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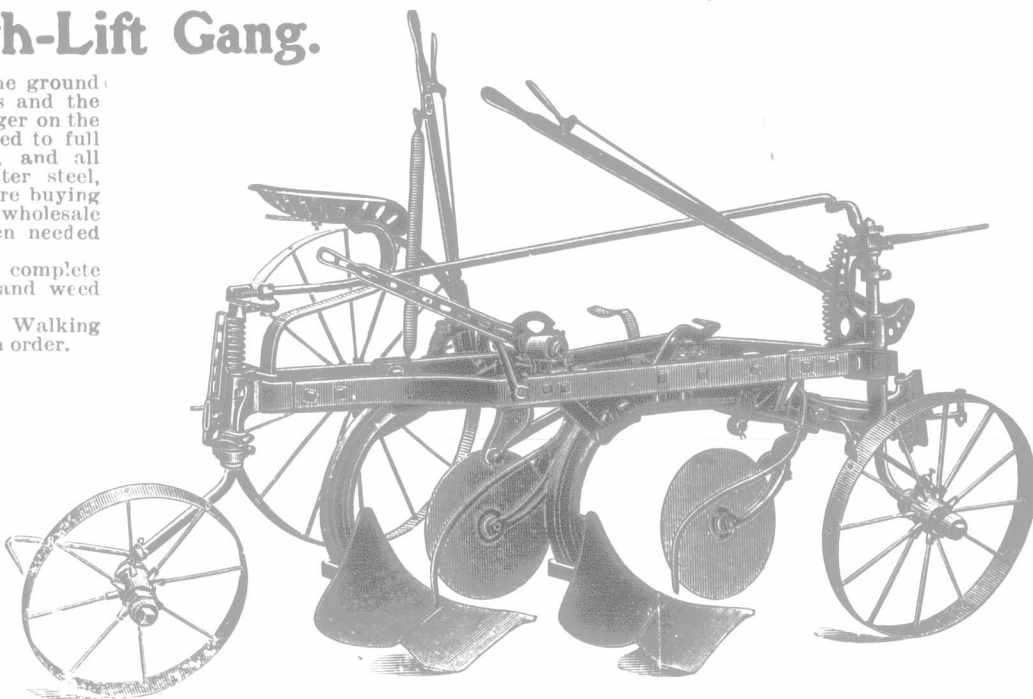
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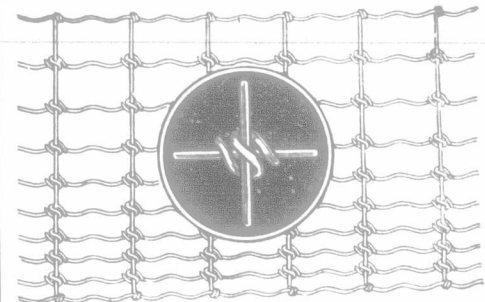
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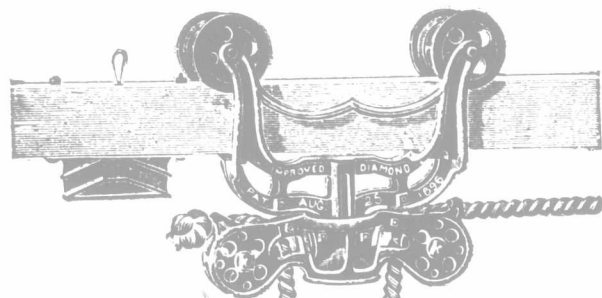
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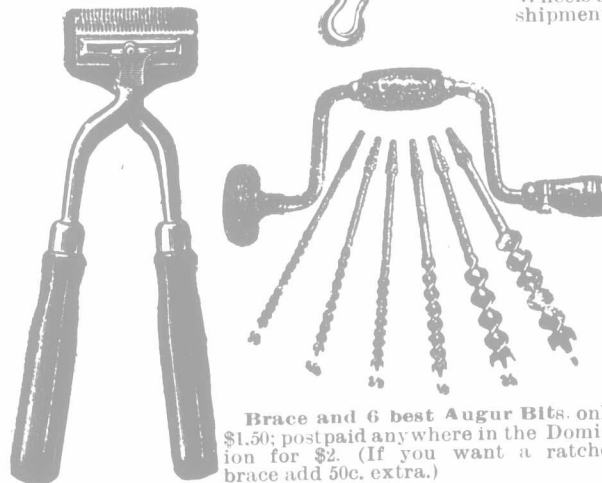
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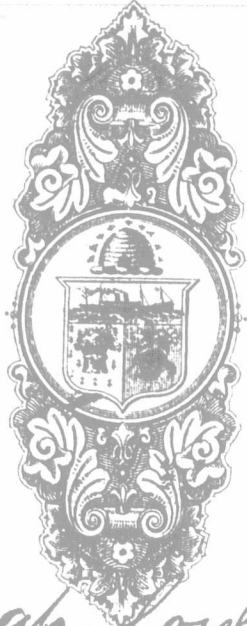
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JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

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# How One Farmer Saved Loss From Hail.



No. 807, PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE, MAN., July 21<sup>st</sup> 1903.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

Pay John Ferguson Esq in Order  
the sum of Five Hundred Dollars

\$500.<sup>00</sup>  
a/c Loss from Policy 5462

D.W. McQuay Pres.  
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You don't need to be told that hail insurance is necessary. Common sense will tell you that when you can make your CROP SURE against hail—the greatest enemy of growing grain—for a trifle like

**15c. Per Acre**

it would be folly to take your chances. When you remember that in the last few years insurance losses from hail amounting to more than \$100,000 have been paid, and that the total uninsured loss in Canada AMOUNTS INTO THE MILLIONS, you will see where you would be wise in spending a small amount for insurance against loss from hail.

### OUR RATES.

This check was issued to Mr. Ferguson immediately the loss was adjusted. That is our way—to pay 50% of the total loss at once, that the insured may have immediate use of the money—and to guarantee that this will be done this year, our assets are

**\$26,000.**

We not only pay our losses more promptly than any, but furnish a cheaper insurance, our rate of assessment last year being only 15c. per acre. We are carrying to-day \$500,000 in risks. Are we carrying yours? Send for booklet, "How and When We Pay."

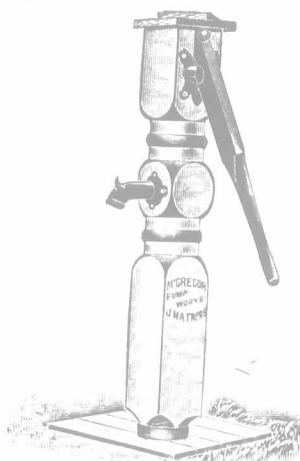
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We have  
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JAS. MATHEWS,  
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Agents wanted.

THEY SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.

### WANTED, AGENTS

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

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is the choicest part of the

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**\$8.10 PER ACRE.**

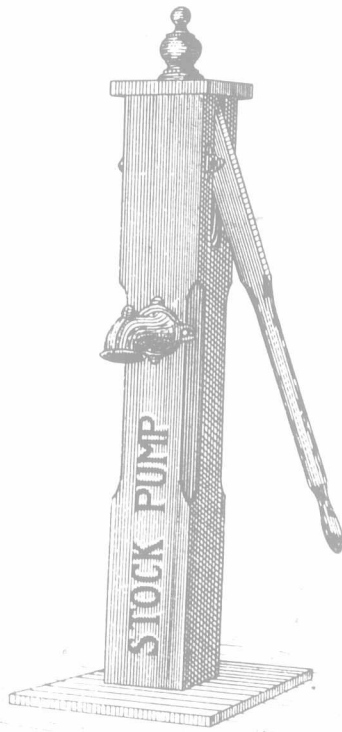
ALL SELECTED LANDS. EASY TERMS.

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Is none too good for the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest.

### Cater's 20th Century Stock Pump



is the best Farm Pump made, and has stood the test of our severe winters over 10 years. If you want a pump insist on getting one of CATER'S. If your dealer does not sell them, write direct to the factory for catalogue and price list. We will ship direct to farmers where we have no agents. All our pumps are fitted with Porcelain-lined Cylinders and Bartlett Buckets. We are sole agents for these goods.

We keep a full stock of FORCE and LIFT PUMPS for hand and windmill use.

We can suit you if your well is anywhere from 8 feet to 150 feet deep.

### WINDMILLS.

We buy them in car-load lots for cash, and can sell cheaper than any local agents. We can supply you with

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MAY 18, 1904.

No. 608

## Editorial.

### A Difficulty with Fair Dates.

In looking up the dates of the leading summer exhibitions of Manitoba, it must be apparent to everyone that the directors of all the agricultural societies are not having it easy to select suitable dates for their summer show. Beginning with Killarney on July 18th, the four leading exhibitions of the Province, including Neepawa, Winnipeg and Brandon, occupy practically all the time available for shows until harvest time may be expected.

At the meeting of Agricultural Societies held in Winnipeg in February, it was hoped that an effort would be made to arrange a number of the smaller shows in circuits, so that competent judges could be sent out by the Department of Agriculture. It now appears that, as far as the summer shows are concerned, it will be impossible to join more than two of them together without conflicting with the dates already mentioned, in which event it is difficult to say which would be the greatest loser. While fairs being held in Northern Manitoba cannot have very much effect upon others in the southern part of the Province, yet during the time occupied by Winnipeg and Brandon shows, a successful circuit could not be expected to be carried out south of the main line of the C. P. R., nor, in fact, for some distance north of it. The fact remains, nevertheless, that judging is done at many small shows that is not calculated to encourage exhibitors of good stock or high-class agricultural produce, and the advisability of hereafter having a joint meeting of agricultural societies and provincial exhibition directors, to arrange dates satisfactory to all, as pointed out in a previous issue of this paper, seems more apparent than ever. The time has come when a number of the smaller shows will have to combine to form a circuit, if they are going to show any good reason for their existence.

### The Advantages of Tree-growing.

The newcomer, whether from the East or the South, or the Old Country, remarks at once the few trees to be seen on coming to the prairie districts. Nothing tends so much to overcome the loneliness of the prairie as does a plantation or clump of trees, and to the traveller the farmstead with shelter-belts is as an oasis in a desert. The shelter-belt will pay a revenue in added contentment in the home; in a saving of feed to the stock during winter, and by rendering possible the growth of fruit, both small and large. The strong, keen winds of winter search out every crack or crevice in the exposed farmhouse, and, as a result, more fuel is needed to keep the temperature up to the mark. Not only so, but the children of the farm will grow up with a far greater love for the farm home surrounded with trees than they will for the bleak, bare farmstead whose main evidence that human beings live there is that boards have been nailed together, in a box-like form, and called a house—but not a home.

We preach and deplore about children leaving the farm. Is it not wonderful that so many stay on the farm—bleak, cheerless and uninviting as the farmstead frequently is?

No garden, or if an attempt is made, it is so wind swept that it disheartens one to look at it; no trees, and, therefore, no birds in spring or summer time; no shade from the hot summer sun for either man or beast! And why? Not because trees will not grow, but because the farmer has

not yet made up his mind that tree-planting pays.

In the Old Country one sees out-of-the-way corners, gores, etc., the location of which may render such awkward to get at and unprofitable to cultivate, planted to trees, and the landscape is improved and the climate modified thereby.

Trees are not hard to get. The nurserymen and the Government have placed their experience at the farmers' call, and will supply trees at comparatively little cost to the farmer, but he needs to make the effort.

### Our Views of the Lumber Situation.

For several months a great deal has been said in the press and elsewhere regarding the lumber combine of British Columbia, and the high prices for lumber and shingles which have prevailed throughout Manitoba and the Territories during the past few years.

On the one hand, we have been told by the manufacturers at the Coast that no combine existed, that prevailing prices at the mills were unremunerative, and that the figures which appeared high to consumers were only so because the railway company (C.P.R.) was disposed to collect exorbitant transportation rates. On the other hand, the response of the railway company was to the effect that freight charges were on the lowest paying basis, that the reason for high prices was the existence of a lumber combine, and that unless prices for the common grades of lumber in B. C. were lowered so that settlers would be allowed to erect buildings and build up the country, they, the C.P.R., would themselves proceed to establish mills on the west side of the Rockies.

Some time previous to this announcement, it will be remembered that the B. C. lumbermen signified their intention of approaching the Dominion Government, to ask for an increased duty on lumber coming from the United States, claiming that the millmen of the latter country, owing to more advantageous conditions, were enabled to undersell them. In reply to this, the "Farmer's Advocate," on behalf of the farmers of this country, published a series of vigorous articles, which so upset the contention of the B. C. lumbermen and exposed the situation, that strong remonstrance was made by the Secretary of that Association in a letter published in this paper January 20th. After that date the agitation became so general in the local and daily press that it was by no means an unpopular statement that the C. P. R. made, viz., that the combine would have to be broken.

### THE COMBINE BUSTED.

Since that time there has been a general mix-up on the part of the manufacturers at the Coast, and as a result the combine may be said to be at an end. To the consumers this news is gratifying, even at this late date, but as pointed out in these columns some time ago, such a termination of the hold-up on the part of the B. C. lumbermen was inevitable. For more than a year they have slowly but surely found the Manitoba markets slipping from their grasp, as it went to the Americans, who were prepared to sell at reasonable figures. It is also unnecessary to say that the C. P. R. saw the same condition approaching, and, as a certain result, the loss of freight, hence no wonder they became alarmed, although presumably on behalf of the farmers.

Reviewing the situation as it is to-day, we find that prices of B. C. lumber in Winnipeg have

fallen all the way from three to five dollars per thousand, and yet the freight rate remains the same as before. A thousand feet of lumber usually weighs from 2,700 to 3,300 pounds, which at forty cents per hundred (in House of Commons the Coast members are reported as saying the rate is 50 to 55c.) from the Coast to Winnipeg, places the average freight charges on a thousand feet of lumber at about \$12.00, while the total selling price may not be more than \$18.00, leaving \$6.00 to be divided between the manufacturers and the dealer. Who then shall we say is getting the cream from the lumber industry? We find the N. P. R. and the G. N. R. both bring lumber from Washington to Winnipeg, several hundred miles more than the C. P. R. haul, for 40 cents per hundred pounds.

### FREIGHT RATES SHOULD BE LOWERED.

If lowering in freight charges, therefore, by this great Canadian transportation company were to take place, it would not be anything more than the situation demands. Even with the reduction which has already taken place in the price of B. C. lumber in Winnipeg, the Washington mills are still able to place immense quantities, and the probability is that even better prices may be quoted before the summer is over. These reduced prices, however, cannot be expected to continue for any length of time, or become permanent, especially on fir lumber, unless a reduction in the freight rate takes place.

### HIGHER DUTY ON LUMBER UNNECESSARY.

A special plea for higher duties on lumber has been made at Ottawa by the B. C. millmen, and to make it more effective and to gain sympathy for their cause, reports continue to come from the Coast that mills are about to shut down. This is but a repetition of the old and badly-worn bluff of the manufacturers, who, when higher duties are desired, begin to threaten to close the mills. A close investigation of the situation reveals the fact that expert lumbermen who are financiers, see money in B. C. lumber manufacturing even at present, when some would have us believe there is a serious depression, and that hope for the future of the lumberman's interest is almost lost. A very large mill is about to be erected at Nelson, B.C., and mills elsewhere in that Province are handling their first cut.

While it is gratifying to the farmers to know that the lumber combine is practically broken, there is also satisfaction in knowing that the shingle combine has had to collapse. The effect of this was first felt in Winnipeg about three weeks ago, when, as the result of information to that effect from B. C. manufacturers, the price instantly dropped thirty cents per thousand. Simultaneously with this came the announcement in a B. C. daily that the shingle manufacturers in that Province were pleased to learn that Washington shingle mills were about to shut down. A prominent lumberman, who has remained outside of the combine, said a short time ago that he was satisfied the vigorous editorials which have been published in the "Farmer's Advocate" contributed very largely to the breaking of the combine and the general improvement of the situation from the farmers' standpoint.

While the situation shows improvement, we are of the opinion that it is only temporarily so, unless farmers continue on the watch, and be ever ready to protect their own interests. Meanwhile, they may rest assured that the policy of the "Farmer's Advocate" will remain the same, and when we consider that the interests of the farmer require it, we shall be heard from on short notice.



## 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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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:  
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

### The Price of Bran.

"The flour is gone, there is no more to tell,  
The bran, as best I may, now must I sell."  
—Chaucer, C. T.

The miller in Chaucer's day evidently had trouble in selling the offal of his mill, hence the lines above from Canterbury Tales. The farmers in "Ye olden tyme" were not, we suppose, as well posted on the value of wheat bran as a stock food as are the agriculturists of to-day, for Chaucer's rhyme would have been different. The present-day miller is not troubled in the same way, if the price he gets is any criterion to go by. We find bran quoted in Winnipeg at \$18 a ton; Minneapolis (wholesale), \$15 to \$16; London, Eng., \$19 to \$20; Toronto, \$16.50 to \$20 (the latter price sacks included); Montreal, \$19 to \$20. We are safe in saying that, taking into consideration the price wheat is purchased at from the farmers, and flour sold by the millers, the price of bran is too high at the present time. Just now the millers' price for flour averages at least two cents a pound at wholesale: the offal, bran and shorts, nine-tenths of a cent a pound. The wheat from which he gets the two commodities has cost him on an average a cent a pound, and at present market prices, allowing that wheat when ground yields on the average 54.3 per cent. flour, 16.44 per cent. shorts, and 30.20 per cent. bran, according to the Experiment Station reports, and that 100 pounds of wheat costs him \$1.00, he gets over \$1.08 for the flour, and for the offal (bran and shorts) 41.97 cents, or, approximately, \$1.50 for every dollar's worth of wheat ground, which must be considered a very good profit.

To the miller making a profit, and a fair profit, no person would object, provided the country was not injured thereby. As it is, however, the high price of bran here prevents farmers using as much of this staple food as they should, and the best manurial element obtained from our fertile soils is

being shipped east, to replenish the older-tilled lands of Eastern Canada or Great Britain.

We have observed, occasionally, that a miller will not have bran to sell locally, and yet can ship it out by the carload; or, in other cases, having an order for flour which does not quite fill a car, he makes it up to the weight with bran, which in some cases he quotes to his far-off customer at less than the local price. Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," states that "In the manufacture of flour, from 25 to 33 per cent. of the weight of the wheat grain remains as offal, available for stock feeding." Such being the case, it makes our contention all the stronger, that the price of bran is at present too high. Bran is an essential to the proper feeding of all farm animals, particularly for growing stock and milch cows, but it is pertinent to inquire, "What is a reasonable price to pay for bran, with wheat at present prices?"

### In Wretched Bad Taste.

Under date of April 28th, a press bulletin comes from Ottawa, for publication in the local press, referring to the live-stock at Winnipeg Fair. The publication bureau must be hard up for material when it has to supply such stuff, calculated to pander to provincial jealousies. Occasionally this paper has had to call attention to actions of the Eastern associations which we considered were not helpful to the live-stock interests of Canada, but we strongly deprecate befouling the currents which should flow each way between the East and West; consequently, we cannot find space in our columns for the said effusion.

## Horses.

### An Englishman's Opinion as to the Mission of the Hackney.

The following is Mr. Whitworth's opinion on the thorny question of what ought to be the mission of the Hackney, according to the Farmer and Stock-breeder:

"I certainly think the Hackney ought to be a ride-and-drive horse; that is, a double-purpose horse. No man would, of course, choose a Hackney as a riding horse solely, but as a double purpose horse there is nothing to equal him. As a harness horse he is supreme, for high-class harness horses cannot be bred without Hackney blood. One must have it for action.

"Some maintain that the Hackney should be bred for harness alone. Well, I think it should be for both. It is merely a question of shoulders. They should be well laid back, and then, though the action is high, you will have a horse that rides well. A straight-shouldered horse never gives a good feel when ridden.

"The Hackney proper should be a 15.1h. horse. Horses standing 15.3h., with size and action, are certainly sought after. When they get bigger, however, they lose type and have not the same action. Generally speaking, all the great show horses have been 15h. to 15.1h., or not much over. We will always have big and little ones, however.

"How would you breed the 16h. to 16.2h. carriage horses so much in demand in the West End of big towns?"

"I would use the Hackney sire on a Yorkshire coaching mare to get a carriage horse. You get good shape from the dam, and, if fortunate, the sharp action from the sire."

"To the question of the infusion of more blood into pedigree Hackneys, Mr. Whitworth said: 'I should allow more blood. It is undoubtedly this that has given the Yorkshire Hackney the pull over the Norfolk. In the district lying between Market Weighton and York and Market Weighton, Selby, and Hull, many farmers used to breed carriage horses from light-legged cart mares with the Hackney sires. They hoped to get them into the Book, but when they found they could not they seemed to be discouraged, and gave up the breeding of a very useful class of horse, and to some extent the Book has done harm in this direction. Since Shires began to boom they have used Shire stallions, but then from the light-legged mares they don't get sufficient weight, and get nothing better than railway parcel vanners. These are not so valuable as the carriage horses they used to breed.'

"How do you think the size might be improved? We must have a cross to get more size, for we are short of big harness horses. I know a dealer in Manchester who turned over £38,000 (\$190,000) last year in German horses, almost every one of them by English Hackney horses, out of their big mares, which breed big browns and bays.

"The question of color is a serious one with the Hackney. We have a large proportion of chestnuts, and would be better with more bays and browns. The London dealer prefers the dark colors. White legs are

not loved by the coachman, as such necessitates washing frequently.

"The success of the Hackney, possessing quality as a getter of the lighter types of horses in Canada has been such as to almost warrant his exclusive use by farmers on their lighter mares with a bit of blood."

### A New Contagious Disease of Horses.

The following is a copy of the new order issued by the Board of Agriculture of England:

(1) There has recently been introduced into Great Britain a contagious disease affecting horses, known as epizootic lymphangitis. It has for many years existed in Italy, and in several other countries in Europe; it is also prevalent in India, and in some parts of South Africa.

(2) The characteristic symptom of the disease consists of a swollen condition of the lymphatics of the skin on the inside of the hind legs, but the same condition may also be present on the side of the neck, or on the body. In most cases small nodules, varying in size from a pea to a hazelnut, will be found, which eventually burst and discharge a small quantity of purulent material, containing an organism—the cryptococcus—which is the cause of the disease.

(3) The cryptococcus, when microscopically examined, presents itself as an ovoid body, with a distinct double-contoured envelope and highly refractile contents. Owing to its considerable size, and its characteristic form, it is readily detected under a magnification of 400, and to this end it is not necessary to use any stain. The organism is easily transferred from the wound of a diseased horse to a wound on another horse not affected with this disease, and the most common means of such transfer is no doubt by the agency of sponges, rubbers, brushes, or other stable utensils which have been used about diseased horses, or possibly by the hands of the attendant.

(4) From the clinical symptoms, epizootic lymphangitis may easily be mistaken for the farcy form of glanders; it can, however, be differentiated from that disease by a microscopical examination of some of the discharge from one of the ulcers, when the cryptococcus which is the cause of the disease will be found: or by an application of the mallein test, to which epizootic lymphangitis does not respond.

(6) As the germs of the disease have been known to linger about a stable for a very considerable period, the owner should afford every facility for carrying out a rigid system of cleansing and disinfection in respect of the whole of the stable or other place in which an affected horse has been kept.

### Re French Drafts.

Thirty years ago all draft horses imported from France were termed "Normans" in the United States, but this term was not considered satisfactory, and one of the most prominent importers called his horses "Percheron-Normans," while the others all clung for many years to the old term "Norman," which was afterwards changed to French Draft. In France these horses received local names, from the districts in which they happened to be raised—such as Normandy, Boulonnais, La Perche, etc. The American term "Percheron-Norman" was changed about twenty years ago to "Percheron"—a studbook for the breed having been started both in France and the U. S. a few years previously. Keen and bitter controversies in the press and elsewhere continued for many years between the so-called "Norman" men and the "Percheron" men, each claiming the other to be a fraud. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture thought the matter of sufficient importance to appoint a commission to go to France and investigate the matter thoroughly. Their report was very voluminous, and in the main was favorable to the so-called "Norman" faction. The substance of the report was that any French draft horse, by being brought into the La Perche district while young and raised there became a "Percheron," and could be registered as such. Whatever may be thought of the value or reliability of French pedigrees, it is a fact that the Norman registry, or, rather, the French draft registry, as it has been termed for the last fifteen years or so, is still kept up, and has many thousand entries, all with full pedigrees. Furthermore, this studbook is, and has always been, recognized by the United States Government as a reliable record of pure-bred horses, whilst the original American Percheron Horse-breeders' Association is not now so recognized.

In view of above facts, it is surely wrong to speak of French draft horses as simply "Percheron grades." At the World's Fair at Chicago there was a full classification for French draft horses, and most of the prizewinners were eligible for, or recorded in, both studbooks. To my mind it is a case of "six of one, and half a dozen of the other."

ALEX. GALBRAITH.

[It is interesting to note in connection with the above, that the French Draft was not recognized by the International Live-stock Exposition of



1903 in their classification. Possibly a similar reason prompted the Chicago people to refuse recognition to Clydesdales from Canada entered in the appendix of the Canadian Clydesdale Stud-book. Taken in conjunction with what Mr. Galbraith says, it would seem that he is not alone in doubting the reliability of many of the pedigrees of the French draft breeds. The question whether such pedigrees ought to admit horses to Canada free of duty as pure-breeds, is now, we believe, engaging the attention of the Canadian Government.—Ed.]

## Stock.

### Live-stock Shipping and Marketing.

From time to time we occasionally note a farmer or rancher who markets his own stock at Winnipeg, instead of selling to the local dealer. It will be some time before the practice is very general, but with the increase of abattoirs, and enlargement of stock-yards, such a step will be necessary and advisable, and in the stock-grower's interest. At the big stock-yards at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and other places, the live-stock commission broker is one of the stand-bys of the market, both in buying and selling; he makes it his business to keep posted on the state of markets, the supplies coming, and the demand for live stock; he advises his farmer clients against flooding an already overcrowded market, or urges them to rush the stuff forward when supplies are scarce and buyers keen, and in order to continue in the business he simply has to play straight. We could name many live-stock commission firms in Chicago whose clients rely on them wholly in their marketing, season after season. As will be seen in our advertising columns, H. A. Mullins has started out in the live-stock commission business at the Winnipeg stock-yards, and solicits your business. We welcome such enterprise as being a sign of the times, in that the live-stock business of Western Canada warrants such a venture.

### The Dip to Use.

At the recent meetings of Western stockmen held to discuss the question of mange, very fully reported in last week's issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," the Veterinary Director-General stated that the Department of Agriculture did not intend to be arbitrary as to the dip to be used; and it was also suggested, we believe, by the same official, that steers to be exported previous to the dipping season, be sprayed with a 15% solution of creolin. Creolin is too expensive for general use, but excellent substitutes can be obtained, which cost less money, and some of which are closely allied to creolin, being coal tar products. We allude to such preparations as Chloro-Naphtholeum, Zenoleum, Little's dip and wash preparation, also Cooper's dip, all of which have been largely used for dipping animals. We have used some of these preparations when dipping sheep and swine, and in treating cattle for vermin, with satisfactory results, and have also given the two first-mentioned internally for worms in live stock. Such preparations as those mentioned are convenient to use, and are comparatively cheap, and are handy to have around as disinfectants available for many purposes. They have been in use by leading stockmen for many years, and have stood the test most satisfactorily.

### Animals Running at Large.

At this season, when animals are being allowed the freedom of pasture fields and ranges, it is well for Manitobans to bear in mind that section three of chapter four, revised statutes of Manitoba, reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful to allow the following animals to run at large at the times following, that is to say:

- (a) Stallions of one year old or upwards, at any time of the year.
- (b) Bulls over nine months old, at any time of the year.
- (c) Rams over four months old, from the first day of August to the first day of April.
- (d) Boars over four months old, at any time of the year.

Section 4.—The penalty for any offence against the last preceding section shall be not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, with costs, and in default of payment, imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than one month, to be recovered before any justice of the peace.

The above penalty is in addition to any damages which may be awarded by the courts to the aggrieved party.

### How Records are Kept by the American A.-A. Breeders' Association.

The present ownership of every recorded animal is strictly maintained, all transfers being recorded free of charge when reported within ninety days of sale. This record of ownership enables us always to correctly designate the breeder, which would not be possible without a record of all transfers of ownership.

The application for the entry of an animal contains the name (duplicate names not allowed), sex, color, white markings (if any above or below the underline),

Each animal is entered three times—first, in the index to animals, alphabetically; second, in the Record, numerically; and third, in the index of breeders, under the name of the breeder. The owner being a changeable factor, his name does not burden the record, though the present recorded owner of an animal can always be had from the office when wanted. No published list of transfers can be up-to-date, and, therefore, is of little use. The herdbook contains a list of all special premiums won. Volume 13 contains a list covering all awards made in Canada and United States in 1902 and 1903, amounting to \$20,432.50.

All animals have to be recorded before they are two years old, with double fees after reaching one year, thus ensuring an early and, hence, a more reliable record.

Though the record was commenced only twenty years ago, 69,706 animals have been recorded to date.

THOS. McFARLANE, Secy.



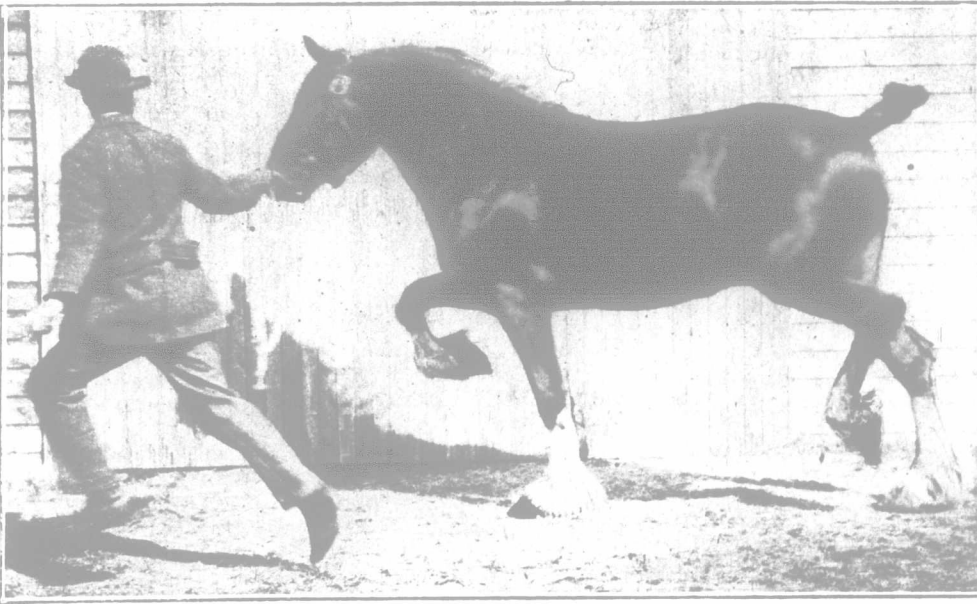
Squaw and Travois.

In C. P. R. competition, Lethbridge, Alta.

date of birth, name of breeder and of first owner, name and recorded number of sire and dam (accompanied by the breeder's certificate when the applicant is not the present owner), the present owner's name and address and his certification to the facts given above, all of which data must correspond with the office records as to ancestors, their ownership, etc., and, in the case of dams, with the records of previous progeny. When all data is checked up as correct, the animal is recorded, and a typewritten certificate issued to the owner, which is an exact duplicate of the record kept in the office, the two being made by a manifold process. When transfers are recorded, the same manifold process is used, so that the ownership certificate issued to the new owner is an exact duplicate in every particular of the record of ownership kept in the office.

The office record of every male, as well as every female, is supplemented by a list of its recorded progeny. A separate record is kept of names and addresses of all purchasers, so that the number and names of the animals bought and the date of purchase can be readily found, making a list at present of about 14,000 names of buyers.

