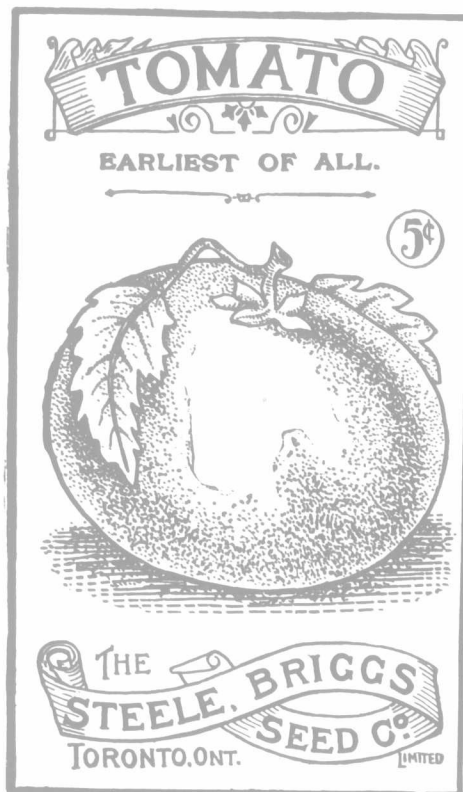


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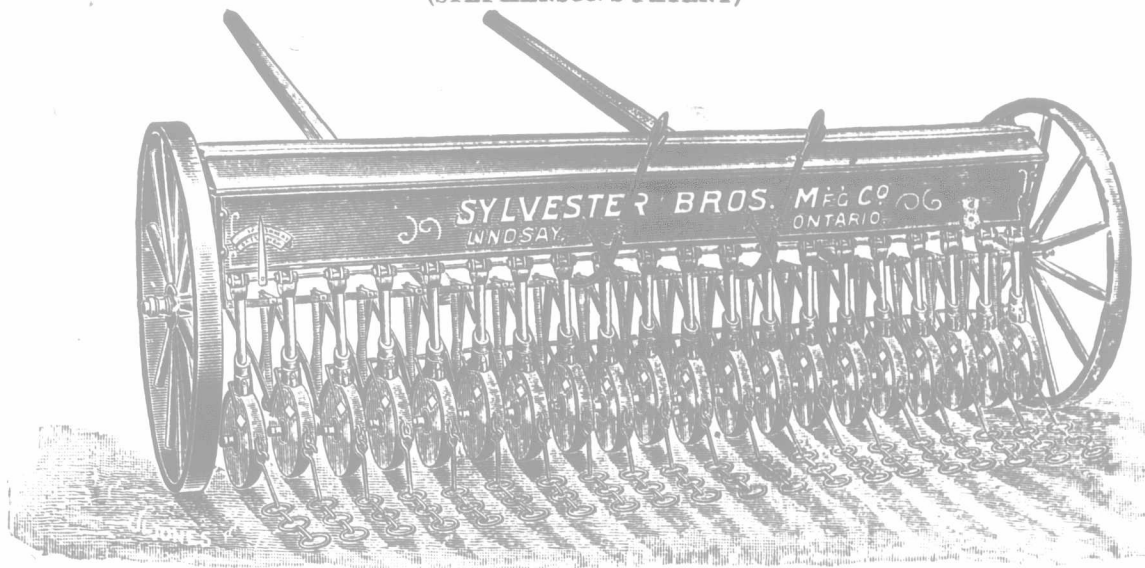
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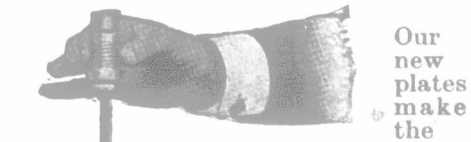
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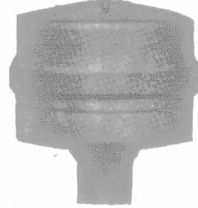
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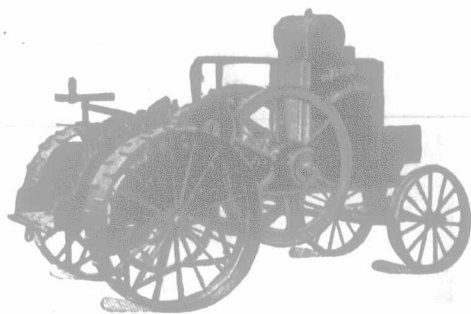
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25 Varieties Flowers. 16 Vegetables, Our Selection.

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Golden Wax	35	18	10
Early Valentine	30	16	9
Flagolet Wax	35	18	10
Bush Lima	38	20	11

Beets	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Early Eclipse	48	12	5
Egyptian Red	48	12	5
Crimson Globe	69	15	7
Long Dark Blood	48	12	5

Sugar Beet	3 Lbs.	Lb.	1/2 Lb.
Danish Giant	63	24	8
Sugar Beet Mangel	70	24	8

Mangel Beet	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Giant Mam. Red	54	19	6
Golden Giant	54	19	6

Cabbage	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Early Winningstadt	53	19
Early Summer	39	11
All Seasons	39	11
Burehead	39	11
Red Rock	39	11

Carrots	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Early Oxheart	65	18	6
Chautonay	65	18	6
Danvers Long	60	17	6
English Horn	60	17	6
Mammoth White	38	12	5
White Belgian	30	12	5
Long Orange	46	13	5

Cauliflower	Oz.	1/2 Oz.
Early Snowball (True)	1.50	50
Early Paris	48	25

Celery	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Golden Paris	1.25	36
White Plume	60	18
Giant White	49	12

Citron	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Preserving	20	7	

Corn	Qt.	Pt.	1/2 Pt.
First of All	32	17	9
White Cory	32	17	9
Champion Sugar	32	17	9
Stowell's Evergreen	30	16	9

Cucumber	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Chicago Pickling	28	8
Imp. White Spine	28	8
Imp. Long Green	28	8

Lettuce	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Iceberg	25	8
Hanson	18	7
Grand Rapids	15	6

Musk Melon	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Ex. Ey. Hackensack	40	12
Paul Rose	40	12

Onions	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Yellow Globe	80	25	7
Large Red	85	25	7
Yellow Flat	70	20	7
Large White	1.25	35	10
Priestaker	95	28	8
Yellow Onion Sets	19		

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Moss Curled	20	8	

Parsnip	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Hollow Crown	34	12	6

Peas	Qt.	Pt.	1/2 Pt.
American Wonder	34	18	11
Market Garden	28	15	8
Stratagem	34	18	10
First and Best	28	15	8
Ex. Early Gradus	44	24	13

Potatoes	3 Lbs.	Lb.
Money Maker	45	17
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Pumpkin	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Large Field	25	10	5
Cheese	60	15	6

Radish	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Long Scarlet	40	15	6
Scarlet Globe	40	15	6
Wh. Tip	40	15	6
French Breakfast	45	18	7
Rose Winter	50	18	7

Squash	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Orange Marrow	70	20	7
Hubbard	90	25	8

Tomato	1/2 Lb.	Oz.
Atlantic Prize	50	15
Mikado	50	15
Stone	45	13
Spark's Earliana	80	24
Dwarf Champion	60	18
Domination Day	60	20

Turnip	Lb.	1/2 Lb.	1/4 Lb.
Purple Strap Leaf	34	20	12
Early Snowball	10	22	12
White Globe	28	16	10
Extra Early Milan	55	30	18
Grosvonts	28	16	10
Yellow Aberdeen	28	16	10
Westbury Swede	24	15	10
Elephant	24	15	10
Improved	25	16	10

Watermelon	1 Lb.	Oz.
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Cole's Early	20	7

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20 Packets, your own selection, for 25c.

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- 2 Aster.
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- 6 Balsam.
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- 11 Canterbury Bells.
- 12 Chrysan.
- 13 Dianthus (Pinks).
- 14 Echecholtzia.
- 15 Gallardia.
- 16 Godetia.
- 17 Gomphrena.
- 18 Gourd.
- 19 Helichrysum.
- 20 Ice Plant.
- 21 Larkspur.
- 22 Lovelia.
- 23 Morning Glory.
- 24 Musk Plant.
- 25 Marigold.
- 26 Mign-onette.
- 27 Nasturtium (Dwarf).
- 28 Nasturtium (Tall).
- 29 Nicotiana.
- 30 Pansy.
- 31 Phlox.
- 32 Petunia.
- 33 Portulaca.
- 34 Poppy.
- 35 Sweet Peas.
- 36 Scabiosa.
- 37 Stock.
- 38 Sweet William.
- 39 Verbena.
- 40 Zinnia.

Vegetable Seeds

16 Packets, your own selection, for 25c.

- 59 Beans, Golden.
- 60 Parsnip.
- 61 Beans, Six Weeks.
- 62 Peas, Table.
- 63 Cabbage.
- 64 Carrots.
- 55 Cauliflower.
- 56 Celery, Golden.
- 57 Citron.
- 58 Cross.
- 59 Corn, First of All.
- 60 Corn, Evergreen.
- 61 Cucumbers.
- 62 Leeks.
- 63 Lettuce.
- 64 Musk Melon.
- 65 Mustard.
- 66 Onion.
- 67 Parsley.
- 70 Peppers.
- 71 Peas, Earliest.
- 72 Peas, Medium.
- 73 Radish, Rosy Gem.
- 74 Radish, mixture.
- 75 Romaine.
- 76 Spinach.
- 77 Squash.
- 78 Tomato, Earliest.
- 79 Tomato, Dwarf.
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- 82 Summer Savory.
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- 84 Watermelon.

