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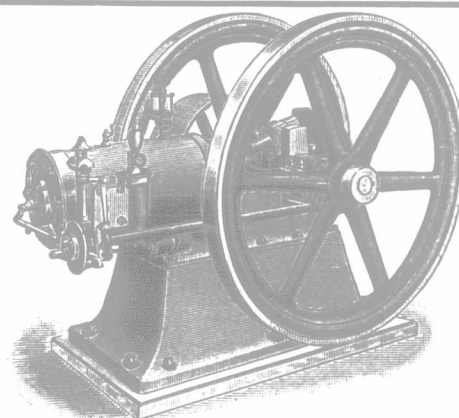
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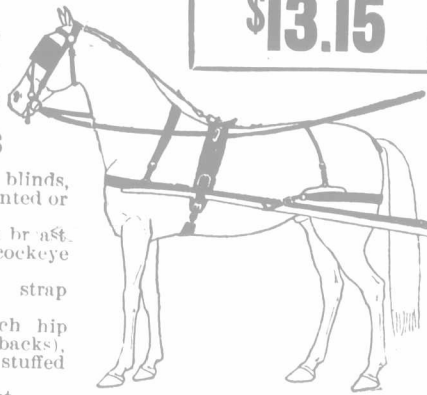
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., APRIL 6, 1904.

No. 602

Editorial.

Canadian Records and the National Live-stock Convention.

The meeting of stockmen and officials of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa last month was, as reported in our columns, strongly national in its spirit, self-reliant, optimistic, determined, and for all practical purposes fairly representative of the West. The location of the records provoked debate, and was the means of splitting some parties and uniting others; a result full of meaning to the Western breeder, whose representatives went down fully determined to place their views on representation on the various association executives fairly before the Ontario and Eastern men.

The men from the West of Lake Superior have great faith in the future of their country, and wish the foundations of the proposed records, especially in the matter of representation on the various boards, so laid now that it will not be necessary or advisable a few years hence to have a redistribution of officers, etc., a move of course which might engender a lot of friction. The treatment accorded them by the majority, and the resolutions passed, show that the Ontario breeder, with the exception of some vested interests, are seized with the importance of securing the Western market, especially so as the States market is vanishing into thin air, as a result of restrictions imposed by the U. S. Government and U. S. Herdbook Associations. The meetings were full of subjects all the time; in fact, the fault to be found with the programme, if any, is that it was overloaded.

The convention adopted a resolution in favor of the establishment of one live-stock record for each breed in Canada. Such should be done at once, and each record should be known as CANADIAN, not Dominion; the latter term meaning nothing to outsiders. Under the present system a great deal of Canadian live stock is registered in States herdbooks, the consequence being that even if such stock is sold abroad, it goes with a certificate branded American instead of Canadian. As a consequence, the Argentine, the Cape, Australia and other places look upon the U. S. as the place to get pure-bred live stock, and Canada loses the advertising she should get. Then, again, with only one record for a breed, and the certificates from that record association bearing the imprimatur of the Canadian Government, would be a guarantee that the certificate was absolutely authentic.

There is one thing sure, and it is this, that the temper of the Western stockmen is such that if the resolutions passed are balked in operation by the minority, including the vested interests, distinct registration schemes will be evolved for the West. It may not be known to Ontario breeders, but is a fact, nevertheless, that more Polled Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Hereford and West Highland cattle are already to be found in Canada west of Lake Superior than east of that mark. Modern public sentiment, however, is, we think, strong enough to encourage the Minister of Agriculture to carry out to a finish a scheme by which the Federal Government stamp will be attached to all live stock certificates. Once this is done, a bone of contention between the railroads and live-stock associations, due to multiplicity of records, will be done away with, and a stronger feeling of security will exist among buyers of pure-bred stock as to the authenticity of pedigrees than exists at present, which feeling of confidence will be an immense advantage to the pure-bred stock industry.

Trade is bound to grow as a result. At present

ent foreign governments look askance at our records, although in many cases of higher standard than their own; if certified to by the Dominion Government, refusal to accept our records would be a national affront, almost a casus belli! The admission of pure-bred stock from other countries free of duty, and the records to be recognized came up, and a resolution was passed to meet the case (see page 392, March 16th). The convention was not as happy in the resolution passed by them, re minimum valuation on horses; \$75 is rather high, \$50 would have been ample, as the Manitoba Live-stock Associations had already approved. It must not be forgotten that a large number of the equine misfits so much detested are home-bred; sometimes the produce of matings with mongrel and undersized roadster stallions. The plea that such imported horses do harm to the horse-breeding industry is quite legitimate. All grade stallions should be barred out, and it might be good policy to indicate that mares valued below \$75.00 were not sufficiently good for breeding purposes, and bar them out on those grounds; to make an arbitrary customs ruling would savor too much of protection, which farmers might find hard to reconcile at some later date with their objections to higher tariffs on lumber or implements.

The plea that on account of disease some equine stock should be barred out by putting on a prohibitive valuation of \$150, and also that the U. S. settlers' pig should be left to the tender mercy of Swift and Armour and not allowed across the line, is going to rather an extreme. We doubt very much if there is one authenticated case in the whole Northwest of hog cholera being brought in by settlers' stock. It would have been more consistent to have called attention to the annual seeding of Western Ontario with hog cholera by the railroads running from Detroit and Windsor to Buffalo, via Chatham. The fact is, that in the past Manitoba had an outbreak of hog cholera due to infection brought from the part of Ontario mentioned. That the hog-cholera germ can be brought in by dressed meats shows the absurdity of the excuse for barring out settlers' hogs. This matter belongs to the veterinary branch to deal with. Manitoba has been scourged with glanders in the past, but it must not be forgotten that the germ of the disease is no respecter of horseflesh, and that a customs valuation is no deterrent to the B. Mallei.

The resolution asking for delegates' expenses, criticised adversely by the man from Glangarry, Lockje Wilson, was shelved. We see very little difference between paying the actual expenses of bona-fide (elected by the associations of each Province) representatives and paying those of our M. P.'s. The live-stock association representatives are out their time, no inconsiderable expense, and when the matter is considered fairly, distance travelled, etc., taken into account, it might be advisable that the breed associations meet the expense, which would be possible if all the records were consolidated into Canadian in place of Provincial records.

The ideals of our breeders are high. They believe in advancing the interests of the various breeds irrespective of cliques or provincialism; all such must and will be swept away in the march forward towards perfection of the pure breeds we now have. Our stockmen recognize the fact that improved live stock is the keynote of a successful agriculture, and that as the influence of the breeder of pure-bred stock widens, that influence will spread to the graded herds, studs and flocks of the country, resulting in their uplifting and permanent improvement.

The Horse-dealer and the Farmer.

There came to this office a short time ago a query by letter, which we could not see our way clear to answer in the way desired by the writer. It was as follows: "An agent of the firm . . . is just now syndicating a horse (. . .) in this vicinity. Enclosed is description and pedigree of horse. Can you say anything as to the standing and reliability of . . . ? The price of the horse is \$3,500, on three years' time. What do you think of this as an investment from the shareholders' point of view?"

We cannot help but feel somewhat elated that our opinion is called for in such weighty matters, which feeling, however, is dampened when we think of the columns of articles re syndicating stallions published, which only goes to show that much of the advice given fell upon dull ears, or as the seed of the sower, it fell by the wayside. In order to protect ourselves we refrain from putting on paper our candid opinion in reply to our friend's queries; we have no wish to be defendants in the courts. In matters of this kind we cannot protect the farmer against himself. If he is not posted on market values of stallions, etc., he must expect to take the consequences. In March 16th issue was published the prices obtained for stallions at sale by auction. What better information than market quotations can any one wish?

It should not be forgotten that there are dealers and dealers in horses, and that horse-dealing is a calling in which expert knowledge of horseflesh means the difference between success and failure. The question of how much a district or company of farmers can afford to pay for a stallion is a matter for each individual company to settle; no hard-and-fast price can be decided upon. It is also unfair to expect a higher grade of honesty in horse dealers than obtains in other bodies of men engaged in pursuit of the dollar.

If we were to say we considered that \$2,000 was the outside figure to be paid for any stallion by any company of farmers for use on their mares with profit, none could question our motive or accuse us of exaggeration, especially if we qualified the statement by saying that in that amount \$500 was allowed to compensate the dealer for his risks, advertising, bad debts, sterile stallions, etc.

We believe in the syndicate system, if properly handled, as in many districts it is impossible to get a stallion any other way. For a syndicate to be successful and satisfactory, the following rules should be observed:

1. Form the company, find out how much money that company can raise at the bank, and get it.
2. Decide on the kind of horse required, and go to the stables of the dealers and select one.
3. Never go on a joint note with others, no matter whether one to twenty are signers. If you are in a company and cannot pay cash, just give your individual note. On a joint note you are liable for the whole amount for which the note is given.

We believe it is possible to indicate a sum to which an aggregation of farmers or an individual owning grade mares can go; the breeder with a stud of registered mares has pedigree and other contingencies to meet, and therefore may find it necessary to go higher in price for a first-class horse. One word more: Our readers can rest assured there is no reason why they cannot get the best stallions possible from our advertisers, and we are certain that better satisfaction will be obtained by dealing with such men than with those not to be found in our columns.

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

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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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Life Insurance for Farmers.

The usefulness to a farmer or his family of the life insurance method of saving money was brought to the writer's notice a short time since by an executor of a farmer's estate. The estate was incumbered to a considerable extent, but as a result of the insurance the executor was enabled to remove that incumbrance, so that the widow and family have the farm, the stock and the implements clear. The advantages derived from a quick settlement and the consequent lessening of anxiety to those left is sufficient reason for bringing up such an important subject.

The clerk or city man without real estate or plant cannot do without life insurance. The salary he earns represents interest on so much capital, consequently, life insurance means protection to his family against loss of what is practically so much capital, and can also be considered as an investment or savings account, depending largely on the kind of policy taken. An advantage of the old line or level premium company policy, compared with the assessment system, is that after three years it is worth a sum in actual cash, or loan value, which is now endorsed on the policy, and which with many companies is automatically applied to keep the policy in force. With these companies there is no increase of rates once a person is insured.

The farmer has not the need for as much life insurance as the city man, yet any farmer whose farm is mortgaged will do well to carry life insurance sufficient to wipe off at least half of that mortgage, and if as a farmer he is sufficiently up-to-date that his books show a balance annually on the profit side of the ledger, some form of endowment policy will suit him, and such will mean an investment as well as protection. One advantage of life insurance to the farmer and to his heirs, would be the rendering more easy the settlement of his estate. It is well known to our readers that in many cases the farmers' daughters come off very badly as compared with the sons in

the settlement, yet the daughters have done as much to help build up the home and farm by their work as the sons. While such is an injustice, and is a sign that in many a farmer's mind there is yet the lingering idea, a relic of the barbarism from which we have evolved, viz., that one sex is more valuable than the other; yet we believe in some cases the injustice is perpetrated, and the land left to the sons with only a slight incumbrance on it in favor of the daughters, because the farmer realizes that the sons can probably work off the bequests, and knowing from experience how hard in some cases it is to make a certain amount in a given time, he makes the bequests light in order to enable the son to hang on to the farm; the father not liking the idea of the old place being disposed of and going to strangers to settle the estate. All such trouble, worry and injustice would be avoided if there was a fair sized and permanently safe life insurance policy to divide among the daughters. The balance of their share of the estate entailed upon the land would be much smaller, and could be allowed to mature slowly, thus rendering the payment of it easier for the sons, enabling them to meet it by their own efforts from the land. Life is uncertain at the best, and the future should be provided for by all right-thinking men!

Horses.

To Prevent Galled Shoulders.

During spring work farm horses are often very much troubled with galled shoulders. The chief reason for this is that during winter they have little or no work to do, and their shoulders become tender. When spring comes they are expected to do a full day's work without any preparation, and sore shoulders is the result.

To expect a horse to tug faithfully at his load when his collar is pressing into the bare, bleeding flesh, shows lack of common judgment, combined with cruelty. We can easily understand how a horse working under such adverse conditions would lose in flesh as well as mettle. For such cases the old proverb fits admirably, "An ounce of prevention," etc., and in this connection we would advise bathing the shoulders every evening with strong salt water for a month if possible before horse work in the field commences. If the animal can be worked a little, so much the better, but in such cases always wash the shoulders with pure water before applying the salt water. If this is done, and the collar fits, there will be no galls. The second thing is to see that the collar fits the shoulder. The collar should fit snug, right close to the neck all along the portion to which the draft is applied, but should not be so tight near the top as to pinch that part of the neck. Underneath the neck in the center there should be an inch space when the animal is pulling, so that his wind may not be interfered with. Never buy a collar without fitting it on the horse for which it is intended, and do not change collars from horse to horse. Some collars have hard spots in them, and others soft, spongy places; buy neither. Some collars are harder on one side than the other; these, too, should be avoided. One with a uniform, moderately-hard filling is preferred. If it is impossible to get one that fits, one that is of proper length and of good quality may be fitted by cutting a slit under the hames opposite the part that does not suit, and by either taking out or inserting filling the proper form can be made. Then the face of the collar may be hammered where such is needed to give the proper shape, with a fairly large, smooth round stick. Do not use a hammer or square stick, as such often injures the leather. The slit need not be sewed up unless quite long, for the hames will hide it.

Leather-faced collars are considered the best, and by applying a very little oil occasionally, just enough to keep the leather pliable, but under no consideration sufficient to ooze out on the shoulder, the collars will wear well and the danger of galls will be lessened. It goes without saying that all collars should be kept scrupulously clean. Each morning the face should be scraped with a dull knife, or some similar instrument, and then rubbed off with a clean, dry cloth. Keep the mane as much as possible from under the collar, and carefully keep whatever hair there is on top of the horse's neck clean. If this is allowed to become matted a sore neck is certain if the animal be worked hard.

If the harness, including the collar, be kept pliable by oiling, the horse will do his work with less nervous wear, and, consequently, maintain his flesh under a heavier strain. Bathing the shoulders with salt water should be continued for some time after spring work begins.

Joint Ill or Navel Ill in Foals.

A large number of foals perish every year from a disease called joint or navel ill, sometimes called arthritis, from the fact that the joints suffer from acute inflammation. The disease is more prevalent some years than others, and in some localities it is much more frequently noticed than in others. In fact, in some years it prevails very extensively, and appears to be almost epidemic in some localities.

CAUSES.—Until the last decade or so various opinions existed as to the cause. Some claimed it was congenital, others that it occurred only in foals that did not receive the first milk (the colostrum) of the dam; others that it was due to an impure condition of the milk of the dam; others that it was due to the insufficient ingestion of calcareous salts, and originated during intra-uterine life or the sucking period; others that it was caused by exposure or chills. These and other theories were advanced as causes, but close observation tended to prove the incorrectness of each. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt to be due to a germ that exists in the earth or the dust, etc., on stable floors, and which gains entrance to the circulation by means of the navel opening, and having an affinity for articulations it attacks the joints.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms usually shown are difficulty in moving, and an apparent stiffness and soreness of some of the joints; the hocks are probably the most frequently involved, next the knees, but any of the joints may be attacked, and frequently several, either simultaneously or gradually, one after the other. In rare cases the stiffness appears before any visible alteration of structure, but usually there is a noticeable swelling and soreness to pressure. Temperature is increased, and usually respiration is hurried. The little animal has difficulty in rising, and progression is more or less painful, according to the joint or joints attacked, and the severity of the attack. The desire for nourishment is diminished, and he sucks very little and soon lies down again. He soon becomes emaciated and very weak. The swellings of the joints and the soreness increase; the swellings become puffy, and if lanced or allowed to burst a muddy colored, thin fluid escapes. In some cases abscess after abscess of this nature forms; in others the progress is slow and abscesses do not form, or if present contain little fluid and do not rupture. In most cases the articular cartilages of the joints become destroyed as a result of the disease, and upon manipulation the denuded bones of the joint can be felt and heard grating against each other. Emaciation, weakness and refusal to take nourishment gradually and in many cases rapidly increase; he loses all power to rise or move if lifted, and soon dies. In some cases the symptoms are complicated by diarrhoea. The disease is noticed in two to four days, to possibly as many weeks, after birth, usually not later than ten days, and the duration is also variable. In many cases death results in a few days, while in others the symptoms are not so severe, develop more slowly, and, as a consequence, the foal will live longer, possibly for some weeks.

TREATMENT.—This is seldom successful, and when by very careful attention and nursing the life of the foal may be saved, recovery is usually only partial, for unless the progress of the disease be arrested, the articular cartilages, as mentioned, become destroyed, and when this has occurred they will never be reproduced, and, as a consequence, the bones become united by bony union, which renders the animal more or less a cripple, and worthless. Curative treatment consists in an endeavor to allay local inflammation by the application of heat, either in the form of warm poultices or bathing with warm water and the use of an anodyne lotion, as tincture of opium, 4 ozs.; chloroform, 1 oz.; acetate of lead, 1 oz.; water taken to destroy the germs, and the administration of about 5 grs. iodide of potash in a little hours gives probably the best results. It is also in druggists to give the drug to the dam, also the foal must be sustained by holding him up so that he can suck, and if he refuses to do so he must be given his dam's milk in small quantities, say 2 to 6 ozs., according to size and age, frequently, has been stated, treatment in a well-established and is seldom followed by success, hence we must depend largely upon preventive measures. When we know that the trouble is due to the entrance know that if this can be prevented the disease will not appear. In the first place, if the mare all possible precautions are taken in the way of cleanliness and antiseptic measures. The stall should be regularly and thoroughly cleaned, and the floor covered occasionally with slacked lime, and washed with a germ-destroying agent, as say a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. If she is going to foal outside, all we can do in this way

Stock.

The Oxygen Treatment.

From a paper delivered by R. Barnes, V. S., (of Tennant & Barnes, London, Ont.), before the Ontario Veterinary Association.

is to see that she has a nice, clean plot of grass, where no stagnant water or mud holes exist. In addition, we should have a bottle of some good antiseptic ready, such as a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, zenoleum, creolin, kresol, or other product of coal tar, or a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, say 15 grs. to a pint of water. As soon as possible after birth the navel string and opening should be thoroughly dressed with the solution (I may say that I prefer the last mentioned), and the dressing should be repeated four or five times daily until the opening has closed and healed. This prevents the germs from entering, and destroys any that may be gaining entrance. If these precautions are properly carried out the disease will seldom or never develop.

"WHIP."

The Benefits of Inspection of Horses.

The results of a system of veterinary inspection which has been carried out for a number of years by the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain will be of interest to all horsemen. The Shire horse, as shown at Islington annually, is to-day, undoubtedly, one of the freest from hereditary unsoundness of any breed of horses.

At the recent London Show of the Shire Horse Society, no fewer than 347 animals out of the total of 366 examined succeeded in passing the veterinary inspection, only 19 horses having to be rejected. The "faults" of these rejected ones were: Sidebone, 6; roarer, 1; whistler, 2; cataract, 2; stringhalt, 2; shiverer, 3; scirrhous cord, 1; bursal enlargement of hock, 1; lame, 1. Of the nineteen rejected, six were stallions, seven mares, and six geldings. Of the six stallions, two were whistlers, one a roarer, and one a shiverer, while one had cataract and one stringhalt. Sir Albert Muntz, in presenting the report to the members of the society, referred to the fact that not one stallion had been cast for sidebone, and it showed an immense progress and improvement achieved during the period of the society's shows.

Must Continue Sending It.

The William Weld Co., Winnipeg, Man.:

Gentlemen,—Thanks for your sample copy of 9th inst., which has pleased me very much. I was not aware that a weekly agricultural paper of such excellence was published in Canada. My neighbors also speak highly of it, and I think you will get subscriptions from this district. I have much pleasure in sending you my subscription for this year, and keep on sending the paper till I tell you to stop.

J. D. REID.

Metchosin, B. C., 15th March, 1904.

In our experience, extending over five years, that we have kept statistics and treated 158 cases of Parturient Paresis (milk fever), every case has appeared after the udder had been emptied, the owners priding themselves that they had completely milked the patient dry. We have not yet been called to treat a case where nature had not been tampered with, as the cow naturally has no one to remove any milk from the udder except the calf, and it takes but very little for a few days. I am inclined to the opinion that it is some chemical toxine generated within the udder brought about by the complete emptying or collapse of that gland.

Four years previous to this year (1903), we used Schmidt's treatment of udder injection with potassium iodide, and will say that our results were remarkably good, having in the four years 86 per cent. recoveries, but had in some cases considerable udder trouble, due perhaps sometimes to carelessness, resulting in most all cases in a falling off in the supply of milk. We were not satisfied altogether, and were looking for something better, surer, and quicker, and we have found it. I consider potassium iodide injected into the udder so far in advance of all other previous methods that they bear no comparison. In April, 1903, we were handed a small paragraph by the editors of the "Farmer's Advocate" (a paper that has championed the cause of the veterinary practitioner), with the query, "Is it any good?" The paragraph summed up was as follows: That M. Knusel, of Lucerne, had treated 22 cases, all successfully, by the introduction of pure oxygen into the udder—six to ten liters being injected. In from 30 to 60 minutes the majority had sufficiently recovered to begin looking for food, no ill effects being noticed except in two cases that were milked out too soon when symptoms of the disease reappeared, another injection of the oxygen restoring them at once.

We were favorably impressed with the treatment and decided to give it a trial. We procured from W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ont., a tank containing 120 gallons of oxygen, and with his help devised the appliance by which we were able to control and measure the gas. On May 4th we were called to a pure-bred Holstein cow in fair condition, but a very heavy milker, fifth calf; had calved 24 hours previous, down, unable to rise, head to side, showed unmistakable symptoms; proceeded to inject oxygen—about two quarts into each quarter of udder—ordered udder to be massaged for five minutes every hour, kept her propped up on sternum, and informed owner

I would call in the afternoon. I noticed improvement in respirations before I left. Called about five hours after; found patient standing and ruminating, walked off quite strong; owner informed me that she got up about two hours after I left, was apparently well. Left no medicine, told owner to call next day, when I gave him soda hypo. and gentian powders to give her in her feed, but under no circumstances to drench her; she made a complete recovery. Case No. 2—Pure-bred Jersey, calved 18 hours, fourth calf, down, would consider it a bad case; stripped udder and injected oxygen until udder was fairly tense; left same directions as for previous cow, warned owner not to milk her for 24 hours; owner reported that she was up in three hours, and grazing quite contentedly in five hours after the injection. Case No. 3, in the city—Grade Shorthorn, very fat and heavy milker, fourth calf, had calved 12 hours previous, was down, helpless, tympanitis present, pulse imperceptible, temp. 100, a desperate case, and decided to use heroic treatment. Stripped out udder, and made no pretense to measure gas; used bottle only to measure the flow of gas, and allowed it to fill udder to its utmost capacity, so as to force syphon out of teat; tied teats with tape to prevent escape of gas, and massaged udder thoroughly and regularly, and cow was on her feet in 1½ hours, and continued to improve as rapidly as she was taken with the disease, when next day owner informed us that she was as well as ever. From this our method of using the gas and instructions have been the same, namely: First, empty udder, wash teats and udder with antiseptic solution, insert syphon, turn on gas slowly, and distend udder to its utmost capacity, tie tape on teats to prevent escape of gas, massage udder thoroughly, prop up on sternum, take off tape in five or six hours; do not remove any milk for 24 hours, then allow calf only for next 24; after that she may be milked as usual. Make no restrictions as to feed; give small quantities of cold water as often as patient will take it. Out of 48 cases treated this season there are 47 cows alive to-day, and not a case of mammitis or any other complications following, except in the one case that died, which was case No. 19. She had been down over 12 hours, out in a clearing and exposed to a heavy rain. When I saw her she was lying on her side, completely comatose, terribly distended with gas and food issuing from mouth and nostrils; prognosis unfavorable. Treated her as usual, and in four hours she was able to rise, drank some water, and partook very sparingly of food; presented a dejected appearance; difficult breathing; went down again in 24 hours, and slowly became comatose until she died. Post-mortem revealed particles of food in bronchi and congestion of lungs.

In conclusion, I wish to give you a few facts gained from experience in treating this disease, although it may be contrary to the pathology as at present taught. In the first place we have concluded that udder injection is the safest, surest and quickest way of treating this disease, and we



FARMERS ADVOCATE

Twenty Acres a Day Being Turned on the Portage Plains, Manitoba.

are firmly convinced that the very high percentage of recoveries that we have had, both with potassium iodide and oxygen, are due in the first place to the absence of drenching by owners, neighbors or ourselves. We positively refuse to allow anything given as a drench, and have gone so far as to refuse to attend cases that have been drenched, and, consequently, the cases that we have been called to treat this season had been given nothing, with the exception of three cases, where salts had been administered immediately after calving, before any symptoms of the disease were manifested, and, strangely, those three cases were the slowest to respond to treatment. We were called to treat two cases outside our practice where they had been drenched. Although they responded to the oxygen and were able to rise, they eventually died of pneumonia. Out of the 48 cases 46 were down and unable to rise, and the two did not go down at all. Of those that were down they had been so from two to twenty-four hours, and were able to rise in from one to five hours. Had no complication of any description, and owners report just as large a supply of milk as usual; a number have reported that the flow was increased. From our experience with milk fever, we would impress you with two conditions of success: Don't drench; use oxygen.

Selecting a Dairy Bull.

Two correspondents have recently asked the questions, "What are the desirable points of a dairy bull—say a Holstein? Can one judge a young calf correctly by points? How can I secure myself about quality, and be sure to get what I am willing to pay for?" It is easier to ask than to answer these queries, and probably no two experienced men would answer them in exactly the same way.

It is much more difficult to judge bulls of the dairy breeds by points than it is those of the beef breeds. In the latter the ideal is a smooth, thick-fleshed, plump form, a body which if deprived of head and legs would nearly form a parallelogram—a four-sided figure, composed of straight lines. In that case it is beef only, and the ability to make the most of it in moderate superficies that we look for, and it is less difficult to make a choice. A bull of any of the dairy breeds, built on that plan, would not be expected to sire deep-milking offspring. A dairy bull, like a dairy cow, should be somewhat spare of flesh, thinner and lighter in thighs, flanks and brisket than the beef bull, yet with well-sprung and deep ribs, a strong loin, smooth shoulders, thinner at the top of the withers than in the beef bull, yet thick through the heart, the foreribs well let down, and the floor of the chest wide, giving ample room for free action of heart and lungs, thus ensuring a strong and vigorous constitution. The neck should be strongly muscled, and the head comparatively short, broad at the muzzle, and broad between the eyes, the head having a strong, masculine appearance, giving promise of prepotency as a sire. The dairy bull, as well as the beef bull, should stand on short, well-set legs, as an indication of a good feeder; his hind quarters should be of good length, and carried out straight to the tail head, and his hooks narrower and smoother than those of the cow. Another very important point is the handling quality of the skin and hair. The skin should be soft and pliable, capable of being grasped by the handful, the hair being soft, fine and furry. This is essential to good feeding and good milking qualities in the female, and the male must have it in order that he may transmit it.

Some of these points, of course, do not show prominently in a very young calf, and it is not easy to judge of what a calf is going to be until he is at least six months old, but if he conforms generally to this description he will fill the bill fairly for a show bull, and if his sire is of the same description and his dam is a deep and persistent milker, whose milk tests a fair percentage of butter-fat, and whose udder is capacious and of good form, with large and well-placed teats, and the dam of the sire is known to have had the same qualifications, the young bull should be a reasonably safe one to breed from with a good prospect of keeping up the desirable type in the herd, and of maintaining a satisfactory milk record on the part of the females of his get. We have said nothing of the minor or fancy points of color and shape, or set of horns. If with all the other and more important qualities one can secure these to his liking, well and good, but the more essential points should be looked to first. The color is a secondary point, so long as the color belongs to the breed. A Holstein may be black, white, black and white or white and black in varying proportions, and yet fill the bill of a first-class representative of the breed. A Jersey may be solid black or fawn, or either of these colors, with white marks more or less prominent, and yet be fully up to the standard of the breed, and an Ayrshire may be brown or white, or a mixture of these, and be fully eligible to the highest honors in the dairy or the show-ring, where

color, with a competent judge, counts for little if anything, so long as it is admissible under the standard of the breed. There is no standard for shape or setting of horns, and when we know that these are capable of being trained, and in many cases with some breeds are being trained to suit the fashion of the day, there is little use in setting a standard, though we know our preference, and would seek to secure it with all the other desirable qualities.

The Dipping of Cattle.

The following information will doubtless be useful to those intending to erect dipping vats for the purpose of eradicating mange. As we have expressed in our columns lately, we are firm believers in a system of dipping under proper inspection to get rid of the parasitic scourge, mange, or as some would have it, Texas itch:

At Puckwana, South Dakota, there is a four-teen-thousand-acre stock farm on which the finest cattle-dipping plant in the country has recently been built at an expense of about a thousand dollars. The vat is forty-eight feet long, eight feet deep, thirty inches wide at the bottom, and thirty-six at the top. It is all walled in with stone, and the wall is covered with a heavy coat of cement, as is also the bottom, so there is no leakage or waste of the dip fluid. The vat is approached by a chute so arranged that it may also be used for branding or vaccinating. The exit from the vat is connected with two dripping pans, sixteen by twenty-four feet, with a cement door. After the cattle go through the dip, they stand about twenty minutes on the pans to drip off, and the drippings run back into the vat. It generally takes about twenty seconds for an animal to swim through the vat, and 150 cattle per hour is reckoned as the working capacity of the vat. The containing capacity is about 3,000 gallons. The dip is usually heated to about 115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and a twelve-horse-power boiler is used for this purpose. The vat is remarkable for its convenience, capacity and durability.

Farm.

Making a Choice of a New Variety.

WHAT SHALL I PLANT?

As spring approaches the forchanded farmer thinks out his programme for the spring's work, not the least important item of which is choosing varieties of grain, etc. In making a selection he has to rely on various sources for his information; the safest is, undoubtedly, the results gleaned from the bulletins of the experimental farms. From Bulletin 44, lately issued by the Director, we give the names of varieties which have been under test for a series of years. In spring wheat the twelve varieties which have averaged the largest crops are listed, and the yields given.

The Brandon Farm reports the following spring wheats in the order of their yields: Roumania, Goose, White Fife, Crown, Monarch, Red Fife, Laurel, White Russian, White Connell, Rio Grande, Clyde, and Wellman's Fife, the average for the lot being 35 bush. 57 lbs. per acre, nine of the varieties having been tested for eight years. The Indian Head Farm rates the wheats tested there in the following order: Roumania, Preston, Huron, Weldon, Red Fern, Percy, Stanley, Red Fife, Wellman's Fife, Pringle's Champlain, Hungarian, Rio Grande, the lot averaging 42 bush. 11 lbs. per acre; while at Agassiz, B.C., Roumania, White Russian, Preston, rank well up.

In oats, the Brandon tests show Buckbee's Illinois, American Beauty, Danish Island, Mennonite, Banner, White Giant, Early Golden Prolific, Bavarian, Golden Tartarian, Improved American, Holstein Prolific, Golden Giant, as the leaders, with an average of 88 bush. 18 lbs. per acre. Indian Head ratings change the order slightly, as follows: Abundance, Improved American, Danish Island, Thousand Dollar, Holstein Prolific, Banner, American Beauty, Wide-awake, Columbus, Golden Beauty, Black Beauty, and Buckbee's Illinois, the average being 94 bushels 18 lbs. per acre. All of the varieties mentioned have been tested five years or more. The Agassiz results were published some time ago in our columns, and should be consulted by farmers in B. C.