A record is also kept of all prizes awarded and paid. Personal accounts are in the form of cards, indexed alphabetically, dispensing with books, indexing of accounts, etc. In fact, alphabetically indexed cards



One of J. Turner's (Calgary, Alta.) Champions in Action.

are almost wholly used for all records. These card indexes are maintained in fireproof safes and vaults. For office correspondence, vertical alphabetical folders are used, which contain the letters pertaining to any particular person or subject, both those received and the answers thereto.

The culmination of all the work alluded to above is published in the herdbook from year to year. The herdbook entry is in the lowest admissible form, and very likely will never have to be further reduced. Each volume contains at present 12,000 entries, and gives the number, the sex, the name, name of breeder, name and number of sire and dam, and date of calving.

### Practical Hereford Judges not Favorable to Score-card Standard.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has repeatedly stated that the use of the score-card in the judging-ring, especially when judging pure-breeds, was impracticable, and held that the use of the score-card is only justified in the elementary work when teaching stock-judging. The Farmer and Stockbreeder reports as follows:

"In response to a request for 'a standard of excellence' of Hereford cattle, a sub-committee of the Hereford Herdbook Society, consisting of Messrs. J. W. Smith, A. P. Turner and W. E. Britten, have drawn up a standard of merit as follows, and it was submitted on Wednesday to the council of the Society for consideration, and adopted: 'We find it impossible to establish a standard of merit for Hereford cattle indicated by points, as breeders differ so much in the value they attach to certain features of the breed. For instance, a bull-breeder would place a very high value upon the head of the sire he intended to use in his herd; while a man who wished to raise steers for market would make that point a secondary consideration. It is a common saying that 'beef does not grow on the horns,' yet a breeder who aims to produce fine breeding stock would fail in his purpose if he neglected to place full value upon the shape and color of the horns.

"The bull should have a moderately short head, broad forehead, and horns nearly resembling the color of wax, springing out from the side of the forehead and slightly drooping; those with black tips or turning upwards are not in favor. The eye should be full and prominent. The nose should be broad and clear, a black nose is objectionable. The body should be massive and cylindrical on short legs, the outline straight, chest full and deep, shoulder sloping, but lying well open at the top between the blades; neck thick, and arched from the head to the shoulders; ribs well sprung, flank deep, buttocks broad and well let down to the hocks; the tail neatly set and evenly filled between the setting of the tail and the hip bones, which should not be prominent; the whole carcass should be evenly covered with firm flesh; the skin should be thick and mellow to the touch, with soft curly hair of a red color, but the face, top of neck, and underparts of the body should be white.

"The same description should apply to the cow, excepting that she should be grown upon more feminine

and refined lines, the head and neck being less massive and the eyes should show a quiet disposition. The Hereford cow, under the system of management usually pursued in Herefordshire, on the North American ranch and on the South American estancia—that is, allowing each cow to raise her own calf, both running together in the pastures—does not develop the milking properties, but there are many instances of Hereford cows brought up to the pail making excellent dairy cattle, the milk being very rich.

"The Hereford is essentially a beef breed, and reaches maturity at an early age and at less cost than any other breed. The steers readily fatten at two years old on grass alone, and in the summer months they command the top price in the London market."

### The Opinion of the American Angus Association's Secretary.

I am always very much pleased and interested in reading your weekly "Advocate." It must keep you pretty busy to send out such a paper weekly. I trust the returns are satisfactory. You certainly get up an excellent paper.

THOS. McFARLANE, Secy.



### Abortion in Cows.

By A. S. Alexander, V. S.

**TREATMENT OF THREATENED ABORTION.**  
—Instantly isolate cow in secluded box stall, and administer one ounce of fluid extract of black haw. If she is restless, add a wineglassful of laudanum. Repeat dose every two or three hours until restlessness and aggravated symptoms subside, then drop out the laudanum and go on with the black haw in half-ounce doses three times daily until vulva purses up and all remaining symptoms of threatened abortion disappear. When cow is again in the condition existing prior to alarming symptoms, she may be returned to the herd, and will then as a rule go through safely to her proper time of parturition. In extremely urgent cases the above-mentioned doses may be doubled, or given once an hour until the desired effect is obtained. Fluid extract of cannabis indica is as effective as laudanum if of first-class quality. It is, however, more expensive and less reliable in quality.

**GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.**—While we do not consider it possible to kill out the germ present in any cow fully impregnated so that the womb and Fallopian tubes have become invaded, disinfectants may afford some hope of lessening irritation and preventing further contamination or spread of germs to less affected or clean cows. The administration of pure carbolic acid in feed also has been used as a preventive, and we have for years advocated the administration of this preparation in the following way: One-half dram each other day, night and morning, to pregnant cows from first to last of pregnancy, mixing it in water and then with feed, if they will take it that way, or as a drench in water from a bottle, or sprayed upon their hay or other food, or mixed in salt when they are at grass. One dram twice daily every day for cows that have recently aborted, or that have a discharge from the vagina, constituting the disease known as leucorrhœa (whites); in the first instance the treatment to be continued for at least two weeks, and then given every other day until again bred, and in the second instance to be kept up until leucorrhœa disappears. In addition to this precautionary treatment, the cow that has once aborted and is again in calf may be kept isolated and treated with black haw and laudanum for a couple of weeks at the time when she would be liable to abort during the second pregnancy. This time is about one month later than the period at which she aborted during the previous pregnancy.

**EXTERNAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.**—Scrupulous cleanliness must be maintained in the stable occupied by cows. Every day the vulva, inside of tail and thighs of each cow should be washed, sponged or sprayed with a two-per-cent solution of Zenoleum or similar tar product disinfectant. Gutters should be cleansed daily without moving manure along gutter from one cow to another, and the cleansing should be followed by the free use of a strong disinfecting solution, such as 1-50 solution of Zenoleum, or four pounds each of powdered bluestone (sulphate of copper) and fresh lime in forty gallons of water.

**DISINFECTION OF BULL.**—After each service the sheath and penis of bull are to be thoroughly flushed or washed with a disinfecting solution. For this purpose, use half a gallon of a 1-1000 solution of chloride of zinc, or two-per-cent. solution of tar product disinfectant. It is best introduced into sheath by means of a nozzle attached to a six-foot length of half-inch rubber hose, fitted to a spout, let into the rim at bottom of a large clean pail, to be hoisted above animal's back by means of a small rope and pulley. Insert end of nozzle in end of sheath. Hold skin tightly about end of nozzle to cause retention of fluid, which should then be allowed to flow in until sheath is distended, when nozzle may be withdrawn and the fluid allowed to gush forth. Repeat the cleansing at least twice at each time of operating.

**TREATMENT FOLLOWING ABORTION.**—When a cow aborts, remove her to a box stall. By means of apparatus already described, flush out womb and vagina with two gallons of milk-warm disinfecting solution (1-1000 solution of chloride of zinc preferred); remove afterbirth by hand—if it does not come away promptly, repeat irrigation of womb once daily for two weeks, then every other day for two weeks, then twice a week until time arrives when cow would have been bred had she not aborted, and at which time she should again be bred if perfectly free from discharge. — [Live-stock Report.]

### Useful, Entertaining and Instructive.

I beg to renew my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," for which I enclose order for \$1.50, and I wish to say that we find it most useful, entertaining and instructive. Hoping to receive it weekly as usual. A. E. PETRIE.  
Edmonton, Alta.

### Some Opinions of the Extended Form of Pedigree Certificate.

Certainly it is time that stock-breeders put their pedigrees and records in such shape that a buyer would know something of the breeding of an animal. I get a pedigree now, and all I know practically is that he or she is recorded in a herdbook, but I have no knowledge of the breeding. A pedigree should give some information, for we have not all got herdbooks, nor can we afford to get them.  
T. A. SHARPE.

Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

I believe the extended form is a much more rational one than the abbreviated form in common use. At the same time, I do not know that there is the difference, after all, between the two methods that many people imagine. If a man is not familiar with the names of the animals appearing in the pedigree, and knows nothing of their individual merit, it will make little difference to him whether the pedigree is extended or abbreviated. On the other hand, a man who is familiar with the prominent animals in the breed he is dealing with, can obtain a good deal of information from the abbreviated pedigree; particularly where the name of the breeder of each animal appearing in the pedigree is furnished. Take, for instance, some of our old breeders of Shorthorns, and they are able to pronounce upon the merits of the majority of pedigrees with which they come in contact, by simply glancing down the column containing the names of the sires appearing therein. It may be, however, that some of the sires appearing are not familiar to them, and in such cases the extended form would give information which would be helpful without having to look the matter up in the herdbook. To this extent the extended form is certainly useful, but people entirely unfamiliar with the history and traditions of a breed will accomplish very little in studying even an extended form of pedigree.

I do not wish to be understood as opposing the extended form, but I simply wish to point out that no form of publishing a pedigree will take the place of careful, intelligent study. I am quite willing to admit, however, that the use of the extended form of pedigree will, in many cases, facilitate the study of this matter.  
(PROF.) G. E. DAY.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

I think there can be no two opinions as to the advantage of the extended form of pedigree certificate, especially to all those who have not the herdbook. It will, I suppose, take a little more work, and, consequently, cost a little more, but will be worth all the extra cost.  
JNO. RENTON.  
Deloraine, Man.

As applying to Shorthorns, I can see no benefit to be derived, but rather the reverse. The extension that could be made could only be for very few crosses, probably four or five, without taking up too much space, besides additional expense created by more printing and clerical labor, and would be of less assistance than the present form of certificate, where you can glance over the sires and dams to see anything you know of—whether the pedigree is common or good, a lath painted to look like iron or solid metal.

It would be of great benefit for all breeders of pure-bred stock to extend their pedigrees for their own information, and I have no doubt many do so. They will generally have the books of reference, or, at any rate, should get them for their personal enlightenment.

The demand for pedigree knowledge is not excessive in the West at present. A man breeding a mare or two to a peddling stallion is very particular, and requires an extended pedigree, which the groom or owner provides, in a nicely revised and edited form, but the same man will buy a bull or a boar for heavy use, and does not care about their pedigrees so long as they are registered. "All chinks look alike to him."  
W. S. LISTER.

Marchmont Stock Farm, Middlechurch.

I may say that I am in a position to appreciate the change you advise. My latest stock bull was got by an imported bull out of an imported cow, so is the previous one, and the one before was got by an imported bull, so that my young stock will really have three straight top crosses, yet they (the sires) show in their certificates as plain Tom, Dick and Harry. I fully agree with you, that after going four or five crosses the ancestry is not of so much account; for instance, we have two cows out of same dam, whose pedigree runs back to R. Colling's White Bull, taking in such bulls as Bampton Hero =324=. By in-

judicious mating, one of them was got by a very ordinary sire, which unquestionably ruined the whole pedigree; at least, it is very plainly seen in the cows and their offspring. My opinion is that the pedigree on sire's side should be given for four or five crosses, or till it reached to imported stock, as after that there might be some trouble in getting it from the British herdbook.  
Virden.  
K. McIVER.

### Rape for Swine.

Prof. Carlyle, late of the Wisconsin Station, from the results of his investigations, draws the following conclusions:

1. That with pigs from four to ten months old, an acre of rape, when properly grown, has a feeding value when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,436 pounds of a mixture of these grain feeds, and a money value of \$19.49 per acre.
2. That rape is a better green feed for growing pigs than good clover pasture, the pigs fed upon the rape having made on the average 100 pounds of gain on 33.5 pounds less grain than was required by the pigs fed upon clover pasture.
3. The pigs are more thrifty, have better appetites, and make correspondingly greater gains when supplied with a rape pasture in conjunction with their grain feed than when fed on grain alone.
4. That a plot of Dwarf Essex forage rape, when planted in drills thirty inches apart, early in May, in Wisconsin, will yield three good crops of pasture forage in a favorable season.
5. That rape is the most satisfactory and cheapest green feed for swine that we have fed.
6. That every feeder of hogs should plant each spring a small field of rape, adjoining his hog yard, and provide himself with a few rods of movable fence, to properly feed the rape to brood sows and young pigs.
7. That rape should be sown for this purpose in drills thirty inches apart, to facilitate the stirring of the ground and cultivation after each successive growth has been eaten off.
8. That hogs should not be turned upon a rape pasture until the plants are at least twelve to fourteen inches high, and that they should be prevented from rooting while in the rape field.
9. That rape is not a satisfactory feed when fed alone, when it is desired to have any live weight gain made in hogs, though it has been found that they will just about maintain themselves without loss of weight on this feed alone.

### Roots and Potatoes a Desirable Crop.

I would not think of growing roots of any kind on breaking or backsetting of natural prairie-grass land, not that potatoes would not do well, even on breaking, by just turning the sod on the potatoes. I grew a good crop the first year I came here on that plan. I would recommend a good dressing of well-rotted farmyard manure on stubble land, plowed six inches deep, and harrowed as soon as the crop is off the land in the fall. In the spring, I would harrow again as soon as the weeds were started to grow. Potatoes might be plowed in, but plowing should not be done deep enough to turn up the manure.

Mangolds or turnips should be drilled in rows, not less than thirty inches apart, and thinned to about fifteen to eighteen inches for mangolds, and fifteen inches for turnips.

Mangolds should be sown from the 15th to 20th of May, turnips any time after this in the month of May. These dates will also apply to potatoes. As soon as the mangolds and turnips are nicely up, set the cultivator to work, and repeat often to keep down weeds, and thin out in rows with hoe. The light harrow can be run over potatoes just as they appear above ground.

I would raise the potatoes with a potato digger, if a quantity are grown, and as soon as dry, which will be in a few hours, collect and pit them for a few weeks, but be sure to get them in before heavy frost. Mangolds will require hand-pulling, but should not have the tops cut too close, and should not be exposed to frost. I prefer long Mammoth Red mangolds. In harvesting turnips, I would go over with a sharp hoe and cut off tops, and then use a harrow to drag them out of the ground.

I would advise any person contemplating growing any quantity of roots to first get a good root cellar built, and I think they will never regret either building the root cellar or the growing of roots. I strongly recommend farmers to get more cattle, grow roots, ensilage and cultivated grasses. This mode of farming will assuredly have to be adopted, as our lands show already the need of a different system. When we first came here, we had to crop severely to meet expenses. It is not the case now with many people.  
Glenwood Municipality.  
W. WENMAN.

### Best for the Money.

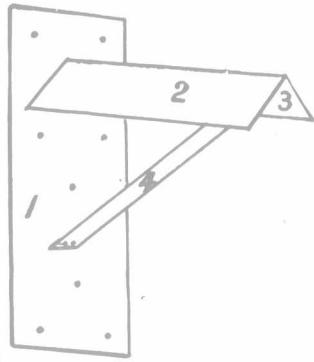
Enclosed please find subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." It is the best paper I have read for the money.  
East Delta, B.C.  
P. T. S. LEFROY.



Farm.

Hanging up Harness.

Harness that are kept properly hung up last much longer and look better than if treated carelessly in this respect. In many stables it is easy to fasten strong pins in the wall, by boring holes in the scantling frame. Where sufficient pins can be put in in this way, there is no excuse for not keeping the harness well hung up. Where it is not possible to bore holes in the wall, and have the pins inserted sufficiently solid, a cheap and convenient hanger that may be nailed to any board wall may be made as illustrated in the accompanying diagram. Board number one is about ten inches wide and twenty inches long; numbers two and three are from four to six inches in width, and from twelve to eighteen inches long, and when nailed together like a trough and turned upside down are nailed at the end to board number one, forming a projection upon which the harness may be placed. Number four is simply a brace to support two and three.



A few odd pieces of boards, and less than a score of nails, will make one of these hangers, which, when constructed, may be fastened to the wall anywhere.

Growing Big Crops: Roots and Potatoes.

Writing to the "Advocate" on the subject of root and potato growing, Mr. S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man., one of the most successful gardeners in the Province, says:

We have tried several ways of growing roots, but the following has been the most successful: To begin with, we manure heavily, and spring plow for a crop of wheat, and the following year summer-fallow this plot, plowing first as soon as seeding is over, and harrowing down fine about June 15th. When weeds begin to show we harrow again, checking some and probably starting others. Early in August we plow again, repeating the same treatment as in first plowing; and in this way we have a seed-bed, comparatively speaking, free of weeds. The following spring we disk and harrow. Then with a "Planet Jr. Drill" we sow swedes from the 24th of May to the 6th of June, not later than latter date; twenty-two inches from drill to drill, and thinned in row about sixteen inches from plant to plant.

The labor required to destroy weeds, with this treatment, is reduced to a minimum. We use a scuffler once, as soon as plants have grown to rough leaf. They are then thinned with a hoe to the distance before mentioned, after which we run the horse-hoe between rows two weeks later. In this way we have a plot almost entirely free from weeds, and have raised, comparatively speaking, phenomenal crops.

As for potatoes, we like to plant from May 15th to June 1st, upon land treated exactly same as for turnips or swedes. We plant in rows thirty-two inches from row to row, dropping potatoes about sixteen inches apart in the row. We have tried planting with hoe and plowing in, the result being in favor of hoe-planting. Sometimes, however, we are a little crowded for time, and then we finish by plowing in. We do not harrow until potatoes are just showing through, and then we give a thorough harrowing, but light harrows being preferred. When potatoes are about six inches high, we clean the row with hand-hoe, using scuffler between rows. At nine inches in height, we hill up, and from this time our crop is free from weeds. This land will give two crops, but reversed; that is to say, the following year, potatoes on the turnip land, and turnips on potato land. The following year, we disk and sow to wheat, when a heavy crop is almost assured.

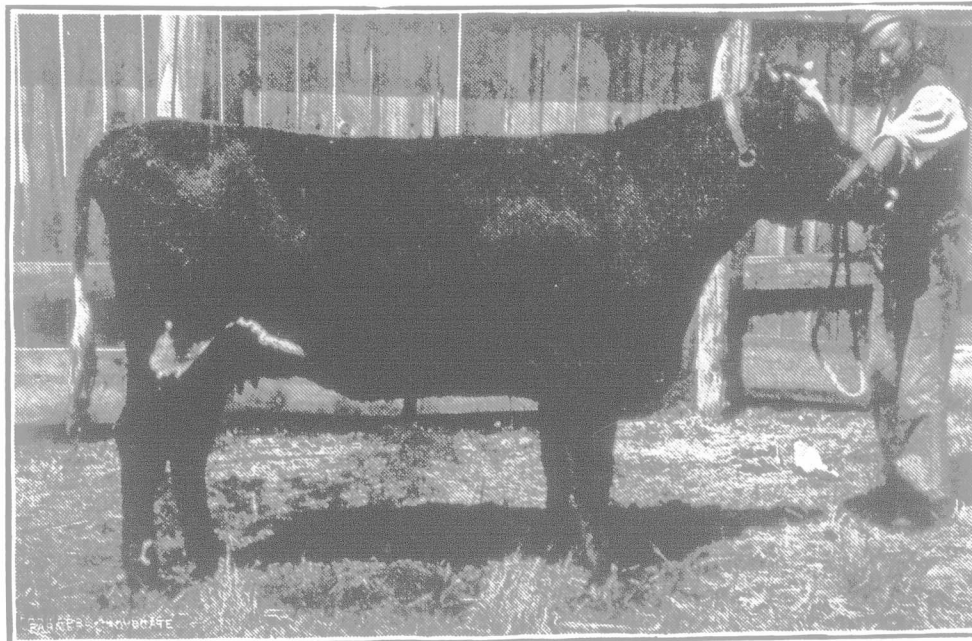
It Pays to Oil the Harness Regularly.

The care of harness is one of the little things that count in the farm economy; such includes oiling at regular intervals, replacing broken buckles or snaps, stitching the parts needing it, and, if need be, reinforcing the worn parts, either of leather or metal. Many a runaway is caused by the harness giving way, and, as people who believe in luck say, "accidents always happen at the worst possible place for such to happen." Especially is good, strong, sound harness needed in the spring when the colt is getting its first lessons on work to harrow or seeder. Weak harness, a break, a runaway, and the training of the colt is spoiled. Harness exposed to the weather unoiled gets out of order quickly, so, therefore, keep in good shape by waterproofing it: To do so, each set should be taken apart, and by means of harness soap, hot soft water and a brush, remove the dirt. When dry, oil well, and hang up to dry in the harness-room. Harness does not keep as well in a stable, where a great deal of moisture and free ammonia from manure abounds, but where farmers have no other place but on pegs behind the horses, frequent oiling—twice a year—minimizes the damage done. After oiling, some brand of leather dressing should be applied, especially to the driving harness, by which a glossy appearance may be got.

The following is a useful dressing, and assists in the preservation of the harness: Take two ounces each of white wax and turpentine, and melt over a slow fire; to the mixture add one ounce of ivory black and one dram of indigo, powdered fine; stir well until cold. This dressing should be applied thinly, and with a soft flannel and a little elbow grease a good polish can be had.

The use of the roller is important, because it presses the sod close to the under-soil, and thus assists capillary action in bringing moisture to assist in rotting the sod. The work given the soil also closes the openings at the edges of the furrows, and puts in a dust blanket to hold in the moisture. This presents the very best conditions for rotting the sod that can be got without rain. So successful has this method been in rotting the sod, that many farmers claim that the flax crop is a good aid in rotting the sod. A few moments' study of the root system of the flax plant, with its tap and few fibrous roots, should convince anyone of the falsity of this idea. The fact is that the cultivation which puts in a dust blanket has more to do with it than the flax, because it tends to prevent the evaporation of moisture from the soil, storing it right under the blanket, just where it is wanted to rot the sod.

If a roller is not a part of the outfit of the new settler, a very good substitute can be made with two or three planks lapped over each other a few inches, then fastened together and strapped with iron to strengthen them. The planks may be ten or twelve feet long, and some have them hinged in the center, so that they may work more



Siren 7th.

One of the three-year-old Shorthorn heifers included in Jas. Bray's sale on June 14th.

Flax-growing for the New Settler.

By Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Regina, N.-W. T.

The question of ways and means is always one which is of great importance to the new settler, as it is not often possible for him to obtain any return the first year from the prairie land. In some cases, if the new settler is strong in horse power, he can get work from other settlers who are well fixed financially, but as a rule he has to be prepared to finance his affairs for the first year unassisted. Under these circumstances, if it is possible for him to get any return from the newly-turned prairie sod it comes as of special value to him. A great deal has been written about flax in breaking, and the plan of growing it in this way has been introduced largely by settlers from the South. Good returns are claimed from this method, and therefore the plan will be of benefit to those readers of your paper who are making a start this year, because it will enable them to obtain some return for their labor sooner than they otherwise would.

PREPARING THE LAND.

The usual plan is to break three to four inches deep, being careful to do a good job. Some follow with the roller, others prefer to leave the roller to the last, and use a disk-harrow first on the sod, setting it to cut just as much as it will without tearing up the sod. This is followed with a stroke by a short-toothed harrow, then the seed is sown with a drill.

effectually over uneven ground. Such a contrivance is called a "planker," or "float," and is similar in construction to what is known in some places as a "clod crusher." Failing the plank to make it, a good substitute is found in a stick of timber drawn sideways. If the roller or substitute is used in the opposite direction to which the land was plowed, it will straighten out many of the kinks in the furrow slice.

Good results are also reported from breaking as shallow as possible—about two inches deep—then cutting up this sod very finely with a sharp disk-harrow, then sowing on this. While this puts on a fine dust blanket, all the sod is not rotted—it is liable to cause trouble later. Where a roller is available, it is a good plan to roll the last thing, as it presses down all the pieces of sod which are apt to catch in the guards when harvesting is in progress, causing endless trouble.

SEEDING.

Though frequently sown by hand, when large acreages have to be put in the seed-drill must be brought into use. As a rule, sharp shoes are required, so as to put the seed in from an inch to two inches deep, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. The quantity of seed used is from two to three pecks—usually the first amount. As the season gets late, some sow as high as a bushel per acre, with the idea that it prevents the plants branching so much, and thus hastens ripening. The seed is buried if put in much over three inches deep. Half an inch would do if sufficient moisture were present to start germination quickly.

DATE OF SEEDING.

The time to sow flax is important, and because it is sown late it is of special value to the new settler. Experience shows that from the 20th of May to the 10th of June is the season to sow flax. Many sow up to the 1st of July, but the great bulk of that sown after the 10th of June may be frozen in the fall before ripe. A few fields may escape, but the risks are too great for the new settler to run. As a rule, flax takes ninety days to ripen, and early fall frosts may put in an ap-



Babyhood on the Farm.



pearance about the first ten days of September. The favorite time for sowing flax is the last week of May. This gives the new settler quite a long time to break, and if by the 20th he sows all he has prepared, he can then continue breaking and sowing until too late to sow any more.

#### HARVESTING.

Harvesting is always done with a self-binder. Some of the American machines have a "flax attachment" that is put on instead of the binding attachment. Those who have not this simply remove the sheaf trip and let the flax run through onto the bundle carrier, and when a bundle about twice the size of a wheat sheaf has gathered, it is dumped in rows. It is not well to tie the flax in sheaves, as then it is harder to thresh, and the packers would thresh out the seed if the grain is too ripe. Some remove the binding attachment altogether, and substitute a few boards to carry the flax over onto the bundle carrier.

Great care must be taken with the seed to get it free from weed seeds, as it is a serious mistake to introduce weed seeds into clean new land.

To the Canadian settler who has land ready for crop, flax-growing on breaking offers no inducement, because the following crop is not usually a heavy one. It is generally conceded that land broken and properly backset will, the following year, give a more profitable crop than the combined flax crop on breaking and the succeeding crop. The usual price obtainable for flax in the fall is about \$1.00 per bushel [85c. at Winnipeg just now.—Ed.], and the yield runs from 10 to 20 bushels per acre, according to the season, the time of sowing, and the amount of work put on the land. Where a good crop is obtained, it means a big thing for the new settler, and it, therefore, has advantages for him which are worth his consideration.

#### Rape a Money-maker.

Rape is a great money-maker for the farmer, and yet there are comparatively few who have accepted it as such. It will fatten cattle, grow calves, prepare sheep for market, make the lambs increase rapidly in weight, and produce bacon cheaper than any other plant that will grow and flourish on prairie soil. Too much can scarcely be said in its favor. It will produce a fair crop on poor soil, a good crop on soils of average fertility, and a heavy crop on land that is rich. On soil properly prepared and containing a good store of plant-food, it will produce heavily even in dry seasons, but does best with a fair amount of moisture.

The ideal preparation for rape is just such as should be given for roots. It will not do well on sod, but stubble may be prepared so as to make a desirable seed-bed.

Sowing may take place any time from early spring until the last of June. If sown broadcast, a good plan is to use the grass-seed attachment of the seeder, and put on from four to five pounds per acre; or the seed may be directed down every third spout of the seeder, thus sowing it in drills. The heaviest tonnage per acre will be obtained by sowing in drills and cultivating with the horse-hoe, but on the average farm, where labor is scarce and expensive, it is probably better to sow broadcast.

Five or six weeks after seeding the hogs may be turned in, but when cattle or sheep are to be given their first feed, care should be taken to see that they already have had their hunger satisfied; otherwise they will take a heavy feed, and bloating is likely to be the result.

It will pay every farmer who is raising a few hogs or calves to sow some rape. By using a few rods of the portable fence illustrated in the last issue of the "Advocate," an incalculable amount of benefit may be obtained therefrom, but it should not be fed to milch cows, because milk and butter will be sure to taste of rape.

#### A Chance for the Newcomer to get a Crop This Year.

Flax is a grain that may be grown on early-breaking, and, consequently, is of value to the newcomer to the country, who has got early to work with his breaking-plow, and wants to get a little something this fall for his summer's work.

The flax plant requires clean land, and the best results are got on good backsetting or a clean summer-fallow; still, a fair crop can be got on breaking done early this season. Spring or fall plowed land, that has been well cultivated to germinate the surface weed seeds, will, in favorable seasons, also give good crops.

Seeding time for flax is from May 15th to June 1st, and if good seed is used, a half bushel is the quantity to sow per acre; inferior seed necessitates thicker sowing. Flax seed is often very dirty with weed seeds, so be careful when buying. Flax can be harvested with the binder, only without tying, and allow the bundles to lie on the ground. When about to thresh, gather up in a bucket-rack (no loader needed, only a pitcher required), and thus avoid tramping out the seed.

#### Purple Larkspur.

The Purple Larkspur, one of the poisonous plants of the ranges, grows about a foot high, and has purplish-colored flowers. The poison, as in other plants of the same family, is located mainly in the root. It appears in early spring, after the snow is gone, and will be found in the foothill uplands in the greatest profusion, and along the brakes and hillsides of the plains. In many cases



Purple Larkspur.

(Courtesy of Department of Agriculture, Regina.)

it will be found in the same location as Death Camas, illustrated in last issue, and blooms and dies about the same time as this plant. The roots are tuberous, and may be found clustered only a short distance below the surface. Cattle appear to pull them up occasionally after rains, when the ground is soft, and sheep sometimes are believed to eat them to excess, where there is a heavy growth of the plants.

#### Cheap Telephone Posts.

Ordinarily, when it is advisable to go to the trouble of putting up a telephone, it is worth while to do it well. One of the conditions will include the setting of proper posts for stringing the wires upon. There are, however, instances where poles seem out of the question. The cut that goes with this item illustrates one man's plan out in Nebraska.

Instead of long telephone poles a substitute can be made by two pieces of fourteen-inch crib boards, one on either side of a fence post, letting the board come down about three feet on the post. A piece of two-by-four-inch material, one foot long, can be nailed between the boards, about four feet above the top of the post, and at the top of the post a piece of two-by-four, two feet long. It will be seen at a glance the saving, and yet it will answer the purpose.

In cases where durable material is used we do not see why a private line could not be strung on these posts with entire satisfaction. Trouble might ensue where a wire accommodating several

people was strung upon a fence belonging to one man, but where the owner is interested only, and the wire, fence and service are his, he is likely to be more vitally interested than where other people are equally concerned.

We have known of neighbors who have connected their farms with phones for purely private purposes. In the absence of suitable posts, together with an indisposition to give the necessary space, this makeshift might be made to answer a very satisfactory purpose.—[Drovers' Journal.]

#### Many Roots with Little Work.

In preparing land for roots, we plow stubble land in the fall, and in early spring harrow to start the weeds.

We prefer drilling in mangels and turnips (swedes) about May 20th, and cultivating with horse-hoe, and hand-hoe between plants. If possible, we plant potatoes on land that would otherwise be summer-fallowed, and plow them in, and harrow them crossways every week or two, until they are almost in bloom. This treatment you will notice is heroic, but does little damage. In the average season we prefer as flat cultivation as is compatible with prevention of discolored tubers. In a dry season it is better to use whole potatoes for seed.

Welwyn, Assa.

STOCKMAN.

#### Holding French Weed in Check.

The following system has been used by a farmer in Manitoba who had been somewhat bothered with this weed (stinkweed: *Thlaspi arvense*), which flowers from May until October.

He summer-fallowed the infested land, and during that time, after giving it one good plowing, cultivated every week until the harvest came on; he then had to leave the land, and, of course, the seeds of the stinkweed near the surface germinated and grew. Before, however, the plants could flower and seed he plowed them down, and covered them up thoroughly.

The following spring, with a shoe-drill, he sowed a crop of wheat, and the ground being rich after harvest a strong stubble was left. The following year the land was again sown to grain with a shoe-drill on the stubble, which had been well burned over. After the second crop he again fallowed, and found while not exterminated, yet this abominable pest, the stinkweed, had been checked.

A short description will render its identification easy: The plant varies from two inches to three feet high, has a small white flower, and matures its seeds in small flat-winged circular pods (with a notch in outer wing edge), about one-half inch in diameter. It would be interesting to note the effect of spraying with bluestone, so effectual with mustard (charlock, yellow weed, or kedlock). Such would be an experiment well worth undertaking by the Provincial Weed Inspector, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Rev. W. A. Burman, and Mr. G. H. Greig conducted an experiment similar to the above, but with negative results, some years ago.

#### Dairying.

##### Dairy Prints.

Marbling (streakiness) in butter is not a desirable condition. Leave that to the beef and bacon producer.

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Keep tab on the cows this summer. Find out whether each pays for its keep, or gives a profit over that keep.

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For the average farmer in the West, the dual-purpose type of cow is best suited to the conditions.