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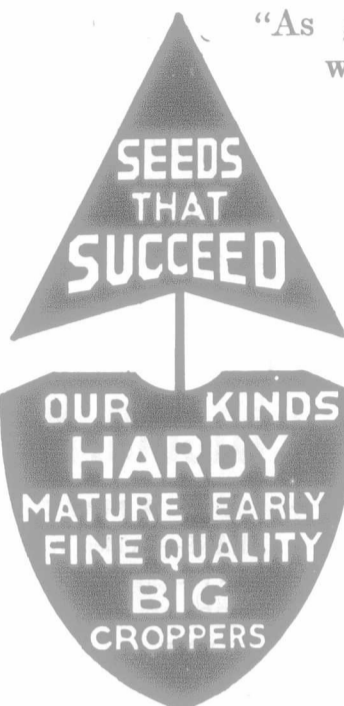
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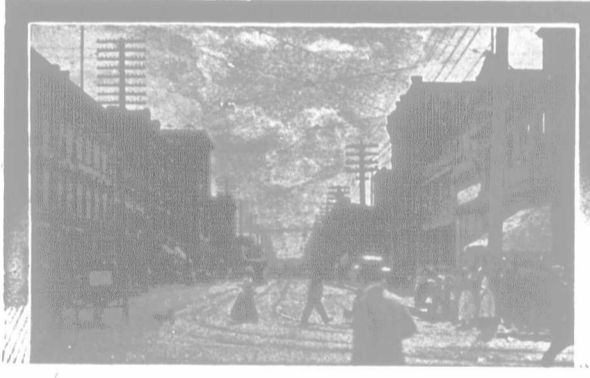
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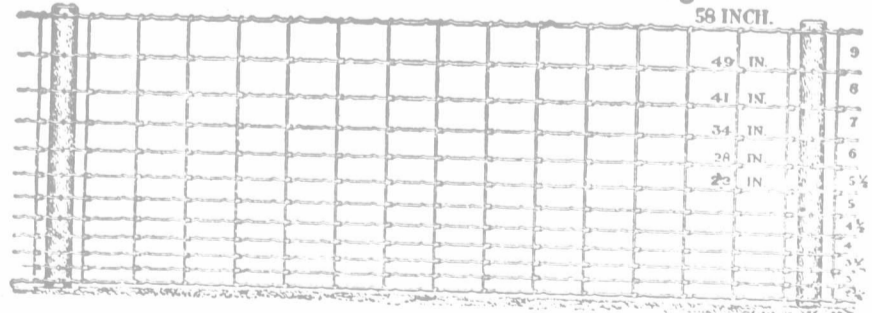
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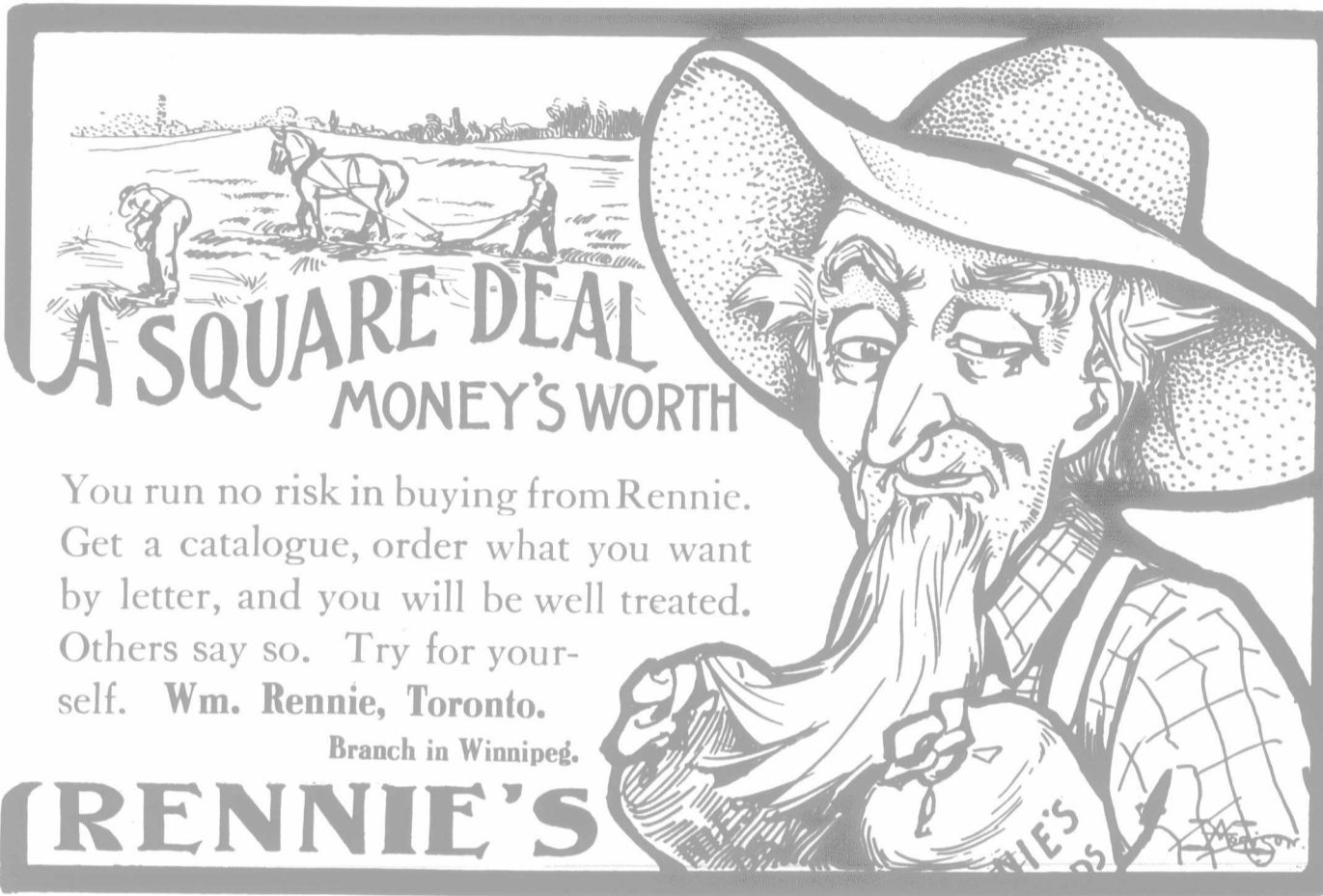
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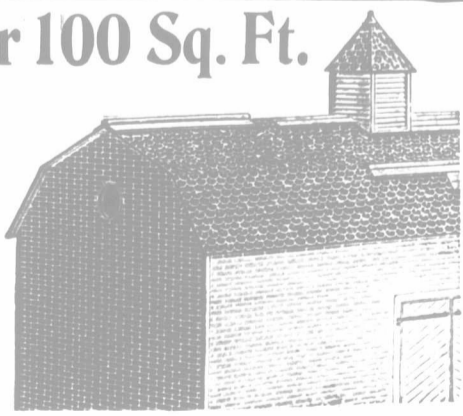
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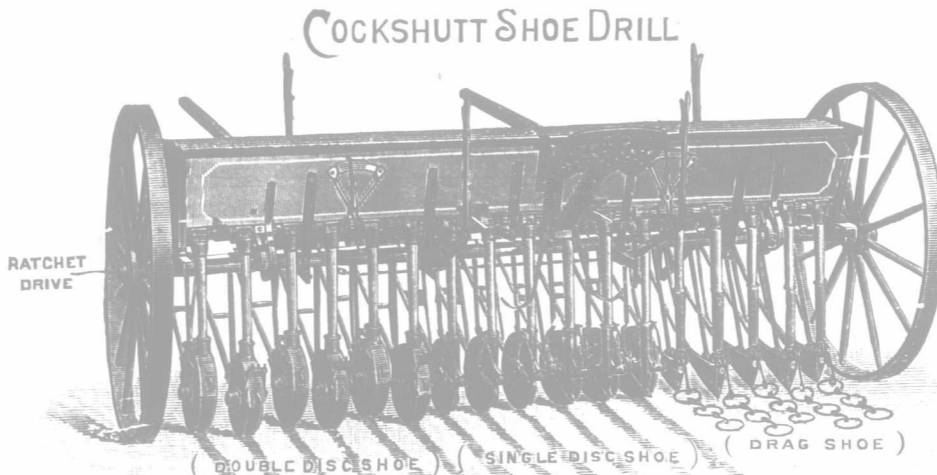
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 652.

WINNIPEG, MAN. MARCH 22, 1905. LONDON, ONT

Editorial.

How Farmers Improve on Experimental Farm Seed Distribution.

Evidence is not wanting to prove that the seed distribution methods, as followed by the Dominion experimental farms, are not in accord with the needs of the farmers, in whose interests such seed distributions are supposed to be made. The Livestock Associations passed resolutions condemning the method, and we find, in conversation with some farmers, the way they try to get around the three to five pound supply, which is as follows: Ten farmers agree to apply for a particular seed, of which each gets three to five pounds; the lots received are pooled, and planted by one man. It can at once be seen that despite the handicap imposed by the Directors, some farmers are determined enough to get around the regulations, which, by the way, should be modified to meet the needs of this day and generation in the West, in the matter of improved varieties of grain. We believe the Director will be convinced of the soundness of our contentions for larger samples, which should be charged for, and, as a man of sound common sense, will so arrange matters ere the next distribution comes round, that such who want may receive; others should not be supplied. In 1902 the seed grain and potato distribution cost the Brandon Farm \$746.91, the Indian Head Farm \$550.44, and the Agassiz Farm \$135.87, according to the report for that year. The year following the amounts were, \$225.90, \$596.42 and \$160.74, respectively. Brandon that year, being drowned out, had not so much seed to broadcast; and the report for 1903 puts the total figure of cost for the year for distribution of seed grain and potatoes, from the C. E. F., Ottawa, Brandon and Indian Head Farms, at \$5,871. It is evidently time to quit broadcasting seed in three to five pound lots, and drill in by one, three or five bushel paid-for samples, the gospel of improved seed!

Every Man a Stallion Judge.

It is not necessary to remind our readers of the advantages of raising a colt or two every year. The horse-breeding industry is buoyant with the promises of the future. Horses are wanted, but in this insistent demand lies the chief danger to the breeder and to the average character of our stock. Such a demand as exists at present is always likely to call into requisition stallions of very inferior merit, horses that, under more normal conditions, and where everyone was trying to get only the best his circumstances would permit, would not be used at all as sires. It is against the use of such horses we wish to caution our readers. Breed only to a sound, clean-actioned horse, one up to weight, and with as much character as can be had. Never for a moment consider breeding to an unsound or awkward-gaited horse because there is a demand for any kind of an animal that will do draft work. The results may mean annoyance for years, or an immediate cash loss equal to more than the difference in service fee between a cross-roads scrub and an International winner. In horse-breeding, one should have one eye on the future and both eyes on the stallion supply in his district. The mare may drop a filly that it is desired to keep, and this filly, in time, may be the progenitor of a long string of good drafty, sound, hardy work horses, or of an equal number that constantly develop some trouble as a consequence of hereditary tendencies.

