filled; bright, even surface.  
Packages.—Well made, of good material, and clean. Boxes to be of right size to hold 56 lbs. of butter when properly filled. Paraffined on inside. Neatly branded. Tubs to be lined with parchment paper of good quality.

**Second Grade.**

Flavor.—Not quite clean, or other objectionable flavor.  
Body and Grain.—Salvy; overworked; too much moisture.  
Color.—Slightly mottled or streaky; too high, or objectionable shade.  
Salting.—Too heavy; salt undissolved, or unevenly distributed.  
Finish.—Very light or poor quality parchment paper lining; lining not arranged to protect butter; mould on parchment paper. Rough, uneven surface. Package not properly filled.  
Packages.—Rough, badly made, or of poor or unseasoned material, including sapwood. Dirty packages. Uneven weights.

**Third Grade.**

Flavor.—Very stale; very strong stable flavor, or anything inferior to second grade.  
Body and Grain.—Very salvy; "mushy"; mould in butter.  
Color.—Very mottled or otherwise inferior to second grade in regard to color.

Salting.—No question of salt alone to make third grade if other qualities are up to first grade.

Finish.—No parchment lining. Very rough finish. Dirty surface.  
Packages.—Inferior to second grade.

**Explanations.**

It is difficult to explain exactly the qualities or defects which may appear in butter. The standards which have been adopted are intended to indicate the range of quality for the different grades, rather than to establish hard-and-fast rules for the guidance of the grader.

"Fresh" or saltless butter will be judged on the same standards as for salted butter, by leaving the matter of salting out of the consideration.

A package is not considered well filled if the butter is more than half an inch below the top of the package.

It is very important that all boxes should hold only 56 lbs. No other weight should be marked thereon. Tubs should be of uniform size and weight.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative values of the different divisions of quality: Flavor, 40; body or grain, 25; color, 16; salting, 10; finish and packing, 15 = 100. It is obvious that a defect in flavor of a certain degree counts nearly three times as much in determining the grade as a defect in finish or packing of the same degree; and so on.

The expression "too much moisture," applies to all butter which contains over the legal limit of 16 per cent. of water, or to any butter that, according to the custom of the trade, would be described as containing too much water. (From many tests made, finest Canadian butter does not contain, or should not contain, on the average, over 13 per cent. of water.) The official referee will not be expected to determine the actual percentage of water.

"Too heavy salt" means more salt than is generally demanded by the trade for salted butter.

"Too high color" means over-colored, or too much coloring material used. "Objectionable shades" or unnatural colors are those which result from the use of inferior or unsuitable coloring material.

J. A. RUDDICK, Dairy Commissioner.

**Australian Butter for England.**

Acting on the recommendation of Mr. Swinburne, Victorian Minister of Agriculture, the Export Freight Committee, appointed by the butter-shippers, has concluded a contract with the White Star, Aberdeen and Lund lines for the carriage of butter to England. The freight rate will be 3d. per pound, and the duration of contract is to be three years, and subject to a year's notice. A weekly sailing is guaranteed during the season. The present freight rate is 4d. per pound. Last season's output of butter was 12,000 tons, and the freight paid to the P. and O. and Orient companies amounted to £84,000.

**The Farm Dairy Outfit.**

By Laura Ross.

The dairy outlook to me seems especially bright. Prices are high, and both the home and foreign market good. With increasing intelligence and skill, the quality of Canadian dairy products will gain further excellence, and this will create a larger demand. The general prosperity and refinement of the masses will also swell the demand for the choicest dairy products, and give ability and willingness to pay advanced prices for fancy cream, butter and cheese. Higher education will also make the consuming public better appreciate the food value and relative cheapness of milk, butter and cheese—a fact that is not so well understood as it should be.

This bright prospect for the dairy business should encourage farmers to make some outlay toward a better equipment. Butter is very expensive, compared with churns, workers, etc. You must not spoil your product for lack of the right utensils to work with. Just as a business man must watch the market to take advantage of the ¢. a pound on the article, that he may successfully compete with his competitors, so must you be on the alert to use every possible means to give that extra finish to your butter, that it may command just a little bit more than the best price going. It is a struggle in which energy and skill will tell for a great deal, and you will have solid enjoyment in every point gained. Many a woman has told me she always gets five cents a pound more than the market price for her butter, and her real pleasure comes more from the pride she takes in having such a

larger the churn and the smaller the quantity of cream in it, the lower the temperature at which you may churn, the quicker the butter comes, and the more exhaustive the churning. I prefer a barrel-shaped churn with no dashers or breakers inside. If I had large churnings I would contrive to have some kind of power to run the churn.



Milk Strainer.



Strainer Dipper.

Where creamers are used, or the milk sent away in cans, the strainer here shown is a good one. Have it 12 inches across at the top, and 5 inches at the bottom. It may or may not have a brass wire bottom. Have a tin band large enough to slip easily over three or four thicknesses of cheese cloth, when placed over the bottom of the strainer. The cloth must be taken off and well washed after each time of using.

If you have never used a strainer dipper in your dairy work you have missed a great convenience for straining the cream into the churn, straining the buttermilk from the butter, holding the cheese cloth to strain the wash water into the churn, etc., etc. If the following directions were given to a good tinsmith, he should make you an extra nice one for 40c. or 50c.: Nine inches across the top, seven inches across the bottom, six inches deep. The bottom should be of strong perforated tin—the perforations one-sixteenth of an inch across. A strong flat handle 10 inches long, and a small piece of double tin at the opposite side to act as a lip to keep the dipper from sliding into the churn, completes the dipper. A dipper of similar size, with a tin or copper bottom, is just fine for either the dairy or kitchen.

The little cream stirrer is as excellent as it is simple. By an up-and-down motion it thoroughly mixes the cream from the bottom to the top. The little tin saucer is between three and four inches in diameter, and the tinned wire handle about twenty inches long.

I cannot but wonder when I hear people still say, "My finger is my thermometer." No reliable work can be done without thermometers, and one should appreciate the fact that they are so cheap.

I really believe that the stooped shoulders of some of the farm women are the result of working pounds upon pounds of butter in the butter-bowl with a ladle. It is work that I do not want to again attempt. Every woman who is making any quantity of butter should have a lever butter-worker. It is not expensive to buy, but a handy man can make a better one than can be bought. For handling the butter when working and printing it, a flat spade, like the one shown, is much handier than a ladle.



Butter Worker.

No print seems to hold the same flavor as the brick-shaped mould. In buying, do not get a cheaply-made one, and be sure to keep it set to hold a pound of butter.

For preparing the wooden utensils, use small fibre scrub-brushes, and have a long-handled brush for the deep can and pails. The dish-cloth should be discarded in cleaning such ware.

A contrivance which so many city people have, and so many country people do without, is a refrigerator. Nearly every farmer puts up ice, and it would only mean the cost of the refrigerator. It is not much trouble to look after, as it only needs filling with ice two or three times a week. If kept in a room off the kitchen, the steps it saves to the cellar cannot be estimated. Cream kept in one runs no chance of becoming sour, or too warm for churning, and the butter may always be firm.

Better to have less money in the bank and more labor-saving devices in the home. The following is a list of utensils and supplies, with approximate prices, for a well-equipped small farm dairy:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| No. 3 barrel churn                          | \$5 50 |
| Lever butter-worker                         | 3 00   |
| Butter spade                                | 15     |
| Good butter-print                           | 40     |
| Thermometer                                 | 15     |
| Large strainer dipper                       | 40     |
| Large dipper                                | 85     |
| Long-handled dairy brush                    | 40     |
| Small fiber brush                           | 5      |
| Five-gallon covered cream can               | 1 00   |
| Cream stirrer                               | 15     |
| Two large pails                             | 80     |
| Milk strainer                               | 50     |
| Two shallow tin pans                        | 20     |
| One thousand sheets printed parchment paper | 1 90   |
| Salt (100 lbs. best dairy)                  | 1 00   |
| Butter color                                | 25     |
| Cheese cloth                                | 10     |
| Scales                                      | 8 00   |
| Four-bottled Babcock tester (complete)      | 6 50   |
| Cream separator (350 lbs. capacity)         | 75 00  |

**Twice or Thrice per Day Cow Feeding.**

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, reported an experiment to ascertain whether cows should be fed two or three times a day. The latter was the custom among the majority of farmers, but at the Experimental Farm only two feeds a day were given. Mr. Grisdale said that the practice at the Farm was to feed the cows in the morning about half-past five with ensilage and roots, meal, and a small amount of hay. The same ration was given again about half-past three in the afternoon. During the past winter an experiment was conducted to find out whether it would be more profitable to give three feeds a day. A number of cows were given two meals a day, and another lot three meals. At the close of the experiment the following conclusion was drawn: That there is practically no difference in the amount of feed consumed or in the amount of milk produced between two or three feeds a day. The former is the most profitable way, however, on account of involving less labor and time.

Another experiment was conducted to find to what extent refuse apples could be substituted for roots in feeding dairy cows. The speaker pointed out that while this was not a subject of much interest to the farmers surrounding Ottawa, it was of considerable importance in some parts of the Province where apples were grown extensively, and where farmers were somewhat at a loss to know how to dispose of the fruit which was unfit for market. Two lots of cattle were again used, one lot being fed the regular ration of ensilage and roots, while in the ration the other lot received refuse apples were substituted for about 1-3 of the succulent food. The lot which received the apples did practically as well as the other lot, which, Mr. Grisdale calculated, would place the value of refuse apples at about \$2.50 per ton.

**STEERS LOOSE OR TIED?**

A member of the committee asked which was the most profitable method of fattening steers, loose versus tied? In reply, Mr. Grisdale said that the steers allowed the freedom of the pen, consumed more food and made greater gains, but used a large amount of bedding, thereby making a larger amount of manure.

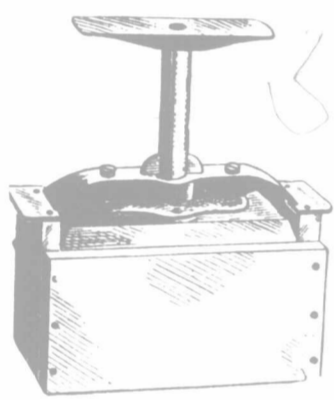
The cheapest pork producer, Mr. Grisdale said, was meal mixed with skim milk. First-class pork could be produced with this mixture at a cost of about \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

**Milk Beats Beer.**

Milk is replacing beer for consumption amongst the workmen in the Imperial Dockyards at Kiel. A milk purveyor, whose sales last year averaged 2,000 to 3,000 bottles of milk per month, is now supplying 18,000 bottles per month. The cold season has made no break in the consumption, as the freshly pasteurized milk is brought to the consumers in closed, insulated vans. Through the introduction of pure, cheap milk, the demand for beer and other alcoholic beverages should be considerably reduced, especially as the use of alcohol reduces the physical capacity of the workmen.

**Co-operative Supplies Purchase.**

A new departure in co-operative trading is announced from Denmark. The business of Constantin Hansen & Schroeder, a firm well known as manufacturers of pasteurizers, heaters and other dairy machinery, has been acquired by the Danish Dairies Trading Society. This is an Association formed some time back for the purchase of the various machinery and other dairy requisites for the use of the many co-operative dairy societies in connection with which it was established. So much success has resulted that it has been decided to take over this engineering business and manufacture dairy machinery in future instead of purchasing it. The price paid for the business is stated to be £11,000.—[Creamery Journal.]



Butter Print.



Cream Stirrer.

commendation shown her butter than in the extra money she receives.

The road to successful dairying is open to all, but it is a thoroughfare that is not likely to become overcrowded. There is too much hard work and personal supervision in it for the average person. You know it is the sin of idleness that makes a great many men poor. Wealth is usually the result of incessant diligence—at least, the man who has amassed thousands in the dairy business can truthfully say so.

It is the poorest economy to use dilapidated, out-of-date utensils. Not having a proper equipment results in lack of interest in one's work, more labor, extra loss, and very often, inferior goods. Good judgment is required in the purchase and care of dairy equipment. One should be prudent in buying expensive machinery. The test question should be, "Will it pay back its cost and good interest thereon during the time I may expect it to last?" If not, then do not buy it. Labor-saving devices now seem a necessity, and the farmer who wishes to keep pace with the times must have them. Many debate the advisability of buying a separator, looking at the cost as being beyond all the gain to be derived from investing such a sum of money. But a careful study of the problem would likely convince such people that a separator would be a wise outlay.

A Babcock tester is something which the shrewd dairy farmer cannot afford to be without. It is not a difficult machine to learn to use. A lesson from one understanding it and a little reading up on the subject of testing is all that is necessary. Weighing and testing the milk from each individual cow in your herd once a month, gives a very good idea of the relative value of the cows. The Babcock tester is the best revealer of leaks that I know of. Test the skim milk and buttermilk, and see if exhaustive work is being done. Butter-fat is too expensive to feed to stock. A four-bottle tester, complete, can be purchased for about \$6.00.

The other day I saw a farmer going out of town with a No. 2 barrel-churn on the back of his wagon, and I said to myself, "Unless that man has only a cow or two he is making a big mistake in buying a small churn." If I had only three cows I would get a No. 3 churn. The

**Poultry.**

**The Australian Laying Contest.**

There is much that is interesting in the report of the annual laying contest, held at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, in Australia, where the year's test has just been completed.

It clearly demonstrates two facts: That in selecting hens for layers, the strain is of more importance than the breed, and that those who want eggs must breed from stock which has been bred for years from selected hens of unusual laying qualities.

The winning pen was a pen of Silver Wyandottes, with a total of 1,224 eggs for the year, laid by six hens. If we stopped with this statement the breeders of Silver Wyandottes might be justified in claiming superiority for their breed in laying qualities. In fact, in a prominent poultry journal, in last month's issue, the writer noticed an advertisement of this breed, which pointed out the fact that a pen of the same breed was at the top of the list in the Australian laying contest. But the inference that because one pen of Silver Wyandottes does great laying all Silver Wyandottes will do the same, is scarcely justified, when one observes that there were 100 pens in the contest, and No. 99 was a pen of this same breed, as were Nos. 22, 27, 39, 40, 52, 58, 59, 64, 72, 76, 85, 92, and 95. A pen of White Wyandottes and one of Golden came in ahead of the second pen of Silvers. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 were White Leghorns, as were Nos. 93 and 44. White Leghorns were scattered all along the line. A pen of Black Orpingtons held fifth place; another pen of this breed was No. 87. Black Orpingtons were scattered from top to bottom of the list. A very convincing proof that it is the strain, not the breed, that counts, is found in the fact that in last year's contest both the first and the last pens were Silver Wyandottes.

In this year's contest 51 of the 100 pens were from the three varieties mentioned above. These are the varieties which receive by far the greater part of the attention of Australian poultrymen. The Silver Wyandotte holds the place which the White occupies with us. Moreover, it is observable, as one reads the advertisements and comment in the Australian poultry journal which gives the account of the contest, that the men whose pens are in the lead are the best and oldest breeders. If there is any doubt as to this matter in anyone's mind, a careful study of the contest could not fail to convince him that a hen's laying qualities do not depend upon her breed, but upon her breeder. As in the case of the gun, it is the man behind the hen. To lay well, a hen must have a long, unbroken line of great layers on the female side of her pedigree, and as long a line of sons of great layers on the male side.

Just here is where the greatest mistake is made in breeding layers by some breeders. Many a person will think it wise to mate a Leghorn cock to large hens, in order to get pullets which will lay better than their mothers, showing that they recognize the influence of the cock on the laying qualities of his pullets, but when they come to breeding pure-bred stock they entirely overlook the fact that the pullets from a Wyandotte or Plymouth cock of a bred-to-lay strain, and those from a Leghorn cock of a bred-to-lay strain, will run so close in number of eggs produced that it is hard to say which will win, while those from a Leghorn cock of a poor-laying strain will lay much less than either of the others. A great many seem to think that it makes no difference about the family or strain, so long as they have a Wyandotte, Plymouth or Leghorn cock, or one from some variety with a laying reputation. Such persons should watch a laying contest for a time. They would soon become anxious about the laying qualities in the ancestry of their male birds.

An interesting point in this connection is that the State Experiment Station of Maine has succeeded in breeding Brahmas which will average 160 eggs a year. Those who believe that the profit in poultry depends upon the number of eggs produced, should remember that, while there is a difference in breeds, the thing of greatest importance is to know the breeding of one's stock and to breed from laying strains only.

W. I. T.

**Large Eggs from Small Hens.**

I have just got two exceptionally large eggs, which I thought it might interest you to hear of. They were both laid by very small hens and, curiously enough, both on the same day. The eggs each measured 7 1/4 inches round the long way, and 6 1/4 inches and 6 inches, respectively, round the middle. The weight of each was almost a quarter of a pound. I have occasionally heard of extremely large eggs being laid, but it struck me as rather odd that two hens should each lay an abnormal egg on the same day. Perhaps some reader might offer a suggestion as to the probable cause.

GEO. BAIN.

**Another Method of Raising Chickens.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading an article in your valuable paper of April 26th, by Mrs. Octavius Allen, entitled "The Care of Chickens." May I criticize a few of her methods in raising chickens? In reference to the feeding of young chicks, I should recommend for the first week bread crumbs soaked in well-beaten eggs, and finely-chopped lettuce or cabbage minced with it; this should be given them four times a day. After that feed them three times a day with barley meal mixed with sweet skim milk, also a little small grain scattered round for them to pick up. Do not feed them too early in the morning, but let them hunt round a bit first on their own account. Grit, in my opinion, should not be mixed with their food; the chicks know how much they need much better than we do, so the grit should be left in a small box where they can get at it. It is a good plan to put a rusty nail in their drinking water.

I have seen farmers' wives in England when they happen to find a weakly chick among the batch run for the pepper-corn box, and poke two or three corns down the poor little beggar's throat. Of course it is not needful in this more enlightened country to point out that this is not only useless, but very cruel. When you find a weakly or exhausted chick, steep a few bread crumbs in stale beer. If it is not too far gone, eating these in the warmth of the kitchen will revive it considerably.

It is a well-known fact that exercise is most important for the laying hen, especially in winter. I find that hens which have an unlimited amount of grub always placed handy for them, do not lay as well as those that hunt about all day for their food. The most energetic hen is the best layer. Watch for the hens that get off their roost first in the morning and get on again the last at night. Then you will know which are your best paying hens.

J. W. G.

Red Deer, Alta.

**Put Down the Eggs for Winter Use.**

Now is the time to put by the eggs for next winter or late fall, before the hens get busy in cold weather time.

The first move to make in the preservation of eggs for winter use is to remove all the males from the laying flock at least ten days previous to the start in collecting eggs to preserve. Eggs should be collected daily, and the nests should be clean, so that the shells be not soiled. The best preservative is waterglass (silicate of soda), a substance like honey in color and consistency. The waterglass is used at the rate of one part to seven parts of water, the solution being placed in a tub in which the eggs are immersed. The O. A. C. (Guelph) experiments showed that it cost about 1c. a dozen to preserve the eggs this way. No more eggs should be placed in the solution than can be covered. It is considered advisable to boil the water and allow it to cool before mixing with the waterglass. The lime water method is as follows: Take 15 lbs. salt, 1/2 bushel fresh lime, 1/2 lb. cream of tartar, and water 40 gallons. Slake the lime thoroughly, and add the water and salt; stir well. Dissolve the cream of tartar in a little water, and add to the whole; again stir well. Let the solution settle, siphon off the clear liquid into a cask or vat, and put the eggs in it, being sure they are all well covered, at least 1 1/2 inches below the surface.

**The Color of Pure-bred Chicks.**

Several amusing incidents have come under my observation with reference to the color of chicks. It seems that a beginner who has sent for his first setting of pure-bred eggs expects that if the grown fowls are to be clear black or pure white, that the chicks will be of the same color. One party wrote a very insulting letter to a friend of mine because the chicks hatched from Black Orpington eggs which he had purchased were not pure black. A good Black Orpington chick is never black all over. The upper part of the body is usually black, and the under part light. A chick that is black all over will develop into a fowl of dead lusterless black. One which shows light spots is better.

Another party who bought a setting of white Plymouth Rock eggs, of a good laying strain, on my recommendation, was very much put out when the chicks came out smutty and spotted. As the White Rock was developed from sports of the Barred Rock, the chicks are marked in the same way in both varieties, except that the dark spots of the White are not so pronounced, and are gray rather than black. Chicks, like many other young animals, are often of a different color from that which they will acquire on becoming grown. Don't find fault with the man who sells you the eggs unless you are sure that you know how the chicks should look.

W. I. T.

**Notes on Poultry-keeping.**

Kerosene oil for scaly legs.

Kerosene oil on roosts in coops and nest boxes for red mites.

Fresh water for old and young stock is essential to best results.

Skim milk, sour milk and cottage cheese take the place of animal food for poultry.

Movable roosts and nests are best in poultry-houses. Roosts should all be on a level, and within three or four feet of the floor. Two feet or two feet and a half is high enough for the heavier breeds. If droppings boards are used underneath the roosts, the entire floor space is available for scratching floor.

The hardest worker is usually the best layer. Make them all work and get more eggs.

When a flock of poultry do not eat their food greedily and quickly it is a safe proposition they have been overfed.

One breed fed right and properly cared for will make more money on the farm than where several varieties are kept.

Give the late-hatched chicks extra care and attention, and they will repay all your trouble. They should be fed separate from the older chickens where they are allowed to have all they want, and it is surprising the rapid growth they will make. But if the other chickens are allowed to domineer over them they will be stunted.

The hens should have a good chance for dusting themselves, and if the place is under cover, a little insect powder can be added to good advantage. It will prevent the lice getting much of a start, in this way, without much work of the poultry-keeper.

There is no discounting the advantages of free range for poultry. Yarded fowls can be made profitable, but when chickens are growing and developing there is no care or feeding that can take the place of a good free range of meadow and woodland. The freedom they enjoy, as well as the great variety of food they obtain, goes far toward building up strong, vigorous constitutions and fitting them for best results as breeders or layers.—[The Farmer.]