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Prof. Shaw believes that \$18 a ton for bran is more than farmers in the Northwest can afford to pay for that necessary stock-food. Is this right?

\*\*\*

You cannot expect your cows to rank as dual (or general) purpose if you let the calves suck their dams.

\*\*\*

Do not expose the calves to the mid-day sun; have them keep civil-service hours—ten to four—inside the barn.

\*\*\*

The by-products of the dairy need pigs and poultry to make a good profit.

#### Pasteurized-cream Butter.

J. H. Anderson, New York.—My experience in making pasteurized-cream butter has all been gained in Denmark, and as I have not made any in this country, I can only describe the method I used there. The milk is examined very carefully, and any tainted and off-flavored milk is rejected. The factory and all apparatus is kept very clean. The milk is heated in the tempering vat to 85 degrees, and the cream is run from the separators into the cream elevator, and elevated by same so as to run in a continuous pasteurizer in which the cream is heated to 185 to 190 degrees F., and as the cream leaves the pasteurizer it runs over a cooler and is cooled at once to the ripening temperature, 65 to 70 degrees, according to the season of the year. From the cream cooler the cream flows into the cream vat, and as soon as about 20 gallons of cream is in the vat, 10 to 15 per cent. of pure culture starter is added to the cream, and thoroughly stirred several times, while we are separating, as well as during the afternoon, and as soon as the cream has developed about .36 per cent acid, it is at once cooled to 54 degrees, and enough ice water around the vat as to lower the temperature 2 to 3 degrees during the night. Butter is churned, washed, worked, salted and packed with care. Cleanliness, good milk, pasteurizing and pure cultures are necessary in order to turn out first-class butter, uniform, and with keeping qualities.—[N. Y. Produce Review.]



**Moisture in Butter.**

A great deal has been said during recent years concerning the amount of moisture contained in butter. Butter has been criticized by commercial judges for containing too much moisture, when a chemical analysis showed only a low percentage of water, and, on the other hand, much butter apparently dry contained much moisture. It has also been noticeable that the amount of butter which different creameries are capable of making from a given amount of fat has varied considerably. In order to throw some light upon these problems, Prof. McKay, of Iowa Agr. College, has conducted a series of investigations, the results of which, as issued in a bulletin, are summarized herewith, and conclusions given. Prof. McKay will be remembered as the judge of dairy produce at Winnipeg Exhibition last year:

Many people think the less moisture there is in butter the better. The best judges, however, demand a certain amount, properly incorporated into the body of the butter, so that there is no appearance of leakiness. In Germany and England, 16 per cent. of moisture has been set as the maximum standard, more than that being considered deleterious to the quality of the butter. Danish butter, which is recognized as the best in the world, contains, on an average, nearly 15 per cent. moisture.

A casual examination, however, is not sufficient to enable the majority of people to decide whether butter contains too much or too little water. The only way to test whether the dry appearance in any sample of butter is due to too much or too little moisture, is to test it with a butter-tryer in a rather warm room. The overworked butter will stick, but will not roll on the tryer, while that containing too much water will shrivel and roll on both sides of it. This peculiarity will not show noticeably unless there is more than 18 per cent. of moisture present.

The leaky condition of butter is brought about chiefly by churning the butter to small granules, washing it very little in cold water, and salting heavily while the granules are still small and firm. The salt added to the butter in this state seems to cause the small drops of water to run together into larger ones, which, during the working, become caught in pockets or crevices of the butter. The dull and dry appearance of other samples may be due: (1) To the presence of an excess of well-incorporated moisture, which has been taken into the butter by excessive churning in the buttermilk or in the wash water; or, (2) it may be due to churning at a very high temperature, or to being overworked, in which case it will contain very little moisture.

Experiments in regard to temperature tended to show that, although the moisture content of butter churned at a high temperature is not very much greater than that of butter churned at a lower temperature if the process is stopped at the right time, yet it is difficult to stop the churning early enough to avoid over-churning. Very little over-churning, when the butter is in such a soft condition, will induce butter to take up moisture very rapidly. As a rule, the larger the granules and the softer the butter the more moisture it will contain, sometimes as much as 30 to 40 per cent. Such butter is very poor; the buttermilk cannot be washed away from it, consequently it is likely to turn sour in a short time. The proper temperature is about 56 degrees F., or a trifle higher in winter. At this temperature the degree of hardness resulting is most favorable, permitting the salt to dissolve quickly and become evenly distributed.

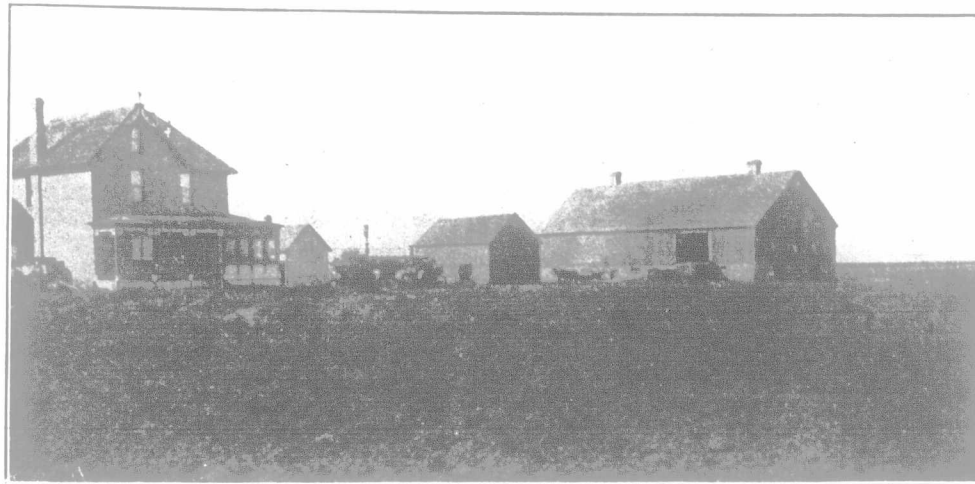
The following are the conclusions which have been reached: (1) When the cream is thick and churned at too high a temperature, too much water is incorporated. (2) By churning at a high temperature and washing with cold water, much moisture will be incorporated, provided it is not cooled to such an extent that the granules become hard. Such treatment will impart a talloxy color to the butter. (3) By churning cold and washing with warm wash water, the butter will also absorb and hold moisture. Churning at high temperature and washing cold, and churning at low temperature and washing warm, are two conditions which must be guarded against. (4) By excessive churning in wash water, the butter will absorb and hold as much as 46 per cent. of water. Excessive churning in either buttermilk or water is to be condemned. The churn should be stopped when the granules of butter are still small, and the moisture content controlled by churning a trifle more in the wash water at the proper temperature.

The temperature of the wash water should be regulated according to the degree of hardness or softness of the butter. The water should not be so cold as to cause the small granules to become hard and stay apart. In such a condition the butter is likely to expel too much moisture when worked. The amount of water to use is also of importance. The less water that can be used and still obtain efficient washing, the better the butter is. If a large amount of water is used in the churn it is difficult to gather the granules; besides, a large amount of churning in a great deal

of wash water is unfavorable to the flavor of the butter.

In order to retain the moisture in butter, and to incorporate it properly, it is necessary that the butter is not in the hard, round, granular shape when the salt is added. The latter granules must not be churned together to such an extent as to cause massive butter lumps to appear throughout before the salt is added, but the small, somewhat irregular granules should be united into larger

“Handsome is that perfect is.” Production is principally the result of good feeding; style, symmetry and beauty are the result of good breeding. Anyone can shovel grain into a cow up to her capacity. That’s a good feeder. A man may be a great success as a feeder, and a perfect failure as a breeder. The art and science of feeding is one thing, and in this many Americans have succeeded. The art and science of breeding is another question altogether. American cattle-breeders, as a rule, have succeeded better at the former than at the latter. While some of the Dutch breeders have also been led astray by breeding principally for production, there are a good many all-round breeders—men who will not sacrifice everything for production. The greatest perfection in conformation is not, as many suppose, antagonistic to the greatest production, and no man can claim the distinction of being a first-class breeder who does not go in as much for breeding for conformation as for production. Anyone with feed can succeed at the latter; but it takes a genuine breeder to turn out year after year animals more perfect, more symmetrical in conformation. This, after all, constitutes a first-class breeder.



Home of J. Trainer, 10 Miles North of Regina.

lumps, so that when the mass of butter is opened with a ladle the granules can still be distinguished as individuals. At this stage it is in the proper condition for salting, and the butter should be worked immediately after the salt is added. It has been the general practice in the past to add the salt to butter while it was still in granular form, then revolve the churn a few times. This method has a tendency to produce leaky butter. If the butter is gathered a little more before the salt is added, it will retain moisture in better shape. It is necessary, however, to start the workers immediately after the salt has been added. When butter is gathered before the salt is added it is well to leave out the drain plug in the churn.

**Imported Holsteins.**

Mr. F. S. Peer, who has recently imported some Holstein cattle for an American breeder direct from Holland, personally selected by him, in a letter to the Country Gentleman of recent date says:

It will naturally be asked in what respect are the native Dutch cattle superior to American-bred animals? Wherein are the Dutch breeders superior to American breeders? What makes it desirable to go there for animals to improve the American herds? Certainly there cannot be found in Holland any such milk and butter records as in America. The best breeders of Dutch cattle in Holland are more particular as to conformation. American Holstein breeders, as in the case of

**Poultry.**

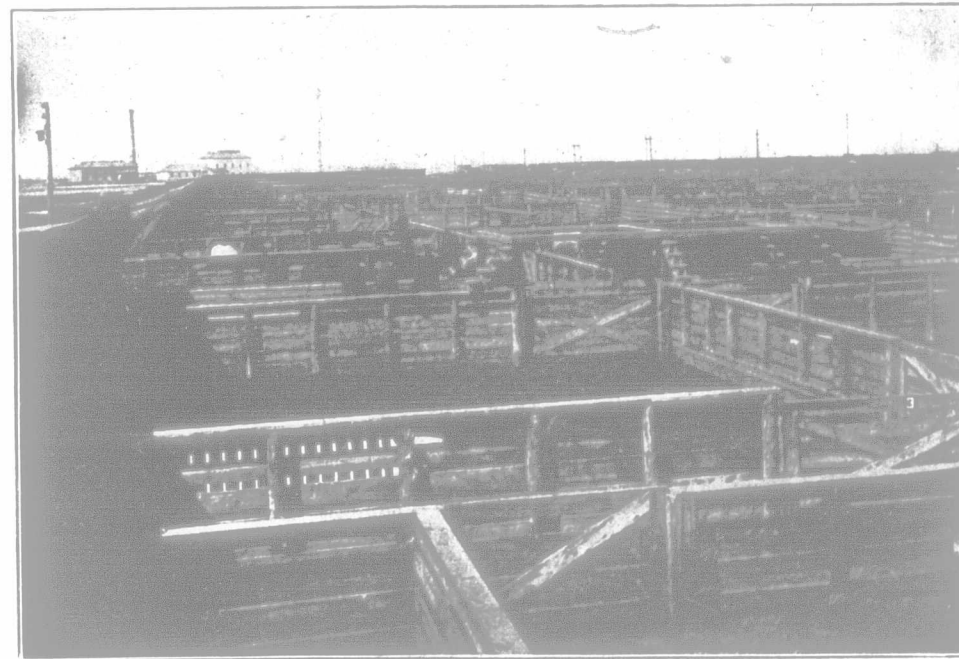
**The Breeds of Poultry for Farmers.**

Standard varieties of chickens may be divided into two great divisions—utility and fancy breeds. Naturally, the farm bird will be of first mentioned division, which can be subdivided according as the breeds are noted for egg production, for flesh production, or egg and meat production. In the latter list are to be found Plymouth Rocks (barred, white and buff) and Wyandottes (silver, white, buff, black and golden). The two breeds mentioned are handy, good winter layers, excellent table fowl, and mature early, and don’t waste their time and flesh in fighting.

The standard weights for matured Plymouth Rocks are: Cock, 9½ lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs.; while for the younger fowl the weight is, cockerel 8 lbs., and pullet 6½ lbs. The Plymouth Rock occupies the same position in Canadian farm poultrydom as does the Shorthorn in the Canadian cattle industry; the Rocks are blocky, compact fowl, with yellow legs and skins, and plump bodies which yield flesh of good flavor and texture. The Barred is the best known variety of the breed, although the White is growing into favor fast as a market fowl; when dressed an odd feather does not show as markedly as on the parti-colored or dark plumaged. The eggs are usually brown in color, and average eight to the pound; the young birds make excellent broilers at eight to twelve weeks old.

WYANDOTTES are a newer breed than the Rock family, and average about a pound less in weight. As a breed they are very popular, and have the yellow legs and skins so much desired in Canada. The hens are excellent sitters, and look well after their broods; the low comb (rose) makes them suitable for a cold climate; they are hardy, good winter layers; the flesh is tender and juicy, and being a blocky, clean-legged, deep-breasted bird, suit the market requirements very well. The white variety are probably the most popular, on account of being easier to breed true to color. The Wyandottes bear confinement well.

The above two breeds of general-purpose utility fowl may be summed up as especially suited to the needs of the farmer of the Northwest, as they



A Corner in Winnipeg’s New Stock-yards.

Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires, have been too much carried away with performance. A worthless or even a degenerate bull as to conformation, if out of a great producer, has brought a high price, while a bull nearly perfect in conformation has gone to the butcher for the want of phenomenal record in his dam.

Americans, as a rule, want a cow for what she can do. “Handsome is that handsome does;” but when this class of breeders come into the show-ring, they generally cut a poor figure there.



are hardy and endure cold weather well, are good foragers, are good sitters and mothers, mature early, are medium in size, and quiet to handle.

### Preserving Eggs in Waterglass.

Writing in the Farmer and Stock-breeder, a farmer's wife says: Whenever I hear of eggs having failed to keep absolutely fresh in waterglass, I suspect some deviation must have been made in their mode of treatment from the one which invariably succeeds. I cannot always get to the bottom of it, but occasionally indications are found pointing to two probable causes of failure, and I met with a very prominent instance of this the other day. I met a friend who had just been to a local chemist's for a tin of waterglass. Knowing my interest in the matter, she asked for an opinion on the liquid. The tin had rather an excessive amount of printing, from which it appeared the chemist had set up a process of his own. This is to collect the eggs and fill the bucket or cask with them before putting any liquid on them. Now, goodness knows how old some of the eggs would be before the preserving influence reached them. With some, egg selling is now discontinued, and all are being preserved. Others who have egg contracts running have to keep them going, but all the surplus ones are preserved. These may be at the rate of a dozen or a score a day, and before a dish holding two or three hundred is full the first put in may be a fortnight or three weeks old. The last put in will be fresh, but the first stale when the liquid is added. When the time comes to use them next winter some will be perfect and others inferior and probably a little tainted in flavor. Then there will be an outcry that the waterglass has not done its work, which is a discredit in no way merits, and if consideration were exercised it would be found that the fault was at the beginning, as I above indicate. Now, I have always advised that all eggs must be quite fresh when put into the waterglass, and this rule can have no exceptions, and if the liquid is put into the dishes at the start, and the eggs submerged every evening as collected, every good point will be retained, and there need be no fear of their failing. At best an egg is a very perishable article. Preserving must be done to a nicety, and I have no sympathy with those who are careless in statements as to how to proceed, as this is sure to result in failure more or less.

### A Short Course in Poultry Diseases.

When the excrement secreted by the kidneys, which is normally pure white, appears yellow, though the droppings are solid and the bird appears perfectly healthy, look out for bowel trouble.

When the crop is hard and unyielding, there is danger of the bird becoming crop-bound.

When the discharges are streaked with blood, it is time to give preventives for diarrhoea.

When the joints are hot and swollen, and the fowl is disinclined to stand, rheumatism has taken hold.

When the nostrils are clogged with dirt, and the eyes water, ward off a possible case of roup by timely treatment. If the case is bad, apply the hatchet, and bury the carcass.

When the bird seems lame and has a small swelling on its foot, remove to a house with no perches, and oblige it to roost on a bed of straw. Bumble-foot is easily cured in the early stages if the cause is at once removed.

When a hen seems to drop down behind, and goes repeatedly to the nest without laying, she is usually suffering from a disorder of the oviduct, and would as well be killed and eaten.

When a bird is "going light," has good appetite, but passes food from the bowels undigested, it is in the early stage of consumption, and treatment is useless.

When the hen seems giddy, and turns round and round, she is probably suffering from apoplexy.

When the bird has leg weakness, with no disorder of the liver, feed lighter, and give plenty of bone-forming material.

When new fowls are bought, quarantine them until sure they have no disease.

When a fowl has difficulty in breathing, look out for pneumonia.

When a fowl is dangerously sick with an organic disease, it is worse than useless as a breeder. It is usually safer to kill a bad case of illness than to try to cure it.—[Farmers' Gazette.

### Blood Reserve Leased.

The Blood Reserve has been leased for some time to the Donald McEwen Ranching Company, of which Mr. Donald McEwen, of Tullieheven, Brandon, is president, and not to Gordon, Ironside & Brown, as stated in a previous issue. The Company has bought a number of cattle from the Gordon-Ironside Company, and hence the origin of the mistake is apparent. Mr. McEwen leaves shortly for the Reserve, where he will spend some time looking into the business of his Company.

## Apiary.

### Bees Wintered Well.

The bees were set out on the 26th of April—the first day that was warm enough. One strong colony and a few very light ones perished, but the rest wintered well, and came out in number one condition. After the very unfavorable close of the last season, and the length of time the bees were confined, the smallness of the loss and the healthy condition of the hives are very gratifying.

Since setting out, the weather has been magnificent, though some days rather windy; and since the 29th pollen has been coming in. This is the late date of setting out bees that I have a record of, but if the present weather continues they are quite likely to make as good a record as in past seasons when the spring, though earlier, was not so favorable. J. J. GUNN.

### How to Spread Brood.

The time of year is now coming on when a good many beekeepers will begin, to their sorrow, to spread their brood, and in other ways try to force their colonies.

I wish to suggest a simple way by which this may be done without the loss so often attending the operation. This is by simply changing ends with one frame of brood out of three, the middle one of course; or, if a very strong colony, two out of five. By this means the honey in one end of the frame is removed by the bees, and eggs laid by the queen in its place, and in a few days the same thing is done on the two outside frames of brood; or, again, outside of the brood cluster may usually be found a frame of honey with the side nearest the bees filled with pollen. Reverse this, bringing the honey close to the patch of brood. This plan answers two purposes—stimulative feeding, in that the bees themselves remove the honey from close to the brood, and also stimulates the queen to lay in the whole sheet of comb rather than in small patches in several combs.

I have found it better, at this time of the year, where colonies are weak, and have two or three combs with small patches of brood, to remove the two outside combs and give them to a stronger colony, and, later, return them whole frames of hatching brood.—[H. Fitz Hart, in Bee Culture.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Among the Trees and Shrubs at Brandon.

A visit to the Horticultural and Forestry Department of Brandon Exp. Farm, found the employees in the shipping rooms busy getting ready for shipment of many orders for shrubs and trees. Mr. H. Brown, the horticulturist, was found directing the grafting of several varieties of apples and crab apples. It may be interesting, especially to newcomers, to know that the crab, *Pyrus Baccata*, is a variety now thoroughly acclimatized. Its original habitat is on the shores of Lake Baikal, South-Eastern Siberia. It is a crab which has been found to be variable in the size of fruit produced, and its variable nature was taken advantage of successfully to adapt it to our Manitoba climate.

The Duchess of Oldenburgh apple has come through two winters successfully, grafted on to the *Pyrus Baccata*, and Mr. Brown is quite hopeful of getting good results from it. One tree, which was planted in a remote spot in the early days of the farm, bore fruit last year, and buds are out on it prolifically this year. It is believed, however, by all who have studied the matter, that the growing of fruit trees will never be a strong feature of Brandon Experimental Farm, as neither the soil nor the location is specially suitable.

Hedge plants have been a great success on the farm, and over sixty varieties of plants are thriving in different hedges. Some of these are an unqualified success, and none can be said to be an absolute failure. Only six years ago these hedges were planted, and the progress made by some of them is marvellous. Buffalo berry was noticeable as a thick hedge, said to be quiet growing. Native thorn and hybrid thorn are also good hedges. They grow very fast; they are not so strong nor so close as Buffalo berry. Spruce, however, is the hedge which beats all others. It is easily grown, grows fast, is highly amenable to cultivation, pruning and training, and is close and full of foliage all the year round.

The Brandon Experimental Farm has much to surprise and educate even those who have the most optimistic views of Manitoba, and everyone engaged in cultivation should make a point of seeing it in summer or harvest, for in it will be found object lessons more valuable than can be taught by all the book lore in the world.

### Setting Out Cabbage Plants.

Cabbage plants may be set out as early as danger of spring frost is over; the earlier the better, because although they will not appear to grow much while the soil is cold, they will be making root, which, when the growth does start, will enable them to proceed rapidly.

The distance between plants will depend somewhat on the variety. From eighteen inches to two feet will be found about right in most cases, and the distance between the rows should be at least thirty inches, to enable horse cultivation to be carried on.

It is important to set the plants a fair depth in the ground, but they should not be placed much deeper than they have been growing in the boxes or hotbeds, except in early spring, in which case it would be necessary to remove the soil when danger of frost is over. When a row has been marked out, either with a line or a marker, holes for the plants may be made with a round stick about two inches in diameter, and sharpened at one end. These holes should be made according as the plants are to be planted, and not allowed to dry out. The soil should be packed firmly around each plant, but not hard, and cultivation between the rows carried on at frequent intervals, to keep down weeds, form a mulch, and conserve moisture.

## Events of the World.

The bubonic plague has reappeared at Johannesburg.

The boundary dispute between Peru and Brazil has reached a climax, and military preparations are being made on both sides.

Typhus fever, dysentery and smallpox are raging among the Russian soldiers at Mukden, and one hundred doctors have been sent for to St. Petersburg.

Word comes from Victoria, B. C., that it is now accepted as a certainty that the missing sealing schooners, *Triumph* and *Umbrina*, with about forty men, have been lost.

The Executive Committee of the British Cotton-growing Association, at London, May 4th, decided to apply for a royal charter. The capital of the concern will be \$2,500,000 in shares of \$5 each. No profits will be divided during the first seven years.

Tokio correspondents ascribe the superiority of the Japanese artillery in the great battle on the Yalu River, May 1st, to the heavy Arisaka battery, a secret invention of a Japanese military expert. The guns of the battery were used with the deadliest effect in the battle.

Upon May 4th, the United States Canal Commission took formal possession of the Panama canal route, and of the property of the Panama Canal Company. The canal works have been placed under the direction of Major Mark Brooke, of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army.

The Russians now admit the loss of 1,200 men killed and wounded, and 30 guns, in the battle of May 1st. They assert that the Japanese lost twice as many, but the Tokio reports only record 800. The Russians also claim to have had only 8,000 men, as opposed to 40,000 Japanese, and declare that, under the circumstances, the result was not a defeat.

The dreadful sleeping sickness, which has been supposed to attack only the natives, is now fastening itself upon European officials in the Congo State. So far, no remedy has been found for it. Those who take it sleep continually, become greatly emaciated, and finally die. Physicians are of the opinion that the disease is transmitted by the tsetse fly, mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects.

The British have had another fight with the Tibetans. On May 8th, 800 tribesmen attacked Col. Younghusband's force at Gyangste, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 killed and 80 wounded. The British lost five killed, including Col. Bethune, and thirteen wounded. The Tibetans still remain in force a short distance away, and it is understood that the authorities at Lhasa are collecting recruits in all directions.

The new cancer treatment of Professor Doyen, of Paris, depends upon injections of a toxin produced from micrococci neoformans, a microbe for some years past observed in rapid-growing tumors from wounds. In cases where debility is not too great and no vital organ is affected, the growth is arrested. A report of forty-seven cases treated has been given, and of these twenty-one were completely cured.

The Japanese have of late years been making noted



strides in medical science. It was Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist, who discovered the bacillus that causes lockjaw, and thus made possible the use of the anti-toxin serum which is now the remedy for that disease. Another fellow countryman, Shiga, recently discovered the bacillus that causes dysentery, and although the remedy has not yet been found, the discovery of the bacillus is usually the prelude to that of the means by which to combat it. To a Japanese chemist, Takamine, also belongs the credit of having found out a preparation known as adrenaline, said to be the most powerful chemical agent ever discovered for the suppression of hemorrhage.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, died in London on May 10th, aged 63. His career was chequered and progressive. His real name was John Rowlands. He received his early training in a workhouse in Wales, and later went to sea as a cabin boy. Arriving at New Orleans, he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, whose name he took. During the Civil War he fought first in the Confederate army, afterward with the Federal navy. At a later date he entered upon newspaper work, and in 1871 was sent by the New York Herald to search for Dr. Livingstone in Africa. After encountering many dangers, he found Livingstone in 1872 at Ujiji. During 1874-75 he travelled again through Africa, exploring Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza, and traced the course of the Congo. As a result of these two expeditions he wrote his two famous books, "How I found Livingstone," and "Through the Dark Continent." In 1892 he became naturalized as a British subject, and in 1895 he was elected M. P. for North Lambeth. Before he died he expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat, Fibrigh, but the question is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone in Westminster Abbey.

Event has been crowding upon event in the Far East. Almost simultaneously with the news of the evacuation of New Chang by the Russians, after the "bottling up" of Port Arthur and the capture of Feng-Wang-Cheng by the Japanese, came the important despatch stating that Port Arthur had been invested by sea and by land, and that both telegraphic and railway communication with that town had been cut off. Later, word was received that this communication had been re-established. It seems to be Gen. Kouro-patkin's policy to avoid battle, if possible, until further reinforcements, 100,000 of which are now being rushed eastward over the great Siberian railway. Rumors are reiterated that Dabuy has been occupied by the Japanese, and that an engagement has occurred between the armies of Gen. Kuroki and Gen. Sassulitch, in which Gen. Sassulitch was killed, but no official confirmation of either of these events has been received. The Russians are more and more concerned regarding the attitude of the Chinese, who, it is feared, inflamed by the news of the Japanese victories, may take an aggressive hand, and Russian diplomatic agents have been instructed to take every precaution toward keeping peace among them. Admiral Togo's fleet still holds its position outside the harbor at Port Arthur. Russia has purchased two more Chilean cruisers, the Esmerelda and Chacabuco.

### Field Notes.

Lloydminster is building a hospital.

The number of homestead entries at Calgary for April reached the enormous total of 394.

An agricultural department is being inaugurated in connection with the Moody School at Mt. Hermon, Mass.

The C. P. R. are giving permits to build elevators in the order of application, but where the work is not commenced within thirty days the permit will be cancelled.

"Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought."—[William Hazlitt.]

A military inspector for Canada is to be appointed at a salary of \$6,000 per annum.

Rice and dried fish form the uniform food of the Japanese army in campaigning times.

"People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after."—[Goldsmith.]

The steamship Ionian, the first ocean vessel of the season to arrive at Montreal, entered that port on May 4th.

The Electric Power Company's dam on the Saskatchewan River, nine miles from Brandon, was washed away on May 5th.

Over 2,000 immigrants, the majority of which are bound for the Northwest, landed at Quebec on May 3rd; 450 will settle in Quebec, and a few on Anticosti Island.

The dredges of the Iowa-Lillooet Co., working in the Fraser River, are now getting gold to the amount of \$2,000 per day. The members of the company expect that amount will be doubled.

Three parties of Canadian surveyors are to start soon for Alaska, where they will work jointly with American surveyors in delimiting the

Canada-Alaska boundary under the London award of last year.

Cardston, Alberta, has been enlivened by the discovery of a thick, rich, black lubricating fluid in the district. Boring has been carried on for some time, and it is thought that a valuable asset to the country is in sight.

The annual spring horse round-up north of the Bow River began on May 2nd. "Jack" Hayes is captain, and with him are thirty experienced riders. The Rosebud and Knee Hill districts will be covered first, then Gleichen and Langdon afterward.

A new cattle firm for Winnipeg is reported, composed of T. Bates & Co., cattle importers, Liverpool, England, and A. J. McLean, Winnipeg. The new firm will be known as Bates & McLean, and will engage in a general buying and exporting business.

The Postmaster-General has been advised that President Diaz, of Mexico, approves of the plan to make the postal rate between Canada and Mexico two cents per ounce. The present rate is five cents per half ounce.

Sam Kee, a contractor of Vancouver, B.C., has arranged to take over 100 Chinamen to Raymond, to work on a sugar-beet farm which he will operate. He has leased 800 acres of land, and will raise sugar beets on an extensive scale.

Lord Strathcona is actively interesting himself in the extension of the system of exchange of letters between pupils in England and Canada. A conference of head-masters to discuss this and kindred Anglo-Canadian questions is summoned for May 17th. Lord Strathcona will preside.

The Upper Lake ports promise to form a vast grain center this year. At Port Arthur the C. P. R. elevator will store 75,000 bushels of grain, and the Canadian Northern elevators 7,500,000 bushels. At Fort William the C. P. R. elevators will have a storing capacity for 9,000,000 bushels; that of the Ogilvie Company 500,000 bushels, and the new Empire elevator building 2,000,000 bushels of grain.

In order to develop commercial relations between Canada and South Africa, the Elder-Dempster steamship line has resolved to carry a quantity of Canadian cargo to the Cape free of charge. Quantities of various Canadian wares will be taken by the Steamer Monarch, which will leave Montreal about the middle of July, and will touch at every South African port. The scheme will be placed in the hands of the Canadian Boards of Trade.

### Hereford Matters.

Added interest is given to the receipt of a copy of Volume 25 of the American Hereford Association by a visit from C. R. Thomas, the secretary of that lusty organization. Mr. Thomas was in Winnipeg on Association business, namely, pushing the merits of the Whitefaces by presenting representatives of the breed to Western Canada through the medium of our big shows, and, if circumstances permit, holding sales of high-class animals at these shows. The Hereford men are aggressive in Ireland and the United States. The Whiteface enthusiasts are carrying the war "into Africa," a move which all cattlemen, of whatever breed, should approve of, as such aggression means the raising of the grade-herd standard. The A. H. Herdbook, Volume 25, is a model of economy, and contains 20,000 entries and the record of the breed at the big shows. One reason for the success of this association, which enables them to offer big money at the shows, is that it is not provincial, the nine directors coming from different States, and their expenses are paid to the meetings on the Association's business by that Association, a move the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association could afford to imitate with profit to themselves, the country, and the breed. The herdbook is simple in arrangement and is not loaded with a repetition of names of ancestors, as is the D. S. H. B. A sentence from the lips of Mr. Thomas can be commended to the attention of our big fair managers. It is: "The Minnesota State Fair manager, Mr. Randall, says that the money allotted (\$2,000 for Herefords) to a breed exhibit, such as Shorthorns and Herefords, is charged to the attractions account, as they consider a large exhibit of crack breeds is worth more money to their show than far more money spent for vaudeville attractions. The Minnesota people have tested the merits of high-class live stock as an attraction, and are satisfied that it is the best obtainable for their show, which is a hummer."

### Dr. Alexander Advances.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, V. S., who has been instructor in veterinary science at the Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., has now been made a full professor at that institution—a well merited promotion. In addition to his veterinary qualifications, Dr. Alexander holds the B. & A. S. diploma in agriculture, with which additional qualification he is undoubtedly more useful to the community than with only the V. S. degree. The Doctor is a good judge of live stock, and as an author and writer of short stories dealing with Scottish lore he is well known. His appointment puts the profession in its true standing on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

### Agricultural College Advisory Board.

The work of forming an advisory board for the proposed agricultural college is proceeding. On the tenth inst., delegates from the different agricultural societies met at Winnipeg, Brandon, Carman and Portage la Prairie, and selected as their representatives to act upon the board, Messrs. Walter Jamies, Rosser; Major Hosmer, Virden; Jabel Smith, Indianford; and Hugh Dyer, Minnedosa. Besides these, the board will be composed of the Minister of Agriculture (ex-officio), three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and two appointed by the Manitoba University Council. This board will have the power of selecting the professors, outlining the curriculum and generally directing the work of the college.