Last week, we took occasion to say that local spring stallion shows would afford an excellent

opportunity for breeders to become posted on the stallions available in a district, and to get some idea of their comparative values. As yet, stallion have not materialized very generally, so that the majority of breeders have to use their judgment and observation a little more assiduously, if they would select the best sire for their purpose. Nor should one wait until the stallioners have announced their routes before he begins to size up the stallion supply, for then seeding will have begun, and little time is available for such a purpose. Now, during the early spring is the time to investigate, and make arrangements. Where possible, take note of the colts in the district, look the horse over carefully, see how he feeds, and how he appears on ordinary fare, without extra fitting, talk the matter over with a few neighbors; it may be that arrangements may be made to have a very superior horse from a distance travel in the district, if sufficient support is assured. Before the season opens have plans laid. Take into consideration the type of mares on hand for breeding, and do not make stallion patronage a matter of personal consideration for a neighbor, unless he has what is wanted. Be sure the pedigree is authentic, and recorded in reliable books.

Where are They At?

If anything was needed to give point and reason for the nationalization of our live-stock records, and a revision of the customs regulations, as to what was or was not to be considered pure-bred stock, such is afforded by the Kilkenny mele, in which the promoters of draft breeds of French horses in the United States are now engaged.

A short time ago we received a cartoon, accompanied by a pamphlet, deriding the following U. S. horse records associations: The American Clydesdale, the American Percheron Horse Breeders and Importers, the Percheron Registry, and the French Draft. Now comes a pamphlet headed, "Should the National French Draft Horse Association consolidate with any of the three American Percheron Associations, and if so, which one?" This latest pamphlet certainly pulls aside the veil, and we would suggest that until the consolidation of the associations take place and a U. S. Federal Government stamp be affixed to each and every certificate of pedigree, as a guarantee that such are authentic, all horses enrolled in the associations named above should be considered by the Canadian customs authorities as grades, and that duty be collected upon them.

We suggest such a move because by means of this the farmers of Canada will be protected against the purchase of horses with bogus pedigrees and inferior breeding. In the French Draft pamphlet the statement is made that one record, dubbed a Percheron bubble, is owned and controlled by a firm of horse importers and breeders. It also seems that the original Percheron Stud-book of France was established by an enterprising American gentleman in 1883, sent over from Illinois.

The breeding of draft horses is becoming more and more engaged in by the Canadian farmers, consequently the field is every day becoming more inviting to the seller of stallions.

We believe that the future of the Canadian horse industry depends quite largely upon the quality of the blood introduced, and that no pains should be spared to see that only the best blood is used, and that the bogus certificate should be stopped as a means of selling grade stock as pure-bred.

The very fact that the Canadian customs admit stallions free of duty as pure-breeds is sufficient to guarantee to those not properly informed the authenticity of the said stallions' claim to be

considered registered pure-bred horses. Thus, we see that owing to defective and obsolete regulations a department of the Canadian Government is unwittingly aiding in the deception, far too frequently practiced on Canadian farmers.

Since writing the above it has been announced that as a result of negotiations carried on between the American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association and Mr. S. D. Thompson, the latter has transferred to the former his right and title to the business of registering draft horses, together with all books and records appertaining to the conduct thereof, and retires permanently from the business of issuing certificates of registration of such stock.

The Development of the Danish Egg Industry.

The Danes again, we say. Yes, they captured the British market for butter, and very shortly after their bacon also took the lead there, and from their foremost position in that market in these two products they have never been ousted by any competitor. Such care do they take in the preparation of their products for the market, such a high quality and even grade of goods have they succeeded in producing that the brand "Danish" has come to be accepted by the English people as synonymous with first-class goods and honest grading. And now they have gone into the egg business, and so profitable has it proved, and so rapidly has it increased, that it bids fair soon to equal their butter and bacon trade.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Iowa State Agricultural College, whose letters in the "Farmer's Advocate" last year our readers will remember with pleasure, while on his European tour, made extensive and careful enquiries into the methods pursued by the Danes in the preparation of their goods for export, and the volume of their trade, and from what he says we quote the following from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture report:

"In less than twenty years these people have captured and retained the world's market for the three leading commodities of the breakfast table, namely, butter, bacon and eggs. Co-operation is largely responsible for the premium prices which Danish products are commanding over those of other countries in the British market. If Denmark, during the year 1903, had received the same average price in the English market for her produce as did other foreign countries, she would have been \$1,766,000 poorer on her butter, \$4,329,000 poorer on her bacon, and \$1,071,000 poorer on her eggs."

Formerly, poultry-raising was considered by Danish farmers a necessary evil, which could not be dispensed with. A few hens only were kept on every farm, that were given little or no attention. The eggs were small and not numerous, and the price less than half what is received at present. It was not until 1895, the date of the organization of the Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association, that the Danish egg industry received much attention. At that time, the value of the export of domestic eggs was less than \$2,000,000. In 1896, there was a decided increase, and each succeeding year has shown a marked increase in the number of eggs exported, and also in the price obtained for the same, in comparison with those from other countries. During 1903, Denmark exported to Great Britain 38,575,570 dozen of eggs, for which she received \$7,995,898 in English gold. Unlike other countries, Denmark gives but little attention to the production of poultry meat. Hens are kept for the sole purpose of egg production. Leghorns, Minorcas and Andalusians are the most popular

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breeds. The Danish people have discovered that an egg weighing 2.2 ounces is given preference on the English market, and they aim to send eggs of uniform size, clean in appearance, and absolutely fresh. By thus putting upon the market what the consumer wants they now receive 3.3 cents more per dozen than the average price paid to other countries.

The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association was organized in 1895, and has at the present time a membership of more than 35,000 farmers, divided into some 500 local societies or circles, each circle being an integral part of the central company, and subject to the control and supervision of the central organization. Each circle collects, at its own expense, the eggs produced on the farms of its members, and prepares them for shipment to one of the eight general shipping centers. All eggs are purchased from farmers by weight in bulk, irrespective of size. No circle of less than ten members is admitted to membership in the association, and a fee of 13½c. per member is charged. Each circle is obliged to deliver all eggs collected from its members. All eggs must be delivered within seven days of the time they are laid. Any violation of this rule means a fine of \$1.34 for first offence, and double that amount for each succeeding offence. A circle must not keep eggs longer than four days after collection before sending them to the general shipping station of the Company. All eggs must be delivered absolutely clean, and each egg must be stamped plainly, both with the number of the circle and with the number of the member of the circle delivering the eggs. The circles provide their members with stamps and ink for this purpose. Each member of a circle must forward all eggs produced, except those needed for home use and hatching purposes. During hot weather eggs must be gathered from the nests twice each day, and once each day during the cooler seasons. All eggs are shipped from the

circles to the central shipping station in ordinary cardboard crates, packed in pine boxes of uniform size.

Upon arrival at central stations, all eggs are graded, tested and packed for shipment to the English market. The grading is done according to weight. There are six recognized classes, ranging from 1.43 to 2 pounds per dozen eggs. After being graded and inspected, the eggs are carefully and snugly packed, side by side, with nothing between them, in four layers, in pine boxes, 22 inches wide by 72 inches long, and 9 inches deep. In the bottom of the box, and between each two layers, and on the top, are placed substantial layers of clean, straight rye straw. After being nailed down, they are marked with the number of eggs, the grade, and the company's trade-mark, and sent to the ship, where they are sold by the pound, f. o. b. The Co-operative Company pays all expenses from the time the eggs leave the circles until placed on board the ship, which amounts to a trifle more than one cent per dozen. The expense of collecting the eggs from the farmers and bringing them to the circle centers is borne by the circles, and is less than half a cent per dozen. Thus the entire cost from the farm to the ship is about one and a half cents per dozen.

The bacon factories also collect eggs from farmers, considerable business being done in picking by the lime-water and other processes.

What of the Agricultural High School?

Several correspondents have recently suggested, through the "Farmer's Advocate," the possibility of the agricultural high school taking a place in the Canadian system of education. According to the New York Independent, the agricultural high school has already passed its experimental stage in the United States, and its efforts are meeting with a success, perhaps, unlooked for by those who watched the first venture with incredulity.

The first schools of this kind were established in Minnesota, their object being avowedly to fit farmers' sons and daughters for successful farm life, although, from the first, it was recognized that they would accomplish a secondary and most important result, viz., that of acting as feeders to the agricultural colleges, just as the ordinary high schools act as feeders to the ordinary colleges and universities.

As it was necessary to provide a course of study at once broad enough for culture, and specialized enough to give a thorough training along agricultural lines, there was much revision in regard to the curriculum, which, as finally crystallized in the schools of Minnesota, stands as follows: One-third of the studies are purely academic, another third is devoted to those sciences that underlie agriculture, botany, entomology, etc., and the last deals with all the practical affairs of farm life, land cultivation, live stock, draining, care of farm machinery, dairying, domestic science, etc., etc. In all, the aim is to cause the students to do as much individual investigation as possible, mere book-learning being set aside as often as may be in favor of more vital methods.

So far, the work of the schools seems to be proving of worth. If it be true that imitation is the sincerest compliment, then has the Minnesota venture been complimented, for similar schools have been established in North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nebraska and elsewhere, while in other places the work of the consolidated rural schools is being extended to cover the same ground. In all of these places the attendance is said to be very large, and the interest amounting even to enthusiasm. At Winona Lake, Ind., which is taken as typical, ninety-two boys were enrolled the very first session. It is interesting, and decidedly suggestive, to note that, of these, the great majority came from the city.