Six-rowed barley yield ratings at Brandon are: Mansfield, Yale, Mensury, Argyle, Nugent and Common, with an average of 56 bushels. At Indian Head Claude heads the list, Odessa, Mensury, Rennie's, Trooper and Mansfield, the average yield being 60 bush. 26 lbs. per acre.

When ordering, therefore, from seedsmen, the lists given above will enable one to have a check on the claims put forth in the seed catalogues for new varieties. The farmer cannot afford to experiment with grain on a large scale, when the Government stations are doing the work better and more systematically than he can hope to with the limited time and resources at his disposal. In a later issue a list of the most suitable varieties of fodder corn, potatoes and field roots will be published. Watch for it!

Care and Application of Farm Manures.

By farm manures we mean the solid and liquid excrement of our farm animals fed in the stable, mixed with the straw used as litter. In the first place, in discussing this question of manures, as with any other matter pertaining to soil cultivation and plant growth, we must get down to a proper understanding of the scientific principles underlying our business, as the farmer of to-day who does not bring knowledge and reason to bear upon his farm operations, is like the man groping in the dark, who, although success in a measure may follow his work, yet it is devoid of that interest and fascination which fills and satisfies the mind of the enquirer, while performing the systematic operations of the year.

Then, in our study of soils and plants, we must first realize that although the plants which we grow are composed of many different elements, which must be supplied in order to ensure their perfect growth, yet it has been definitely ascertained by careful analysis and experiment that, with the exception of three elements, all ordinary soils contain an abundant available supply of all the other elements of plant growth for an indefinite period of crop production. These three elements are known to scientists as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and the value of all manure is estimated upon the basis of the commercial value of these three ingredients. Barnyard manure has the additional virtue of being composed of vegetable matter, which forms humus in the soil, thus enabling soils to absorb and retain a large amount of moisture, and remain in an open porous condition.

In dealing with this question we must also realize that the liquids excreted by our animals are very much more valuable than the solid portion of their manure, therefore a first requisite is to have concrete or water-tight stable floors, that none of the liquid be allowed to soak away and be lost. Again, if the liquid is allowed to remain in the gutters for any considerable time without being soaked up, it will ferment to such an extent that almost one-third of the nitrogen it contains (which is the most valuable element of plant food) will have passed off into the atmosphere. This being so, it is a matter of importance that sufficient litter, in proper form, be used to keep the liquids well fastened in the stables.

All straw used as litter should be cut, for the following reasons: When cut it soaks up the liquids much more rapidly; the manure is easier handled and spread upon the land; there is no trouble in the after cultivation, as is otherwise experienced with the long, strawy portions of manure; manure in this short condition does not keep the land overly damp in early spring.

After fifteen years' experience, I am confident in the opinion that the best method in the handling of manure is to draw directly from the stables and spread at once upon the land. With the exception of fourteen head of cattle tied in my cow stable, the balance of my sixty head are kept in loose boxes. The manure is taken from the cow stable twice daily, and put along with the horse and hog manure in a large pile. The loose boxes are cleaned out twice a week, and at the same time the cow and horse manure is drawn to the field and spread.

Reasons: 1. By following this system, the hardest work of the farm is made easy by taking advantage of leisure hours in winter, and thus valuable time can be utilized to better advantage during the summer season.

2. The loss of valuable elements, which takes place through fermentation in the manure pile, is thus prevented. Prof. Roberts, of Cornell, New York, found that horse manure piled up for four or five months loses one-half its manurial value, and cow manure lost 40 per cent. This result is borne out by experiments at the Guelph farm. Other experiments go to prove that if manure is left scattered in the barnyard all summer, it will lose two-thirds of the nitrogen it contained. If piled in a neat heap it will lose one-third, although if kept under cover and under proper conditions it does not lose so much, but the best plan is to get it spread on the land as soon as possible. It is always losing in the manure pile.

3. The generation of heat caused by the manure rotting goes on in the soil rather than in the barnyard. After the manure is applied and worked in upon the surface, it starts up a fermentation in the soil which has a valuable effect thus liberating plant food. Heat is one of the great agencies in effecting this work. Some farmers think there is great loss through evaporation of the valuable elements of manure by handling in this way, but scientists tell us, and I believe elements without fermentation. Fermentation cannot be produced without a considerable degree of heat, and that degree of heat can never be attained after the manure is spread broadcast on the land. Others believe that by applying in winter the fertility is washed away in spring. Prof. Brooks (whose testimony is corroborated by

the experience of successful farmers), of the Amherst Exp. Station, Mass., where the climate and winters are similar to ours, tells us that after experimenting for fifteen to twenty years, he has noticed very little loss, even on comparatively rolling land. Still, other farmers seem to think that the rotting of manure destroys foul weed seeds, but this is an exploded theory. It has been proven that when manure has been heated and rotted till it was black, the noxious weed seed it contained would still germinate and grow.

General Agriculture at the Hands of an Institute Lecturer.

M. D. Geddes, of this staff, in a series of lectures for the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture in Alberta, took up the many phases of mixed farming and its application to local conditions.

Sometimes the meetings took the form of live-stock judging classes, at others a chart of a typical beef steer was used, and the relative value of the different parts of the animal pointed out from it; also the difference in form between the beef and dairy types. The advantages of using well-bred sires of individual merit and early-maturing strains was emphasized. He pointed out how the typical beef steer of to-day was evolved from the rougher mixed-bred cattle of ages ago through the persistent, intelligent and systematic efforts of generations of far-seeing stockmen. The speaker maintained that intelligent breeding was still extremely important, else deterioration would be the result. He pointed out that our export trade calls for well-finished younger animals than is generally shipped from the range. The time has come when our export trade can be catered to more easily than in the past. In Western Alberta, the range being practically a thing of the past, greater attention can now be given both to breeding and feeding.

CULTIVATED GRASSES, RAPE AND CLOVER.

Cultivated grasses should be grown more extensively, and greater care exercised in saving hay. The best gains cannot be made unless the food is appetizing as well as nutritious. Each stockman who raises beef or pork should have a patch of rape for fall feeding, but those engaged in dairying must avoid letting their cows on it, or there will be trouble through tainted milk and butter.

Alfalfa and alsike clovers should also receive more attention than they are getting. These clovers are giving fair results in some districts, quite sufficient to warrant a more universal seeding, as it is well known they make excellent pasture and good hay. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when about one-quarter of the plants are in bloom. If left longer it becomes woody.

The speaker advised considerable grain feeding, so that the steers would be in better condition to stand the long rail and water trip. They should not all be sold in the fall, he said, only those that are in prime condition should go, the balance being grain fed for a while.

He pointed out that in the past no special inducement had been offered for quality of beef; size and fat had counted almost entirely with the buyers. He showed that before long more attention would be paid to the export demands; consequently, quality would receive more consideration, as it deserved, and this would help to stimulate a more universal use of improved sires.

Better shelter during winter was advocated as one of the best methods of saving feed and hastening early maturity. Although Western steers were sold chiefly for export, they were neither produced or fitted specially for that trade, consequently prices realized were often far from satisfactory, but by the use of better bulls and a more liberal, well-sheltered annual winter feeding from calfhood up, the requirements of the British consumer would be met. Calves and yearlings did not make the gains they ought during winter under common range conditions. Among the other subjects dealt with were the prospects for a chilled meat trade, horse breeding, and selection of seed grain. In some cases instruction was also given in live-stock judging, a living specimen being used for demonstration purposes.

A New Oat.

The Nebraska Experiment Station reports in a recent bulletin the results of experiments with a new oat—the Kherson—from Southern Russia. This oat is said to be a vigorous yet not a rank grower, short of straw, which is broad in the leaf. Berry, light yellow, small, and with a thin hull. It is claimed that in weight per bushel and yield per acre it leads all other varieties tested at the Nebraska station.

Much Pleased.

We are very pleased with the weekly "Advocate," and wish you every success.
Grenfell, N.-W. T. WM. G. MASTERS.

Where Turkestan Alfalfa Comes From.

The following letter from Prof. N. E. Hansen, M.S., a distinguished graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, now Horticulturist at the South Dakota Agricultural College, throws considerable light on the origin of this hardy variety of alfalfa, and also illustrates one way in which an up-to-date department of agriculture may serve the taxpayers who keep it up. It will only be a short time when Manitoba and the N.-W. T. farmers will be growing this valuable forage plant from seed derived from the imported seed, depending also, of course, on the progress made in soil inoculation, and knowledge of conditions suitable to Turkestan alfalfa:

"Your inquiry concerning Turkestan alfalfa was laid aside under the stress of numerous horticultural inquiries. The United States Department of Agriculture has published a circular on the first reports of trials of the 18,000 pounds of alfalfa seed which I secured for Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in Central Asia in 1897-8. Some seed was sent out in too small lots, so it has been difficult to trace them. Enough, however, has been determined to establish the fact of the superior hardiness and drought resistance of this form of alfalfa above the common alfalfa. The Russian botanists call it a distinct form or variety of the common alfalfa, calling it *Medicago Sativa Turkestanica*. The seed proved so promising that the Department of Agri-

Every Farmer an Experimenter.

TRY ONE OR MORE THIS YEAR.

In spite of the great advances which have been made in the knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture during the past century, there remains much to be learned yet. There are few farmers, no matter how wide their experience or reading, who feel that they have not something yet to learn about the work in which they have been engaged. Our experimental farms have been an invaluable help to the farmers of this country, in teaching them something about the soil, the crops, and the methods of work in the Provinces in which they are located. All credit should be given to the men who superintend and direct the work of these farms; but these cannot give us all the information that, as farmers, we require to make a success of our work. They can carry on the more expensive experiments, and those of general interest to the country at large; but there is always a lot of information that a farmer requires that he can get only by experimenting for himself.

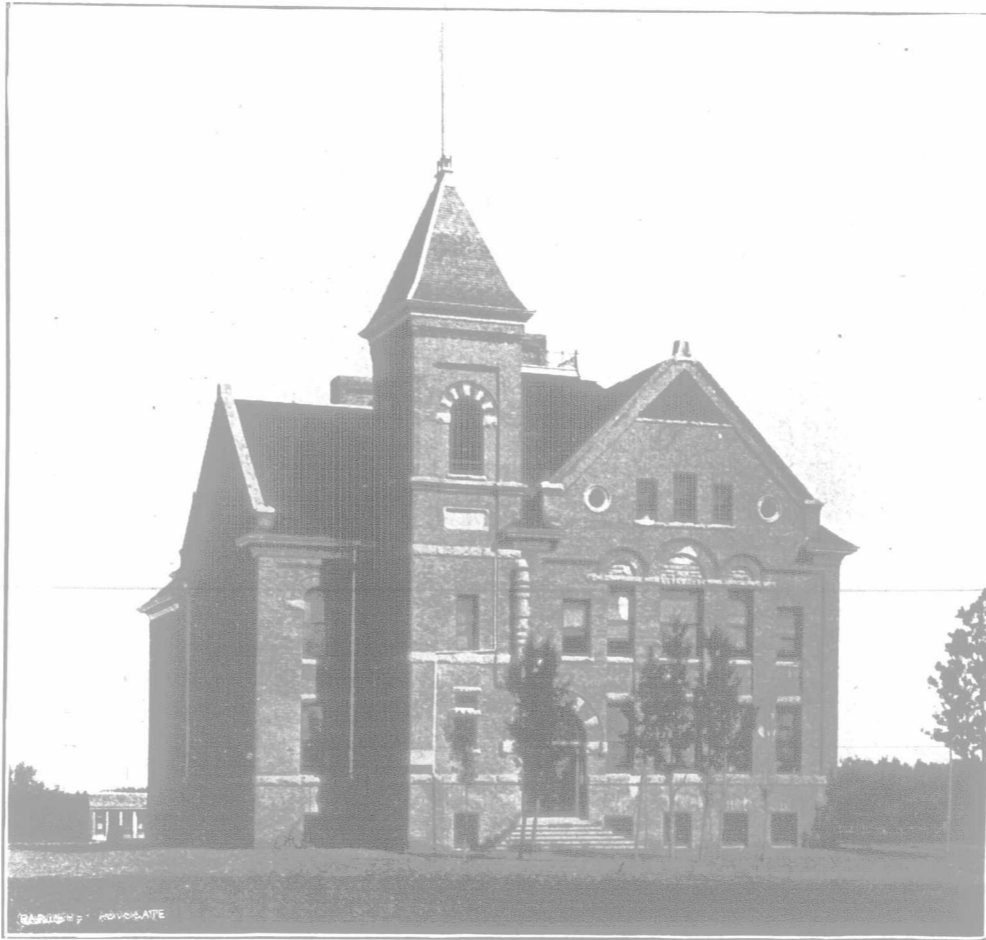
Every farmer should be an experimenter, for it is always the inquisitive, observing farmer who is most successful. The experimenting farmer is the one who gains the most experience, for experience is just the observing of new results from different circumstances in his work. Every other trade or profession is benefited by experimenting—so also the farmer. The doctor must experiment to find the action of his medicine; the tradesman must first experiment before he can become expert. The farmer has no less to learn than these.

There are so many little things to learn about our soils and crops that has never been written, that the farmer has to find out for himself. Any how, what a farmer finds out for himself will be better remembered than what he has read. Then any well-conducted experiment will train him to observe the different results from the varied circumstances under which his crops grow and under which his stock live.

Now that seeding time is coming on, it would be a good thing for every farmer to try some little inexpensive experiment along some line of work. Experiments to find out what is the best method of cultivation to retain soil moisture would be inexpensive and

instructive. Different results will be found on different soils. Two years ago this spring we put in a crop of wheat on fall plowing in a low part of the farm, where the soil was rather heavy. There had been a great deal of rain that year in May and early part of June, and a crust had formed on the surface of the ground. Although the wheat was well up we ran the drag harrow one round on western edge of the field, to see what effect it would have in holding the soil moisture and improving the texture of the soil. The grain looked rather sickly for a while after the harrowing, but it went ahead, and in harvest it was noticeably heavier than the rest of the field, and was lodged while the other was standing and lighter. It seemed to us that, under these conditions the whole field would have been benefited by a harrowing to break up the crust that had formed.

Other experiments could be tried to determine which variety of grains that give good results at the experimental farms would be best on our soil. A neighbor of ours, who has been growing both Banner and Green Russian oats on his farm for the past few years, claims that the latter gives better results in dry seasons and for late sowing than the former. Others might find different results under the conditions which prevail in their locality. Experiments with clover and grass crops would also be interesting and valuable, for they will soon have to have a place in our farm crops. Experiments like these would be inexpensive and



Central School, Edmonton.

A fair type of the schools built in the growing West.

culture made a second importation two years ago, and it is being given a more thorough trial. Turkestan alfalfa is, as I look upon it, a geographical form of the species, really the same species, but in the course of ages having been adapted to the extreme dry climate east of the Caspian Sea. I secured seed from eight different sources in Central Asia, Western China, and Southern Siberia. In fact, the main object of my preliminary trip of over 2,000 miles in Northern Turkestan, Western China and Southern Siberia was to trace the northern limit of this species, which appeared to be near Kopal, Siberia. Thirteen hundred miles were traversed by wagon, and 700 miles in sleigh, in the endeavor to reach Omsk on the Siberia railway on the way home.

The trouble at present is that some seedsmen have taken advantage of the close resemblance of Turkestan alfalfa to common alfalfa, and have substituted one for the other. Common alfalfa was brought to Spain, probably from Arabia and vicinity; thence to South America by the Spaniards; thence to California and other parts of the United States. Turkestan alfalfa is from a region much farther eastward than the original home of common alfalfa, and is adapted to a colder or a drier region. It should be borne in mind the eight sources of seed, varying from the cotton belt to 40° below zero F. Of the northern sort only a small lot was obtained, but it ought to do well in the Canadian Northwest.
"N. C. HANSEN."

instructive, and farmers could gather a great deal of information for themselves and for others by the exchange of experiences, through the medium of our agricultural papers. In the coming season let every farmer find out something first hand, and then at the end of the season let his fellows know what he has learned through the agricultural paper. Don't forget to note every circumstance in detail. This interchange of experience will be greatly appreciated by all intelligent farmers.

C. L. S.

Conducting Beef Rings.

Within a recent date about half a dozen enquiries have been received for directions how to conduct beef rings.

These beef rings are simply unions of farmers united for the purpose of supplying themselves with fresh beef during the summer months. Some rings have 20 members, and others 16, or whatever it may be made. The chart we herewith show is for

A RING OF 16 MEMBERS.

The members each agree to put in a beast that will dress say 400 pounds, which will allow 25 pounds to each member. A beast is killed each week and distributed to the members in such a system as to give each a different cut or cuts each week, so that by the end of the 16 weeks, or 20 weeks, as the case might be, each member will have received a whole carcass in weekly sections.

A butcher is appointed, as well as a secretary. The butcher provides a suitable place for killing, and furnishes a hook for every member, on which each man's share is hung. He kills the animal in the evening and cuts it up in the morning, weighs each share, hangs it upon its respective hook. He keeps an accurate account of the weight of each animal—of the quantity that each one receives per week. He changes each week the order in which the cuts are distributed; that is, the cut No. 1 receives this week, No. 2 receives next week, and No. 1 takes the place of No. 16. He

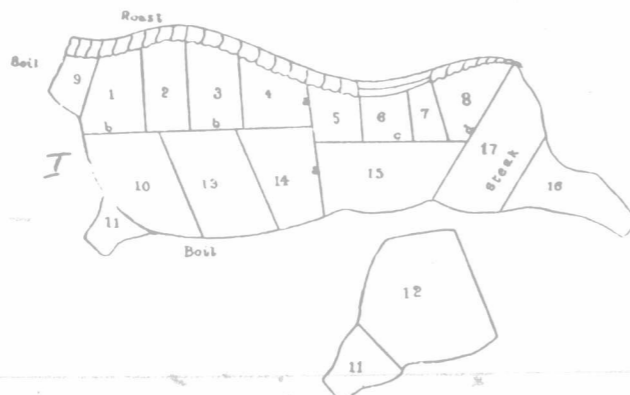


CHART FOR BEEF RING OF 16 MEMBERS.

renders to the secretary the account at the end of each season of weight of each animal, and of weight of meat received by each member, as shown by the following table.

There are a number of details which each ring can work out to suit themselves according to their own circumstances. The secretary may furnish tickets with numbers on, which the members draw from a box, to decide the order in which they are to supply the animals. He also sends at the close of the season the butcher's account to each member of the weight of his beast, the quantity he has received, and what he owes or is due him, as the case may be.

CUTTING UP BEEF.

Fig. 1.—Represents one-half of beef lying on the table ready for the saw. Before letting this half down divide it in the middle by running a saw across at "a" between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on hind quarter. After laying both quarters on the table divide for quarter at line "b."

No. 9.—Represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 1.—Represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 2.—Represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 3.—Represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 4.—Represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving four joints on it.

No. 11.—Represents front shank. Saw front shank off above upper joint.

No. 14.—Represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.

No. 13.—Represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.

No. 10.—Represents brisket.

No. 12.—Represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in Fig. 1.

Then saw the hind quarter and divide it at line "d."

No. 15.—Represents rump. Cut flank off at line "e."

No. 5.—Represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8.—Represents rump. Rump No. 2 and rump No. 1, respectively, 19, 15, these three as near to the same weight as possible.

No. 17.—Represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.

No. 16.—Represent hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up it is divided among the first eight persons, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak. Then the other half of beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

This table gives the cuts for each patron:

Nos. 10 and 5	Boil and Roast.
11 " 7	" "
9 " 8	" "
15 " 2	" "
12 " 4	" "
16 " 3	" "
14 " 1	" "
13 " 6	" "
10 " 5	" "
11 " 7	" "
9 " 8	" "
15 " 2	" "
12 " 4	" "
16 " 3	" "
14 " 1	" "
13 " 6	" "

A BEEF RING FOR 20 MEMBERS.

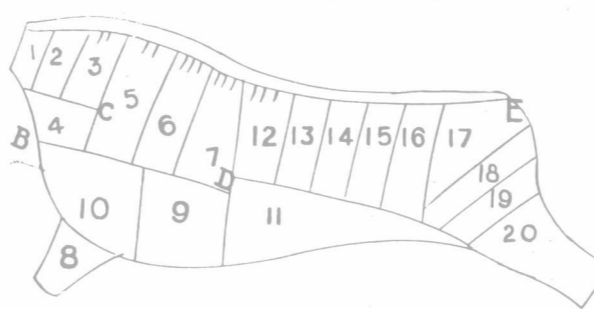


CHART FOR BEEF RING OF 20 MEMBERS.

This is run just the same as the one for 16 members. The rules are just the same as for a ring of 16 members. It will be seen by chart that the beef will have to be quartered a little differently from the one for cutting the beef up in 16 shares. To give each party a boil and a roast, it must be divided after the beef is cut down in halves. Cut it across between Nos. 7 and 12, leaving four ribs on the hind quarter. After laying the front quarter on the table for cutting up, cut off front shank, No. 8; then cut from line B, making two pieces (Nos. 10 and 9); then take off neck, No. 1; then take roast No. 7 (3 ribs in it); roast No. 6 (2 ribs); roast No. 5 (2 ribs); then cut across to line C, taking piece No. 4 (boiling piece); then No. 3 (2 ribs in it), leaving piece No. 2. After cutting the two fore quarters, let down the hind quarter on the table, and cut from line D, leaving flank, No. 11; then cut roast No. 12 (3 ribs in it); then follow along 13, 14, 15, 16; then cut across line E (rump roast), No. 17; then cut off Nos. 18 and 19, leaving hind shank, No. 20.

This is a table to put the pieces for each one:

Nos. 1 and 18	Boil and roast.
2 and 16	" "
3 and 12	" "
4 and 13	" "
5 and 17	" "
6 and 20	" "
7 and 11	" "
8 and 15	" "
9 and 14	" "
10 and 19	" "

The weight of the beef is supposed to be not less than 400 lbs., and not to exceed 500 lbs., all to be cut up and divided into 20 shares.

Fall Wheat in Alberta.

FROM THE MIXED FARMER'S POINT OF VIEW.

Several methods for growing fall wheat are practiced at present in Alberta. E. E. Thompson, of Cardston district, explained clearly in March 2nd issue of this paper one method which is giving satisfaction in the Southern district, where wheat is desired as the staple crop. Many farmers, however, desire a considerable amount of the coarser grains for stock feeding, and as it is not advantageous to use one portion of the farm exclusively for wheat and another for the coarser cereals, we shall outline a rotation which also gives good results and is suitable where mixed farming is in vogue. Sow fall wheat on well-worked breaking or summer-fallow, from the last week in July to the middle of August. When harvesting cut the stubble high, so as to hold as much snow as possible, for moisture is a very important feature of grain-growing, especially in the southern portion of the Territory; then burn the stubble as early as possible the following spring, and drill in without any further preparation, oats or barley, as desired. The third year summer-fallow, and each alternate fallow season, where the land is not rich in plant-food, sow common red clover or peas, plowing them under as they begin to bloom. Attach a chain from the end of the doubletree to the plow, for the purpose of holding the green crop down while the furrow turns on it. By adopting this method a fair

proportion of wheat would be grown for sale, also sufficient of the coarser grains for feeding purposes. Whether horses, cattle or pigs were kept, the fertility of the soil would be maintained, and the moisture content of the soil also carefully preserved.

Casting up Accounts.

In response to your footnote on page 278, I will give an outline of my style of keeping accounts. I might say I have kept track of them for thirty years now. I keep a diary, and in its columns for income and expenditure everything is entered daily. Takes but a few minutes to jot down the day's proceedings. On the start, I sometimes felt like your correspondent, Hired Man, that I would stop it, as quite a lot had been spent foolishly. After the daily items are checked off every week, I carry them to the monthly, thence to the yearly. At the end of the year, each of the three should tally. I will give a copy of a full week, month and year:

Oct.	Income.	Expend.
3rd—500 lbs. shorts,	\$4.00;	account
mill,	\$16.65	\$20.65
Groceries,	\$2.70	2.70
By butter, 13½ lbs.,	\$2.70;	eggs,
2 doz.,	40c.	\$ 3.10
5th—By 16 pigs, 3,130 lbs. at	54c.	164.35
Overcharge at mill,	\$1.40	1.40
9th—By butter, 10½ lbs.,	\$2.15	2.15
By eggs, 1 doz.,	20c.;	hay, \$10.00
To groceries,	\$2.15;	fittings for
henhouse,	\$12.50	14.65
Express order, 10c.		10
	\$181.20	\$38.10

The monthly is as follows. I might say, whereas the income is all from the farm, I divide the expenses under the headings of personal and household and farm, keeping them under a general heading. First, I do not date the monthly accounts, but carry them out under separate lines and add the total in the column.

OCTOBER.

59½; 10.	
13½; 11½.	
10½; 13½—Butter: \$2.70, \$2.15, \$1.70,	\$ 6.55
\$2.70; \$2.00	\$ 16.25
4½; 1½.	
1, 2.—Eggs: 40c., 20c., 30c.—00c.;	
pigs, \$164.35	165.25
125; 49.	
76.—Wheat: \$47.85, \$29.90—	
\$77.75; hay, \$10.00	\$ 87.75
	\$269.25
—Groceries: \$2.70, \$2.15,	
\$1.40, \$1.70—\$5.10	\$ 13.05
—Shorts and bran, \$19.25;	
chopping, \$1.00	20.25
—Fittings (dons), \$12.60;	
threshing, \$90.00	102.60
—Wages, \$33.00; picture	
frames, \$3.20	36.20
—Dry goods: \$1.00, \$2.20—	
\$3.20; doctor, \$2.00	5.20
—Fire insurance, \$7.40; tele-	
gram, \$1.00	8.40
—Twine (bal.), \$6.75; meat,	
\$8.60; repairs, \$2.70	18.05
	\$203.75

I carry the balance on from month to month, but have omitted it here.

YEARLY EXPENDITURE

Personal and Household.	
Groceries, \$13.05; frames, \$3.20	\$16.25
Dry goods, \$3.20; doctor, \$2.00	5.20
Telegram, \$1.00; meat, \$8.60	9.60
	\$31.05

General Farm.

Shorts and bran	\$19.25
Chop, \$1.00; hens, \$12.60	13.60
Threshing, \$90.00; wages, \$33.00	123.00
Insurance, \$7.40; twine, \$6.75	14.15
Repairs, \$2.70	2.70
	\$172.70

YEARLY ACCOUNT.

	Income.	Expenditure.
January	\$ 83.30	\$319.05
February	55.80	51.05
March	233.25	95.50
April	251.10	146.40
May	55.95	78.45
June	22.60	116.00
July	47.10	66.50
August	76.95	73.90
September	666.10	151.95
October	299.26	203.75
November	209.55	328.85
December	216.95	203.50

Totals Income, \$2,299.50; Expenditure, \$1,834.90

Balance forward, \$464.60

Total, \$2,764.10

It is subdivided under two headings, as far as expenses go, as follows:

	P. & H.	Farm.
January	\$ 81.60	\$237.45
February	27.95	23.10
March	44.70	50.80
April	44.25	102.15
May	23.80	54.65
June	11.10	104.90
July	51.85	14.65
August	28.60	45.30
September	15.65	136.30
October	31.05	172.60
November	42.95	285.90
December	49.45	154.05
	\$452.95	\$1,381.95

I also keep account of the various branches of the farm, under the following heads: general farm, cattle, hogs, hens. I know the amount of grain I thresh, the number of bushels sold and fed. The cattle are charged at the rate of ten per cent. on the investment on fences and buildings. They are also charged so much each for feeding and care throughout, but are credited with all butter made. Hogs, likewise. So far this year the hogs are charged: For feed—January, \$21.75; February, \$21.70. I charge against them the actual market value, with the expense of chopping added. A copy of their account is given for a year—just the summary, not in detail.

	Income.	Expenses.
Hogs sold	\$401.50	
Boar fees	21.00	
	\$422.50	
Barley, 480 bush., \$114.00		\$141.00
Oats, 90 bush., \$27.00		27.00
Shorts and bran		49.70
Pig, bought		9.35
Chopping		17.10
		\$247.15
Ten per cent, on buildings, etc.		37.00
		\$284.15

Every other branch is kept the same, and it is seen at a glance which part is paying best. I find that to grow an acre of wheat last year cost me \$8.82, which was the most in my experience, owing, doubtless, to the high wages, bad weather, etc. Some other time I can tell you how I started farming with ten dollars, and how a poor man may succeed in this country. The yearly income given shows it can be done. I think the foregoing will give your readers a poor man's system of bookkeeping. I might add that I take an inventory at the end of the year of both live and dead stock.

Will the Wheat Germinate.

A short time ago a farmer at Gladstone, Man., submitted to this office a sample of wheat which he said was being bought very largely for seed in that district. In some cases farmers were reported to have disposed of choice grain at a high figure, and replaced it for sowing by the one submitted.

As the sample was somewhat shrivelled, and appeared lacking in vitality, we promptly despatched it to the Seed Investigation Department at Ottawa, where its germination power was found to be eighty-four per cent. in four days, and a total germination of eighty-nine. This simply means that of every one hundred seeds sown, eighty-four under the most favorable conditions showed unmistakable signs of life in four days, instead of germinating in two days, as would be the case with a perfect seed of wheat.

In reporting on this sample, Mr. Jas. Murray, who is in charge of the Seed Laboratory, says:

"I might mention that although the germination of the sample we received from you does not appear to be very low, the growth was neither as rapid nor as strong as it ought to have been, and it is quite possible that under field conditions many of the seeds which would germinate would have so weak a growth that a healthy stand would be impossible. The advantage of using seed of stronger vitality is therefore evident."

The time for sowing is now at hand, and as indications point it is unfortunate that great quantities of inferior seed are likely to be sown this year. The old proverb, "As you sow, so shall you reap," may prove an expensive experiment to many; but it is not yet too late to make sure that the seed is fit to produce a good crop, and intelligent farmers who have not already satisfied themselves in this matter will do so at once.

A Great Help.

My partner and I came out from the Old Country last June, and are just starting farming here. We look forward to the "Advocate's" arrival, and find it extremely interesting and a great help. Wishing it every success as a weekly.

Blackfalds. COLEN CATTLEY.

Testing Farm Seeds.

Of the various factors affecting the yield of farm crops, probably no other is as much under the control of the farmer as the seed of the crop he sows, and in spite of this fact there is nothing else that is more commonly overlooked or neglected. Far too frequently it is not thought of until the land is almost prepared, and in the necessary hurry of spring anything in the line of seed is used.

The value of a sample of seed depends very largely upon its purity and vitality. By purity of seed is meant its freedom from the seeds of weeds and of other foreign but not noxious plants, and useless chaff, dirt, etc. Freedom from weed seeds is, of course, the most important, as weeds unwittingly introduced in seed often gain a strong foothold before their presence is noticed. With the farm crops having large seed there is seldom any trouble in this regard, as the majority of weed seeds are small and can be screened out, while the others may readily be seen. It is with the grass and clover seeds that the greatest trouble is encountered, as the weed seeds are very similar to them in appearance and size. It is good practice, therefore, before spending ten or twelve dollars on grass seed, to get samples of those offered for sale and have them tested for purity and vitality by an expert. Seed can then be bought intelligently.