### Calgary's Live-stock Sales.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co. have recently held several fairly successful horse sales at their new stock-yards, Calgary. The object is a laudable one, namely: the creating of a live-stock market place in Calgary. The Company are endeavoring to bring buyer and seller together, by offering all necessary facilities for carrying on extensive sales, both of horses and cattle, in a systematic manner. The yards are commodious, and well up-to-date. Corrals and suitable buildings are erected, so that bronchos can safely be handled in quarters conveniently arranged for that purpose. Good stabling is also provided, where broken horses can be tied, fed and groomed as conveniently as at home.

The Company have large scales, which will weigh from one to twenty head of cattle. This should prove a boon to cattlemen and materially assist in making the sales successful. Alberta's live-stock men can attend the sales and see their animals weighed and sold, and there is little doubt but that buyers will collect from a considerable distance as soon as the scheme becomes well established. The various horse sales which have already been held have been well patronized, and good prices, on the whole, have ruled. In quite a few instances reserve bids have been outrageously high. Such an arrangement is detrimental to the sales, and, if permitted to any great extent, will tend to discourage buyers, and embark a policy that is ruinous in the extreme. We understand that the reserve bid is to be prohibited, and in its place the buyer will be allowed one bid. The owner can make that bid his limit if he wishes, which, in fact, he is sure to do, in order to guard his own interests. This by many is considered a good plan. At each of the two last sales there were as many as 300 persons in attendance. At the second sale there were about 250 entries; at the last about 200. The highest priced team brought \$100. Cayuses, saddle horses and unbroken horses brought better prices in proportion than the drafts. Several stallions were offered, some of them of fairly good material, but no syndicate prices were reached. One was sold for \$455, a good, useful type of horse. Several others remained unsold. Bargains could have been had, if we take the average price paid for stallions as a criterion.

The company are endeavoring to start this live-stock market along similar lines to those started years ago in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other places. The plan is commendable, and it rests largely with the stockmen of Alberta whether this home market proves the success which it deserves. Should it once become established, it will mean a great saving in shrinkage on beef cattle for the settler, for previously animals were often shipped in the neighborhood of 1,000 miles before being weighed. Producers should remember this when selling, consequently not expect the top prices of large centers many hundred miles away. If this policy is followed, it will naturally hasten the day when Calgary will be recognized a good-sized live-stock center, with prices increased accordingly.

### Lethbridge (Alta.) News.

The town of Lethbridge has always had interests and advantages that bring it fair and steady prosperity. At present it is enjoying what might be called real good times. The coal business this year is the heaviest in the history of the company, and the area devoted to agriculture will be almost double this year. The seeding started as early as Good Friday, and crops are already springing green and fresh. A new colonization scheme has started among local capitalists to settle a township of wheat lands on the Little Bow, fifteen miles from town. Dr. McClure is president, and C. W. Simmons is manager. The C. P. R. are building a new \$12,000 depot, and will probably bridge the Belly River at this point, and make Lethbridge a divisional point on the Crow's Nest section. A three-hundred-thousand-dollar waterworks and sewerage system is being laid, and business and residence sites are changing hands freely. The Union Bank and Henderson and Downer are putting up blocks, and new residences are going up all over the town.

R. V. Moffat, of the Columbia Milling Co., of Enderby, B. C., has secured exemption from taxation from the town, and will put up a 40,000 bushels capacity elevator to handle the wheat of the district, and promise a 300-barrel flour mill as soon as the supply of wheat will warrant.

A new ten-roomed school building has just been completed to meet the needs of a growing school population.



### Coming Events.

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

James Bray's sale ..... June 14  
Thos. Greenway's sale ..... June 15  
Brandon Plowing Match ..... July 6  
Semi-annual meeting B. C. Live-stock Ass'n. .... Aug. 2

The following dates have been selected for holding various fairs throughout Manitoba and Territories:

Holland, Man. .... July 19  
Neepawa ..... July 19-20  
Shoal Lake, Man. .... July 21  
Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg ..... July 25 to Aug. 6  
Treharne, Man. .... Aug. 9  
Ft. Qu'Appelle, Assa. .... Aug. 15-16  
Chilliwack ..... Sept. 28-30  
New Westminster ..... Oct. 4-8  
Carman ..... Oct. 13-14

Austin, fair, Oct. 6; and sports, July 1.  
Brandon, fair, Aug. 9-12.  
Battleford, fair, first week in October; race meeting in August.

Birtle, fair, Sept. 29.  
Calgary, fair, July 5, 6, 7, 8.  
Crystal City, sports, June 22.  
Edmonton, fair, June 30, July 1-2.  
Fairmeade, fair, Aug. 13; sports, July 1.  
Gladstone, fair, Oct. 6.  
Greenfell, fair, Aug. 12; sports, May 24.  
Indian Head, Turf Club, July 1.  
Killarney, fair, July 19, 20, 21.  
Lacombe, fair, Aug. 20; horse races, July 1.  
Lethbridge, fair, Aug. 15.  
Moose Jaw, fair, Aug. 5-6.  
Manitou, fair, Aug. 11-12.  
Morden, fair, July 21-22; sports, May 24.  
Medicine Hat, fair, Oct. 1-2.  
Minnedosa, fair, July 21-22.  
Morris, fair, July 6-7.  
Minto, fair, July 4.  
Moosomin, fair, Aug. 9; sports, July 1 and 12.  
Red Deer, sports, July 1 and May 24; fair date not fixed.

Regina, fair and sports, Aug. 17, 18 and 19.  
Wawanesa, fair, July 6; races, May 30.  
Wapella, fair, Aug. 11.  
Yorkton, fair, July 19-20.

### Northwestern Wheat Consumption.

The attached table shows the output of flour and approximate consumption of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, together with that of thirty-nine "outside mills," with a daily capacity of 30,190 barrels, from September 1st, 1903, to April 23rd, 1904:

1902-03.		
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.
Minneapolis	11,138,200	50,122,000
Duluth	1,104,320	4,969,500
39 outside mills	4,407,695	19,834,500
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,650,215</b>	<b>74,926,000</b>
1903-04.		
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.
Minneapolis	10,048,855	45,220,000
Duluth	751,165	3,380,000
39 outside mills	4,884,050	21,978,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,684,070</b>	<b>70,578,000</b>

These figures represent the approximate consumption of 4,348,000 bushels less wheat this year than in 1902-3. This has occurred from the mills of Minneapolis and Duluth turning out 1,442,500 barrels less flour, equal to 7,491,500 bushels of wheat, than last year. In contrast, the outside mills have increased their output to the extent of 467,355 barrels, or equal to 2,143,500 bushels of wheat.—[N. W. Miller.

### Regina Stallion Show.

Owing to the floods north and the condition of the roads, not so many horses were shown at Regina Spring Stallion Show, on May 6th. Twelve horses were shown, eight in aged draft class, three in the younger classes, and one Standard-bred. In the aged class, first place was again awarded to Baron's Gem, owned by A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden. This was the sweepstakes horse last year at Regina, and second at Winnipeg. He is a typical son of Baron's Pride, a horse of grand quality throughout, but especially in his underpinning. Not so heavy as could be wished, but a right good sort. Second place went to Mr. Martin, of Wascana, on Prime Minister, a son of Janitor; also a horse of good quality. Third, to a massive Shire horse, a heavy, muscular horse, but somewhat coarse in his timber. Fourth, to another son of Baron's Pride, a sweet, nice horse, lacking somewhat in substance.

In the under class, first went to Mr. Brown's (of Rose Plains) colt, by Lord Charming, a horse combining quality and substance very nicely, a trifle lofty at present, but a very promising colt, as he has excellent feet and legs, moves well, and has a good strong top, and will probably develop into a horse that will show up well in good company. Second went to an imported colt owned by Mr. Trauer, also of Rose Plains, a colt of good quality, but lacking in substance,

a colt of the close-built, blocky type. Third went to Mr. Elliot, on a black son of Baron's Pride, also an excellent colt, but not quite good enough to win in this company.

Only one Standard-bred was shown, a very good stamp and an excellent model, owned by Mr. Watt, of Regina.

### Medicine Hat Woollen Mills.

A new industry is being started at Medicine Hat which should prove helpful to the sheepmen of the West. It is a large woollen mill, which, when complete, will represent an investment of about \$85,000.00. The building is brick, 56 x 120 feet, three stories high. There is a boiler-room in addition, 32 feet square. The building is valued at \$22,000.00. A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," recently, was shown through the building. Part of the machinery was there—two carloads—and the balance—eight carloads—was on the way. A fine new boiler, 125-h.-p., and engine, 110-h.-p., were ready to be put in place. A dynamo of sufficient capacity to generate light for the three flats was also in the building ready to be placed. The machinery is of modern make, part of it coming from England and some from the U. S. It is expected that by July or August everything will be in working order. Philip Whelen, of Brantford, is the manager. A foreman from Ontario is being brought out to take charge. They expect to require fifty-five hands, and run two shifts. They intend manufacturing blankets first, then cloths, and purpose establishing a line of Northwest goods. A complete repair outfit is being set up. The third story will probably be used as a store-room. A substantial outdoor hoist is erected. The company intend using local wool as freely as possible, and expect to use the first year about 5,000 pounds. The building is so built and machinery shall be installed in such a manner that, if found advantageous, the capacity can be largely increased. Several of the sheep ranchers and townspeople have taken stock in the company. This, along with the stop-over privileges which were recently granted sheepmen for feeding purposes between here and the Coast market, ought to revive the sheep industry of the Territories to a considerable extent.

### Rye Grass a Heavy Cropper.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In an interesting article in your issue of 4th inst., under the heading, "The Grasses to Grow," I think you scarcely do justice to Western rye grass, as, instead of it not being generally as heavy a cropper as brome, it is without exception away the heaviest cropper. Mr. Bedford, who, I presume, you will admit knows his business, tested those grasses for five or six years on the Brandon Farm, with the result that rye grass gave an annual average of 2 tons 1,310 pounds; brome, 1 ton 1,283 pounds. This test was conducted from 1891 to 1896, the lowest yield of either not being given. On the Indian Head Farm, the results were very similar. Of the two reports, I noticed the first, in 1897, gave rye grass 2 tons 1,764 pounds, and brome 1 ton 1,616 pounds; the next, in 1901, gave the former 4½ tons, and the latter 3½ tons per acre. This being the age of scientific farming, if you take the analyses of above grasses, as given by Prof. Shutt, Bulletin No. 19, C. E. Farm, and figure out the amount of protein per acre yielded, I think the result will surprise you. The grass question being of considerable importance is my apology for trespassing on your space.

K. McIVER.

### Opposed to Duty on Woollens.

At a meeting of the Douglas branch of the Grain-growers' Association of Manitoba, held in this place on April 27th, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the Canadian duty on woollen goods at present is thirty-five per cent., with a reduction in favor of British manufactured goods of eleven and two-thirds per cent.; and whereas the raw material of woollen manufacturers is admitted duty free; and whereas, in the opinion of the Douglas G. G. A., that such present duty ought to be sufficient to satisfy the Canadian manufacturers, and that any increase of such duty would be detrimental to the interests of the farmers of Manitoba; and whereas it is widely asserted that it is the intention of Parliament to increase the duty on such woollen goods, at its present session, to 45 per cent.;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Association enter an earnest protest against any such increase of duty at the present time; that this Association deem it advisable that the Provincial Association should take action in this matter, and if necessary, send a delegate to Ottawa to enter protest against it. M. KIRBY.

### The Human Tide.

One day recently, over 2,000 emigrants to Canada landed at Quebec, five days aggregating an inflow of over 7,000 settlers. Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, states that since Jan. 1st, of the present year, 35,000 new settlers have arrived at Winnipeg, 10,000 from the United States, and the balance from the British Isles and Continental Europe.

On May 10th, the steamer Manitoba, with 1,000 immigrants, settlers for the Northwest and skilled mechanics for Ontario, and one hundred selected domestic servants from the North of Ireland and Scotland, in charge of Mrs. Sandford, began her trip across the Atlantic.

### Calgary's Annual Summer Fair.

The coming fair to be held in Calgary will have quite a number of changes from the one held a year ago. It is being planned to make it by far the most successful one which Calgary has ever held, and provided no severe storms visit Calgary or the surrounding district on or about that time, there is little doubt but that it will prove exceedingly successful. \$10,000 are being devoted to prizes and sports. Reduced passenger and freight rates have been secured, and arrangements made for a mammoth excursion to Canada's famous mountain resort at Banff. Live-stock entries close June 28th, except where double rates are paid, then they are extended to July 1st. A change is being made in the live-stock management during the fair: that is, formerly one of the directors was in charge of the various classes, but now the Old Country plan is to be tried, namely, the stewards are appointed to take charge of departments, this giving greater scope in making selections; formerly only members of the directorate were eligible, whereas now an unlimited field is open to choose from. The stewards appointed are:

Horses—O. Brown, Major Walker.

Cattle—A. G. Wolley Dod, Hon. Wm. Beresford.

Sheep and Swine—J. A. Turner, A. E. Cross.

Poultry—R. K. Bennet, J. E. Reilly.

Dogs—W. Heald.

The following are the live-stock judges appointed: Horses—Geo. Gray, Newcastle; Beef Cattle—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa; Dairy Cattle—F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Sheep—J. H. Grisdale; Swine—F. W. Hodson; Poultry—Not selected; Dogs—E. D. Adams.

C. Marker, Calgary, Superintendent of Dairies in Alberta, will judge the dairy produce, and T. N. Willing, Territorial Chief Weed Inspector, Regina, plants, grains and grasses.

The colors of prize tickets are as follows: First prize, red; second prize, blue; third prize, white; highly commended, orange; commended, green; championships, magenta.

There will be a catalogue of the entries in the live-stock classes issued prior to date of show.

The management has considered it in the interests of exhibitor of live stock to furnish hay free of charge, and to partly cover this expense the entry fees have been increased slightly.

### LIVE-STOCK PRIZES.

A substantial increase has been made: Clydesdales and Shires are classed together, with a slight increase in prizes in younger sections. Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch compete together; no change in prize list. Heavy Draft—The weight of matured animals in this class has been lowered from 1,500 pounds to 1,450 pounds. Team prizes are increased, and other prizes in the draft class are raised in proportion. The agricultural class increased also in about same proportion. The third prize has been cut out in carriage and roadster classes, other prizes unchanged. The saddle horse money has been about doubled; while polo ponies and jumpers are practically unchanged.

In cattle, the prizes for Shorthorns have been increased to a considerable extent, and the money offered to Herefords almost equal increases. Last year, only a first and second was offered to the Whitefaces, this year a third prize has been added. The dairy breeds and the beef and dairy grades are cut down slightly. In sheep, practically no change has been made; while the moneys for the bacon breeds have been materially increased. Amounts offered to lard-hog sections are practically unchanged. In poultry pens, trios are called for of two females and a male, in place of pairs, in the classes for chickens. The utility breeds have sections for pairs in addition to the pens. The amounts for turkeys, geese and ducks remain unchanged.

### The Oxygen Treatment in Manitoba.

Dr. Geo. Hilton, V. S., of Portage la Prairie, has adopted the oxygen treatment for milk fever (parturient apoplexy), with success in a number of cases. Twenty-five cases were treated by the Portage veterinarian, out of which twenty made good recoveries. The five unfavorable cases were due, the veterinarian believes, to previous drenching. Heavy milkers being comparatively scarce, as a general rule, and as few farmers crowd their milk cattle with feed, this very fatal trouble is, fortunately, not very prevalent in this Province. As a rule, it is the valuable, heavy-milking cow that is affected, and it is just as well that the latest method of successful treatment should be well known by all interested.

### Flour-mill Tolls in Minnesota.

The basis of exchange observed by many Minnesota mills is: for each bushel of No. 1 northern wheat, thirty pounds of patent and twelve pounds of feed, or thirty-two pounds of straight and twelve pounds of feed, or thirty-three pounds of patent without feed, or thirty-five pounds straight without feed. In case of No. 2 northern wheat, two pounds less flour is given than for No. 1, and in the case of No. 3, four pounds less flour is given than for No. 1.

### Immigration Hall at Innisfail.

The secretary of the Innisfail Board of Trade, realizing the importance of more immigration accommodation in that town, recently wrote to the Government stating the circumstances, with the result that the Murray Hotel has been leased by the Government for immigration purposes. There are several other towns on the C. & E. where tents are used extensively to help accommodate the great influx of settlers.



Oil at Cranbrook, B. C.

Great interest is being manifested these days in the oil possibilities of this district, says the Cranbrook Herald. and as the Western Coal and Oil Company have taken first rank in exploiting the fields in this section, naturally their movements are watched with interest. Beale & Elwell, the local brokers for the firm, stated to the Herald this week that the company was pushing the work along in a rapid manner. They have two wells operating in south-western Alberta, one of which is down 448 feet, and the other 1,485 feet. A thick lubricating oil was struck at 138 feet, and again at 448 feet. And, speaking of this oil, Simpson Walker, of the Walker Oil Company, Winnipeg, says this is the finest natural lubricant he has even seen, and offered to purchase 200,000 gallons, at sixteen cents, on board the cars at Pincher Creek. The company has seven and a half square miles in Alberta, and eight square miles at Morrissey Junction, and their territory embraces what is considered the cream of the oil lands of that rich field.

The American A.-A. Association.

We are indebted to Secretary Thos. McFarlane, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, for a copy of Volume 13 of their Herdbook. The arrangement of the book is businesslike and economical, and, as a result, contains the names of about twice as many registered cattle as our Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook. We note that the membership fee (life) is \$20, and that \$2 is charged for each volume of the herdbook to members, and also that the executive and directors are chosen from several States, and that the expenses of these men are paid by the Association when meeting to transact business for the Association. An interesting and valuable feature is the record of the prize-winners at the leading American shows in 1902 and 1903.

Strathcona Poultry Show.

We are in receipt of a lengthy letter from the secretary of Strathcona Poultry Show, replying to an article by C. & W. Macdonald, in our issue of April 13th. As it is very evident that local jealousy has arisen between certain poultrymen of Edmonton and Strathcona, which this letter undertakes to explain, we must decline to further lend our columns to the publication of communications dealing with the matter. Where the fault lies, we are not in a position to say, but we trust that those interested will be sufficiently concerned for the welfare of the poultry industry in Northern Alberta to bury the hatchet without delay. The longer the agitation is kept up, the longer it will take to set matters right.

Northwest Police Inspectors.

The following have been appointed inspectors on the Northwest Mounted Police: Reginald Spencer Knight, of Regina; John Richards, of Maple Creek; Wm. Parker, of Prince Albert; Arthur William Duffus, of Halifax; Robert Edward Tucker, of Dawson; Frank Church, of Regina; James Ritchie, of Regina; John Horace Genereaux, of Lethbridge. The following have been promoted to be superintendents: James Osgoode Wilson, of Regina; Joseph Victor Begin, of Lethbridge; A. C. MacDowell, of Regina, and J. D. Moodie, of Moosomin.

Last Year's Crop.

Frank O. Fowler, Secretary of the Northwest Grain-dealers' Association, has issued a report showing the movement of the 1903 crop to May 1st. According to Mr. Fowler's figures, there is now in the farmers' hands only 160,974 bushels, though he states that he is satisfied there yet remains to be marketed between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 bushels. The total marketed to date is 36,130,000 bushels.

Rushing to Canada.

The British Board of Trade returns for April show that the emigration to Canada was: English, 7,699; Irish, 487; Scotch, 2,280; foreigners, 2,260. These returns include first-class passengers. The rush to Canada continues, and steamship companies are now advertising that many steamers to sail are full up.

Calgary Show and Sale.

Calgary Show and Sale was well attended, and about four hundred head of cattle were offered for sale. First day, one hundred and thirty-three Shorthorn bulls came under the hammer, bringing thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars. Aged bulls averaged ninety-eight and a half dollars; two-year-olds and under, one hundred and five dollars. The prices obtained were quite satisfactory, considering quality, condition and conformation of the stuff offered. Just previous to the sale, a report was started that a large number of the cattle to be sold were affected with the mange. Veterinary Director-General Rutherford and staff could find no cases, and only seven suspects, which were kept out of the sale. The only reason for spreading the scare news seems to have been a desire to emulate the stock exchange. The attempt, however, to bear the market and lower the prices so that buyers might profit, failed signally. The demand was good, better than expected, owing to last year's slump in the beef market. A lot of dissatisfaction exists among the beef-growers regarding the marketing of cattle, monopoly being charged largely with last year's low price. An unreasonable prejudice seems to exist among bull buyers against bulls in fair flesh. Hon. W. Beresford, Calgary, made the highest price for Shorthorns, \$285, Mr. G. H. Hadwen, Dumcans, B. C., being the buyer of the sweepstake bull at that figure. Mr. McGill, Lacombe, had the first-prize two-year-old and reserve for champion. He brought \$185. John A. Turner, Calgary, sold a yearling for \$215. J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, made an average on six bulls of \$142.50.

Mr. Turner won in aged Clydesdale stallions, with Vanora's Pride (imp.), Whiten, High River, won sweepstakes with Cypens. Christie, High River, won in Hackneys, with a right good one. The Horse Breeders' Association have decided to hold an annual three-days horse fair and show in the fall.

The Battle of the Breeds at Dublin.

The editorial comment of the Farmers' Gazette on the Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society is that "the Shorthorns made a magnificent display; the classes for young bulls were an exhibition in themselves. . . . The feature of the Hereford section was the fact that the English exhibitors were forward in force. They seem determined to leave no stone unturned to capture the Irish trade, and they bid fair to oust the Aberdeen-Angus from the lists, and to prove a formidable rival to the Shorthorn in public esteem. . . . There seems to be a tendency amongst breeders to rest on their laurels, as far as pushing the breed (Angus) in Ireland is concerned, and this at a time when public interest is aroused, is a mistake, and quite a contrast to the action of the Hereford breeders. Some real plums were wanted to rouse the enthusiasm of the public."

The above suggestion can well afford to be acted upon by all live-stock breeders here. A breed must either go forward or fall behind, and the shows are the place to let the people know the progress a breed is making. The big fairs of the West, such as Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Killarney, Edmonton, and others, are waited for by live-stock students, who are watching with great interest the battle of the breeds.

Trouble with Horses at Lethbridge.

Veterinary Director-General Rutherford reports a serious outbreak of malignant venereal disease among breeding horses near Lethbridge, Alta. He has ordered a thorough inspection of all stallions, and prescribed treatment. Dr. Rutherford also announces that compulsory dipping of cattle to eradicate mange will be instituted this fall.

Brandon Plowing Match.

The annual Provincial plowing match will be held at Brandon on July 6th. The C. P. R. will run a special train over the main line from Winnipeg on that date, and special passenger rates will be given.

C. P. R. Rates on Lumber.

The following announcement is made by the C. P. R.: As a result of the agitation in Manitoba and the Northwest regarding prices charged for lumber by wholesale dealers, the Canadian Pacific Railway have made arrangements for a fixed price list for all grades of lumber. Every station in Manitoba and the Territories has a fixed price for British Columbia lumber f. o. b. at that station. This list of prices is to be placed in a conspicuous position in every station, so that retailers may see just what the wholesalers are paying for lumber. If any dealers are found making exorbitant charges may be promptly dealt with.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. report the wheat market comparatively quiet. Export buyers still refuse to become active buyers, owing to heavy stocks being on hand in Great Britain. In the United States, crop reports continue to be unfavorable. The demand for flour is said to be small, and many big mills in Minneapolis have shut down. Notwithstanding this, local mills throughout the country are good buyers. The Winnipeg market has been comparatively quiet until the last few days, when the opening of lake navigation has had a strengthening effect. No. 1 northern is quoted at 87c.; No. 2, 83c.; No. 3, 80c.; No. 4, 74c.; feed wheat, 55c.; and No. 2, 46c.

Oats—The demand for choice oats is good, supplies are limited, and the market is likely to continue firm. No. 2 white are quoted at 40c. to 41c., on track, and feed, 37c. to 38c.

Barley—The supplies of barley are small, and prices remain about the same, with a firm tendency.

Hay continues brisk. Baled ranges at \$17 to \$19, on the track, with loose, on the street, at similar figures.

Feed—Bran is reported scarce at figures up to \$18 per ton, and shorts \$1.00 more. Oat chop is \$28.00 per ton, and barley, \$22 to \$23.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND EGGS.

Dairy butter is scarce, and fresh rolls bring 26c. to 28c. Ontario creamery is coming in at 26c. to 27c.

Eggs—The price of eggs has declined, with an increased supply. Twelve cents per dozen is the ruling price.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Best butchers', \$4.25 to \$4.60; stocker market slow; little demand; yearlings, \$13 to \$15 each, and two-year-olds, \$18 to \$22.

Sheep—Market quiet; 4c. to 5c. for choice butchers'.

Hogs—Offerings small; prices remain as before.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.65; poor to medium, \$4.10 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.40; Texas-fed steers, \$4.25 to \$5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.85; good to choice heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.87; Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.60 to \$5.50; mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.50; clipped native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime beefs, 4c. to 5c. per lb.; good mediums, 4c.; ordinary mediums, 3c. to 4c. Sheep, 3c. to 4c. per lb.; lambs, \$3 to \$5 each. Fat hogs, 5c. to 5c. per lb.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle are steady at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9c. per lb. Sheep, 12c. per lb.; yearlings, 13c.

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"The breezes of May are blowing,  
Laden with scent and song,  
The thrill of life is growing,  
The pulse of spring beats strong."

### A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

He had resented her remaining oblivious of his presence when he stood near her, and he had resented her enjoyment of her surroundings; and now, as he led her away, leaving Lord Lansdowne rather disconsolate, he resented the fact that she did not seem nervous, or at all impressed by his silence.

"What do you want to say to me?" she asked. "Let us go and sit down in one of the arbors. I believe I am a little tired—not that I mind it, though. I've been having a lovely time."

Then she began to talk about Lord Lansdowne.

"I like him ever so much," she said. "Do you think he will really go to America? I wish he would; but if he does, I hope it won't be for a year or so—I mean, until we go back from Europe. Still, it's rather uncertain when we shall go back. Did I tell you I had persuaded aunt Belinda to travel with us? She's horribly frightened, but I mean to make her go. She'll get over being frightened after a little while."

Suddenly she turned, and looked at him.

"Why don't you say something?" she demanded. "What's the matter?"

"It is not necessary for me to say anything."

She laughed. "Do you mean because I am saying everything myself? Well, I suppose I am. I am—awfully happy to-day, and can't help talking. It seems to make the time go."

Her face had lighted up curiously. There was a delighted excitement in her eyes, puzzling him.

"Are you so fond of your father as all that?"

She laughed again—a clear, exultant laugh.

"Yes," she answered, "of course I am as fond of him as all that. It's quite natural, isn't it?"

"I haven't observed the same degree of enthusiasm in all the young ladies of my acquaintance," he returned dryly.

He thought such rapture disproportionate to the cause, and regarded it grudgingly.

They turned into an arbor; and Octavia sat down, and leaned forward on the rustic table. Then she turned her face up to look at the vines covering the roof.

"It looks rather spidery, doesn't it?" she remarked. "I hope it isn't; don't you?"

The light fell bewitchingly on her round little chin and white throat; and a bar of sunlight struck on her upturned eyes, and the blonde rings on her forehead.

"There is nothing I hate more than spiders," she said, with a little shiver, "unless, seriously, it's caterpillars—and caterpillars I loathe."

Then she lowered her gaze, and gave her hat—a large white Rubens, all soft, curling feather and satin bows—a charming tip over her eyes.

"The brim is broad," she said. "If anything drops, I hope it will drop on it, instead of on me. Now, what did you want to say?"

He had not sat down, but stood lean-

ing against the rustic wood-work. He looked pale, and was evidently trying to be cooler than usual.

"I brought you here to ask you a question."

"Well," she remarked, "I hope it's an important one. You look serious enough."

"It is important,—rather," he responded, with a tone of sarcasm. "You will probably go away soon?"

"That isn't exactly a question," she commented, "and it's not as important to you as to me."

He paused a moment, annoyed because he found it difficult to go on; annoyed because she waited with such undisturbed serenity. But at length he managed to begin again.

"I do not think you are expecting the question I am going to ask," he said. "I do not think I expected to ask it myself,—until to-day. I do not know why—why I should ask it so awkwardly, and feel—at such a disadvantage. I brought you here to ask you—to marry me."

He had scarcely spoken four words before all her airy manner had taken flight, and she had settled herself down to listen. He had noticed this, and had felt it quite natural. When he stopped, she was looking straight into his face. Her eyes were singularly large and bright and clear.

"You did not expect to ask me to marry you?" she said. "Why didn't you?"

It was not at all what he had expected. He did not understand her manner at all.

"I—must confess," he said stiffly, "that I felt at first that there were—obstacles in the way of my doing so."

"What were the obstacles?"

He flushed, and drew himself up.

"I have been unfortunate in my mode of expressing myself," he said. "I told you I was conscious of my own awkwardness."

"Yes," she said quietly; "you have been unfortunate. That is a good way of putting it."

Then she let her eyes rest on the table a few seconds, and thought a little.

"After all," she said, "I have the consolation of knowing that you must have been very much in love with me. If you had not been very much in love with me, you would never have asked me to marry you. You would have considered the obstacles."

"I am very much in love with you," he said vehemently, his feelings getting the better of his pride for once. "However badly I may have expressed myself, I am very much in love with you. I have been wretched for days."

"Was it because you felt obliged to ask me to marry you?" she inquired.

The delicate touch of spirit in her tone and words fired him to fresh admiration, strange to say. It suggested to him possibilities he had not suspected hitherto. He drew nearer to her.

"Don't be too severe on me," he said—quite humbly, considering all things.

And he stretched out his hand, as if to take hers.

But she drew it back, smiling ever so faintly.

"Do you think I don't know what the obstacles are?" she said. "I will tell you."

"My affection was strong enough to sweep them away," he said, "or I should not be here."

She smiled slightly again.

"I know all about them, as well as you do," she said. "I rather laughed at them at first, but I don't now. I

suppose I'm 'impressed by their seriousness,' as aunt Belinda says. I suppose they are pretty serious—to you."

"Nothing would be so serious to me as that you should let them interfere with my happiness," he answered, thrown back upon himself, and bewildered by her logical manner. "Let us forget them. I was a fool to speak as I did. Won't you answer my question?"

She paused a second, and then answered,—

"You didn't expect to ask me to marry you," she said. "And I didn't expect you to—"

"But now"—he broke in impatiently.

"Now—I wish you hadn't done it."

"You wish"—

"You don't want me," she said. "You want somebody meeker,—somebody who would respect you very much, and obey you. I'm not used to obeying people."

"Do you mean also that you would not respect me?" he inquired bitterly.

"Oh," she replied, "you haven't respected me much!"

"Excuse me"—he began, in his loftiest manner.

"You didn't respect me enough to think me worth marrying," she said. "I was not the kind of girl you would have chosen of your own will."

"You are treating me unfairly!" he cried.

"You were going to give me a great deal, I suppose—looking at it in your way," she went on; "but, if I wasn't exactly what you wanted, I had something to give too. I'm young enough to have a good many years to live; and I should have to live them with you, if I married you. That's something you know."

He rose from his seat pale with wrath and wounded feeling.

"Does this mean that you refuse me?" he demanded, "that your answer is 'no'?"

She rose, too—not exultant, not confused, neither pale nor flushed. He had never seen her prettier, more charming, or more natural.

"It would have been 'no,' even if there hadn't been any obstacle," she answered.

"Then," he said, "I need say no more. I see that I have—humiliated myself in vain; and it is rather bitter, I must confess."

"It wasn't my fault," she remarked.

He stepped back, with a haughty wave of the hand, signifying that she should pass out of the arbor before him.

She did so; but just as she reached the entrance, she turned, and stood for a second, framed in by the swinging vines and their blossoms.

"There's another reason why it should be 'no,' she said. "I suppose I may as well tell you of it. I'm engaged to somebody else."

(To be continued.)

#### IN A TWENTIETH-CENTURY SCHOOL.

Q.—If a father gave nineteen cents to one of his sons, and six cents to the other, what time would it be?

A.—Why, a quarter to two, of course.