**"Rhode Island Red" or "American Red?"**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your letter addressed to the Director of the Experiment Station has been referred to me, and in reply will say that the "American Red" is the proper name for the "Rhode Island Red" breed of poultry. This breed is doing exceptionally well in the West, and is gaining great popularity.

O. ERF,

Professor of Dairy and Animal Husbandry,

Kansas State Agricultural College.

[Note.—The "American Red" were so named in the egg-laying breed test, results of which were given in our last issue. We were under the impression that they were the breed referred to by several writers in recent issues of the "Farmer's Advocate" as "Rhode Island Reds," but presume the genuine "Reds" by any name will lay as well. We have been told that trouble over the name of this breed is one of the reasons for the delay in the issue of the long-expected "Standard of Perfection.—Editor.]

**Concrete for Poultry-house Floor.**

In the Canadian Poultry Review, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, quotes approvingly a few remarks by Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Ottawa Fruit Division, to this effect:

"There is, in my experience, no floor for a hen-house like a concrete one. My house is of concrete, too, and nearly frostproof. My floor is made by putting in about six inches of sand, gravel or cinders, well rammed. On this put an inch of concrete of one part cement to two of coarse, sharp, clean sand, well pounded, and floated with a wooden float only. This is rat and weasel proof, and perfectly dry. One or two inches of dry earth on this floor, with one or two on the droppings, will keep everything sweet and clean for some time. A little cut straw or chaff on top of the earth on the floor will give you one of the best scratching shed floors ever invented."

"And," says Mr. Gilbert, "our experiments with concrete as a flooring material corroborate in every respect what has been so well said."

**Do You Want a Situation?**

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

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Fruit-tree Prospects.

Re the growing of apples and crabs in the Virden district, I may say that several Transcendents are bearing pretty well; very few others tried.

I planted for myself three years ago a few each of Transcendent, Hyslop, Duchess, Hibernial, one Blush Colville, Wealthy, Brackett, Perfect, Lyman's Prolific, Evelyn, Bent, one Virden Seedling.

The only tree that is absolutely hardy is the Virden Seedling. That tree is bearing well, and now in full bloom (a crab). Of the others, the four best are the Transcendent, Hibernial, Lyman's Prolific and Blush Colville; the balance may do well later on.

The Virden Seedling is the only survival of the fittest of a good many seedlings I brought from Ontario twelve years ago. I intend to bud and graft from that tree. I may also mention the Charles, a hybrid from Ottawa.

No expense should be spared in producing new varieties by growing seedlings and by hybridizing.

JOHN CALDWELL.

### Fruit Prospects at Indian Head.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have pleasure in stating that the fruit prospects were never better than they are this year. Currants are specially loaded, while gooseberries, plums and crab apples are a mass of blossoms. Raspberries are not yet far enough advanced to say how the crop may be, but the canes are very healthy and fine. Trees and shrubs have all come through in good condition, with caraganas, lilacs, honeysuckles, spiræas, etc., coming into bloom.

Grain, roots, fruits, trees, etc., never in the history of the farm have been so promising at this season as now. ANGUS MACKAY, Supt.

### Keep the Cultivator Going.

Nothing seems to give as good results in the tree plantation or shelter-belt as the frequent cultivation of the surface soil. Weeds are killed, and, as a consequence, the loss of moisture, sunlight and air to the young plants is avoided. Especially in the evergreen nursery is the beneficial effect of surface cultivation noticed; there is more rapid growth, and that of the deep, healthy green desired.

### Mr. Macoun to Resign.

Though not officially announced, it is understood that Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, will resign his position in the fall of the present year, to accept a similar position at Sir Wm. McDonald's Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. Macoun is regarded as one of the best horticulturists in Canada, and it will be difficult to secure a man to fill his position. He has been connected with the farm staff for seventeen years.

## Apiary.

### Transferring.

When the fruit trees are in bloom is one of the best times to transfer bees—that is, to change their combs into movable frame hives from box hives, or hives which, though originally intended to be movable-frame hives, have, through neglect or ignorance on the part of the owner, been allowed to get into such a condition of crooked and "criss-cross" combs, that they are to all intents and purposes box hives—and this article is to tell the farmer how to go about the operation. The movable-frame hive should be put together well, with cover and bottom-board loose, and the frames should be nailed up, but not wired. Some pieces of stout twine or fine wire should be cut, long enough to reach around a frame from top to bottom, and tie or twist together at the top, and these should be laid down about six inches or less apart, crosswise on a smooth board and the frames laid on them, so that when a frame has been filled with comb the twine or wire may be fastened around it to hold it into the frame until the bees have time to fasten it firmly. Lay down some more pieces of board for an operating table. Begin operations about 10 a.m. on a fine, warm day, as then many of the bees will be at work in the fields, and besides, the brood may be handled without danger of its being chilled. Light up your smoker. If you haven't a smoker, get one. Put on your veil if you want to, and give the bees in the box a good smoking, and tap on the sides of the box to make them fill up with honey. Allow them a few minutes to fill up, and then remove the cover of their box and set the new hive on top, with a couple of empty frames in it for the bees to cluster on temporarily. Then smoke the bees just enough more to get them "stunning,"

and drum on the sides of their box more or less. They will nearly all run up into the new box and cluster there, when it should be removed and placed on its proper bottom board. Now, lift away your box hive and set the new one in its place. Run a long knife around the inside of the box to loosen the combs whenever they may be attached to the box. If this cannot be done from the top it will be necessary to remove the bottom of the box, and do it from there. Then turn the whole business upside down on your operating table, and lift the box from around the combs. You now have the combs where you can get at them. Never mind the bees crawling around, for at this stage of the game they are as harmless as flies, unless you happen to squeeze one of them. Slice off the comb with a knife. If it has only honey in it and is new comb, put it on a plate for future reference. If it is drone comb, either empty or with brood in it, chuck it out. If it is worker comb, cut it as near as possible to fit your frames without cutting through the brood any more than necessary, and fit it into the frames. Tie it there, as before mentioned, and place it in the new hive as soon as possible. If there is not enough comb to fill all the frames, the remainder should have full sheets of foundation inserted and be placed at one or both sides of the frames containing brood—never between them. Throw any broken pieces of comb containing honey into the old box, and set it under the new one a day or two after transferring for the bees to clean up. After a week or so the hive may be opened and the string or wire removed from the comb, which will by that time be found fastened firmly into the frames.

F. F.

### Beekeeping a Profitable Industry.

Using up-to-date machinery on a farm is indeed more profitable than using the cradle and flail, which have been superseded not so very many years ago. But when we contrast the improvements in beehives with those of years ago which used to be nothing better than a box hive, we will certainly find that beekeeping has advanced at as great a pace as any other line of agriculture. Considering the amount of honey that can be got with frame hives over what we may secure by the out-of-date box hives, the latter may be compared with the binder and cradle. Not only do we secure more honey, but it is of more value. Honey taken with the extractor is also of much better flavor than where the combs have to be cut up in fine pieces to get the honey out of them.

Beekeeping in Manitoba will prove to be a profitable industry. As high as 165 pounds per colony have been secured in one season, but it is only with frame hives that we could expect to secure this amount.

W. G.

## Events of the World.

### Canadian.

Mr. Frank Cochrane, of Sudbury, has been sworn in as Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario.

Work has been begun on the erection of the great mills of the Keewatin Flour Mill Co., at Keewatin. The mills will have an immediate capacity of 3,000 barrels per day. Storage elevators will also be built at Keewatin and other points in the West.

### British and Foreign.

A Boxer outbreak is reported from Western China.

A massacre of Armenians by Tartars in the Transcaucasian district is in progress. The streets of some of the villages are said to be filled with dead.

It is feared that the French schooner Cousins Renius, en route to St. Pierre Island, has been lost with all on board, numbering 160 souls.

Owing to the continued eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Italy, the Funicular Railroad has been compelled to stop running. There are now four streams of lava issuing from the volcano.

While King Alfonso and President Loubet were driving through Paris recently, a bomb was thrown at their carriage. It went too high, however, and only succeeded in killing a horse and wounding several horses and people.

As yet there is no definite news of peace in the Far East, although a glimmer of light may be found in the fact that, as a result of a meeting of the Council of Ministers, held on June 6th, at the palace of Tsarkoe-Selo, instructions were telegraphed to the Russian ambassadors at Washington and Paris, to the effect that Russia is desirous of learning the conditions upon which Japan will be willing to terminate the war. Since the great naval battle popular interest has been largely transferred to the effect which it would probably have upon European Russia. A rather startling immediate result was the appointment of General Trepoff, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, and one of the strongest of the autocracy, to the position of Assistant Minister of the Interior. With the added office of Under Secretary of Police, this appointment has practically made Trepoff Dictator of Russia, and as he was already very unpopular, it seems difficult to see why such an advancement should have been given him. There is, however, a general opinion afloat that the Czar is about to conform somewhat to the will of the masses, and an Imperial manifesto establishing a Legislative Assembly, to consist of two houses, is looked for in the near future.

## Field Notes.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, announced in Parliament the other day that he hoped to make satisfactory arrangements to displace American silver from circulation in Canada to a large extent, and substitute Canadian silver therefor.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has received a private note from a member of the Dominion House of Commons, to the effect that the proposed amendment editorially condemned in our issue for May 25th, designed to exempt incorporated race-tracks from the operation of the criminal code against common gaming houses, will not be pressed for a third reading. The strong moral sense of the country revolted, and the pressure was sufficient to head off the scheme.

Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador medical missionary, dealt some sledge-hammer blows at the liquor traffic in his address before the Canadian Club in Toronto. He said: "I am an uncompromising foe to liquor. I am a teetotaler myself. I was never ill in my life, and if I do fall ill I reckon I'll be able to get along without alcohol. To the fishermen of that evil coast the danger of whiskey and rum are far worse than the dangers of fogs and storms and shoals. It is the wives and children of the men who know that best. We closed the last licensed saloon in Labrador in 1902."



Harvest Time for the Bees.

**Things to Remember.**

**FAIRS.**

Neepawa (summer show); June 29 and 30, July 1.  
 Yorkton (Assa.) Show; July 12 and 13.  
 Swan Lake; July 18.  
 Minnedosa; July 18 and 19.  
 Winnipeg Industrial, July 20 to 28.  
 W. A. A., Brandon; July 31 to August 5.  
 Killarney (summer show); August 8, 9, 10.  
 Manitou Show; August 11 and 12.  
 Edmonton Fair; June 29 to July 9.  
 Calgary; July 18 to 20.  
 Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.; Sept. 27, Oct. 1.

**MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).**

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Elkhorn            | July 17 and 18 |
| Virdeu             | July 19 and 19 |
| Carberry           | July 19 and 20 |
| Westbourne         | July 21        |
| Hartney            | July 18 and 19 |
| Melita             | July 19 and 20 |
| Deloraine          | July 20 and 21 |
| Cartwright         | July 18 and 19 |
| Pilot Mound        | July 19 and 20 |
| Morden             | July 20 and 21 |
| Shoal Lake         | Aug. 8         |
| Strathclair        | Aug. 9         |
| Oak River          | Aug. 10        |
| Hamiota            | Aug. 11        |
| Carman             | July 6 and 7   |
| Morris             | July 10 and 11 |
| Crystal City       | July 13 and 14 |
| Portage la Prairie | July 18 and 19 |
| Wawanessa          | July 20        |
| Cypress River      | July 21        |
| Dauphin            | Aug. 8         |
| Swan River         | Aug. 10        |

**N.-W. T. SHOWS.**

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Grenfell      | Aug. 10 and 11 |
| Prince Albert | Aug. 14 and 15 |

**FALL FAIRS.**

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Woodlands           | Sept. 27        |
| Stonewall           | Sept. 27 and 28 |
| Gilbert Plains      | Oct. 3          |
| St. Jean            | Oct. 3          |
| St. Pierre          | Oct. 4          |
| Brokenhead          | Oct. 4 and 5    |
| Russell             | Oct. 5          |
| Macgregor           | Oct. 6          |
| Austin              | Oct. 6          |
| Headingley          | Oct. 11         |
| Meadow Lea          | Oct. 12         |
| Grenfell Grain Show | Dec. 7          |

Secretaries of fairs and agricultural societies are requested to send in their dates, so that their fixtures may be made known to our readers.

**Points in Law for Farmers.**

**DRIVING ANIMALS.**

If a farmer is engaged in driving horses, cattle or sheep through any part of the Province, he must not permit any horse, cattle, sheep or pig to be driven off from the premises of any resident of the Province; and if he finds there are any such in his drove, he must within two miles, or at the nearest habitation, if there is any within the two miles, separate them from his drove. If he does not do so, he is liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars and costs in each case for each animal driven off. If the farmer is engaged in driving or herding cattle, and permits any animal such as I have mentioned to remain with his drove or herd longer than one day and night at any one time, he is liable to the same penalty. Every drover is responsible for all damage caused by his drove or herd on their way, and must not allow them to run at large or herd upon private lands.

In the Territories there is a fine of \$100 imposed for riding or driving off horses or cattle without the owner's consent.

**BOUNDARY LINE FENCES.**

If the owner of land wishes to have the boundary line surveyed he may have it done by first giving one month's notice to all parties concerned, and each party is to pay his proportionate share of the expense. No line fence can be removed without the consent of all parties, and where any owner of land erects a line fence the adjoining owner must pay a fair compensation for one-half the line fence as soon as he encloses the land adjacent. If the amount of compensation cannot otherwise be agreed upon, it shall be settled by arbitration.

Where there is a boundary fence each of the owners of the adjacent lands must make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the division. The owner of part of a division fence cannot take it down without twelve months' previous notice to the owners of the adjacent enclosures, nor unless the last-named owners, after demand in writing, refuse to pay for it a sum decided upon by three fence-viewers.

In the Territories the law is practically the same.

**INFECTED ANIMALS.**

With regard to infected animals, the law compels the owner of any such to notify the Department at Ottawa, or in the Territories the Commissioner of the R. N.-W.

M. P., Regina. In default of giving such notice, he is liable to a fine of one hundred dollars. There is a similar penalty attached to the exposure of any infected animals in any wood, marsh, or open field, etc.; or to their being brought into market or sold. The Minister may, from time to time, cause such animals to be slaughtered, and may also cause to be slaughtered, where necessary, animals in contact with the diseased animals. In the latter case the Governor-General in Council may order compensation to be made to the owners.

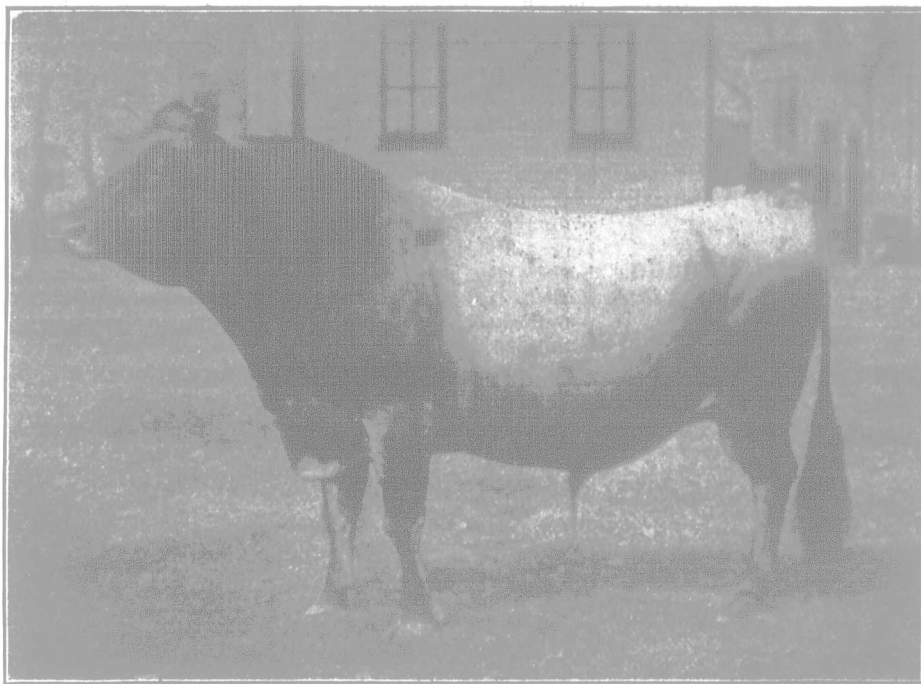
**NOXIOUS WEEDS.**

In the article on the relation between the farmer and the railways, I stated that the railway companies were compelled to cut down all noxious weeds on their right-of-way before they were sufficiently matured to seed. In the same way in Manitoba, every owner or occupant of land must destroy all noxious weeds on his land. The following are given as noxious weeds: Common wild mustard, hare's-ear mustard, tumbling mustard, Canada thistle, Russian thistle, perennial sow thistle, wild oats, French weed or stink weed, and false flax. The council of any municipality may, by law, add to this list any other weeds which they may deem to be noxious.

In the Territories practically the same law is in existence, but the term "noxious weeds" includes the following, in addition to the above list: Ball mustard, tansy mustard, wormseed mustard, shepherd's purse and red root. The Territorial list omits perennial sow thistle.

**PROTECTION FROM FIRES.**

The law provides a penalty for anyone who kindles a fire and lets it run in any wood, prairie, meadow, or other open ground which is not his own property; and also if through carelessness he allows any fire to pass from his own property to that of his neighbor to the injury thereof. Moreover, if he kindles a fire and leaves it burning without proper precautions to prevent it spreading, he is liable to a penalty. This does not prevent a man kindling a fire if during the whole time it is burning there are present six male persons over sixteen years of age, with proper appliances for suppressing and extinguishing the fire. In place of the six men a plowed break of not less than ten feet wide



**Eminent 2nd.**

Imported Jersey bull. Sold for \$10,000 at T. S. Coover & Sons' sale at Coopersburg, Pa., on May 30th, 1905.

may be made around such fire. The same law provides a penalty for any person who sets fire to timber under conditions where the fire might spread. Permission to clear timber by fire must be obtained from the nearest fire guardian.

Where a farmer builds a haystack he must protect it by a plowed or burned ring, not less than eight feet wide. This should be at a distance of twenty yards from the stack. If a ring is burned it should be done in the presence and with the assistance of at least three men.

The rules in the Territories are very similar. The protecting rings, however, need not be plowed or burned, but it is sufficient if they are covered with snow or water, or are so worn and graded as to be free from inflammable material. The penalty also is slightly heavier than in Manitoba.

I might say that, subject to the above rules, the general law is that for the necessary purposes of husbandry, such as clearing land, etc., fires are permitted, provided the conditions are not dangerous, and the greatest care is taken to prevent their escape. With regard to the burning of refuse and to prairie fires, etc., the municipal councils have power to pass by-laws, provided they are not inconsistent with "The Fires Protection Act" in Manitoba.

It has been impossible to deal with all the different relations existing between the farmer and his neighbor, but these are, I think, the most important, and will, I hope, prove beneficial to the many readers of the "Farmer's Advocate."

ATTORNEY.

**The International Sunday-school Convention.**

The Eleventh International Sunday-school Convention, which meets in Toronto on June 23-27, will be the outstanding event of the year on this continent in religious circles. It is expected that 1,600 accredited delegates will be present from the United States and Canada, and that this number will be greatly increased by visitors interested in the work. The meetings will be held in five of the largest churches of the city and Massey Hall, the Metropolitan church being the convention headquarters. The list of speakers comprises the great Sunday-school experts of both countries, and includes such men as the Hon. John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of New York; Sec. Leslie M. Shaw, D.C.; Robert E. Speer, New York; Dr. W. J. Dawson, England; Bishop Vincent, Indiana; Principal Falconer, Halifax; Dr. Potts, Toronto, and a host of others. The many features of the convention afford a wide range of choice for those interested in different departments of the work. There will be special rates on all the railways, and all who are interested in Sabbath-school work cannot do better than to time a visit to Toronto at that date. The general theme of the convention will be "Winning a Generation." It is expected that the convention will make a recommendation in reference to grading the "International Lessons" to omit different classes of students in age and capacity.

**Hon. William Macdougall.**

With the death of the Hon. William Macdougall, a figure once prominent in Canadian politics and journalism has passed away. For many years he has lived quietly far from the arena in which he was once a most active participant, and now with his death has been again resurrected the story of his life, and the benefactions he has conferred upon Canada. He was born January 25th, 1822, near York (Toronto), and spent his boyhood on the farm there. Later he entered Victoria College, Cobourg, and for a short time practiced law. His leaning toward journalism, however, soon asserted itself. He established The Canadian Agriculturist, which subsequently passed into the hands of Hon. George Brown, and, at a later date, The North

American, which was severely criticised by both political parties because of its so-called "ultra-radical" principles. These principles have since, however, almost without exception, been embodied in bills passed in the cause of legislative reform. A union with George Brown, once his most active opponent, led to the uniting of The North American with the Globe in 1854, Mr. Macdougall remaining on its staff as editor for two years. In 1858 he was returned as member of the Dominion House for North Oxford, and represented that constituency until 1868. In 1862 he was made Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands, under Sandfield Macdonald. From 1864-67 he represented North Lanark, and served as Acting Minister of Marine during 1865-66. When the question of confederation came up, he was one of its most ardent advocates. He took part in the London Conference in regard to it, and upon the day on which confederation was consummated was rewarded by the title of C. B. for his services. Upon that day also he was sworn in as Privy Councillor and Minister of Public Works in Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet. He now set himself to work for the acquisition of the Northwest and the breaking up of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly over the great Western plains, and in order to present the cause to the Imperial House, went to England, in company with Sir George Cartier. In both missions the delegates were successful, and in recognition of what he had done he was appointed as Lieut.-Governor of Rupert's Land and the Northwest. On proceeding to the West he found the Riel rebellion in full swing. A misunderstanding ensued, and he returned to place his resignation before the Dominion House. After this he held a succession of offices, was for a time M.P.P. for South Simcoe, and afterwards M. P. for Halton. For a time, also, he practiced law. In 1878 he removed with his family to Ottawa, and in 1881 was appointed a Q. C. Gradually, however, he drifted completely from the political field. At all times he showed himself to be a man of remarkable strength of character, and was universally admitted to be one of the most brilliant journalists and orators of his day. Now, when the time of misjudging and misrepresenting him has long passed, he is acknowledged by all to have shown admirable foresight, and to have been in truth one of the fathers of all that makes for the present liberty and well-being of the Dominion.