With some seeds, such as those of root crops and corn, nearly the whole trouble is with poor vitality. It is a peculiar fact that, although this is known to be the case, and that nearly everyone has at sometime or another suffered from seed being lacking in vitality, a greater effort has not been made to test it before sowing. In making a test very little trouble is involved, and the satisfaction of knowing what one is sowing more than compensates for it. All that is necessary is to put fifty or one hundred seeds between folds of damp flannel or blotting paper in a dinner plate, and to cover over with inverted plate, leaving room for the circulation of air. Keep the flannel damp, and at the temperature of an ordinary living room. The germinated seeds may be counted out in five or six days, when most of those that are vital will have sprouted. Sand may be used in place of flannel or blotters, but it is not always available in early spring.

Applying Farmyard Manure.

According to James McFadyean, an experiment conducted at the Ottawa Experiment Farm, and covering a period of years, indicated that an equal weight of fresh stable manure and of well-rotted manure were of practically the same value for application to all the principal crops. Practically the same results have thus far been obtained at that station. Mr. McFadyean says:

It is a great mistake to believe that manure wastes to any extent when spread upon the land. Unless there is considerable fermentation, there will be very little of the valuable elements escape by evaporation. I do not recommend too heavy an application at one time. We seek to have it divided, so that it will cover all the land every second year, if possible. If the manure is reasonably short, so that we may have it incorporated into the surface soil with the disk or spade harrow, cultivator or gang plow in the spring, and to about the same depth as we wish to sow our grain, its indirect value to the growing crop is greatest. Farmyard manure is the most natural and perfect plant food available, and it has indirect results that no commercial fertilizer can give, because it adds to the soil so much vegetable matter, so much humus, by which all clay and sandy soils especially are greatly benefited, though not just yet available as plant food. But whenever there is a decaying of vegetable matter there is always a certain degree of heat formed. We see this very plainly in the manure heap. Then let us have this heat formed in the soil, that the growing plants may derive some benefit from it, and the soil will be made more mellow, crumbly and porous, because of the heat and moisture. — [Prairie Farmer.

LABEL ON YOUR PAPER.

Please take notice to the DATE of the address label on your Farmer's Advocate. If the date on same is not changed within three weeks from time of remittance, please advise us at once, giving full particulars as to how money was sent.

There are some curious facts about our calendar. No century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. The same calendars can be used every twenty years. October always begins on the same day of the week as January, April as July, September as December. February, March and November begin on the same days. May, June and August always begin on different days from each other and every other month in the year. The first and last days of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year.

Dairying.

The Farmer's Part in Making Good Butter.

The season is fast approaching when many farmers will begin shipping cream to the creameries. The introduction of the hand separator has placed within his power, if he wills, the opportunity for supplying a finer quality of raw material (cream) to the buttermaker than was possible under the older systems of skimming. Unfortunately, in some cases the greater ease with which milk can be skimmed has rendered the farmer less careful in preserving the quality of the cream, so that it may reach the buttermaker's hands in a satisfactory condition.

The following hints by the dairyman of the Indiana Experiment Station contain the gist of the care of milk in a few words. To it we might add and put stress on the following: Milk with dry hands, and with clean hands; nothing less will do.

The first essential of good milk is to prevent dirt getting into the milk. It takes but a moment to brush the udder and near-by parts just before milking. It is even better to wipe them off with a damp cloth, as the dust will then adhere to the damp hair rather than fall into the pail.

The milk should be removed from the stable as soon as possible, as it absorbs stable odors very quickly.

With the best of care there will be some foreign matter fall into the milk, which a strainer will remove. A fine wire strainer is better than none, but two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth, if properly cleaned each time after using, is one of the best strainers available. The strainer cloth should be rinsed in cold water, washed clean in warm water, scalded, and hung in the sun if possible.

Strain and cool by placing the can in cold water, and stir a few times within the first hour. Use a thermometer to see whether it gets cold or not. If necessary, change the water. It should be down to 50 degrees F. at least, and the nearer 40 degrees the better.

It is getting the milk cold that counts, not the putting in the water. A can of milk will cool faster in water at 45 degrees than in the air at 35 degrees.

Keep tight covers off the cans while cooling, to allow escape of animal gases and heat. No objection to light cloth cover to keep out dust and flies. Be sure the air is pure where the milk is exposed.

Do not mix warm milk with cold, as it will sour both very soon.

The same care and general plan should be used in handling separator cream, either for shipping or for the creamery. The separating should be done as soon as the milking is finished, as the milk is then usually warm enough to separate most thoroughly.

Cool and stir the cream immediately after separating. Do not mix warm and cold cream. Cool the warm cream first. Wash the separator thoroughly after using, scalding with boiling water the last time.

First rinse with cold or lukewarm water; wash thoroughly with water as warm as the hands will stand, using some good alkali washing powder, such as sal soda, gold dust, etc. Rinse thoroughly with boiling water, and if possible place in the sunshine.

If wiped dry with a clean towel the tin will be brighter, but if made thoroughly hot by rinsing, it will dry without wiping, will not rust, and will be cleaner than if wiped with a towel which is damp and as unsanitary as is frequently used. Use a brush, not a cloth, for washing tinware.

British Dairy Imports.

During the past year the bill paid by the people of Great Britain for imported dairy produce was 29½ millions of pounds sterling, of which 20½ millions was for butter, 7 millions for cheese, and 1½ millions for milk. This shows an increase over the preceding year of nearly three per cent., or fully four-fifths of a million pounds. There has been only two per cent. increase in the quantity of butter imported. No less than 43 per cent. of foreign butter was supplied by Denmark. This little country, whose total area is not so much as one-eighth of Britain, has captured to such a large extent the English market for this class of food. The average price of Danish butter is returned at 11½d. per lb., whereas the average declared value of the imported butter from other sources was a little under 10½d. per pound. Canadian buttermakers must bestir themselves.

How to judge a dairy cow: Weigh her milk and test it for butter-fat with the Babcock test.

Cream Testing.

A reader interested in dairying asks the following questions: Which is the more accurate in testing cream, the Babcock or oil churn test? Does ripened cream test higher than unripened?

Answering the first question, would say in reference to "Which is the more accurate in testing cream, the Babcock or oil-test churn," that the Babcock is more accurate. In order to understand this question we need to know something of the nature and objects of these two tests. The Babcock test determines the absolute or total fat in cream or milk, while the oil-test determines only the churnable fat or oil in cream. The fat in the case of the Babcock test is separated by a chemical (sulphuric acid), centrifugal force and hot water. With ordinary care all of the fat in a sample is separated and measured. On the other hand, in the oil test the only means employed to separate the fat or oil is that commonly known as churning, together with heating of the samples. It is a well-known fact that some samples of cream churn more readily and more exhaustively than others. In a creamery where the oil test is used, each patron's sample is churned separately, hence a man with cream which churns readily is likely to receive a higher test than one with cream which does not churn so readily. When all the cream is mixed together for ripening and churning purposes, there would be little difference in the exhaustiveness of the churning, hence the man with cream lacking churnability is likely to be unjustly dealt with. With the Babcock test all these little differences disappear, as the chemical, hot water and centrifugal force cause a complete separation. About the only danger of error is in the sampling and measuring of the cream, but as the oil test is equally liable to error in these respects, we come to the conclusion that the Babcock test is much more accurate than the oil test.

In answer to the second question, "Does ripened cream test higher than unripened?" would say that with the Babcock test there is no difference, but in the case of the oil test, the tendency is for higher readings with ripened cream. The reason for this is that ripened cream, as a rule, churns more easily than unripened cream, hence the test is higher, because the oil test is essentially a churn. This fact is taken advantage of by patrons of cream-gathering creameries, and they ripen the cream before sending it to the creamery, in order to obtain a higher test. This plan, however, makes it much more difficult for the buttermaker to produce a good quality of butter, because the cream is over-ripe before it reaches the creamery. In many cases it should be churned before it leaves the farm, and by the time it is delivered, cooled and churned at the creamery, it is impossible to make fine butter out of this cream.

On the other hand, sweet cream can be more accurately and conveniently sampled than can sour cream for the Babcock test, although there is no difference so far as the actual testing is concerned. This fact will induce patrons to deliver cream in a sweet condition, and will do a great deal towards improving the quality of butter at cream-gathering creameries. When patrons become familiar with the Babcock test they are not likely to wish to go back to the oil test.

They Wouldn't Hear Him.

Angie invited her young man to supper. Everything passed off harmoniously, until the seven-year-old brother broke the silence by saying:

"Oh, ma, ye oughter seen Mr. — the other night when he called to take Angie to the drill. He looked so nice sittin' along side her with his arm—"

"Fred!" screamed the maiden, quickly placing her hand over the boy's mouth.

"Ye oughter seen him," continued the persistent informant, after gaining his breath. "He had his arm—"

"Freddie!" shouted the mother, as, in her frantic attempt to reach the boy's ears, she upset the contents of the teapot.

"I was only just going to say," the half-frightened boy pleaded, between a cry and an injured whine, "he had his arm—"

"Fred," thundered the father, "leave the table!"

And the boy did so, exclaiming as he went, "I was only going to say Mr. — had his army clothes on, and I leave it to him if he didn't."

A candle that won't shine in one room is very unlikely to shine in another. If you do not shine at home, if your father and mother, your sister and brother, if the very cat and dog in the house are not the better and happier for your being a Christian, it is a question whether you really are one.—J. Hudson Taylor.

Poultry.

Chicken-raising and the Poultry Expert.

Added interest is given to the poultry industry by the announcement of the Minister of Agriculture in the Ottawa house, that fattening will be established by his department in Manitoba. In an address given recently by F. C. Hare, the Dominion Government expert, much information is handed out, some of which we believe in regaling our readers with:

It will pay almost every farmer to improve his flock before the breeding season opens, so kill off the old fowl and get a utility type Barred Rock cockerel. [There are probable other breeds useful for this purpose.—Ed.] Eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place (40 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit). May-hatched chickens are preferable; none should be hatched later than the middle of June. Have a pen apart for sitting hens, the nest boxes being made without a floor, and placed around the sides of the pen. Two shovelfuls of earth should be thrown into each nest box and a hollow scooped out for the eggs. All sitting hens should be well dusted with vermin powder to keep away parasites, lice, etc. Feed sitting hens whole grain and grit, and give water at the same time. Test the eggs on the ninth day and remove the infertile ones. Do not allow a hen with a batch of newly-hatched chickens to wander around. Place her in a brood-coop, made as follows: A packing box of three or four feet, each dimension, is none too large. The cover of the box can be used for the floor. The box is reversed (open end on the ground), and an opening one foot high is made across one side of the box against the open end. Two one-inch by two-inch cleats are nailed on the two ends of the box at the ground; the cover or floor is reduced in size so that it will slide in on these cleats. This allows the floor to be removed for cleaning. The box should be covered with tar paper to make it water-tight, and there should be a 10 by 14 inch pane of glass in the front. This glass should slide in cleats for ventilation. In front of the one-foot opening at the ground there should be a crate 15 inches high covered with laths, two inches apart. The hen comes out into the lath crate to be fed and watered; the chickens run through the laths. This form of coop will house safely one hen and thirty chickens.

Eggs for hatching are best selected from a breeding pen of ten or twelve hens mated with a cockerel, and let those hens be the best layers.

Poultry on the Farm.

The poultry industry of Canada, only in its infancy, has reached immense proportions the last few years. Thousands of dollars are invested in the business, and each year finds this branch of farming more strongly in favor. It has assumed the proportions of a distinct industry, instead of the position held a decade ago of a mere incident in general farming. It should no more be classed as an incident than the raising of live stock. If poultry is worth keeping at all, it is worth keeping properly, and handling it for all there is in it. The man who raises beef or pork for the market, studies the demands of the market, selects the breed and makes this one the chief issue. Why not the same with poultry? The fowl intelligently cared for will give better results in less time and at a higher percentage of profit than any of the farm animals. Poultry on the farm was hardly given any consideration at all until recent years, when the foreign market was opened for our dressed poultry, through the introduction of the cold storage system. This has been one of the most powerful factors in developing the poultry industry, by creating a demand for Canada's dressed poultry in British markets. Although there is a strong demand for dressed poultry in the home markets, the keenest consideration is accorded the raising, feeding and fattening of poultry for the foreign markets. This special branch of the poultry industry requires considerable capital and much skill to successfully conduct it, but with the various modern appliances and a wider understanding of care of poultry, good profits can be realized. The principal difficulty is the unwillingness of the farmers to discard the scrub stock, failing to recognize the importance of improvement in this direction. He should learn something of the different breeds, their uses, and choose the breed best adapted for the purpose intended. Still, the best breed may prove a failure unless it is surrounded by conditions for success. Better houses, cleanliness, systematic feeding and careful selection of breeding stock are the chief requirements for successfully raising poultry on the farm.

M. C. HERNER.

Nests to Prevent Egg-eating.

I see in your last issue, re hens eating eggs, the most effective and cheapest is to get a number of nail kegs, and make the nest down about half way; that is, fill the keg half full of hay. The hen cannot back up far enough to reach the eggs, nor reach them from the top of the keg.

W. J. EDWARDS.

Results of a Laying Competition.

The annual laying competition, held by the Utility Poultry Club, extending over a period of sixteen weeks, from October 12th, 1903, to January 31st, 1904, resulted in two pens of White Wyandottes getting first and second places; Buff Orpingtons getting third, and Buff Rocks fourth place. There were thirty pens, each composed of four 1903 pullets. The total egg production for the competition period was: 1st pen, 243; 2nd pen, 218; 3rd pen, 213; 4th pen, 181 eggs. Two points are given for every egg weighing over 1½ ounces, and one point for every egg under that weight. The Farmers' Gazette reports the competition as taking place at the Butts Poultry Farm, Ashover, Chesterfield, Eng.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Horticulture at Alberta Institute Meetings.

Various corps of speakers sent out by the Territorial Department of Agriculture have recently been lecturing on agriculture and forestry subjects throughout the Territories. In Southern and Central Alberta the speakers were Arch. Mitchell, of Macleod, Dominion Forestry Inspector for Western Assiniboia and Alberta, and M. D. Geddes, of the "Farmer's Advocate" editorial staff, Calgary. Two meetings were held at Pincher Creek, Claresholm, High River and Okotoks and one at Fishburn and Sprucevale in Southern Alberta. The attendance was not large. Good meetings were held; those attending were there for the purpose of gathering information, and, almost without exception, at the close of each address or demonstration where animals were used for illustrative purposes, good practical discussions followed. In Central Alberta, two meetings were held at Didsbury, Olds and Red Deer, and one at Carstairs, Innisfail and Markerville.

Mr. Mitchell spoke for forestry, showing what advantages could be derived from the judicious planting of selected trees. He clearly outlined the Dominion Government's generous scheme in supplying suitable trees in large quantities free to farmers or ranchers, when these men agree to prepare the soil in accordance with the principles which experience has proven are best adapted to the West. He pointed out the advisability of having an L shaped tree plantation of about two acres as a shelter for the home and farm buildings, garden, orchard, calf or colt weaning paddock, etc., on the north and west side. There should also be on each quarter section two strips of trees from four to six rods wide, one on the west or most exposed side, and the other half way between it and the extreme edge, these strips being for the purpose of preventing grain from being shelled out by heavy winds before harvest. These strips, in ten or twelve years after planting, would practically shelter the whole quarter.—The speaker showed samples of cottonwood, willow and elm trees twelve years old grown at Indian Head. They varied from four to five and a half inches in diameter at two feet from the ground, and from one and a quarter to three and a quarter inches at sixteen feet. From these, it was quite fair to estimate a height growth of from twenty to twenty-five feet in ten years. He quoted from Supt. Mackay's report for 1900, which showed that after a severe storm at Indian Head, measurements proved that one foot in height of trees protected fifty feet of growing crops; and this in a storm which totally destroyed all the crops beyond the tree shelter. A belt of trees therefore, about twelve years old might fairly be expected to protect about four hundred yards of crop; thus, two strips would protect a quarter-section (880 yards). These remarks were peculiarly in season in Southern Alberta, for last season, just before harvest, a heavy wind storm did considerable damage in shelling out grain. The advantages of these strips as shelter for stock was also pointed out. A forest crop is a slow-maturing one, therefore it behooves farmers to prepare now for future shelter, fuel and fencing material.

At the evening meeting Mr. Mitchell discussed the fruit tree prospects of the country, also the transplanting of ornamental trees, and usually gave a demonstration in training and pruning ornamental shade trees. In pruning these, the thing of first importance is to select a leader. In the absence of a natural leader, a good stout branch should be bent up and tied in place, using the stem as a stake. All branches which form easily-splitting crotches should be removed, thus lessening the risk of splitting off by wind or snow. It is important to concentrate the growth as much as possible into the main stem, so as to have the wood ripe before fall and thus avoid winter-killing. The ideal shade tree has a clean stem of from eight to ten feet. It is bad practice, however, to try to get that clean stem too soon. Allow some small branches to grow on it for a time. This will increase its size in proportion to the top, thus finally transplanting a better and stronger tree. In trees from six to eight feet high, select the best branches, yet balance the tree, and wherever possible cut the large branches. The reason is that portion of the stem, later on, will be wanted free of branches, and the longer the large ones are left the bigger the wound must necessarily be. June is the best month

to prune them, as the wounds then begin to close immediately. Trees do not bleed when their sap is in full flow. When transplanting spruce, select small ones, as they stand it better than the large ones. Foliage and roots are naturally accurately balanced and the smaller the tree the larger proportion of roots can easily be lifted with it in proportion to the stem, consequently the system of the tree is less disturbed.

FRUIT-TREE PROSPECTS.

The fruit-tree question is a very interesting one, and full of promise for Alberta. It has taken many years of persistent experimental work to get even a small supply of native ripened wood fit for grafting or budding east and south of us, but in Alberta the speaker had seen many apple trees, such as the Duchess of Oldenberg, Ben Davis, Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Alexander, and the crabs Transcendent, Hislop and Whitney, all of which had stood four winters, and were doing well, some having fruited. We have thus the ripened scions already in the country. The demand is now for somebody to give us the grafted trees ready for the orchard. Apples have ripened at Magrath this year, and, all together, the prospects for apple orchards in Alberta at an early date are very bright. Plums are yearly grown at Indian Head and now also at Macleod. Small fruits are quite hardy all over Alberta, but it is imperative to have a shelter for all fruit trees.

HOME SURROUNDINGS.

At some of the evening meetings the improvement of home surroundings was taken up, Mr. Mitchell giving the results of his own experience in Alberta, coupled with what he had seen. The hardier flowers were discussed, and hints given as to getting the best results possible with the least work. A hedge of sweet peas made an excellent background for the flower garden. They should be sown early, and if frozen badly, would spring from the root again. They will bloom persistently if not permitted to seed. Stakes should be set for them to climb up. Tropaeolum also made a good showing; it does best in groups; stakes should also be provided for it. Spruces or Douglas fir on the lawn or flower garden should have the end buds of their branches judiciously pinched off to induce a uniform, compact habit of growth. Pansies and Sweet William are hardy; they do best in beds, and are better the second and third years; cover with straw over winter, not heavy manure, as such frequently rots them. Mignonette makes an excellent border or edging to the flower beds. In the more tree-covered portion of Alberta, towards the north, Mr. Mitchell advocated preserving permanent groves. Trees are nature's great climatic regulators. They prevent floods and droughts, and also tend to insure a steady flow of spring water. Decayed leaves on the forest floor can absorb five inches of rainfall, and from this humus the water slowly percolates into the soil, thus constantly feeding springs, creeks, etc. Direct and therefore rapid evaporation does not take place in the shade of the trees, therefore a more steady supply of atmospheric moisture is assured. Farmers in the regions where trees are fairly numerous ought to bear these things in mind when clearing their land, and set apart about twenty acres of their forest for a permanent grove, with due regard to obtaining a maximum amount of shelter. This farm forest area should be fenced off to exclude stock, thus permitting young trees to grow, and should be subdivided, by blazing a few trees, into, say, half-acre lots. One half-acre then should be cut over clean each winter to supply the needs of the farm for the following year. By the time the last half-acre was cut the first would be ready to cut again, thus a permanent supply would be provided. Any vacant places could be planted with cuttings of the native poplar, or desirable hardwood seedlings, if preferred, about four feet apart. A good way to utilize scrub willow portions is to underplant with small spruce, about three feet apart. The spruce like shade when young. Then, after a few years, the willows could be cut. The main idea of the farm forest is to give as good returns as possible, both as a shelter and a timber-producer; therefore, it is well worthy that farmers located amongst natural timber should exercise an intelligent interest in utilizing to the full the natural advantages.

He Soon had a Home in Alberta.

I came to this country fifteen years ago. I worked out two years before I homesteaded. I have been farming and dairying for thirteen years. I never missed a crop of grain yet. I threshed 1,800 bushels of oats and barley this year; my oats weighed 42 to 43 pounds to the bushel. The grain did not yield the same as other years. I send my cream to the Government creamery. We milk twenty-two cows, and made \$650 a year clear. I sell my beef cattle in the spring. They averaged \$30 a head for thirty head; mostly three-year-olds, a few fours. I have ninety head of cattle, eight horses, and 480 acres of land, with 160 acres more bought to take over in the spring. I will then have 640 acres, all fenced, and no waste land, with the exception of five acres of lake. I have lots of good hay land. I built a new house this summer that cost \$1,600, not counting my own work of hauling and digging cellar. I am well pleased with the country. I don't think I could have got along better anywhere else. A man with some means and willing to work can make a good home, and not have to work too hard.

J. SCOTT.
Innisfall.

Events of the World.

The Russians have decided that the soldiers shall wear gray uniforms during the war in the Far East.

The Koreans have formally announced that the Port of Yongampho is to be opened to the trade of the world.

A serious tornado, which unroofed houses and caused much damage to telegraph lines, etc., passed over the suburbs of Chicago on March 24th.

Twenty thousand people attended an indignation meeting in Hyde Park, London, to protest against the employment of Chinese in the Transvaal.

Wreckage found along the shores of Vancouver Island point to the loss of the Scotch ship Lamorna with 30 hands, during the hurricane of March 9th.

The British Admiralty is arranging for the construction of flat-bottomed gunboats, which are to be put on Chinese rivers for the greater protection of British trade.

Baron Curzon, of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, has been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in succession to the late Marquis of Salisbury. The office is a sinecure, and is not dependent upon his presence in England.

Bubonic plague is spreading in the vicinity of Johannesburg, South Africa; 55 whites and 50 natives have already died from the disease. Several cases are also reported from Peru, South America.

Lord Delamere, England, has purchased 100,000 acres of fine farming land in Nairobi, East Africa, for the purpose of forming a settlement. He offers 640 acres free to fifty suitable settlers, and 10,000 acres to be leased at one halfpenny per acre yearly.

In Arkansas eleven negroes have been killed as the result of rioting during one week. The affair began in an altercation between two negroes and two white men, in consequence of which the negroes gathered and defied the officers who attempted to disperse them.

Turkey's preparations for war have extended to Syria, where troops are concentrating at the town of Beyrout. The destination of these troops is not known, but it is suspected that the mobilization is taking place in preparation for the expected outbreak in the Balkans.

The Governor of the Cameroons, South-west Africa, has telegraphed that the revolt has spread into Nigeria, which is British territory. A British customs house has been attacked. The rebels have been again repulsed by the Germans, with a loss of 10 men killed. The Germans lost two killed and two wounded.

Sir Edwin Arnold is dead. He was chiefly known as the author of the "Light of Asia," a poem of great merit, which sets forth the doctrines of the Buddhists. Sir Edwin spent many years in India and Japan. His third and last wife was a Japanese girl, the "O Yoshi San" of one of his poems.

In Edinburgh, recently, there was held an auction sale most interesting to relic hunters. Owing to the death of J. N. Durrant-Stuart, twelfth and last laird of Dalguise, the entire family collection of Stuart and Jacobite heirlooms was disposed of. A harp which once belonged to Mary Queen of Scots was sold for nearly \$5,000, while a lock of "Bonnie Prince Charlie's" hair, and one of his wife's, sold for \$170. His sword went for \$390.

A recent despatch says that the march of the British in Thibet towards Gyangste has begun. When that point is reached, an attempt will again be made to enter into peaceful negotiations with the Thibetans. The country through which the force is passing is said to be barren and desolate, and subject to sudden and extreme changes of temperature, the nights being exceedingly cold, while during the day there is constant danger of suffering from sun-stroke.

Spring floods have wrought much havoc in parts of the U. S. and Canada. At Grand Rapids, Mich., 3,000 buildings were flooded, 40 factories closed, and 10,000 employees thrown out of work. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Battle Creek also suffered severely. In Canada, London, St. Thomas, Wallaceburg, Berlin, Woodstock, Stratford, St. Mary's and other points have sustained more or less damage from the freshets. Loss of life has been reported from various points.

Field Notes.

Twenty families left Kingston March 22nd, their destination being the "growing West."

The great World's Fair at St. Louis will open April 30th.

An appropriation of \$50,000 is to be made for a steamship service between Canada and Mexico.

The present Empress of Corea was formerly Miss Emily Baker, the daughter of one of the first American missionaries who settled in Corea.

The Committee of Agriculture in the Ontario Legislature decided to give to municipalities in Ontario the power to pass by-laws prohibiting the docking of horses' tails.

A party of 130 Scotch immigrants, who arrived on the Sardinian, have been quarantined outside of Winnipeg, owing to the discovery of a case of small-pox on the train.

Over 900 European immigrants—Austrians, Hungarians, Russians and Italians—landed at Halifax, March 18th. One thousand more immigrants are en route from Liverpool.

An old man digging in a garden at Nanterre, France, discovered an antique vase decorated with paintings, and containing 2,000 gold coins of the Gallo-Roman period. The find has been sent to the Louvre, Paris.

Mr. Dickson, linen manufacturer at Leeds, states that nowhere, except in Belgium, has he found soil conditions more favorable for growing flax than at Edmonton, N.-W. T. He intends to bring out his own machinery and build a mill this spring.

Seventeen thousand souvenirs, in the form of Easter eggs, each containing soap, a towel, tobacco pouch, notepaper, etc., have been sent from St. Petersburg to the Russian soldiers in the Far East.

One of the largest movements of settlers that ever went north is that going from the Western States to Canada, leaving last week in March and first week in April. Hundreds are now on the way from Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, and Missouri, to join excursions starting from Kansas City.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration in Great Britain of Empire Day, May 24th. Entertainments, such as lectures, concerts with descriptive recitations from colonial literature, tableaux representative of the costumes and customs of the colonies, and historical events connected with them, are suggested. Canadian scenes of snow and ice will be omitted.

Southern Assiniboa Institute Meetings.

Mr. M. H. Brennan, on his return to Indian Head from a lecture tour in Southern Assiniboa, was met by a representative of the "Advocate." Mr. Brennan's subject was the feeding and raising of swine, and he was accompanied on the trip by Mr. T. N. Willing, Territorial Inspector of Weeds. The lecturers were well pleased with the reception given them at every point, and highly satisfied with the numbers that attended every meeting and the interest taken in the subjects treated. Mr. Willing was provided with a magic lantern, and his subject of noxious weeds, their nature and influence, and pestilent insects and their habits, was brought clearly before the audiences in the illustrations. Mr. Brennan advocates the raising of one of the leading breeds of swine—Yorkshires, Tamworths or Berkshires—or a first cross with the Berkshire and either of the other two breeds. He endeavored to lay before his audiences the practical method of housing and feeding swine to make the fastest progress in fattening and leave the greatest profits with the raiser. The Wiltshire side, and the type of swine most favorable to its production, was the object which Mr. Brennan upheld during the course of his lectures. The meetings were held at Redvers, Manor, Arcola, Carlyle, Dalesboro, Carnduff, Carlevalle, Elmore and Gainsborough.

Grain-growers Organize at Oak Lake.

Provincial Secretary R. McKenzie was present at the organization of a grain-growers' association at Oak Lake, Man., on March 19th. The feature of the meeting was the eagerness manifested by everyone present to become identified with the movement and help swell the numerical strength of the organization, as well as to assist it financially.

G.-G. Organization Continues.

Local grain-growers' associations have recently been organized at Kinton, in the Bradwardine district, and at Shoal Lake. Secretary R. McKenzie gave an address at each meeting, and a good interest was taken in the movement.

In the Peace River Country.

A MAIL SERVICE NEEDED.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I received your communication asking for another article on this country, and, as I have helped the "Farmer's Advocate" on several occasions in the past, I now ask the "Advocate" to help me and other interested parties in this country in urging on the Dominion Government the pressing need of a regular mail service from the Peace River Landing to this place, which has to trust to all passers-by to carry mail, and that which is everybody's business is nobody's business, and letters are often lost and printed matter thrown around and ransacked by every Tom, Dick and Harry, with the natural result that fully half of it is lost or stolen in transit. To give an idea of our case at time of writing, we have not had a newspaper later than July or a letter later than October 22nd, nor any chance of getting any mail for another month, and only a few letters then most likely. This is the general case in winter, and in the spring we get our winter's mail in a lump, when we have no time for reading; then, when the steamer makes its first trip, about the middle of June, it does not generally bring any mail, as the mail has not come through yet by open water. I speak for myself and the other subscribers here, that the "Advocate" should champion our cause and advertise that this growing and prosperous settlement of three hundred settlers, with three outposts supplied with flour and bacon from here, and an export of flour and produce north to the Arctic ocean, has to do without a reliable mail service. Nor does it effect us alone. The business men of Edmonton are interested in this matter as well as the settlers here, for do we not do our business there? And if one of us needs to send out any money, we cannot send by existing mail communications, but it means a 700-mile trip on snowshoes and endure hardship, cold, danger of bad ice, danger from sickness and starvation, and, as I have experienced, the last mentioned is a very present one to travellers in this country in the winter time. I have been, on two occasions, without food for three days at one time and two at another, and my brother travelled for seven days once on straight fish, and not enough of them. There are none so blind as what can see the injustice of the neglect which has been imposed on us by those in power. We have tried, time and again, to get justice in this regard, but without success. We have laid the matter before the Edmonton Board of Trade, and they have endorsed our statement. Mr. Frank Oliver has done all that one man can do in our behalf, and still there is no move for our relief. An efficient mail service, connecting with the monthly mail at the Peace River Landing, would do much towards bringing settlers here, and would make it possible for those already here and established to do business in some sort of a business way. We have endured the trials of the pioneer, and now have our farms, but the first thing we know the Government will send their surveyors and set their stakes in our fields, or perhaps on our houses, and say you must pay for stumps here and hay-cutting there, and firewood and fence-rails elsewhere, when, as yet, they have never lifted a finger or spent a cent for the benefit of the settlers in this place. I have been asked many questions from widely scattered sources, and will endeavor to answer them here. Wages are \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day for day laborers, and \$30 to \$40 per month. Cattle are: calves, from \$8.00 to \$12.00; yearlings, \$12.00 to \$17.00; other stock, from \$20.00 to \$45.00. Horses are: 1,000-pound bronchos, \$75.00 to \$100.00; cayuses, from \$35.00 to \$60.00; heavy horses, not to be had for love or money. Hogs, 12 to 15 cents per pound, dressed, and butter, 25 to 35 cents per pound. There are three mills here—one roller process, 80 barrels, and two stone mills, 15 barrels and 10 barrels each. Three sawmills in connection with the above mentioned flour mills. There are three stores, two churches (English and Catholic), with day and boarding schools in connection with the missions.

We have steamboat communication, connecting with the steamboats from Chipewyan about three times a summer, and also with the P. R. Landing as often. Those who know about the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme know more about our railway prospects than I do. This is a grand country, but needs opening up. I will endeavor to reply to all who send stamp for reply directly, and others through this paper. Thanking you in advance for your valuable space. F. N. LAWRENCE. Vermilion, Feb. 1st, 1904.