Q.—If a postmaster went to a menagerie and was eaten up by one of the wild beasts, what would be the hour?

A.—Nothing could be easier. Eight P. M.

Q.—If a guest at a restaurant ordered a lobster and ate it, and another guest did the same, what would be the second guest's telephone number?

A.—Absurdly simple, 8-1-2.

#### Travelling Notes.

Our visit to Florence has about come to an end, not that we have exhausted its beauties in the three weeks we have been here. We have been able to see a great deal, too, for the weather has been simply perfect. We find that we have grown to love Florence—its picture galleries, museums, churches, and even shops—whilst the views from the surrounding hills, and the people themselves, have been most fascinating and interesting. Moreover, we were happy and comfortable in our pension (Jennings-Riccioli), and that always counts for much. We had some very clever, bright and lively people at our own especial dining-table, which was the smallest of them all, only holding ten of the fifty people who were our fellow guests, and we could chatter unreservedly, for the waiters were Italians, and understood nothing of our conversation.

Fuller descriptions I have left to my Cousin Eleanor, who can write more understandingly than I upon the art treasures with which we have been surrounded, but I feel I must tell you of a society which aroused my keenest interest on the second day after we had arrived in Florence. We had met a procession of black-robed men, with faces concealed, and evidently in dead earnest as to the work upon which they were engaged. The answer to my questions was that they belonged to a society called the Misericordia, one most loved, most revered, and most deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. It has existed for over 600 years, and the spirit of active charity that animates its members is as strong to-day as it was in the middle ages. The tale of its origin is as follows:

The Florentine merchants in the middle of the thirteenth century were doing a large trade in woollen cloths, and the number of porters employed in delivering the goods and in conveying them from one warehouse to another used to assemble in one of the cellars in their leisure hours and play dice. One of the lead porters, an elderly and devout man, was much shocked by the oaths and profane language continually used by his companions, and to put a check upon the bad habit, he proposed that each time one of them was guilty of swearing he should pay a small fine into a box provided for the purpose. The idea was approved, and in a short time quite a large sum of money was collected. The good man next suggested that with this money six litters should be bought, and that the porters should take turns in going out with these litters to convey poor sick persons to the hospitals, and to remove victims of street accidents or brawls. This charitable proposition was unanimously agreed to, and thus the Company of Mercy came into being. They now number 1,500 members, high and low, rich and poor. The dress of the brethren when on duty consists of a long black gown, secured at the waist by a cord, and a black hood, which completely covers the face. The hood has apertures for the eyes like a mask's. Both hood and gown are made of strong, coarse



waterproof material. Beneath their uniform the brethren wear their ordinary clothes, which are entirely concealed by the black gown, and it is a common saying that only by his boots can the social status of a member be guessed at.

At all hours of the day or night the Brethren of Mercy may be seen carrying the sick and dying to the hospitals, and as the little black-robed procession passes by, not a man but raises his hat in token of respect to the Misericordia. It is a very honorable institution, and so highly respected that it is a common thing for pious and grateful citizens, if they leave no children or near relatives to constitute the society as heir to their money, so that it is also able to extend its charities, and many of the worthy poor are assisted by the order. It is wholly charitable, no salaries are paid, but a certain number are told off to do duty each week. When their bell tolls they must drop their work, or whatever they may be doing, and go at once to the call for duty.

A candidate for admission to the Company of the Misericordia must be a citizen of Florence, not less than eighteen and not more than thirty years of age. He must be a good Roman Catholic, and of irreproachable moral conduct; he must also be strong and healthy, so as to perform the fatiguing duties required of him, and he must not belong to any ignoble trade, or what is held as low or discreditable. The rich, as well as the poor, may call on the Misericordia in cases of serious illness or broken limbs, and they will, if necessary, attend once or twice a day to move the patient and make the bed, their skill in lifting—acquired by a course of special training—being very valuable in a country where trained nurses as yet are not very plentiful. During the performance of their duties the brethren are forbidden to speak more than is absolutely necessary, and they may never, under any circumstances, accept any refreshment beyond a glass of water. When the members become old and helpless, and if poor—and who is not poor in Italy?—they are given a little help every week, perhaps, but not more than fifteen or twenty cents, from the institution. Now, I ask you, could anything be more beautiful than this living illustration of the Saviour's command, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you"; this lovely thought crystallized into loving service bearing fruit all down the ages?

MOLLIE.

**A Gentleman.**

- Never permits himself to be drawn into a personal dispute with a woman.
- Shows consideration for a woman where she misconstrues a question.
- Has no time for gossiping about a woman's family affairs.
- Speaks of his sister 'as though she had all the graces.
- Gives way to a woman gracefully in a discussion.
- Never shows bad temper when others choose to differ from him.
- Talks about other people's misfortunes without exultation.
- Is careful not to use forcible expressions when talking to women.

**Sentence Sermons.**

- Love is always far-sighted.
- Faith is the secret of firmness.
- Pleasure is but a weed, joy a fruit.
- Talents are tools and not merchandise.
- Secrecy is the best soil for the worst sins.
- The gain of love is lost by the love of gain.
- Kindness is born of our sense of kinship to all.
- There is no merit in sacrifice devoid of service.
- The trifling man never attends to the great trifles.
- The hypersensitive are apt to be wholly selfish.



**We've Always Been Provided For.**

"Good wife, what are you singing for? You know we've lost the hay, and what we'll do with the horses and kye is more than I can say; While like as not, with storm and rain, we'll lose both corn and wheat." She looked up with a pleasant face, and answered low and sweet, "There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel but cannot see— We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

He turned round with a sudden gloom. She said: "Love, be at rest; You cut the grass, worked soon and late, you did your very best. That was your work; you'd naught else to do with wind and rain, And do not doubt but you will reap rich fields of golden grain; For there's a Heart, and there's a Hand, we feel but cannot see— We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

"That's like a woman's reasoning—we must, because we must." She softly said: "I reason not, I only work and trust; The harvest may redeem the day—keep heart, what'er betide, When one door shuts, I've always seen another open wide; There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel but cannot see— We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

He kissed the calm and trustful face, gone was his restless pain; She heard him, with a cheerful step, go whistling down the lane; And went about her household tasks, full of a glad content, Singing, to time her busy hands, as to and fro she went: "There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel but cannot see— We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

Days came and went—'twas Christmas-tide, and the great fire it burned clear, The farmer said: "Dear wife, it's been a good and happy year; The fruit was gain, the surplus corn has bought the hay, you know." She lifted then a smiling face, and said: "I told you so! For there's a Heart, and there's a Hand, we feel but cannot see— We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

**How to be Happy.**

One day we met a woman on the street who had been down to the wharf to see the children off on a fresh-air excursion. A sweet light kindled her features, and her every word and movement were expressive of the serenity of contentment and happiness. At the same time we knew that this woman had nothing she could call her own in this world, and had no certainty that the next week or the next month enough bread would grace the table in her humble home to supply her wants. A few moments after we met a man who had a palatial home, with all the appurtenances of material things that are supposed to constitute happiness, and investments that were secure against the fluctuations of silver; and yet his brow was clouded and wrinkled; his eyes had a wild and restless look, and his whole appearance indicated a permanent nervous excitement. He was irritable in his family; was unconscious of the possible joy of social and domestic life; found no beauty in God's world; no pleasure in the luxuries that surrounded him; and, in fact, was simply miserable. Why this difference between the woman and the man?

Chiefly and fundamentally, the one had faith in God, and lived enclosed in His presence through His dear Son; the other seldom, if ever, had God in his thoughts, except to kick against the pricks. And because he had not taken anything of the spirit of Christ's gospel into his heart, selfishness had taken complete possession of him. He had gone after happiness as a direct pursuit, and expected to find it in money and the luxuries it brings. But the happiness had eluded him, and the very things that he had so eagerly spent toil, intellect and energy upon, had not only failed to bring what he looked for in them, but had become the sources of his misery and disquietude. They were ashes. In forgetting God he had never learned the perpetual richness of the joy of ministering to the blessed Saviour by ministering to His poor and sorrowing. But the woman, on the other hand, had not been seeking her own happiness at all. Springing from her supreme faith, there had been a steady outgiving of service for the benefit and happiness of others. Self was lost in her dear Master. Though she did not look for happiness in the world's best gifts, yet the world was very beautiful to her, and she could see nothing but the good in those around her. This is one way to be happy, as near as mortals in this crooked world can hope to reach that condition.—[Selected.]

**The Little Tasks.**

For what we cannot do, God never asks; Beyond what we can bear, He never tries, In sweet fulfillment of the little tasks We make our preparations for the skies.

The restless heart seeks to do something great, And lets the common things of life slip by, Forgetting that the trifles indicate Which path we're taking for eternity.

Small Willie, accompanied by his father, was taking in the circus and menagerie. "Oh, papa," he exclaimed, as they stopped in front of the elephant, "look at the big cow with the horns in his mouth eating hay with his tail!"



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Dear Friends,—So many and so excellent have been the essays received upon the topic, "The Ideal Husband for the Western Girl," that the work of judging them has been no sinecure. However, our judges have decided to give six prizes instead of three, and have awarded prizes to the following, the awards given being equal in value: "Another of the Girls," Medicine Hat, Assa.; "Alberta Rosalind," Lacombe, Alberta; "Experience," Manitou, Man.; "Weewee," Medicine Hat, Assa.; "Vim," Oak Ban, Yan.; "Newcomer," St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

The honor list, outside of the prizewinners, is as follows: "Daisy," "Maybelle," "Kit," "Delia," "Susan," "Margaret," "Milkmaid," "Dairymaid," "Marion Clare," "Irish Shamrock," "Mattie," "X. Y. Z.," "Lizzie," "A Country Girl," "Marguerite," "M. J. S.," "A Rancher's Daughter," "M. L.," "Manitou Maid," "A Manitoba Girl," "Maiden," "Manitoba Acorn," "A Stony Creek Girl," "Violet," "Bonnie Doon," "Flower Garden," "Floppy," "Sunflower," "Jennie Noble," "An April Shower," "Happy Maiden," "Black-haired Lassie," "C. E.," "May Flower," "Jessie Camby," "The Rose of Alberta," "Mulligan," "Nantucket," "Mabel Pedlow," "Calf Girl," "Lillian Howden," "Ettie McLeod," "Rancher's Daughter No. II.," "Magnet," "Bluebell."

Evidently, judging from the essays received, those Western boys who wish to secure Western girls will have to "look sharp." Almost invariably these girls who have written us demand honor, manliness, kindness, sympathy, industry, reverence for religion, and abstinence from liquor and habits of swearing. The great majority also have asked for cheerfulness, politeness and neatness. Fifteen objected to the use of tobacco (one said "he might smoke if he did it in the kitchen"). Seven required that he be kind to animals, on the ground that "he who is unkind to his horse or dog is likely to be unkind to his wife." Of all who competed, not a single one demanded wealth, although several stated the desirability of good business ability. Also, not a single one put "good looks" as a necessity—"a desirable thing, but not necessary," so the most of them said. On the whole, I think our Western girls have shown a remarkable degree of common sense, keen insight, and genuine womanliness. I am proud of them, and think our Western fathers and mothers, and bachelors, should be so too.

We can only publish three essays this time, but the rest will appear later. As stated before, all the prizes are equal.

### PRIZE ESSAY.

Aren't you glad, girls, that we have a chance to "talk back" to these men who have been airing their views so glibly about the "ideal wife"? If, only we might all marry our ideals, life might be so much happier, and we would hear less of uncongenial homes. There is little doubt but that each girl among us has a standard—although, perhaps, unconfessed—by which we measure all our men companions. Some, doubtless, have so high an ideal that no living man could be found to correspond. On the other hand, judging by some of the homes we see, the standard has been far too low. It is best to strike the happy medium, and then let the love we each have for the other cover over all the deficiencies.

I think the Western girl "requires" more of her husband than her Eastern sister. Do you know what I mean? She is more dependent on him for her comfort and happiness. She is often cut

off from all "social" life, from friends and relatives, and so must look to him to fill in these gaps and to make her life complete and happy.

We care not if our husband has but a moderate share of good looks, but he must have a character "beyond reproach"—strong and fearless, honorable and true. If he were not all of this, we would not respect him, and it is hard to love when respect is dead.

Then, I think, after that he should be "appreciative," openly so. How a little word of praise lightens toil! Do you think a woman minds the endless work of getting up sweet, wholesome, temptingly-cooked dishes, when she knows that her husband says, "My wife is the best cook in the country?"

Do you think she will grow careless over even the setting of her table, when her husband notices with pleasure the clean linen and the bowl of flowers? Will she mind the endless "cleaning," when she sees his pride in entertaining his bachelor friends—in his spotless home—for it may look very sweet and inviting, however poor if it be shining and clean? And, lastly, do you think the married "girl" will grow to be a slattern in a year or two, as alas, she is often accused of doing, if she knows that her husband's eye takes in with pleasure the becoming gown and dainty apron—even though the material be the most inexpensive?

Then, the Western girl needs a sympathetic and loving husband. In many cases she is much alone, and in her cares and worries, her days of loneliness and heart yearnings, to whom can she turn but to him? And if he be not able to understand or enter into her mood, she soon learns to hide away all outward sign, and the first little hedge of restraint has taken root between them. Some day it will grow to be a dense wall, and then—God pity them!

And then, lastly, the Western girl needs the "handy man about the house," to put up a shelf here, and a closet there; to put a patch on her shoe, and mend the hole in her wash-boiler; to replace the broken pane of glass, and paper her dining-room! To him must she look for all those little conveniences that lighten labor and sweeten toil. In very truth, the Western ideal husband must be a "Jack of all trades," even at the risk of being "master of none."

And so, dear Western man, we desire above all things that you be honorable, true, strong and fearless; sympathetic, kind, and loving; one in whom the heart of your wife can safely trust—and then—

"If I were loved as I desire to be, What is there in the great sphere of earth And range of evil between death and birth, That I should fear, if I were loved by thee?"

### ANOTHER OF THE GIRLS.

#### PRIZE ESSAY.

Do two girls ever have the same ideal of a husband? Perhaps fewer girls in the West than elsewhere have a definite idea of what they hope for in their life companion; but all are interested in other girls' expressions on the subject, so probably the best way is to treat it from a purely personal point of view.

First, then, the Western girl does not care particularly for a handsome man, but for one whose face shows strength of thought, mind and character. A man who attracts and unconsciously uplifts other men; one of whom her brothers would always speak highly, who is enthusiastic and puts his whole heart into his work as in his sports, who goes in to win, but knows how to face honorable defeat bravely; he must be neat and tidy in his dress, not a dude, but one who realizes that the outward appearance is a sign of the inward man. There is no more excuse for a man being slovenly in dress than for a girl. She prefers a large man, as she finds it a rule that the smaller the man, the greater his conceit, though, of course, there are exceptions that prove the rule.

Another quality she prizes highly is a

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deep-seated respect for her sex—a respect and tenderness toward all women because his mother was a woman. He will not act as if he thought all girls light-headed, shallow and aiming only to secure a beau. Even though he sees many failings and much foolishness, it will do no one—himself least of all—any good to speak lightly of it. She wants a man who will love her deeply, and not forget to tell her so, not only as a sweetheart, but changelessly through life together, be it long or short.

For a wealthy husband, the genuine Western girl cares nothing. If he has the qualities and ambition to make his way, she would rather than not let her share in making their home together. Give her only a man self-reliant, large-hearted and broad-minded, and it will be her highest honor to work with and for him, happy in helping and being helped in their struggle for a good substantial home. Often the humble home is far the happiest, and she would far rather live in a tiny log-house with a man who realized that life is right now, than with one who was eternally slaving himself and family to get more money or more land, with vague promises of great times and all fine things by and bye, after the hope and ideals—all that makes life worth living—have been crushed and ground out. What misery such a plan of life can produce! No, give her the man who knows that money is not the most important thing in life; one who feels that the success and happiness of the home depend largely on himself as well as his wife; who will take as much pains to add to the improvements and conveniences for saving the strength and brightness of the queen of his home, as she does to make it attractive and comfortable—the dearest place on earth to him.

As the Western country girl does not have a great deal of society, she longs for sympathy and kindred tastes in her husband; in short, for a chum, in the best sense of the word. She would have him fond of music and able to play an instrument of some kind, if only the mouth-organ. He must have a keen sense of humor, must be one who can give and take a joke, and whose laugh would be one of the most musical sounds in her ears, that whole-souled peal that tells you the owner will cheerily face the rough, hard problems of life, and joyously make the most of the pleasant places. Withal, he should be a masterful man, whom she would feel to be her superior in strength and wisdom, but whose love and respect for her would keep her always striving to be worthy of him and of his ideal of her.

There, dear Dame Durden, have you known many men in the West to come up to this ideal? I have seen a few, but they were mostly married.

ALBERTA ROSALIND.

PRIZE ESSAY

Dame Durden is quite right in thinking the girls would like a chance to "talk back," and very kind to give them such an interesting subject.

I should say that the ideal husband for the Western girl should be healthy, practical, energetic and affectionate, having enough of this world's goods to have at least the necessities, if not some of the luxuries of life. In a country like this, there is something lacking in the man who does not "get along," and married life will be more apt to remain the ideal dream of the lovers if the rough edge of poverty is not allowed to come in too close contact with it. I do not mean that poverty and happiness cannot be companions, but we are talking of the "ideal" husband.

Of course, real affection will smooth over many things, and if the young husband has been "baching" in some lone place, he will be all the more appreciative and considerate to the girl who has become his wife. If he is the right sort of a man to win her affections and keep them, he will be kind and thoughtful, and not forget that a few words of appreciation and honest praise would send his wife about her daily duties with a smile of happiness on her lips and a song in her heart. "Little words of kindness, little words of love" will turn the humblest abode into an Eden.

One word about "money": The man who has trusted a woman with his whole life should not be "mean" about money matters; he should remember that his interest is above all other consideration to the right kind of a wife. It is very humiliating to an independent disposition to have to ask for a few cents.

He should be intellectually equal to his helpmate, and should not drop all those "little nothings" which made him so attractive and companionable before marriage. In short, he should be a manly man, one of nature's gentlemen.

An old-time writer has given us the following six requisites for building a happy home:

"Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted by cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity every day. While over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God."

Just a word in conclusion: I quite agree with "Sidney Linnell," the ideal husband should not speak of his wife as "the woman"—no gentleman would.

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This week I am going to give up the whole "Corner" to our young correspondents, beginning with some verses in praise of the "Advocate," by Belle McKenzie. With such a Scotch name you ought not to be Irish, Belle, but surely you kissed the "Blarney Stone" before sitting down to write such nice things about our dear old "Advocate"—although I won't deny that they may be all true.  
—Cousin DOROTHY.

**The "Farmer's Advocate."**

We take a lot of papers, I'm almost certain sure, If I began to count them, I never could get through.

Among them there is one Which we treasure more than any. The others alongside of it Are only worth a penny.

So if you wish to know its name, And hear a little of its fame, I'll tell you!—its name is the "Advocate," The finest paper up to date.

So I advise you, one and all, Before it is too late, To send in your subscription For the "Farmer's Advocate."

Its circulation is immense; Each one says it's first-rate, And that they won't give up subscribing For the "Farmer's Advocate."

—Composed by Belle M. McKenzie.



Effie—"Silly! Dolls don't eat anything."  
Bertie—"Don't, eh? Well, that one of yours that I cut open was stuffed chock-full of breakfast food."  
[Drawn by James Frise, for "Farmer's Advocate."]

**Little Winnie Bright.**

Little dancing feet,  
Out on the golden sands,  
Making brittle houses  
With busy, eager hands.

Happy, merry glances,  
Sunny smiles to all;  
Running fast and dertly  
At everybody's call.

Little Winnie pleases,  
For she is so sweet,  
Loving, gentle, kind to all,  
Whoever she may meet.

So the children call her  
Little "Winnie Bright,"  
Because they are so happy  
When she comes in sight.

For they have a merry day,  
And Winnie loves the fun,  
Rushing about, and in, and out,  
All in the golden sun.

Then, little ones like Winnie,  
Oh! let us loving be;  
For the Holy Saviour  
Loves kind hearts to see.

—ELIZABETH B. EATEN.

**A Day on the Farm.**

"Up boys, up at once," called our father to us one fine morning in March. "We will do the chores this forenoon, and this afternoon we will go back to the swamp."

Down we came, and off we went to the barn.

"You feed the horses, and I will clean out the horse stable," said Harry to me, "the more we can get done before breakfast, the better, for you remember father told us we would go to the swamp this afternoon."

We got a good part of our chores done before breakfast, and we were able to eat a good hearty meal (as we always are).

After breakfast, mother came out to milk the cows and father to grind some grain with the windmill. We cleaned out all the stables, fed the pigs, cattle and calves, and by half-past ten we had everything done, so we started for the other barn, which is a good half mile off. While there, we cut straw, broke the ice, and drove the cattle down to the water, and then started for home, which we reached by dinner time.

We sat down to a meal of steaming-hot potatoes and beans, buns and milk, which ought to, I think, tempt the appetite of a king. After dinner, the three of us started for the swamp. When we got there, we found it hard work to get to the tree we wanted to cut down, on account of the deep, soft snow. Harry and father started to cut down the tree, while I went to the river to see the ice, which I found in splendid condition—as smooth as glass. When I got back, father and Harry were sawing up the tree. I at once started to trim it, and I found it easy work to keep ahead of them. By half-past four we had the tree, which was a beech, cut up, split into slabs and piled up, so we then started for home. We had to feed the stock again, bed them, and also milk the cows. We had these things done by six, and were ready for our supper, after which we read the paper for a while. Then I suggested to Harry we have a skate. He said, "All right," so we got our skates and started for the river. It was a moonlight night. We skated up the river for about three miles, and then returned more slowly, hot and tired.

We pulled off our skates, and were soon afterward in bed.

ALBERT W. JOHNSTON.

(Age, 13 years.)

**The Story of Caliph Stork.**

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

CHAPTER III.

Sadly the enchanted storks wandered through the fields; they knew not what to do in their wretchedness. They could not get out of their storks' feathers; it was no use going back into the city to make themselves known, for who would believe a stork if he said he was a Caliph? And even if anyone had believed them, would the inhabitants of Bagdad want a stork to reign over them as Caliph? So they crept about for several days, feeding miserably on field roots, which were awkward to eat with their long bills. For lizards and frogs they had no appetite; they were afraid of spoiling their stomachs with such delicacies. Their only comfort in this sad plight was that they could fly, and so they often flew onto the roofs of Bagdad to see what was going on in the city.

For the first days they noticed great unrest and sorrow in the streets; but about the fourth day after their enchantment they were sitting on the palace of

the Caliph. From there they saw a splendid procession in the street below. Drums and fifes were sounding. A man in a gold embroidered purple mantle was riding on a horse with fine trappings, surrounded by a dazzling retinue of servants. Half Bagdad was dancing after him, and all were shouting: "Hail Mizra, ruler of Bagdad!"

Then the two storks on the roof of the palace looked at each other, and Caliph Chasid said: "Do you now begin to see, Grand Vizier, why I have been enchanted? This Mizra is the son of my deadly enemy, the mighty magician, Kaschnur, who, in an evil hour, vowed to have vengeance on me. But, even now, I don't give up all hope. Come with me, thou faithful companion in my sorrow! Let us make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet; perhaps the enchantment may be loosed in that sacred place."

They rose from the roof of the palace, and flew in the direction of Medina. But the flying did not go very well; the two storks had too little practice.

"Oh, Sire," groaned the Grand Vizier, after a few hours, "with your permission; I can't hold out much longer; you fly too quickly. Besides, it is evening, and we would do well to seek a shelter for the night."

Chasid listened to the prayer of his servant, and they flew down the valley to a ruin, which seemed to offer them a shelter. The place where they had settled for the night appeared to have been a castle formerly. Beautiful pillars rose out of the ruins; several apartments, still fairly preserved, witnessed to the former splendor of the palace.

Chasid and his companion went through the corridors to find a dry place; suddenly the stork, Mansor, stood still: "Lord and master," he whispered, "I hope it isn't silly for a Grand Vizier, much more for a stork, to be afraid of ghosts. I feel quite shivery, for close by me somebody has been distinctly sobbing and moaning."

Then the Caliph also stood still, and heard quite clearly a low weeping that seemed to come from a human being rather than from an animal. Eagerly he was going in the direction of the sounds of sorrow, but the Vizier seized him by the wing with his beak, and implored him not to rush into new, unknown perils. But in vain! The Caliph, who had a brave heart beating even under the wing of a stork, bore himself loose with the loss of a few feathers and hastened into a dark passage. He soon arrived at a partly open door, through which he clearly heard sobs and wailing. He pushed the door open with his beak, but, in astonishment, stood still on the threshold. In the dilapidated chamber, dimly lighted by a small barred window, he saw a large night-owl sitting on the floor. Big tears were rolling out of her large round eyes, and in a hoarse voice she poured her complaints through her crooked beak. But when she saw the Caliph and his Vizier, who had followed his master, she raised a loud cry of joy. Gracefully she wiped the tears from her eyes with her brown-speckled wing, and to the great surprise of her hearers, she cried out in good human Arabic: "Welcome, you storks! You are a good omen to me of my rescue, for it was once prophesied to me that great good fortune should come to me by means of storks."

When the Caliph had recovered from his astonishment, he bowed down with his long neck, put his feet into a graceful posture, and said: "Nigh-owl, your words make me think that I see in you a companion in sorrow. But alas! your hope to find help through us is vain. You will see our helplessness yourself when you have heard our story." The Night-owl asked him to tell it, and the Caliph began and told her what we already know.

(To be continued.)

"When I grow up," said little Ethel, with a dreamy, imaginative look. "I'm going to be a school teacher."

"Well, I'm going to be a mamma and have six children," said tiny Edna.

"Well, when they come to school to me I'm going to whip 'em, whip 'em, whip 'em."

"You mean thing!" exclaimed Edna, as the tears came into her eyes, "what have my poor children ever done to you?"

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



**Tobacco and Liquor Habits.**

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.  
Truly marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.  
Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto.



**Starch**

Never sticks  
Requires no boiling

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada. 7

**Maber's Grocery Specialties**

We are in a position, in consequence of our immense output, to sell better groceries for a given price than any house in the country. We deal direct with the consumer, at wholesale prices. To introduce some of our specialties into your home, we offer the goods below, carriage prepaid by us, at the prices quoted.

- MABER'S SPECIAL TEA**  
in 1-lb. air-tight tins; per doz. \$3.60
- MABER'S COCOA**  
good quality; in 10-lb. boxes. \$2.40
- MABER'S COFFEE**  
finest Java and Mocha, in 1-lb. air-tight tins; per doz. \$4.50
- MABER'S JELLY POWDER**  
assorted, equal to any on the market; per doz. 97c
- MABER'S BAKING POWDER**  
the purest made; in 5-lb. tins, each. 85c
- MABER'S PICKLES**  
equal to any brand made, imported or otherwise; in large glass jars; sour, sweet, chow-chow and white onions, one kind or assorted, as desired; per doz. \$2.75

**The F. O. Maber Co., Ltd.**  
539-549 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg.  
WESTERN CANADA'S GREAT MAIL-ORDER HOUSE.

**LITTLE'S SHEEP DIP and CATTLE WASH**

Non-poisonous

The Original Fluid Dip, used all over the world.

A guaranteed cure for mange on cattle and animals and scab on sheep.

Superior to Creolin, being stronger, more efficacious, and 75% cheaper.

A most powerful Disinfectant and Germicide—it not only prevents contagion from one animal to another but absolutely destroys all germs of disease.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

**Robt. Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.



**Plan For a Small Garden.**

Long ago, I planned my garden for the coming summer. First let me describe it: square, about 40 x 40 feet, bounded on the north side by the wall of the house from which my two sitting-room windows look, a picket fence runs along the front, the other two sides open to the vegetable garden. In the center, a circle; four quarter moons, one on each corner; around the square, a border three feet wide. Now, this is my plan: First, I shall ask the goodman to do the spading, and enrich with well-rotted manure, also to stretch a piece of wire netting along one end for sweet peas (for culture, read in "Advocate," April 13th). In the circle I shall plant seven canna bulbs (Queen Charlotte), one in the center and six around, two feet apart each way. I can think of nothing more beautiful for the center of a lawn plot than those with their magnificent foliage and spikes of gorgeous bloom. Two feet from those, I shall plant a row of asters (Daybreak). This variety is simply unsurpassed, the flowers are round, large and full; these will make a beautiful contrast with the dark foliage of the cannas and the next row, which shall be double scarlet geraniums. As regards geraniums, I find it most satisfactory to go to a florist and buy what I require for bedding; they cost five cents each, ready rooted in small pots, and when set out soon begin to branch very rapidly, spike after spike of bloom following until frost comes. Around these, I shall plant the lovely green and white border foliage; this I also get at the florists ready to plant. Plant asters, geraniums and foliage one foot apart each way; water freely until well set. Around this I shall sow a package of white alyssum,

multiply. I started with four sent me by a friend, now I have bulbs in abundance to give away, and all I require for my hedge (for culture, read in "Advocate," April 6th).

The border by the sweet peas and next the house, I shall fill with a variety for cutting—asters (mixed), antirrhinum, candytuft, stocks, petunias, salpiglossis, scabiosa, marigold, dianthus, nicotiana, zinnias, a gladiolus bulb here and there, and mignonette; no garden is perfect without a liberal supply of mignonette.

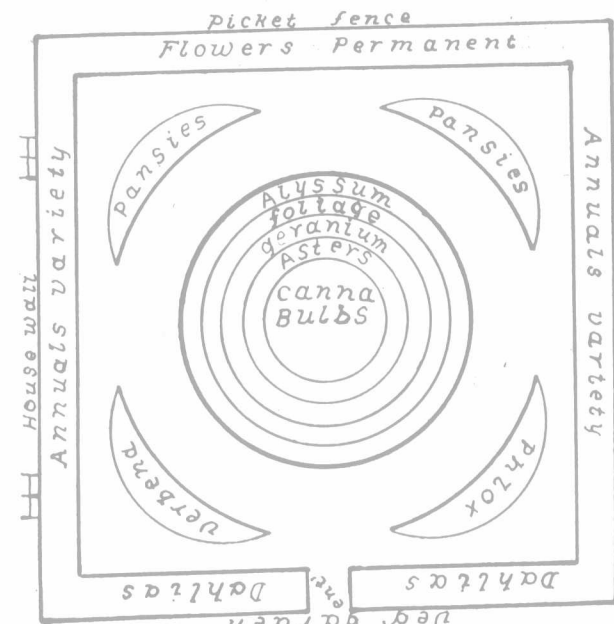
These I shall plant without regard to regularity, the tall varieties in the background. I think a border of flowers looks stiff if planted "just so." Close to the hedge I shall sow white alyssum; nothing is so dainty for a border, unless it be the lovely foliage used by florists, but that comes rather expensive, if one needs a large quantity. (Always allow space for branching, and keep free from weeds, as flowers and weeds do not do well together.) These, with my sweet peas, shall supply me with flowers galore for my table, to give away, a bouquet for a sick friend, a bouquet to hand over the fence to the little child gazing so eagerly through the pickets. What in this world could take the place of flowers? Any of the annuals mentioned may be started in the house in boxes, or sown in the open ground. Of course, if sown in the ground, one has to wait longer for the beauty. A crimson rambler rose shall find a place between my windows. In the fall, I intend to fill the border next the house with bulbs for spring bloom—hyacinth, daffodil, jonquil, tulip, crocus, and snowdrop, with a border of lily of the valley. In selecting flower seeds, I always choose those varieties which branch and bloom until killed by the frost; get my seed from a reliable florist; always get the best strain, and am never disappointed.

Anyone may have a flower garden similar to this on a larger or smaller scale, provided the fowl are not allowed to run riot; and surely every farmer's wife is entitled to a piece of ground 40 x 40 that she can call "her own." The walk between the flowers may be sodded, sown in lawn grass (which mine is), or gravelled.

I always lay in a supply of mould every fall to start my seeds in. I also secure a box of sand. I make out my list, and send for my seed in January. In February, I bring my box of mould from the cellar, put it in an old pan, and set in the oven to kill any insects.