**Have You a Camera?**

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

A—Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.

B—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations, such as seeding, plowing, harvesting, threshing, etc., in which people or animals are at work. (Last year's photographs accepted.)

C—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.

D—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.

F—Photographs of gardens or orchards.

The prizes will be, in each section:

- First prize ..... \$3.00
- Second prize ..... \$2.00

**RULES FOR COMPETITORS.**

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size.

**THEY MUST BE CLEAR AND DISTINCT.**

In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects, and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Winnipeg, Man., not later than July 31st, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

No photograph from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.

June and July is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered. Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should be represented in this friendly competition.

**Representative Men of Western Canada.**



Lewis Gabriel, Dubuc, N.-W. T.

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**Markets.**

**Winnipeg.**

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The trade in May wheat for 1905 in the American speculative markets is finished, and it surpasses the record since the Leiter boom in May, 1898, when it touched \$1.85 in Chicago. This year the center of importance has been Minneapolis, where on two days during the last week of May wheat touched \$1.29 per bushel. The closing price, May 31st, was \$1.27½. In the American markets, therefore, there is still the same nervous, irregular and uncertain action to contend with. The situation is artificial and bound up by speculative manipulation, made possible by the scarcity of contract wheat. The value of wheat in relation to flour-making receives no consideration. In the meanwhile, as Europe is receiving ample supplies from other countries, the cash-wheat situation outside of the United States remains dull and slow, and prices bear no relation to those in America. Taking Manitoba wheat, for instance, the value on June 1st of No. 1 northern in store, Fort William, was 98c., as against \$1.12½ for the same grade in store, Duluth, 17½ lower, and yet there was no demand for export for the Manitoba wheat at this price, although freight from Fort William and Duluth to London or Liverpool is exactly the same figure. It is, however, possible that during the next two months the demand from Europe for wheat may increase; should it do so, it would mean at least a slight advance in price. Last week's world's shipments, though quite liberal, did not repeat the exceedingly large quantity of the previous week. Latest information points to extra large requirements from Europe of foreign wheat previous to new crop being available, for home-grown wheat is almost used up in England and France and other countries, and a larger quantity of foreign wheat is needed; therefore, should world's shipments fall off to any considerable extent there might still be a sharp demand for export before the final wind-up of the season. And were any considerable diminution in this year's crop prospects to arise, a sharp advance in prices could easily follow. In the meantime, the growing crops, both in America and Europe, are in general showing prospects of average yields. In some districts they are excellent, while in others they are less so, but nowhere is there evidence of failure, and at this date it may be said there is a more uniform prospect over America and Europe than ordinary. The visible supply decreased last week of May 1,303,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,741,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 2,536,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 9,152,000 bushels, against 11,056,000 the previous week, and 9,400,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 5,605,000 bushels, against a decrease of 2,800,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 5,534,000 bushels last year.

Manitoba wheat has been exceedingly dull, even surpassing the dullness of previous weeks. During the week up to May 31st, there was a gradual easing off in prices, which showed a decline in that time of 1½c. to 2½c., according to grade. Since, however, under the influence of the advance in American markets and higher Liverpool cables the above decline has been more than recovered, a somewhat sharp advance having taken place during the fore part of last week. The weather over the country has been reasonable, and very favorable for the crops, which are progressing satisfactorily. Prices: No. 1 northern, 99c.; No. 2 northern, 96c.; No. 3 northern, 85c.; No. 4 extra, 77½c.; No. 4 wheat, 75½c.; No. 5 wheat, 65c.

**Winnipeg Horse Market.**

Good useful farm horses sell for \$175 to \$300 per team; drivers, city broken, for \$125 to \$225; general-purpose horses, from \$125 to \$175. Average sales are: Drafts, \$375 per team; mediums, \$300; drivers, \$175; general-purpose averaged \$275 per team.

There are, however, a lot of really good horses offering throughout the city, for which the ruling prices are as follows: Good heavy drafts, from \$475 to \$550; general-purpose, from \$300 to \$400 per team. A few really high-class carriage teams have been offering, the average price of which has been in the neighborhood of \$500. The demand for horses still continues brisk, and sellers find no difficulty in placing their animals round about the prices mentioned.

**Toronto Horse Market.**

Business in the horse line is very brisk for this time of the year; six men buying carloads, among them J. P. Lemon, of Winnipeg. The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$190; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$165 to \$200; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$350 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$175 to \$190; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$180 to \$200; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$190 to \$250; serviceable second-hand workers, \$85 to \$125; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$80.

**Toronto.**

Cattle—Export cattle, choice, \$5.50 to \$5.70; good to medium, \$5.10 to \$5.40; others, \$5 to \$5.10. Butchers', picked, \$5.30 to \$5.45; good to choice, \$5 to \$5.25; mixed lots, medium, \$4 to \$4.75; common, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Feeders, \$4.00 to \$5.40; stockers, \$2.50 to \$4.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep, \$3.50 to \$5 cwt.; grain-fed lambs, \$6 to \$6.50; barnyards, \$3 to \$4, and springs, \$3 to \$5.50.

Hogs—Selects, \$6.65; lights and fats, \$6.40.

**Chicago.**

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.42½; rough, heavy, \$4.60 to \$5.20; light, \$5.30 to \$5.72½; bulk of sales, \$5.35 to \$5.45. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.50 to \$5.25; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, \$3.50 to \$4.40; native lambs, shorn, \$4.50 to \$6.50.

**Montreal.**

Pretty good cattle, 4c. to near 5½c. and common stock, 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Sheep, 3½c. to 4c. per lb.; lambs, \$3 to \$4.50 each. Fat hogs, 6½c. to 7½c. per pound.

**British Cattle Market.**

London.—Cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14½c. per lb.

**IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."**

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# HOME MAGAZINE

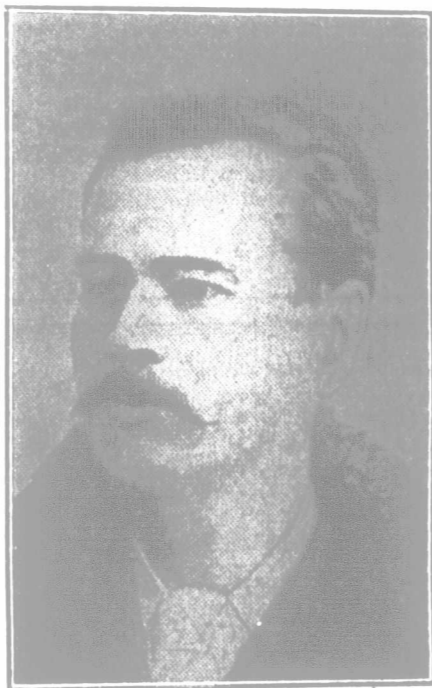
## Life, Literature and Education.

### The Good Angel of the Labrador.

A rough, rocky, forbidding coast, dangerous of navigation and out of the track of the world's traffic; unprotected by lighthouse or fog-bell, or floating buoy; open to the great bergs and ice-floes that drift down continually from the white Arctic seas—such is the coast of Labrador, and such the vast sea upon whose borders, day by day, all through the short Northern summer, creep out little scattered knots of frail, crude fishing-boats, which glean from the sea the livelihood of the people along the coast. A pitiful people they are—poor to destitution, ignorant, often degraded, cut off from civilization and from one another by huge headlands or wild wastes of water, living in huts filthy and unsanitary to a degree unimaginable in more favored lands. Yet, even ten years ago their condition was more pitiable still. To-day they have, at long distances apart, it is true, yet available for some small portion of the 8,000 inhabitants huddled in the sparse villages, hospitals at which modern treatment may be given; to-day they have, here and there, stores at which they may obtain goods at cost price, instead of buying everything from unscrupulous traders, whose system was to supply a meagre pittance of supplies at highest prices during winter, and mortgage in return the entire catch of each individual for the coming summer; to-day they have, at various points, little churches; and, here and there, saw-mills and fish-driers, at which the poorest may obtain employment. To-day, too, from time to time, there comes creeping along the coast, under the vast headlands and up into the fjords where clusters of huts cower away from the northern blasts, a little steam vessel—taut, trim and modern. When the people see it they run down to meet it, sometimes bearing their sick and injured with them, for they know that it carries with it the Good Angel of the Labrador—a tall, slight Englishman, who talks with the slightest English accent, and possesses one of the greatest hearts in the world, sole teacher, physician and magistrate of the coast, friend and benefactor of the Labrador—the one man, in short, who has accomplished every reform mentioned above—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. Yet, he has not worked single-handed, for he has been ably backed by one of Canada's greatest old men, Lord Strathcona, who has not only supplied the missionary doctor with the little steamer by which he makes his trips, but supplements the gift by an annual grant of \$1,000, which does much toward providing Dr. Grenfell with the means so urgently needed for carrying on his work.

It is not certain that to this young doctor the self-imposed banishment to the lonely Labrador is a sacrifice. He says it is not, and after thirteen years of toiling up and down the bleak reaches from Belle

Isle to Chidley, he knows whereof he speaks. Yet that such a man, friend of Sir Frederick Treves, Oxford graduate, citizen of London, metropolis of the world, should deliberately throw aside professional opportunity, social position, visions of affluence, hosts of friends, and choose instead oblivion, loneliness, comparative poverty, hardship, discomfort, danger, all for the sake of suffering humanity, surely bears witness to the type of man that he is. To-day the world rings with Togo's, Kamimura's fame, and bravery surely deserves its tribute. But there are heroes and heroes, and men and men. In the true balance of things, may not Wilfred Grenfell, and such as he, apostles of peace, ministers to the suffering, well stand among the world's highest and best. To those who would know more of Dr. Grenfell and his work, we would add that he has written a book, "The Harvest of the Sea," which will tell much more of him than we can



Dr. Wilfred Grenfell.  
One of Canada's Heroes.

afford in our limited space. "Dr. Grenfell's Parish," by Mr. Norman Duncan, who has travelled much along the North-eastern coast, will also be read with much interest. A good many Canadians living in some of the larger cities, recently had the good fortune of meeting Dr. Grenfell and hearing him speak upon the platform.

### National Security.

In these days of splendid progress in our industrial and commercial enterprises, our British connection, as described by the late Nicholas Flood Davin, whose silver-tongued orations were once the delight of the Canadian House of Commons, may be recalled with advantage. In one of his speeches in Parliament, Mr. Davin said:

Sir,—We in Canada occupy, in my opinion, the happiest position that a race of people can occupy. We have a strong executive, but we have boundless individual liberty. There is no country in the world where

the citizen is more free, and there is no country where law and order are so certainly and steadily maintained. Here in this country, therefore, Scotsman, Irishman, French-Canadian, Englishman, or German, whether he be born on the soil, or whether he has become naturalized, would be a dastard unless he felt grateful to the great empire that has conferred on him such priceless privileges. And there is this to be said in regard to our position—that we have certain material advantages, purchased at a very low price. We have behind us miles and miles of ships, the great 'sea-dragons' her sons have bred, of the empire; we have all her prestige and power. We have all this behind us, and every man, be he a settler of three years' residence, or be he born on the soil, wherever he goes, not a hair of his head shall be touched, for all that power and all that overshadowing prestige are behind him. For as the evening gun is fired on the Pacific waters and at Halifax the august mother puts her arms around her Canadian child and says: 'Sleep in peace, my invincible arms are around you.' It is because those arms are around us that we have that sense of security, that confidence in the present and in the future that belongs to us to-day."

### "Useless" Knowledge.

Is there not a danger of running the technical idea in our educational system until it becomes a fad and works to the detriment of the coming generation of men and women? In swinging away from classical education and the study of Greek and Latin literature, is it not possible to go so far in quest of what we call the "practical," as to abandon altogether that wide and thorough reading which has been the distinguishing characteristic of many of the greatest minds of this and previous periods in various departments of human activity and progress. People nowadays are not disposed to take time to become "educated" in the old sense of that term. The N. Y. Independent, one of the most rational American weekly papers that we come across, is evidently impressed with this view of the situation in the Republic. We are getting highly-trained men, it declares, but narrow men, and every day the educated man, in the old-fashioned sense of the word, is appalled as he meets and talks with the younger fellows and discovers how amazingly little they know. They do not read; they have not time to read. They hurry and grind, and read the headings out of the newspapers, and from these superficial and often worthless impressions construct their opinions of politics, world tendencies, science, religion, philosophy and art. They have neglected knowledge for its own sake, and lack the mental basis for cool and rational judgment. They forget that the questions of to-day have been met with a thousand times before in human experience, and that human experience has already sifted folly from wisdom in dealing with them. The Independent quotes President Roosevelt as a marked exception to this rule. In the thoroughness of his general educa-

tion and reading, out of which have sprung, in large measure, his high ideals in life, the moral qualities which he possesses, and his power for leadership in the nation. We believe, declares our contemporary, that President Roosevelt is the man among men that he is to-day—the man of power and influence—because, like the great men of other lands and of an earlier day in our own land, like Bismarck and Gladstone, like Jefferson, Hamilton and John Adams, he has continued through life to drink of the fountains of what some people call useless knowledge.

### Religious Education Association.

In an age of rapidly-multiplying organizations we do not wonder that some American mind conceived an association, designed especially "to reach and to disseminate correct thinking on all general subjects relating to religious and moral education, initiating and completing investigations of fundamental importance." One may ask, "Does not the Church and the Sabbath School, the Religious Press and Home Training sufficiently provide for the direction and culture of the religious element in mankind?" An unbiased examination of the proceedings of the second annual convention, held last year at Philadelphia, of the "Religious Education Association," will justify its existence. If it did but issue this splendid volume of 650 pages, we would not ask for further vindication. The theme of that great gathering of educationists, religious preachers and writers, was "The Bible in Practical Life." It was a recognition of the fact, that among the many possible and truly efficient means of promoting the responsiveness of the human soul to God recognized to-day, the Scriptures are pre-eminent, that the Bible shall continue to wield its Divine influence over the conduct and character of the people. The Association conducts its work under seventeen different departments: (1) Committee of Religious Education; (2) Universities and Colleges; (3) Theological Seminaries; (4) Churches and Pastors; (5) Sunday Schools; (6) Secondary Public Schools; (7) Elementary Public Schools; (8) Private Schools; (9) Teachers' Training; (10) Christian Associations; (11) Young People's Societies; (12) The Home; (13) Libraries; (14) The Press; (15) Correspondence Instruction; (16) Summer Assemblies, and (17) Religious Art and Music. In the addresses and discussions every department was represented in relation to the convention theme. Men and women of acknowledged authority contributed of their best thought, and the result was of the very highest character. Profound, practical and far-reaching subjects were presented, and yet the conciseness of the papers was remarkable. We doubt if its equal in that respect has ever been published before. Less pretentious bodies and individuals would do well to make it their model. The volume contains, likewise, complete information regarding the membership, constitution, officers and workings of the Association. The annual

membership fee is \$3, and all members receive the Journal of the Association and a copy of the volume of proceedings, the retail price of which is \$2. The General Secretary of the Association is Clifford Webster Barnes, A. M., President Illinois College; Assistant Secretary, Rev. Henry F. Cope; and the executive offices are in the First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Many Canadians are on the membership roll, and several contributed papers which appear in the volume under review.

**Up from Slavery; An Autobiography.**

Two books have lately come into my hands, the one a sequel to the other, which so impressed and interested me that I just had to read them again, notebook and pencil in hand, with a view to culling out here and there a little for the readers of the Home pages of the "Farmer's Advocate." But where all was so good it was well-nigh impossible to make a choice, therefore let me advise those who possibly can do so, to read them for themselves. Such as are within reach of public libraries, however small, can probably obtain them there, whilst there should not be a Farmers' Institute without having upon its reference shelves Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery; an Autobiography"; and its sequel, "Working with the Lands," which gives in detail the account, most modestly told, of his wonderful work at Tuskegee for the educating and uplifting of his race.

The Autobiography should come first, as it was through the awakening of the neglected little colored lad himself to a sense of the possibilities within him which led to results so beneficent.

In these days we hear so much of the influence of environment and heredity that it is, perhaps, all the more surprising to note this exceptional instance of the triumph of individuality over all that was adverse in both. There was everything to hinder, nothing to help the little boy born in slavery, who neither knew the date nor place of his birth, only surmising that it must have been about 1858 or 1859, for in those days not much attention was given to "black family records." "I suppose my mother," says the boy, "attracted the attention of a purchaser who was afterwards my owner and hers. . . . I do not even know his name. . . . I never heard of his taking the least interest in me, or providing in any way for my rearing. The addition of my mother to the slave family caused about as much attention as the purchase of a new horse or cow." The cabin which the little slave-boy called home, is thus described: "It was not only our living-place, but it was also used as the kitchen for the plantation, my mother being plantation cook. It had no glass windows, only openings which let in the light, and also the cold air of winter. There was a door—with uncertain hinges and large cracks in it—no wooden floor, only the naked earth. I cannot remember having slept in a bed until after our family was declared free by the Emancipation Proclamation. We three children had a pallet on the dirt floor, or, to be more correct, we slept in and on a bundle of filthy rags laid thereon." T. Booker Washington, a name evolved later on, under and exigency and on the spur of the moment, from the imagination of the boy himself, who thought he might as well have a fine-sounding name while he was about it, had but little of clay-time, even in his earliest days. While not large enough to be of much service, still he was occupied most of the time cleaning yards, carrying water to the men in the fields, or going to the mill with corn

to be ground. . . . This work he always especially dreaded. The heavy bag of corn thrown across the horse would often so shift as to become unbalanced, and fall off the animal, the rider falling with it. Not being strong enough to reload, hours would often pass before a chance hand would come to the rescue of the sobbing child. The road was lonely, through a dense forest said to be full of soldiers who had deserted, and who, it was currently reported, "always when they found a negro boy alone, cut off his ears." Added to this terror, was the certainty of a severe scolding, if not a flogging, should he be late in getting home. The first aspirations towards a more intellectual life were stirred by the sight from the open door of the schoolhouse to which he had conveyed the school-books of one of his young mistresses. "I had the feeling that to get into a schoolhouse and study would be about the same as getting into Paradise." From first to last throughout the two books nothing but a kindly spirit towards the white race finds manifestation. Where the negroes were treated with anything like common humanity, they returned affection. "During the Civil War one of my young masters was killed. I can recall the sorrow which existed amongst the slaves when they heard of the death of 'Mars Billy.' Some had nursed him; some had played with him; 'Mars Billy' had begged for mercy in the case of others when the overseer or master was thrashing them. The sorrow in the slave quarter was only second to that in the 'big house.' In order to defend and protect the women and children left on the plantation when the white men went to war, the slaves would have laid down their lives, and anyone attempting to harm 'Young Mistress' or 'Old Mistress' during the night, would have had to cross the dead body of their black guardian to do so."

Before Emancipation and after, the mother of Booker seems to have done her very utmost, under every possible disability, to promote the welfare of her children. All the time she could give them, under slave conditions, was the few minutes she could snatch in the early morning before her work began, and at night after the tasks were ended. Later on she strained every nerve to help him find a way to learn, clearing from his path what obstacles she could, so that he might get night lessons when day work in the salt furnace was done. It was his experiences in the night-school which bore fruit afterwards at Tuskegee. For moral conquests, also, the lad owed much to the example and precept of his mother (see pages 32 and 33). One of the first lessons which impressed itself upon his mind was that the negro boy has obstacles and discouragements unknown to the white boy. "When the latter undertakes a task, it is expected that he will succeed; when the negro undertakes it, he is expected to fail." But out of the unequal struggle through which he had to pass, our dark-skinned hero first, that it is individual merit and individual effort which tell, not merely the belonging to a privileged race; and, secondly, that mere connection with what is regarded as an inferior race need hold no one back from his goal if only he be in dead earnest to reach it.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Two Irishmen entered one day into earnest discussion on the comparative usefulness of the sun and moon.

"Shure, the sun gives a stronger light," said one.

"But the moon is more sensible," replied the other.

"How do yees make that out?"

"Oh, it's aisy."

"Let's hear yees prove it."

"Bedad, the moon shines in the night, when we made it, while the sun comes out in broad daylight, when even a one-eyed man can see without it."



**Why is the "Farmer's Advocate" the Best Farmer's Paper?**

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It is the best farmer's paper because there are points for the care of sick horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and, also, chickens, and it tells how to raise all kinds of flowers and plants.

I like the Children's Corner best because I know that when the editor says he will give a prize for the best essay, he will do it. It is not like these cheap papers, which you never know whether to try a competition or not, for you never know which really mean what they say.

The Quiet Hour Corner is also very nice, and a page all Christians enjoy.

MYRTLE SINCLAIR (age 14).  
St. Albert, Alberta, Can.

**The Bird's Nest.**

I have found a nest full of pretty eggs,  
Right here in the meadow lying;  
And I may look at them all I wish,  
Till the mother bird home comes flying.

Five pretty eggs, that by-and-bye  
Five dear little birds will be;  
With beaks, and feathers, and wings to fly,  
And little brown eyes to see.

And by-and-bye I will come some day,  
When the summer has older grown,  
And will find them here, all hidden away,  
Where I left the eggs alone.

I have heard it said that once on a time  
(It must have been long ago),  
A little boy found a nest of eggs,  
Just as I found these, you know.

And that poor little boy, so little he knew,  
And so naughtily he was, they say,  
That the pretty eggs never to birdies grew,  
For he carried them all away.