U. S. Duty on Horses.

The United States Circuit Court district of Washington, northern division, recently rendered an important decision in regard to the importation of pure-bred horses from Canada. In October, 1901, Hubert F. Page, a British Columbia stock-breeder, took into the Puget Sound District, U. S., four Percheron stallions invoiced at \$500 each, and six Percheron mares invoiced at \$300. Eight of them were sold, bringing an average price of \$394 each. The United States tariff provides for free entry by American citizens of "any animal specially imported for breeding purposes." The U. S. collector of customs at Port Townsend exacted a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. His action was upheld by the Board of General Appraisers. An appeal was then entered in the United States Circuit Court, which took the view that the appellant was entitled to recover the duty paid, and entered judgment reversing the decision of the Board of General Appraisers. The latter have given notice of appeal.

Agricultural Exports.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, draws attention to the fact that Canada's exports of agricultural and animal products have grown at a wonderful rate during the past seven years. In 1886 they amounted to \$39,718,212, in 1896 they were \$50,591,002, and for 1903 the total stood at the enormous sum of \$114,441,863. That the British market now absorbs the bulk of our exports of farm products is true, but, nevertheless, it still offers a vast field for the further extension of Canadian trade. Taking fifteen classes of dairy products, meats, breadstuffs, forage and live stock, the total Canadian exports to Great Britain were \$102,542,155, whereas the total imports into the United Kingdom of the same classes of farm products from all countries aggregated \$555,875,850. It will thus be seen that in her biggest year Canada supplied of the foregoing classes of products less than one-fifth of Great Britain's requirements. To obtain a larger share of this market it will be necessary to pay careful attention to the following points: Superiority in quality, regularity in supply, ability to sell at as low a price as competing countries, and the use of attractive packages of the kind demanded by the market. Apart from Great Britain, the other markets most promising are South Africa, Japan, China and the British West Indies.

Institute Speakers Snowbound.

Midst wind and snow, the institute speakers who went out recently on a campaign of agricultural education found themselves nonplussed. In some cases the speakers got to their destination before the storm began, and were held up for the balance of the week. Deputy-Minister Hugh Mackellar was snowbound himself for several days on the M. & N. W.

It is unfortunate that the programme could not be carried out, but of course no one is to blame, and there is no doubt an effort will be made to hold meetings after seeding operations have been concluded.

Weather Reports.

Mr. Wm. McCreary, M.P., and Mr. C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, waited upon the Minister of Marine at Ottawa, and asked for the establishment of stations throughout Manitoba for the dissemination of weather reports. The Minister promised consideration of the request.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Note the advertisement of Lemon & Co., of a Canada-March 25th, put the country roads into a state that precluded any teaming until mother earth is seen again. The sun's rays are completing the storm's work on the trails, which, high before, are now beginning to break through. Messrs. Thompson, Son & Co. report that: "The war is at present in the background as a factor in the prices of breadstuffs, but no one can tell the day when its influence may be felt. There is considerable uncertainty as to the American winter wheat crop: as to the spring crop, there is nothing to say, except that the acreage is expected to be increased, although the great amount of snow under which the Dakotas, Minnesota, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories lie buried will make the seedtime late. No. 1 northern, 91c.; No. 2 northern, 87c.; No. 3 northern, 82c.; feed wheat, 54c.; all in store, Ft. William and Port Arthur."

Oats—None moving; price, carload lots, No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c.; farmers' loads, 31c. to 33c., in the country.

Barley—No malting grades offering; feed cannot be bought for less than 42c. to 43c., Winnipeg.

Mill Feeds—Flour—Hungarian patent, 98-pound sack, \$2.75; strong bakers', \$2.20; bran, supply short at \$18 per ton; shorts, \$19 per ton; oil cake, \$27 per ton.

Seeds—No change from last quotations.

Hay—Supplies of baled in hands of producers is large, but difficult to get to market; prices, \$11 to \$12 per ton.

Dairy Produce—Butter—Creamery and dairy, no change from last quotations. Eggs—Prices inclined to fall rapidly, the spring weather stimulating the production in the country districts, which will soon be shipping.

Potatoes, 65c. to 70c. a bushel.

Hides—Country-frozen hides, 5c. per pound, less five pounds tare.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Choice, 4c., off cars here; inferior; half-fat or dairy-bred stuff suffer a cut of one-half to two cents a pound live weight.

Hogs—Few coming; markets nominal.

Milch Cows—Good scarce at \$40 to \$60.

Horses—The local demand good. The amount of building to be done and the teaming necessary has stiffened prices reasonably. Ontario, \$400 to \$650. The noted horse dealer, Dan Hamilton, is buying horses from farmers in Manitoba to ship into the Territories.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.15 to \$5.65; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.90. Hogs—Strong; mixed and butchers', \$5.30 to \$5.60; good to choice, heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.67; light, \$5.15 to \$5.55; bulk of sales, \$5.45 to \$5.55. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.40; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.56 to \$4.50; western sheep, \$4 to \$5.37; native lambs, \$5.85.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle easier at 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, easier, at 7 1/2c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep slow, 13c. to 13 1/2c. per lb.

An agent of the Russian Government the other day purchased 100 head of draft horses at Oska-loosa, Iowa.

Note the advertisement of Lemon & Co., of a Canadian draft stallion which they think will be useful for ranch purposes. This horse is a bay, with white face, and is quite lively and active on his pins.

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HOME MAGAZINE

And I, too, sing the song of all creation,
A brave sky and a glad wind blowing by,
A clear trail and an hour for meditation,
A long day and the joy to make it fly,
A hard task and the muscle to achieve it,
A fierce noon and a well-contented gloam,
A good strife and no great regret to leave it,
A still night—and the far red lights of home."

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XIX.

An Experiment.

Much to her own astonishment, Lucia found herself allowed new liberty. She was permitted to spend the afternoon frequently with Octavia; and on several occasions that young lady and Miss Bassett were invited to partake of tea at Oldcough in company with no other guest than Francis Barold.

"I don't know what it means, and I think it must mean something," said Lucia to Octavia; "but it is very pleasant. I never was allowed to be so intimate with anyone before."

"Perhaps," suggested Octavia sagely, "she thinks that if you see me often enough you will get sick of me, and it will be a lesson to you."

"The more I see of you," answered Lucia, with a serious little air, "the fonder I am of you. I understand you better. You are not at all like what I thought you at first, Octavia."

"But I don't know that there's much to understand in me."

"There is a great deal to understand in you," she replied. "You are a puzzle to me often. You seem so frank, and yet one knows so little about you after all. For instance," Lucia went on, "who would imagine that you are so affectionate?"

"Am I affectionate?" she asked.

"Yes," answered Lucia; "I am sure you are very affectionate. I have found it out gradually. You would suffer things for anyone you loved."

Octavia thought the matter over.

"Yes," she said at length, "I would."

"You are very fond of Miss Bassett," proceeded Lucia, as if arraigning her at the bar of justice. "You are very fond of your father; and I am sure there are other people you are very fond of—very fond of indeed."

Octavia pondered seriously again.

"Yes, there are," she remarked; "but none would care about them here, and so I'm not going to make a fuss. You don't want to make a fuss over people you like."

"You don't," said Lucia. "You are like Francis Barold in one way, but you are altogether different in another. Francis Barold does not wish to show emotion; and he is so determined to hedge himself around, that one can't help suspecting that he is always guarding himself against one. He seems always to be resenting any interference; but you do not appear to care at all, and so it is not natural that one should suspect you. I did not suspect you."

"What do you suspect me of now?"

"Of thinking a great deal," answered Lucia affectionately. "And of being very clever and very good."

Octavia was silent for a few moments.

"I think," she said after the pause,—"I think you'll find out that it's a mistake."

"No, I shall not," returned Lucia, quite glowing with enthusiasm. "And I know I shall learn a great deal from you."

This was such a startling proposition that Octavia felt uncomfortable. She flushed rosy red.

"I'm the one who ought to learn things, I think," she said. "I'm always doing things that frighten aunt Belinda, and you know how the rest regard me."

"Octavia," said Lucia, very naively indeed, "suppose we try to help each other. If you will tell me when I am wrong, I will try to—have the courage to tell you. That will be good practice for me. What I want most is courage and frankness, and I am sure it will take courage to make up my mind to tell you of your—of your mistakes."

Octavia regarded her with mingled admiration and respect.

"I think that's a splendid idea," she said.

"Are you sure," faltered Lucia, "are you sure you won't mind the things I may have to say? Really, they are quite little things in themselves—hardly worth mentioning."

"Tell me one of them, right now," said Octavia, peevish.

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Lucia, starting. "I'd rather not—just now."

"Well," commented Octavia, "that sounds as if they must be pretty unpleasant. Why don't you want to? They will be quite as bad to-morrow. And to refuse to tell me one is a bad beginning. It looks as if you were frightened; and it isn't good practice for you to be frightened at such a little thing."

Lucia felt convicted. She made an effort to regain her composure.

"No, it is not," she said. "But that is always the way. I am continually telling myself that I will be courageous and candid; and, the first time anything happens, I fail. I will tell you one thing."

She stopped short here, and looked at Octavia guiltily.

"It is something—I think I would do if—I were in your place," Lucia stammered. "A very little thing indeed."

"Well?" remarked Octavia anxiously. Lucia lost her breath, caught it again, and proceeded cautiously, and with blushes at her own daring.

"If I were in your place," she said, "I think—that, perhaps—only perhaps, you know—I would not wear—my hair—quite so low down—over my forehead."

Octavia sprang from her seat, and ran to the pier-glass over the mantel. She glanced at the reflection of her own startled, pretty face, and then, putting her hand up to the soft blonde "bang" which met her brows, turned to Lucia.

"Isn't it becoming?" she asked breathlessly.

"Oh, yes!" Lucia answered. "Very." Octavia started.

"Then, why wouldn't you wear it?" she cried. "What do you mean?"

Lucia felt her position truly a delicate one. She locked her hands, and braced herself; but she blushed vividly.

"It may sound rather silly when I tell you why, Octavia," she said; "but I really do think it is a sort of reason. You know, in those absurd pictures of actresses, bangs always seem to be the principal feature. I saw some in the shop-windows when I went to Harriford with grandmamma. And they were such dreadful women,—some of them,—and

had so very few clothes on, that I can't help thinking I shouldn't like to look like them, and"—

"Does it make me look like them?"

"Oh, very little!" answered Lucia; "very little indeed, of course; but"—

"But it's the same thing after all," put in Octavia. "That's what you mean."

"It is so very little," faltered Lucia, "that—that perhaps it isn't a reason." Octavia looked at herself in the glass again.

"It isn't a very good reason," she remarked, "but I suppose it will do." She paused, and looked Lucia in the face.

"I don't think that's a little thing," she said. "To be told you look like an opera bouffe actress."

"I did not mean to say so," cried Lucia, filled with the most poignant distress. "I beg your pardon, indeed—I—oh, dear! I was afraid you wouldn't like it. I felt that it was taking a great liberty."

"I don't like it," answered Octavia; "but that can't be helped. I didn't exactly suppose I should. But I wasn't going to say anything about your hair when I began," glancing at poor Lucia's coiffure, "though I suppose I might."

"You might say a thousand things about it!" cried Lucia piteously. "I know that mine is not only in bad taste, but it is ugly and unbecoming."

"Yes," said Octavia cruelly, "it is." "And yours is neither the one nor the other," protested Lucia. "You know I told you it was pretty, Octavia."

Octavia walked over to the table, upon which stood Miss Belinda's work-basket, and took therefrom a small and gleaming pair of scissors, returning to the mantel-glass with them.

"How short shall I cut it?" she demanded.

"Oh!" exclaimed Lucia, "don't, don't!"

For answer, Octavia raised the scissors, and gave a snip. It was a savage snip, and half the length and width of her love-locks fell on the mantel; then she gave another snip, and the other half fell.

Lucia scarcely dared to breathe.

For a moment Octavia stood gazing at herself, with pale face and dilated eyes. Then suddenly the folly of the deed she had done seemed to reveal itself to her.

"Oh!" she cried out. "Oh, how diabolical it looks!"

She turned upon Lucia.

"Why did you make me do it?" she exclaimed. "It's all your fault—every bit of it; and, flinging the scissors to the other end of the room, she threw herself into a chair, and burst into tears.

Lucia's anguish of mind was almost more than she could bear. For at least three minutes she felt herself a criminal of the deepest dye; after the three minutes had elapsed, however, she began to reason, and called to mind the fact that she was falling as usual under her crisis.

"This is being a coward again," she said to herself. "It is worse than to have said nothing. It is true that she will look more refined, now one can see a little of her forehead; and it is cowardly to be afraid to stand firm when I really think so. I—yes, I will say something to her."

"Octavia," she began aloud, "I am sure you are making a mistake again." This as decidedly as possible, which was not very decidedly. "You—look very much—nicer."

"I look ghastly!" said Octavia, who began to feel rather absurd.

"You do not. Your forehead—you have the prettiest forehead I ever saw, Octavia," said Lucia eagerly; "and

your eyebrows are perfect. I—wish you would look at yourself again."

Rather to her surprise, Octavia began to laugh under cover of her handkerchief: reaction had set in, and though the laugh was a trifle hysterical, it was still a laugh. Next she gave her eyes a final little dab, and rose to go to the glass again. She looked at herself, touched up the short, waving fringe left on her forehead, and turned to Lucia, with a resigned expression.

"Do you think that anyone who was used to seeing it the other way would—would think I looked horrid?" she inquired anxiously.

"They would think you prettier,—a great deal," Lucia answered earnestly. "Don't you know, Octavia, that nothing could be really unbecoming to you? You have that kind of face."

For a few seconds Octavia seemed to lose herself in thought of a speculative nature.

"Jack always said so," she remarked at length.

"Jack!" repeated Lucia timidly. Octavia roused herself, and smiled with candid sweetness.

"He is someone I knew in Nevada," she explained. "He worked in father's mine once."

"You must have known him very well," suggested Lucia, somewhat awed.

"I did," she replied calmly. "Very well."

She tucked away her pocket-handkerchief in the jaunty pocket at the back of her basque, and returned to her chair. Then she returned again to Lucia.

"Well," she said, "I think you have found out that you were mistaken, haven't you, dear? Suppose you tell me of something else."

Lucia colored.

"No," she answered; "that is enough for to-day."

CHAPTER XX.

Peculiar to Nevada.

Whether or not Lucia was right in accusing Octavia Bassett of being clever, and thinking a great deal, is a riddle which those who are interested in her must unravel as they read; but whether the surmise was correct or incorrect, it seemed possible that she had thought a little after the interview. When Barold saw her next, he was struck by a slight but distinctly definable change he recognized in her dress and coiffure. Her pretty hair had a rather less "professional" appearance: he had the pleasure of observing, for the first time, how very white her forehead was, and how delicate the arch of her eyebrows; her dress had a novel air of simplicity, and the diamond rings were nowhere to be seen.

"She's better dressed than usual," he said to himself. "And she's always well dressed,—rather too well dressed, fact is, for a place like this. This sort of thing is in better form, under the circumstances."

It was so much "better form," and he so far approved of it, that he quite thawed, and was very amiable and very entertaining indeed.

Octavia was entertaining too. She asked several most interesting questions.

"Do you think," she inquired, "that it is bad taste to wear diamonds?"

"My mother wears them—occasionally."

"Have you any sisters?"

"No."

"Any cousins—as young as I am?"

"Ya-as."

"Do they wear them?"

(To be continued.)

Easter Customs.

In all the Christian world Easter is a day of gladness. It is interesting to note the various customs which prevail in different lands. One joyful theme is the burden of all—the resurrection of our Lord.

Easter is, in some sense, an engraftment of the Jewish Passover. In every language except our own, it is called by a word which conveys this meaning. In French it is "Paque," the Scottish "Pasch," the Danes name it "Paaske," the Dutch "Paschen," the Swedes "Pask." The English term, Easter, has its origin in the old Saxon "Oster," or "Rising," and its significance in the Saviour's coming forth victorious from the tomb.

Like other of our Christian festivals, Easter is an adaptation of an ancient heathen carnival. Our Saxon ancestors observed annually a feast of Easter to the Goddess of Spring to celebrate the waking of Nature from her winter's sleep. They used eggs to symbolize the resurrection of natural forces in the spring-time. When the nation became Christianized, the old feast of eggs naturally took on a higher, holier meaning, and symbolized the resurrection of Christ. Since that early age, it has been adopted by the whole Christian world.

Hints on Giving.

We should not give people things they don't want.

We should avoid giving anybody the mumps or the chickenpox if we can help it.

Do not give a friend the cold shoulder without baked beans and hot coffee to go with it.

A man should not give a lady a kiss, unless he thinks she would enjoy it, except in the case of his wife and his mother-in-law.

Do not give red suspenders to a total stranger; he might prefer those of a pale blue shade instead.

Do not present a bucking broncho to a tall, pale man of sedentary habits, as he would not likely live long to enjoy it.

When you give castor oil to a howling infant give it for its intrinsic worth, and not merely as an evidence of your regard.—[Lippincott's.]

A Good Start.

Two natives of the soil in a New England village were overheard discussing the prospects of one Jim Means, who had forsaken a factory for agricultural pursuits.

"I hear that Jim has gone to farming," said one of the village worthies.

"Yaas, he has," was the drawing reply, "but he ain't went into it very steep yit. He has hired a hoss for the summer, an' rented a keow, an' borrowed a hen to put a settin' of eggs under, an' his folks has give him a peeg, but he ain't farmin' it on the scale I hear they do out West."

"No," assented the other, "still, he's got considerable of a start, an' ort to do well if his eggs hatch, an' his peeg thrives, an' the keow is a good butter-maker."—[Lippincott's.]

Saved His Friend.

This little story is told of two Scotch laddies, who, while fishing in strictly preserved water, for which only one was provided with a permit, were suddenly confronted by the bailiff. One of them quickly collected his tackle and ran his might across the field, the bailiff in quick pursuit. After covering a large tract of country, the angler sat down completely exhausted, and awaited the panting and enraged pursuer.

"Do you know that you should not fish in that water without permission?" asked the irate man.

"Yes," said the lad, "but I have permission. I've got an order."

"What made you run then, you young scoundrel?"

"Oh, just to let the other lad away—he hadn't got one."

Lawyer—What was the thing that led to your financial downfall? You seemed to be doing a good business.

Bankrupt—I was, but one day I started out to see if I could borrow some money. I found it so easy that I kept on borrowing.



The following contributions are very gratefully acknowledged. As there is already a well-known writer who is known by the pseudonym of "Fannie Fern," I have changed that of our second correspondent to Fannie Fern II. We shall be much pleased to hear from Mrs. J. H. and Fannie Fern II, again.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Dahlia.

Flora Fernleaf, Winnipeg:

I am sending you a few words about growing dahlias; we have made them a success, and I thought a very good plan was to let others have the benefit of our experience.

The dahlia is one of the grandest flowers we have; nothing equals them for abundance of flowers and continuance of bloom. We have our first flowers out for the first of July, and they continue flowering until cut off by the frost in the fall.

To grow these successfully, we start them in the cellar in the month of March. First, we divide the tubers, then set them in boxes or tin pans, as closely as possible, and cover with earth, which may be had in any root-house at this time of the year. Leave the boxes in the cellar near a window and keep moist, and the tubers will sprout and grow. When the weather has become warm in the spring, carry them up and place in a sheltered place in the open air, where they can get the sun. If the nights are frosty, they should be covered over.

About the first of June, we set our plants into the ground. They will now be about eight or ten inches high, strong and healthy, because they are used to the sun and open air, and when set out they will not wilt. We make our dahlias form a hedge at the out edge of our back lawn, and prepare the ground by digging a trench about twelve inches wide and ten inches deep. In the bottom, under each plant, we put well-rotted cow manure; we then sprinkle a little earth over this, and set in the plants about fourteen inches apart, pressing the earth well around on top. Water each plant as it is set in.

Dahlias require plenty of water. They will not bloom well if they are not kept watered. We prefer watering in the evening, as the ground keeps moist longer. Never waste the washing water, as the suds are a splendid fertilizer for dahlias. Last year we had a hedge nearly fifty feet in length; it grew over four feet in height and the same in width, forming a mass of green foliage crowned with hundreds of all shades of flowers. After the frost has frozen the buds in the fall, cut off the stalks within three inches of the ground, let them stand a few days to heal the end of stock, then dig up the tubers, dry a little, and put into the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. If the cellar is very warm and dry, the bulbs may be sprinkled a few times during the winter; it will keep them from wilting too much.

MRS. J. H.

Dear Flora Fernleaf:

I have read with intense pleasure your plea for women on the farm to grow flowers. So many will say, "Yes, it is easy to talk on paper, but if you had as much to do as I have you would not have time to bother with flowers." What a bother to give the care required to those lovely "God's messengers!" If any who speak that way could only realize the intense pleasure it gives to love and care for them! Another woman cannot have them in the windows "because they make so much dirt and muss." Did she ever balance accounts? Did she ever see the children's faces light

up as a bouquet was given them for 'teacher,' or perhaps for their own desk in school? Or did she never see a pale, tired face on the pillow brighten when one went into the room laden with some choice flowers, which the feeble hands would grasp? Yes, I have unclasped the icy fingers from a treasured blossom, and to-day that withered flower is among the bereaved mother's choicest treasures.

Some think they could not grow flowers because their little ones would destroy them. How absurd! Teach your children from their early infancy to love them, and they will be safe. Yes, love them; and it will not be long before your children will take as much pride in them as you do. I am a farmer's wife, and a busy one, but I can find time to have flowers. We can find time for a great deal if we only try, and the woman who does not, or will not, try to brighten her home with a few flowers, I think is deserving of censure. If we cannot afford the rare kinds, there are plenty of variety that cost so little. Anyone reading your letter, "A Garden on a Cliff," can see at a glance that a light purse can command a great deal of beauty. I trust there are some who will yet write to tell you that your letters in the "Advocate" have inspired them to attempt better things in the way of cultivating flowers. Many of my friends call me a "flower crank," if you know what that means. One of my greatest pleasures is the care of my flowers, both window and garden, and when I read and re-read your letter to-night, I could not withstand the temptation to write you right straight and thank you for the strong plea you have made and the good I hope many may derive from it. I strongly endorse Dame Durden's suggestion that Ingle Nookers should have a badge. Who knows but you and I might yet become well acquainted through each wearing one, for, you know, among us flower lovers "we are a' John Thompson's balrns."

Yours truly,
FANNIE FERN II.

A Mother's Saturday Night Review.

What have I done this week, you ask? To tell you all would be quite a task; But a few of the items I'll jot down, Beginning with making the mistress a gown,

And the wee baby boy a little sunbonnet (Upon it alone I could write a sonnet). Then, countless stitches, known as mending,

And many hours of baby "tending." Reading to Charles ere to sleep he fell, Of the "Five Little Peppers" who grew so well.

Two heads I clipped quite close to their skins, Making the heads look as new as bright pins.

On "Father" I've lavished many a thought,

Trying to help in the way I ought,— To lighten his load as our daily "bread-winner":

And I've laid many plans for tea, breakfast and dinner.

Each lad of the four got his daily scrubbing,

Ending to-night with his Saturday's "tubbing."

All these have I done and many things more, But allow me to close, while I tidy the floor.

Raising poultry and eggs for market, or breeding pure varieties of chickens or birds of any sort for sale, is an outdoor industry suitable for women, and many women there are who have not only made a good living by so doing, but secured what is better than money, having regained lost health through the wholesome outdoor exercise required in managing a large poultry-yard.—[Prairie Farmer.]

Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

When from time to time, in the pages of the Home Magazine, I have written of old-time happenings in the Red River Settlement (the Winnipeg of to-day), I believe I have alluded to the finding of sundry old papers, bearing dates varying from 1851 to 1856, by which I could refresh my fading memory and verify points about which I may have felt some doubt. I have now lying by my side one or two old journals which, although they have many of their written lines defaced, and some of their pages wholly undecipherable, give jointly, in a fairly consecutive form, the account of a voyage across the Atlantic, through Hudson's Straits and Hudson's Bay to York Factory (or Fort), and the boat trip thence up the rivers and through Lake Winnipeg to the Red River Settlement.

Perhaps these records of travel under primitive conditions may not be without an interest for those who, now surrounded by every advantage which an advanced civilization can offer, are proud to claim as their home the Metropolis of the Northwest, the center of its every activity, the garner of its vast wealth. The story of those long-locked doors has been told over and over again, and needs no re-telling in these pages. The sovereignty of half a continent no longer lies in the hands of a handful of men with an office in Tenchurch Street. Canada is no longer blind to the wealth which has so long lain at her very portals, unrecognized and unregarded, but has at last awakened out of her slumbers, and has, as by a magic wand, transformed what once was but the "Sleepy Hollow" of a few scattered settlers, or at best an oasis in the desert, into a Queen City amongst the nations, a daughter of which the mother country may well be proud. Nor do I think that the record of the difficulties which had to be encountered by those who sought an entry into that land of promise half a century ago, should in the very smallest degree hinder even the most timid or least adventurous soul whose eyes may have turned in expectancy towards the golden goal. What were mountains are now but molehills. Enterprise and scientific skill have levelled all barriers over the many open gateways to Canada's fair heritage. In its own Northwest are inscribed "Enter in and occupy; come thou with us and we will do you good."

OUR VOYAGE BEGINS.

It was early in June, 1851, that the good ship "Prince of Wales," with full sails set, dropped down the Thames from Gravesend, outward bound for Hudson's Bay. I can vividly recall the somewhat forlorn little trio who stood waving their handkerchiefs and trying to gulp down their tears, as they watched, getting smaller and smaller, the tiny boat which was conveying ashore the friends who had come on board to see the last of them. The trio consisted of our widowed mother, not long past her fortieth birthday, my sister, her eighteenth, and myself, my fifteenth birthday. It had been a great upheaval, this leaving our old home, and our mother was realizing, as perhaps she had hardly as yet fully done before, the weighty responsibility she had undertaken in accepting a position as principal of a home and school for the daughters of the Hudson's Bay officers, the clergy of the diocese, or such of the settlers as might avail themselves of the new educational advantages provided for them by Dr. Anderson, the first Bishop of Rupert's Land. On the fair young face of my sister there lingered, much longer than on my own, a shade of gravity, for she was old enough to have keener regrets for a past which had not been without many gleams of sunshine for her, whilst for me, a girl fresh from the



trammels of the schoolroom, whose greatest delight had been to curl herself up in a notch of the old meddler tree in the big, square garden at St. Cross, to read and believe every word of the wonderful adventures of the Swiss family Robinson, the coming voyage was as a fairy tale, and the good ship Prince of Wales but the white-winged messenger sent to convey her to fairyland.

So much by way of introduction, and now for my snap-shots from my own memory and the yellow old journals. Amongst the first of the entries is a mention of the "Prince of Wales," and the companion ship, the "Prince Albert," as wending their way through the northern Islands of Orkney to the Port of Stromness, from whence, as also from the Shetlands, the Hudson's Bay Company yearly engaged men to fill various minor positions at their forts and outposts. Amongst the many pleasant happenings recorded during our fortnight in hospitable Stromness were our frequent meetings with Lady Franklin, who with her niece, Miss Cracroft, were then awaiting there with anxious solicitude tidings from vessels already despatched in search of the missing Sir John Franklin and the gallant comrades who shared his fate. One journal says, "We found Lady F. as usual busy in the preparation up to the last moment of official letters, something new having transpired. Sir R. Inglis is strenuously seeking to rouse the Admiralty to make further search for Sir John," all of which is now very ancient history. At Stromness we were introduced to the mother of Dr. Rae, a later Arctic traveller, who was instrumental in finding some important clues to the tragic fate of the missing explorers. This fine old gentlewoman reminded us of the Scripture words, "Be courteous, in honor preferring one another." My own recollections are of the four sorts of homemade wine and the little dishes of confectionery, to our tasting of some of which our hostess would take no denial. Of our picnic to Hoy, our trip to Kirkwall, of the occasional visits interchanged between the shore and the two ships, space forbids fuller mention, but I can recall them all, and also the fact that so clear was the light even after nightfall, that we could read a letter at the window in Stromness almost as easily as by day.

The journal records nothing very eventful until the erection of the ice-stage, from which, after 22nd July, the captain and mates had to keep constant, unbroken watch, to save us from disaster as we passed through fields of ice, and in dangerous proximity to the beautiful but treacherous icebergs, whose chief menace was less from what we could see of them rearing above our masts, than from the enormous space they occupied below sea level, a space impossible to calculate or to allow for, if the drift brought the vessel too close alongside for safety. . . . The sea is beautifully blue, deep, ultramarine; the weather calm, the sun shining. Our first iceberg has passed away to windward, and looks on the very verge of the horizon as a beautiful white ball of dazzling snow, the sun-glints making it appear as if covered with diamonds. . . . On the 24th July a veil of mist enshrouded us, the air becoming laden with vapor; a very usual condition of atmosphere, we are told, at this season of the year, when fog frequently covers the surface of the sea. This fog brings with it a milder temperature than the so-called "frost-smoke," although it is probably produced by the same cause, but both alike add much to the danger of the navigation of these northern seas. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's, is not to fancy what were fair in life, provided it could be; but, finding first what may be, then find how to make it fair up to our means.

—Robert Browning.

I Shall Go to Him.

Blinded windows, sobs and tear-stained faces,
And a shrouded baby on a bed;
Round the room a tiny maiden paces,
Chanting softly, "Little brother's dead,
All his pain is gone, so still he sleeps;
Jesus Christ our little baby keeps."

In our arms we caught the simple creature,
Bade her hush her song "for mother's sake,"
Tried the tale of death and loss to teach her,
Empty cot, wet eyes, and hearts that ache,

Pretty baby buried in the ground,
Father, mother, sister, weeping round.
And the maiden listened, wide-eyed, paling
In the dreary chill of Churchyard lore;
Then she pleaded (the child faith not failing),
"Yes, I know I shan't see baby more:
But—he's one of God's own cherubim;
Mayn't I be a little glad for him?"

Oh babe-lips, touched lately by the Maker,
How ye shame us poor half-hearted men!
We, who know death makes our dead partaker
Of a joy beyond our farthest ken,
Yet bewail our loss, till faith grows dim;
Can't we be "a little glad for him?"