I then go to the root-house and get some of the soil that has fallen from the roots. This is excellent to mix with the mould. I spread a large paper on my kitchen floor, and begin. First, I sift all the earth through an old colander; mix thoroughly, leaf mould, soil and sand; then fill as many small flower pots as I require. I use pots because they take up so little room. I set them among my house plants, and by the time the seedlings are ready to transplant into boxes, they can be set outside during the day, until ready for the garden. Of course, this means considerable work; but it is work that lovers of flowers delight in, for do we not look forward to the reward.

Here is an idea which anyone can carry out; this I saw while visiting a friend in town; a veritable flower garden in a half barrel, simply a salt or sugar barrel sawn in two, lengthways, braced across each end, painted a dark green, set on a rustic sawhorse, and filled with fuchsias, geraniums, foliage, nasturtiums, wandering Jew, etc. The effect was most beautiful, and looked like a huge hanging basket. I am, with the goodman's



Plan of My Garden.

thinning to about seven inches. Alyssum does make such a pretty border. I never can resist the temptation to sow it wherever I require one.

The two quarter moons next to the fence I shall fill with pansies, transplanted from a bed sown last fall in a corner of the vegetable garden and well covered to protect from frost; the other two with Phlox Drummond (mixed) and verbena (mixed). These spread and intertwine, forming a perfect mass of beauty; pinch off the ends that spread on walk (plant or thin one foot). Along the fence side are those varieties which, after once sown or planted, thrive and bloom year after year, with little or no care; a double pink rose bush in the center; one funkia (white lily) at either side; then tall phlox, Canterbury bells, bleeding-heart, sweet william, larkspur, gallardia, daffodils and Gypsophila (baby's breath)—this little gem is invaluable for bouquets; along this a border of pink and white daisies.

Directly opposite, dividing this part from the vegetable garden, I shall plant dahlia bulbs to form a hedge. Anyone who has grown them knows how they

help, going to have one of those at each side of my kitchen door, filled with nasturtiums.

MRS. D. MacHARDY.

**What do You Think?**

**STATE YOUR PREFERENCES.**

From time to time letters reach us commending specially various departments of the "Home Magazine" section of the "Farmer's Advocate." We desire a more general expression of opinion from our readers on this subject, in order that we may still further serve their interests. To please and to edify is our purpose. Wider usefulness is what we strive for in the "Home Magazine." We wish to know what you think:

1. About the Story department.
2. The Quiet Hour.
3. Ingle Nook Chats.
4. With the Flowers.
5. The "H. A. B." articles.
6. The Children's Corner.
7. Travel Notes.
8. Domestic Economy.
9. Fashion Notes.
10. The pictures published.
11. The Trained Nurse.
12. Teacher and Pupil.

Now, will readers everywhere take a little time to think this over, and write us at once, candidly but concisely, about these departments, how you like them, which you prefer, to which you would like more space devoted, are there any new departments that would add to the value of the "Home Magazine," or any special subjects you would like to see taken up? The opinions of thoughtful, well-informed people are valuable. Please write us about the above points. Kindly write "Suggestions" across the top of your letters. For the best and most suggestive comment, not exceeding 250 words, we will give a prize of \$3.00, for the second best \$2.00, and the third \$1.00. All letters must be mailed to us not later than May 28th. Address, "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Winnipeg.

**Putting Down Carpets.**

The secret of carpet-laying is simple, but it is all the more worth passing on for the benefit of other homemakers. All depends on the order in which the different sides of the carpet are tacked. First, tack across the end of the room, across the end of the breadth of carpet—mind, not along their length. Tack this end firmly and rather closely; then take the opposite end, leaving the two sides loose until the end has been stretched tightly and tacked in place. By taking the opposite end for the second row of tacks one can pull the carpet true, while the average carpet put down by inexperienced hands and tacked along one end and then down the side is very apt to be pulled askew. The two ends fastened, the carpet is true to the room, and the work of tacking the sides is soon accomplished. These do not require tacking as closely as the ends, except in front of doors.

Another notion which may have some value to the younger housewives is this: If the old-fashioned rag carpet is used in kitchen or dining-room—and there is nothing which will stand hard wear better—do not have it sewed. The breadths laid in place and slightly lapped will stay in place fairly well, and they can be lifted and cleaned so much more easily that it is worth while to leave them loose. When cleaned each breadth should be pinned firmly on a clothesline, with clothespins at frequent intervals. Whip the lower edge of the breadth thoroughly, and then unpin, and hang it up by the other edge, and whip again. In this way a rag carpet, too heavy to be well cleaned at home, can be handled and got even cleaner than is done by the carpet-cleaning establishments, even by a woman who has no masculine arm to assist her.—[Ladies' World.]

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



"Support Canada's Woolen Mills."

**OUR GOODS GO DIRECT FROM THE MILLS TO YOU.**

But that's not all you get. You Get the Middleman's Profits Besides.

There is both REASON and SAVING in buying from Canada's most modern mills.

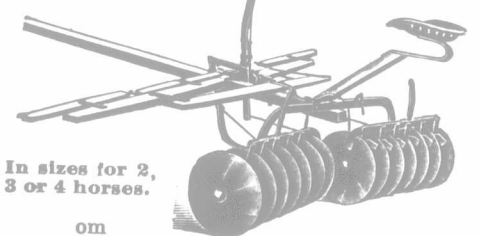
Wherever you are you can get our samples.

All absolutely pure wool goods—dress goods, skirt and mantle goods, costume cloths, blanket and blanket cloths, sheetings, yarns, etc.

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION.

**The T. H. Taylor Co.**  
CHATHAM, ONT.

**Bissell's Disk.**



In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

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

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**SILVER WYANDOTTES**—the beauty and utility breed—my birds are well-known prizewinners; they are farm-raised and have free range. Eggs setting, \$2. Ed. Brown, Boisevain.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jas. M. Fee, Jr., Headingly, Man.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS** from best matings only \$3 per setting. Buy the best Grundy Rocks, always win at leading shows. Orders now booked. Three choice Cockerels for sale. G. H. Grundy, Box 188, Virden, Man.

**EGGS** from choice Barred Rocks, \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$2.25 per 45, \$1.50 per 100. J. B. Schultz, Cypress River, Man.

**Stonewall Poultry Yards.**

Choice Buff Orpington Cockerels, pairs and trios to dispose of; also a few Blacks. **EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Buff Orpingtons (single and rose comb), Black Orpingtons, \$3 a setting; White Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, \$2 a setting. All good stock. My Orpingtons are as good as there are in the West. The other varieties are all prizewinners. Order early.

**IRA STRATTON, STONEWALL, MAN.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

from Indian Games, Golden Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. A few

**CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE** including Wh. Wyandottes, B. Rocks, Indian Games, and Golden Wyandottes; also long distance homing pigeons. Write

**S. LING, 128 River Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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

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



**What Literature Should Teach.**

Continued.

Any study that has educational value confers knowledge, discipline and culture. The memory should be stored with wholesome facts and ideas. Each faculty should be trained to do easily and well that which it is designed to do. A harmonious development of the powers is necessary in order that the being shall realize to the fullest extent the entire possibilities of his nature. These stages aim at the same ultimate result; the one is a natural growth of the other.

Discipline takes hold of the student and equips him for an end in life. An external result is the goal. Books are the medium through which we derive most of our ideas, and as we apply the term literature to such, the information contained herein should be varied and extensive. The object in studying literature, however, is not to obtain crude facts. The latter are of secondary importance to the literary scholar; in fact, no positive information is gained therefrom.

What, then, is the main object to bear in mind when studying literature? Are we not all thirsting for knowledge? Do we not want to look at everything from a scientific standpoint? The person who is familiar with Shakespeare's dramas gains a direct knowledge of and insight into human nature such as no scientific treatise can give him; hence, the real worth of good novels as well as higher works.

The value of good books cannot be overestimated. Even in this enlightened age we require something that will widen our limited observation of concrete men and women, and the way in which they live. In the higher forms, we come in contact with great men, the

sons of his own standard. Such a man may possess good ability; certain parts have been disciplined by the practical work of life. It follows that his knowledge will be small, his basis for forming judgments of men and events, outside his own small sphere, inadequate, his sympathies contracted; in a word, his whole life is dwarfed. Let the same person be brought in contact with a great many social conditions; let him mingle with the outside world, with all sorts and conditions of men who have lived on terms of familiarity with many great minds, and a man entirely different would be produced.

What we want in this progressive age of materialism is to arm ourselves with ideas bearing directly upon human life. We must share the personality of the world's best thought. In imaginary literature, we cannot live through a vast range of emotional experiences and enter sympathetically into characters and lives remote from our own. We have to develop our moral, emotional and intellectual nature. **BONNY DOON.**

**Our School Question.**

Mr. Editor,—During the past year we have been pleased to find the "Farmer's Advocate," Canada's leading agricultural paper, throwing its columns open for the discussion of our school problems, for the success of the farmer depends, to a great extent, on the efficiency of the public schools.

In your editorial in the issue of April 27th, we fear you have been rather pessimistic, and have forgotten what the schools of twenty years ago really were. Why, the entrance class of to-day seems to be a kindergarten, compared with the few big boys and girls who presented themselves at the entrance examination when we were boys—twenty years ago.



**School Group at Wekopa, Manitoba.**

Miss Maud Switzer, teacher.

writers themselves, and our experience of life is widened.

Literature is eminent among the studies of the school curriculum; but its value is not practical. It does not contribute so directly as many other studies towards enabling a man to make a livelihood. Its value lies in the fact that it tends to elevate and broaden the inner life; to give wider interests, breadth of view, openness of mind, loftier sources of pleasure. It is such qualities as these that we associate with culture, as we connect the idea of narrowness, one-sidedness, smallness and pettiness, and lack of internal resource with its opposite.

Imagine with me a man who has spent his whole life in some small secluded and backward community; he has never travelled or seen other phases of life; his intercourse has been confined to per-

As for the Old Country youth, we are not inclined to believe that the education that will fit a boy for life in England will be suitable here, where conditions are entirely different. We are all too prone to expect the public schools to graduate boys and girls at fifteen capable of entering any profession or business, and expect them to be as clever as we are now, with our additional twenty years' experience of real life. The function of the public schools is not, as you seem to think, to turn out stenographers and accountants, any more than it is to graduate doctors and electrical engineers, but rather to put a child in possession of himself. The amount a child learns at school is not of as much importance as the method by which it becomes possessed of this knowledge. "Knowledge is power" only when it strength-

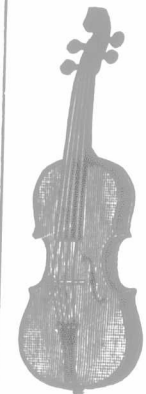
**Music**

**AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**A FEW SPECIALTIES:**

**Violins (complete with bow).**  
No. 981—Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model, and finely finished; \$4.50, reduced to **\$3.00**  
No. 948—"Guanerius" Model, brown varnish, ebony trimmings, finely finished, \$8.00, for..... **\$5.00**  
No. 976—"Stainer" pattern, reddish-brown colored varnish, nicely figured wood, highly polished ebony trimmings, \$10.00, for..... **\$6.50**



**Mandolins.**  
No. 293—Mahogany finish, flat back and sides, rosewood fingerboard, highly polished, \$4.50, for **\$3.00**  
No. 295—Seven ribs, natural wood, ebony fingerboard, inlaid around sound hole, nicked tail-piece, \$4.50, for..... **\$3.50**

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

**Whaley, Royce & Co. LIMITED.**

356 Main St. WINNIPEG, MAN. 158 Yonge St. TORONTO, ONT.



Headquarters for WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

**SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH.**

We can give you a Lady's 14-kt., 25-year, Gold-filled case, and genuine American movement, only \$11.50, and defy competition in other lines.

**OUR WORK DEPT.** is a branch of our business that we pay particular attention to, even from the minutest piece of jewelry to very high-class watch repairing. If you have any repairing to be done just mail us a post card and we will forward box to ship same to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. High-class engraving done. Issuer of marriage licenses.

**W. H. MAULETT, Rossier Avenue, BRANDON, MAN.**

**WANTS & FOR SALE**

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

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

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

**FARM**—372 acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school 1 1/2 miles, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply Alec Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

**FOR SALE**—I want one or two partners with \$5,000 to invest in cattle for one half interest in 150 acres of land, partly cleared, balance light alder and brush, in the Kamloops district, B. C. Ranch commands free Government range; bunch grass; will support 2,000 head of cattle. Good wagon road, abundance of water, finest climate in Canada. Address, Box 83, Vancouver, B. C. References required.

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

**WANTED**—Situations by 1,000 men in England willing to work with Canadian farmers for small wages. For particulars send stamped envelope to Axworthy, Headingly, Man.

**STRAYED** or stolen from Boisevain, Man., on Sunday, April 21st, 1904, an English setter dog, all white except head, which is black tinged with tan; has white nose, and very narrow white strip extending from nose back over head. Also an Irish retriever, dr. br., brown and curly. A \$10 reward will be paid for any information that will lead up to the recovery of each or either of the above dogs. T. Brodie, Boisevain, Man.

**FAIR DIPLOMAS**

Beautiful, artistic, illustrated lithographed diplomas, on plate paper, 25c. each. Space left for filling in local fair particulars. In lots of 20 or over, one order, wording printed in without extra charge. Sample copies sent on receipt of 25c.

**LONDON PRINTING & LITHO. CO., LTD.**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

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



ens the faculties on the exercise of which we have to depend when we leave school and enter on the struggle of life. You imply that nature study, music, etc., are fads, and are supplanting the favorite three R's of our grandfathers. In this Western country, we are rapidly drifting into the habit of viewing all things from the purely utilitarian or commercial standpoint. Speculation is rampant on every side, and if the introduction of music, nature study and art work will minimize the extreme commercial tendency, or will better enable the pupil to understand life and enjoy the beauties which nature so abundantly provides, we believe the time taken from the three R's for such study will in the end result in greater happiness, and will promote more real culture and contentment, and whatever subjects give the pupil the most power or the best ability to grapple with the problems to be met with in real life are the ones needed in our educational system. The school should arouse in the mind of the pupil a masterful desire to be a useful member of society in his own community, and to be a true, earnest, patriotic citizen of his country; one who has a clear idea of the value of life and its possibilities; a man who has confidence in his ability to discharge his duty regardless of results to himself. The men who frame the educational curriculum for our Province have kept always before them the real needs of the country, and have sought to include in the programme of studies the subjects which will best provide for these needs, and as a result, we believe that Manitoba is fully abreast of the times in educational thought and action.

PRAIRIE TEACHER.

Nature Study.

By J. B. Wallis, Supervisor of Nature Study in Winnipeg Schools.

OUTLINE LESSON ON THE EARLY ANEMONE.

The time to take a lesson on any flower is when that flower is brought into school for the first time in the season. With the junior grades, the work is merely to find out all that the pupils can tell you of the flower; to interest them in its beauty, and to get them to observe more closely and clearly. With the seniors, much more should be taken, and after a few lessons, such as the following, they should be expected to have thought of all questions which might be asked, and have answers, so far as possible, ready.

Suppose, then, one of your pupils brings you in an Early Anemone: Get him or her to tell the class as much as possible about the finding. Then ask the class to tell you all they can about it, so that putting all down in question form, we shall have something like this:

Where did you find the Anemone?  
Why do you think it should appear there first? Has that particular place any advantage over such or such another?

If so, suggest the kind of places we might look for the Anemone now. Who will volunteer to go to some place like the one where the Anemone was found and see if we are right in expecting them to be there?

Where are the leaves?  
Why does the flower of the Anemone appear before the leaves? Is it an advantage to the Anemone to do so?

(It may be necessary to explain that for a plant to set seed, it is necessary for the pollen to get on the stigma.)

Why is the Anemone purple?  
Why is the flower wide open to the sky?  
Why has the Anemone its burning acid taste?

Why has the Anemone its cup-shaped circle of leaves below the flower?

Why has the Anemone its beautiful clothing of silky hair? Why does it close at night?

Why has the Anemone a thick root?  
Why are the leaves of the Anemone cleft so many times?

Why are the seeds provided with their silky attachments? (It is obvious that it may be necessary to take these two latter questions later.)

Such questions, if thought over, will give an interest to flowers which nothing else can, and the fields and woods will be full of the most puzzling, yet delightful enigmas. Every part of a flower or plant will have a meaning, and the commonest weed will be a thing of wonder.

Fashion Notes.

A pretty, attractively-dressed child is the best picture the world can look upon. The Russian blouse for the "tiny man" is always pretty and becoming. The little coat has a wide collar, and the knickerbockers are full at the knee, being hemmed over an elastic band. These little suits, made of summer materials, are very pretty indeed, and can be easily laundered.

The "little maid" has as many frills and ruffles on her summer dresses as has her mamma. A pretty style is the French dress, which has a long waist and short skirt. The yoke is made of lace or insertion, and cut either round or square. The neck is finished with narrow beading (insertion), in which is run narrow baby ribbon. Around the bottom of the yoke is a frill of the material edged with narrow lace. The skirt is formed of two frills, one wider than the other. These, too, are edged with lace. They must be gathered very full in order to give them the proper fluffy appearance. With this dress a wide sash is worn. Some very dainty ribbons are shown now that make very pretty sashes, many of these are flowered and dotted.

The little frills of fashion are what give freshness and beauty to the dress. They are to the dress what the blossoms are to the plant. It is wonderful what the smart girl can do with a few yards of ribbon. She makes little bows to fasten the front of her shirt-waist. At the back of each bow is fastened a small safety pin, and in this way they are pinned to the waist. All sorts of bows are made for hats. Not only one bow, but numerous little ones are made and put around the crown of the hat at regular intervals. A hat of navy blue straw is very pretty, trimmed with corn-colored silk, which is folded and put around the crown, with a large rosette in the front. These little bows are made of navy blue satin ribbon, about one inch or an inch and a half wide, and placed around the crown. This makes a very smart-looking hat for every-day wear. A nice bow cannot be made from a "skimp" piece of ribbon. Remember, all the beauty of the bow lies in its freshness and crispness. Rosettes are used a great deal for trimming hats. From one and a quarter to one and a half yards of ribbon are required to make a rosette, the ribbon being from one to one and a half inches wide. Ribbons, which are not the same on both sides, for instance, velvet ribbon, must be given a sharp twist in order to keep the right side foremost in making bows and rosettes.

The separate shirt-waist, though not considered so smart as the waist made of the same material as the skirt, is by no means out of fashion. A waist made of woollen material, the same as the skirt, is too warm for summer wear, therefore the shirt-waist still remains popular. Light materials, such as chiffon, lousine, liberty silk, organdie and muslin, the same shade as the skirt, make pretty and effective waists. If made quite plain, a large lace collar is all the trimming required. The yoke may be left unlined. A rounded or V-shaped, transparent yoke is always becoming, and cool. On the thin lawn and muslin waists, which are very elaborate and handsome, tucks, shirrings and lace are used in abundance.

AUNT LYN.

"What time is it, my lad?" asked an American traveller of a small Irish boy, who was driving a couple of cows home from the fields.

"About twelve o'clock, sir," replied the boy.

"I thought it was more."

"It's never any more here," replied the lad, in surprise. "It just begins at one again."

Brother Jones was noted for his long and laborious prayers, and although the good people of the church respected him, they were not at all pleased to hear him pray in meeting. The new minister was not aware of Brother Jones's unpopularity as a "prayer," so he had no idea why a ripple of amusement passed over the congregation when, after a hymn had been sung, he said, "Brother Jones will lead us in prayer," and in a fervent tone added—"and may God help us."—[Lippincott's.]



THE WINNIPEG STORE OF Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS and DIAMOND MERCHANTS. 350-352 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., also Montreal and Ottawa. Mail-order department for Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia at above address.

No Better on Earth.

- No better Wheat-raising Country on Earth.
- No better Farmers than ours on Earth.
- No better Wheat grown anywhere on Earth.
- No better Elevator System than Ogilvie's on Earth.
- No better Flour Mills than Ogilvie's on Earth.
- No better Flour manufactured on Earth.
- No better Guarantee than this on Earth.

"Your money back if not eminently pleased."

OGILVIE'S  
"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"  
FOR CAKES, PASTRY AND BREAD.

*The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.*  
By ROYAL APPOINTMENT.  
MILLERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
MILLS AND OFFICES - MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.

SWELLING OF THE JOINTS

Usually a strain or some other injury produces swelling of the joint and lameness. As soon as you notice this in your horse apply

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

This will promptly reduce the swelling and make the limb supple. There is no better liniment made. Sold by all dealers.

Price 50c. per bottle.

The MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors,  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Makers of Fancy Butter

If you wish to find a steady cash market for your butter, at good prices, write us for particulars.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG  
Limited. MANITOBA.

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



THE MOST EXTENSIVE SALE YET

# 70 Head of Pure-bred Animals

will be sold at the

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

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, '04

The best chance to secure good animals ever offered in Manitoba.

Two hundred pure-bred Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs will be offered privately during the day, a man being in charge for that purpose.

Reduced railway rates from all points.

Send for catalogue, giving full particulars.

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

Thos. Greenway, Prop.

### TRADE NOTES.

**FARMERS' WHOLESALE BUYERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**—A company which intends dealing directly with the consumer, thus cutting out all middlemen's as well as jobbers' profits and commissions, has been organized under the name of the "Farmers' Wholesale Buyers' Association, Limited." This organization proposes to follow the system of joint store operation, which has proven so successful in Ontario and the Western States. The president and general manager, F. J. Webster, and the secretary-treasurer, T. R. Ferguson, of the well-known legal firm of Ferguson & Richardson, Winnipeg, have associated with them some of the most prominent business men of the West. A capitalization of \$100,000 has been agreed upon for the present needs of the corporation.

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," who interviewed Mr. Webster, was advised that the company anticipated the establishment of large wholesale houses in Winnipeg, and the opening of branches at different points in the country. Goods will be handled direct, and delivered to the consumer at actual cost, including the necessary expenses of store management. The basic principle would thus be a system of co-operative buying by farming communities. By paying a nominal fee, annually, the agriculturists would be allowed to trade with the branch stores, and secure goods at a price which excludes extravagant profit.

A feature of this new store method is said to be the opening up of a general commission business, farm produce being accepted from the patrons, and then resold in the cities. This would mean that the farmers could obtain good prices for their butter, eggs and vegetables, cutting out the many profits that are now being made before these goods reach the retail trade of the cities.

As yet, it has not been decided where stores will be opened up but as soon as conditions warrant it, the leading centers of Manitoba and the Territories will likely be entered to. At the present time it is said that negotiations are being carried on for the establishment of

warehouses in Winnipeg; later on, steps will be taken for the opening up of a large departmental store. The company has adopted a very good plan in making all the managers of local branches shareholders in the company; this will insure them taking a personal interest in the affairs of the Association. Advt.

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**—This is a particularly opportune time for having your photo taken at the studio of E. B. Curlette, first door south of post office, Calgary, Alta. His work has always been characterized by faithfulness to detail and fine finish.

**BUTTERMAKERS,** who wish to get satisfactory prices, should keep in touch with J. Y. Griffin & Co., of Winnipeg, who are known all over the West for their reliability. Write them for particulars.

**PROTECTION** against loss by hail is now looked upon as a necessity by sensible farmers. Every year some district is being visited for the first time by storms. It is worth something to every man to feel safe in case of a disaster; in other words, to have an easy mind. The Central Canada Insurance Co., whose head office is located at Brandon, will do that for the price of one-third of a bushel of wheat per acre. They do not carry on a something for nothing business, but they do guarantee to pay losses in full. Their rates are reasonable, and they are worthy of consideration from every farmer at this season.

### GOSSIP.

Stockmen will learn with regret that Mr. John E. Smith, Brandon, has decided to sell Smithfield Farm and go out of the breeding business. Several prominent stockmen have been negotiating with Mr. Smith, with a view to purchasing it. The following well-known farmers are amongst the prospective owners of this highly desirable stock farm: Mr. Rankin, Hamiota; Mr. Ferguson, Carberry; Mr. Chapman, Beresford, and Mr. Chalmers, Hayfield.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. K. McIvor, in a letter to the "Advocate," reports having sold all his Western rye grass seed, the demand having exceeded all previous experiences. Those who wish to have their orders filled with this noted grower next year will have to send them in early.

Ault, Colo., April 25, 1904.  
West Disinfecting Co., 14 East 59th St., N. Y.:

Gentlemen,—I received the Chloro-Naptholeum Dip you sent me a few weeks ago, and have used it on sheep for killing scab, on cattle for killing lice, and on horses for killing mange, and I find it the best dip I ever used. I don't believe there is anything better, as it killed the scab on the sheep, the mange on the horses, and the lice on the cattle, and surely that is all I could want of it. Yours very truly,

P. O. Box 4. T. M. Jones, Ault, Colo.  
P. S.—Mrs. May Jones, to whom you shipped one gallon Chloro-Naptholeum Dip, is my wife, and she has used the dip on her sheep and cattle, and says it was the only dip she ever found that killed scab, mange and lice. T. M. J.

"I want five cents' worth of glory divine," said a flaxen-haired tot, looking intently at the clerk in a drug store. Everybody within hearing of the infantile voice either laughed or smiled, while Mr. Gray, the druggan, looked serious, and appeared to be thinking.

"Are you sure it is glory divine?" he asked the little one.

"Yes, sir," was the response.

"For what does mamma want it?" was the next question.

"To throw around the room and into the backyard," said the little tot, innocently.

"Isn't it chloride of lime she wants?" asked the druggan.

The little girl nodded her assent, and soon she was on her way home to her mother.

An enthusiastic professor had been advocating the advantages of athletic exercises. "The Roman youths," he cried, "used to swim three times across the Tiber before breakfast." The Scotch student smiled, at which the irate professor exclaimed, "Mr. McAllister, why do you smile? We shall be glad to share your amusement." The canny Scot replied: "I was just thinking, sir, that the Roman youths must have left their clothes on the wrong bank at the end of their swim."

The auction sale on April 13th of selections from the Shorthorn herds of Messrs. Geo. Freeman and W. T. Garne, of Gloucestershire, England, was a very successful affair, thirty head from Mr. Garne's herd averaging £78 14s., or \$408, and 39 from Mr. Freeman's herd, £59 7s. The highest price, 230 guineas, was paid by Mr. Cesares, for South America, for the bull, Medlar, by Bapton Crown, bred by Mr. Deane Willis, and used in Mr. Garne's herd. Princess Royal, of Mr. Freeman's offering, sold for 155 guineas to the same buyer, the highest price for a female.

### VALUE OF A CHARACTER.

What shall a man ask in exchange for his character—the one asset that is greater than all other assets? In every walk of life the man who is sought after is the honest man. To him all things are possible. Not only in banks, but in every branch of the manifold activities of business and of daily life, the strictly honest man is indispensable. He may have many good points, but unimpeachable integrity is his great qualification. Confidence is the corner-stone of business. Reputation is the superstructure, and it can be raised only on a well-grounded foundation. Let a man be thought to be worth watching, let him once come under the shadow of suspicion, and his commercial value falls far below par. Often, no doubt, the mistrust is unmerited, but time proves all things, even the moral fibre of every man.

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



### Who Owns This Stock?

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 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.

#### IMPOUNDED.

**BONNIE DOON, Man.**—On section 24-14-4 west, on April 27th, 1904, one black bull, with small horns, without any ring in nose, two years old. William Greaves, poundkeeper.

**NEWDALF, Man.**—On April 5th, on section 19-15-20 west, one brown mare, about nine years old, white star on forehead, weight about 1,200 lbs., had halter on when first seen. John Hopper, poundkeeper.

#### LOST.

**FAIRHALL, Man.**—On April 25th, from section 14-4-17 west, one light bay mare, weight about 1,050 lbs., with white face, and heavy with foal; suitable reward for her recovery. Robert Squires, P. M.

#### ESTRAY.

**DRINKWATER, Assa.**—One team, mares, nine years old, weight about 1,350 lbs., one bay, one brown, branded S on right shoulder. Information or rounding up suitably rewarded. Jas. Forge, sec. 2-16-23 west, 2nd M.

#### TRADE NOTES.

**CORSETS THAT FIT.**—We wish to call the attention of our readers of the Home Department to the advertisement of the Robinson Corset Co., which appears in this issue. Your new spring dress cannot look well if worn over badly-fitting corsets. The Robinson corsets fit because they are fitted to the peculiarities of your figure. Kindly see what the company has to say in regard to the matter.

#### FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW!

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

#### GOSSIP.

Farm servant to piermaster—Gie me a ticket for fower cattle gaun to Dundee.

Buy a better bull, and improve the beef or milk productive capacity of your herd. You will not get a better chance than right now.

A new and extraordinary use has been found for peat by certain experimenters in Ireland. It makes an excellent quality of paper. A great mill, 1,100 feet, of four stories, equipped with machinery, was established a few months ago at Celbridge, County Kildare, which has been engaged in converting Irish peat into wrapping paper of various grades. The mill site is on the River Liffey, about twenty-five miles from Dublin, near the eastern margin of the great bog of Allen which extends westward about seventy miles to the River Shannon. The motive power is both steam and water. Only the energy of the river generates a certain volume of electric force sufficient for present needs. About seventy hands are now steadily employed in this new enterprise.



**MACDONALD is the station. JUNE 14th is the date.**

If You Miss it You'll Regret it!

An opportunity to buy good

## SHORTHORNS

AT

### JAMES BRAY'S FARM,

Longburn, Man.

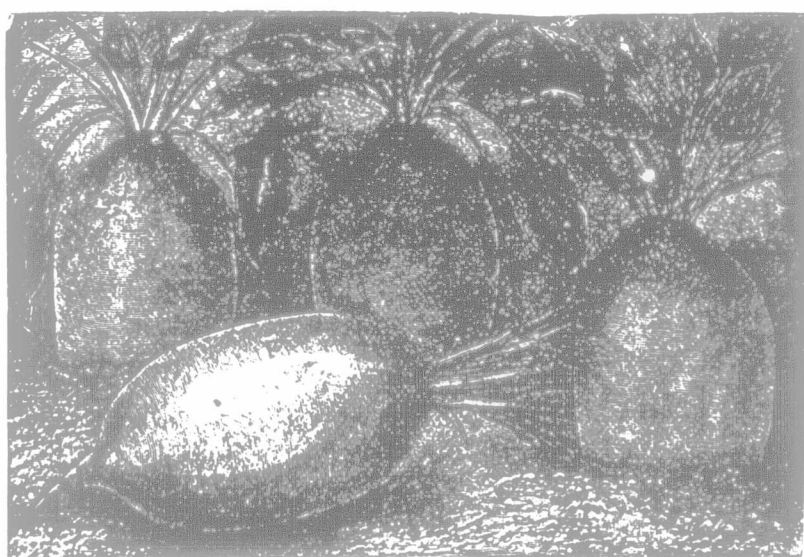
The Sale of the Season.

Choice Stock. Good Blood.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.

In my offering is included Scottish Boy, a Winnipeg winner; Ruby Derocher 3rd, also an Industrial prizetaker, and the trio of heavy milkers, Bonnobel, Golden Gem, Minnie Blyth.

BE THERE!



### Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel.

This grand Mangel, which we introduced in 1891, is without doubt the favorite with all cattle men at the present day, and there has been such an increase in the demand each successive year, that we have usually sold out entirely before the close of the season, though we estimated that we had ordered enough to provide for the increase each year. The large size of the roots, their uniformity, handsome shape; bright, smooth, yellow skin, flesh of the most solid texture, nutritious and splendid keeping qualities, make it the most valuable introduction of recent years. While in point of size they will not equal the best of the long varieties, yet in the yield per acre they have frequently produced as much, and in richness they far exceed the best long varieties, added to which they are much more easily harvested, about half of their length being above the ground. We have kept our stock fully up to the original high standard, and it will pay every grower to procure our grand strain of this unequalled variety. 1-4 lb., 10c; 1-2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs for 80c, postpaid. Write for our beautifully illustrated up-to-date catalogue (88 pages) of "Everything Valuable in Seeds." Free to all applicants.