I am sure if he only had known, like me,  
(For mamma has told me so),  
That if he only would let them be,  
They would all into birdies grow.

He would never have taken the pretty nest,  
And carried the eggs away,  
And perhaps that five little birdies more  
Would have sung in the fields to-day.

But away off there in the blue, I see,  
Where a fair white cloud is lying,  
A little brown speck, that looks to me  
Like a birdie homeward flying.

And lest she should think I mean to keep  
The treasure I took unbidden,  
I will lay it back in the grasses deep,  
Where I found it safely hidden.

So, little brown birdie, do not fear,  
Your nest is in tender keeping;  
And safe in their speckled houses here,  
Your five little birds are sleeping.

**An Adventure with a Pack of Wolves.**

It was a warm afternoon in April, when the cookey from the lumber camps was sent to the nearest town to buy meat.

It was late in the afternoon when he started, and having a great deal of shopping to do, it was growing quite dark when he started for home.

On the way, he had to pass through a dense forest.

He was about half way through it when he heard the howl of wolves. He had made a sharp turn, but in spite of their rapid movement, he could see their eyes staring at him from the trees. He suddenly remembered a story he had heard that if you let a chain hang from the wolves will not

pass the end of it. So, having a log chain, he hurriedly let it loose from the stake and dropped it to the ground, then he caught hold of a piece of meat, ready to let it drop if they passed the end of the chain.

For some time they followed at chain's length, but presently one of them came closer. As the rest were about to follow, cookey dropped the meat. With a howl they sprang on it, and before they had it eaten, the lights of the camp were in sight and cookey knew he was safe.

FLORENCE DUNCALFE (age 14).  
Miami, Man.

**A Narrow Escape.**

(Real.)

I live in Assiniboia. I was at Winnipeg, Brandon and Killarney fairs last summer. At Winnipeg there were two stables about ten yards apart. In between these there was a board pen or corral with a canvas roof over it. This they used for judging the cattle in. One night a strong wind blew the roof off. After the cattle judging was over, a negro was to wrestle bulls from Texas. They used this place for it. They had it fenced off so that he couldn't get at the people that were inside. Anyone had to pay to get in, so the stable made a very good grandstand, only it was hardly strong enough for the number of people that got on it. One night, when this performance was going on, the people got a ladder and about one hundred and fifty people got on it to see the fun. Then the policeman undertook to drive them off. He got up and told them to get off, but they only went further on, and got all on one section of the stable, and, at last, the roof caved in, and a large number of the people came in with it. The roof was up about fourteen feet, and the people fell one on top of the other. A great number was hurt, but no one killed. I was milking when I heard the roof cracking. I got up and got outside just in time to be on the safe side, for just as I got out the door, the roof came in. None of the cattle were hurt because it was built like an elevator, and only the top came in. I had a very narrow escape of being hurt. I had a pail of milk in the passage. One man came out covered in milk, so I guess he got the benefit of the milk instead of the calves.

WILBER S. POTTER (age 14).  
Montgomery, Assa., N.-W. T.

**The Weaving.**

She gazed at the weaving sadly—  
The warp and weft in the loom,  
Where the bright-colored threads in the fabric  
Seemed always overshadowed by gloom.

And ever she saw the tangles  
Of threads, so often astray,  
And it grieved her heart sore that the Weaver  
Used only a few bright and gay.

So one day she cried in sorrow:  
"O, tell me, Weaver, I pray,  
Dost thou care if the threads are so tangled,  
And so many somber and gray?"

I pray thou wilt weave me, Weaver,  
In warp and weft of thy loom,  
Only colors like tints of the Autumn,  
With never a shadow of gloom."

The Weaver worked on, in silence,  
Unseen by the eye of man,  
And he lovingly fashioned the fabric  
According to pattern and plan.

At last, when the web was finished,  
One late Summer evening tide,  
With the hands that had guided the weaving,  
He beckoned her to his side,

And there, all complete, he showed her,  
From every tangle free,  
That the web of her life had been woven  
In heaven wrought tapestry.

Valentine March in the May Housekeeper.

**Rest in the Lord.**

(Psalm xxxvii : 7.)

Come unto ME, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—S. Matt. xi. : 28.  
Let us labor therefore to enter into that rest.—Heb. iv. : 11.

“Come unto ME  
And I will give you rest.” Once more the voice  
Is in my ear. It seems to echo now  
The mournful hope that Death should give me Rest ;  
And yet I know this is no dream-like sound  
Of sad Death making answer. This the Voice  
Of Life and not of Death ! . . . He spake  
Of giving Rest, and on the bitter Cross  
He gave the promised Rest.”

An invitation from a king to a subject is always a command. What of this gracious invitation to “Rest” ? Are we accepting the priceless gift held out to us ; or are we hurrying on, thinking that rest can only be ours on the other side of Jordan ? The Rest offered by our King is not the stagnation of inaction—although, even in the sense of sometimes taking a real holiday from work, people who are too busy to obey the Master’s command to “rest awhile” suffer great physical, mental and spiritual loss. But the worn-out woman who thought it would be the height of bliss to “do nothing forever and ever,” would soon find such an existence very wearisome. No, the soul-rest which Christ promises to those who take His yoke upon them, is rather a fore-taste of “Heaven’s un-resting rest”—for in heaven “they rest not day and night,” although—strange paradox—“there the weary be at rest.”

Let us look for a moment at that beautiful picture painted by St. John, that picture in which our Lord’s Humanity stands out in such bold relief. He was wearied with His journey—how well our Elder Brother knows what weariness of body and soul means—and also hungry and thirsty. Sitting down at Jacob’s well to wait for the food which the disciples had gone away to buy, He soon entered into conversation with a woman who had come to draw water. Beginning with a very natural request for a drink, His tender sympathy soon brought Him into touch with her deepest spiritual longings and needs. Hunger, thirst and weariness vanished before the eager desire to help another soul ; and the returning disciples were astonished to find that their food was not needed. He had meat to eat that they knew not of, and they wondered, saying, “Hath any man brought Him ought to eat ?”

One way, then, to obtain soul-rest is to turn the attention resolutely from one’s own personal cares, troubles and heart-sick longings in an earnest desire to help someone else. Self-centered persons are always restless, and minding one’s own business may become a vice, if it mean taking no interest in other people.

But the great secret of Rest is Trust : “Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee : because he trusteth in Thee.” What an atmosphere of quiet restfulness breathes in those well-known words. To translate them into actual fact—to live them—just think what that would be like ! In the press of work, in the thick of care, to lean always on Jesus’ breast and know that all is well ! There is a beautiful touch in the Revised translation of St. John’s Gospel which seems to me to express the very essence of restfulness. St. Peter beckoned to the loved disciple to ask a question that was troubling them all, and he—“leaning back, as he was, on Jesus’ breast”—put the question in simple, childlike confidence. We, too, if we accept our privilege, need not go to Him with anything that troubles us. If we are already resting confidently on His everlasting strength, we have only to “lean back, as we are,” and look our request into His eyes. What need of many words when the quick instinctive thrill of perfect sympathy makes us feel our living unity with Him, as we meet the smile which answers all anxious questions and satisfies our utmost need.

Once, in a storm at sea, a woman asked her husband why he did not seem in the least afraid. His answer was to draw his sword and press its sharp point



against her breast. When she smiled, in happy confidence, he asked why she was not afraid. “Why, because I know you love me and would not hurt me,” she answered, unhesitatingly. Then he explained that he also felt perfectly safe in his Father’s hands.

If we can only form the habit of trusting God in the little crosses of life, we shall grow strong enough to trust Him even though He should not only hold a sword to the heart of His loving child, but should also drive it home. Many a woman has trusted her husband when, as in the Indian mutiny, he has struck her to the heart with his own hand, and she has fallen asleep as restfully as a little child, with his pledge of undying love upon her lips. So our dear Lord fell asleep in perfect peace on His Father’s Heart, as he commended His weary Spirit into those strong and tender Hands. Our souls will rest always in happy confidence, if we can only make our own that wonderful self-surrender of the “Imitation of Christ.”

“Lord, Thou knowest  
In what way it is better.  
Let this or that be as Thou wilt.  
Give to me what Thou wilt,  
How much Thou wilt,  
And when Thou wilt.  
Do with me as Thou knowest, and as it pleases Thee.  
Put me where Thou wilt,  
Deal freely with me every day.  
In Thine hand I am :  
Wheel me and turn me back again.  
See, I am Thy slave,

Ready for everything.  
I would not live unto myself, but unto Thee :  
I wish I could, worthily, perfectly.”

Hard indeed it must have been for the mother of our Lord to trust God when the sword pierced her heart—when she saw her only Son tortured to death. But surely many another mother has had to endure a far more terrible trial of faith. How almost impossible it must be to trust God, when the white soul of the child she loved has become the blackened soul of a hardened criminal, and she knows that His execution is only the due reward of His deeds. One who, in such a strait as that, can enfold the poor sinner in her marvellous mother-love and, at the same time, can rest her agonized heart on God’s still more marvellous love and trust Him still, must have mighty faith indeed.

Like the Israelites, we can only obtain manna enough to carry us through a few hours of life, but there is always enough for one day ready to be gathered. If we concentrate our strength we can surely trust God for to-day. As Phillips Brooks says : “Why cannot we, slipping our hand in His each day, walk trustingly over that day’s appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home.”

Each member of the great flock is very dear to the heart of the Good Shepherd, and those who have found the day’s journey—hard and painful—are tenderly

cared for, one by one. The expression in the Shepherd Psalm—“Thou anointest my head with oil : my cup runneth over”—is beautifully explained in Knight’s “Song of our Syrian Guest.” The shepherd inspects the sheep one by one, as they pass into the fold. “He has the horn filled with olive oil and he has cedar tar, and he anoints a knee bruised on the rocks or a side scratched by thorns. And here come one that is not bruised, but is simply worn and exhausted : he bathes its face and head with the refreshing olive oil, and he takes the large two-handled cup and dips it brimming full from the vessel of water provided for that purpose, and he lets the weary sheep drink.”

Surely this is the rest wherewith He may cause the weary to rest : and this is the refreshing. Our dear Lord is waiting to apply healing balm to each wounded soul, no trifling soreness of spirit can pass unnoticed under His searching gaze, and the tender pressure of His hand on a weary, discouraged heart is enough to “still each over-straining throb, each pulsing pain.” His Presence not only gives Rest, it is Rest.

Asa made no mistake when he said : “LORD, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power : help us, O LORD our God ; for we rest on Thee.”

“Deep in the heart of pain, God’s hand hath set  
A hidden rest and bliss.  
Take as His gift the pain, the gift brings yet  
A truer happiness.  
God’s voice speaks through it all the high behest  
That bids His people enter into rest.”  
HOPE.

**To-day.**

By M. C. Hayward, Corinth, Ont.

Thou hast to-day, dear heart,  
Its golden opportunities are thine :  
To thee a priceless boon, a gift divine.  
See thou that in each moment be in-  
wrought  
Thy highest ideals and thy noblest  
thought.

We are so prone to think  
“Some future day, when I have time to spare,  
I’ll help to lighten others’ load of care :  
Life is so trying now, and so complex,  
I’ll be more kind when there is less to vex.”

And thus we idly dream  
Of what life might have been in other  
spheres ;  
Or of what it yet may be in future  
years ;  
While the good we crave lies all about  
our way,  
Could we but grasp the meaning of “to-  
day.”

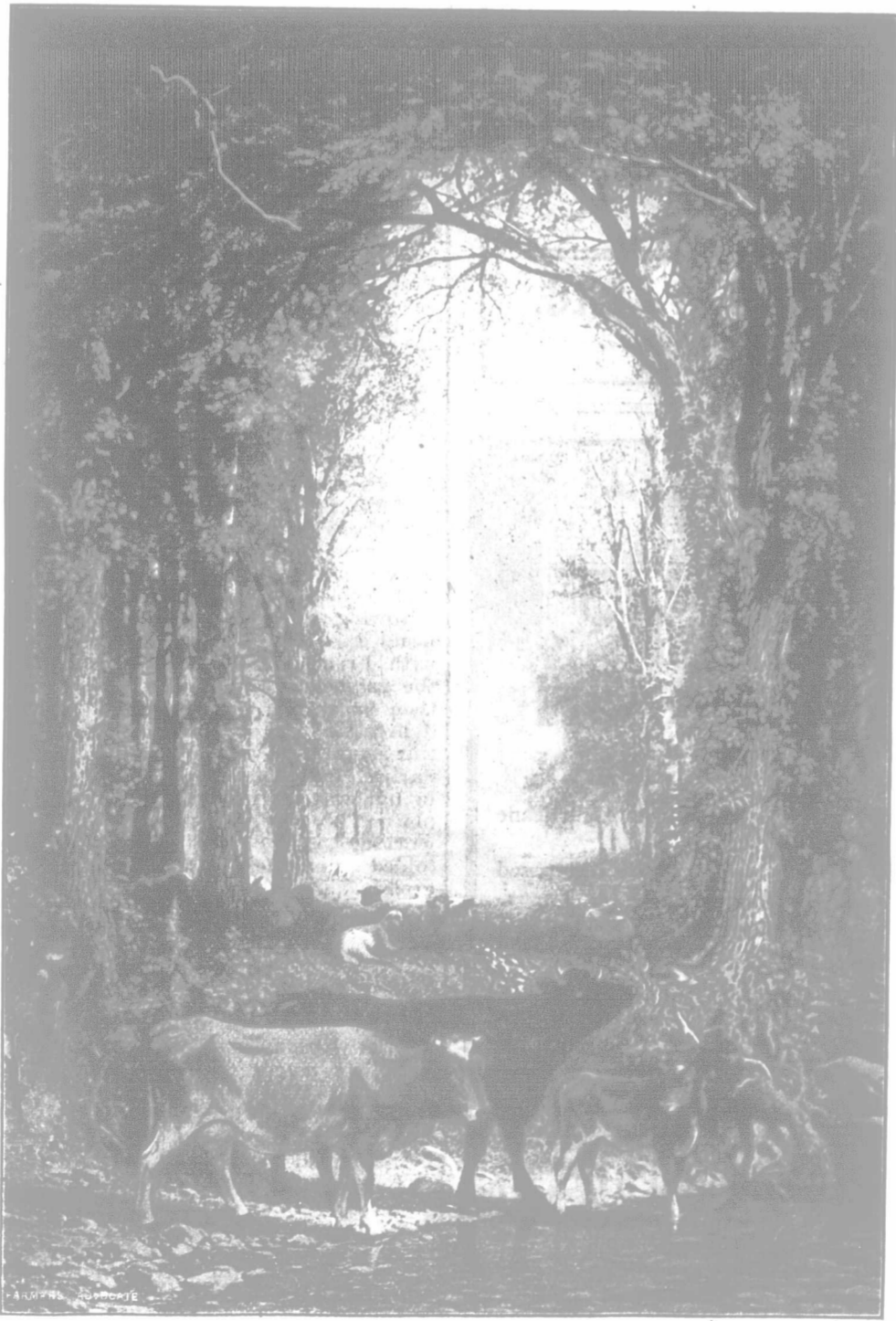
This very day may bring  
A blessed chance to know the pure de-  
light  
Of leading some lost soul back to the  
light.  
A chance to give a kindly word or  
smile,  
Which we might miss in the faded  
“after while.”

And it may hold for thee,  
Privilege to learn sweet patience under  
trial ;  
The grace of meekness or of self-denial ;  
A chance “for Christ’s sake” to forgive  
a wrong,  
Thus making thine own life more sweet  
and strong.

The prize to-day, dear heart ;  
May thy very best in word and deed and  
thought  
Through all its precious moments be in-  
wrought.  
To-day is thine, to-morrow may not be,  
Oh, live it then as for eternity !

**Under the Trees.**

A very Sabbath calm rests under those stately trees : there is hardly a ripple in the winding brook, and not a bird’s wing cleaves the air. We may surmise that the scene Mr. Hart depicts for us is taken from one of the midcounties of the motherland.  
H. A. B.



(Painting by Jas. M. Hart.) Under the Trees.

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



**Cleaning Summer Clothes.**

Sometimes during the summer light-colored wool dresses, voiles, etamines, nun's-veilings, etc., become soiled long before the season is over, and one scarcely knows what to do with them. They are too good to discard, too dirty to wear, and it costs so much to have them done by the "professional" cleaners! A friend of mine who had a pearl-gray crepe-de-chine in just such a condition, tried the following plan a few weeks ago, and was delighted with its success. She got a gallon of gasoline and put it in a boiler in the back shed, away from fire or lights of any description. She then laid the dress in, covered the boiler tightly, and left it thus over night. In the morning she rinsed the gown a little in the gasoline, then laid it on a clean cloth on a table and brushed it down with another cloth. Finally she hung it out on a clothesline, and when thoroughly dry pressed it out on the wrong side with a warm iron. The result was a beautifully clean gown, as good as new, which, with the addition of some new chiffon trimmings, has been standing the little lady in good stead ever since as a very dainty "best" gown. Gasoline is truly a treasure, but one cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping it at all times away from fires or lights of any description. It should never be used in the same room with either. We know a girl whose arms were terribly burned by an explosion caused by a lighted candle, brought near while she was washing out a pair of gloves. Not only the gasoline, it must be remembered, but the gases also that rise from it are very inflammable. For this reason, articles that have been washed in it should never be hung to dry in a room, but always out in the open air. It should be observed, also, that a hot iron must never be brought near articles still damp with gasoline. Wait until they are perfectly dry and thoroughly aired, then you may iron with safety. Rusty black wool dresses may also be freshened wonderfully by the above process. Do not wring out of the gasoline; simply press the liquid out, shake, and hang outside to dry.

For cleaning spots on gowns the following methods have been recommended: (1) Grease spots—Cover with French chalk or magnesia, lay the garment away for a day or two, then brush off, repeating the process if necessary; for light-colored goods this method is very effective. (2) For darker materials steep soap bark in hot water, then rub on the soiled places, keeping the portion you are working with over a linen towel folded underneath to absorb the grease. Another method is to dissolve a tablespoonful of pearline in a quart of hot water, then put the mixture on the stove and boil two minutes. Put away in a jar, and when needed rub on the spots (coat collars, etc.) with a damp cloth. If the jelly becomes too thick add a little hot water.

Black taffeta may be freshened up by sponging with strong tea to which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added. Press on the wrong side, using a damp cloth between. Old chiffon may be made look like new in the following manner: Wash it gently in a lather made of good white soap; rinse in clean water, then dip into water which has had a few drops of vinegar added to it, and a tiny bit of gum Arabic dissolved in it. Do not wring, but

press gently between soft muslin. When ironing place thin paper over the chiffon.

To clean a white straw hat, rub with lemon juice, then with sulphur, and let dry; or, simply moisten with salts of lemon oil. To brighten a dingy black straw hat first clean with alcohol applied with a brush, then sponge with a little glue water to stiffen. When this has dried give the hat a coat or two of good liquid shoe-blackening. Coal oil is also often useful in cleaning colored straw hats that have become grimy.

If muslins or cottons become faded they may sometimes be revived by washing with white castile soap, rinsing well, and dipping, last of all, in alum water.

Now, then, just a word about shoes, and we are done. If you have fine black shoes, try treating them with glycerine instead of the patent polishes. Rub it in well, leave for awhile, then rub well with a woollen cloth, polishing with a few drops of lemon or orange juice, if you wish a brighter gloss. For patent-leather shoes use vaseline. Tan shoes, which are so fashionable this season, may be cleaned by using a few drops of turpentine on a woollen cloth, following up with the lemon juice, if desired. Banana skins have also been recommended as a cleaning agent for tan shoes.

Trusting that these hints may be of use to someone. Sincerely yours,  
DAME DURDEN,  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

**Letter from Cousin Bee.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I am one of the "noble army" deeply interested, and I am sure much helped, by your Ingle Nook letters and chats.

A "City Farmer's Wife" and I have much in common. I was transplanted from an English boarding school and a London (England) life, to a Canadian farm. Imagine the change! Could anyone have been more unfit to take up the reins of management? However, after many, many failures, I have taught myself to do anything and everything. I am always eager for suggestions to ameliorate the work, or improve the house. I was not asked nor expected to milk, nor feed animals, except hens, nor to churn; but I do help with the fruit trees and the garden.

Farm and city life are as opposite as black and white. Every year our city friends must get their two months' rest to recuperate! From what? Afternoon teas! Musicales! Meetings! Bridge parties! When does a farmer's wife get two months to recuperate? Are not the majority of us treated as machines, warranted not to rust nor need oiling like our city friends? Exceptions prove this rule, but wouldn't it be better if the exceptions were the other way. I would like, above everything, to see the "whole noble army of farmers' wives" rise up in rebellion and resolutely refuse to milk and feed animals, and surely the change for the better would be immediately felt. It would show in better-kept homes, better meals, better dressed and not worn-out wives. The whole atmosphere of the home would be different, and possibly that common custom of eating and living in the kitchen might be broken through, and mothers might be induced to do away with that everlasting "best parlor" and have a cosy, comfortable sitting-room for all, family and friends alike. I have seen five-o'clock tea services displayed in a drawing-room; but I have not heard of an afternoon tea yet. Our work is harder and heavier and never-ending; but it is more profitable and certainly more healthful.

Will you, dear Dame Durden, when convenient, ask for hints or suggestions from farmers' wives who have to work single-handed—no daughters, no servants, no



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Perfectly cooked. Deliciously seasoned. No bone, no waste.

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To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially:

What efforts are you making towards supplying us with poultry this fall? We are able and willing to buy all you can raise of this year's turkeys and chickens (the latter from 4 to 5 months old) and pay you the highest market price. Our agents calling at your door, giving you the cash and taking them away alive, so you have no trouble. Who would like to earn \$25, or even \$250? It is easily done. Set all the eggs you can when the price for them is low. You ought to raise four chicks surely from each dozen, which, in four months' time, will bring you in \$1, and with the abundance of waste grain you have will cost you nothing but your time to look after. Ascertain who is our agent for your territory, and let him know how many he may expect to get. We want at least a half a million birds. Who will help supply them? Wi-hing you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely,

E. C. TINLING, Manager.

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one to fall back upon. They are the ones I would like to compare notes with.