Easter following close on Good Friday should bring thoughts of solemn joy to those who have known what it is to watch by the death-bed of one who is very dearly loved. How quickly the sorrow of the true-hearted disciples who watched their Master's dying agony was turned to joy on that first great Easter day. "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" might well be said to many a mourner to-day. He whom you love is not lying in the dark ground; he knows far better than you do what the joy of life means. Can't you be "a little glad for him?" Do you remember how David fasted and wept for his dying child, but as soon as he knew that the dreaded blow had fallen he went to the house of the Lord and worshipped, and then returned to his own house and began the regular course of life again. "I shall go to him," he says, as though that thought made him cheerful and contented. When the Good Shepherd takes home one of His lambs He is not careless of the sad hearts left behind, although perhaps they may feel almost ready to accuse Him of unkindness. Think how the shortest text in the Bible reveals the wonderful tenderness of Christ. We almost wonder when we read that "Jesus wept" with Martha and Mary, although He intended to turn their sorrow into joy in a few minutes. If He felt so sorry for them then, think how hard it must have been to hurt them as He had done before. When those dear friends sent their trustful message, "Lord, behold, he whom Thou lovest is sick," they did not even think it necessary to ask Him to come and heal their brother. Of course He would do that, they must have thought; and yet He purposely delayed until Lazarus was not only dead but buried. Surely He cared for their wondering grief as they asked each other why He had allowed their brother to die when He could easily have healed him. That shortest, most comforting text would never have been in our Bibles if He had not cared. God does not remorselessly carry out His plans without considering our feelings, but when He sees that pain or sorrow is what we need, He is not weak enough to draw

back because we cry out in pain. If a little child you loved came running to you for help and comfort because he had been bitten by a mad dog, he would think you cruel and unkind if, instead of lessening his pain, you increased it by burning the wound with a hot iron. He might be too young to understand that you had to do this just because you loved him, but if he trusted you as we ought to trust our heavenly Father, he would feel sure that there was good reason for your apparently needless cruelty. If God asks us to trust Him in the dark now He will explain afterwards, and we shall own that He was kind and good to us always. What confidence should we have in a surgeon who was too tender-hearted to set a broken limb or cut out a cancerous growth, just because it hurt the patient? We can all see that other men and women have gained great things by their sorrows. Worldliness and selfishness are often burned out by God's fires, and the soul gains new strength and beauty which nothing but suffering can give. Are we not ready enough to sing, "Nearer my God to Thee?" Surely, sometimes at least, we really mean the prayer that He will lift us nearer to Himself, even though it be a cross—and a real cross is always painful—that raiseth us. If we don't care enough about holiness to be willing to endure whatever training God sees to be necessary, then let us not dare to mock Him by asking for a gift we don't really want. Our Lord knows well that one of the best ways of drawing men and women after Him is to take the children they love into His arms and bless them. As Ian Maclaren says: "A young child with Christ does more to illuminate the other world than all the books that ever have been written, and it has often come to pass that at the touch of this unseen hand hard and sceptical men have arisen and set their faces towards God, for the hope of seeing again a golden head on which the sun was ever shining." H. W. Beecher says: "When engineers would bridge a stream, they often carry over at first but a single cord. With that, next they stretch a wire across. Then strand is added to strand, until a foundation is laid for planks; and now the bold engineer finds safe footing, and walks from side to side. So God takes from us some golden-threaded pleasure, and stretches it hence into Heaven. Then He takes a child, and then a friend. Thus He bridges death, and teaches the thoughts of the most timid to find their way hither and thither between the shores."

The longest lives have not always the most influence. A man's faith in the life after death may be very weak; he may scarcely even take the trouble to doubt or believe the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but when God takes away his nearest and dearest, his very misery makes him look for some light in the darkness—and they that seek shall find.

But at this glad Easter-time we should not only think of those earthly friends whom we hope to meet again some day. "I shall go to Him!" must be the inspiring thought of all who love the Great Master who has, like our other friends, passed through death into life. A poor girl, dying of consumption, once said, "I am so glad I did not have to die when Jesus was living in this world, for then I should not have gone to Him." That seems rather like the childish idea of the little girl who would not say her prayers at the same time as her sister, because she wanted God to pay particular attention to her prayer. It

is impossible for us to understand how God can be everything to so many souls at once, but I feel quite sure that many who read this Quiet Hour will understand the dying girl's wish to go straight to Him. Those who do not understand may consider such talk nothing but cant and hypocrisy; the thought that they too must die brings no joy with it, and therefore they don't believe that anyone else can look forward to it with anything but fear. But others who do long to "see the King in His beauty," although they may look forward to death with a natural human dread, yet can joyfully look to the risen life beyond death, and echo Miss Havergal's beautiful words:

"A thrill of solemn gladness
Has hushed my very heart
To think that I shall really
Behold Thee as Thou art;
Behold Thee in Thy beauty,
Behold Thee face to face,
Behold Thee in Thy glory,
And reap Thy smile of grace."
HOPE.

Domestic Economy.

A convenience when one is cooking is a wooden cleat nailed to the wall just above the cooking table. A strip of elastic is nailed to the wall a few inches above the cleat, and the cookbook, open at the right place, rests on the cleat, and is slipped back of the elastic which holds it in place. Thus one may glance repeatedly at the cookbook without touching it with the fingers, or having it on the table where it is apt to become soiled.

FRUIT AS A "CURE-ALL."

According to an authority on diet, there are few disorders for which a remedy may not be found in fruits, vegetables, or nuts. Grapes he recommends as a cure for malaria, almonds for weak nerves, and lemons for cancerous growths. Watercress acts beneficially on the lungs, and tomatoes purify the blood. Brazil nuts have a fine tonic effect on some constitutions, by reason, perhaps, of their nitrogenous qualities. Apples being rich in phosphorus aid the brain and nerves, and pineapples not only work wonders in strengthening the digestion, but cure sore throats. Oranges are invaluable aids to the liver, and a mixture of lettuce and lemon juice is a splendid thing for the jaundice.

WASHING BLANKETS.

Soft, fleecy blankets are a luxury that everyone appreciates. They are lighter and warmer than quilts or comforts, and should form a part, at least, of every bed. They are not expensive, if one considers their durability, and if washed properly, do not full up, but retain their soft, fleecy look to the last. The better and softer a blanket is, the more likely it is to retain disease germs and dust, and for that reason a blanket should be washed once or twice a year. The following method has been followed by a practical housekeeper for years, with the best results:

If you have a good washing-machine and wringer, you will find it excellent for washing blankets. Put a small package of gold-dust washing powder in a kettle and pour over it half a gallon of boiling water. It will dissolve in a few minutes. Fill the washing-machine half full of boiling water, and add enough of the dissolved powder to make a strong suds. Put one or two blankets in, and wash until the water is dirty. It is surprising how much dirt will come out of a blanket that seems but little soiled when you begin. Run it through the wringer and wash it through a second suds prepared as the first one was. Rinse it in clear soft water, until every trace of suds is removed, and hang it on the line, taking care to shake it until it hangs without wrinkles or creases. A bright day that is not cold enough to freeze is the best time to dry blankets. Be sure they are perfectly dry before they are used.—[Mass. Ploverman.

An Informal Call.

"Good evening," said the elderly woman, approaching the steps. "I see you are enjoying the fresh air. It's a treat to be able to sit outside again, isn't it?"

"It is pleasant," responded the woman who was sitting on the front steps.

"I don't believe you know me. I am Mrs. Baxter, your neighbor, two doors off. No, don't get up. I'll just sit down here beside you. Don't say a word now. I have intended to call ever since you moved in, but you know how it is. There's always something. And when I saw you come out and sit down I said to my husband, 'I'm just going to run over right now. If she thinks I'm informal I don't mind, because I am informal, I always was.' And he just laughed and told me to go ahead. He says he thinks he met your husband some years ago. How do you like your house? You needn't tell me, though, for I hardly suppose you've got used to it yet, and it's so discouraging getting settled; and then I saw Mrs. Thomas, your next door neighbor on the other side, a day or two ago, and she tells me that you've been having awful trouble getting a servant. You needn't say anything. I know exactly what it is. I don't know what the girls are coming to. They don't seem to want to work, and they're most of them worthless when you do get one. I've had more—"

The other woman had twice made a movement as if to rise, but had been prevented by the detaining hand of the informal caller. This time, however, she got up.

"If you're wanting to see Mrs. Gossage, ma'am, you'll have to call again, for she's gone out and won't be back till late," she said, with cold dignity. "I'm the cook."

A Day of Reckoning.

Waller's "A Day of Reckoning" is too well known to need a lengthy description. The hero of the picture has been culpably reckless and extravagant. He is aware that his affairs are somewhat involved, but is totally unprepared for the disastrous statement—received on the eve of his marriage—which informs him that he is irretrievably ruined.

He begins to realize how dear to him is the home of his ancestors, and were it still in his power to keep it, would undergo any hardships to do so. But vain regrets are useless. He will have to part with his home, the old servants—that somehow seem part and parcel of it; his horses, and even his dogs.

With heavy heart he goes to keep his appointment with his fiancée, and during that last ride details to her his misfortunes, and honorably releases her from her engagement. Though she promises to wait for him until he returns from that distant clime whither he is going to seek his fortune, he is full of gloomy forebodings, and as he bids her a final farewell at the entrance of her own home, he is overwhelmed with remorse for the folly which has evoked such a bitter "Day of Reckoning."

"Our feet are chained to the valley,
We sow and we sow and we reap;
There are trials and toils for the
noonday,
And grave where at night we sleep;
But a something speaks within us:
"Look away from the spade and the
clod;
Oh, soul, look up for thy birthright,
And away to the Hills of God!"



Dear Friends,—To-day I am going to step out altogether, in order to leave more room for others. I do hope none of our correspondents will become impatient on account of not seeing their letters appear soon after sending them in; several of those given to-day have been waiting many weeks for a corner to peep out of. However, I hope our writers will understand that this delay must, of necessity, often occur where there are so many letters and such limited space. We do the very best we can, and all contributions to the Ingle Nook are sure to appear sooner or later. Now, then, without further prelude, let me introduce the first of the six who are to talk to us to-day. Her name is "Scotia," though she comes to us from Manitoba, and the topic she has chosen is one that is most interesting to the majority of farmers' wives and daughters at this time of the year.

SCOTIA'S LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden,—In one of your letters you asked for some suggestions which might help to make the way easier for some of our less fortunate friends to add a little to their income. Now, I am not very fortunate, but I do not lose heart, and I try to profit by experience; so I will give you a few notes on how I manage to make a little. I will take the garden first. I can hardly improve on the garden notes that have been published lately in the "Advocate," but I would like to say that for making a little money, I find tomatoes, onions, cauliflower and cabbage are the main crop. I sow the tomatoes in a box in the window the first week in April, and they are fine, stocky plants by the second week in June, when they are transplanted to the garden. I choose a sunny position for them, with, say, a

vide you can find time to care for them. I get the children to give me an hour or two in the evening, and some of them are beginning to take as much interest in the garden as I do myself.

Yours,

SCOTIA.

Another B. C. contributor writes:

Dear Dame Durden,—I read your paper with much pleasure, and enclose two recipes, which may prove useful. The "Advocate" is a first-class paper.

Yours cordially,

Langley Prairie, B. C. QUO VADIS.

POTATOES.—Southern Style.—Take one large tablespoonful of butter and lard, or meat drippings, and let heat in a stew pan or iron pot; when hot, sprinkle in a heaping tablespoonful of flour, and shake the fat well over it. Cook about a minute; add pepper and salt, enough boiling water to cover a quart of diced potatoes, and a small onion (sliced). When boiling, cover close, and set on back of the range till cooked, or about 20 minutes. These are excellent with bread and butter, if one has no meat.

BROWN STEW.—Directly after breakfast put some fat in a deep iron frying pan to heat very hot. Cut up as much coarse lean beef as you need, into inch squares; roll well in flour and turn into the hot fat, fry till brown on a quick fire. Stir well, and sprinkle more flour on if required. Turn this into a suitable vessel; cover the meat with boiling water; adding a small onion, cut up. This can be fried, if desired. Add pepper, salt, and to about two or three lbs. of meat cooked thus, a level teaspoonful of sugar. Place this on the cooled part of the stove to simmer, not boil, till dinner time, when you will have a delicious, tender stew. Do not let the fat in which it was fried accompany

a basin, and add warm water to dissolve. Make a hole in 6 lbs. of flour, pour in yeast and add warm water to make it into a dough. Put it near the fire, cover over, for one hour, to rise; then turn out on board, and knead for a quarter of an hour; adding salt, and working in the other pound of flour. Put in greased tins; let it stand a while, and bake in a moderately hot oven for one hour, or till done. This only takes about three or four hours from start to finish. I intend to bake bread this way when I have to start; at present am buying from a neighbor.

C. H. SAUNDERS.

WASHING WITH FEW APPLIANCES.

Dear Dame Durden,—Here are a few hints on washing, suitable for the meagre appliances described by Tenderfoot. If the pot is not needed in preparing breakfast, put in it a dipper of water, one teaspoon coal oil and half a bar of soap, shaved up; let boil up well; add cold water enough to cover the amount of white clothes to be washed; put the white clothes in without otherwise washing, while the suds are still cold. Let boil up while tidying up after breakfast; then empty the contents of the pot into the tub; cool enough to handle; rub the clothes lightly on the board, rinse well, blue and hang out to dry. If the clothes have been very dirty, they may need two waters. In that case divide the emulsion, using half for each tubful. There are ways of saving washing in winter—dark flannelette sheets are much warmer than cotton, and will not show the effects of poor washing so readily; a black shirt and white tie, for even church going, would be much better than a white shirt and collar, poorly laundered. When you are sitting in the evening, wondering what to do, make loops and sew them on the corner of the dish-towels; have a nail for their own use, and keep them there when not in use. When they become soiled do not use them to wipe off the table, but put them away until wash day. Towels hung on a roller are best for your own use.

IRENE I.

AN APPRECIATIVE LETTER.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine:

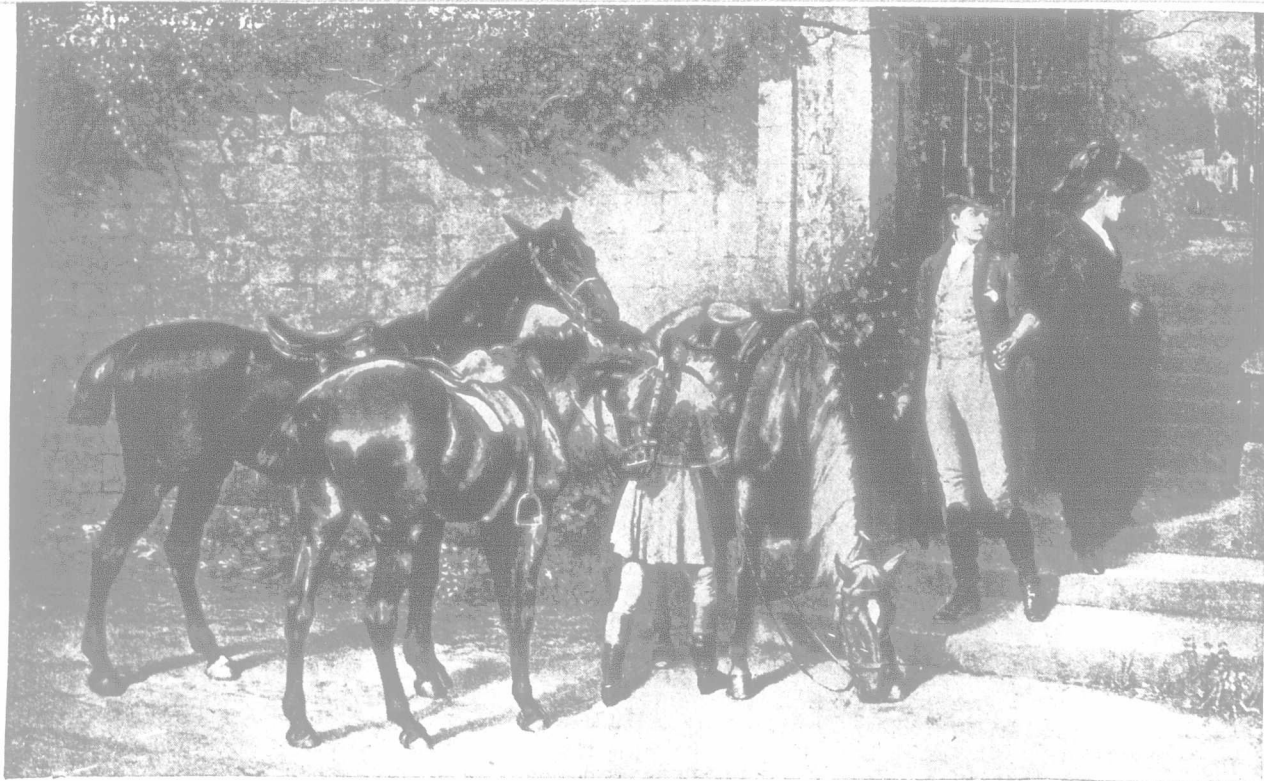
We enjoy the "Advocate" very much. I enjoy the Ingle Nook Chats, and am very glad that a trained nurse has started a series of practical talks. Do not publish the enclosed recipes unless you think they will be of some use; they are all tried and good.

MRS. C. W. B.

Some tried recipes for New Ontario Boy and a Tenderfoot Subscriber:

Bread Recipe.—Place in a bowl two tablespoons of flour, and just before the potatoes are done for 12 o'clock dinner, take one cup boiling potato water and pour over the two tablespoons of flour. Soak half an hour one Royal yeast cake in one cup of lukewarm water, and when mixture in bowl is cold, mix both together; cover with a plate, and put in a warm (not hot) place, until time to set bread; then mix it with the potato water, which should be warmed. Save potato water. If not enough, add water; also

add one handful each of salt and sugar. Have the flour warm, and enough to make a stiff dough. At bed time, mix until it will not stick to the hands, and you have a nice dough; cover well, and keep in a warm place until morning, when it will be light and coming over the pan. Push it down (don't knead) to keep from coming over pan until after breakfast, when it will be up to the top again. Put on a floured board, cut into loaves; put into warmed, greased tins; and put in a warm place to rise until quite light, covering to keep it from getting hard on top. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.



A Day of Reckoning.

row of corn or tall beans around west and north side, to shelter them from the wind storms. I sold \$12 worth of green tomatoes, besides having half a bushel of ripe ones, and all we wanted to pickle for ourselves. I always buy yellow Dutch Sets for early onions; there is plenty of demand for bushels more than I ever have to sell in this locality, and, I suppose, in others too. I start cabbage in the house too, but get them outdoors as soon as possible, as they do not require the heat that the tomatoes do. Cauliflower do quite well sown a month later. I had beautiful heads last fall, and I did not sow till the middle of May. There are lots of other things that well repay cultivation, pro-

the meat, and if fat appears take off with a spoon before serving.

ASSINIBOIA SPEAKS.

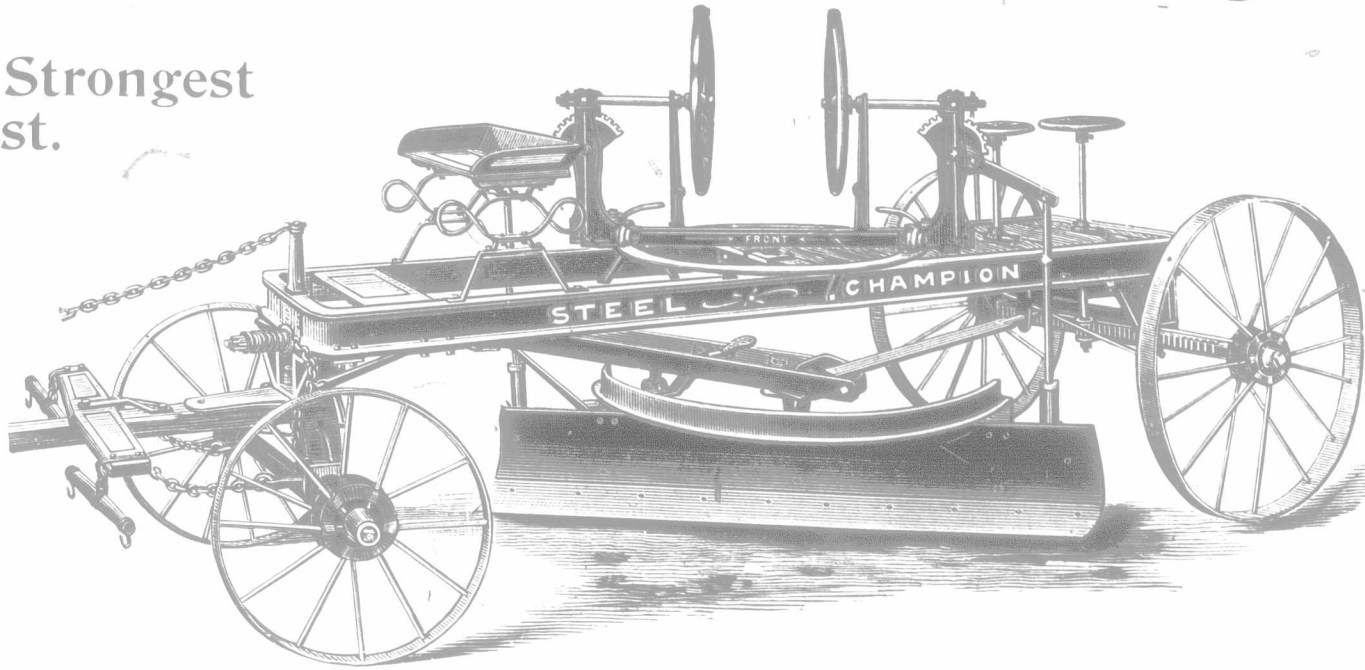
Dear Dame Durden,—I saw a letter from a subscriber in Alberta, asking for a quick recipe for making bread. The following I made at home, before I came out here; it was very successful, although perhaps not as light as some can make it. The recipe calls for German or brewers' yeast, but yeast cakes ought to do, if the other cannot be obtained. Bread: 1 gallon flour (or 7 lbs.); 2 ozs. German yeast (or 8 tablespoonfuls brewers' yeast); 2 tablespoonfuls sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls salt; warm water. Rub yeast and sugar together in

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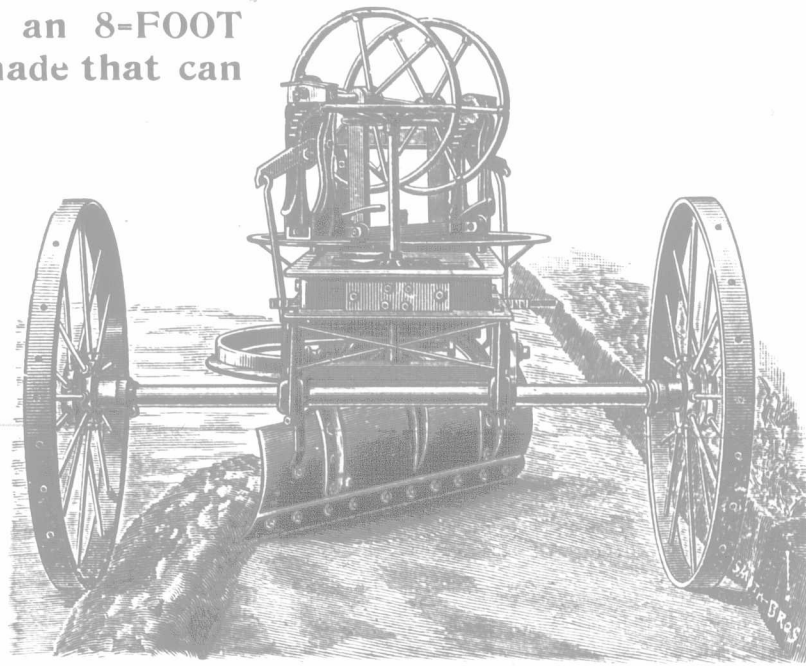
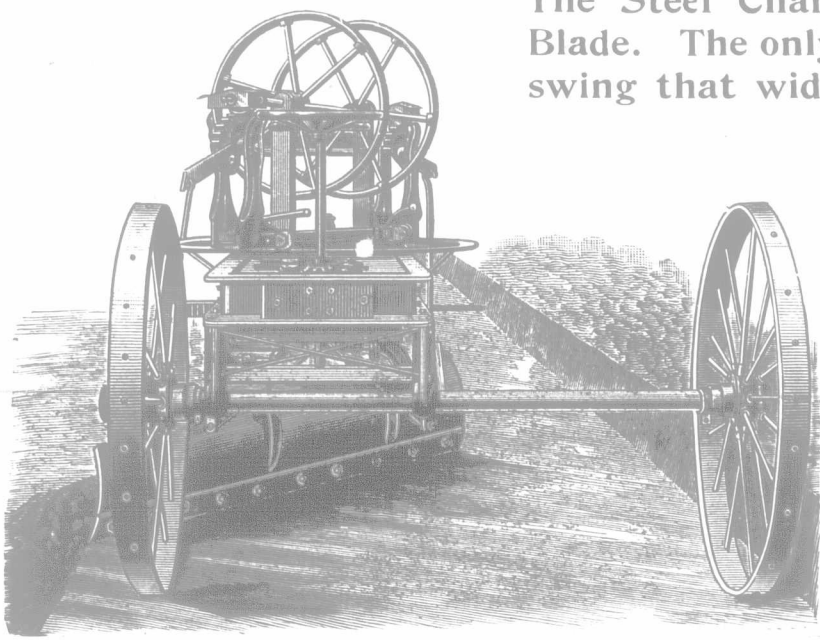
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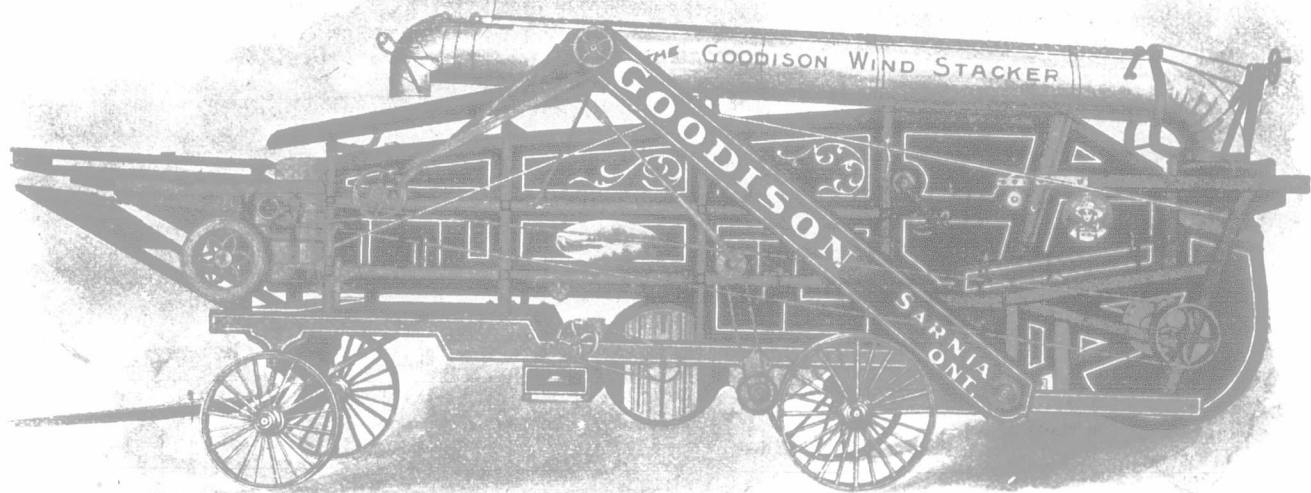
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Nature Study.

ITS VALUES.—(d) Knowledge.
(II.) The Economic Side of Nature Study.

In a country, such as Manitoba, which depends so much for its well-being upon agriculture, the study of plants and insects should hold a prominent place on the list of studies for the public schools.

Few people, even among the farming community, fully appreciate the power for good or evil of birds, small animals, insects and plants. Prof. Riley has estimated that insects do damage to the amount of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 yearly. With plants, the damage caused by the larger kinds is not easily estimated, but must be enormous when one considers the extra cultivation necessary on a weed infested farm (perhaps not an unmixed evil); the loss of plant food; and still more important, the loss of water. Among the smaller kinds, probably the fungoid grain smuts are the most serious enemies, a conservative computation setting the damage due to this cause alone at \$200,000,000 annually. On the side of good, a common toad is said to be worth \$19.88 a year, for destroying cut-worms alone (Kirkland, Bulletin No. 46, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.). If this be true, many birds must be worth far more.

Then, too, how much of our present well-being is due to nature study of the past. All our domestic animals and cultivated plants have been brought into subjection through the study of nature. Is the list complete? Can no other creatures or plants be made to cater to man's comforts? Surely yes, and perhaps it may be kept for one of our boys to find some new animal or bird which may be a worthy addition to our domestic stock, or some new plant which may beautify our gardens, or take its place among those which minister to our necessities or luxuries.

How, then, can the study of nature help to put money directly into the pockets of those who live by agriculture, and, hence, indirectly into the purses of all the rest of the community? Let us take a few examples, first of those cases in which a knowledge of how to combat the harmful would be advantageous, and then of those in which the creature to be considered is directly beneficial. The great thing in this work is not in the actual life histories of the creatures studied, but in the attitude of the children towards their living environment: they must learn to discriminate carefully between the harmful and beneficial, and must understand that to condemn any living thing without first carefully studying it, is the height of folly.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF INSECTS.

Manitoba is not at present greatly concerned about the Colorado potato beetle. It is true it sometimes appears to more or less injure a portion of the crop, but so far it has been unable to adapt itself to our climate. This may not always be the case. Some day the beetle may with changing conditions become acclimatized, and do as much damage here as it does in many of the States; where in Massachusetts alone it levies toll from the farmers of about \$75,000 annually (Prof. Fernald). Now, the potato beetles pass the winter as adults underground. Probably by no means all survive, so that there are comparatively few ready for active operations in the spring. The females, however, produce several broods each year, and as 750 is an average number of eggs laid by the female, it is evident that the beetles would increase rapidly. The time, then, to attack them is in early spring, and this the boys may learn by actual study of life history of the beetle, and by doing so, they will learn the great lesson that the first thing to do in order to combat an enemy successfully is to find out all one can about it.

To take another instance, which concerns Manitoba, consider the grass-

hopper, or more properly, locust, which has done considerable damage in various parts of the province during some years past. What helplessness was shown by the farmers with regard to these active little pests. It was not so much that the farmers did not know how to fight them, but that they do not know how to find out. Even when they were told what to do, many cases of failure were recorded, simply because imperfect knowledge of the habits of the enemy led to imperfect application of the remedy. To one who had been in the habit of studying insects from the nature study standpoint, the very first thing to be done would be a careful study of the locust's history to find its vulnerable points.

ECONOMIC EFFECT OF VARIOUS PLANTS.

With regard to plants one of the great benefits of nature study is that it teaches the pupils to discriminate between the various methods of growth, so that the proper way of attacking some plant enemy, such as the Canada thistle, French weed or couch grass, will be well understood.

Rust is an enemy which so far the farmers are unable to control. This is partly, at any rate, because the life history of the growth is not fully understood. Possibly later, when all the host plants of the fungus are known, some method of fighting it will be found.

THE USES OF BIRDS, BATS, BEETLES AND TOADS.

Many farmers regard owls and hawks as their enemies, and consider they should be shot on sight. A very slight amount of observation will show how incorrect this view is. With the exception of Cooper's, the sharp-shinned hawks and the goshawk, all the hawks are very beneficial. The large, common hawks so often called "hen" hawks pay many times over for any poultry destroyed. All the owls are equally beneficial, with the possible exception of the great horned owl.

Few creatures are more maligned than the common toad. Most people dislike them: they are cold, clammy, and generally repulsive; that is, if you do not take more than a cursory glance at them. Few creatures are worth more per size and weight than that same toad. It is absolutely true to say that a toad is worth its weight in silver each year. It is no good telling people this; they must see it for themselves before they can credit it. Nature study has here great work before it, and will well pay for its introduction into any school, if it merely secure recognition of the benefits conferred on ungrateful man by his unrecognized ally—the toad.

The bat, too, is usually looked upon with something more than suspicion. One sometimes sees a crowd of boys throwing stones at bats circling around in the dusk. Would they do so if they knew that it is perhaps occupying its time in hunting mosquitoes? Many of our worst insect pests are night-fliers, and the bats, together with two or three birds, contrive to keep these enemies within reasonable bounds.