After finishing the course, the great majority of the students go directly back to the farms. It is estimated that about ten per cent. are likely to go on to the agricultural colleges, where they will be fitted as teachers for other agricultural colleges and schools, as practical foresters, editors of agricultural journals, etc.

It may be a long time before agricultural high schools make their appearance in Canada. At the same time, it does not appear that extension classes, and special classes on agriculture in our high schools, should be beyond the pale of prac-

ticability, involving, as they do, little more complicated than the placing of competent teachers of agriculture in schools already existent. Upon many occasions special classes in agriculture would not be necessary, as plant problems of the farm might be easily incorporated with the regular botany lessons, live-stock questions with those in zoology, etc.

At all events, it seems evident that no stone should be left unturned by the people of Canada to provide for a better agricultural education for their sons and daughters. It is necessary to prepare for other professions, why not for that of farming? If it be true, as Prof. Hays has said, that "graduates trained in agricultural high schools will develop all over the State model farms and model rural homes," it would seem that the said agricultural schools, or, at least, classes which shall to some degree embody them, were a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

What Quantity of Seed do You Sow Per Acre?

Many opinions are heard regarding the quantity of seed of the various cereals and grasses to sow per acre. An aid to the calculation is, of course, obtained from a knowledge of the quality of the seed grain, especially its germinating powers. At Brandon, we note (report for 1903) Supt. Bedford sows oats and barley at the rate of two bushels per acre on the test and general crop plots, peas at the rate of two to three bushels, and wheat at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. At Indian Head, Supt. Angus Mackay sows similar quantities per acre. We should like to have our readers' experiences on this question, stating quantity of seed used per acre, and giving the results, also mentioning the previous crop, treatment the land had at seeding, and the style of seeder used; whether shoe, double or single disc seeder.

Horses.

Iowa Agricultural College and Horse Judging.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College at Ames recently completed arrangements with Mr. W. L. De Clow, the well-known importer of stallions and jacks, for a carload of Belgian and Percheron stallions for class work. Such shipments have been made to the College for short-course work, but this is the first time that such a shipment has been made for the regular four-year classes. This move has met with such excellent success, and the value of such work is so apparent, that more work of this kind will follow. The College has representative mares and geldings of all the leading breeds. The selection of desirable sires is of the greatest possible importance. The value of the horses of Iowa may be doubled within ten years if sound sires of good individual merit are selected. The work on stallion-judging, therefore, is of immediate practical value to every student, for it will lead him to scan the stallions in his home neighborhood more closely, and will inevitably lead to the establishment of a higher standard of merit among the stallions of every community. Mr. De Clow talked in a very interesting manner of the agricultural conditions in Belgium, from whence the massive Belgian horses come. Horses there are high—few sell for less than \$300.00—and the peasants have no horses, but do most of their work on their small plots of land with their own labor and that of dogs. It is not an uncommon sight to see grain being harrowed in by a team consisting of one man and a dog, both pulling faithfully on the odd-shaped little harrows. The better farmers and wealthier men own and breed the horses, and take great pride in them. The government is very liberal in encouraging horse-breeding, and does so by offering liberal prizes at the great shows, and by paying subsidies to horses of approved merit, but in order to get such subsidy the horse must be kept in his home district for five years. This has a desirable effect in keeping the very best horses at home, for a stallion may earn, in fees and subsidies, from \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 per year, and sometimes even more.

Equine Rarities.

It is recorded in a Kentish paper that a mare owned by Mr. O. E. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, of Tunbridge Wells, has produced three filly foals at a birth. It is not stated whether the whole or any of the offspring are living, and it would be interesting to know this, as a mare with twins, to say nothing of triplets, is quite an exceptional occurrence.

Melanotic Tumors.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 25th appeared an article on "Gray Horses Becoming White." A few years ago I had some experience with gray horses and melanotic tumors which I would like to give for the benefit of others, and to obtain your opinion, or that of others. They began to appear on a dark gray filly when she was about two years old. Tumors appeared on face, neck, body, and low down on hind quarters. They had the appearance of warts, which I at the time supposed them to be. When she was about ten years old, I noticed a small lump just inside the point of the shoulder, about where the end of the sweat pad ordinarily comes. This one was deeper than the other under the muscle, grew rapidly, and interfered with collar. I took her to a qualified veterinarian. He thought it a muscle tumor, operated, found it attached to a large artery. Tumor about the size of a hen's egg, color inside, brownish black. He then pronounced it a melanotic tumor. The wound healed rapidly, mare worked well all summer, kept in fine condition. In fall, tumor appeared again, by spring was as large as a man's fist, but this time outside the muscle, but under the skin. Mare became stiff and sore when worked. Had tumor removed again. Found, also, one or two smaller ones deeper in. Wound healed rapidly. Mare still in fine condition, but she never worked again. All her ambition was gone. Coat began to stare, face wore a haggard look, lost flesh. Tumor began to grow, and by fall was four or five inches in diameter; mare reduced to a skeleton, and moved with hind parts off to one side. Finally, as an act of mercy, I destroyed her. On opening her we found small bunches of brownish-black material, fast to the intestines, liver and lungs—hard and dark, apparently filled with the same black material. Is there no way of removing this coloring matter from the system? Is there no medicine that will break it up and cause it to pass out of the system. Are all the excretory organs doing their full duty when this coloring matter is deposited in certain spots about the horse? I would not like to have another touched with a knife. Some small ones about the head and neck, removed by ligature, did not reappear. J. H. D.

The London Shire Horse Show.

(Our own special report.)

The 26th annual show of this society took place at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, on February 21-24. The success which has attended the work of this society has been remarkable. Little did the writer think, when attending the first show twenty-six years ago, that such marvellous improvement in every direction would be witnessed during the next quarter of a century. Weight, type and substance have been retained, and, in addition, grand action, excellent feet, and almost perfect soundness has been secured. Surely this is a record sufficiently worthy to fully justify the progressive action of those who instituted these annual shows, many of whom are still alive to enjoy the result of their action. His Majesty the King and the Queen honored the show with a special visit on the second day, and witnessed the awards of the stallion championship, and at its conclusion presented Lord Rothschild, the owner of the champion stallion this year and last, with the society's gold challenge cup, of the value of 100 guineas, which now becomes his absolute property.

The entries this year numbered 681, as against 852 last year, and 600 in 1903. It must not be taken that the large falling off in entries is owing to decreased support; it arose mainly because, under the local regulations, the capacity of the Royal Agricultural Hall had been limited to 700 entries.

In the section for stallions of one year old, there was an entry of sixty-six, of which twenty-three were selected to compete for the eight prizes, and when the final awards were given, the whole of these appeared in it, namely, eight prizewinners, one r. n., eight h. c., and six c. The winner was Mr. F. Farnsworth's Ratcliffe Forest King, by Lockinge Forest King, 18867. Mr. J. H. Bryars took second place, with Dunsmore Commander, by that well-known sire, Dunsmore Jameson 17972.

The two-year-old stallion class had an entry of eighty-nine. This was a specially fine class of animals, and despite the fact that no less than ten prizes were offered, the judges felt fully justified in placing the other fourteen selected animals in the award list; that is, one r. n., six h. c., and seven c. The winner was a particularly promising horse, Childwick Champion, bred by the late Sir J. B. Maple, by Childwick Majestic, and exhibited by Lord Rothschild. Close up to him, however, came Mr. James Gould's Lymm Champion, who had to take second place after a keen fight for the premier place. The Earl of Egerton, who won third prize with Hendre Prince William, by Hendre Spark, owns in him a very promising stallion.

The three-year-old stallion class numbered ninety-six entries, and the competition in it was remarkably keen. No less than eleven prizes were offered in this class, and when these had been awarded, and the usual r. n., no less than five others were made h. c., and seven c., an indication which better than words describes the special merit of this large and excellent class. The winner here was Mr. Max Michael's Starborough Coronation, sired by Lockinge Albert. He has great power of movement, excellent bone, fine feet and substance, and fully deserved being made the junior stallion champion of the show. Mr. Chas. Bell's Norley Advance was second, and Mr. James Gould's Rithby Tom, third.

Four-year-old stallions had an entry of forty-one, nineteen of which appeared in the award list. The winner was Girtton Charmer, about one of the best four-year-old stallions we have seen made champion at any of the series of shows. Unquestionably, Lord Rothschild owns in this grand horse a particularly valuable animal, and one that was generally conceded to be well deserving of the champion honors. Messrs. James Forshaw & Sons took second honors with Lincoln Lion, another excellent stallion. He might probably be of more masculine character than the winner, but, taken as a whole, the award was one generally approved. Hendrick, owned by Sir P. A. Muntz, the get of his notable stud horse Dunsmore Jameson, made an excellent third winner, whilst in Delamere Warrior, by Crofton Matchless, Mr. J. W. Kenworthy possesses a very superior and promising young sire.

The mature stallion class, between five and ten years of age, and under 16 hands 2 inches high, secured an entry of twenty-nine, sixteen of which were in the award list. A very fine lot of mature horses they were, particularly so Raydon Duke, Mr. James Forshaw's first-prize winner. The same remark applies to Lord Middleton's Normoor Victor, the get of that grand horse, Prince Harold.

In the corresponding class for stallions over 16

Buscot Senator, owned by Mr. T. Simpson Jay, has special merit, and very fine quality.

The three-year-old mare class, with forty-seven entries, had twenty-three of them placed in the award list; the winner in this class, Rickford Farewell, owned by Lord Rothschild, also took the r. n. for the junior mare and filly cup. Halstead Duchess III., by the champion, Menestrel, was brought out by Mr. John Bradley, in fine form, and ran the winner very close indeed. The third-prize mare, Tatton Aurora, from the Earl of Egerton's stud, by Buscot Harold, is also a very fine animal.

The four-year-old mares numbered twenty-one, fourteen being placed in the award list; Mr. H. W. Kearns, with that very fine mare, Knottingley Fuchsia, taking the first place. Mr. Walter Cunningham came in for second honors, with Starborough Catherine, but Poole Duchess, that won third for Sir A. Henderson, had none of the best of luck, to be put in this place.