May I offer one or two suggestions?

Will "Martha" try my way and bake her pumpkin, either whole or cut in half, with only a little water in the pan, either for pies or as a vegetable. You can easily separate the pulp from the seeds and rind.

An "indurated fibreware" butter bowl is superb. It cannot be beaten. I have had mine for years.

To another of your writers: Instead of a box for medicines, I have a three-cornered cupboard, made of 12-inch boards, in my bedroom. It is a few inches from the ceiling and has several shelves. Made of pretty wood, nicely oiled, it is not disfiguring, and poisons are absolutely safe, when under lock and key there.

Cousin Bee.

We have already set the campaign going for which Cousin Bee asks, and trust that she will receive much help from others in similar situations.

D. D.

**Four-hour Bread**

Dear Dame Durden,—As I have received help and suggestions from "Ingle Nook Chats," I think it my duty to try and help some other readers, be they farmers' wives or housekeeping bachelors, by sending recipe for four-hour bread, which is as good as other bread, besides saving time and labor.

Yeast—Mix in a crock, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup salt, and ½ cup flour; add 1 quart mashed potatoes, 1 yeast cake, 4 quarts lukewarm water, including potato water; let stand over night. Take 1 to 2 quarts of mixture, mix stiff with flour. Let rise one hour; mix again, and let rise one hour. Then put in pans; let rise one hour, and bake.

N. B.—Flour and yeast should be warmed before mixing.

MRS. EDITH S.

**Domestic Economy.**

TESTED RECIPES FROM AUNT AGNES.

To make a fancy loaf of bread for afternoon tea, half fill a large baking powder tin with dough, and bake in the usual way.

Nut Cookies.—1 cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, 3 eggs, 2½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little warm water, ½ lb. or 1 cup dates, 1 cup walnuts, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon allspice; chop nuts and dates; drop small quantities on buttered tins.

Aunt Agnes' Cake.—A tried cake without eggs: 1½ cups buttermilk, 1½ cups brown sugar, ½ cup butter, 1½ cups raisins, 1½ cups currants, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 nutmeg, 3 cups flour; sometimes I add 1 cup of walnuts.

To keep pies from running over, roll a piece of wrapping paper in the form of a small cylinder, and insert it through the top paste.

Lemon Biscuits.—2 cups sugar, 1 cup lard, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 5 cents ammonia, 5 cents oil of lemon, flour to stiffen; knead 20 minutes; cut with square cake cutter.

Cream Filling.—1 cup of milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, beat 1 egg with 1 tablespoon of sugar, stir in to other slowly, cook until it resembles cream.

Mother—"Were you good at the party?"

Six-year-old—"Yes."

Mother—"You didn't ask twice for anything at the table?"

Six-year-old—"No, I didn't. I asked once, and they didn't help me; so I helped myself."

Harry—I went to a wooden wedding last night.

Frank—Who were married?

Harry—Two Poles.

Tootles (who has just had his photo taken)—"Well, what do you think of it?"

Wife—"Beautiful, dear. I wish you would look like it sometimes."

**The LEAVENWORTH CASE.**

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

"But she did not know that; she did not see you."

"We don't know what she saw nor what Mrs. Belden saw."

"Well, well," I said, "who knows what a talk with Mrs. Belden will evoke. And, by the way, she will be coming back soon, and I must be ready to meet her. There is one thing which must be immediately attended to, and that is, a telegram must be sent to Mr. Gryce."

"All right, sir," and Q started for the door.

"Wait one moment," said I. "Mr. Belden received two letters from the postmaster yesterday; one in a large and one in a small envelope; if you could find out where they were postmarked—"

Q put his hand in his pocket. "I will not have to go far to find out where one of them came from. Good George, I have lost it!" And before I knew it he had returned upstairs.

That moment I heard the gate click.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Q.

"It was all a hoax; nobody was ill; I have been imposed upon—meanly imposed upon." And Mrs. Belden, flushed and panting, entered the room. "What is the matter? How you look at me? Has anything happened?"

"Something very serious has occurred," I replied; "you have been gone but a little while, but in that time a discovery has been made which is likely to produce very important consequences."

To my surprise she burst violently into tears. "I knew it, I knew it!" she murmured. "I always said it would be impossible to keep it secret if I let anybody into the house; she is so restless. But I forget, you haven't told me what the discovery was. Perhaps it isn't what I thought; perhaps—"

"Mrs. Belden," I said, "A woman who, in the face of the most urgent call from law and justice, can receive into her house and harbor there, a witness of such importance as Hannah, cannot stand in need of hearing that she has accomplished her design of suppressing valuable testimony, and that the innocent woman whom this girl's evidence might have saved, stands for ever compromised in the eyes of the world."

Her eyes flashed wide with dismay. "What do you mean?" she cried. "I have intended no wrong, I have only tried to save people. I—I— But who are you? What have you got to do with all this? You said you were a lawyer. Can it be you are come from Mary Leavenworth to see how I am fulfilling her commands, and—"

"Mrs. Belden," I said, "I am the friend of the Misses Leavenworth, and anything which is likely to affect them is of interest to me. When, therefore, I say that Eleanor Leavenworth is irretrievably injured by this girl's death—"

"Death? what do you mean?—death?"

The burst was too natural, the tone too horror-stricken for me to doubt this woman's ignorance of the true state of affairs.

"Yes," I repeated, "the girl you have been hiding is beyond your control. Only her dead body remains."

I shall never lose from my ears the shriek with which she dashed from the room and rushed upstairs.

Nor that after-scene when wringing her hands and protesting, amid sobs of the sincerest grief and terror, that she knew nothing of it; that she had left the girl in the best of spirits the night before; that it was true she had locked her in, but that was what she always did when anyone was in the house.

"But you were in here this morning?" said I.

"Yes; but I was in a hurry and thought she was asleep; so I set the things down where she could get them, and came right away."

"It is strange," said I, "that she should have died this night of all others. Was she ill yesterday?"

"No, sir; she was even brighter than common, more lively."

"You never thought of her being sick?" a voice here interrupted. "Why, (Continued on next page.)"

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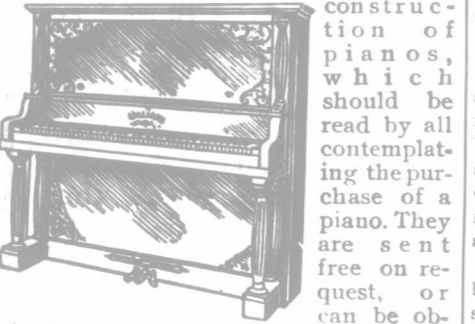
**BISHOP BETHUNE COLLEGE,**  
Conducted under the supervision and direction of Sisters of St. John the Divine, Oshawa, Ont  
Oshawa, June 9, 1904

The Williams Piano Co., Limited,  
Gentlemen,—We may say that we are more than pleased every day with your New Scale Williams Piano. We find the sympathetic singing tone and excellent wearing qualities make them especially desirable for our institution. We have six in use here now, and we are so well pleased with them that we would like you to send us an additional one for use at our closing on June 21st. Yours very truly,  
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The Bishop Bethune College is but one of many which has adopted the New Scale Williams in preference to all other pianos. The fact that professors of music, concert artists and singers praise and recommend the New Scale Williams, shows the foremost position which this piano holds in the musical world.

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The Williams Piano Co., of Oshawa, publish three booklets on the history and construction of pianos, which should be read by all contemplating the purchase of a piano. They are sent free on request, or can be obtained from the local warehouses.



**The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.**

Champ Clark, representative from Missouri, dearly loves a good story at the expense of the State of Arkansas. "One day," says Mr. Clark, "as a train from the east pulled up at the dinky little station of a most depressing town in the fever-and-ague district of Arkansas, a passenger thrusting his head out of a car window demanded in bitter tones of a dejected-looking citizen who was leaning against the station door:

"Tell me, what do you call this dried-up, dreary, God-forsaken place?"  
"That's near enough, stranger," replied the native in a melancholy voice, "let it go at that!"

then, did you take such pains to give her a dose of medicine last night?" And Q entered from the room beyond.

"I didn't," said she. "Did I, Hannah—did I, poor girl?" stroking the hand that lay in hers with what appeared to be genuine sorrow.

"How came she by it then?"  
"I don't know who you are, sir, but I can tell you this, the girl had no medicine."

"Yet I saw her swallow a powder."

"How could you see her do that? Hasn't she been shut up in this room?"  
"Yes; but with a window like that in the roof, it isn't so very difficult to see into a room, madam."

"Oh," she cried, shrinking, "I have a spy in the house, have I? But I deserve it; I kept her imprisoned in four close walls and never came to look at her once all night. What was it you said that you saw her take? medicine?—poison?"

"I didn't say poison."  
"But you meant it. You think she has poisoned herself and that I had a hand in it."

"No," I hastened to remark, "he says he saw the girl herself swallow something which he believes to have been the occasion of her death, and only asks you now where she obtained it?"

"How can I tell? I never gave her anything."

I believed her, and so felt unwilling to prolong the present interview. So motioning Q to depart upon his errand, I took Mrs. Belden by the hand and endeavored to lead her from the room. But she resisted, sitting down by the side of the bed, while Q, obdurate for the first time, would not move.

"Till that woman leaves the room, I don't."

Astonished, I left her side and crossed to him. "You carry your suspicions too far," I whispered.

"I cannot leave while she remains."  
"Are you not assuming a trifle the master?"

"I don't know; perhaps. If I am, it is because I have something in my possession which excuses my conduct."

"What is that, the latter?"  
"Yes."

"Let me see," I said.  
"Not while that woman remains."

Seeing him implacable, I returned to Mrs. Belden.

"Mrs. Belden," I said, "your position makes it wiser for you not to invite suspicion by lingering any longer than is necessary in the room where her dead body lies. You can do no good here by staying. So listen to me, or I shall be obliged to leave you in charge of this man and go myself to inform the authorities."

This last argument seemed to affect her. "You have me in your power," she said, and left the room, seeing which Q handed me the letter.

"It was in the pocket of the dress Mrs. Belden had on last night. The other must be lying around somewhere, but I haven't had time to find it."

Scarcely noticing at the time with what deep significance he spoke, I opened the letter. It was the smaller of the two I had seen her draw under her shawl the day before at the post office, and read as follows:

"Dear, dear friend—  
"I am in awful trouble. You who love me must know. I cannot explain, I can only make one prayer. Destroy what you have, instantly, without question or hesitation. The consent of anyone else has nothing to do with it. You must obey. I am lost if you refuse. Do then what I ask and save  
"One who loves you."

It was addressed to Mrs. Belden; there was no signature or date, only the postmark, New York; but I knew the handwriting. It was Mary Leavenworth's.

"A damning letter!" came in the dry tones which Q seemed to think fit to adopt on this occasion. "And a damning bit of evidence against the one who wrote it, and the woman who received it!"

"A terrible piece of evidence indeed!" said I, "if I did not happen to know that this letter refers to the destruction of something radically different from what you suspect. It alludes to some papers in Mrs. Belden's charge."

"Are you sure, sir?"

"Quite; but we won't talk of this hereafter. It is time you sent your telegram and went for the coroner."

And with that we parted.

I found Mrs. Belden bewailing her situation. Unhesitatingly I offered to do what I could for her, providing she would treat me with perfect frankness. To my great relief she expressed her strong desire to tell all she knew. "But first, she whispered, "tell me, for God's sake, how those girls are situated? I have not dared to ask or write. The papers say a good deal about Eleanore, but nothing about Mary; and yet Mary, herself, writes only of her own peril."

"Mrs. Belden," I said, "Eleanore Leavenworth has got into her present difficulty by not telling all that was required of her. Mary Leavenworth—, but I cannot speak of her till I know what you have to divulge. What we want to learn from you, is how you became connected with this affair, and what it was that Hannah knew which caused her to leave New York and take refuge here."

But Mrs. Belden, clasping and unclasping her hands, met my gaze with one full of the most apprehensive doubt. "You will never believe me," she cried, "but I don't know what Hannah knew. She merely said that Miss Leavenworth wished me to secrete her for a short time, and I, because I loved Mary Leavenworth, weakly consented."

"Do you mean to say," I interrupted, "that after you knew of the murder, you, at the mere expression of Miss Leavenworth's wishes, continued to keep this girl concealed, without asking her any questions?"

"Oh, sir," she gasped, "I thought I understood it all; that Mary, the bright young creature, who had stooped from her lofty position to make use of me and love me, was in some way linked to the criminal, and that it would be better for me not to know any more, only to do what I was bid, and trust it would prove all right, I did not reason about it; I only followed my impulse."

"And you love Mary Leavenworth, a woman whom you yourself seem to consider capable of a great crime."

"Oh, I didn't say that. She might be in some way connected with it, without being the perpetrator. She could never be that, she is too dainty."

"Mrs. Belden," I said, "what do you know of Mary Leavenworth, which makes even that supposition possible?"

"Well," said she, "it is this, that Mary was in an emergency from which nothing but her uncle's death could release her."

"Ah, how's that?"

But here we were interrupted by the sound of steps, and, looking out, I saw Q entering the house alone. Leaving Mrs. Belden, I stepped into the hall.

"Well," said I, "haven't you found the coroner?"

"No, gone away to look after a man that was found some ten miles from here, lying in a ditch beside a yoke of oxen."

"Have you telegraphed to Mr. Gryce?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you think he will come?"

"Yes, sir, if he has to hobble on two sticks."

"At what time do you look for him?"

"You will look for him as early as three o'clock. I shall be among the mountains, ruefully eyeing a broken-down team or some such thing."

Going back to Mrs. Belden, I explained that the coroner was out of town; that we had, therefore, some hours before us which could not be better employed than by her giving me some account of what she knew concerning the matter in hand.

**CHAPTER XXXII.**

**Mrs. Belden's Narrative.**

It will be a year next July, since I first saw Mary Leavenworth. I was living at that time a most monotonous existence. Loving what was beautiful, hating what was sordid, drawn by nature toward all that was romantic and uncommon, but doomed by my straitened position and the loneliness of my widowhood, to spend my days in the weary round of plain sewing, I had begun to think that the shadow of a handrum old age was settling down upon me, when one morning Mary Leavenworth stepped across the threshold of my door, and with one smile, changed the whole tenor of my life.

This may seem exaggeration to you, especially when I tell you that her errand was simply one of business, she having heard I was handy with my needles. The fact is, I was dazzled by

her beauty and her charms. And when, a few days after, she came again, and, crouching down on the stool at my feet, asked leave to sit with me awhile and rest, saying she so longed at times to run away and hide with some one who would let her act like the child she was, I experienced for the moment, I believe, the truest happiness of my life.

The next day saw her in the same place; and the next.

But the fourth day she was not there, nor the fifth, nor the sixth, and I was beginning to feel the old shadow settling back upon me, when one night she came stealing in at the front door, and, creeping up to my side, put her hands over my eyes with such a low, ringing laugh, that I started.

"You don't know what to make of me!" cried she, throwing aside her cloak, and revealing herself in the full splendor of evening attire. "I don't know what to make of myself, only," she whispered, "I felt that I must run away, and tell some one that for the first time in my life I am fully alive; that a certain pair of eyes have been looking into mine, and that not Mary of Scots ever felt herself more of the sovereign or more the woman than I do to-night."

"And so the Prince has come for you?" I whispered.

"I don't know, I am afraid not. I—I don't think anything about that. Princes are not so easily won," she murmured.

"What, are you going?" I said, "and alone? Let me accompany you."

But she only shook her fairy head, and replied: "No, no; that would be spoiling the romance indeed. I have come upon you like a sprite, and like a sprite will I go." And flashing like the moon-beam she was, she glided out into the night and floated away down the street.

When she next came, I observed a feverish excitement in her manner that assured me that her heart had been touched by her lover's attentions. Indeed, she hinted as much before she left, saying in a melancholy tone, when I spoke of kisses and marriage, "I shall never marry!"

"And why? What reason can there be for such rosy lips saying their possessor will never marry?"

"I said I should never marry, because I have been so weak as to admire a man whom my uncle will never allow me to marry."

And she rose as if to go, but I drew her back. "Whom your uncle will not allow you to marry?" I repeated.

"Why, because he is poor?"

"He is an Englishman," cried she, in the same bitter tone as before. "In saying that, I say it all. Uncle will never let me marry an Englishman."

I looked at her in amazement. Such a puerile reason as that had never entered my mind.

"He has an absolute mania on the subject," resumed she. "I might as well ask him to allow me to drown myself as to marry an Englishman."

"But that is mere tyranny! Why should he hate the English so? And why, if he does, should you feel yourself obliged to gratify him?"

"Why? Shall I tell you, auntie?" she said, flushing.

"Yes," I returned; "tell me."

"Well, then, if you want to know the worst of me, I hate to incur my uncle's displeasure, because I know that if I should marry contrary to his wishes he would leave me penniless."

"But," I cried, my romance a little dampened by this admission, "you tell me Mr. Clavering has enough to live upon, so you would not want; and if you love—"

"You don't understand," she said; "Mr. Clavering is not poor, but uncle is rich. I shall be a queen—"

There she paused, trembling and falling on my breast. "Oh, it sounds mercenary, I know," she sobbed, "but it is the fault of my bringing up. I have been taught to worship money. And yet"—her whole face softening with the light of another emotion—"I cannot say to Henry Clavering, 'Go! I love my riches better than you!' I cannot, oh, I cannot!"

Then with a change in her mood she turned quickly round with a half-suspicious look, saying lightly:

"My dear old Mamma Hubbard looks horrified. She did not know she had such a very unromantic little wretch for a listener."

(To be continued.)

Domestic Economy.

STARCHING AND IRONING.

The lecturer was a girlish figure, with curly brown hair and a faultless tailor-made dress, partially hidden by an apron, collar and cuffs, somewhat on the order of those worn by a hospital nurse. She proceeded, after a bow and smile to her audience, to smooth out a piece of blanket on her ironing table, covering it with a sheet, which she pinned under very carefully at each corner. "The subject for to-day is cold-water starch. I shall begin," she said, "with collars and cuffs, and while I am mixing my starch in this little bowl, I will dictate the ingredients to you. One table-spoonful of starch, half a pint of water, four drops of turpentine, and as much borax as will lie on a sixpence, dissolved in a table-spoonful of boiling water. Pour a little water onto the starch and mix it up quite smoothly with the hand; then pour in the rest of the water, turpentine and dissolved borax, taking care not to pour in the sediment of the borax, which might cause a speck of iron mould. The borax helps to stiffen. This quantity will be enough for four collars and two pairs of cuffs. One pint will do three shirts."

Taking a flat-iron from the stove.

she dipped a piece of rag in olive oil and bath brick and rubbed the bottom well. A rag dipped in kerosene or salt, she told us, is also good for this purpose. She emphasized the necessity for scrupulous cleanness of the irons to produce good work, and, indeed, it is absolutely essential. Dipping a cuff, rough dried from the wash, into the starch mixture, after first stirring it smooth with her forefinger, she wrung it out, and rubbed the starch in vigorously. She then repeated the dipping and rubbing and put it away rolled up tightly in a towel for about half an hour. It is better, as a rule, she told us, to leave them an hour or two before ironing, when practicable.

Spreading out the cuff on the table and wiping it carefully on both sides with a piece of wet rag, she took her iron and ran it first of all very lightly on the wrong side, then lightly on the right; heavily on the wrong side, and heavily on the right. All these details sound trivial, but they are very important in getting a thing exactly right. For instance, if you iron the cuff or collar heavily at once the iron will probably stick, which it is also liable to do if you do not rub the surface first with a wet rag. Again, if you rub heavily on the right side first instead of the wrong, the thickened edges where they are turned in will present a raised sur-

face on the right side. It is also important to keep on ironing the same article until it is quite dry and still. While the collars and cuffs are still hot they may be given the requisite curve by pinning the corresponding buttonholes together; by the time they are cold, the pin being removed, they will be found to retain their rounded position.

"To get good results in the somewhat difficult art of polishing," she said, "requires immaculate spotlessness in the polishing iron, as well as some practice. It is really quite hard work, though it sounds simple, which is the reason so few people have it done at home." Taking a cuff already starched and ironed, without, of course, any polish, she carefully recleaned and repolished her polishing iron, already as bright as a looking-glass. Then she dipped a soft rag in cold water (using nothing else), and slightly dampened the surface of the cuff on the right side. "You must be extremely careful," she said, "to have your polishing iron heated to exactly the right degree, for if it is too hot it will scorch, and if the slightest bit too cool it will be also ineffectual." Taking the polishing iron in her hand, she then moved it very quickly to and fro and from side to side, with considerable force over the cuff. She held it up to our view, glossy and perfect.—[By Lias Carpenter, in Good Housekeeping.

COLORED CLOTHES.

When the colored clothes are washed out, put them by themselves and prepare the first tub for rinsing; wring all the clothes, except the colored ones, into the second rinsing water, which should be clear, returning the colored clothes to a large pan or pail each time they are rinsed after the white ones. Any colored clothes that are apt to fade should be rinsed in a pan of water three times, and then hung out at once to dry. After wringing the clothes out of two clear waters, prepare the third and last, which should be of blue water; they are now ready to hang out, all at once, and one has only to clear away the washing things. With this method, two hours will see a large washing ready for the line.

It is better to let clothes dry before starching, but when they are starched wet, have two pans, one the starch is made in, and another into which a little starch is turned; dip the clothes into this, and keep putting in a little more starch, and then the last starch used will be as good as the first and not thinned out or cooled with water from the clothes. It is not so important that starch should be thick—indeed, it is poor starch that is thick—but it should be thin and hot to penetrate the clothes quickly; make it with soapy water and it will not stick to the iron.

GOSSIP.