Among insects few are more beneficial than most species of ladybird beetles. Both in the larval and adult stages, these pretty little creatures are insatiable in their appetite for aphid flies. Everyone in cities know how much damage the aphides do to the shade trees. Nothing keeps the mischief more in check than the ladybird beetles and their larvae, which devour the aphides by thousands. Most boys and girls know next to nothing of these useful insects, but a very short study of them would certainly give reasons for their constant protection.

These are only a few cases in which knowledge of bird and insect friends and foes would mean actual saving to the farmers, and everyone can add to the list others which have come under their notice. The pupil who has studied a number of life histories will never be at a loss when some new creature makes its

Look Pleasant!

There is nothing more catching than a face with a lantern behind it, shining clear through. I have no admiration for a face with a dry smile, meaning no more than the grin of a false face. But a smile written by the hand of God as an index or table of contents to whole volumes of good feeling within is a benediction. You say: "My face is hard and lacking in nobility, and my benignant feelings are not observable in the facial proportions." I do not believe you. Freshness and geniality of soul are so subtle and pervading that they will, at some eye or mouth corner, leak out. Set behind your face a feeling of gratitude to God and kindness toward man, and you will every day preach a sermon long as the streets you walk, a sermon with as many heads as the number of people you meet, and differing from other sermons in the fact that the longer it is the better. The reason that there are so many sour faces, so many frowning faces, so many dull faces, is because men and women consent to be acrid and petulant and stupid. The way to improve your face is to improve your disposition. Attractiveness of physiognomy does not depend on regularity of feature. I know persons whose brows are shaggy, and whose eyes are oblique, and noses ominously longitudinal, and the mouth straggles along in unusual and unexpected directions; and yet they are men and women of so much soul that we love to look upon them, and their presence is an evangelism. They get married sooner than the painted doll-babies that call themselves young ladies, and make home happy long after the curls have turned gray and the foot of the dancer has turned into a rheumatic shuffle.

Drink In, Clothes Out.

In one of her recent trips to Edinburgh, a certain steamer carried a deck passenger who retired at nightfall, having imbibed more strong beverage than suited his constitution. His mental confusion on rising next morning was sadly intensified when he made the unpleasant discovery that all his personal clothing was missing.

The steward and his staff were promptly summoned to his cabin, and were followed in due course by the genial captain himself.

The mystery seemed to defy all conjecture until the captain asked the sufferer if he had any remembrance of how he had disposed of his clothes over night.

A sudden gleam of intelligence lighted the passenger's eye, and the mischief was made apparent to all the onlookers when he answered:

"Why, of course! I remember now. Before turning in I put them all into that little cupboard yonder."

"Why, man!" roared the captain, "that little cupboard, as you call it, is the port-hole!"

Only one person on board failed to thoroughly appreciate the humor of the situation, and he it was who borrowed an outfit from the steward, and abstained from drinking whisky and like beverages during the remainder of the voyage.

What the Doctor Will Do.

Whether one is young or old, it is of great assistance in illness to feel confident that something or somebody can cure us. Years and experience bring loss of faith in many things, but the innocent minds of children are naturally full of trust and confidence in the unlimited power of their guardians. One of the persons whom they should be led to believe in as a saviour is the doctor. For, if they fear him, when his services are needed, he cannot treat them so successfully—and, indeed, shrinking and resistance on the part of a sick child may do harm. Doctors are usually kind and soothing in their manner, and it is part of their business to study the ways of peevish children. Still, I have a very distinct recollection of dread at the sight of a big man who came, a great number of years ago, to look down my throat, and to ask my mother if I could not blow my nose. I was always on the lookout for dreadful instruments and hateful bottles, which were associated in my young mind with the grave stranger. If one cannot prevent children having a little natural distrust of the strange man who handles them, we can at least always speak to them of the doctor as the kind man who is going to take away their pain and make them better. One sometimes hears mothers use the doctor as a threat when a child resists the nasty dose she thinks is for his good. "Well, if you don't take it, I'll send for the doctor, and you'll see what he'll do!" Thus there is planted in his mind a fear of the very person it is good for him to trust. Whether or not the doctor be worthy of that trust, that is altogether irrelevant.—[Scottish Farmer.]

Hair of Children.

A child's head, like its skin, body and limbs, is very tender, and susceptible to injury from a coarse brush or comb in the hands of an attendant not always gentle. The oil or grease put upon the head to produce the idea of smoothness acts only as a means to imprison dirt and other secretions that should be cleaned away, in order to induce a healthy growth of hair and preserve the vigor of the scalp itself.

From infancy the child's head should be washed. Pure boiled rainwater is best for stimulating the tender scalp. Dry with a soft cloth thoroughly, and protect the head from cold while damp. When dry, brush the hair gently the way it grows upon the baby's head. Don't use a brush intended for the head of a grown person, but have in the baby basket a little soft bristle one.

Sometimes, from delicate health or feeble circulation, the child's hair is very light and thin, resembling an artificial wool. It is lifeless and dry, separating into little locks. The scalp needs a gentle stimulant, and should be rubbed daily with the finger-tips. This will make the hair soft and glossy. The broken ends should be clipped, or, better still, singed off every few weeks.

A Place Well Won Beside the Sun

THE ELGIN WATCH

to-day regulates the world's time.

An illustrated history of the watch sent free upon request to Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.



appearance, and perhaps a few days' watching will mean the saving of many a hundred dollars by forestalling the inroads of a dangerous enemy.

Finally, there is the value of the knowledge gained as to the proper care of animals and plants. They who have studied their pets and have seen how they respond to kind treatment, will be well fitted to have charge of stock; and those who have experimented with the growth of plants and found out their relation to soil, air, water and other plants will make more intelligent farmers than they who have done none of this work.

Every successful farmer is consciously or unconsciously a nature student, for it is that study of the varying conditions which most often turns failure into success. No less an authority than Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion Government Entomologist and Botanist, has said that there is a marked improvement in the freedom of seed grain from weed seeds since the introduction into schools of the portfolios of plates illustrating some of our common weeds. Since this is so with so little work done, what may we not expect when our boys take their places on the farms, trained to observe with a knowledge of a few insect and weed pests, which will stand them in good stead when incoming population shall bring with it new enemies to add to those which are already with us.

Opening Exercises.

Take up the nowadays time-table of our public schools. What is the first item that meets your eye? "Opening exercises 9-9.15," in most, if not all cases, I venture to say. Well, so far, so good; but of what do these exercises consist? What are they anyway? "Oh," someone says, "it is only a new mode of opening school. The exercises may consist of a number of things. Some recite the Lord's prayer, some sing, some copy and learn a motto, some read a chapter of a book or a story; most teachers have some ideas of their own."

Next comes the question, "Of what use are these exercises?" Are they of benefit, or is it simply an easy way to fill in fifteen minutes of the day? This is a question every teacher should ask herself or himself, and answer it truthfully, conscientiously. To me, it seems it is the most important, and ought to be made the most beneficial part of the day. Make those fifteen minutes (more if necessary) so interesting, so full of good thoughts, that the children will enjoy them to the utmost. Will so enjoy them that they will not want to miss them. This will help to lessen the number of late-comers.

Then the most important use, and I think in the country schools this is more especially so. The children have had to come long distances; some have to walk sometimes as much as three miles. On summer days, they are hot and tired by the time they reach school; in winter, cold, and probably the school-room itself is none too warm by nine o'clock.

Under these conditions, the children, if set to work at once, will be tired and

uncomfortable, and, consequently, inattentive and dull.

Now, fifteen or twenty minutes spent in the right way should set things to rights, and the children will work so much better afterwards that you will be amply repaid for any trouble you have taken. You may open your school with a prayer recited in concert, or singing. Of course, in many schools it is almost impossible to teach singing, unless the teacher is gifted with a good voice, as there is no music chart, no organ, and too little blackboard room to allow music to be written there. But if we cannot sing, we can do something else. Have on the board a motto, maxim, memory gem, or verse of poetry; have pupils read, and give their interpretation of it. This helps to quicken their perceptive powers, encourages free expression of thought, and helps in moral training.

A story may be read, or any good book—a chapter each morning. These will serve as material for essays and compositions afterwards.

Teacher or pupils may bring some newly discovered or odd plant to school, and examine and classify it. Have interesting talks about some bird or animal seen on the way to school. Nature is seen at its best in the morning.

Always come to school with a bright smile and cheerful manner. Let yesterday's troubles stay with yesterday.

Surely it is worth our while to try and make school as pleasant as is possible for our children. Let more of us begin our new year by trying, and reporting our success. K. M.

School Group Photos.

To our teachers and pupils:

If any of you have good clear photographs of your public school class, we shall be glad to have them for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, so that a few of the many thousands of those who read and enjoy this department may have an opportunity of making their bow to one another. Send on your photographs, with the name of the school, with P. O. address plainly written on the back. If you wish the photos returned, kindly enclose the necessary postage. Tie them up carefully between two pieces of cardboard, and address "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

The poet Swinburne often tells how, on one of his walks last fall, curiosity led him into an "onion fair."

There were boxing matches going on at the "onion fair," and melodramas and waxworks, and a dozen other entertainments. The poet paid three pence to visit a certain "hall of wonders."

Here he found much to interest him. There was a piece of the true cross, a lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, Julius Cæsar's sword, a sandal of Queen Cleopatra, etc.

"And this," the poet said to the attendant, "and this is Charles II.'s skull, eh? How very small it is! Do you know, I had been under the impression that Charles II. had a rather large skull."

"He had, sir," the attendant agreed. "You're right. But you see, this 'ere was his skull when he was a little boy."

TRADE NOTES.

"And how is your husband getting along, auntie?" asked the kind-hearted lady of the old colored woman who had come for the clothes. "He am pow'ful po'ly like, missus," answered the sable laundress. "He am done got de exclamatory roomertism." "Ycu mean the inflammatory rheumatism, auntie," said the lady. "Exclamatory means to cry out." "Den I done said it right, missus," rejoined the queen of the washboard, "foh he jes hollers all de time."

Congressman Perkins happened in a down-town New York office the other day, and called upon an old friend, an alderman. During the chat an Italian couple came in, and asked in broken English if the alderman would unite them in marriage. The alderman performed the ceremony, and after accepting his modest fee, politely handed the bride an umbrella. The Congressman eyed the proceedings gravely, and after the couple went out, asked: "Do you always do that, Charles?" "Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes." "No, I mean bestow a present upon the bride." "A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" gasped the alderman. "No, it was mine," replied the Congressman sadly.

A PLEASED PURCHASER.

V. J. Chaplin, Esq., who recently received a Jersey bull from Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., through their advertisement in the "Advocate," wrote on the arrival of the bull as follows:

Campbellford. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton: Gentlemen,—I received the bull all O. K. on Thursday evening, the 18th. He is a dandy, everything that I could wish for. Many thanks for your kindness in sending such a fine animal.

Yours truly, (Signed) V. J. Chaplin.

HARROWS.—If there is one farm implement more than another that has been neglected by the manufacturers it is the harrow. A casual glance at most harrows would leave the impression that they had been perfected years ago, and that no need of improvement had yet been found. This being the case, it is only reasonable that the manufacturer who gives special attention to the work of improving the harrow should fill a long-felt want and command a growing business. Such is the situation with the Blaine Boltless Harrow. They are built without a bolt or bur, are adjustable to different conditions of soil, and are provided with levers by the manipulation of which the harrow can be cleaned. The harrow is worthy the investigation of anyone contemplating buying such an implement. See the advertisement, and be satisfied of the superiority of the Blaine harrow.

A WAR PUZZLE.

SOLVE IT AND GET THE MONEY.

Can you answer this riddle? "Why are Dunlop Detachable Tires like the Japanese?" The Dunlop Tire Co., Ltd., Toronto, will give ten dollars for the best answer posted to them before April 30th. The company bars out the simple one: "Because they are hard to beat." Can't you think of another reply. Send it on the back of a postal card under your name and address. Remember Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires are world-famous. Two hands are the only tools you need in taking them off or putting them on. Advt.

Announcements.

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

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

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There's not a single particle of foreign matter in our wool goods, not even the fraction of 1%—they're pure all the way through and from edge to edge.

We've been making them since '45, and put 59 years of experience into every weave.

Buy direct and save the middleman's profit.

Samples sent anywhere on application.

Skirt and mantle goods, costume cloths, blankets, blanket cloths, yarns, sheetings, dress goods, etc.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO.
CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

OUR \$5.50 MEN'S TWEED SUITS

There is considerable style about this suit, just as much, in fact, as you would find in suits costing \$7.50 to \$10 at other houses. It is made of good union tweed, dark grey, in a nice striped pattern, and certainly looks well. It is a marvel of value at the price. The coat is single-breasted, sacque style, with two lower pockets, one upper and one small pocket, and fairly well lined. The vest is made single-breasted, medium opening, and closes with six buttons. The trousers are well made and of good shape. A better suit has never been offered anywhere in the Dominion at this figure.



PRICE, \$5.50.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.
539 to 549 Logan Avenue
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Spring and Freckles



Banish them by using that popular preparation **Complexion Purifier.**

It removes moth patches, tan, sallowness and all discolorations. Don't experiment with unknown remedies, but use Purifier—price \$1.50, sent anywhere, prepaid.

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diseases always cured by our successful home remedies, unequalled anywhere. Consultation free at office or by letter. Send 10c for books and sample of cream.

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Thirteen Different Styles to Pick From. All Machines Warranted for Five Years.



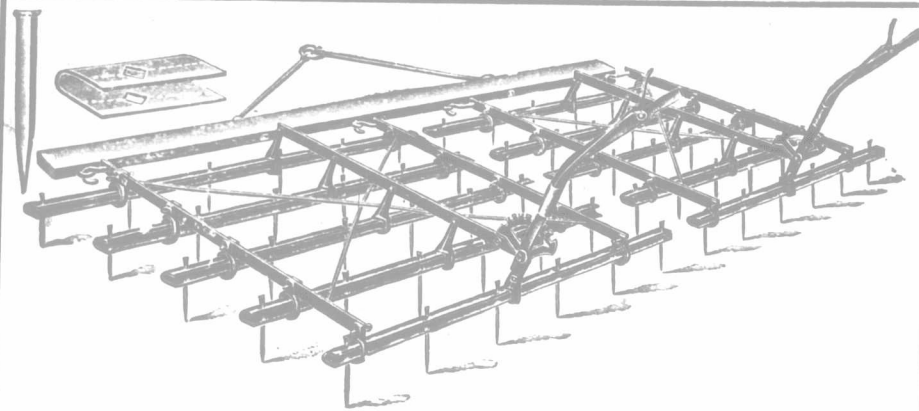
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STENOGRAPHY Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for all graduates. Complete Course for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.

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BLAINE PATENT BOLTLESS LEVER HARROW



IS THE BEST HARROW ON THE MARKET.

Ask your dealer for a set, and take no other. If he won't supply you, write us and we will fill your order direct from the factory. Prices and particulars on application.

THE BLAINE HARROW MFG. CO., Limited,
48 Richmond Street West, TORONTO, ONT.



78½ lbs. MANGEL
HEAVIEST ROOT EVER GROWN.

RENNIE'S PERFECTION RED MAMMOTH MANGEL WURZEL.

Entirely distinct from and far superior to others; possesses extraordinary feeding qualities, is very free from fibrous roots and easy to harvest. **New Seed, tested for Purity and Germination.** Sold in one pound sealed packages. 1 lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.00. By mail, post-paid, 1 lb. 35c.; 4 lbs. \$1.20.

THE RENNIE SEED CATALOGUE

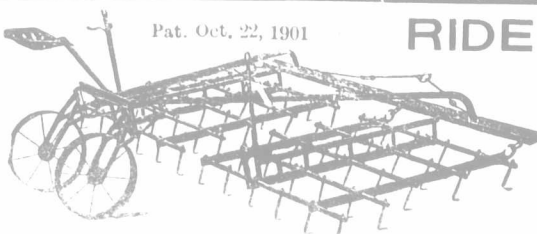
WORTH HAVING. A POSTAL WILL BRING IT. WRITE TO-DAY.

Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Ontario

Local agencies and complete repair stocks every where

DEERING HARVESTERS

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



RIDE BEHIND

your harrow this summer and make the hardest part of farming a pleasure by using a

New Model Harrow Cart.

Greatest labor saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Electric low down, Easy to load Trucks. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

BOX 787. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

A cross-bred ewe belonging to Mr. W. Waugh, Kirkbecktown, Newcastle, Scotland, has dropped 18 lambs during the past six years, an average of three per year. She has been able to bring them all up, except one, without any artificial food whatever, says the Scottish Farmer.

A stranger last summer visited an Ohio farmer to transact some business.

As he was leaving he pointed to a great sheet of water near the house and said: "What a beautiful lake you have there!"

"Oh, aye," replied the farmer, "it's beautiful enough, but unfortunately my turnips are below it."

In the large class of 119 entries at the Birmingham Shorthorn Show and Sale, the bull, Drayton Rearguard 83324, winner of the first prize, bred by Mr. J. A. Preece, was sold for 400 gs. to Mr. MacLennan for Argentina. His dam, Janette 24th, was bred by Mr. W. Arkell, Kempford, Fairford. She gives twenty quarts of milk per day, and is also the dam of Jovial Knight, sold in Buenos Ayres for 300 gs.

At the annual show and sale of bulls under the auspices of the British Hereford Herdbook Society, March 16th, there were 202 entries. The highest price realized was 100 guineas for the second-prize two-year-old bull, Mr. Robinson's Statesman, by Peer, purchased by Mr. Bailey. The first-prize bull in this class, Mr. Rowland's Gaylad, was sold for 36 guineas. The first and second prize aged bulls did not reach the reserve in the ring, but were sold privately afterwards. There were nearly 150 yearling bulls shown, and the first-prize winner, Mr. Davies' Diplomat, sold for 70 guineas, and the second-prize bull for 62 guineas.

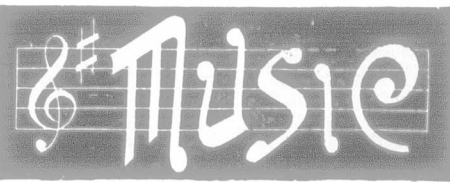
At the dispersion sale on March 16th of the small but choice herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. Jos. Thorley, at Ringdale, near Faringdon, England, good prices were realized. The four-year-old cow, Collynie Nonpareil, bred by Mr. Duthie, the first offered, brought 90 guineas, while her five-months-old heifer calf sold for 115 guineas. The show heifer, Ringdale Crocus, made 200 guineas, and another two-year-old heifer, Ringdale Musical, brought 220 guineas. The bull, Silver King, was taken at 230 guineas by Mr. Hudson, while Mr. D. McLennan, for the Argentine, took Ringdale Rufus and Ringdale Rival at 135 and 200 guineas respectively. The average for the 35 head sold was £78, or \$390.

Notwithstanding the great drouth experienced in parts of the province last year, and the great scarcity of water during the winter, Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville, Quebec, has succeeded in wintering 60 head of registered Ayrshires. Imp. Napoleon of Auchenbrain, a Toronto champion, heads the herd. He was from a heavy-producing family; his dam having given 72 lbs. of milk per day. Lynda of Burnside, sire Chieftain of Barcheskie, having a record of 60 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk, is a cow full of quality. There are also a pair of Matchless heifers, by an Ogilvie-bred bull, that have a specially nice appearance, and several others that might be mentioned. Suffice it to say, this herd has every appearance of being producers of a high order. Mr. McCallum is also breeding a small flock of Shropshire sheep, and as with Ayrshires, believes the best is none to good. His flock is mostly imported from the leading flocks in England, and he is using a Mansell-bred ram on them, with steady improvement. Mr. McCallum's advertisement runs in the "Farmer's Advocate."

A WAR PUZZLE.

THE JAPO-RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Can you answer this riddle? "Why are Dunlop Detachable Tires like the Japanese?" The Dunlop Tire Co., Ltd., Toronto, will give ten dollars for the best answer posted to them before April 30th. The company bars out the simple one: "Because they are hard to beat." Can't you think of another reply? Send it on the back of a postal card under your name and address. Remember Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires are world-famous. Two hands are the only tools you need in taking them off or putting them on. Advt.



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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, Accordions, 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.

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is the title of a booklet we have issued to describe to intending purchasers the advantage to be derived by heating their homes with

The Hecla Furnace

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

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THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. om Write for particulars.

GOSSIP.

GREAT GUERNSEY BUTTER RECORD

The Secretary of the American Guernsey Association publishes a remarkable official record of an English-bred two-year-old Guernsey heifer, owned in New Jersey, named Achen Daisy 3rd, that has just completed a year's test in which she yielded a total of 9958.70 lbs. milk, averaging 5.39 per cent. butter-fat, and a total of 533.83 lbs. butter-fat. And the Secretary says so far as known no cow of any breed of same age has a publicly supervised record as great. It is equivalent to 6224 lbs. butter, or a daily average of 1.7 lbs. She had her first calf when two years and three days old, and the test commenced Feb. 6th, 1903, when she was two years and six days old, and closed Feb. 8th, 1904.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.
References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario; Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College; Rev. William Aven, D.D., Knox College; Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Right Rev. A. Sweetnam, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited. om

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

DISEASED EYE-SOCKET.

I have a mare six years old, which had one eye knocked out when a colt. Nothing has ever been done for it; lately it runs matter, and gives off an offensive smell. C. E. Margaret.

Ans.—It is altogether likely that the bone of the eye socket is diseased, this accounting for the offensive odor. An operation may be necessary; in any event, give the cavity a thorough washing out with an antiseptic solution—carbolic acid, one part, to fifty parts of water—or a solution of creolin, same strength. Quite frequently such cases result in a fungoid growth, usually incurable.

CHRONIC MOTOR PARALYSIS.

My horse has a sore back. He staggers when walking, and lifts his fore feet high. Occasionally he is not able to rise without assistance. J. McA.

Ans.—Your horse has a disease of the spinal cord that causes partial paralysis, and it is doubtful whether treatment will be successful, but may result in a cure in time. Keep him as quiet as possible in a large comfortable box stall. Purge him once every three weeks with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Give him two drams nux vomica night and morning, except during the action of the purgative. Blister along the spine from the croup to the withers once monthly. V.

ROUND WORMS.

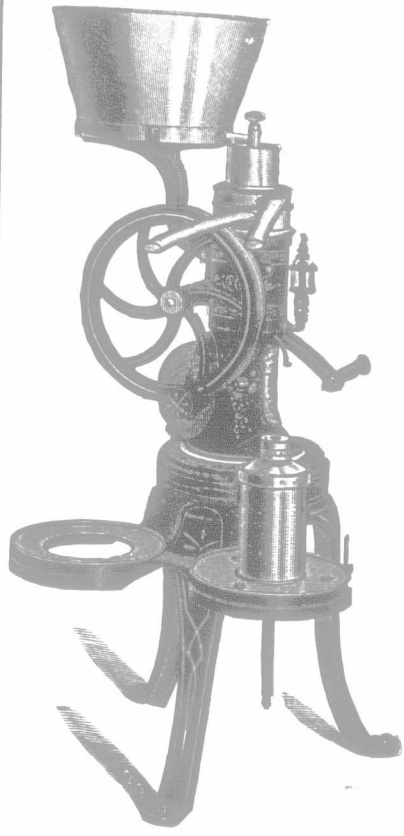
I have a small Clyde colt coming one year old that passes a lot of worms from four to eight or nine inches long, about two-thirds the size of a lead pencil. Will you please prescribe through your columns for same. Snowflake. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Limit such roughage as hay or straw to colt. Then give in bran mash a powder composed of tartar emetic, one-quarter dram; sulphate of iron, quarter dram, three times daily for a week. Follow this on the morning of the eighth day: turpentine, one ounce, in new milk, one pint before feeding. The dose of turpentine can be repeated two mornings later, only give in a half a pint of raw linseed oil.

AZOTURIA.

Mare, when told to stand over in stable, lifts high hind foot as if she were going to kick. Stood in stable two weeks, then took her out for drive. After going about half a mile, started to sweat, and didn't seem to want to travel. On examination found her to be trembling and sweating. Allowed her to stand till trembling stopped; then turned round with great difficulty, and came home, walking slowly all the way. She seemed to be very stiff in hind legs. When put in stable made water of a dark brown color, nearly black. Since then have turned her into yard every fine day, and given tablespoonful of saltpetre once a week in mash. When in the yard appears all right, and will run about without any sign of stiffness. Looks and feels fairly good, and drinks better than before. Do you think it is stringhalt? C. G. Churchbridge.

Ans.—Your mare is affected with a disease termed by the profession as azoturia, and as spinal disease by the laity. It will not be safe to dose this mare with aloes, as she is with foal. Cut down her grain ration, and feed more bran. Turn out regularly for exercise. It is not stringhalt; but you have been over kind to the mare. She is doubtless one of the rotund, easy-keeping kind.



National Separators

MAKE MORE MONEY
SAVE MORE MONEY
SAVE MORE TIME AND LABOR
Than any other machine on the farm.

A modern up-to-date machine for modern up-to-date Canadian farmers. Entirely free from all complications.

"National Cream Separators" have only two or three pieces in the bowl to wash. On account of simplicity of construction and cone ball bearings at all speed points, the "National" turns very easy. The milk can is large and low down. Finished in hard black enamel.

All together the "National" is the handiest, the easiest to operate and the hand-somest cream separator made.

If interested write for catalogues and prices to

JOS. A. MERRICK

Gen. Agent Western Canada

117 Bannatyne Avenue East, Winnipeg, Manitoba



It is Easy

to own a

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE

Send one dollar with the coupon and you will get a Gram-o-phone and three Records. There is no substitute for the Berliner Gram-o-phone, the only flat-disc talking machine, invented by Mr. Emile Berliner. The only Talking Machine made in Canada and sold with an absolute five years' guarantee. Gram-o-phone Records are also made in Canada, of a hard flat Maroon substance, and will wear ten times as long as any other records. If you want full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records we will send them to you free on request.

Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. (These prices include three seven-inch Records, of purchaser's choice.)

Any Style of Instrument sold on the Easy Payment Plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE plays every instrument. The instrumental Records are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments—Band 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 Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's 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 Cuckoo Songs, Minstrels and Comic Ditties. Plays Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

SEND COUPON TO-DAY.

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

Enclosed find \$1 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 \$2 each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Manufactured Only by

E. BERLINER,

2315 St. Catherine Street,

MONTREAL,

Name.....
Occupation..... P. O. Address.....

Express Office..... Province.....
If you wish a spun-brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose \$2 extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:..... Far Adv. W.

TREES! TREES!

TWO MILLION OF FOREST TREES GROWN ON
SPRING PARK NURSERY, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

For a Wind-break—Man. Maple, Cottonwoods, Green Ash, White Elm and White Spruce.

For an Ornamental Hedge—Buckthorn, Caragana, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Buffalo Berry.

For the Orchard—APPLES—Hibernal, Duchess, Transcendent Crabs; Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries.

REMEMBER We guarantee all our forest trees to grow, or replace them at the company's expense

Trees shipped by express, charges prepaid. Our next delivery from 1st to 15th of May, 1904. Write for catalogue and all information to

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
President.

P. O. Box 81,
BRANDON.

B. D. WALLACE,
Sec. and Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

Miscellaneous.

WELL-BORING MACHINERY WANTED THUMPS.

1. Is there a firm selling well-boring machinery in Winnipeg, and what is the address?

2. Have a litter of nine pigs five weeks old, of which four have died. Post-mortem revealed enlarged heart and liver. What is disease and cure?
Morris. L. K.

Ans.—1. Write some of our pump and well machinery advertisers, or the Stuart-Arbutnot Co., Winnipeg.

2. Your young pigs probably died from thumps, a disease mainly due to dietetic causes. Sows should not be fed heavily with barley when nursing.

"I propose," said the ambitious young man, "to girdle the earth."

"Oh!" she innocently exclaimed, "why do you begin on such a big thing?"

But he just sat there and twirled his hat, the foolish fellow.



Merrick, Anderson & Co.,
WINNIPEG,

take pleasure in calling attention to **ELEPHANT** colors for **PAINTING** purposes. The

ELEPHANT READY-MIXED PAINTS

are all high-class paints, being composed of finely-ground colors mixed with the Purest Linseed Oil and Turpentine, and it is doubtless due to this care in selection and treatment of the best ingredients that the **ELEPHANT** brand is the

Most Popular Paint in the Dominion.

See that you get the "ELEPHANT" BRAND.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital \$8,700,000
Rest \$3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, PRESIDENT. B. E. WALKER, GEN. MANAGER.

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA.

London, England, Office: 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

One hundred and six branches throughout Canada and in the United States

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Advances made against grain. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail: every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BRANCHES IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

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| CALGARY, ALTA.,
C. W. Rowley, Manager. | MOOSE JAW, ASSA.,
R. A. Rumsey, Manager. |
| CARMAN, MAN.,
E. C. Complin, Manager. | MOOSOMIN, ASSA.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.,
J. S. Murdoch, Manager. | NEEPAWA, MAN.,
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, ALTA.,
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | PONOKA, ALTA.,
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. |
| ELGIN, MAN.,
D. H. Downie, Manager. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,
A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| ELKHORN, MAN.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. | PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.,
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager. |
| GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.,
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | RED DEER, ALTA.,
A. Scott, Acting Manager. |
| GRAND VIEW, MAN.,
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | REGINA, ASSA.,
H. F. Mytton, Manager. |
| INNISFAIR, ALTA.,
H. M. Stewart, Manager. | SWAN RIVER, MAN.,
F. J. Macoun, Manager. |
| MEDICINE HAT, ASSA.,
F. L. Crawford, Manager. | TREHERNE, MAN.,
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- WINNIPEG Man.: John Aird, Manager.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

Last Mountain Valley

is the choicest part of the
SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

\$8.10 ACRE.
PER

ALL SELECTED
LANDS.
EASY TERMS.

WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main Street, WINNIPEG.



**A
Roofing
for
the West.**

If your roof is wet-proof, fire-proof, and practically wear-proof, you are right in calling it a good roof. Is it?

Flintkote Roofing is all that. It is made of felt treated with solutions which make it unshrinkable in the cold and without a wrinkle in the heat. Any man can lay it. Let us send you a sample.

MacKenzie Bros. 131 Bannatyne Ave. WINNIPEG.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

**The WHEEL
YOU WANT**

For Farm and General Work
ALL IRON

Any size Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT., LIMITED.
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory

VALUABLE PRIZES EASILY EARNED

FREE

All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid, and trust you with big dog, large, beautiful packages of Early-blooming Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains **over 60** different varieties, the most complete assortment of Sweet Pea Seeds in the world. They give an abundance of large, fully formed flowers, deliciously fragrant, in a great variety of beautiful colors. **You never saw faster sellers.** When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this all steel **Rifle** modeled after the latest target rifle; has a genuine black walnut stock, made with pistol grip, and is provided with improved globe sights. All parts are interchangeable. The shooting barrel is so arranged that it can be instantly removed and either R.B. shot or darts used. Shoots R.B. shot or darts by compressed air with sufficient force to kill birds, rats, etc., at a distance of 50 ft. **An Extra Present FREE** if you write us at once to send you the seeds and after you receive them, we will give you **Free, in addition to the Rifle, a Combination Knife** with two fine steel blades, a cork-screw, and glass cutter; and we will also give you an opportunity to see this handsome, Gold-finished Double Hunting Case Wagon engraved free without sending any more seeds. **Don't delay or you may miss these extra Presents.**

Address **THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 5326, TORONTO, ONTARIO**

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

RIGHT TO DRAIN A POND.