The smaller class of mares, under 16 hands, five years old and upwards, numbered twenty-eight, exactly half of which appeared in the award list. Mr. Peter Coates won first, with the Duchess of York, being closely pressed by Danesfield Lively, from R. W. Hudson's herd.

The next class for mares 16 hands, and under 16 hands 2 inches high, five years old and upwards, had an entry of twenty-five, fourteen of which were mentioned in the award list. Lord Rothschild's Blythwood Guelder Rose, by Prince Harold, won a well-deserved success. Messrs. James Forshaw & Sons sent forward Beauty's Queen; her position as second could not well be questioned, but Rocks Madam, that won third honors for the Earl of Egerton, was very close up.

The last female class was for mares, 16 hands 2 inches high and over. Twenty-eight were entered, and fifteen appeared in the award list; the winner here being Princess Beryl, owned by Lord Rothschild, and the get of Prince Harold.

This notably fine mare, which has vastly improved since last year, won also the challenge cup, for the best mare in the show, and that for the older mares; Lord Rothschild thus taking both of the challenge cups—a success but seldom achieved by any breeder. It may be mentioned that the r. n. for the female champion cup was Sir P. A. Muntz's Dunsmore Fuchsia, and the r. n. for the senior mare cup was the second-prize winner in class fourteen, Mr. H. Towgood's Sheldford Pax, by that famous old sire Paxton.

The entry of geldings this year was slightly larger than last year, and it was noticeable all through the three classes that the owners of them had evidently come to the conclusion that there was more profit in a first-class gelding than in a second-rate stallion. Mr. A. C. Spark, who won first for the five-year-old gelding, also took the champion cup for the best gelding. Mr. R. W. Hudson's Danesfield Jim, winner in the four-year-old class, was made r. n. for the champion cup, whilst the winner in the three-year-old class was Mr. Peter Davis' Midlands Waggoner.

One of the most striking facts in connection with this year's show, is the large number of sires whose produce appears in the award list; Prince Harold being the sire of many of the leading winners, but Dunsmore Jameson was a good second, and in the aggregate sired more winners than the former horse. Prince Harold was, however, entitled to precedence, on account of the success of his produce in winning one of the champion prizes—that is, for mares—as well as two firsts, two seconds, a fourth, and a seventh prize. The list of winning sires includes eighty-nine horses as far down the award list as r. n.; then there were also sixty-eight sires whose produce secured either h. c. or c.

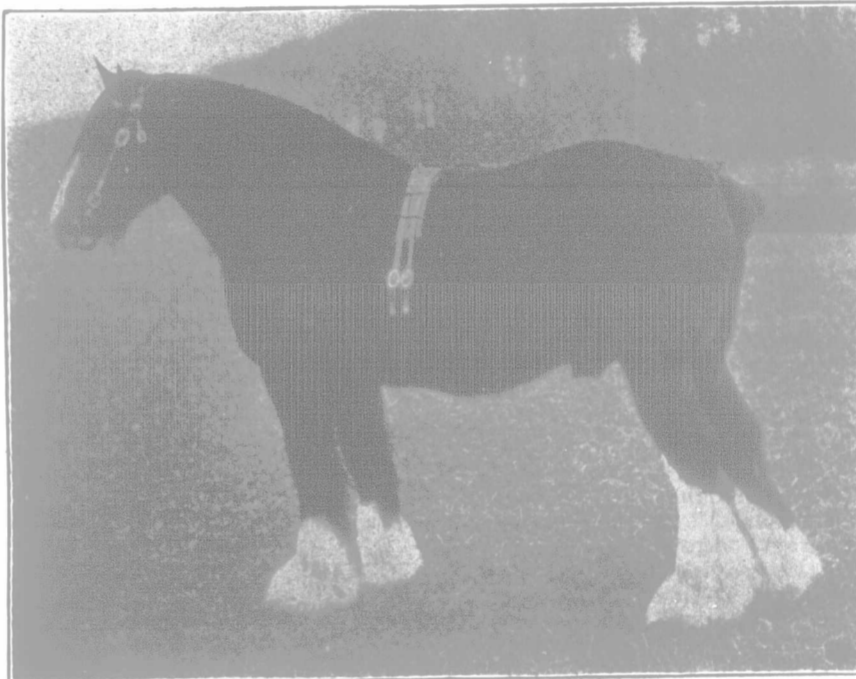
The interest and value of this information consists in its being able to show how large a number of sires there are available at the present time for breeding purposes, whose produce is able to pass the present-day strict veterinary examination, without which no prize or commendation can be secured at this show.

W. W. C.

Cicero J. Hamlin, multi-millionaire, successful business man, the world's greatest breeder of trotters and pacers, founder of the Grand Circuit, and one of the most extensive campaigners of light-harness horses, died at his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., February 20th, aged 85 years.

Appreciated at 'Ome.

Dear Sirs,—A friend of mine has been sending me your paper weekly, but has now discontinued. I should like to keep on with it. I find the paper very interesting reading, and it contains a lot of useful information. I have found it a very well edited paper. JNO. DEWENS, Evesham, England.



Shire Stallion, Girtton Charmer 20515.

Champion stallion at the London Shire Horse Show, 1905. The property of Lord Rothschild, Tring Park, Herts.

Stock.

Pertinent Quotations and Up-to-date Advice Given 40 Years Ago.

"It is not to the fancier's high figure that breeders must look for a permanent, healthy outlook for their produce."—[The Druid.

A favorite saying in the Old Country: "Don't buy me a bull without a good thick horn—his stock feed and come to the weight best."—[Saddle and Sirlain.

White upon red, better than the reverse to produce roans.—Fawkes.

New milk (to encourage sleepiness), warmth, cleanliness, regularity, keeping the styes rather dark, ashes to root over when not on grass, are the salient points of pig-raising.

Sir Charles Knightley strove to put shoulders on his cattle as perfect as those of his hunters. Beautiful fore-quarters, gay carriage, general elegance and family likeness distinguished his tribes, as also their fine milking qualities.

The Booth family began in 1790, lengthening the hind-quarters, filling up the fore-flank, and breeding with a view to that fine, deep flesh and constitution which bears any amount of forcing.

"Quality may be described as aptitude to fatten, early maturity, symmetry, fineness of bone, and the covering of the frame with flesh of delicate fibre, well intermixed with fat."—Thos. Bates, Kirklevington.

"The plow is the first great creditor of a nation."—Wiley.

A Stock-yards Authority Endorses Our Stand for Better Cattle.

The Live-stock World, Chicago, in referring to Pat Burns' plea for better cattle, says:

All over the Western country the cattle-growers' slogan at the present moment is "quality, not quantity."

Where the range now produces two animals it should grow one. Cost of production, formerly an inconsequential factor, must now be figured with.

This calls attention to the fact that the Canadian Northwest is shooting at a new mark. In a recent interview, P. Burns, of Calgary, deprecated the importation of Mexican cattle, saying: "If this class of cattle is imported, say, at one or two years of age, they would make good butcher beef, but in the general interests of the country, I would strongly recommend buying and breeding the very best strains of beefing-bred cattle, such as Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus and others, then the country can never be overstocked, as there will always be a good market for export purposes, and a ready demand for them at all times. If the country is filled up with inferior cattle, not suitable for export purposes, the market, then, is only a local one, lower prices must prevail, as the market would become overstocked with inferior beef, taking the place of a better quality of beef, even locally, and it also discourages the raising of a better class of cattle."

This is the situation in a nutshell. When Western growers discard the policy of creating numbers, and pay more attention to quality, they will have easier sailing. They can reduce risk, cost of feed, and expense of shipping and marketing, and thereby create an assured profit where net returns are now elusive.

A Good Word for the Hereford.

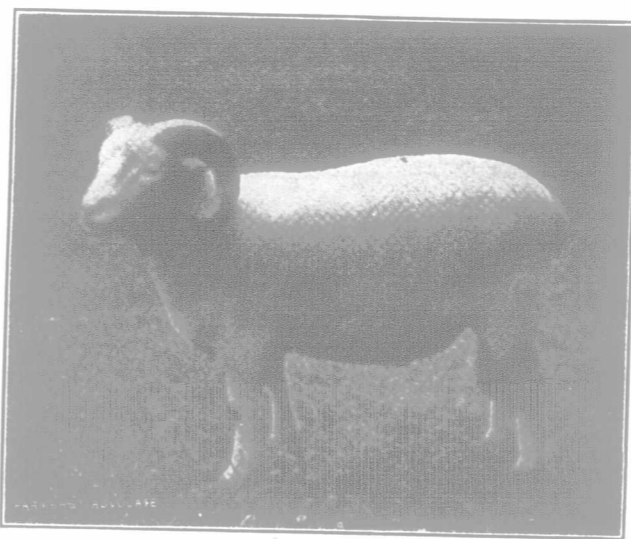
Mark Lane Express, quoting Jno. Clay on the Herefords as grazers, says:

This, too, is but English history repeating itself on the other side of the Atlantic. How many times have we seen in England that the Hereford has been the only animal to get top finish in our richest grazing lands during a dry summer, and have we not seen Hereford females get thoroughly ripe upon most indifferent feed?

The only sore place the feeder finds with the Hereford is when he dwells too long with him, and so gets him too fat for the market. The strong point in this breed, as we have before mentioned, is their ability to become fine, thick beef upon moderate feeding in a short time, and to become fit for market at a time when beef usually sells much better than it does late in the season. The Shorthorn will get ready early, but he requires a richer pasture, or the assistance of cake or corn.

Exmoor Sheep.

As with the Dartmoor, so with the Exmoor breed of sheep, time has wrought great changes during the last fifty years. They were originally a genuine forest or moorland breed, of a wild nature and roaming habits, small in head and neck, small in bone everywhere, the carcass narrow and flat-sided, and weighing, when fat, from nine to twelve pounds per quarter, of finest quality mutton, and carried a fleece of rather short middle wool, weighing from three to four pounds, of coarse and inferior quality. Even then, the Leicesters crossed upon them were working wonders with the Devonshire aboriginal sheep, and the result is seen in the remarkable improvement and complete change in size and appearance which has taken place. The modern Exmoor is much smaller than the Dartmoor, and is horned in both sexes, white-faced and covered with wool of the same character as the Leicester. The close affinity with the Dorset mentioned by Youatt is no longer apparent, although activity and hardihood are still retained, together with a superior quality of mutton, and the females are very prolific. One writer speaks of a flock of fifty-four ewes, thirteen of which each produced triplets in one season, while the whole fifty-four ewes brought up ninety-six lambs to weaning time. There were half a dozen pens of Exmoors competing at the Royal Show at Park Royal, London, last year, exhibited by three breeders, all from Devonshire and Somerset.