The fact that things turn out better than you expected is no reason why one must not insist upon going according to his best judgment at the moment.

A British officer, in his expense list on Government service, put down, "Porter, twopence." The War Office, in a verbose letter, pointed out that refreshments, while in the execution of public duty, were not chargeable to the nation. The officer replied that the item did not represent refreshments, but a fee to a carrier. The Office replied: "You should have said 'porterage.'"

The officer treasured the hint. Next time he had occasion to take a hackney coach he put down in his accounts, "Cabbage, two shillings."

Lord Rosebery's Cicero, bred by himself and sired by Cyline, won the Derby stakes of 6,500 sovereigns at Epsom last week for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1902 (distance about a mile and a half), beating M. Blanc's Jardy by three-quarters of a length. Signorino was third. Nine horses started. Jardy led to the mile post. When fairly in line for home, Cicero came to the front, and in an exciting finish Maher landed the unbeaten colt a winner, giving Lord Rosebery his third Derby, and being the first American jockey to win this classic race twice.

James Whitcomb Riley says that he was summoned as a witness in a case tried in an Indiana court, where one of the witnesses before him evinced some disinclination to state her age.

"Is it very necessary?" coyly asked the witness, a spinster of uncertain age. "It is absolutely necessary, madam," interposed the judge. "Well," sighed the maiden, "if I must, I suppose I must. I didn't see how it could possibly affect the case, for, you see—"

"Madam," observed the judge, with some asperity, "I must ask you not to further waste the time of this court. Kindly state your age."

Whereupon the spinster showed signs of hysterics.

"I am, that is, I was—" "Madam, hurry, hurry up!" exclaimed the judge, now thoroughly impatient. "Every minute makes it worse, you know!"

BINDER TWINE.—With the brilliant prospects for bumper crops, farmers will be interested in announcements regarding binder twine for the coming harvest. Look up the advertisement in this paper of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company; note their offer, and write Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, Ontario, for further information.

# WHY HAS "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea such an enormous sale? Simply because its quality is irreproachable. If you are not using it, you should give it one single trial. Black, Mixed or Natural Green. Highest Award at St. Louis, 1904.

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS. 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb. By all Grocers.

## CANADIAN STOCK AND RANCH AGENCY COMPANY,

Major S. Harris, Manager.

### 30 HORSES, 10 COWS

FRIDAY, JUNE 9th, 2:30

LEMON & CO.'S BARN, HIGGINS AVE.

We will hold our first weekly sale of all classes of horses and cattle as above. Entries can be made at any time up to time of sale.

S. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers Office, 20 Canadian Northern Block. Phone 2651.

### You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

## Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free Booklet D.

SPRAMOTOR CO., 68-70 King St. London, Ont. Agents Wanted



## B. C. Fruit Farm FOR SALE In Fraser River Valley

80 acres best alder bottom. Good fruit-growing locality. Cottage and outbuildings. About 20 acres cleared. PRICE, \$1,200.00.

Apply

P.O. BOX 51. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

## Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

### EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravily process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

### Like a Crowbar

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-166.

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

THE SHARPLES CO. P. M. SHARPLES CHICAGO, ILL. WEST CHESTER, PA

## STAMMERERS

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
BRYAN BROS., Craik, Assa. Breeders of White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs from winners, \$3 per setting of 15.
W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Sooty Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
E.D. BROWN, Boissevain.—Silver Wyandottes, Eggs, \$3 per setting.
ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cleverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Bird's Hill, Springfield Township, Man.
T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
CORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns etc.
W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A.—Importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.
JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Hereford, Young bulls for sale.
J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.
J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinneer & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Berestford, Man. Stock for sale.
R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Ont., and telephone office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayreshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords, Stock, both sexes, for sale.
R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales Stallions for sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonhall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1043.
YOUNG Shorthorns for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to Stewart Bros. & Co., Pilot Mound, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

- TIREE, Assa.—Since March 20, 1905, bay mare, six years old, white face, one hind foot white; roan mare, seven years old, white face. Both animals had scars of wire cuts on front legs, also halters. Jakob Nolf (35-18-8 w 2).
MILNERTON, via Innisfail, Alta.—Light bay gelding, branded T b, monogram, on left shoulder, white spot on forehead, also on nose, about 950 pounds, cloud on left eye, gentle, slightly lame in hind leg, white on hind leg half way to hock, also on high fore leg half way to knee. George Moloney (N. E. 2-34-25 w 4). Present address, Banff, Alta.
MAYTON, Alta.—Since about a week ago, bay mare, two years old; brown mare, two years old, white star on forehead. Both branded CF on right neck. A reward of \$25 will be given to any person bringing same back to my ranch. C. H. Francis, 25 miles east of Olds (N. E. 6-35-23 w 4).
DUBUC, Assa.—Sorrel horse, white stripe down face, short mane, aged, about 14 hands high, about 1,000 pounds, shod in front feet. \$5 reward. Gustave Abrahamson (S. W. 28-20-4 w 2).
BALGONIE, Assa.—Roan broncho mare, five years old, branded running R on right shoulder, 1,100 pounds. Frank Huber (18-17-28 w 2).
ELLISBORO, Assa.—Since May 18, 1905, bay mare, three years old, 1,000 pounds, white star on forehead, some white hairs on nose, one front and hind foot has little white below fetlock, long tail. D. McKaig (22-18-10 w 2).
HILLBURN, Assa.—Bay mare, wide white stripe down face, five years old, 1,200 pounds, has sore on high shoulder. \$25 reward. John Chilton.
STOUGHTON, Assa.—Since April 10, 1905, bay horse, six years old, about 1,400 pounds, white stripe down face, white on hind feet, more on left foot, branded H over 1 on left shoulder, tail half docked. Person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the above animal will be suitably rewarded. R. L. Hayes (4-7-8 w 2).
EDGELEY, Assa.—Since about April 1, 1905, broncho mare, branded R, bar under, on left shoulder, 1,200 pounds, eight years old, square build, think one white hind foot; heavy brown Clyde mare, nine years old, white over one nostril, also on one hind foot, heavy limbs, but inclined to be leggy. \$15 reward. F. G. Whittingham.
ESTRAY.
MAYTON, Alta.—Strayed or stolen, one sorrel mare, stripe in face, balky, probably stolen, branded D6 (cloverleaf) left shoulder, N.D. left thigh; one black mare two years old, spot on forehead; one yearling stud, black, with stripe in face; one brown yearling mare. Benedict Bros.
Strayed, black mare, aged 3 years, medium size, branded Z T on right shoulder, few white hairs on forehead, thickened left hind hock; bay mare, aged four, medium size, square built, branded Z T on right shoulder, L on right hip, narrow scar on left fore leg above knee. \$5 reward. P. C. Anderson, Qu'Appelle, Assa.
BRINKWATER, Assa.—Since April, 1905, brown pony and yearling colt; pony has brand resembling P on left shoulder. D. W. Allen (W. 4 30-15-23 w 2).
CONTENT, Alta.—Since January 1, 1905, dark brown mare, six or seven years old, branded J M on left hip, right hind foot white. J. H. Slinger (N. W. 24-37-23 w 4).
PLAINVIEW, Assa.—Mare (undescribed), indistinctly branded heart with bar over and S B underneath, S is reversed, on front of left shoulder. August Johnson (28-24-7 w 2).
LANG, Assa.—Since May 6, 1905, small brown pony, aged, no brand. Adams & Allen.

(Continued on next page.)



CHATHAM Incubators

they will hatch as surely as the sun rises. Simplicity of working parts makes the Chatham so easy of operation that the women folks and children can run it as well as anybody. There is no danger of overheating. The regulator is so perfect that it can't "go wrong." No sad experience with roasted chicks if you use a Chatham. There's good money in poultry if you get started right. Buy the time-tried and well-known Chatham and be sure of results. We are so sure of results that we give you two years to pay for the Incubator. No Cash until November, 1905. Our superb FREE BOOK entitled "How to make Money out of Chicks," gives you the whole story of successful poultry raising by incubators. Send for it. 19
The Manson Campbell Co., Limited
Dept. 2 Chatham, Ontario.



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.

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

CABBAGE Plants for Sale.—Early and late cabbage plants at 50c. per 100; tomato, 1c. each, or 90c. per 100; cauliflower, 1c. each, \$1 per 100; all carefully packed. Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE.—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, \$12 per acre. Four miles from C. P. R. Apply E. Blaquier, box 683, Brandon, Man.

FARM hand seeks situation on first-class farm. Has had two years' experience mixed-farming in Manitoba. State wages. H. N., Rosebank, Man.

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

FOR SALE.—\$140 cash will buy a beautiful upright piano, 7 1/2 octaves, in burl walnut case; fully guaranteed; fine tone. Worth twice its present price. Call or write at once. Layton Bros. 144 Peel St., Montreal.

I AM prepared to pay cash for suitable improved property and farm lands. If you desire a quick sale for your lands or business, write me to-day. C. E. Henry, Gould Hotel, Winnipeg.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in

LAND for sale in the noted Wolseley District, containing some of the best wheat land in the Territories. Address, J. F. Middlemiss, Wolseley, Assa.

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

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

THRESHING OUTFITS FOR SALE

A number of rebuilt portable and traction engines; also separators, all in first-class running order. We have practically all sizes and can supply complete outfits, or separate machines, as desired. Low prices and terms to suit.

The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co., P.O. Box 481, (Limited) Winnipeg, Man.



SUPPLIES FOR BEE-KEEPERS

The best hives for a cold climate. Write Apiary Dept., Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man. Our Catalogue of hardy apples, crab-apples, small fruits, trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. sent free. Write for it.

An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELLD CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

How often we find that what we fought against was the best after all.

This story is told of a country girl who lately took her first ride on a street railroad in a western city. The conductor as he passed her held out his hand for the fare, but she did not understand, so he said to her, "Your fare, miss," to which she replied with indignation, "Well, if I am fair, I don't want none of your impertinence."

When Bishop Co-man was appointed to the Episcopal diocese of Maine he made a tour of his diocese and happened to stroll into a woodman's cottage. Asking the woman of the house if there were many Episcopalians around there, she replied:

"Well, I don't know. They caught some wild thing out here in the woods a couple of weeks ago, if that's what you mean, but I think my husband said it was a woodchuck."

An enterprising salesman from one of the large cities went to a certain rural community and endeavored to sell an incubator to a farmer. His arguments did not make any impression upon the agriculturist. Finally, as a clincher in favor of his up-to-date improvement, he exclaimed:

"Look at the time it will save!" The farmer squirted a mouthful of tobacco juice on the ground before replying, and then said, with provoking calmness:

"Oh, what's time to a settin' hen?" That settled the question. No incubator was sold.

Judge Poland, of Vermont, was a member of Congress, and in demand as a campaign speaker. He was not a strict temperance man, though by no means intemperate. He was to make a speech in Maine, where the temperance laws were stringent. The chief committeeman knew the Judge, so he placed two mugs, supposed to be filled with milk, on a table near where the Judge stood. Slyly the committeeman intimated to the Judge which mug he should drink from.

The Judge had not gotten far in his discourse before he became thirsty. He raised the mug, quaffed it to the bottom, then exclaimed: "Ye gods, what a cow!"

When Davy Crockett sat in the National Legislature as a representative of the State of Texas he had many clashes with men of more education, but less wit than himself. It is told of him that one day while standing in front of his hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, a swarm of miles trotted by under the custody of an overseer from one of the stock farms in Virginia. A Congressman from Boston, who was standing near by, attracted Crockett's attention to the unusual sight, saying:

"Hello, there, Crockett! here's a lot of your constituents on parade. Where are they going?"

The celebrated hunter looked at the animals with a quizzical glance, and then turning to the other, said quietly, but with great emphasis, "They are going to Massachusetts to teach school."

A Mobile man tells the following story of an old character in that town who for many years has done a thriving business in hauling ashes. One day, says the Mobile man, he chanced to be in the rear of his house when the ducky in question was preparing to depart with the customary load. "I've seen you haul many a load of ashes," said the owner of the house, "but, my good man, during all these years I've never had the least idea of your name. What is it?"

"Mah name is George Washington, sah," replied the old man, with a duck of his head.

"George Washington, eh!" reiterated the questioner. "It seems to me," he added, with a smile, "that I've heard that name before."

"Reckon you have, sah," came the answer, in all seriousness, "cause Ise been haulin' 'way ashes from yo' house for more'n ten years."

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

The Cream Separator that is the Cheapest in the End.

There are some folks who are everlastingly trying to get "something for nothing." They buy a wagon at a "bargain" price because the agent says it's "just as good." And then, after a few months, when the tires and spokes have all loosened up, they cuss the wagon.

Price not the only Difference.

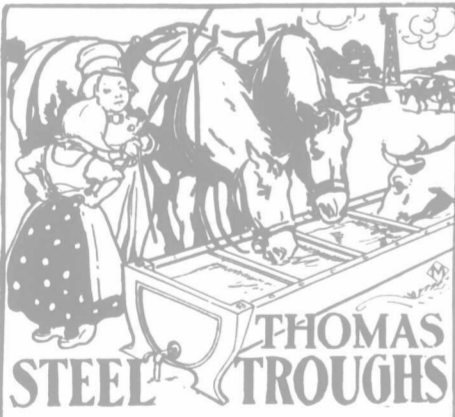
It's the same way with cream separators. You can buy many other separators for less money than the U. S. Cream Separator sells for, but before you've finished paying for the experiment you'll find price isn't the only difference. The cheaper separators soon get out of adjustment because built of cheaper material by inferior manufacturing methods; they consume twice the necessary amount of oil; they have a bowl that will not run true, and does not skim clean. The repairs in the first few years would pay the difference for the U. S. Cream Separator.

Durability is Important.

The U. S. Cream Separator has stood the test of time. Many of them have been in use for 10 years, and cost less than a dollar for repairs. They run easy, skim cleaner than others, have a simple bowl, enclosed gears, and a convenient low supply can.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellows Falls, Vt., have printed in a handsome booklet a few of the thousands of letters from satisfied users of the U. S. Cream Separator. This booklet will save you money when you buy a separator, and a post card will bring it to you.

To insure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for their Canadian customers, they ship from their warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, but all letters should be addressed to Bellows Falls, Vt.



Built to last a life time. Wooden drinking troughs are breeding grounds for disease germs that affect live stock. The Thomas Steel Trough is absolutely sanitary and is more readily moved about as convenience requires.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write Thomas Brothers, Limited ST. THOMAS, ONT.

CIDER MAKING Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND. Send for catalogue. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 368 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen - Cont.

COWLEY, Alta.—Horse, branded M, inside diamond, on left shoulder. George Heaton, Park Ranch.

CALGARY, Alta.—Bay gelding, branded V on left hip, five years old, hind feet white. Herbert Hemmind (N. E. 32-24-1 w 5).

EAST VIEW, Assa.—Since about April 15, 1905, bay filly, between one and two years old, no particular marks of identity visible. Thos. E. Allcock (S. E. 16-17-24 w 2).

STONY BEACH, Assa.—Since about two or three days ago, bay mare, white star on forehead, hind feet white, no visible brand. George R. Doan (6-18-23 w 2).

POZERVILLE, Alta.—Light bay mare, about thirteen years old, white stripe down face, right front foot and hind feet white, white under lip, indistinct brand resembling U, with horizontal bar through, on left shoulder. A. R. Boe (N. W. 32-51-9 w 4).

FALLOWMEAD, Assa.—Dark brown mare, aged, invisible brand on left shoulder, about 1,000 pounds, white star on forehead; roan pony mare, about 900 pounds, branded P 8, bar under, on left shoulder and Z on left hip. John Hill (N. W. 14-14-10 w 2).

GLEN ADELAIDE, Assa.—Gray mare, aged, collar sores on shoulders, leather halter on, about 1,100 pounds, no brands; gray gelding, age not known, mane and tail docked, contracted in front feet; dark bay gelding, aged, collar sores on shoulders, white stripe down face, right hind foot white, leather halter and rope shank. John Turton (6-10-2 w 2).

STONY PLAIN, Alta.—Bay gelding, about 7 years old, white star on forehead, about 1,000 pounds, hind feet shod, no brand; black mare, about nine years old, about 900 pounds, old wire marks on hips, left hind foot white, branded 8, bar, on left shoulder and left hip. John E. Ingle (N. W. 34-52-2 w 5).

DORA, via Blumenan, Alta.—Since May 8, 1905, dark buckskin horse, about six years old, no brand, saddle marks and wire mark on left leg, short marks on hips, look like whip marks, about 1,100 pounds. J. I. Klamoth (30-38-16 w 4).

SINTALUTA, Assa.—Roan cow, short horns and short tail. Albert Neuton, five miles north.

CARSTAIRS, Alta.—Since last fall, sorrel cayuse gelding, branded XV on right hip. George R. Pearsons (N. W. 26-29-3 w 5).

MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Since May 9, 1905, red-and-white cow, about eight years old, left horn broken, brand resembling L V, with H S under, on left ribs, giving milk. John J. Lait.

HEADLANDS, Assa.—Since March, bay mare, five years old, about 1,100 pounds, white stripe down face, front feet and one hind foot white, no visible brand. Isaac Klive (12-25-15 w 2).

PILOT BUTTE, Assa.—Dark bay gelding, about three years old, white stripe down face, branded diamond, with quarter circle under, on left shoulder. Running in herd of John Lytle.

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Dark bay pony horse, about ten years old, weight about 750 pounds, small white mark on forehead, white hind feet. George W. Sea-foot (east 1/2 21-17-10 w 2).

MANOR, Assa.—Since about May 6th, 1905, red cow, left ear split, no horns, branded on left hip with three marks; red yearling heifer, no horns; red-and-white yearling heifer, has horns, hole in right ear. Robert Montgomery (28-7-1 w 2).

MILESTONE, Assa.—Since May 9th, 1905, bay mare, five years old, about 1,200 pounds, no brand, white nose, a rather tall range mare; pony mare, dark seal brown, between 700 and 800 pounds, branded, rather chunky mare. John Lekivetz (N. E. 31-12-18 w 2).

STRASSBURG, Assa.—Since about October, 1904, buckskin pony, about four years old, about 800 pounds, left hind foot and ankle white, little white on right front foot, branded )(, joined, with V under, on left shoulder. C. B. Cummings (4-27-20 w 2).

MACOUN, Assa.—Brown muley bull, two-and-a-half years old, white tip on tail. Frank Green (S. E. 20-3-13 w 2).

ELLERSLIE, Alta.—Since May 6, 1905, roan cayuse stallion, two years old, white tail, mane and face, hind legs white, no brand. Fred Holm (18-51-24 w 4).

PERLEY, Assa.—Since May 13, 1905,

... FOR ...

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Cramps and all Summer Complaints take



Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. BROWN Lusk, Aylmer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

Ask for Portland Exposition Booklet. Ask for Yellowstone Park Folder.



\$45

Portland Exposition Yellowstone Park

Choice of Routes returning. Stop-overs. Limit three months.

Detroit Lakes Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

EASTERN CANADA TOURS Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

LOW OCEAN RATES

Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

Ticket Office, 341 Main Street H. SWINFORD, General Agent. R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent. Phone 146, Winnipeg.

Advertise in the Advocate

red bull, two years old, no horns, no brand visible. James Horan (S. W. 4-23-2 w 2).

FALLOWMEAD, Assa.—Black stallion, two years old, small, white stripe down face, three white feet, no brand visible. John Hill (N. W. 14-14-10 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

DUNDURN, Assa.—Since May 15, red bull, two years old, scollop cut out of under side of ears, no brands; since May 17, spotted heifer, yearling, no marks or brands. F. W. DuBois (S. W. 6-35-3 w 3).

McLEAN, Assa.—Since May 25, 1905, bay horse, gelding, aged, white stripe down forehead, old collar marks on shoulders; and bay mare, three or four years old, white stripe down face, little white on hind feet, no brand visible. Jacob Klotz (28-16-15 w 2).

McLEAN, Assa.—Bay mare, about two years old, long white stripe down face, little white over right forefoot, no brand visible. George Fisher (34-17-16 w 2).

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Light bay filly, general-purpose, two or three years old, white stripe down face, two indistinct clipper marks, one on rib and one on shoulder, one hind foot white; dark bay filly, general-purpose, one year old, white stripe down face, little white on one hind foot. L. W. Griffin (S. E. 32-14-31 w 1).

BALCARRES, Assa.—Bay gelding, Clyde, aged, nearly blind, about 1,400 pounds, no brand. John Morton (S. W. 28-21-11 w 2).

WESTFIELD, ADAIR, Assa.—Bay mare, about seven years old, about 900 pounds, small white spot on forehead, also on nose, one long hind foot, branded Y M on right hip and an indistinct brand on each shoulder; iron-gray mare, one year old, white spot on forehead, no brand; gray stallion, two years old, white face, white legs, no brand. F. C. Barber (S. W. 20-16-9 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Iron-gray work horse about seven years old, branded tree on front of left stifle, reversed F on right thigh; small cream-colored horse, branded lazy C, over lazy Y, over lazy F, on left shoulder; small white horse, branded reversed D, inside circle, on right shoulder, and lazy D, inside circle, on left shoulder; roan mare and young colt, branded lazy D, inside circle, on left shoulder; brown mare, right hind foot white, branded horse's head on left thigh and S on left shoulder; bay mare, young colt, branded horse's head on left thigh, cross on left thigh and lazy S on left shoulder; brown horse, three white feet, branded lazy D, inside circle, on left shoulder; sorrel horse, white stripe down face, three white feet, branded D, inside circle, on left shoulder, halter on; black mare, branded lazy D, inside circle, on left shoulder, horizontal bar on left thigh; black mare, spot on face, branded reversed D, inside circle, on left shoulder. J. B. Wasden, poundkeeper, Town Pound.

PILOT BUTTE, Assa.—Small stallion, light bay, two years old, white face, hind feet and left front foot white, no brand visible. John S. Lytle (S. W. 14-17-18 w 2).