Established 1850 **JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. HAMILTON, CANADA.**

## I Am After Your Wool.

Highest cash prices. Prompt remittances. Sacks for shipping. These things should get it. Let's hear from you.

### W. W. Carruthers

Custom Tanner, Dealer in Hides, **BRANDON, MAN.**  
Wool, Sheepskins, etc.,

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

At the combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Des Moines, Iowa, April 26th, under the management of Chas. Escher, Jr., 65 head sold for an average of \$104. The bulls out-averaged the females, 24 selling for an average of \$114.30. Black Monarch of Homedale, one year old in March last, contributed by Silas Igo, brought \$305, the highest price of the sale.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 1st. Propositions will be offered relating to increasing the fees for registry of imported cattle; to increase the penalty fee for registering animals over one year old; to discontinue the use of all equivalents of estimated butter-fat, and establish a butter-fat basis for all official records, and to express fractions of a pound in official tests in decimals of a pound instead of in ounces.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. No card to exceed three lines.

- JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.**
- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.**
- DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.**
- J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.**
- JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.**
- WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.**

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

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

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



## COSSIP.

## GETTING SHELLS ON EGGS.

Eggs for incubation should be quite sound in shell. Shells which are very thin are apt to be crushed if placed under hens, although, of course, it makes little difference if the eggs are placed in an incubator. Birds which lay thin-shelled eggs are either getting too little of the special food material they require for the purpose, or they are too fat. The latter can easily be judged by feeling their weight when on the spar at night, and the remedy of short rations applied, if necessary. In most cases, however, the fault will be due to a deficiency of those elements which build up the shell, and as soon as these are supplied in abundance an improvement may be expected. Small shell grit is an excellent corrective; indeed, laying birds should never be without it. Pounded oyster shells are also first-class, and where these are not easily got, old mortar is not a bad substitute. Many people do not know that a large proportion of mineral elements is to be found in some kinds of green food, but this is the case; consequently, a very liberal supply should be given to laying hens. Nothing can beat grass for the purpose. Egg-shells are almost always firm when the birds can get a plentiful supply of it. Those poultry-keepers who regularly mix stimulating spices with the soft food may look for a lot of soft-shelled eggs. No improvement can be effected until such things are abandoned. —[Ex.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

## Miscellaneous.

## GETTING WIVES AND HUSBANDS

Please give me the name and address of one or more papers in which men and women advertise for wives and husbands. If possible, give me your opinion of such advertisements. READER.  
Ans.—We have not at hand the names of any papers which make a specialty of personal advertisements, such as you refer to. We have no faith in that plan of getting wives or husbands. It is the favorite device of adventurers, and usually results in heart burning and loss. Our advice is to stick to the good old way of making selection from among the best people you know.

## CATTLE CHEWING WOOD.

Can you tell me the reason why young cattle should, when let out of their stables, eat pieces of lumber off the barns, etc.? Is it a disease, and is there any cure for it? F. K.  
Ans.—Cattle sometimes develop a depraved appetite while in winter quarters, due to a craving for some of the constituents of the soil, which usually passes away when they are turned on grass. There is a danger, however, of the craving giving rise to a habit, if long continued. Let them have free access to salt in which lime is mixed in the proportions of one of lime to ten of salt.

## SOW EATING PIGS.

Sow about a year old, six days ago gave birth to 13 pigs; nine are still living, but the only way we can get them to suck is to catch the sow and hold her down, as she will bite and kill them if left alone with them. Is there any way to make sow quiet with pigs; also, would she be apt to act same way if kept to have another litter? J. H. M.  
Ans.—Put sow in crate, with lower side boards cut out so pigs can suck and sow cannot get at them. Feed bran slop to relax sow's bowels, and give her some salt fat pork or other flesh to eat. Examine teeth of pigs, and if side tusks are sharp, break off with pincers or clippers. A reader says he cured a sow of this vice by slowly pouring cold water on her head, and had known others cured in this way. The probability is that the sow may not act so with next litter, especially if running out on grass before farrowing. It is probable that constipation, or it may be a craving of system for earth or grit, accounts for the trouble, or the sharp teeth of pigs picking her udder may have started it.



## IN EVERY HOME

there are different tastes. Some like violin solos, others military band marches. Airs from grand opera appeal to one, the old familiar ballads to another—there are times when hymns and sacred music are fitting; evenings when the young folks want music to dance to. If there is a Gram-o-phone Records of everything worth hearing in music, song and speech. Records that will outwear any PHONES are sold with a 5-year guarantee.

**BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE** in that home every member can have his or her desire. There are others ten times. Records that, like the Gram-o-phones, are made in Canada. **BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONES** are sold with a 5-year guarantee.

Sold on easy payment plan if desired. Read coupon carefully and cut out and send to us. Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice. Full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records sent free on request.

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

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2315 St. Catherine Street,

**MONTREAL.**

SEND  
"A" COUPON  
TO-DAY.

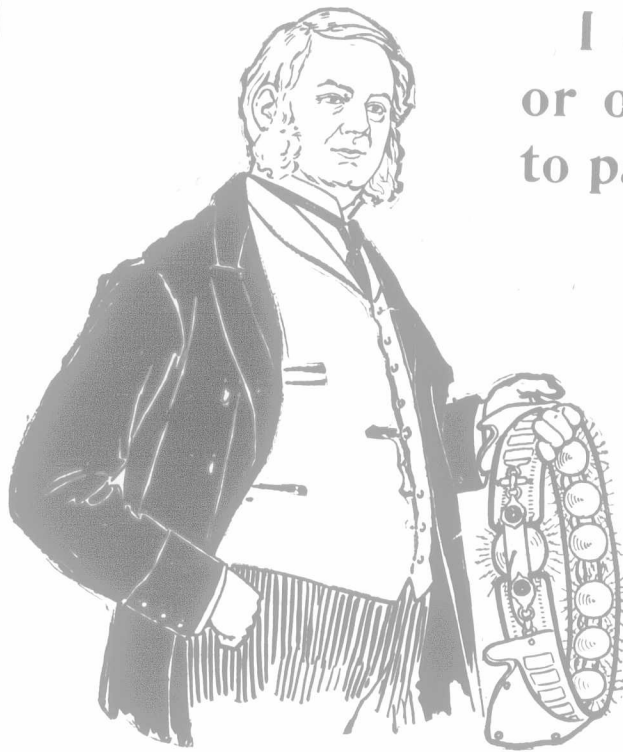
E. BERLINER,  
2315-19 St. Catherine St.,  
Montreal, Que.

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

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

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I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.



and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculax

## Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further, I have the two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

**Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.  
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

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



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**WOUND REFUSES TO HEAL.**

Horse got cut between fetlock and foot. The wound will not heal, and the leg swells. W. A. S.

Ans.—Apply a little butter of antimony to the wound with a feather once daily for three days. Follow up, by applying three times daily, one part carbolic acid to twenty parts sweet oil. The swelling will disappear as soon as irritation ceases. V.

**BRONCHOCELE.**

Two calves have thick necks. The enlargements are in the throat, just behind the jaws, and are getting thicker. E. H.

Ans.—This is enlargement of the thyroid glands. Rub them well once every day with compound iodine ointment. If this does not effect a cure, get your veterinarian to inject into them a solution of iodine. V.

**APOPLEXY.**

Pigs wheeze when eating, turn purple at the nose, fall over and die. There appears to be a spongy growth at the lower end of throat. R. S. L.

Ans.—These pigs die from cerebral apoplexy, caused by too high feeding and too little exercise. The growths you speak of are the thymus glands. It is probable you will have no further trouble now that the weather is fine and you can let them out on the grass every day. It would be good practice to purge them with Epsom salts; feed lightly, and allow exercise. If any are attacked, pour cold water on their heads, and cut the tail off, to allow some blood to escape. V.

**LUMP ON HOCK—QUIDS HER FOOD.**

1. Horse has hard lump on outside of his hock, caused by rubbing against the tongue.

2. Aged cow masticates well, but does not swallow. Food drops out of mouth, and she slavers a great deal. A. E. G.

Ans.—1. Take two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with two ozs. vaseline. Blister the parts as follows: Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so he cannot bite the part; in twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil; let his head down, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off blister again, and repeat once every month. It usually takes a long time to reduce enlargements of this kind, and, of course, the cause must be removed.

2. This is due to disease of mouth or tongue, irregularities of the teeth, or paralysis of the muscles of deglutition. If you are sure the teeth, mouth and tongue are all right, blister her throat the same as the horse's hock, and give her two drams nux vomica in a little cold water as a drench twice daily. V.

**OBSTRUCTION OF THE PYLORIS.**

Calves two to four months old, that suckle their dams, which are fed on oat sheaf, wheat, oat and spelt straw, with oat and spelt chop, are dying. They slaver, grind their teeth, lick mouth and nose, fall down and bellow; eyes roll upwards and inwards, get up, and are dull, etc. Some die in an hour, and others live for two weeks. I opened one and found lungs dark and bloody. In the stomach were balls of chewed oat sheaf, with strings or cords in them; a couple of balls of hair, one the size of a hen's egg. T. G.

Ans.—The calf upon which you held a post-mortem, died from obstruction of the passage from the stomach to the intestine (this opening is called the pylorus) with one of the hair balls mentioned, and the symptoms given indicate this to be the trouble with all. When the ball gains the opening, it stops all passage from the stomach, and causes the symptoms noted. If the obstruction remains, then death takes place quickly; but if it changes its position, as it is liable to do during the struggling of the calf, the symptoms are relieved for a time. An animal may live for weeks or even months under these conditions. Nothing can be done to cure. The balls are caused by the calves eating indigestible food, as twine, overripe hay, etc., and by licking their dams and swallowing the hair. Clipping the cows, and being careful that they get nothing to eat but food of good quality, will save those not already affected. V.

**London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: COMPANY'S BUILDING, MONTREAL.

**FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.**

Meeting held on 30th March, 1904.

New policies issued during the year were 2,362, for.....	\$ 3,500,130	Claims by death with bonus addition.....	\$ 595,561
Yielding a premium income.....	158,338	Claims under matured policies.....	204,948
The net premium income amounted to.....	1,430,205	Making a total payment for claims of.....	800,509
Total income, including \$300,611 for interest, etc.....	1,791,218	The increase to the funds after all payments have been provided for amounts to \$548,577, and the total funds of the Company now stand at.....	9,363,914

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital fully subscribed.....	\$ 500,000.00
Amount of capital paid up.....	100,000.00
Proprietors' fund.....	63,376.97
Assurance fund.....	8,950,542.31
Investment reserve fund.....	250,000.00
Profit and loss items not appropriated.....	50,658.56
Claims admitted but not paid.....	94,644.08
Other sums owing by Company.....	10,547.20

**ASSETS.**

Mortgages within the United Kingdom on real and leasehold properties and life interests.....	\$ 193,310.75
Mortgages in Canada, India and South Africa.....	1,372,034.68
Loans on Company's policies.....	834,218.19
Investments in British, Indian and Colonial Government securities, stocks, etc.....	1,436,775.50
Foreign Government securities, railway and other debentures, railway shares, preferred and ordinary.....	4,573,397.25
House property, reversions, etc.....	547,336.17
Branch offices and agents' balances.....	(9,352.42)
December premiums, on which days of grace are current.....	233,127.62
Interest and rents accrued and due.....	90,442.29
Amounts placed on deposit for fixed periods.....	38,390.00
Cash on current account at head office and Branch Banks, policy stamps, etc.....	119,643.75
Other assets, including furniture and fittings at head office and branches.....	11,740.50

\$9,519,769.21

\$9,519,769.21

Issued by the order of the Board.

**B. HAL. BROWN, Montreal, Attorney and Manager for Canada.**

Western Head Offices have been opened in the New British North America Bank, Main St., Winnipeg :

**W. R. ALLAN, City Agent.**

**L. W. HICKS, Cashier.**

**A. STEVENS BROWNE,**

'PHONE 2533.

WESTERN MANAGER.

P. O. BOX 97.

**SEPARATORS WIND STACKERS, FEEDERS, BAGGERS ETC.**

**WATERLOO MFG. CO. LTD.**

**WATERLOO-ONT.**

**ENGINES PLAIN AND TRACTION THRESHER SUPPLIES**

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

**REWARD**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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

**"Waterloo" Machinery,**

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

FACTORY WATERLOO-ONT. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG MANITOBA

**OEDEMATOUS SWELLING.**

Last year my pregnant mare, some time before foaling, swelled under her abdomen and along her sides. My veterinarian punctured, and bloody water escaped. This reduced the swelling some, but it was considerable time after foaling before she got all right. She is due to foal May 17th, next, and she is swelling again. J. McK.

Ans.—In most cases swellings of this kind, before foaling, are not serious, and disappear gradually after foaling. In others, where the swellings are excessive and contain serum, it is necessary to lance them as your veterinarian did last year. It is not wise to give internal medicines. If regular exercise will not reduce the swelling, and it becomes quite extensive, you had better call your veterinarian in, and if he considers an operation necessary, allow him to treat. V.

**LUXATION OF THE PATELLA.**

Once a week, or oftener, my horse is unable to move one of his hind feet. All at once it will come up with a jerk and sometimes a crack, and he will be all right. He has been this way all winter. A. M. N.

Ans.—This is luxation or dislocation of the stifle bone or patella, commonly called stifled. Tie him in a narrow stall so that he cannot lie down. Put a collar on, buckle a strap around the pastern of the affected leg, being sure the bone is in its place, which can be told by his ability to lift the foot, draw the foot about one foot in advance of its fellow, and tie a rope from the pastern to the collar to keep the foot forward. Then blister with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Blister the front and inside of the joint in the same manner as recommended for A. E. G.'s horse. As soon as you wash the blister off, turn him into a roomy box stall, and put him to work in a week. Always give him a box stall, and let him loose, and it is probable you will have no further trouble. If you do, blister again. It is probable the trouble will recur if you tie him in the stable. V.

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





**Lameness**

in all forms and Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord, etc., all yield readily to and are permanently cured by

**Tuttle's Elixir**

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Nothing equals it when used internally for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**

—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

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

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

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

**Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS**

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H-180 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.



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

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

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

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

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

Says the Fence to the Post, "Get a Gate on You."

**LAMB GATES**

are made with gas-pipe frame, filled with woven fabric.

Can be hung on either post and will swing in either direction.

Lamb Fence is made of High Carbon Steel Wire.

**The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO. LIMITED**

London, Ontario  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**

**ECZEMA.**

Colt constantly rubs himself against fences, etc.—Skin appears all right, and there are no lice. A. S. N.

Ans.—He has eczema. Clip him; give the whole body a thorough washing with strong, warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Then dress, twice daily, with corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a quart of water. Give, internally, one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning, every alternate week, as long as necessary. V.

**CALK.**

Horse calked himself above coronet; his leg swelled; we poulticed, and it broke. We wash with a solution of Jey's fluid, and bandage with Friar's Balsam and sweet oil. W. L.

Ans.—Your treatment has been all right, except the bandaging. Do not use a bandage until the wound or opening has healed. Inject a little of the solution into the cavity twice daily, and when the parts are healed, bandaging will have a tendency to prevent swelling. If swelling becomes chronic, blister as advised for A. E. G.'s horse's hock. V.

**SWOLLEN SHEATH.**

Horse that gets little exercise is troubled with swollen sheath; the swelling sometimes extends forward on the abdomen. He urinates freely, but it contains a red sediment. J. H. B.

Ans.—This is due to good feed and want of exercise. Purge him with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with two drams nitrate of potash night and morning for a week. Give regular exercise, and in addition to hay and oats, give a feed of bran, with a half cupful of linseed meal at least twice weekly. For horses that are predisposed to swellings of this kind, regular exercise and very low diet is absolutely necessary. V.

**INAPPETENCE.**

1. Cow had diarrhoea; we ceased feeding turnips and the diarrhoea ceased. This was eight or ten weeks ago. She now eats very little, and stands around with back arched. She is due to calve in a month.

2. Have blistered a horse for thoroughpin. The hair is all off. What shall I apply to make it grow the natural color again? B. P.

Ans.—1. Give the cow a laxative of one and a half pints raw linseed oil, and follow up with a tablespoonful of the following three times daily, given as a drench in a pint of cold water, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica, nitrate of potash, and bicarbonate of soda.

2. If you have used the blister so often recommended in these columns, the hair will grow all right; but if you have used some nostrum, which contains ingredients that destroy the hair follicles, it will never grow. All that you can do is to apply a little vaseline or sweet oil daily. V.

**DIARRHOEA IN CALVES.**

Lost two calves, one at three and one at two weeks. They were fed on separated milk and stock food. They took diarrhoea, and the faeces were fetid. To one I gave castor oil and laudanum in repeated and increasing doses, until I gave one ounce oil and teaspoonful of laudanum, but it died. Now another, six weeks old, is becoming affected. It seems to be contagious. W. R.

Ans.—I do not think the disease is contagious, but caused by the food and local conditions. In cases of diarrhoea, where the patient is not too weak, it is good practice to give a dose of castor oil to remove any irritant; but repeated doses, such as you gave, do harm. In fact, the oil counteracted the action of the laudanum. Give the calf now affected two teaspoonfuls of laudanum in a little fresh milk every four hours, until the diarrhoea ceases. Change his quarters, if possible, and give new milk with about one-sixth lime water, until he has thoroughly recovered; then gradually fetch him back to separated milk, with a little ground linseed meal, continue the lime water. Disinfect and whitewash the stalls in which these calves have been kept, as there is a contagious form of diarrhoea, and while it usually attacks very young calves, it is well to observe all precautions. V.



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

**IMPORTANT TO STOCKMEN AND RANCHERS.**

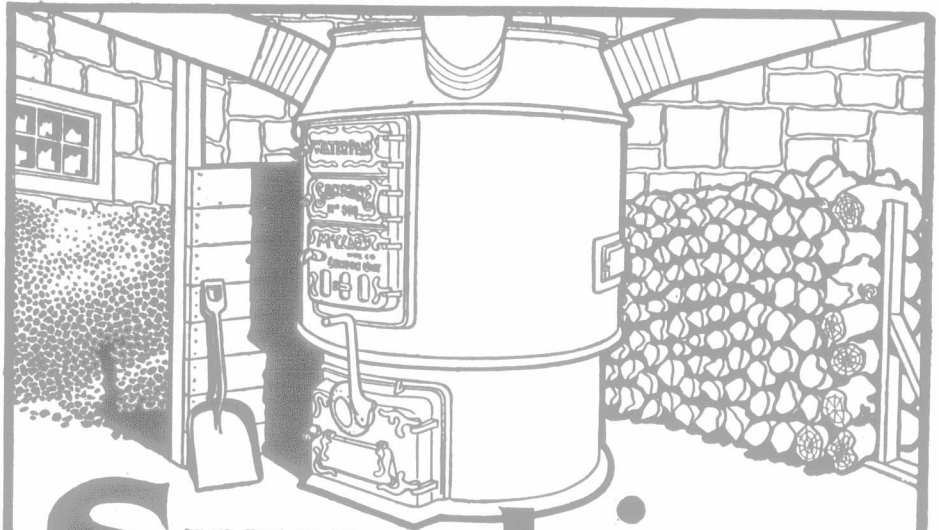
**Market Your Own Cattle.**

Our connections in all the Leading Live-stock Centers enable us to place your cattle to the best possible advantage and at the least possible expense. We make all arrangements to forward your cattle direct to Great Britain if desired, and Eastern buyers will be here in Winnipeg should you desire to sell while in transit. Our aim will be to get you the best price possible for all stock entrusted to us. Advances will be made in Winnipeg. Don't hesitate to write us for information. It will pay you. Correspondence solicited.

**H. A. MULLINS,**

Live-stock Commission Salesman and Forwarding Agent,

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**Sunshine Furnace**

—burns coal, coke or wood with equal facility.

Flues, grates, fire-pot and feed-doors, are specially constructed to burn any kind of fuel, and a special wood grate is always supplied.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

**McClary's**

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

**\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY**

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

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



It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live; we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away \$200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your name and address, to THE MARVEL BLIND CO., DEPT. 1400, TORONTO, ONT.

**Blacklegine**  
BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.  
**PASTEUR VACCINE CO.** CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

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TRACK 12  
TRAIN LEAVES  
**6.58**  
EXPRESS EXPRESS

## The Railroads run on ELGIN TIME

*The Elgin Watch is the watch for those who use railroads as well as for those who run them.*

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to  
**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**  
Veterinary.

**UNTHRIFTY CALVES.**

Our calves are fed on new milk for two weeks, then on skim milk and gruel of ground wheat and oil cake. We also give all the hay and oat chop they will eat. Some are doing well, but others gaunt, and seem to have colic at spells.

Ans.—The food is too strong for the calves to digest. Some can assimilate it, others cannot. Separate the unthrifty from the others, and feed on whole milk, hay and oat chop. Give grass as soon as it grows. Give each calf, night and morning, one of the following powders: Take of sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica, each one ounce. Mix, and make into thirty-six powders.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

1. Horse's sheath swells when in the stable. The swelling disappears on exercise.

2. Horse has tumor or wart the size of a robin's egg on outside of sheath.

3. Mare struck her leg about half way between knee and fetlock. A bony growth the size of a hen's egg has appeared, this interferes with the ligament, and causes lameness.

Ans.—1. Give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger; follow up with two drams nitrate of potash night and morning for a week. Give regular exercise. If necessary repeat treatment in two weeks.

2. Remove this growth with a knife or ceraseur, and apply butter of antimony to the seat once daily with a feather for three applications.

3. If the bony growth extends backward, and presses upon the ligament and tendon, an operation, which consists in the removal of the growth, by a veterinarian, will be necessary to remove lameness. If the pressure be not great, repeated blistering may cause sufficient absorption to relieve it.

**PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.**

When I went to the stable one morning, one eye of my five-year-old mare was running water and half closed. In about a week it was all right. I drove her next morning, and the trouble returned. In about three weeks it got better, but the eye looked dim. The trouble appeared again about two weeks ago. I treated it, and it got better; but the eye is dimmer than before.

Ans.—This is a constitutional disease called specific ophthalmia, sometimes called moon blindness. There is a congenital predisposition to the affection, which cannot be removed. The attacks will, in all probability, reappear at variable intervals. Sometimes a month, or several months, elapses between attacks, and in most cases it results in cataract in one or both eyes, and, of course, total blindness. The attacks cannot be avoided, and all you can do is to treat as follows: Give a gentle purgative, as six drams aloes and two drams ginger; keep in a partially darkened stall, excluded from drafts and sun; bathe the eye three times daily with warm water, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into the affected eye: Sulphate of atropia, fifteen grains; distilled water, two ounces.

**A Live-stock Market**  
NOW ESTABLISHED  
at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.

Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be May, 1904, of horses.

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

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**SHOE BOIL-CALKS.**

1. Five-year-old carriage mare, kept sharp shod, has on her front legs, near the body, lumps, something like boils, nearly as large as cups. I would like to know if they can be removed, and by what treatment?

2. What is a good cure for shoe calks?

T. B.

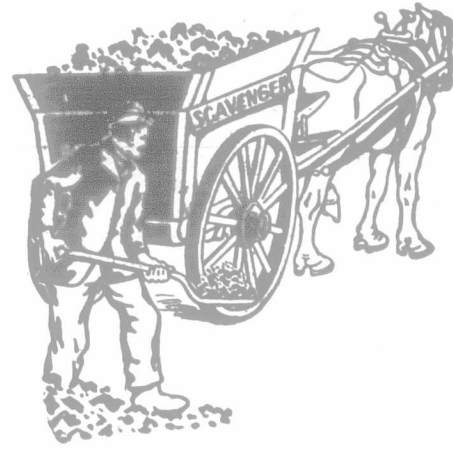
Ans.—1. These enlargements may consist either of a serous abscess or fibrous tumor. The former contains pus, while the latter is a growth something the nature of a corn. First discover the nature of the enlargement: If an abscess, open and syringe out with warm water, to which a few drops of carboic acid is added. If a tumor, dissect out and treat as an ordinary wound.

2. Remove all foreign matter, make perfectly clean, and apply a lotion, composed of acetate of lead, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, six drams; water, one pint.

**STALLION PEDIGREES.**

Please publish a copy of the pedigrees of the Clyde stallions, Donald Macgregor (5710) and Petruchio (9967).  
Shoal Lake.

Ans.—Donald Macgregor: Bay, white stripe on face, three white feet, foaled May 12th, 1883, bred by H. G. Murray Stewart, Esq., of Cally, Gatehouse, property of Alex. Morton, Holm Park, Newton-Stewart, sire Macgregor (1487), Vol. III., dam Nell (898), Vol. IV., by Prince (609), Vol. I., grandam Flower-Petruchio: Black, blaze on face, white legs, foaled June 25th, 1893, bred by Sir John A. Hay, King's Meadows, Peebles, property of (first) William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, (second) J. Percival, Jr., Burgh-by-Sands, sire Prince of Carruchan (8151), Vol. XII., dam Kate of Newfield (8198), Vol. XII., by Skelmorlie (4027), grandam Jess of Newfield (6032), Vol. X., by Champion (1612), great-grandam by Robert Burns (702), Vol. I.



**LOADED UP WITH IMPURITIES.**

**IN THE SPRING THE SYSTEM IS LOADED UP WITH IMPURITIES.**

After the hard work of the winter, the eating of rich and heavy foods, the system becomes clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, and the blood becomes thick and sluggish.

This causes Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Lack of Energy and that tired, weary, listless feeling so prevalent in the spring.

The cleansing, blood-purifying action

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

eliminates all the pent-up poison from the system, starts the sluggish liver working, acts on the Kidneys and Bowels, and renders it, without exception,

**The Best Spring Medicine.**

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

**You Can Get a College Education in Your Spare Time, and Without Cost.**

For those who find it impossible to leave home, the following courses of study by mail should prove invaluable. If you'll write us at once, stating which subjects you wish to take, we'll show you an easy way of getting them **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. And remember, you can start studying whenever it's convenient. But **NOW** is the time to **EARN** a course. Here they are:

**Agricultural Science Department.**

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| General Agriculture                         | Farm Crops,             |
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| Cold Storage                                | Veterinary Science      |
| Wheat Growing                               | Fodder Crops & Grasses  |

**Groups.**

- General Agriculture and any one of the following:
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| Farm Crops                                 | Stock Raising           |
| Dairying                                   | Fruit Farming           |
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**Commercial Department.**

- Chartered Accountants' Intermediate Examination
- Regular Commercial Course
- Shorthand
- Bookkeeping (Regular Commercial)
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- Arithmetic (Commercial)
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- Joint Stock Company Law
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**Canadian Civil Service Dept.**

- Preliminary or Lower Grade Examination
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Should you prefer it, we can send you to any School or College in Canada or the United States.

**The Educational Bureau, Winnipeg, Manitoba.** Box 345,

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



## National Cream Separator Facts.

Made in Canada for Canadian Farmers by the Raymond Manufacturing Co., of Guelph.

Only two or three pieces in bowl to clean, and guaranteed to do perfect work under all conditions.

Only four speed bearings—three of these case-hardened ball bearing.

Extreme simplicity and finest materials make it the most durable.

Low-down milk can, two large stands, short handle and convenient.

The Women's Favorite Cream Separator.

Whatever is new and desirable in Cream Separators is found in the National.

Thousands of users perfectly satisfied.

Nothing half so easy to turn or wash.

See and Try the National.

The Favorite of them all.

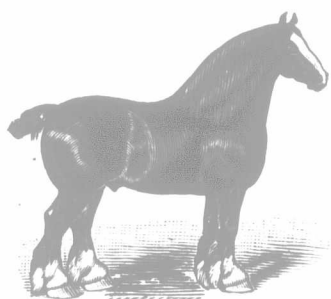
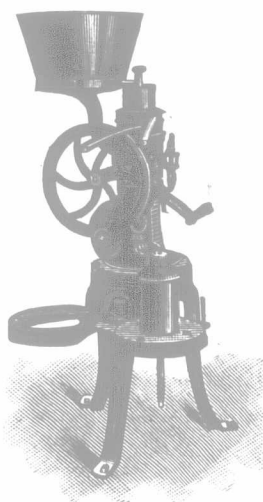
Catalogues free.

Prices and terms given on application to

**JOS. A. MERRICK,**

General Agent Western Canada,  
117 Bannatyne Avenue East,

WINNIPEG, MAN.



## Clydesdales.

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

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**  
Beaverton, Ont.

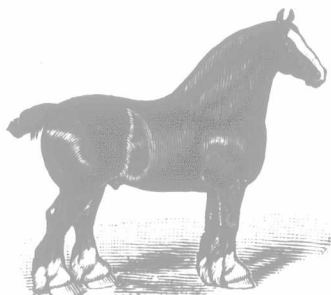
Long distance 'phone in connection with farm,  
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G.T.R.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

## Glydesdales.

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

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

**Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.**

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

### GOSSIP.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls are offered in his change of advertisement by Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., whose herd of this grand beef breed ranks among the best in America. Those interested will do well to look up the advertisement, and write, or call on Mr. Bowman.

Mr. John Russell, barrister, of Winnipeg, brother of Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., died suddenly of heart failure, on May 2nd, and was buried at Markham, May 6th. Mr. Russell was manager of the Standard Trust Company, an alderman of the city, chairman of the Civic Finance Committee and ex-president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Mr. Russell was a widower, his wife, a daughter of the late Geo. Miller, of Marham, having died some years ago. He is survived by one daughter, Miss Lena, living with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Isaac, Markham.

At the Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society, held at Ball's Bridge, April 20th to 24th, the entries of Shorthorns numbered 458; Herefords, 124; Aberdeen-Angus, 136. Mr. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, Wiltshire, judged the Shorthorns. The championship and Chaloner plate for best bull of the breed went to Mr. Robt. Taylor, Pitlivié, Carnoustie, for the roan four-year-old, Collynie Conqueror (78609), bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Bapton Conqueror. Mr. Taylor also won the Leinster cup for best group of Shorthorns, with Collynie Conqueror and three females.

It is reported that the North American Galloway Association has made application for Dominion incorporation. The applicants are: D. McCrae and Wm. McCrae, Guelph; Robt. Shaw, T. Lloyd-Jones and T. A. Cox, Brantford; John Lloyd-Jones, Burford, and Donald Duff, Rockwood. Robt. Shaw is named as president; Wm. Martin, Morris, Man., as vice-president, and David McCrae as secretary-treasurer. The head office to be at Guelph, and the annual meeting to be held there the first week in December. Life members pay a fee of \$20, and annual members an entrance fee of \$5, with an annual due of \$1.

At the Kellogg combination sale of Jersey cattle held at Hoboken, New Jersey, April 26th, 21 head sold at from \$200 to \$700 each, the highest price being realized for Monplaisir's Lady Kent (imp.), a three-year-old cow, contributed by Mr. F. C. Ward, and purchased by Gedney Farm, N. Y. One hundred and seventy-one head, including young calves, brought an average of \$101; 66 cows, three years or over, averaged \$125, and 50 heifers, two years old, \$130. The best brought good prices; but plainer ones sold low, cutting down the average.

### TRADE NOTES.

DIPPING SHEEP.—The custom of dipping sheep, spring and fall, is quite general in Great Britain. In fact, it is never neglected by any breeder of recognized standing. It is found that the flock is thus kept clean the whole year, and the wool benefited considerably by the practice. The Cooper Dip, is the popular favorite, being used by no less than eighty out of every hundred sheepmen in the country.

H. & R. REVOLVERS.—As a weapon of defence, the famous H. & R. revolvers, made by the Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., of Worcester, Mass., can be recommended because of their simple yet effective construction, their accuracy, and above all their safety for those who handle them. They are made with automatic ejecting devices for discharging the shells, in a variety of styles that are fully described in their handsome catalogue, which will be sent to anyone who mentions "Farmer's Advocate."