Exmoor Shearling Ram.
First prize, Royal Show, 1901.

Stock Foods in Pork Production.

Last fall Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, undertook to investigate the use and value of stock foods for the production of pork, and accordingly instituted experiments, the details of which, as supplied us by Mr. Grisdale, are given herewith:

"In August 32 pigs, ranging in weight from 43 to 80 lbs., were divided into eight groups of four pigs each, and for the next 90 days fed experimentally. In each case the individuals in a group were nearly uniform in size. The groups, however, showed considerable difference in their total weights, the heaviest group weighing 300 pounds, or 75 pounds per pig; while the lightest group weighed 180 pounds, or 45 pounds per pig. It was not possible to secure a more uniform lot at the time, and it was considered better to have considerable difference in the total weights of the lots, rather than to have some large and some small pigs in each lot. The experiment lasted 90 days. During that time the pigs were confined in pens, with small, floored yards attached. Lots 7 and 8, however, were outside, lot 7 having a small, unfloored yard and a cabin wherein to sleep, while lot 8 had a clover pasture of about one-eighth of an acre area, and a cabin wherein to sleep. The results, as given below in tabular form, speak for themselves, but it will be noticed that all supplementary foods fed other than skim milk and pasture had the effect of raising the cost of production. Skim milk, on the contrary, lowered the cost very materially, and pasture had a similar effect in a lesser degree. The meal used was a mixture of half shorts and half mixed grains, oats, peas and barley. In estimating the cost of production, the meal ration is valued at \$1 per 100 lbs., the skim milk at 15c. per 100 pounds, and the supplementary foods or stock foods at the cost of same on the Ottawa market, viz: 'Anglo-Saxon Stock Food,' 10c. per lb.; 'International Stock Food,' 15c. per lb.; 'Herbageum,' 12½c. per lb., and sugar and flax, 2½c. per lb. Pasture is not valued, but its value may be added from the data given."

Lots...	Meal—		Number of pigs...	Meal—		Meal—	Meal—	Meal—
	Inside.	Outside.		International Stock Food.	Anglo-Saxon Stock Food.			
1	90	300 lbs.	4	90	208 lbs.	4	90	250 lbs.
2	90	206 lbs.	4	90	208 lbs.	4	90	250 lbs.
3	90	51½	4	90	52	4	90	62½
4	90	565	4	90	541	4	90	653
5	90	141½	4	90	135½	4	90	163
6	90	1551	4	90	1456	4	90	1741
7	90	80	4	90	42	4	90	pasture
8	90	359	4	90	383	4	90	413
		432			437			421
		22			12			481
		\$6.52			\$6.17			\$4.31
		1			.925			1.25
		106½			83½			113½
		89½			108			103½

Replying to our inquiry for his conclusions upon the work, Mr. Grisdale writes:

"I believe that so far as our experiment goes it is correct; that is, so far as one experiment may be said, or can be held, to prove anything. We never draw definite conclusions from one experiment; we give the results for what they are worth. I am not prepared to say that stock foods are no good. In my address at the Guelph-Winter Fair, I did not condemn stock foods entirely, but stated that they had their place; or at least that there possibly was a place for them, that place being as a tonic or condiment, to be given to cattle or live stock suffering from indigestion or ill health of some description. I believe that when the directions given by the stock food people are carried out for a short time—say, three or four weeks—the result will be favorable, but if continued longer, as they seem to advise in their directions, I do not see how the results could fail to be similar to those we have secured. You state that many feeders seem to succeed with the stock foods. I may say we succeeded. Where we did not seem to have succeeded, and where I doubt if any of the feeders will succeed, is in cheapening the cost of production, since the stock foods are expensive."

"As to the comparative economy of feeding meal inside versus outside on pasture, I would say that this is not the first experiment we have conducted here along similar lines with similar results; and, further, that experiments at Guelph go to show the same thing; that is, go to show that for quick feeding, pigs inside are likely to make better and quite as economical gains as pigs outside on pasture. Where duration of the feeding period is a matter of a minor consideration, cost of production can be materially reduced by putting

the pigs on pasture and compelling them to gain a fair proportion of their living from that pasture; but where rapidity of gains and economy of cost are both of importance, then the pen-fed pig has an advantage over the pasture-fed pig."

The Sow at Farrowing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Noticing in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" an article on care of sow and litter, I could not improve on the feeding of the sow, but I do think I have an easier and more profitable way to care for her while parturition is taking place. Remove the sow to a warm, dry place, and fill it entirely with white straw a few days beforehand, so that by the time she is sick she has made for herself a comfortable bed, and is contented. Do not disturb the sow while parturition is taking place, and she will lie there till the pigs are all born. If any of the pigs attempt to stray from the nest they are kept by the high wall of straw around the sow, so do not get cold and squeal to worry the mother.

When she starts to move about in the nest it is marvellous how carefully she crowds them out of the way to make room to lie down, and also when the pigs get older she will lie down, a little distance from the nest, and call the pigs to her.

The main thing is to give her lots of straw beforehand, and not disturb her while parturition is taking place. If you are crowded for room, give her the straw stack or straw mow, and let her have her own way. The Creator has given her an instinct that cannot be supplied or improved upon by any substitute. The mother generally knows best how to care for her family.

B. S.

Farm.

Home Curing of Bacon.

(Continued.)

When I wrote the description of how we cured bacon in old Ontario, I did not expect to be so long before completing the story of what to do with the balance of master pig, after disposing of the shoulders, hams and bacon. However, better late than never, and in passing let me say that it has been a pleasure to find how many were interested in the former paper.

THE FEET.

The most disagreeable job of putting away a pig is the cleaning of the feet, but pickled pigs-feet is a delicacy not to be despised, and a little time and patience works wonders. When the pig is being scalded and scraped, care should be taken to get all hair possible off the feet, and if this is done the after-cleaning is much easier.

To remove the hoofs is the first business, and if there is an old stove in an outbuilding it should be utilized for this purpose; if not, and the weather will at all permit, make a tiny fire outside. If you have an old stove, let the fire burn down to coals, then thrust the hoofs into the coals and let them frizzle; the small is abominable, hence the need of keeping it out of the house. In a very few minutes the hoof will be hot through, and by slipping the point of the narrow-bladed butcher knife under it, and giving a quick upward jerk, it will fly off. When this has been done with all the feet, throw them into boiling water for a moment or two, and then scrape off any remaining hair; you cannot be too particular about this, as a single hair appearing when the feet are cooked is most disgusting. Let the feet stand over night in strong salt and water; in the morning pour this off, and put them in a brine made of sugar, salt and saltpetre, in the proportions used for curing the bacon, and water sufficient to a brine that will carry an egg. When the feet are wanted for cooking take from the brine (they will be sufficiently salted in 10 days), wash in cold water, put them on in cold water, and boil until the bones will slip out easily. Take out the bones, turn the meat into a large mould, and put a heavy weight on top. The result will be a most delicious dish, and one that will be dainty and appetizing in appearance. The hocks may be pickled in the brine with the feet, and either used cold, as jellied hocks, or hot, along with boiled fowl, to which they make even a better accompaniment than white bacon.

THE HEAD.

Next to the feet the head is the most troublesome job, but nice headcheese well repays the effort. Split the head in half through the mouth, removing the tongue; trim the jowls, as they are termed, cutting in two and trimming off any raggedness that there may be at the neck end. Let them stand in the brine with the feet over night, then in the morning take them out, wipe dry, and

salt them in the trough with the bacon and hams. If they are not used through the winter they can be dried like the bacon, but of one thing be sure, that a pig's jowl nicely boiled and served in slices, along with a well-boiled fowl and plenty of bread sauce, is a dinner fit for a king. Never boil the jowl or bacon with the fowl, as that spoils the broth from the fowl, that should make a delicious rice soup for another day. To return to the pig's head. Split the upper half in two with your cleaver, or saw it through, if no cleaver is at hand; cut off the ears, cut them open, scrape thoroughly, singe off any remaining hairs with a twist of lighted paper, and throw them into strong salt water. Remove the eyes with the narrow pointed knife (this is an operation that requires great care, so as not to burst the eye, but with a little practice it is soon an easy matter); remove the brains, and put the pieces of head and the tongue along with the ears in the strong brine, and let them stand for two or three days, then boil until all the bones will slip out easily. Take the meat out of the pot, and let the liquid stand to cool, so that any fat may be removed. The general practice is to chop the meat for headcheese fine, but this, to my thinking, is a mistake; a better result, both in taste and appearance, is obtained if slices of white ear and tongue are laid alternately in the bottom of the moulds (brown crockery bowls are the best for this purpose); then fill in with the meat of the head, cut as much as possible in thin, narrow slices, taking care that there is a little of the snout (the daintiest morsel of master pig) in every mould. Season with pepper each layer as you proceed; the meat will be nearly salt enough. When all moulds are full, skim the fat off the liquid, heat it to boiling, add a little more salt if necessary, and pour sufficient into each bowl so that you can see it just below the top of the meat; put heavy weights on the bowls, and when they are turned out the appearance will be very pleasing. Put out to freeze, these moulds can be kept indefinitely, but when they are wanted they should be thawed out very gradually, or the meat will have a shrunken appearance when turned out of the mould.

THE LARD.

Cut up the leaf lard into pieces about one inch square, and render in a double boiler to prevent burning. If you have no double boiler a tin or granite pail set inside an iron pot, a preserving kettle, or the wash boiler, for that matter, will answer equally well. When thoroughly rendered, lay a piece of cheese-cloth in the bottom of the colander, and strain the lard through that into clean jars. Where the household is small, it is an excellent plan to put the lard into a number of quart or two-quart jars, so that one can be kept in the kitchen for every-day use, and the other set away to freeze. The little scrapes ("scratches," my Derbyshire forebears called them) should not be thrown away, but while they are hot, season with pepper and salt, and then use them to fry with potatoes. They add greatly to the flavor of the potatoes, and make an excellent supper dish for a crowd of little folks coming hungry from school.