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Dark red cow, white spot on forehead, short tail, branded U on right rib, calf at foot. W. R. Jamieson (N. E. 32-19-21 w 2).

SINTALUTA, Assa.—Since 8th of April, 1905, white sow, about 150 pounds; black sow, about 150 pounds, little white on nose. Jones & Hannah.

SALTCOATS, Assa.—Since May 5, 1905, two red and white yearling steers, no brands visible. John Cadden, Sr., poundkeeper, Village Pound.

Hating always hurts, but not the hated so much as the hater.

When Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, was a member of Congress, he paid a visit to a Virginia town not far from Washington. As he was having his shoes shined at the tavern, a very pompous individual strode around the place for a minute and stalked out.

"Who's that?" inquired Mr. McAdoo, much amused. "Does he own the town?"

"Dat's Kunnel George Washington Blustah, suh," said the darky with the brush.

"Well, he acts mighty large, doesn't he?"

"Oh, yes suh," grimmed the darky. "Do Kunnel's de mos' ambiguous pusson we's got heah, suh."

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

# BINDER TWINE



The Canadian farmer is now up against it. He has his choice—co-operation, prosperity and happiness, or monopoly, combine and tough times. The latter means two prices for everything the great Trusts can control. The former means: Farmer absolutely master of the situation. If through scepticism and indifference this mother co-operative company, the regulator of them all, is driven from competition, to say nothing of binder twine, the price of binders in the hands of our opponents will in all probability be advanced to \$200 each, and agricultural implements of every description raised proportionately.

This Farmers' Company has set the price on binder twine for the harvest of 1905 at about cost, while our SPECIAL MANILA or NUMBER 3 is said to be comparable to any binder twine in the hands of the opposition of any length or make. The farmer who turns down one of our agents for his binder twine requirements, or treats these co-operative movements with indifference, is little better than insane and is on the road to wrecking not only his home, but the country.

We will send you, on application, the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for April, one of the greatest publications in the United States, giving the history of the whole black family of trusts.

**JOSEPH STRATFORD,** GENERAL MANAGER,  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.



It costs no more to lay

## Rex Flintkote Roofing

than it does to lay the cheap roofings. If you use

**Rex Flintkote**

you have a roof that is a roof.

Write for samples and full particulars, and

So  
Easy  
To  
Lay.

Look for the Boy on Every Roll.

**Mackenzie Bros., Winnipeg**

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

### A Good Crop of Pumpkins.

The following anecdote is contributed by our senior editor, a former neighbor of whom is author of the somewhat remarkable account:

The neighbor in question was a farmer along the banks of one of Ontario's important rivers (name withheld to avoid the semblance of personalities). Bordering the stream was a piece of exceedingly rich, flat land, usually devoted to raising corn and pumpkins. In the summer of '76, soil and season seemed to conspire for the production of an extraordinary crop of pumpkins, as instancing the luxuriance of which it is related that one of the vines extended itself right across the river and began to produce a pumpkin on the opposite bank. During the summer the vine was used as a foot-log by those crossing the stream. Along in August a brood sow about to farrow was missed from the farm. About the middle of October she was by chance discovered. She had sought seclusion by crossing the river and eating a hole into the pumpkin, into which she had crawled and given birth to a litter of ten pigs, which by this time weighed seventy to seventy-five pounds apiece. Elated with the discovery, the owner took home his property, deciding at the same time that there must be a good many more pumpkins in the river, if he could only get them out. Hitching on six yoke of oxen he finally succeeded in hauling vine, pumpkins and all out of the water, to find to his amazement that there were forty barrels of fish in the pumpkins in the river!

To have your child truthful, be truthful.

To have him temperate, be temperate in all things.

To have him kind to others, be yourself kind to others.

Prescribe healthful amusements and so far as you can take part in them.

Prove to him by your life that a good name is to be chosen before great riches.

Teach him that riches are not to be despised, but should never be got by doing harm to others; that when acquired should be treated as a trust, not as a hoard.

To have him honest, present to him in yourself a living example of honesty. The chief part of a child's knowledge comes through observation. Acts mean more to him than speech.—[Lave-stock World.

The scientist who tells us there is no immortality, and that the soul dies with the body, might be better employed. So might the dear people who read or think much about such things. We are not here to speculate about the hereafter.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

#### LIABILITY FOR MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

A certain municipality makes a pound by-law, and places it before the people for use of regulating and running at large of certain animals, and determining the kind of lawful fence to be used. A certain newcomer left his fence in bad shape, and an old farmer was sued under the trespass act. The old farmer proceeded under the municipal by-law, and the said by-law did not stand the test. It cost him \$250. 1. Is the municipality liable for its by-law? 2. Can said municipality pay the old farmer without leaving itself liable? 3. If so, in what way? Argyb.

Ans.—We cannot say, without full particulars of the action against the farmer.

#### RE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT.

Having formed a Local Improvement District here, we would like to have some information. 1. Will the Department at Regina refund the money to the council which they collected in 1904? 2. What is the usual salary for a secretary-treasurer in a new district comprising four townships? J. R. Assn.

Ans.—If the money has not been expended in your district, the Department will probably refund it now through your council. If you write to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, he would be very pleased to send you all information required in connection with the running of your district.

## Torpid Liver Indigestion

THE MOST COMMON ILLS OF LIFE  
AND HOW THEY ARE CURED BY

### Dr. Chase's KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Slow passage of the food through the intestines, where the most difficult part of digestion takes place, is the usual cause of indigestion.

As a result of this delay, the food ferments and the digestive organs are filled with gas, giving rise to such symptoms as belching of wind, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, heart palpitation, headache and dizziness.

To overcome these distressing symptoms the liver must be awakened to action by the use of such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Once the liver is active there is a good flow of bile, which, as Nature's own cathartic, quickens the pace of the food impurities, and restores good digestion and the regular action of the bowels.

Stomach medicines are of no avail in this, the most serious form of indigestion. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, bring prompt relief and cure thoroughly because of their direct and specific action on the liver.

Because they positively cure the most common and frequent ills of life, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are invaluable as a family medicine. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on every box.

Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. M., now commanding the Asiatic squadron, when first lieutenant of one of the smaller vessels, was taking her, with some difficulty, into a small harbor on the New England coast.

A typical old downeast lobster-man, in a leaky old dory piled high with traps, managed to interfere with the ship's progress, whereat Lieutenant Stirling leaned over the side and gave him the benefit of some choice deep-sea language.

"And who are you?" inquired the lobster-man, leisurely resting on his oars.

"Who am I?" blustered the lieutenant. "I'm the first officer of this ship."

"Well, go get your skipper, then," replied the ancient marine, with dignity. "I don't argue with nobody but my equals, an' I'm cap'n o' this."

## JUST SEEMED TO SUIT HIS CASE

Welland Merchant Restored to  
Health by Dodd's Kidney  
Pills.

Doctors and Medicine Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Succeeded—Other Cases They Just Seem to Suit.

Welland, Ont., June 19.—(Special.)—J. J. Yokom, a prominent merchant of this city, is telling his friends of his remarkable cure of a terrible Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Yokom's statement is as follows:

"For more than a year I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms. I had a distressing feeling in my head, little or no appetite, and a feeling of languor. I became greatly reduced in weight.

"Doctors and medicines failing to give me any benefit I became despondent, when by good luck I chanced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and from the first they seemed to suit my case. After taking five boxes, the old trouble gradually disappeared, and I was feeling better than I had in many years."

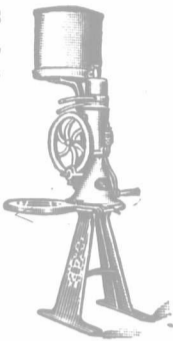
Dodd's Kidney Pills suit the case of every man, woman or child who has any form of Kidney Disease. They always cure and cure permanently.

## Make More Milk Money.

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

### Empire Cream Separator

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



SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 12.  
**Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.**  
 Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

Brandon, Manitoba.

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

### PERCHERON SUFFOLK COLTS

And to close out will sacrifice on price. If in need of a stallion, write at once.

JAMES SMITH, MANAGER, BRANDON, MAN.

### Look at This Before You Buy

10,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands close to the rising town of Leavings, on the C. P. R., twenty miles from Macleod. Cheaper than the cheapest. For particulars write

W. McLEOD, - Calgary, Alta.

**KELWOOD STUD FARM**  
 Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

**THE STALLIONS:**  
 "Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.  
 DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CHRONIC SWELLED LEG.

I have a valuable gelding, eight years old. He showed signs of being slightly out of condition early last winter; later, we noticed a swelling in his off hind leg (thought it was a kick at first); then the swelling went down after bathing it, but shortly we noticed a swelling in the other leg, and there was a slight discharge from a hole in the front of the fetlock joint. I poulticed the leg with hot bran, which seemed to improve it to some extent. Then I called in a "vet," who gave him a purge and some powders, and told us to work him and sweat it out. This we have done, but the leg is still swollen from the fetlock to above the hock joint. He works and eats well, and has not failed in flesh. Can you prescribe anything to bring down the swelling? The swelling is worse if he stands in the stable a day or two.

Rockwood. **SUBSCRIBER.**  
 Ans.—These chronic swelled legs are always hard to cure, and necessitate the use of expensive medicine. The following is quite useful: Iodide of potash and nitrate of potash, each 2 ounces; sulphate of iron, 1½ ounces; veratrum viride, powdered, 1 ounce; gentian, powdered, to make 16 ounces. Make twelve powders, and give one morning and night in the feed. The cotton-battling bandage is also a help, because it ensures even, regular pressure, thus assisting the venous (vein) circulation.

A peasant's son in Limerick enlisted in the militia for a month's training, for which he received a bounty of £3. With part of this money he bought a pig, and gave it to his father to feed up. When the pig was fattened the father sold it and declined to give him the price. So the son was seen by the police to take his father by the throat, saying: "Bad luck to you! Do you want to deprive me of my pig that I risked my life for in the British army?"

### Horse Owners! Use

## GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

## ABSORBINE

Removes the Inflammation and Bunch. Restores the Circulation in any Bruise or Thickened Tissue, without blistering, removing the hair or laying horse up. Pleasant to use, clean and odorless. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 12-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankin, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Sprains, Etc., quickly. Genuine mfd. only by W.F. Young, P.D.F., 48 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

### FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

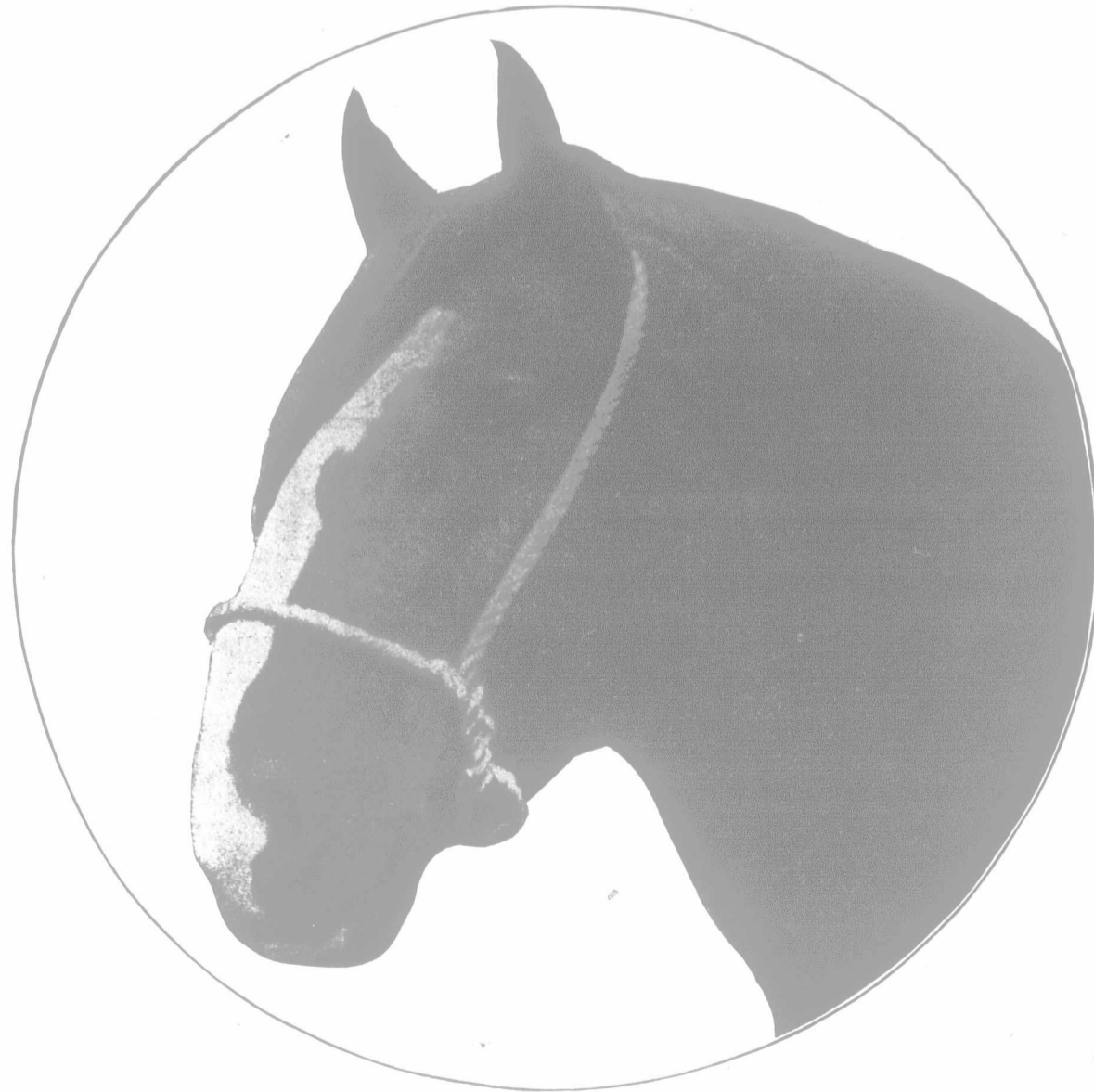
Four years old, bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN, 811 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

### D. FRASER & SONS

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

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

# HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS



Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys.

## J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.  
 Box 413, Brandon, Man.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing but the best," as the following prizes will show.

Also guarantee every stallion as a sure foal-getter. Our record of Stallions SOLD AS PRODUCERS CANNOT BE BEATEN. Syndicates and individuals wanting a stallion would do well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere.

Mares and Fillies always on hand. Prices right. Terms easy.

### Noted Prizewinners Sold:

- CAIRNHILL**  
 The Champion Stallion of America and Canada for 1903.
- PLEASANT PRINCE**  
 1st Prize, Aged Class, Dominion Exhibition Winnipeg, 1904.  
 1st Prize, Aged Class, and Diploma all ages, Brandon Fair, 1904.
- ST. CHRISTOPHER**  
 1st, Winnipeg Fair, 1901. 1st and Cup, Brandon Fair, 1901.
- PILGRIM**  
 1st and Cup, Winnipeg Fair, 1900.
- BURNBRAE**  
 1st at Pan-American, Buffalo. 1st and Sweepstakes, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.

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

**BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER**



It takes time, trouble, knowledge and special chemical apparatus to produce

**STEVENS' OINTMENT**

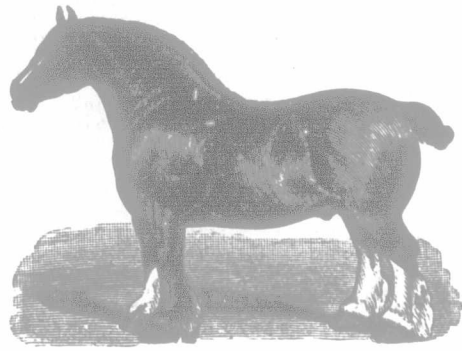
as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or disfigured horse. It will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Kingbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS**

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.



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

**SHIRE HORSE**

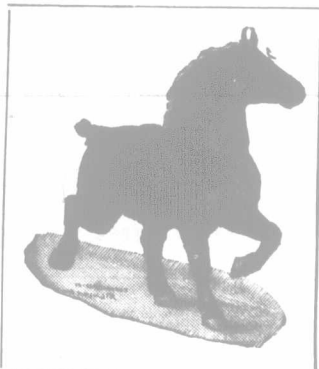
which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

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

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

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry.

**America's Leading Horse Importers**



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

- 4 years and over—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th.
- 3 years and under 4—1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th.
- 2 years and under 3—1st, 3rd.

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

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



**\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75**

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed.

For the next two weeks we are also offering a **HEART-SHAPED LOCKET** with raised horse head through horseshoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO., Box 345, 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**

**ROARS.**

Horse makes a noise while breathing, when subjected to violent exercise as drawing a heavy load, driving fast, etc. It does not interfere with his usefulness, but I do not like to hear the noise. Would it be better to feed whole oats than chopped ones?

J. J. B.

Ans.—This is called "roars," and is due to a shortening of the muscles of the larynx. It usually occurs as a sequel to laryngitis or influenza, and cannot be cured except by a very expensive operation. Even the operation fails in many cases. The nature of the food has no effect in these cases.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

1. At what age should a colt be castrated?
2. What will make the hair grow on a cut on a colt?
3. Yearling colt is very thin, and occasionally passes worms.

**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. The better time is when the colt is from 10 days to 3 weeks old. If not done then, it should be done in May or June of its yearling form.

2. If the hair roots are destroyed nothing will reproduce them. Keep the part soft by the daily application of vaseline, and if the roots are not destroyed the hair will grow.

3. Get 6 drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic; mix, and make into 12 powders; give 1 night and morning, and 12 hours after giving the last, give half a pint raw linseed oil.

**THOROUGHPIN, BONE SPAVIN, ETC.**

1. Colt sprained her leg a year ago, causing a puffy enlargement, resembling thoroughpin; sometimes it disappears for a while and comes again.

2. Horse had bone spavin. My veterinary fired and blistered it, but he is still lame.

3. Young beast bruised the side of hind leg, causing quite an enlargement on the bone.

S. B. A.

Ans.—1. This is thoroughpin. Blister once every month, as long as necessary, with 2 drams each binoide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off blister again, and monthly afterwards as stated.

2. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister again. When this treatment fails, as it occasionally does, a cure cannot be effected.

3. This is very hard to remove. Repeated blistering, as in No. 1, will reduce the enlargement.

V.

We are here to do our little part as largely as we possibly can.

Do not let the gloom and forebodings of those who say everything is all wrong creep into your life or they will sour and spoil it.

**Veterinary Advice FREE**



Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR**

is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Shoes Bolls and Callous. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Grasses, Sore Feet, Scratches, Catarrh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics.

Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

**10 Hereford Bulls**

Breeding and quality of the best. Ages, 10 to 20 months old. Show and breeding females of all ages for sale. They are good ones, and prices right. Address:

H. D. SMITH, Engleside Farm, Compton, Qu.

**SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS**

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.



WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

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

BREEDER OF

**Alberta Herefords**

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

**RED POLLED BULL?**

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

H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

**TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM**

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

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

**SIMPLICITY**

**GASOLINE ENGINES**  
Vertical and Horizontal, 1 1/2 to 15 h. p. Stationaries, Portables, Pumping Outfits and Sawing Rigs.

GET OUR PROPOSITION and 1904 catalogue. Western Malleable & Grey Iron Mfg. Co. 137 Chase Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**WINNIPEG HORSE SHOW**

**Auction Sale, June 15th, 1905**

Under the auspices of the Winnipeg Horse Show Committee, we will hold a sale of Exhibits at the Show Grounds, at 2.30 on the 15th June.

Entries have no restrictions and can be sent to the Secretary, Winnipeg Horse Show, or to the Auctioneers.

\$1.00 Entrance Fee must accompany each Entry to ensure a position in the Sale Catalogue and other advertising.

A Commission of 5 per cent. will be charged on all Sales effected.

**THE CANADIAN STOCK & RANCH AGENCY CO.,**

Auctioneers to Manitoba Live Stock Associations.

P.O. Box 2. Phone 2651.

20 Canadian Northern Block, WINNIPEG. Major S. Harris, Manager.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
Legal.

RE LIEN NOTE.

A bought a horse of B, B taking a lien note for \$100, due in six months. The note is not met at maturity, and A at once takes action at court for the \$100 and interest, and obtains judgment, which he registers against B's homestead. Having done this, can A still take action on the note and seize the horse, or is the note merged in the judgment?

NEMO.

Ans.—You may take horse under execution, if it is still in the hands of A. You might have taken the horse from A and sold it under the lien note, and sued him for the balance.

RE HAIL INSURANCE.

A buys farm from B on half-crop payments. A insures crop against hail. Should crop get hailed, could B claim any of the insurance? Could B insure said crop? If so, would it affect A insuring in the same company? Can a person insure in more than one company against hail? If a person insures a larger acreage than he has in, and gets hailed, could he claim insurance for all that his policy calls for? What hail insurance companies are doing business in the West?

IGNORANT.

S. E. Assa.  
Ans.—A may insure his share of the crop, and B his share, loss payable to each as their interest may appear. Northwest Government insures crops against hail. You may apply for forms to your nearest postmaster, or write direct to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina.

THE MILLER'S LEGAL TOLL.

Recently one of our farmers took 1,665 lbs. of No. 1 northern wheat to mill, paying 15c. per bushel for grinding his grist. He got in return 1,008 lbs. flour and 459 lbs. of shorts and bran, a total return of 1,467 lbs., a loss in weight on his grist of a toll of 5 lbs. to the bushel, which equals 1-12 (the legal Ontario toll), and still allows 2 lbs. for waste. On being remonstrated with regarding the heavy shrinkage in weight, the miller replied that the amount of shrinkage was usual. Have we any provincial statute defining the matter or can the miller take the whole and swear the sack? If there is no legislation re the matter, is it not time there was? Would this not be a good question for the Grain-growers' Association to take up?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Sec. 2 of the Grist Mill Act, R. S. M. 192, Ch. 70, enacts that the owners or occupiers of any flour mill doing gristing business, etc., shall grind grain, etc., and may take for the toll for grinding and bolting wheat, rye or other grains, one sixth part, or the owner of such wheat, etc., may pay such sum not exceeding in any case 17 cents per bushel, as shall be agreed upon.