A and B both live on the same section of land, and each has a large pond of water. There is a natural water run from A's pond to B's. Can A deepen that natural run so as to drain the land on which his pond is located? N. V. Tantalton, Assa.

Ans.—Not if he injures B's property in any way, and B objects.

DAMAGES FOR BARREN COW.

B sells C a cow, and clearly states that she is in calf, but does not know when she is due to calve, as she was not in his possession when served. B owned cow some months previous to selling it to C, and stated to C that she did not come in until late. What remedy has C against B on said cow proving barren? SUBSCRIBER. Red Deer.

Ans.—If B sold C the cow with the distinct understanding that she was in calf, and C has witness to that effect, he can collect fair damages for his loss.

LOST HEIR.

About the year 1820 a certain amount of money was left to E—E—, in England. Previous to this she had gone to Canada, and all traces of her lost. What course should the next of kin pursue, in order to have this money decided, and does law, after a certain time, consider a person dead if not found? Red Deer. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In Great Britain if money is left by any person whether intestate (dying without a will) or not, the said money being unclaimed, the Government takes charge of these moneys, but will hand over the money to the heirs when they prove their claim. Somerset House, London, Eng., is the department having charge of wills, probate, etc. Write the controller.

Miscellaneous.

VEGETABLE-GARDENING BOOK WANTED.

Kindly give the name of a good book on vegetable gardening and fruit culture. Carlyle, Assa. S. B.

Ans.—There is really no book on the market at present which deals with both gardening and fruit culture in a manner suitable to conditions in this country. As a practical book on the vegetable garden, Green's Vegetable Gardening probably deserves first place, and as a book dealing with the principles of plant culture in general, and the elementary work of fruit growing in particular, Principles of Plant Culture, by Groff, has probably no superior. Either of these books may be had through this office at \$1.

COUNCIL'S POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND FOR ROAD-TRESPASSING.

Can a council force a man to sell land for a road along the side of his farm to let one individual have access to and from his farm, as the road allowance is all creek and creek flat, and would cost too much to make passable? This man has to trespass any direction to get from his farm to the main road. Is he responsible for leaving gates down? Glenlyon, Man. H. J.

Ans.—The municipal council have the power to acquire land for public roads, wherever such roads may be necessary in the public interests. In the meantime, the council not having purchased or established a road, your neighbor in crossing your land is acting as a trespasser, and is liable to prosecution as such.

TO SECURE A PATENT.

What procedure should be taken to procure a patent in United States and Canada for a fixture on a binder? In what way would you advise introducing it after having secured the patent? Hyde, Assa. D. P.

Ans.—For Canada, write Patent Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; and for United States, write Department of Patents, Washington, D. C. If your patent is of a device that may become of practical use, the official announcement of it from the Patent Branch will bring numerous enquiries and suggestions concerning it, which will aid in deciding the best method of introduction.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming 188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Easter Offering OF Used Organs

This offering is composed of unusually worthy instruments; some of them have been used but a few months and are practically new except for the matter of sentiment; the others have come to us in the regular course of business from homes where they were willing to part with very good instruments when making their final choice of a Gourlay or Gerhard Heintzman piano.

Every instrument has been thoroughly examined and adjusted by our repair experts, and an investment in any one will mean a saving of money and a safe outlay, for we guarantee each one.

In ordering, state your second and third choices in case the first should be sold before your order has been received.

TERMS OF SALE

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

A discount of ten per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ.

Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

- CANADA—5 octave walnut organ by The Canada Organ Co., in neatly decorated case without high top. Has 6 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, knee swell. Height, when open, 4 feet. Originally \$100. Reduced Price \$31.
BELL—5 octave organ by W. Bell & Co., without high top, in neatly decorated walnut case. Has 5 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 set in bass, knee swell. Height 3 feet 6 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced Price \$33.
DOMINION—5 octave parlor organ by The Dominion Organ Co., in neatly decorated case with high top. Has 6 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 set in bass, knee swell. Height 4 feet. Originally \$100. Reduced Price \$34.
STERLING—5 octave parlor organ by Sterling Co., in neatly decorated solid walnut case with small extended top. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height 5 feet 3 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced Price \$38.
POWELL—5 octave parlor organ by J. Powell, Guelph, in neatly decorated solid walnut case with extended top. Has 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 set in bass, 2 knee swells. Height 6 feet. Originally \$125. Reduced Price \$39.
KARN—5 octave parlor organ by W. D. Karn & Co., in handsome solid walnut case with small extended top. Has 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 set in bass, knee swell. Height 5 feet 10 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced Price \$40.
KILGOUR—5 octave parlor organ by Kilgour Co., in neatly decorated solid walnut case with small extended top. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height 5 feet 6 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced Price \$41.
DOMINION—5 octave parlor organ by The Dominion Organ Co., in handsome solid walnut case with extended top. Has 8 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 set in bass, 2 knee swells. Height 6 feet 3 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced Price \$42.
JAMES—5 octave parlor organ by T. James & Co., Guelph, in nicely ornamented solid walnut case with extended top. Has 10 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Height 6 feet. Originally \$125. Reduced Price \$44.
BELL—5 octave parlor organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsomely decorated walnut case with high top. Has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc.; 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Height 6 feet 9 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced Price \$49.
BLACHFORD—5 octave parlor organ by D. Blachford, Toronto, in very handsome walnut case with high top. Has 13 stops, including coupler, etc.; 3 sets of reeds in treble and 3 sets in bass, 2 knee swells. Height 6 ft 10 in. Originally \$150. Reduced Price \$56.
DOMINION—5 octave solid walnut organ by The Dominion Co., case with extended top, nicely carved and panelled and with bevelled mirror. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, etc. Height 6 feet 1 inch. Used less than six months. Catalogue Price \$200. Now \$58.
BELL—6 octave piano case organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in rich walnut case with specially handsome mirror, rail top and carved panels. Has 11 stops, including couplers, etc.; 2 complete sets of reeds, knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Height 5 feet 8 inches. Originally \$175. Reduced Price \$79.
THOMAS—6 octave piano case organ by The Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock, in handsome figured walnut case with marquetry design in the panels. Has 11 stops, including couplers and vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. A lovely organ, only slightly used. Originally \$175. Reduced to \$84.
SHERLOCK-MANNING—6 octave piano case organ by Sherlock-Manning, in very handsome figured walnut case (double veneered throughout) of new design, with full length polished panel and music desk, hand carving and bevelled mirror top. A beautiful organ, excellently finished and perfect in voicing and action. Has 13 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, etc. (cannot be told from new. Height 5 feet 10 inches. Catalogue Price \$300. Now \$91.
MASON & HAMLIN—5 octave church organ by Mason & Hamlin, in walnut case with book cupboards, book racks, lamp stands, etc. An extraordinarily fine organ with 14 stops, 7 sets of reeds of 2 octaves each and one set of 1 octave, 2 knee swells and patent exterior swell. Has sufficient volume for good sized auditorium, and tonal variety for solo work that is unsurpassed. Very little used. (cannot be told from new. Regular \$225. Now \$127.

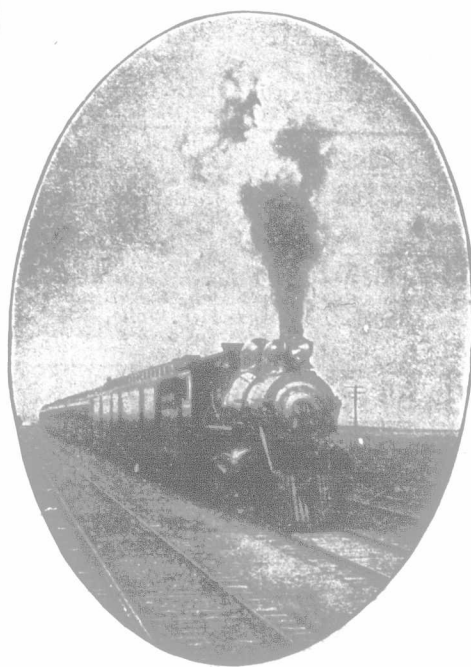
Gourlay, Winter & Leeming 188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.E. Winnipeg, Man.

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Northern Pacific



ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

April 30 to Nov. 30.

TRAVEL BY A STANDARD LINE.

Northern Pacific

Through Train

Winnipeg to St. Paul.

Daily 1.45 p.m. Arriving in Union depot, St. Paul, at 7.25 a.m. Ensuring best connections for all points.

South, East and West.

If you are considering a trip to the coast call at the Northern Pacific office, 391 Main street, for descriptive literature and full information.

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Next to the Bank of Commerce. Telephone 1446.

H. SWINFORD, R. CREELMAN, General Agent, Ticket Agent

GOSSIP.

An amazing official milk and butter test is reported of the Holstein cow, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, owned by H. D. Roe, of Sussex Co., N. Y., namely, 93 lbs. milk in one day; 620.95 lbs. milk, and 26.87 lbs. butter-fat in seven days; equal to 33.58 lbs. butter 80 per cent. fat.

Some rapid selling of horses took place at Chicago recently, when Col. H. B. Throop disposed of 111 in one hour, and nearly 600 in half a day. It took an active demand and a corps of expert leaders to do it. Some previous records are: 39 horses in 16 minutes; 110 in 45 minutes; 520 in 3 hours and 30 minutes, 536 and 553 in one day. We have not quite reached that pace in Canada yet.

An excellent milk and butter record has been recently reported from the Biltmore Farms Jersey herd, of Mr. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, N. B., the cow, Uncle Peter's Golden Del (imp.), having yielded 1.341 1/2 lbs. milk, and 80 lbs. 13 ozs. churned butter in 30 days. For the last two days of the test she milked 87 lbs. 12 ozs., churning 5 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs. butter, and she is now one of the four cows in the herd that have made 20 lbs. butter each in a week.

CHAMBERS' BARRED ROCKS

at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, held Jan. 26th to 29th, 1904, won 1st and 4th pens, 1st pullet, 4th cockerel, special silver cup for most birds scoring 90 points and over, which is ample evidence as to who is breeding the best Rocks in this country. My pens this season will contain these winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. A few good cockerels for sale; also S. C. B. Leghorns. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.

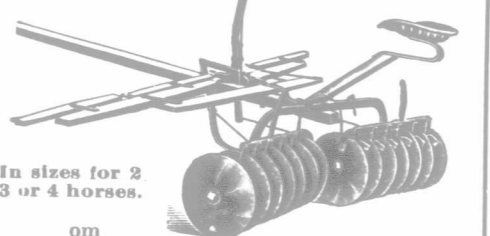
America's Greatest Poultrymen. Our winnings for 1904 have been immense. Write for our 10-page circular, costing only a 2c. stamp. A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U.S.A.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Bullets, from \$1.50 up; Brown Leghorns, females, \$1.00 up. Eggs - Orpington, Barred and White Rocks, Brown L. ghorns, Golden, White, Buff Wyan, dotes, \$2 for 13. ROOME & GEORGE, 52 Clarence Street, London.

CARTER'S BARRED ROCKS and SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES won several prizes at the Manitoba Poultry Show, besides special, and sixteen birds scored 90 to 92 out of twenty-two exhibited. Some good breeding cockerels for sale. Each variety eggs, two dollars per 13 eggs, from the same birds I raise my winning stock from.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

Bissell's Disk.



In sizes for 2 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.

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

MEN WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA AND UNITED STATES. SALARY OR COMMISSION - \$40 a year and Expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

FREE MAGIC LANTERN



Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you postpaid, 5 large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c each, and give a free certificate worth 50c to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well made, finely finished Magic Lantern, with 3 fine focusing lenses, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, "Crows in Romances," etc., and full directions. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3331 Toronto.

FREE STEAM ENGINE



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

WE TRUST YOU



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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CURING PORK-PORK FACTORY.

1. Where can information be obtained of the best methods of curing pork, including such methods as those used by the best pork packers, in plain salting, spiced roll, hams and bacon? Also the best way of curing beef for summer use?

2. What is the cost of a small pork-packing plant, and where could the machinery be obtained?

3. Would it pay a farmer raising a moderate quantity of hogs to pack his pork before selling?

Ans.—1. Send to Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., for a copy of Bulletin No. 183, 'Meat on the Farm, by Prof. Boss, and mention the "Farmer's Advocate." It will give you fuller information than space will permit in this issue.

2. We cannot learn of any concern that is manufacturing small pork-packing plants. If any of our readers have this information, we would be glad to hear from them.

3. We do not think there would be much to be gained by curing and packing pork at the farm, provided a farmer is located within reasonable distance of a pork factory. But with a little experience in the home curing of meats, sufficient to guarantee against loss, it ought to be profitable to those who are living at points from whence high freight rates have to be paid on live hogs. In nearly all towns situated one hundred miles or more from a pork factory, there is a good demand in summer for properly home-cured hams and bacon. In fact, we do not believe that the home-curing of meat is so largely carried on in Manitoba and the Territories as it ought to be.

HOG PASTURE.

1. Is it advisable to sow rape, peas, barley and oats, mixed; or should they be sown in separate patches?

2. Should the hogs be allowed to run on the pasture as soon as the plants begin to come up, or should the crop be allowed to mature before turning the hogs on it? Or how far along should the crop be, if actual maturity is not needed?

3. Is there any particular class of pea or vetch you would recommend for Southern Alberta as suitable for hog pasture?

Ans.—1. Rape should be always sown alone when a good stand is desired. In the South and the East, where it is used very largely for hog pasture, it is sown in drills, at the rate of from one to two pounds seed per acre, and cultivated to keep down weeds and promote a rank growth; but in this country where the fertility of the soil is good and land comparatively plentiful, there will be greater returns for the same expenditure of labor by growing it broadcast at from two to four pounds seed per acre. Peas, barley and oats do very well if sown together, but peas and oats are usually considered more satisfactory for pasture when sown without barley, as the barley being a more rapid grower is inclined to crowd them out. Rape, when sown alone, however, has no superior as an economical producer of bacon.

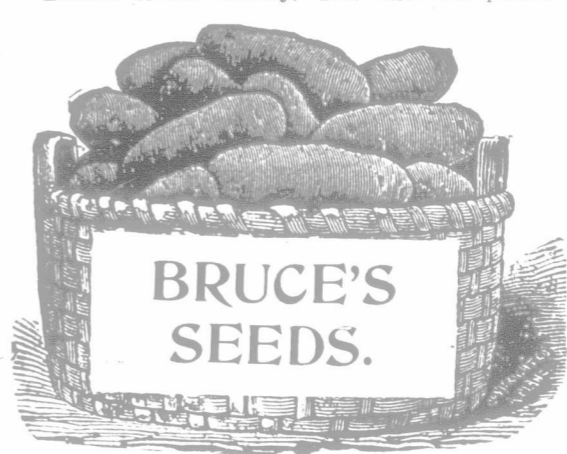
2. Rape grows quickly in favorable weather. After it has got a fair start and is about four inches high, a limited number of hogs may be turned in. The same is true of peas and oats, except that they scarcely grow so rapidly. A good plan is to have a few hundred yards of portable hog fence, and when the hogs have retarded the growth of one plot to some extent, they may be turned onto another. In this way the crop gets the benefit of their droppings, and if they are not allowed to remain on too long, the crop will renew its growth very soon after they have been withdrawn.

3. We cannot recommend any particular class of pea or vetch for Southern Alberta, as no experiments with these as hog pasture have been conducted; but any of the common varieties ought to give good results.

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA.

The Best Seed Potatoes

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



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

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

Write for our 88-page illustrated catalogue of seeds and supplies, free. JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., - Hamilton, Canada.

Advertisement for Waterloo Mfg. Co. Ltd. featuring a lion logo and text: SEPARATORS WIND STACKERS FEEDERS BAGGERS ETC. ENGINES PLAIN AND TRACTION THRESHER SUPPLIES. The past record is a good guarantee for the future. Buy WATERLOO Threshers and Engines. Our ENGINES have a record for ECONOMY and our SEPARATORS a record for SAVING GRAIN. Buy Waterloo Machines and encourage Canadian industry. They are best value. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. FACTORY WATERLOO-ONT. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

Advertisement for H. J. Tillotson, M.D. featuring a portrait and text: Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure - Money Refunded. Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and comes the pleasure of perfect health. Bladder troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My method of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure. Certainty of Cure. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home. Correspondence Confidential. Write me your condition fully and you will receive in return a full and complete scientific and honest opinion of your case. FREE of charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WORMS.

1. Aged horse went off his feed in Nov. last. I had his teeth dressed, and he eats all right now, but remains thin and gaunt.

2. How and in what quantities should flaxseed be fed to horses, to improve digestion? J. McK.

Ans.—1. This horse, in all probability, has worms. Give him one dram each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel, night and morning for a week, and then give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

NASAL GLEET.

Colt, two years old, has a large head which followed an attack of distemper. He discharges from the nostrils and breathes hard. It has been so for a year, and I have blistered several times.

Ans.—This is nasal gleet. It is possible an operation called trephining, which consists in boring into the sinuses of the head and removing the accumulated pus, might effect a cure. None but a veterinarian can operate, and in a case of a year's standing a recovery is doubtful.

BLOATED STEER.

Steer bloated four weeks ago. We caused free purgation with oil and salts, but the bloat remains. He eats very little, and will not take either turnips or chop.

Ans.—The food ferments in the rumen owing to weak digestive powers, possibly due to overfeeding. Give him two drams each of gentian and nuxvomica, and three drams each of ginger and bicarbonate of soda, in one pint cold water as a drench, three times daily.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Two months ago, a steer had difficulty in eating. An examination revealed red spots on tongue, and an inflamed and thickened condition of the same. A great deal of saliva flows from his mouth, and he is not improving.

Ans.—This is a form of actinomycosis (lump jaw), called wooden tongue. The iodide of potassium treatment usually affects a cure, except in advanced cases. Give one dram iodide of potassium as a drench in half a pint cold water three times daily.

MARE WITH TENDER FEET.

After driving four or five miles, my mare eases her fore feet as though in pain. When turned out in the yard, you would think there was nothing wrong with her.

Ans.—It is probable she has navicular disease in the early stages, and unless properly treated, there is danger of it developing into an incurable lameness. Give her a long rest, remove her shoes, and blister once every month with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all round the foot. Rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the part.

Edison Phonograph ON EASY Payments. HERE is an opportunity which has never before been placed before the people of Canada. Do you realize that when we say Edison we mean that the Phonograph we are offering you is made by the great Thomas A. Edison, of world wide fame, the greatest mechanical genius the world has ever known.

HANDSOME WATCH and COMBINATION KNIFE Given Away FREE. The Watch has a Solid Silver nickel case, fancy edge, hard enameled dial, hour, minute and seconds hands, and is fitted with a reliable and accurate American movement.

LADIES' WATCH and OPAL RING Free. Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid, 10 Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Filigree Heart Shaped Locket, encasing a medallion of Oriental Perfume.

SEND NO MONEY THIS FINE Violin AND OUTFIT ONLY \$4.35. This Violin possesses a rare, powerful tone of sweet, melodious quality, equalling that of the famous Stradivarius violin of which it is an exact copy.

FREE LANTERN and ENGINE. Splendid Magic Lantern with powerful lenses showing dozens of pictures in colors and Real Steam Engine with brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and fly wheel, and Russian iron burner compartment, given for selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each.

FREE STEAM ENGINE. Wouldn't you like to have one? My Engine can run 6 to 8 spools and I am delighted with it. I don't want to buy it, but I would sell it for \$1.00. That is what it is.

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE. Send name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you, postpaid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada.

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

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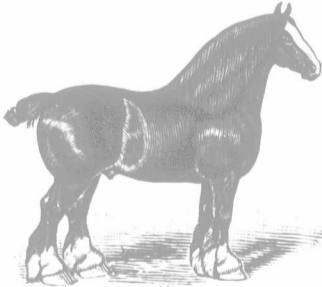
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MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.
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OVER 40 REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



Blacklegine
BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CAPPED HOCK.
When I tied my colt last fall, he threw himself down and injured the point of his hock, and as a result there is a hard calloused lump. W. R. W.

Ans.—It takes a lot of time and patience to remove an enlargement of this kind. The daily application of compound iodine ointment, with smart friction, will reduce it in time. V.

EDEMA AND SCRATCHES.
Aged mare, in good condition and working, is swollen under the abdomen. Her hind legs are also swollen, and heels cracked. H. H.

Ans.—Feed bran, only, for eighteen hours, then give a purgative of eight drams aloes, two drams ginger. Feed bran only, and give a little water at a time for twenty-four hours. Follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days. Cease for one week, and repeat, etc. Poultice the cracks with linseed and charcoal for two days and nights (do not wash), then dress several times daily with sugar of lead, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, one ounce; water, one part. Give regular exercise, and do not feed heavily on grain. The condition is caused by high feeding, and an alteration in the condition of the blood. V.

DISTEMPER.
Mare has a lump on each side of her head behind the jaw. The veterinarian said it was distemper, and treated accordingly; said it would break, or have to be lanced in a few days; but this did not occur. Some of my neighbors say it is not distemper. M. S.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarian was correct in his diagnosis, although his prognosis was at fault. The case is one of irregular strangles or distemper, and in the early stages no person can tell this, hence the mistake your veterinarian made in saying it would break in a few days. These lumps may not suppurate at all, and abscesses may form any place. You, like most people, have very clever neighbors, who know more about horses than any practitioner. They could tell you what this was not, but you do not say that they told you what it was, and how to treat it. You had better allow your veterinarian to continue treatment. If not, blister the lumps with equal parts raw oil, turpentine and spirits of ammonia. Give three drams hyposulphite of soda, or twenty drops carbolic acid twice daily. If abscesses form any place, lance, and then treat with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. It is possible there is puss deep seated in the lumps mentioned. V.

UNTHRIFTY MARE—INDIGESTION.
1. A year ago a mare, now eleven, refused to eat as much as usual, being previously a good feeder. She will not now eat more than half a gallon of oats, either whole or chop. Had her teeth examined by a veterinarian, and he said they were all right. She has become quite thin.

2. Mare fifteen years old gets sick occasionally. She lies down, rolls, gets up, looks to her side, groans, etc. In about two hours, she gets all right. She is in season most of the time. Would it do to breed her? J. C.

Ans.—1. I am of the opinion this mare's teeth would be better of being dressed. Have your veterinarian examine again. It is extraordinary, if the mouth of a mare of that age does not require attention, unless the teeth have been previously dressed. To improve the appetite take equal parts, by weight, of sulphate of iron, ginger, gentian and nux vomica. Give her a dessertspoonful night and morning.

2. This mare is evidently predisposed to indigestion, and in order to prevent attacks, very careful feeding is necessary. When changing food do so very gradually. Do not put her to work, or drive for at least an hour after each meal. Give a feed of dampened bran with half a cup linseed meal twice weekly. If she has an attack of illness, give two drams powdered opium, four ounces fluid extract of belladonna, and two ounces nitrous ether in a pint of cold water as a drench. Constant oestrus indicates ovarian disease, and it is doubtful if she will breed, but it would be wise to try. V.

Lump Jaw



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

No trouble—no lumps. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.


Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.

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For Sale, or will exchange for range horses, the draught stallion Young MacNeillage, five years old, weight 1,900 pounds.

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Ideal Woven Wire Fencing
 Made of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire and with a lock that cannot slip, it is the strongest and most durable woven wire fence manufactured. A style for every purpose.
Write to-day for Catalogue of Fencing and Gates—Free.
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
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 Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

STOP! Farmers, Think.
ARRIVED—The pick of the Clydesdale stallions shown at the International Live Stock Show just held in Chicago.
Winners! Winners! Winners!
 We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. This lot comprises twelve head, an aggregation I defy to be duplicated in this country. 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."
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ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
 BRANDON, MAN.,
 have on hand a magnificent collection of
CLYDESDALES
 SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS
 Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address
JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM,
JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Clydesdales and Shorthorns
 Three imported stallions and four head of Shorthorns for sale at moderate prices.
 Note breeding of Master Model: Bay, 3 years old, sire Prince Robert, sire also of the 4-years champion Hiawatha; dam Wyoma; her dam and grandam were all noted prizewinners at the Highland Society and other important shows. This beautiful colt has action like a Hackney, and in general appearance will satisfy the most fastidious. Among the Shorthorns are the two bulls Alister and Golden Cup. The latter bred by Wm. Duthie, at Collynie, sire Lovat Champion, g. sire Royal Star. Any one in want of a first-class herd-header had better see this bull. All stock fully guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Will meet prospective buyers at Carberry station and return them there again if notified in time.
JOHN GRAHAM, PROP., CARBERRY, MANITOBA.
 Station two miles south of town.

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, MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

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H. H. BECK, Managing Director.
 All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SUPERNUMERARY TEETH.
 Colt two years old last fall has two extra center incisors in upper jaw. They are half an inch above the regular row.
 J. K. M.

Ans.—If the teeth have just appeared, they are the central permanent teeth, and those existing before, the temporary teeth, should be extracted, and that will allow the new ones to take their proper position. Either pair certainly should be extracted, whichever pair is temporary. You had better call your veterinarian in.
 V.

LUXATION OF THE PATELLA.
 Two-year-old colt got his stifle out. My veterinarian reduced the luxation and blistered. It still comes out. G. C.

Ans.—Keep as quiet as possible, in a comfortable box stall, and blister the joint on the front and inside. You may have to repeat the blister several times. If it persists in coming out, you will need to tie the leg forward by attaching a strap around fetlock, then forward to a collar. Tie so he cannot lie down. In some cases, the foot also requires to be elevated about a foot on a block of wood. About twenty-four hours after blistering, let the foot back to place.
 V.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.
 Two-year-old filly has difficulty in rising, and is somewhat stiff. She appears too thick on each side of the loins.
 C. St. J.

Ans.—This is partial paralysis, and it is possible there may be a swelling of the muscles mentioned. Blister the parts in the manner so often described in these columns. Purge her with six drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with one and a half drams nux vomica twice daily. It is possible she will gradually improve, but some such cases are incurable.
 V.

PROUD FLESH, ETC.
 1. Horse got cut above fetlock, and there is proud flesh in the wound.
 2. How can the growth of horns on calves be prevented?
 R. H. M.

Ans.—1. Apply butter of antimony once daily with a feather until proud flesh disappears. It is not probable you will need to apply it more than twice. Then dress three times daily with carbolic acid one part, sweet oil twenty parts.
 2. At about two weeks old, moisten all around the horn with sweet oil, leaving only the part where the horn is coming through without oil. Take a stick of caustic potash, moisten it, and rub the sprouting horn well with it.
 V.

WEAK FOALS AND ABORTION.
 Heavy mare produced at three years old. Colt did well. The two following foals were weak, and died at two days. I changed sires. First foal did well; next two weak and died. Changed sires again, and she aborted first at seventh month, and second at nine months. Would you advise me to keep on breeding, and if so, do you think it would be well to breed to a Coach sire?
 F. S.

Ans.—From some cause, not understood, some mares produce weak foals. In other cases, it is due to the usage the mare receives during pregnancy. As to abortion, a mare readily acquires the habit. Abortion may be caused by slips, frights, blows, kicks, foul or other odors, etc. When a mare once aborts, she is very liable to do so again. I would advise you to try her again, breed to a healthy, active horse of her own class; nothing will be gained by using a sire of another class. As soon as she is stabled in the fall, feed on hay and grain, of first-class quality; be also particular about the quality of the water. Feed sufficient bran and linseed to keep her bowels regular. Do not turn her out with other horses. Give her regular exercise, or light work in harness. When about seven months of gestation has passed, be very careful of her; watch her closely, and if she show symptoms of aborting, give three ounces laudanum every four hours, until she becomes tranquil. Keep close watch over her, until about ten months have passed. I am of the opinion that a little extra care and attention will result in her carrying her foal to full term, and producing a strong one.
 V.

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

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 SCOTLAND YET, rising 3 years old; won diploma and first prize at Brandon Fair as two-year-old.
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 Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

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CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES
 for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address
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FOR SALE: A strictly First-class Shire Stallion
 Four years old, guaranteed a sure foal-getter.
YORKSHIRE SOWS
 A few choice sows for sale, all bred.
WEIGHTMAN & REID, Westhall, Man., near Brandon.

CLYDESDALE MARES
 Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.
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 Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles.
 Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales
 THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prizewinners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to
ROBERT DAVIES
 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

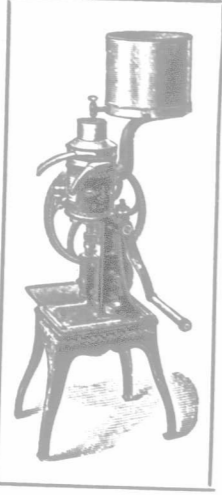
CLYDESDALES AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.
R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.
 importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.
 -om

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.

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

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

The World's Best.



Others are following a long way back, making use in one form or another of old De Laval patents abandoned by "The De Laval Separator Co." from time to time on their march of progress.

DE LAVAL MEANS UP-TO-DATE, and it doesn't cost any more to be up-to-date in cream separators than to be behind the times.

The pamphlet, "Be Your Own Judge," is interesting. Ask us for it.

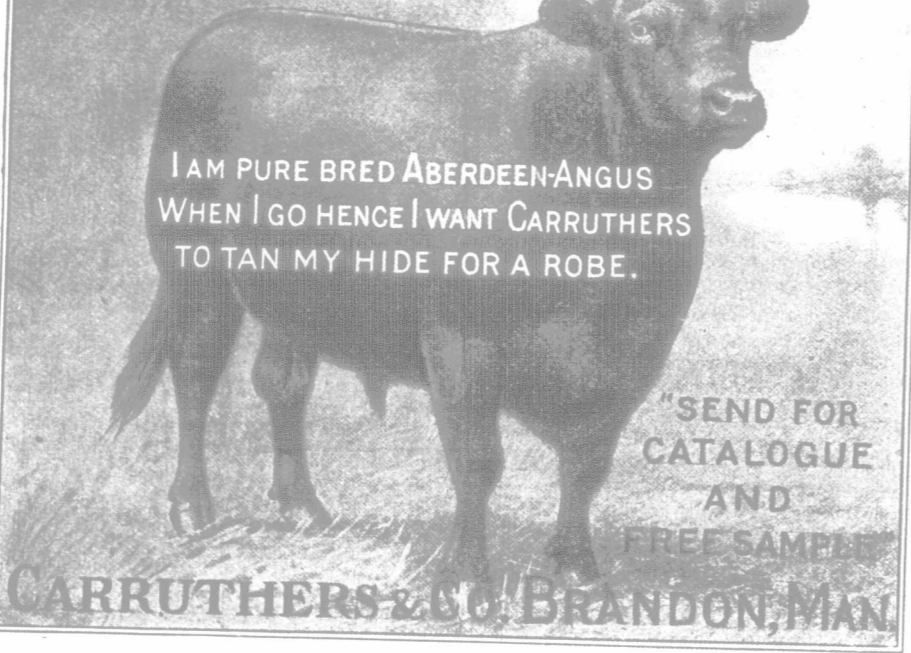
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

Montreal, Toronto,
New York, Chicago,
Philadelphia, San Francisco.

248 McDermot Avenue,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Walworth-Ralston Co., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

COW & HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND FREE SAMPLE CARRUTHERS & CO. BRANDON, MAN.

WE HOLD THE LEAD IN

Portable and Traction Engines

Separators
Subsoil Packers
Grain Picklers
Perfection Fanning Mills
Well-boring Outfits

REPAIRING AND GENERAL MACHINERY SUPPLIES.
ASK US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

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

TRADE NOTES.