SAUSAGE.

There is nothing so delicious for a cold winter day as homemade sausage, fried apples, and plenty of good mashed potatoes. Take all the scraps of meat that were trimmed off the hams and shoulders, and a portion of the fat meat off the chine, which was saved out of master pig on the start; see that fat and lean are about equally proportioned; cut quite fine. If you are only putting away two pigs, the amount of this meat will not be large, and can be chopped in an ordinary chopping bowl; if you want really good results, do not grind it, but get the goodman of the house, or one of the boys, to devote an evening to the chopping. A little cold water, the colder the better, added from time to time, greatly aids in the chopping. Chop very fine, but when it has been chopped as fine as possible, it will still lack that pasty consistency which is the result of grinding. Everyone has his favorite mixture for seasoning sausage; ours was well-rubbed sage, salt, black and red pepper, and well-ground coriander seed (the latter is seldom used, but it is a great improvement to the flavor). When the meat is chopped and seasoned, pack it in a stone jar and keep it very cold, or frozen, if you wish. When you want to use it, mould into little flat cakes and fry; it is quite as nice this way as in skins, and very much easier to arrive at. Hot fried apples or hot baked apples should always accompany sausage.

PORK PIES.

Pork pies are very common in England, but seldom seen in Ontario nowadays, and, with the exception of our own home, I have never seen them in the West, and yet they are one of the nicest dishes made from a pig, and a splendid standby against unexpected company.

Take the tenderloins and an equal quantity of the fat meat off the chine, cut this meat into little cubes about a quarter of an inch square, or even smaller, see that fat and lean are thorough-

ly mixed, and season the meat with salt and red and black pepper.

For the crust, take a pound of lard and a pint of boiling water. Stir the lard into the water until it is dissolved, then have a pan of slightly salted flour, stir the lard and water into this, making a very soft dough. The trick about pork pies is to make them up while the dough is hot, or they won't stand properly. Roll out two pieces, one the size of an ordinary dinner plate, the other the size of a small bread-and-butter plate. On the larger piece make a mound of the meat about three inches high, and at least three inches from the edge of the circle of paste. Take the smaller circle of paste and lay it on top of the meat; wet the outer edge of the lower circle with cold water, and then draw it up and pinch the two together. This is where the trouble begins, as, in order to get it to stand well, you must turn the pie swiftly on the board as you pinch the edges together. When this has been done successfully (do not be discouraged if your first effort is a little lopsided), trim off the ragged edges with your pastry scissors and pinch up the edges in an ornamental pattern, crosscut the center of your pie with the scissors so as to leave a small hole in the very middle, and it is ready for the oven. By this time the paste has cooled and hardened, so that you can readily lift it from the board to the pan (long bake-pans that will hold three or four good-sized pies are best). The pies should be baked in a moderately hot oven, and will take at least an hour to cook through. While the pies are baking, put on to stew the bones of the chine (this is to make gravy for the pies); strain this gravy carefully, season with a little salt and red pepper; when the pies are about half cold, feed them through the hole in the top all of this gravy they will take. If the hole has closed with baking, open it gently with a fork, so as not to disfigure the pie. When thoroughly cold and cut open the meat will be found mixed with and surrounded by the jellied gravy. These pies, if kept very cold or frozen, will be good for months, and are a splendid supper dish, and good for the children to take to school if they have to take their dinners. Many people may think the pie indigestible, but if made properly it is not so, and if company come unexpectedly you will find one of these pies, warmed just enough to take the frost out, and served with homemade pickles or a salad, and some fried or scalloped potatoes, a meal quickly gotten and highly satisfactory.

The spareribs should be kept frozen, and roasted with a sprinkling of sage are an excellent supper dish, when served with hot baked apples, or hot apple-sauce, on a cold night.

This disposal of master pig means some troublesome days at pig-killing time, but if once thoroughly done, I am sure every housewife will agree that it is time and worry saved later on, and that her family has been better fed in consequence. Later I may say something about corning beef and curing mutton hams.

E. CORA HIND.

Regarding Steam Plowing.

Dear Sir,—With regard to your query from H. R. H., at the lower right-hand corner on page 310, in your issue of March 1st, would beg to state that it is almost impossible to give the exact cost of plowing per acre with a steam plow. The cost, however, of plowing per day for a run of ten days would be as follows: A tank five feet by three feet by two feet six inches, being used for water, it would have to be refilled four or five times during the day. That would be, approximately, 2,000 gallons a day. The approximate amount of coal burned, provided a good coal is used, would be one ton per day, cost depending on the locality in which the plowing is done. The oil used for a term of ten days would not exceed 25c. or 30c. per day. It would pay H. R. H. to employ a competent engineer at a wage of, say, \$5.00 per day, to manage the plow and engine, and he would require a fireman and a man to run the plow. Their wages would depend on the cost of labor in the locality. As before mentioned, it is almost impossible to get the exact cost, owing to the differences of the price of labor and coal in different localities. The steam plow, with eight-share gang, would break twenty-five acres of land from daylight to darkness on an ordinary spring day, and would turn over about thirty-three acres of fallowed ground. A 30-h.p. engine would be needed for the work.

CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE CO.
per W. O. TASSIE.

A List of Licensed and Bonded Firms to be Published.

The executives of the Manitoba and Territorial Grain-growers have arranged with Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle, that in future a list of the Commission men who are licensed and bonded will be published so that farmers shipping their own grain will not be liable to lose it by reason of a commission man proving a defaulter.

Plan Home Grounds Before Planting-time.

Those who have been watching the development of the country closely during the past few years must have been struck by the efforts at home adornment which are becoming a feature of our rural communities. Flowers and vines are appearing about homes where, a decade ago, none were to be seen, except, perhaps, a few clumps of "Sweet Mary" and a pyramid of "Old Man"; closely clipped front lawns are taking the place of oat fields encroaching upon the front doorstep; rows of noble maples along front and driveway are beginning to make the maple leaf the emblem of the home as well as the country; and back-yards, once the receptacle of chips, ash barrels and broken-down vehicles of all descriptions, are speedily giving way to neat enclosures, with lilacs at the fence, and nasturtiums, ever-blooming little friends that they are, at the windows.

Whatever be the cause of this advancement—whether it be that the taste of the people is improving, or that latter-day machinery and methods have made more time for such work possible, or that, with the receding of the "prairie," with its wild, incomparable beauty, the need of some other form of outdoor beauty is more keenly felt—the movement is a welcome one. Nothing more quickly induces refinement about a home than the presence of neatly-kept grounds and beautiful flowers. It has been said that there is always hope for one who really loves children and flowers. Moreover, nothing tends more strongly toward making young people proud of the farm, and proud of the profession of agriculture, than a cozy, beautiful home. We hear a great deal about "How to keep the young people on the farm" nowadays, but it sometimes seems that if people would do less talking, and set to work in earnest to make the home and its surroundings more attractive—books, magazines, trees, flowers, music, and kind words entering into the scheme—more might be accomplished. However, as before said, the country is heading in the right direction in this respect. During the past five or six years, much has been done; during the years to come, much more will be done.

Yet, there are home adornments and home adornments. Some strike one immediately as eminently artistic and pleasing in every respect; others grate on one's sensibilities somehow, as attempts that have been made, but made mistakenly. It sometimes seems as though people do not put enough planning on the arrangement of the home grounds. When building a house, they are willing to devote much time and thought to the "plan," getting all sorts of suggestions from friends, studying carefully those published in the "Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, visiting houses miles away in search of hints, and, possibly, finally bringing matters to a head by calling in the services of an architect trained to the business. But when it comes to arranging the lawn, too often, all that seems necessary is to get a few trees from the woods, or, possibly, from some agent who comes in with a book of floridly-colored plates, then put them in here and there, with little further consideration. The result, not infrequently, is that a "spotty" effect is produced, fine views are shut off, and no end of mischief done which cannot be speedily undone. Yet it appears not unreasonable that the setting of the house should demand as much thought as the house itself.

Possibly, the best time for planning is during the winter, when the long evenings give time for deliberation, and the howling storms outside an added zest to thinking and arranging for things that bring one so close to the summer. Moreover, the early spring, while plant-life is still dormant, is almost universally acknowledged to be the best time for transplanting most trees and bushes, and when one's planning is finished one is, perhaps, most in the mood for "going right on with it." It is not necessary, and certainly seldom practicable, to employ the services of a landscape gardener for this work. Nevertheless, it is necessary to understand thoroughly a few of the principles which landscape gardeners have fixed upon as correct.

PLAN FOR GOOD VISTAS.

In the first place, see to it that no appearance of "spottiness" is tolerated. You do not want your front lawn to look like a ten-pin alley, and if your lawn is already dotted with trees, disposed over it at regular intervals, it will pay you to cut a few of them out. The aim should always be to obtain broad sweeps of open lawn leading up to the house. Trees and shrubbery should be disposed along the borders, and an odd group, or, perhaps, two or three handsome trees, should be scattered irregularly over the lawn itself for shade. At the back of the house, an orchard, or a natural grove, forms an admirable background. Trees, of course, may always be used to shut out a disagreeable or unpleasing view. In regard to the varieties used, do not select too many kinds, as doing so tends to produce the objectionable "spottiness"—some fine hardwood trees for summer, a few evergreens for winter effect (especially), a few mountain ash

trees, for the sake of their berries, will usually be sufficient, and, as the majority of these may be obtained from our own woods and swamp borders, a very handsome effect may be obtained at very small expense. Even in regard to shrubs, there is a growing fancy for utilizing our native bushes, which have the great advantage of being exactly suited to the climate. Most certainly, sumachs, dogberry bushes, red elder, and others, are very effective when artistically massed about a lawn. There are few, however, who would not like to add to the collection sweet lilacs, honeysuckles, bushes for winter beauty, and the Siberian currant of delectable perfume. The spiræa, also, cannot be forgotten, nor rose bushes, without which June cannot be June, and many would be very sorry to omit from the list caragana (in variety), and catoncaster, buckthorn and hydrangea paniculata. However, this is a minor detail;



House with Homelike Surroundings.

the arrangement is the main thing. Once more be it said, use your shrubs for filling up corners, mass them against a background of trees, use the lower ones to screen the foundations of the house, and the large ones to break the hardness of its corners, place them as thickly as you will to hide the outbuildings, walls or fences, but, as you value the artistic arrangement of your home, do not dispose them in spots over your lawn.