Sec. 5 provides that if the miller shall take a greater proportion of toll than is allowed that he may incur a penalty of not less than \$20 and not more than \$100, and, in default of payment, not more than two months nor less than ten days' imprisonment.

Miscellaneous.

FLEES IN THE HENHOUSE.

My henhouse is alive with fleas I have tried red pepper and lime. Can you give me any idea what to do to kill them off?

FARMER'S WIFE.

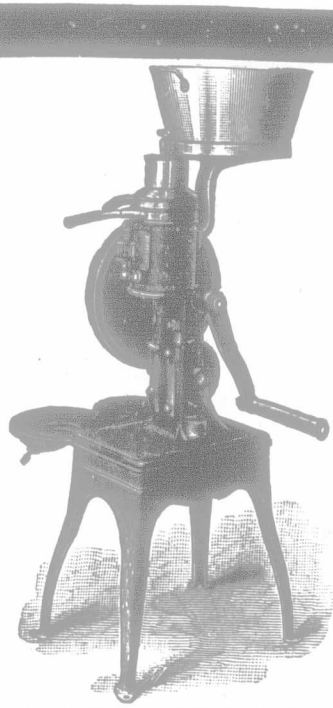
Ans.—The best thing would be to spray the henhouse walls with hot lime wash in which is crude carbolic acid, one ounce to the quart of the solution.

BRAND WOUNDS—COYOTES' BOUNTY.

Give recipe for putting on cattle after they are branded, so when the skin falls out the flies won't bother. Is there any bounty paid for the wolf, or so-called coyote, around Red Deer, Alta., and, if so, how much?

R. K.

Ans.—Pine tar is about as effectual and cheap as anything; almost any other preparation would need renewing every 12 hours. Write R. G. Mathews, Secretary Western Stock-growers' Association, Macleod, Alta.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Awarded the Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904, and at every World's Exposition for twenty-five years.

"Just as good as the DE LAVAL" would set the seal of approval upon any separator, and is the verdict each "would-be" competitor endeavors to secure for his machine. But every World's Exposition and practical test has been a demonstration of the fact that no separator is in the same class with the De Laval.

DE LAVAL CATALOGUE FREE FOR THE ASKING.

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

Now the seeding is over and the growing grain looking lovely, it makes you feel good—feel like going on with some of the improvements you have figured on. One of these is a power outfit.

We have everything in this line you want.



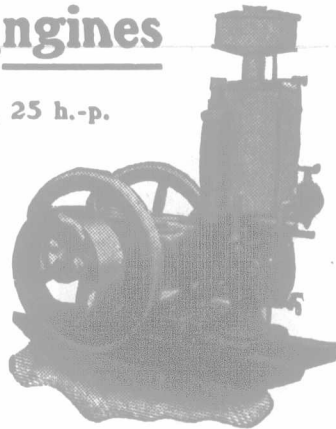
Canadian Airmotors

12 ft., 13 ft., 14 ft., 15 ft., 16 ft.

Stickney Gasoline Engines

3 h.-p., 6 h.-p., 9 h.-p., 12 h.-p., 15 h.-p., 25 h.-p.

B. Bell & Sons' Tread and Sweep Powers (all sizes). Pumps, Saws, Grinders, Tanks, Feed Cutters, Root Pulpers, and Empire Cream Separators.



ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited.  
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, O. P. R., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C. N. R.

PATLY STOCK FARM

KILDONAN, MANITOBA.

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

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

Thoroughbred stallion Experience, brood mare Nora Howard and two fillies out of her. A 1-year-old in training, by Davidson, and a 2-year-old, by Hard Lines.

HACKNEYS—4 choice young mares with foals at side, matched pairs and single drivers.

SHORTHORNS—16, headed by August Archer, brother to the great Ceremonious Archer, champion of America; 6 yearling heifers and two bulls.

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

J. A. MITCHELL.

If You Have a Farm for Sale

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

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

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

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.



Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief =20044= and Golden Standard =34885=, and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages, for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, ready for service. Orders for spring pigs taken. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times.

Roland, C. N. E., Garman, C. F. R., Fomeroy F. O.  
ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.



SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge =30462= and Royal Sailor =37071=. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

Sittytan Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships at Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904.

FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittytan Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.



Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Grimson Chief =24057= and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.  
JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

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

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" =2832= and "Orange Chief" =52666= at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.  
J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please Mention "Advocate"

# BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville**  
 on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand  
 Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.  
 om

## McKillop Veterinary College, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Chartered 1892.)

**LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD.**  
 Affording unlimited clinical advantages.

The College building has been recently enlarged and modernized by the addition of new laboratories, dissecting room, amphitheatre, contagious ward, hospital ward and a canine hospital. All the furnishings are of the latest improvement.

There has been added to the curriculum two important courses, Hygiene & Breeding and Veterinary Jurisprudence, making the curriculum most complete.

The College is today the most complete and best-equipped institution of its kind in this country, and offers to the student a scientific and practical course which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Regular Graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Post-graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Meal Inspection Course, preparatory to the Civil Service Examination for Government inspectors. Special attention is given this course, in order to prepare the student for the Civil Service Examination.

Practitioners' Course—Five weeks' advanced work in Medicine, Surgery and Lameness.

SESSION BEGINS OCT. 3rd, 1905.

Write for catalogue and other information.

**G. A. SCOTT, V. S., Secretary,**  
 1639 Wabash Avenue. CHICAGO, ILL.

## Sunshine in your Basement



**Sunshine Furnace McClary's**  
 London. ~ Toronto. ~ Montreal.  
 Winnipeg ~ Vancouver ~ St. John. N.B.

## More Profit From Your Live Stock

If your animals are in bad health or made uneasy by insects, their feed does them little or no good—and feed costs money; and besides, your stock is never in condition. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live Stock Disinfectant will keep your cattle thrifty because it keeps them clean and free from mange, lice and all parasitic skin diseases. Cures contagions, abortions and scours and prevents and cures hog cholera. As a sheep dip it cures scabs, kills ticks and lice—all parasitic skin diseases. To prove this to you I will send you, all charges prepaid, a

**FREE FULL GALLON**

All you have to do is write me, now, and tell me the number and kind of stock you own. I do not want you to pay me a penny, nor make any promises, except that you will use the large sample freely for 30 days, entirely at my expense and risk. If, after a thorough trial, Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip proves itself the best vermicide, insecticide and disinfectant you ever saw or used, you can pay me \$1.50 for the gallon. If it doesn't please you in every way—doesn't prove better than you expected just tell me your word is sufficient and I will write you where to send any that is left, at my expense. Surely you couldn't find a fairer or more convincing offer than this, and you can't lose anything by making the test—but you can lose a great deal by delaying. Write me personally today.  
**E. TAUSSIG, President, West Disinfecting Co.**  
 14 E. 59th St., New York City

**ONE OF MANY**  
 Live-Stock Sanitary Commission,  
 Topeka, Kan., Mar. 28, 1905.  
 Mr. M. M. Marcks, Vice-Pres. West Disinfecting Co., New York City.  
 Dear Sir: I have been experimenting during the past winter, to a very much greater extent than in the past, with Chloro-Naphtholeum, for the itch and mange among cattle, also for those which are infested with blue or other kinds of lice, also for horses which have the mange, and for horses the diseases mentioned that I have ever used. I consider it far more destructive of vermin than lime and sulphur, and taking into consideration the good effects, is far cheaper. I unqualifiedly give Chloro-Naphtholeum my hearty endorsement for any of the diseases mentioned, or where a disinfectant is required. Very respectfully,  
 M. C. CAMPBELL, Chairman

## SOME TRADE TALK ON HIDES AND WOOL.

This being the time of year when dealers are most interested in wool, all who are handling wool are anxious to know what the prospects are. We usually issue a special wool circular ere this. Owing to the very unsettled condition of the market, the fluctuations being greater than at any time since the Civil War, it has been useless to issue a price list, for the prices have been changing 1c. to 1c. per pound almost daily for the past month until within the last few days. Forecasts of the market are more uncertain than the reports from the weather man, and everyone knows what they are. Some buyers for the mills and largest houses have dropped out of the market. Indeed, so far, there has been very little bought by woolen mills, it being a speculative dealers' market. In St. Louis, one large lot changed hands three times in forty-eight hours, coming back to the original owner. All know that such a market as that is not safe; it is too much like a real-estate boom. This unusual demand that has been created is based on the supposition that there is a big shortage on wool. Now, suppose this has been greatly overestimated and that there is far more wool stored away or on the sheeps' backs than was expected; or, that the manufacturers, owing to the exceeding high prices, would use more shoddy or cotton to mix with their goods. Would this not produce a heavy decline? It is reasonable to suppose so. Under the present conditions, it is certainly very nearly like speculating on the Board of Trade. Although dealing in the real thing, it is about as dangerous. We are taking no chances, or as few as possible, and selling as fast as we accumulate a carload and contracting ahead whenever possible. One thing sure, growers should be well satisfied with the present prices of wool and mutton, and should take the very best of care of the sheep and lambs by proper dipping to keep ticks, lice and disease from them. To do that there is nothing superior to our Uncle Sam's sheep dip. Our greatly-increased sales this year is proof of all we claim for it. The Experiment Station, of Minnesota, has issued a bulletin in which they dwell upon the importance of using a non-poisonous dip, such as we have.

The hide market, while not fluctuating like the wool market, has been gradually but slowly rising, until it is now higher than it has been for twenty years or more. The market is quiet at the recent advance, and the tanners refuse to pay the extreme price unless the hides are all short-haired. They do not want to pay high prices for long-haired winter hides.

The tallow market is the very opposite to the wool and hide markets. When the South African war was in progress, it created an unusual demand for tallow. The Russian-Japanese War has no such effect. The Russians have plenty of tallow of their own, and the Japanese live largely on rice and other cereals. Cotton-seed oil being exceedingly low from the very large crop of last year, the soapmakers are using that instead of tallow. We see no room for improvement in the price. All butchers are urged to render out their rough tallow while it is fresh, as none but a No. 1 article is in good demand, also to use good barrels, which will not leak, preferably iron-bound.

The fur season is drawing to a close. The prices are about the same, only that the grading is closer on poor furs. Extreme northern, seasonably caught, are in good demand at unchanged prices.

Present prices on the various articles are about as follows:

Wool—Choice, bright Minnesota wool, free of burs and chaff, 27c. to 28c.; semi-bright, that is, slightly off-color from dust, or having been very ticky, 24c. to 26c.; North and South Dakota wool, 1c. to 2c. per pound less on each grade, as above. When burry, seedy or chaffy, a discount of 2c. to 4c. is made according to the amount.

Pelts—Montana, western North and South Dakota, Colorado, Idaho and Washington dry pelts, 14c. to 16c. per pound, as to quality and condition of pelts and wool; green salted shearlings, 25c. to 30c.; spring lambs, 35c. to 75c.

(Continued on next page.)

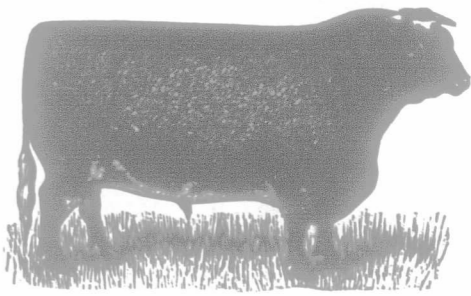
## Boo Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

### Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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



## Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:  
 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.  
 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.  
 7 imp. cows and heifers.  
 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams. om

## SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

**H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT.**  
 JOHN OLANOY, Manager, om

## MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.  
 Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.**

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario. SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

## PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.**  
 JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicester. om

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**

## Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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



**Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash, or any Disease of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.**

Laxa-Liver Pills are purely vegetable; neither gripe, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

**Spring Grove Stock Farm**  
SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Roy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply to  
**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**  
Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to  
**FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O., Cleonvale Stn., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.**

**Brampton Jersey Herd**—We have now for immediate sale ten B. J. B. from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address,  
**B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.**

**Nether Lea Ayrshires**—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choicely-bred imp-bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.  
**T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.**

**BARREN COW CURE**  
makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from  
**L. F. McLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,  
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
Cables—Sheepste. London.

**YORKSHIRES**

We are now able to ship young stock, six weeks and two months old, out of imported and Canadian-bred sows, at prices that should appeal to you, if you want to get some well-bred young stuff. We can supply pairs or trios, not akin. Write us for prices.

**WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rossier, Manitoba**

**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.  
**O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Esqui, QU'APPELLÉ, ASSA**

**GOSSE**

(Continued from page 899.)

as to size; large full wool pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.60; extra large, a little more.  
Hides—Green, salted hides, cows all weights, and steers under 60 lbs., 10c.; No. 2, 9c.; steers over 60 lbs., net, 11c.; No. 2, 10c. Veal calf, 12c. for No. 1; veal kip, 11c.; long-haired kip, or winter and spring kips, 9c.; 1c. off for No. 2, on above. No. 1 tallow, in barrels, 4c.; No. 1 cake, 4c.  
Spring-dug ginseng, \$5 to \$5.50. Feathers, beeswax and seneca as previously quoted.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO.**

It is easier to forgive and forget the vagaries of a spitefire who is all right at heart than the studied meanness of a sulker.

The wool crop of Montana will aggregate over 42,000,000 lbs., of which over 25,000,000 lbs. has been contracted for on the sheep's backs, at average of 21c. a pound. Those who held are likely to do well, as recent sales are reported at 25c. and 26c. for unwashed wool.

"Your horse is off his feed," said the veterinary surgeon. "Give him, for a week or two, his hay and oats on the ground, instead of from a stall. That will put him on his feet, I think."

"I shall follow your advice," said the owner of the horse, "but I fail to see the logic of it."

"The logic is clear," the surgeon asserted. "The natural way for a horse to eat is off the ground, is it not? The horse is a grazing animal; the wild horse, going from pasture to pasture ate from the ground only and always. It follows that the modern horse is fitted to eat best from the ground. It is only when eating with the head lowered in this manner that the animal's saliva flows as freely as it should. Let your horse eat from the ground awhile—give him what we may call the salivary nature cure—and I guarantee that in a week he will be well again."

**RESULTS OF MANITOBA CATTLE SALE, WINNIPEG, MAY 31st 1905.**

Aberdeen-Angus—Four bulls, total \$230, average \$57.50. One female, total \$100, average \$100.

Herefords—Two bulls, total \$160, average \$80. Three females, total \$210, average \$70.

Shorthorns—Thirty-two bulls, \$2,925, average \$91.40. Fourteen females, total \$1,240, average \$88.57.

Total: Fifty-six animals, total \$4,865, average \$86.87.

Highest price, \$200, sold by H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal; bought by K. McIver, Virden.

Highest price, \$200, sold by J. G. Washington, Ninga; bought by John Kennedy and T. Lockhart, Swan River.

God helps the man who helps himself. Grin and bear it, at least keep on grinning.

Pay your debts, or, better, make no debts.

Have you troubles? Hard work will cure them.

Sunny Jim has ten times as much fun as sulky John.

Be cheerful. The despondent man seldom gets a big crop.

Even a rooster's crowing is better than to have nothing doing.

Blue is a good color for the sky, but keep it out of your face.

Knowledge harnessed to enterprise and industry leads to success.

Frankness is an element of strength; concealment of weakness.

Enter the race. You can never win by standing outside shivering.

If every cloud had a real silver lining sunny days would not be desired.

Zeal without mental ballast is often more destructive than tolerance.

The largest and most precious jewel has been found. Its name is Love.

Keep busy, said the hen to her chickens as she scratched up the lively worms.

I told you so. I knew it all the time.

You can do things that you have thought impossible.

Stop business long enough to peep out and see what is going on in the world around you.

**STRENGTH---FREE TO MEN.**

How to Regain It Without Cost Until Cured.



Strength of body—strength of mind! Who would not possess it if they could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men, dragging on from day to day, who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they

would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the being and renews the vigor of youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed **DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED.** You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day; or, if you want to, look into the matter further. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

**DR. C. T. SANDEN,**

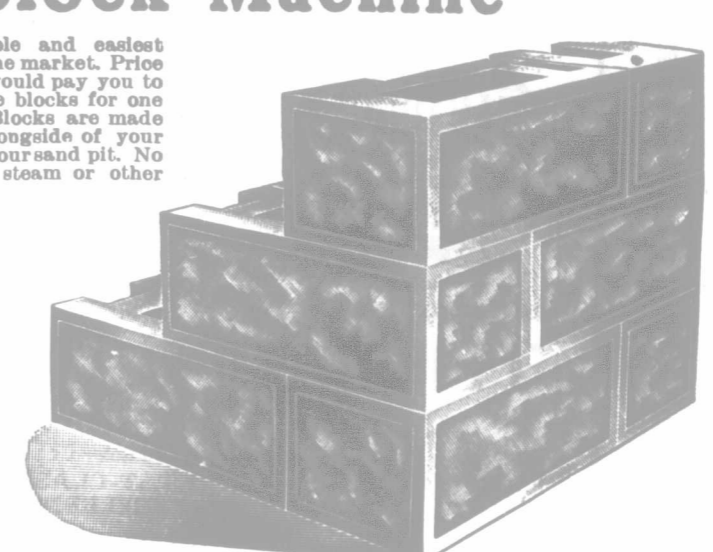
140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.  
Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays, until 9 p.m.

**Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine**

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

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**HYDROCELE** My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are obtainable only at my hands. I cure Hydrocele and its complications without pain, without knife, without detention from business, cured to stay cured under bank guarantee. I cure to stay cured, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic diseases, Nervous Debility, Stricture, and allied diseases of men. Remember, others treat these diseases, I cure them and give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. My Home Treatment is Successful.

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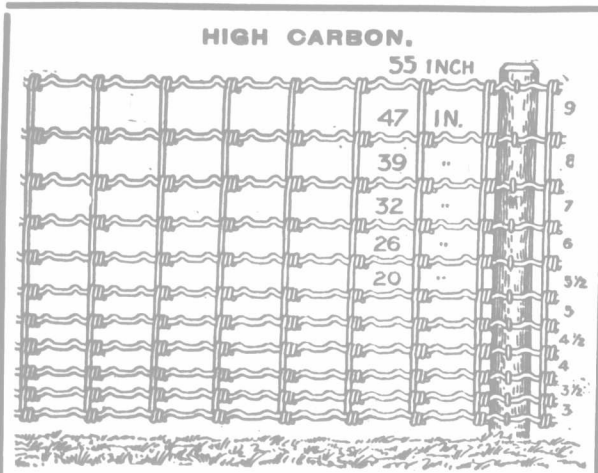


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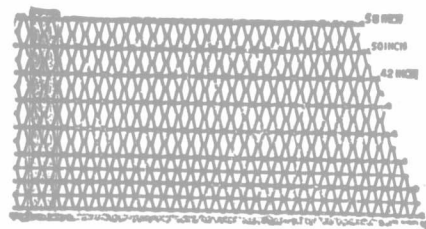
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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### LAMENESS—INVERSION OF UTERUS.

Cow went very lame and had to be assisted to rise before calving. Now, two weeks after calving, she is much better, can rise without assistance, but throws leg (hind leg) outwards from body when walking. She had difficulty calving, and she expelled the uterus. In replacing, I ruptured it with my thumb. Her appetite is good, and she is improving in production of milk, but occasionally she discharges a dark-colored matter. Will the wound heal? Can I breed her again, and how can I prevent inversion of the uterus next time?

B. R.

Ans.—From symptoms given, I cannot tell what caused the lameness, but as she is improving I do not think you need treat her for it, and nature will effect a cure. It is probable the rupture of the uterus is healing, else the symptoms would have become severe by this time. You cannot inject the womb as we do in most discharges, as the fluid would pass through the rupture into the pelvic cavity and cause complications. Give her 30 drops carbolic acid three times daily until the discharge ceases. Do not breed her again for at least three months. Nothing can be done to prevent inversion of the uterus, further than tying in a narrow stall and building up behind after calving so that her hind quarters, whether she be standing or lying, are about a foot higher than her fore.

V.

#### FATAL TYMPANITIS.

Cow had two attacks of bloating. In about three days afterwards she was on old clover during the day, and after milking she was turned on alsike. About nine o'clock she was terribly bloated. Father tapped her, but she died. Another one bloated up and died next night. They had been on clover for two weeks, and they did not bloat at first. Do you think the disease contagious? What is the best way to treat a case. J. E. B.

Ans.—It is seldom cows bloat so badly after being on clover for two weeks, but having been on red clover all day and changed to alsike in evening they ate too greedily, or probably the clover was wet and the evening cold. The condition is not contagious. It is simply indigestion from overloading the rumen with easily-fermented food. In cases of excessive bloating, death takes place very quickly. The only treatment in such severe cases is puncturing on the left side with a trocar and cannula and following with a purgative of two pounds Epsom salts. In slight cases, a dose of two ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil will generally dissipate the gases.

"Ah, ze English language, eet ees impossible," a Frenchman said to a friend. "For example, ze English host fills up his glass, rises, holding it out to you, saying, 'Here's to you,' and zen drinks himself. I can make nozing of eet. Anuzzer example: Ven I was crossing ze Channel, in ze top berth was an Engleesh gentleman, and I was in ze lower one; it was very stormy and ze English gentleman he became very ill. Zuddenly he cries, 'Look out there,' vich I naturally did, but ah, my friend, I regretted doing so ver much."

United States Senator Beveridge, according to the Buffalo Commercial, was describing a precocious little girl. "She showed her precocity the other day," he said, "by a question that she asked me. It was a clever question. It was the question of a misogynist and a cynic. I had said to her, in the course of an examination in mental arithmetic: 'How old would a person be who was born in 1861?' She smiled and asked: 'Was the person a man or a woman?'"



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