## Spavin

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

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

## Fistula and Poll Evil

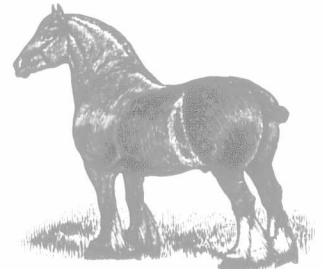
Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

**Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure** is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

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

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

Imported  
**Clydesdale and Shire Stallions**



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

## Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

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

## CLYDESDALES

**AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.**

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

## Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires

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

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

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



# NEXT 30 DAYS ONLY

We offer special inducements to buyers of

## First-class Stallions

We have still on hand some excellent specimens of

### Clydesdales, Suffolks, Percherons and German Coachers

To clear out our present stock, which includes several prize-winners at the Royal Show, the Royal Northern and the last International, we offer our horses at a reduction of 50 per cent. Come and see us, or write at once to

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**  
JAMES SMITH, Manager.

## STOP! Farmers, Think.

### JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF Winners! Winners! Winners!

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

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

### Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

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

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

## Cures Rupture!

What's the use of torturing yourself wearing the cold steel or badly-fitting elastic truss when you can be cured at home without pain or danger, and no time from work, not a drop of blood lost. Away with the old truss, off with the wretched feeling as though you were held in a vice. Feel as you should feel—strong and healthy. I can make you do so, that you will wonder you ever contented yourself with the torturing pain of an old truss.



Mr. William McShane, 673 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man., whose portrait here appears, was cured 5 years ago. Read what he says:

Dear Dr.—It gives me great pleasure to tell you I am positively cured of my bad case of rupture. It is now some 5 years since I quit using my truss, and I have had no trouble whatever from my old complaint.

AGED 84 AND CURED.  
Emerson, Man., Oct. 23, 1902.

Dear Dr.—I am glad to say that I am permanently cured of my rupture by the use of your Method. My health is better than it has been for years past. The 22nd of this month will be my 82nd birthday, and I am hale and hearty. You are at liberty to use my testimony to convince skeptics that they too can be cured.

Yours very truly, WM. MILNER.

### OPERATIONS NOT NECESSARY.

Nee-pawa, Man., Sept. 21, 1903.

Dear Dr.—Your Method cured my son 3 years ago, and he is a very strong child. You may publish this, as our doctor considered it a very bad case, and gave no hope, saying "that in a few years he would have to undergo an operation." We fooled him—you have him cured. Thankfully yours, WM. A. KEELINGTON.

### NO TIME FROM WORK.

Deloraine, Man., April 1, 1903.

Dear Dr.—It is indeed a pleasure for me to inform you that your Method has been a complete success in my case. Words fail to express my gratitude to you, and I will ever recommend your cure. Yours gratefully, BENJ. TATKEY.

### SUFFERED 25 YEARS, AND CURED.

Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T., Dec. 29, 1902.

Dear Dr.—I have worn many trusses, and all were a failure, but your Method has done the work which I considered it impossible to do. I can honestly recommend your Method, and advise all sufferers from rupture to write you. I am, Yours very truly, EDWARD CASE.

### TWO RUPTURES CURED.

New Westminster, B. C., Aug. 17, 1903.

Dear Dr.—In answer to your letter of recent date, I am thankful to say both my ruptures are cured. You can use my name, and I will do all I can to recommend your Method. Believe me, Very truly yours, RICHARD TOOP.

You ruptured people who have tried every truss, and have even undergone operations with the ill result that you are still ruptured, will welcome this glad news THAT YOU CAN BE CURED. No one too old; no case too bad. FREE TRIAL: To prove to the ruptured what a Godsend my Method is to them, I will send to those who write at once a FREE TRIAL of my wonderful discovery.

FREE BOOK: My valuable book, "Can Rupture be Cured," which is the best book ever written on rupture, and which deals in detail with the Cause and Cure of rupture, also FREE to all ruptured who write at once. None but those who are interested need apply.

**DR. W. S. RICE,**

2 EAST QUEEN ST. (DEPT. 283).

TORONTO, ONT.

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

### GOSSIP.

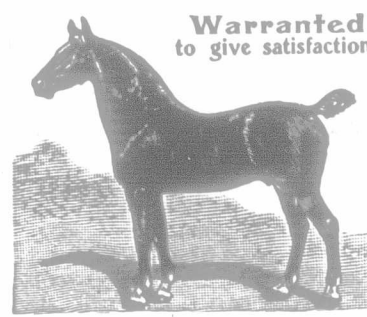
"Did you go into that speculation you were talking to me about?" "Yes." "What do you expect to realize from it?" "Just at present there's a strong prospect that I may realize what a fool I was."

Speaking at the Welshmen's dinner in London the other day, Lord Rosebery told the following anecdote of Mr. Gladstone: I remember, many years since, going to pay a visit to Mr. Gladstone in Wales. Mr. Gladstone was then Prime Minister, and he had on his mind many anxious and troubled questions. I was, therefore, not surprised to see him looking peculiarly harassed. I said to him, "You look a good deal worried, Mr. Gladstone." "Yes," he replied, "I am." "Well," I said, "of course anyone can understand that. There is Egypt, there is Ireland," and I forget what else—but I remember those two questions, each of which had then attained colossal proportions. He at once waived me aside. "It is not that," he replied. "I am harassed at this moment with the task of finding a Welsh-speaking bishop for a Welsh see." (Laughter.) Now, I do not want you to gather from that that Mr. Gladstone was indifferent to the other great questions which weighed upon him; but those were part of his daily bread, and the sudden appearance of this phantom of a question—this new question—of discovering a Welsh bishop for a Welsh see was one which he felt was the last burden upon the camel's back. (Laughter.)

### GALLOWAY MEN AFTER INCORPORATION.

In connection with the movement looking to the nationalization of the Canadian live-stock records, which was so heartily endorsed by the National Live-stock Breeders' convention recently held at Ottawa, it is interesting to note that the North American Galloway Breeders' Association has since made application for Dominion incorporation. The applicants are: David McCrae and Wm. McCrae, of Guelph; Donald Duff, of Rockwood; Robert Shaw, Thos. Lloyd-Jones and T. A. Cox, of Brantford, and John Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, all of Ontario. Robert Shaw is named as president; Wm. Martin, of Morris, Man., as vice-president, and David McCrae as secretary-treasurer. The object of the Association is to keep a record of the pedigrees of pure-bred Galloway cattle, and to collect, publish and preserve reliable and valuable data concerning the breed. The head office of the Association is to be at Guelph, Ont., and the annual meetings will be held there the first week in December, at such time and place as the directors may determine. Life members pay a fee of \$20, and annual members an entrance fee of \$5, with an annual due of \$1. In view of the above application, it looks as if the proposed national records were still a long way off, in spite of the resolutions passed at Ottawa.

[The above move, as outlined, is distinctly backward, especially at the present time, and is not likely to improve the chances of the hardy polled breed, as the concern above outlined is to be a close corporation, and entirely opposed to the principles of live-stock registration for Canada. The cloven hoof of provincialism and misbalanced representation is again shown by the representation being Ontario, except for one man, whereas, from reliable information which we possess, there are far more Galloways in Canada west of Lake Superior than east of that mark. Then, too, the proposed location of the offices is at Guelph. As a noted breeder of pure-breds in the West said recently: Why not at Winnipeg? Possibly practice as secretary of a small record association would be useful in helping a person to qualify for work along that line when the National Records are started, which should be a more permanent position than lecturing on the uses of tuberculin, and how to perform the test. The West has had enough of provincialism in the keeping of live-stock records. The temper of the breeders here is not such as to parley with any more one-horse associations. The Ontario contingent are certainly doing their best to drive our men out here to register in the American books.—Ed.]



Warranted to give satisfaction.

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam 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, testimonials, etc. Address: THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

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

## FEVER

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

## HORSES FOR SALE

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

Well-broken heavy draft and farm teams. Also drivers and saddle horses. The foundation of this barn was formed by the purchase of T. McMillan's whole Clyde bunch; also 50 selected Clyde mares, and in addition the Quorn outfit of Thoroughbred and Coach horses. Also one (imp.) Shire stallion. Will sell singly or in any quantity desired.

**LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.**

Address: GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.

## Clydesdales & Hackneys

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



**Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.**

## GALLOWAY BULLS

Ten two-year-olds, 10 yearlings, all low-set, deep, well-coated bulls, in hard, thrifty condition. Description and breeding given on application.

N. R. PERREY, St. Mary's, Cardston, Alta.

## FOR SALE: REGISTERED

## HEREFORD BULLS AND COWS

B. and W. GEORGE and GEORGE LEIGH, of Aurora, Ill., U. S. A., large breeders and importers from England of Hereford cattle, will offer at private sale at

**CALGARY,** commencing on **MAY 9th,**

several carloads of registered Hereford bulls and heifers. This will be an excellent opportunity to get some good animals.



## Lice, Mange, Itch,

and other parasitic skin diseases, if they appear on an animal will surely spread to the entire herd. The remedy is the prompt use of a dip, wash or spray of

### Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant

which never fails to cure when properly applied. Owners of large herds, breeders and State Experiment Stations know the value of this quick-acting, non-poisonous and economical promoter of healthy stock. It pays for itself many times over. Hog Cholera cannot secure a foothold when Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant is used as an external and internal remedy.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant comes concentrated. You add 50 to 100 gallons of water to each gallon of this Dip you buy. No other preparation necessary. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50, prepaid. Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed trade-marked cans. Valuable booklets sent FREE on the Preventive Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Stock.

West Disinfecting Co., Inc.,  
14 East Fifty-ninth St., New York.

### Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant.

#### TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF

#### ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

#### RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Clendenning, BRADWARDINE, MAN.

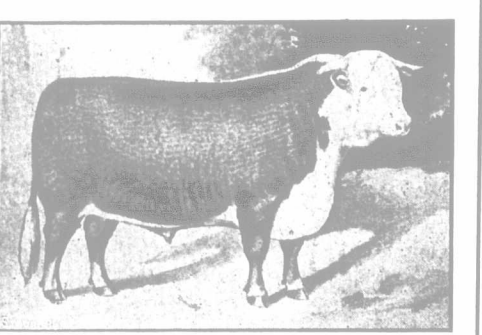
#### THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 80 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

#### Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

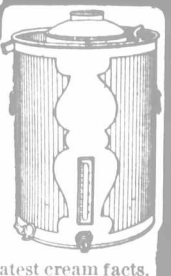
#### 30-ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS-30



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

#### Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream. Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, 1922, and learn latest cream facts. Superior Cream Separator Company, 32 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.



#### GOSSIP.

Geo. P. Sharpe, son of Supt. Sharpe, Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C., passed his third-year sessional examinations in mining engineering, securing second place. Other Western students at Canada's great non-political university are: H. J. A. Haffner, Winnipeg (civil engineering); F. F. Griffin, Winnipeg; Percy Elliott, Saskatchewan; Redford H. Mulock, Winnipeg; Wm. H. Hargrave, Medicine Hat; A. E. Davis, Grenfell; C. W. Gamble, Victoria, B. C.; W. D. Little, Morden, Man. H. J. A. Haffner is now Bachelor of Science, as is N. W. Parlee, of Rossland, B. C. T. C. Brady, Victoria, passed the second-year mechanical engineering examinations.

The cattle on the Fairview Stock Farm, Carberry, Man., were found by the "Advocate" field man, on a recent visit, to be in grand condition, under the care of George Barron, who is proving himself an accomplished stockman. The stock bulls are in good form. Pilgrim = 36075 = is in grand flesh, and carries it with splendid style. Nobleman (imp.) = 28871 = is as fit as a two-year-old. Topsman's Duke looks, if possible, better than ever. With these three bulls, each representing a different type and conformation, Mr. Barron is enabled to mate to correct any defects in the cattle which do not come up to his ideals of what the standard is or should be. Amongst the females may be mentioned: Lady Lorne, by Topsman's Duke, out of Merry Maiden, with a promising bull calf at foot. Laura, by Topsman's Duke, out of Lauretta 3rd, is a cow of great quality and substance. She was second in aged cow class at Winnipeg, 1903. Laura 2nd, by Nobleman, out of Laura, is a deep, low-down cow, of splendid quality, and was a first-prize winner in three-year-old class at Brandon. Lauretta 3rd, by Lake View Chief, out of Lauretta 2nd, is a broad, deep, smooth cow, and annexed first prize for cow and two of her progeny, two years in succession. Nonpareil Beauty, by Scarlet Velvet, out of a Russell Nonpareil cow, is a massive cow of very fine handling quality, and is nursing a heifer calf by Nobleman. Ninga Jubilee Queen, bought at Prairie Home sale last summer, a third-prize winner at Winnipeg, is looking well, and has lost none of her bloom. A pair of promising two-year-olds are: Waterloo Sunshine Beauty, by Nobleman, out of Waterloo Sunshine 2nd, and Village Grace, by Royal Prince, and out of a Miller cow. A first-prize winner at Winnipeg as a yearling is the well-developed Louisa. Baroness, by Nobleman, out of Red Baroness, is looking well. She is a Winnipeg winner. In yearling heifers, Mr. Barron has a lot which it would be hard to duplicate: Betsy 2nd; Lady Lorne 2nd, by Pilgrim; Red Princess of Fairview, by Nobleman, and Lauretta Gem 2nd, by Nobleman are a very strong quartette. A pair of good yearlings are: Waterloo Sunshine 3rd, by Pilgrim, and Waterloo Sunshine Beauty 2nd. A bunch of young bulls were seen in first-class condition. Nonpareil Prince, the first-prize calf last year at Winnipeg is now eighteen months old, and has shown growth in accordance with his age. Fairview Prince, the second-prize calf, is also in shape for the fray again, as is Baron's Pride, by Pilgrim, a son of the second-prize cow at Winnipeg. Other six bulls, ready for service, make a splendid lot for buyers to choose from. A calf, out of Louise, by Pilgrim, is a fellow of great promise. The season's crop of calves consists of twenty-five animals, about an equal number of males and females.

#### REFUSED TO SERVE.

A Frenchman went to a brother member of his lodge and said to him: "What does a polar bear do?" The brother answered: "What does a polar bear do? Why, he sits on the ice." "Sits on zee ice?" "Yes," said the brother, "there is nothing else to sit on." "Vell, vat he do, too?" "What does he also do? Why, he eats fish." "Eat fish—sits on zee ice and eats fish. Then I not accept." "You don't accept? What do you mean?" "Oh, non, non. I does not accept. I was appointed to act as polar bear to zee funeral."

## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.



It's up to you to say whether you will have a De Laval Separator, which was awarded highest honors at Chicago, Paris and Buffalo, or the other kind which failed to obtain the Seal of Merit.

A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR and guaranteed capacity, or an inferior make with capacities assumed.

A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR and its capabilities for handling milk under varying conditions of temperature without loss, or an inferior make with positively no reserve for such conditions.

OUR BOOKLET, "BE YOUR OWN JUDGE," WILL INTEREST YOU. SEND FOR IT.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Walworth-Ralston Co., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

### J. E. SMITH.



## SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

all ages. Herd headed by Golden Measure (imp.) and Scottish Knight.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

## J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

## SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

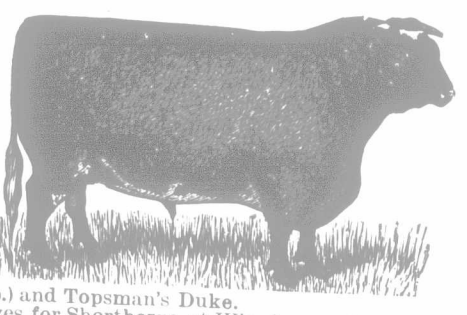
10 YEARLING BULLS Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES out of choice females and by TOPSMAN'S DUKE, NOBLEMAN (imp.) and PILGRIM (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grand massive bull.

FEMALES, ALL AGES—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

ALSO HERD BULLS—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke.

This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.



## J. C. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

### HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

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

### SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Glen Ross Stock Farm FOR SALE—3 grand low-set bulls, sired by Golden Flame = 27, 770 = Golden Prince, 18 months old; Premier Prince, 11 months old; bull calf, 6 months old. A. & J. MORRISON, close by Homewood Sta., C.N.R. 6 miles from Carman, Man.

### FOREST HOME FARM

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

8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$9 per hundred.

Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop. TO ARRIVE ABOUT MAY 1st AT CALGARY.

Pure-bred Registered Hereford Bulls and Heifers

from the celebrated herds of Benjamin and William George and George Leigh, of Aurora, Ill., U. S. A., which will be offered for sale at private treaty in Calgary.

## Advertise in the Advocate

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



**Your System Demands Help.**

Just Such Help as can Best be Supplied by the Use of the Great Restorative

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.**

Spring seems to be the time of year when the vitality of the human system is at its lowest ebb.

To most people the winter season is a trying time. Either as a result of colds or as the effects of indoor life with poor ventilation and the use of artificial foods, the system gets run down and exhausted, the blood becomes thin and watery and the nerves play out.

Headache, sleeplessness, stomach troubles, loss of energy and ambition, feelings of discouragement and despondency are among the symptoms which cause distress.

It doesn't do to neglect these warning notes. Your system needs help, and you cannot do better than call to your aid Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

If you have been reading the cases reported in the newspapers from day to day in which this great medicine has been instrumental in restoring health and strength to weak and suffering people you are no doubt already convinced as to its extraordinary medicinal properties.

Then why not make a test in your own case? You cannot possibly use a preparation which is so certain to prove of lasting benefit.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

**SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM**  
Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.  
S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

**EXTRA CHOICE YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.**  
Reds and Roans—sure stock-getters and in prime condition for service.  
William Minty, Foreman, CASTLE FARM, TEULON, MAN.

**SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.**  
FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves.  
Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28378 =.  
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

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

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

**SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns**  
FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (Imp.) Lord Banff.  
For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.  
GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

**TRADE NOTE.**

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable concerns doing business in Canada. As the advertisement which appears in another column of this issue will show, they have been doing a life assurance business for forty-one years, and the present standing of the company is superior to any time in its history. The wisdom of everyone carrying all the insurance they can need not be discussed at this time, it is too well admitted; neither is it necessary for us to speak of the reliability of this company: their history speaks for itself. They are in Western Canada for straight business, and we commend them to the consideration of our readers.

**GOSSIP.**

**THOROUGHbred FOR ASSINIBOIA.**

Mr. John Hutcheson, Newarkhill, has just sold and shipped this week from the Clyde, to the order of Mr. J. Johnston, Assiniboia, Canada, the Thoroughbred stallion, Topsawyer, by Balmoral, by Hampton, out of Highfrown, by Highborn. This is a beautiful bay, standing 15.2 hands, on short legs, with good bone, short back, and a grand, straight goer. Topsawyer is intended to mate with the native ponies of the district. Mr. Johnston has bought a large tract of land in the Northwest Territory, and intends breeding horses on a large scale.—[Scottish Farmer.]

**IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF AYRSHIRES.**

Mr. Robert Ness, of Burnside, Howick, Que., (whose father is well known as an exporter of high-class Clydesdales for the last thirty years), has been on a visit to Scotland for the last month, and returned to Canada by the Donaldson liner, Silacia, last week with a well-selected lot of Ayrshires. Mr. Ness is a thorough good judge of a dairy animal, and would look at nothing but what had a strong constitution, good teats, combined with the promise of being a good milker. When he got those properties to his mind he was not afraid to pay a good price to become possessor of the animal. He visited nearly all the principal herds in the south-west of Scotland, and selected 17 head. From Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, he purchased nine, including the bull he intends to head his herd, viz., the prize bull, King's Crest, which gained first prize at Castle-Douglas the day before selling. This bull was bred by Mr. McKean, Dam of Aber, and was first at the Dumbarton and Stirling Shows, as well as first at the Southern Counties Shows at Newton-Stewart last year. For color, size and general Ayrshire character, this bull will be hard to beat in Canada. Two bull stirks of Mr. Mitchell's own breeding accompany him, both out of very heavy-milking dams. In females, the selection from Barcheskie included the cow, Snowflake, that was first in the uncalved class, and first in pairs at Castle-Douglas. She was a well-known prize-taker last year at the principal shows. The promising three-year-old heifer, Irene, a daughter of The Master; the two-year-old heifer, Jean, that was first at Lanark, Leshmahagow, Hamilton, Douglas Water, etc., last season, and four Barcheskie-bred heifers, less than twelve months old, which have still a name to make for themselves, completed the Barcheskie contingent. From Mr. Wilson, Finlayston, he purchased a grand type of a cow that has been proving herself a splendid breeder, and two calves. From Mr. Duncan, Little Kilmory, two big, substantial, four-year-old cows of the kind which are hard to find. One of them, besides other honors, was fourth in the Ayr Derby last year, and the other was first at the Highland, in milk. From Mr. Woodburn, Whitehill, he purchased the good four-year-old, Gipsy I., a daughter of Gay Gipsy, and by Traveler's Heir. From Mr. Logan, Barginloch, a good four-year-old cow. From Mr. Thomas Barr, Monkland, two particularly promising bull calves, one sired by White Cockade, out of Beauty of Orchardton, and the other, by Barcheskie May King, out of Snow White.—[Scottish Farmer.]

**Dan Patch 1.56 1/4**



**EATS International STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY**

**IF IT'S GOOD FOR DAN IT'S GOOD FOR YOUR STOCK**


**Fastest Harness Horse in the World**

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

**A \$3,000 Stock Book Free**  
CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF STOCK  
This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture with-out any advertising on it, contains 166 pages, size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2, gives history, description and illustrations of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take \$5.00 for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated Veterinary Department alone will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them.  
**WE WILL PAY YOU \$100 IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED**  
This book will be mailed free, postage prepaid, if you will write us at once and answer these two questions:—  
1st—What paper did you see this in?  
2nd—How many head of stock have you?  
Address at once—  
**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.**  
Largest Stock Food Factories in the World  
TORONTO Can. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Capital Paid in—\$2,000,000.00

**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**

**SPECIAL OFFERING:**  
Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.  
JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, om Manager. Hamilton, Ont



**Shorthorns and Clydesdales.**  
We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.  
JOHN MILLER & SONS, Clarendon Sta., C.P.R. om Brougham P.O.

**SHORTHORNS**  
Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.  
JOHN OLANBY, Manager. om H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

**PINE GROVE STOCK FARM.**  
Breeders of high-class Cruickshank, Marr and Campbell Shorthorns, and superior Shropshire sheep. Herd headed by imported "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr, assisted by imported "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; also "Missie Champion," son of "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a superior young bull, full of the blood of the Cruickshank Clipper family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, fit for herd headers, for sale. On June 28th next, we sell at public auction, in conjunction with other Canadian breeders, at the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., fifteen of our imported and home-bred cows and heifers. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited, Proprietors; Joseph W. Barnett, Manager; Rockland, Ontario, Canada. om

**Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.**  
FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. om Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.**  
Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. om W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.  
**FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK P. E. Fowls. For Sale—Robbie o' Day = 22672 =; Sultan = 42642 =, and St. Valentine = 42841 =, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day. R. A. COX, Haresford, Man. Two and a half miles from Beresford.**

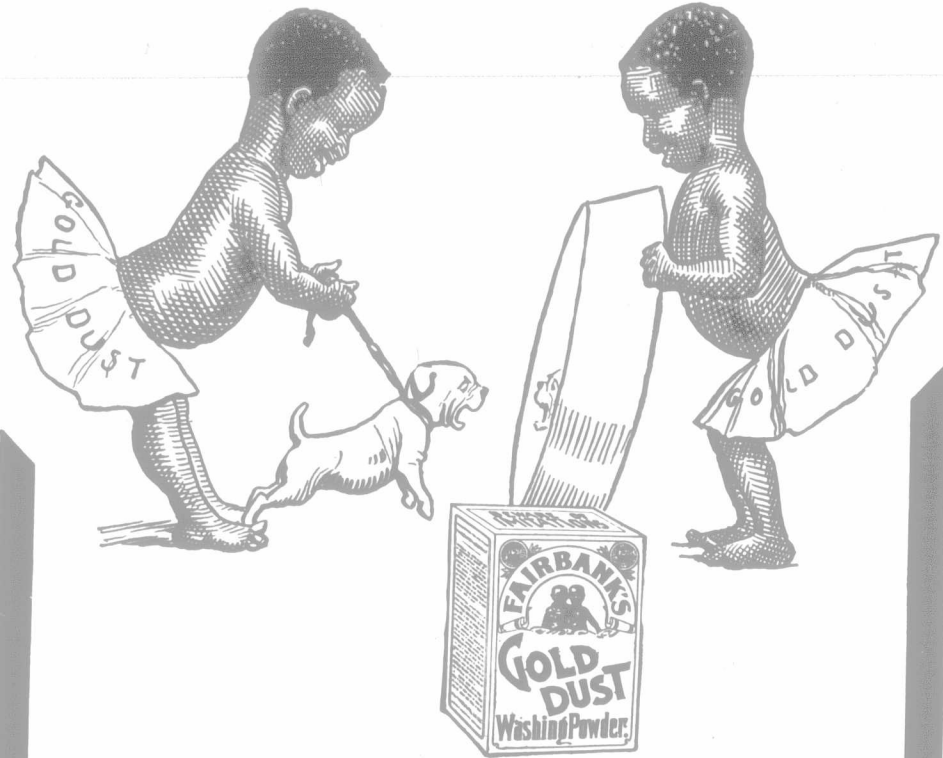
**9**  
High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale  
3 imported bulls.  
4 bulls from imp. cows and by imp. bulls.  
The others from Scotch cows and by imp. bulls.  
21 Scotch cows and heifers, including 9 imp. animals.  
ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.  
Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario.  
Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (Imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale. om

**Spring Grove Stock Farm**  
BEE Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.  
HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$1,000. High-class Shorthorn of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

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



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



## GOLD DUST

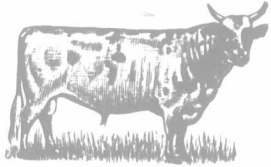
makes pots and pans shine as if they were brand new. It cuts grease and dirt quickly and saves one-half the labor in all cleaning.

To be without Gold Dust in housework is to do things in the longest, most round-about way. If your time, temper and comfort are worth anything, save them by using Gold Dust—the world's greatest cleanser.

**OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST** | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

**GOLD DUST makes hard water soft**



## AYRSHIRES

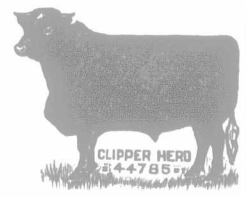
Watson Ogilvie's Ayrshires won 1st herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1900; 1st herd and sweepstakes bull, Pan-American; in 1902, all herd prizes and sweepstakes except one. Cows all imported; selected for constitution, good udder and teats, quantity and quality of milk. Herd headed by champions Douglassdale and Black Prince, imp. Stock, imp. and home-bred, for sale. Address, Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal.

One mile from electric cars.

## JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

**CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application. om Station and Post Office, Brooklyn, Ont.



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhrooks, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines, om

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

## OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**GOODFELLOW BROS.,** om MACVILLE, ONT.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om Farm 1 mile north of town.

**JERSEYS** For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON,** om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

**FOR SALE** Jersey Cattle and reg. Cotswold Sheep for sale. Some very fine heifers, and two bull calves, and three 8 months old, of our very best stock; also some very fine ewes. **William Willis & Son,** Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont. om

## W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.** Cables—Sheepcote, London.

## GOSSIP.

"The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg has been advised by Mr. Robert Adamson, in Scotland, that he can send an additional number of experienced farm laborers, to arrive about the 13th of June. Those desiring to secure these men should apply to the Commissioner at once, remitting the usual advance of \$25, to be repaid out of wages. These applications must be received early enough to be forwarded to Scotland."

Jas. Bray's sale will be attractive to many wishing to start a pure-bred herd on account of the useful breeding females offered for sale. There are few better investments than a steady-breeding, pure-bred cow, and the list of the females to be sold by the laird of Oak Grove Farm, Longburn, certainly contains some plums. Included in the list is the \$400 Imogene =30197=, a low-set Faan, thick through the heart, and although a bit gaudy about the rumps, the penalty of showing experiences, still possesses plenty of feminine character. Her sire was Village Hero, the Lynch bull, and she is out of Lady Grey =19776=. Another attractive one is Minnie Warrior 5th =29315=, a low-set, beefy red, with a lengthy, promising roan heifer calf at foot. This cow is by Clan Campbell (imp.) =17096=, of the Clementina family; her grandsire being a Miss Ramsden; Birrell, of Greenwood, Ont., bred her, and her smooth, thick calf is by Scottish Canadian. A daughter of the above, a useful three-year-old, with a red and white bull calf, by Scottish Canadian, at foot, is Minnie Warrior 8th =44033=, by Village Hero. We might go on and individualize, but must refer our readers to the catalogue and later issues of this paper, only don't forget the date of the sale, which is June 14th, and the railway stations, Macdonald, C. P. R. (M. & N.-W. section).

Forest Home herd of Shorthorns, property of Mr. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., located six miles from Carman and Roland, was recently visited by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate." In the absence of Mr. Graham we were unable to get full particulars of the breeding of the animals, but we were shown around by the obliging and intelligent herdsman. Some noteworthy cows are to be seen at Forest Home Farm; Rosamond 5th is a strong-boned, straight cow of good quality. Necklace of Pomeroy is a deep, low-down cow, and a good breeder. Duchess, Princess and Ury Girl make a trio of grand, deep, smooth animals. Crimson and Evelyn are a pair of good ones, both by virtue of their progeny and in their pleasing conformation. Isabel 8th, with calf at foot; Cowslip (imp.) is nursing a bull calf of fine quality. Red Rose and Forest Lillie are a pair of good ones. Amongst the young stock was noticed the following, all superior animals: A particularly good year-old heifer, out of Rosamond; a yearling bull, out of Rose of Autumn 17th, by Manitoba Chief; yearling bull, by Golden Standard, out of Necklace of Pomeroy; a very fine bull, out of Ury Girl, by Manitoba Chief; a pair of bulls, by Golden Standard, out of Princess and Duchess of Gloster; a grand yearling bull, out of Isabella 8th, by Golden Standard, and another almost as good, out of Forest Lillie, by Golden Standard. The heifer calves are good stuff: Two are out of Rosamond 5th and Rose of Autumn 17th; two yearlings from Evelyn and Rose of Autumn 18th, by Golden Standard, are promising females. There are in all eight heifers and eleven bulls, the latter all for sale. The herd headers, Manitoba Chief and Golden Standard, are in grand form. The old Chief looks as fit at twelve years as a young chap of four. The stock at Forest Home Farm proclaims them both as sires of merit. Mr. Graham has added to his stud of Clydesdales by the purchase of a few mares from the Clarke Farm, St. Cloud, Minn. Two of these are Cherry 3rd, in foal to Prince of Glassnick, and Grizzly Queen. Floss is one of Mr. Graham's former stud. Cherry 4th is a promising three-year-old, and Cherry 5th, a thrifty one-year-old, both out of Cherry 3rd. Cherry 4th took first prize in two-year-old class at Winnipeg last year. The Yorkshire saine are doing well, and there is a large crop of spring pigs all doing well.

## Was So Nervous She Could Not Sleep At Night.



**Had Palpitation of the Heart and Loss of Appetite—Are You One of Those Troubled in this Way? If you are, MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS will Cure You—They Cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Faint and Dizzy Spells, General Debility, and all Heart or Nerve Troubles.**

Read what Mrs. C. H. Reed, Cobocok, says about them:—Over six years ago I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of appetite. I was so nervous I could not sleep at night. I took MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. They cured me, and I have not been bothered since.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."** An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, G. P. R. om W. H. ABBELL, Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

## Are you thinking of going in for YORKSHIRES?

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. D. L. MENY TUKK 2nd (imp.) =1245=, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

## Tamworths Poland-Chinas

I have 30 full pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs.

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Manitoba.

**T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,** Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS, 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

## MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

**CHOICE-BRED STOCK** now for sale; **PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.** Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE,** Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Lakeside Herd of Large

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. **JAMES M. EWENS,** Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

**BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.** For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Rosebank Farm, om Churehill, Ont.

## FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

## REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL

ready for service; **CHESTER WHITE** Boars, ready for service; also **DORSET** SHEEP, various ages. Write to

**R. H. HARDIN,** Mapleview Farm, TORONDALE, ONT.

## MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever before. Have a few young boars left, ready for service, and some fine young sows ready to be bred. Our young pig are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me, after 1st April, at Box 191, Brampton. **WILLIAM WILSON,** om Brampton, Ont.

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