Over in the mosquito country an old farmer died, says Lippincott's Magazine. He was reputed to be rich. After his death, however, it was found that he died penniless. His will was very brief. It ran as follows:

"In the name of God, amen. There's only one thing I leave. I leave the earth. My relatives have always wanted that. They can have it. Bill L. Indner."

A Western rancher was noted for his mendacity. It was impossible to believe him, impossible to trust him. He got, finally, in the toils of the law, and at his trial he pleaded guilty.

He did well to plead guilty, for the case against him was strong and irrefutable. Nevertheless the jury in its verdict declared him innocent.

The Judge was thunderstruck at this. "Innocent?" he said. "Innocent? But the man himself pleads guilty!" "We know it, your Honor," said the foreman of the jury, "but he's such a liar that we can't believe him."

One day a certain professor of mathematics at O. University prepared to set out on a short journey on horseback. He was an absent-minded man, and while saddling the animal was thinking out some intricate problem. Some students stood near and watched him abstractedly place the saddle on hind part before. "Oh, professor!" exclaimed one of the group, "you are putting the wrong end of your saddle foremost!" "Young man," replied the professor, with some tartness, "you are entirely too smart. How do you know it is wrong when I have not yet told you in which direction I intend to go?"

Senator Spooner tells of a lawyer in Wisconsin who had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a suit against a neighbor relative to the title to a strip of land running between their respective farms.

It appears that during a conversation as to the status of the suit the first-mentioned farmer suggested to his attorney that it might be a good idea to send the presiding judge a couple of fine turkeys.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the counsel, "that would never do, my man! You would be sure to lose your suit!"

Nothing more was said on the subject. The case came up, was tried, and judgment was rendered in the plaintiff's favor. When the news was brought to him the farmer expressed his satisfaction, adding: "I sent him the turkeys!"

Too astonished at the man's temerity to say anything, the lawyer merely stared at his client.

"Yes," chuckled the farmer, "I sent him the turkeys, but I sent them in my opponent's name!"

A muscular Irishman recently strolled into the civil service examination room in the city hall where candidates for the police force are put to a physical test.

"Strip," ordered Dr. Agnew, police surgeon.

"What's that," answered the uninitiated.

"Get your clothes off; be quick about it," said the doctor.

The Irishman disrobed and permitted the doctor to measure his chest and legs and pound his back.

"Hop over this bar," ordered the doctor.

The man did his best, landing on his back.

"Now double up your knees and touch the floor with your hands."

He sprawled, face downward, on the floor. He was indignant, but kept silent.

"Jump under the cold shower," ordered the doctor.

"Sure, that's funny," muttered the applicant.

"Now run around the room ten times to test your head and wind," directed the doctor.

The candidate rebelled.

"I'll not. I'll stay single."

The doctor looked surprised.

"What's more," continued the Irishman, "I don't see what all this fussing has got to do with a marriage license."

"He had strayed into the wrong bureau. Later he got a license, giving the name of Joseph McGlynn."



Sore Shoulders

sore neck, sore back, &c., resulting from collar, saddle or harness galls and chafing, and all forms of canker, callous, &c., are instantly relieved and cured with

Tuttle's Elixir.

Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Wolcott, Vt., July 15, 1899.

Dear Sir:—I had a horse that had two bunches on his shoulder, caused by wearing a new collar. Less than one bottle of your Elixir cured it after six months' standing.

L. W. FISHER.

Cures also curb, splint, contracted cord, all forms of lameness and colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, &c.

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.



The "STAY THERE"

Aluminum Ear Markers

are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other.

Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free.

Ask for them. Address: WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.



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.

W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, I. d., U.S.A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

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

W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, I. d., U.S.A.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS

and BERKSHIRES—Winnipeg 1st-prize calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs.

F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn Station, Assa.



TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.



FOR SALE.

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

HIND BROS., COTTONWOOD, ASSA.



Only one yearling

SHORTHORN BULL

left. He is a dark red; sixteen months old, by Lord Stanley 25th = 29217, and out of Christabel = 3881, a deep milker.

If you want a bull, write at once.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - - - - - Manitoba.



SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30380; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731; and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878.

CEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMOTA, MANITOBA.



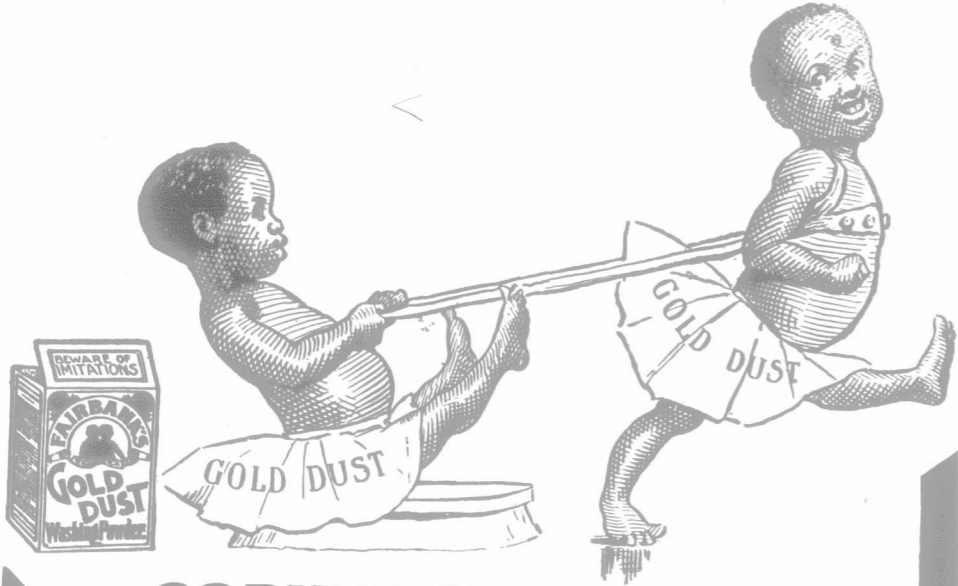
FOREST HOME FARM

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

12 bulls, reds and roans, the finest lot we have ever offered. Several choice show bulls of gilt-edge breeding, thick-shoulder, mossy-coated fellows, good enough to head any herd. Young sows in farrow. We have the 1st-prize sweepstakes sow, 4 others equally good, all in farrow, most of them to our sweepstakes boar pigs. A fine lot of cow-kernels will be sold right to make room for new blood from the east. Intending purchasers should see our stock. Roland and Carman Station, Pom-roy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



SCRUBBING FLOORS

is play for The Gold Dust Twins.

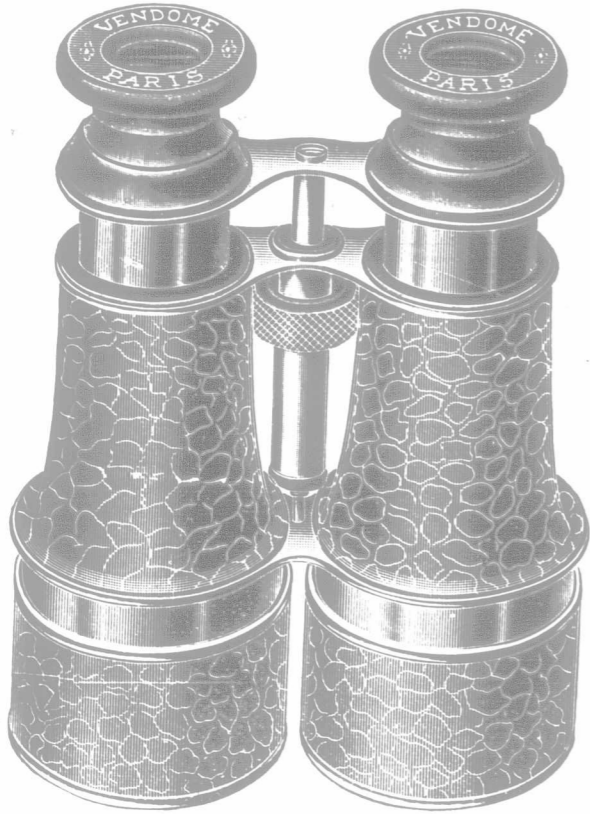
GOLD DUST

cleans more thoroughly and quickly than soap or any other cleanser. Makes floors bright and hearts light.

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

Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65 FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



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

SEND NO MONEY

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

TRADE NOTES.

MACHINERY of various kinds is listed in the advertisement of Burridge & Cooper to be found elsewhere in this issue. We solicit for them due consideration and a fair share of custom from buyers. Look up their announcement.

SEEDS—Every farmer must have them of first quality, if he would reap a rich harvest. In this connection attention is directed to the advertisement of the Fargo Seed House to be found in another column. Magill & Co. are proprietors, and they have some goods that will interest you if you are a sower on the plains of Canada.

"Talk about Yankee shrewdness," said the travelling man. "I was in a little tavern up in Connecticut not long ago, and a farmer came in with eggs to sell. The transaction took place in the bar-room of the establishment. The proprietor agreed to take two dozen, and when the farmer came to count over the contents of his basket he found that he had twenty-five eggs. The proprietor wanted the extra egg thrown in for good measure. The farmer didn't see it that way, and they argued the matter. At last the proprietor said he'd take the twenty-five eggs, give the man a drink and call it square. The farmer agreed, and pocketed his money. 'Now, what'll you have?' asked the proprietor. 'The Yankee farmer was ready with his reply. 'Sherry and egg,' said he."

Senator Spooner, who particularly likes to tell stories showing the humorous side of legal proceedings, relates the following with reference to an Irishman in Chicago who was being examined as to his knowledge of a certain shooting affair in that city.

"Did you," asked the presiding magistrate of the witness, "did you see the shot fired?"

"O' did not, sir," responded the Celt, "but O' heard it foired."

"That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate sternly; "you may step down."

The witness left the box. No sooner had he turned his back to the judge than he gave vent to a somewhat derisive laugh. Enraged at this contempt of court, the magistrate called the Irishman back to the witness-box. "How dare you laugh in that manner in court!" demanded the judge angrily.

"Did you see me laugh, your honor?" asked the Irishman.

"No, but I distinctly heard you laugh," came from the irate judge.

"Such evidence is not satisfactory," rejoined the Celt quietly, a twinkle coming into his eye.

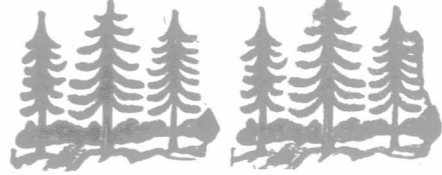
Whereupon, says Mr. Spooner, everyone in court laughed, including the magistrate.

In the Canadian House of Commons one of the most interesting personalities for many years was the Honorable D. C. Fraser, of Nova Scotia, lately appointed to a judgeship. As a stump speaker, he was eloquent, persuasive and ready-witted. But once at least he found his resources to fall him. It was on the eve of a by-election in Ontario, and "D. C." had been sent for to assist the Government candidate. It was an "agony" call, for the candidate was a poor platform speaker; and so Fraser went well prepared. His man spoke first. The substance of his speech was this: "Fellow-citizens, you know me—I'm a self-made man—you know me."

The rival candidate was a non-resident and a stranger to most of the audience. For some reason he was not able to appear in person that evening; but he was fortunate in his substitute, a little French-Canadian lawyer. "I'm verra sorry," he began, "ma friend could not come—I'd lak moorch you shud seen heem. He verra delectant from dis man dat has toost sit doon. He say he made heemself. I believe dat. But ma man—God made heem! And, ma freends, dere is toost as moorch deference between de men as dere is between de makers!"

That was all his speech; but that was enough for the audience, and too much for "D. C." and his friend.

Dr. Wood's



Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.



SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. E. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O., Alberta

SHORTHORNS MURTON STOCK FARM

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

Greendale Stock Farm

Quite a number of young Shorthorn bulls and heifers; growthy, strong, vigorous. Also a few young Yorkshire sows.

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.

SHORTHORNS LAKE VIEW FARM

CLAN MACKAY (imp.) herd bull. Beauty and yearling heifer of and by the above for sale.

FOR SALE: LAKE VIEW FARM.

Two half sections, together or separately, as desired by purchaser. Land in a high state of cultivation. Good up-to-date buildings. Abundance of water. No. 1 (Lake View Farm) Sec 24-8-24, is provided with all buildings. No. 2, Sec. 31-8-24, provided with good house.

Stock and implements will be sold with farms, or separately. Up-to-date implements. Easy terms. Early sale solicited.

THOMAS SPE'RS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

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 \$1,500.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS. GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young



BULLS by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.)

Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

Wait for Dispersion Sale in June.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ABORTION.

Mare, due to foal in June, aborted twins on March 15th. One was dead and the other died in a few minutes. What was the cause? H. T.

Ans.—It is impossible for me to give the cause of your mare's abortion. So many things may cause the accident—as fright, foul odor, kicks, blows, slips, falls, being caught in doorways, or other places, different diseases, drinking impure water, eating impure food, exposure, sudden changes in the weather, etc. These and other causes operate in some cases, and no person but he who knows all the circumstances in your case can suggest a cause. Abortion, without known cause, occurs in all classes of animals. V.

SEVERED TENDON.

Filly had one of her tendons severed above the fetlock. It is healing nicely, but the leg remains weak. A. G.

Ans.—It requires a long time, at least six months, in many cases longer, for an animal to recover from severed tendon. The tendon never really reunites, but a material is thrown out which practically unites the ends of the severed tendon, but always leaves a permanent thickening, which cannot be removed. The patient gradually, but slowly, regains strength, and usually in a few months will be as serviceable as ever, but will in most cases have slightly faulty action, and a thickened tendon. When the accident occurs, recovery is hastened by placing the patient in slings and applying splints to keep the leg quiet and prevent descent of the fetlock pad when weight is put upon the leg. When the case has reached the stage that yours has, nothing can be done more than keeping the wound clean and giving nature a chance. V.

INFLUENZA.

Mare, due to foal in June, was in the stable for two weeks on account of a cut foot. All at once she refused to eat and drink; had a slight cough, but no nasal discharge. She became stiff, and when forced to move acted like a horse with stringhalt. She eats a little better now, but eyes are very dull and she is still stiff and purges when driven. D. G. McK.

Ans.—The mare had an attack of influenza, and is still in a critical condition. Give her rest in a comfortable box stall. Hold her head, three times daily, over a pot of boiling water with a dram of carbolic acid in it, and give a good steaming. Allow her reasonable quantities of anything she will eat. Feed often, and a little at a time. Give her thirty grains quinine three times daily. Hand rub and bandage her legs. If she does not improve in a week, call your veterinarian in, as this disease is liable to many complications, which must be treated according to symptoms. V.

CHRONIC LAMENESS, ETC.

1. Fifteen-year-old horse has been lame in front for two years, and does not like to travel. He rests one foot, then the other, and stands with hind feet well forward to take weight. He is also run down, dry in hair, and foul in sheath.

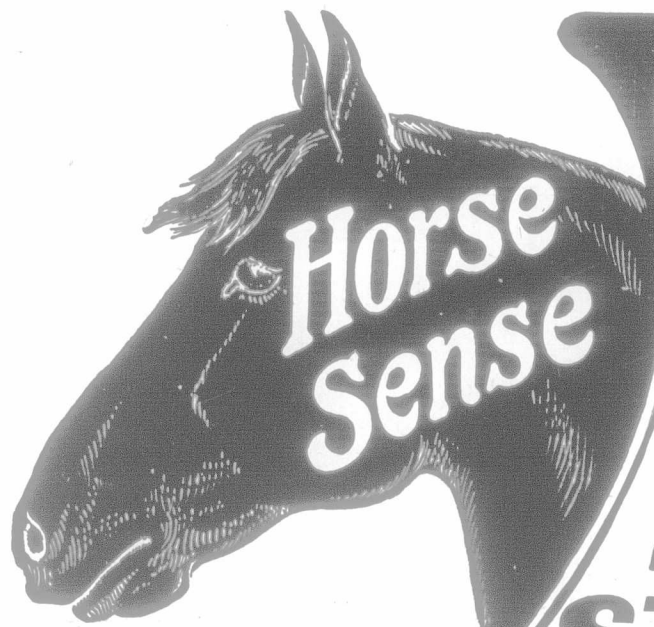
2. Eleven-year-old horse has poor appetite; urine is thick, and bowels loose.

3. Give prescription to prevent horses becoming foul in their sheaths and thick in urine. T. G. M.

Ans.—1. This horse doubtless has confirmed navicular disease and cannot be cured. Long rest and repeatedly blistering around the coronet in the ordinary manner of blistering will tend to mitigate the symptoms. If you cannot give rest, use bar shoes, and poultice when in the stable. An operation called neurotomy will remove the lameness; but it is not probable he would last more than a few months afterwards, so unless he is practically useless, it would not be well to operate. Cleanse his sheath out with warm water and soap, and apply a little sweet oil.

2. His teeth require dressing; get your veterinarian to attend to this. Then give one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian three times daily. To clear the urine, give four drams nitrate of potash every night for three doses.

3. You cannot prevent this, when necessary wash out. If the urine becomes thick treat as stated in question 2. V.



DR. HESS
Stock Book Free

A treatise on the diseases of stock and poultry, written by Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.), sent free to any address on receipt of answers to the following questions: How much stock have you (number of head of each kind)? What stock food have you used? Mention this paper.

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College says: "I think Dr. Hess Book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for reference."

It is horse sense to keep your horse's condition at the best by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic. Given in tablespoon doses, it fits a horse for hard service; purifies the blood; improves the coat; removes dropsical swellings and stocking of the leg; prevents cracked or greased heel; expels worms, cures distemper, indigestion, constipation, scratches and is a tonic to the organs of reproduction. Dr. Hess Stock Food is especially good for mares in foal and for growing colts—as well as for fattening horses for market. It is called a food for want of a better name; but in reality it is a doctor's prescription for producing the results desired. It is the only stock food made by a graduate of both veterinary and medical colleges; the only stock food endorsed by them and used by successful practitioners. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

DR. HESS
STOCK FOOD

possesses wonderful tonic properties that revive all the vital organs, increasing the appetite, strengthening the digestive power, so that wonderful and lasting systemic strength is established. Gives rapid growth to horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; makes them immune from disease.

Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the Stock Food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Indorsements from physicians, scientists and stock feeders furnished on application.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

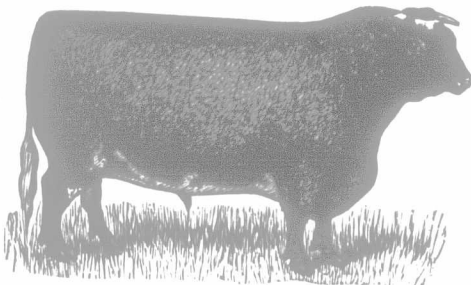
Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION
HARVESTERS

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



17

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

- 4 imported bulls.
- 6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.
- 7 young bulls from Scotch cows and bulls.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

Pine Grove
SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address om

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.



Imp. Bapton Chancellor No. (78286)

Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhoke, 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.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRAATHROY 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.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd, om JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, 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.

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., MACVILLE, ONT.

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.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM

SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhokes tribe and one Secret. Write for prices. om

W. H. G' BSON, Mgr., Point Claire P. O., Quebec

16

Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

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

TRADE NOTES.

THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINES.—These engines are ever increasing in popularity, as is evident from the enormous demand, both for farm and marine purposes. After investigating gasoline engines for years, both in the United States and Canada, the Massey-Harris Co. have selected the McLachlan Gasoline Engine as the most suitable to operate the large threshing machines, where gasoline engines are required, in Manitoba and the Northwest. W. C. Wilcox, their agent in Winnipeg, has just sent in an order to The McLachlan Co. for \$60,000 worth of engines. These engines are the double cylinder, steady impulsive power engines, and are essentially different from the hit-and-miss engines. They give an absolutely steady speed, and can be regulated to go fast or slow as desired. They are the most economical gasoline engine at present in use. This is owing to the steadiness of power obtained by the double cylinder. This engine is much lighter for the power developed than any other at present manufactured, as their 20-h.p. engine, mounted, weighs but 3,200 lbs.

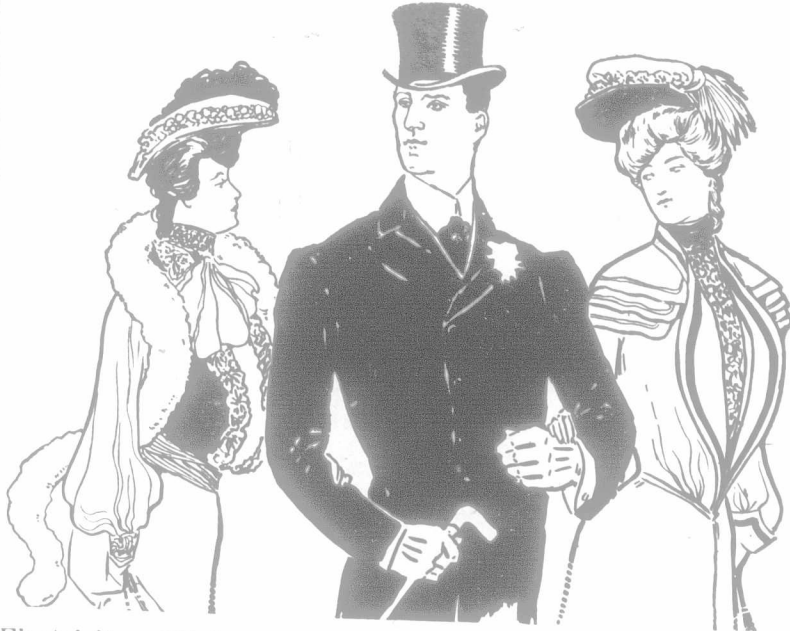
TRAPPING NOTES.—During the past two years, wolves have multiplied very rapidly in all the Western States and Canada. Cattlemen have suffered so severely from their depredations that concerted action has been taken against them. As a result generous bounties are now offered in all the infested regions and an active campaign begun.

Of the various methods employed, the only one which has met with much success is that practiced in Oklahoma—of trapping, when the Newhouse Wolf Trap is used. Wolves, however, are so wonderfully sagacious that even traps are of little avail unless elaborate precautions are taken. These precautions, it is safe to say, are not very generally known—which accounts for the comparatively little progress made in destroying the wolves. The following article shows the proper method of using the steel trap, and the one practiced by most professional wolf trappers:

“Old hunters say that trapping is the most trustworthy way to kill wolves. The first thing necessary is to kill the odor of the iron, which is done by smoking the traps with cedar, by rubbing them with beeswax, or by dipping them in blood. The trapper begins by tying to a wagon a large piece of beef, venison or antelope, which is dragged over the country where the traps are to be set. As soon as this drag has passed over the chosen spot, the first thing the trappers must do is to dip their boots and implements in the blood, then spread the blankets on the ground and proceed to put on these, first the sod, which is carefully removed, and afterward the loose earth as it is being dug out of the holes that are to hide the logs to which the traps are fastened. When the holes are ready bury the logs and chains with great care, replacing the sod and leaving no loose soil visible and no trace whatever of any disturbance of the earth. Then in the trail dig the shallow holes that are to receive the traps, and be sure that they are just deep enough to be level with the trail, when there is a quarter of an inch of dirt put over the pan. As soon as each trap is set in place, lift the loose jaw until it is perpendicular, and insert under the pan a piece of cotton wool, large enough to prevent any dust or sand falling beneath it, as this would entirely hinder the springing of the trap. In handling the trap and earth that covers it, wear a pair of gloves dipped in blood. When all the traps are properly concealed, and the surplus earth on the blanket has been carried twenty or thirty yards away, take a rabbit and use it as a brush to remove all traces of your feet or tools. Then scatter pieces of meat or rabbit over the traps. It is a good plan also to use the foot of a wolf or coyote to make a series of tracks over the traps, and finally when all this is done, to dip the tail of a beef in the blood and sprinkle the place. A setting of traps every two miles is considered enough, but the thicker the better.”

More complete information is given in the pamphlet, “How to Catch Wolves,” by Ernest Seton-Thompson, Government Naturalist of Manitoba, which will be sent free on application to the Publishers, the Oneida Community, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell “a pig in a bag.” It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

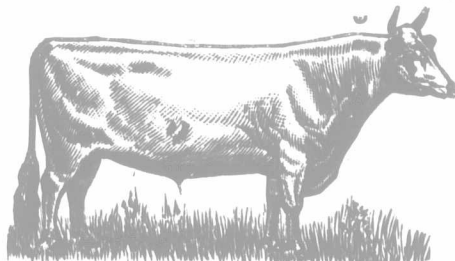
Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.) champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. om

Wm. Grainzer & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

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 offers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **H. H. HULL & SON**, om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

Jerseys Cows, heifers and young bulls from high-testing stock. Boars and sows, 3 to 6 months old. Orders booked for pigs from spring pigs. Good young Cotswold ewes for sale. om **WM. WILLIS & SON**, Newmarket P. O. and Sta

“BROAD LEA OXFORDS.” Am 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, C. P. R. om **W. H. ARKELL**, Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

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.

Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. om **WM. WILSON**, Snelgrove, Ont.

Tamworths Poland-Chinas

I have 30 fall pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs. **W. L. TRANN**, Crystal City, Manitoba.

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. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs supplied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a rich dark red, grandson of Royal Sailor (imp.), Watts' famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at once. A snap. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale. **JAMES M. EWENS**, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

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.

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 Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. om **R. HONEY**, Brickley F. O., instead of Warkworth.

Chester White Sows bred for March litters; also a few boars. A 15-months-old Shorthorn bull, registered. For price, etc., write to **R. E. HARDING**, Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

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

Was all Crippled With Rheumatism

Could Scarcely Walk, But the Pains and Aches Have Entirely Disappeared, Thanks to

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The kidneys, after all, are responsible for rheumatism as well as most of the other pains and aches of the body, and lasting cure can only be obtained when the kidneys are set right.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most popular and successful kidney medicine of the day, because they act promptly, and are of lasting benefit.

Mr. Charles Merrish, Dorchester Station, Middlesex County, Ont., writes: "I desire to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangement and rheumatism.

"I had tried many medicines without benefit, and hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health to-day than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

'How to Catch Wolves'



By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON

Government Naturalist of Manitoba, will be mailed free on application to the publishers.

Ontario Community, - Niagara Falls, Ont.

The INNISFAIL TIN-SHOP

ROBERT C. SMITH, Prop.

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF

The Alberta Steam Washer

(Patent applied for) Washes clothes in fifteen minutes; no trouble rubbing

Inventor and manufacturer of

THE "CLIPPER" PUMP,

20 gauge, of patent galvanized steel, frost-proof, guaranteed, also carry a full line of tinware and hardware, together with a line of air-tight heaters. Correspondence solicited, or come and see this Alberta Steam Washer at

The Innisfail Tin-shop. ROBERT C. SMITH, Prop.

ROBT. M. MOORE & COMPANY

ACETYLENE GAS SPECIALISTS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS:

174 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

PHONE 2171.



Generators and town plants installed and piping equipped throughout. Estimates for contracts of all sizes given free. Acetylene lighting the best known, and is safer than coal oil. Fixtures, burners and standards kept in stock. Portable outfits from \$1500.

TRADE NOTES.

The Royal Commission on Horse-breeding in Great Britain has suggested that no prizes should be given to any horse unless the exhibitor was able to produce a certificate that the sire had been found to be sound by a competent veterinary surgeon. [A progressive move of this sort could afford to be introduced by our provincial departments of agriculture refusing permission to other than sound, pure-bred, registered stallions, the right to travel the country for hire.—Ed.]

The Scottish Farmer, of recent date, under heading, "Cattle for Northwest Territories" (1), makes mention of ten Shorthorns and four Aberdeen-Angus cattle being shipped from Glasgow for John Graham, of Carberry, Man. Included in the bunch is a yearling bull, by Lord Roseberry's Villager, and a roan grandson of Cornelius. The shipment also includes three Yorkshires from Dalmeny, as well as two collie pups.

The Ayrshire herd belonging to the estate of the late Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, under the able management of Mr. Robt. Hunter, at the Rapids Farm, at Lachine Rapids, Que., quite convenient to the city of Montreal, is looking exceedingly well this spring, having come through the severe winter in excellent form. The herd, numbering at present 85 head, is headed by three superior imported bulls, viz.: Douglassdale, bred by Mr. McKinley, of Hillhouse, Lanarkshire, Scotland, well known as a championship winner at leading shows in Scotland and America, including the Pan-American, and is the sire of many noted winners. Although now in his seventh year, he is still hale and hearty, with every appearance of several years of usefulness in the herd; Black Prince of Whitehill, bred by Mr. Robt. Woodburn, of Ayrshire, Scotland, has now to his credit the sweepstakes at both Toronto and Ottawa in 1903, and we expect he will be heard from again this year along the same line. Royal Warrant, rising two years, the junior stock bull, was bred by Robt. Montgomery, of Lessnessock, Scotland, and if the record of his sire and dam count for anything—and judging from the appearance of this chap, we think it certainly does—it is expected that he will give a good account of himself, and his appearance also warrants the expectation. His sire was Rare Style, and his dam Lilly of the Vale of Lessnessock, both champion winners in Scotland in their day. With three such bulls, as above mentioned, and such a strong string of females as Mr. Ogilvie has in stock, we would be surprised if the offspring was anything but first-class. The cows here are large, roomy, heavy-bodied, with well-developed udders and large teats, combining fashionable show-yard conformation, and milk and butter production to a very large degree. This firm has not made a specialty of testing, any further than by discarding anything that does not come up to a high standard. Mayflower, an imported cow, has given her owner 75 lbs. of 4.8 per cent. milk in a day, under normal conditions, and she is a very persistent milker, having milked three years without going dry. Several of the old show-yard winners that are past that stage are doing excellent service in producing young stock of a high order. Mr. Hunter, the manager, reports trade good, considering the blocked condition of the railroads, etc., and he attributes their success in the matter of sales largely to their advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

CAUSTIC BALSAM GIVES WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Berlin, Ont., March 22nd, 1904. The Lawrence Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

Dear Sirs: I have been using several bottles of Gambault's Caustic Balsam, and found wonderful results. I have been getting it from an agent in Florida, but now I have moved to Berlin, which makes it rather inconvenient.

Kindly send me full information in regard to agency, as nearly all who care to use it would want a bottle of it.

Yours truly,
M. S. STROME.

Ask your Grocer for..

Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Syrup in tins

The best seller and the most reliable—

WHY?

BECAUSE our tins have stood the test of time. Because all our tins are filled only at our own works under the direct superintendence of the only experienced syrup maker in Canada.

Our syrup tins are sold only under the name of "CROWN BRAND," with the name "EDWARDSBURG" also on every tin.

Beware of Imitations. Put up as Private Brands.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., Limited
(ESTABLISHED 1858)

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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

Regular Price, \$8.

21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98



Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 4-ounce case, SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21-Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise NOT ONE CENT. If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPieces

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SPECIAL DESIGNS. CURLING STONES SHARPENED, \$2 PER PAIR.

SOMERVILLE & CO., BRANDON, MANITOBA.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE



It Plays Itself

It plays every kind of instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories.

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh, Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 6c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is hand-specially decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in ever imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, it turns the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal arm, lifting horn, all hand-specially engraved, gold-trimmed and nickel plated. Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is a real Graphophone, with which you can sing, talk and play, just as loud and clear as any \$500 talking machine. Write for your free copy, Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3327, Toronto.

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