There is less likely to be any mistake in the arrangement of vines. Vines invariably beautify, unless they are allowed to run wild over the tops of trees and bushes, whose individuality should be preserved. A veranda is not a veranda without its vine; neither can one object to seeing the walls of a house covered with the beautiful green mantle which softens down the stiffness which, in so many houses, forms a discordant element in the rich mellowness of nature. An old fence, however, or the ugliest wall or outbuilding, becomes a thing of beauty when covered with the graceful sprays of a vine, hence we should open our hearts to these ready friends, and, whether our choice be Kudzu vine, or simply the Virginia creeper, bittersweet and beautiful wild clematis of the swamps, we should have our vine. The following are good climbers, and suited to the country: native Virginia creeper, bittersweet, wild clematis (Virginiana), clematis clysticifolia. Perhaps none will give more satisfaction than the wild grape, which is perfectly hardy, grows rapidly, and retains its leaves when those of many other kinds have fallen off.

In regard to walks, an invariable rule in home arrangement is to have as few as possible, and these reaching by the easiest possible curves the points to which they are destined to go. A much-curved walk, especially from a gate to the house, is a mistake; one is irritated at having to do so much walking to accomplish so short a distance. Hence, the best way to avoid a stiff,



House Unimproved.

straight walk, and yet to economize in distance, is to have the front gate somewhat to one side of the house, and the path running by the most natural curve from it. Where a curve is necessary, it is advisable to place a clump of shrubbery so as to give an apparent excuse for making the deviation. For hedges skirting lanes, or as wind-breaks, the spruce or cedar is best, having the advantage of being evergreen.

In regard to flower-beds, the foregoing rule applies avoid spottiness. Do not cut up a fine grass sward with beds, but mass your flowers

against shrubbery, or put them in borders. If you want a flower "garden," put it somewhere to the rear of the house, in the back-yard, or towards the side. Be very chary of rockeries, and on no account whitewash stones, or use sea-shells, or any other such extraneous "ornament." A hammock in a shady place, comfortable lawn chairs, and an artistic summer-house in some out-of-the-way yet easily-accessible nook, are all advisable lawn accessories.

Finally, if you are going to build a house, and have a natural grove available in a good situation, by all means make use of it. Nature's methods are best, and whether you build your house before, behind or at the side of your grove, do not slight such an opportunity. In one of the handsomest country homes we have ever seen, the house was built directly behind a fine maple grove. In this case, the view to the front was not fine, that to the rear especially so; hence this disposition of the house accentuated the fine view, while partially shutting off the uninteresting one. The grove was thinned out a little, a broad lawn cleared directly in front of the house, and a drive cut directly through from it to the road at the front. The effect was fine, whether from the road or from the house, and the whole place formed a most striking object lesson in the utilizing of natural advantages.

English View of Manuring and Cultivation.

Every practical farmer is well aware of the necessity of applying manure of some kind to the ground, in order to get a full return in the way of crop, but the mistake often made is that manuring is of predominating importance in agriculture, and if a man keeps feeding his land with dung or artificials, everything else will be added unto him. This is a wrong view, for, while we all know that a system of poverty will never pay in farming, the dung-cart can never take the place of the cultivator, and on arable land manuring should be looked upon as being a supplementary, rather than a primary, means of supplying plant food. Nature has provided a supply of plant food in the soil itself, and it is certainly not economical to neglect this supply, and spend a lot of money on expensive fertilizers. The man who cultivates deeply and thoroughly keeps his land clean, and rotates his crops in an intelligent manner, gets the ground to yield its plant food, and by moving the soil and keeping it well drained, the oxygen and carbonic acid of the air are admitted. After all this is done, there will be deficiencies of plant food, and this is where animal and artificial manures play their part, because they return the necessary substances to the soil, and the former, by the addition of animal matter, improves its mechanical condition.—[Mark Lane Express.]

How Far Apart Should the Drills be?

Seeding-time is approaching, and to many the question of the purchase of a drill becomes of great importance. Many seeders are this year being offered for sale to sow in drills six inches apart (in previous years seven inches was the standard width), it now being urged that the narrower spaces give less chance for the weeds to grow. Percival, in writing of wheat seeding, referring, of course, more particularly to Great Britain, says wheat is sown in drills seven to ten inches apart. Grisdale, in Experimental Farms Report (1904), gives figures of a test of plots of oats and barley, sown seven and fourteen inches apart, half the spouts being blocked for the wider seeding. The narrow seeding gave slightly the larger yields, and while in the case of oats no difference in quality was noticed, in barley the narrow seeding yielded grain of better quality.

Waiting on a Rusted Crop.

When we had to finally admit the rust had struck us, the bulk of opinion was to cut it at once. I started a field on September 2nd, and after going a few rounds quit until the 9th. In the meantime, had cut oats and barley. I found, on stacking same, the earlier-cut was lighter and more shrunken, so kept it separate. The balance left went No. 3 northern, weighed 59½ lbs. to the bushel; the other, No. 4 northern, weighed 57 lbs., so another time, under the same conditions, would not be in a hurry to cut, as, in my opinion, the late cut netted some thirteen cents per bushel more. The general rule here was to cut green, and I believe far more was lost that way than by the rust. The average yield on summer-fallow, with me, was 21½ bushels per acre. I had no wheat on any other land.

ED. BROWN.

Look Well to the Headlands.

A sound old practitioner informed us quite recently that he never judges a farmer by the appearance of the middle of a plowed field, but he always examines the headlands and the outskirts before passing judgment.

Sugar-beet Culture in Alberta.

None should be discouraged by failures at first, all districts have had similar experiences. I believe there is no better land, when properly prepared, or climate for beet production on the American continent than Alberta. The purity of the beets excel all others, and the saccharine, which is surprisingly high to begin with, will steadily increase as the farmers learn how to prepare their land and handle the crop. One might have the finest milch cows in the world, but they would not be profitable if not fed and cared for. The land here, although it may have been cultivated in grain for a few years, is not ready for beets. It needs to be plowed from twelve to sixteen inches deep, and then lie over one year, or from June until September, having been cultivated deep during that time. Then plow again, and lay over until spring. Then work deep with a disk harrow until clods are all broken and the soil well mixed. Next smooth with a leveller until the holes are all filled, that the seed may be planted the same depth, and come up evenly. If first plowing for beets must be done in the spring on land that has never been plowed deep, plow shallow with a stubble plow, and follow with a subsoil plow, loosening up the ground at least twelve inches deep, that the cold, uncultivated land may not be thrown on top for seed-bed. Many in these parts made this great mistake last spring, with the result that they only had half a stand, and some only a few plants. Mr. Tanner, of Atna, had two town lots close together. The one he plowed deep in the fall of 1903; the other, deep in the spring, 1904, and planted both the same day. On the former, every seed came up; while on the latter, only now and then a plant appeared. Several put in beets on shallow plowing, and some on worn-out land, in the Cardston district. Very little of the land was properly prepared. When we visited Cardston and neighboring towns last July, but few had cultivated, weeded or thinned their beets, which should have been done in June. The farmers at Raymond, Magrath and Stirling, as a rule, had their land and crops in better shape, hence, better beets. But many there did not cultivate early enough. In fact, but few did. Another reason for short crops was the dry season. We have water here to irrigate with, but few were prepared to use it, as they depended on rain. As a result, nearly all crops were light in tonnage per acre. Many put on water the last of July and in August, but the growth of the plants stood still from three to five weeks. They then made a second growth, and were scraggy, increased in circumference, but not in length, hence were light in weight.

RESULT OF LAST YEAR'S CROP.

The Knight Sugar Factory sliced and worked 11,900 tons of beets. They made 3,160,000 lbs. of first-class refined sugar. The capacity of the factory is from 40,000 to 45,000 tons. The crop last year, from causes mentioned, was not more than a third of what it should have been. It is believed, judging from preparations already made, that there will be at least two-thirds of a crop the coming season. There should be from twelve to fifteen tons per acre. While a good crop is from fifteen to twenty tons, and extra twenty-five to thirty, six to seven tons per acre will pay all expenses of growing and delivering at factory, according to distance of hauling.

I have stated the purity of the beets here is greater than in any place south of this. In the Raymond district, the average percentage of saccharine was sixteen; the Cardston district was fourteen and a half, and those from Calgary twelve per cent. Three reasons for the latter being so low: First, beets were not ripe; second, not properly topped; third, and were in closed car too long, and probably were not taken care of while growing. The longer the beet, the more sugar in it, and the more tonnage to the acre.

At Lehi, Utah, when beets were first raised there, there were none to instruct the farmers, and the first crops were from three to five tons per acre, and five to six per cent. of sugar per ton, but it increased year by year, until they now raise from fifteen to thirty tons, with saccharine from twelve to fifteen per cent. Land has increased in value from \$25.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

WILL IT PAY THE FARMER?

If one has one beet weighing one pound to every square foot on an acre of land, he would have 43,560 lbs., or 21 39-50 tons. But he cannot have beets that thick. Rows twenty inches apart, and plants eight to ten inches apart in the row, would be about one to every two feet, which would be 11 19-50 tons. No beets weighing less than two to three and one-half pounds should be raised, hence twenty to thirty tons per acre—six tons for expenses, leaving fourteen to twenty-four tons per acre clear (or from \$70.00 to \$100.00). This is easily reached in two or three

years working of the land, and if properly handled will more than pay expenses from the start. It will also furnish cash employment for everyone in the family all summer at home, even for children from eight years old and upward. It is healthful and light labor, and gives them an agricultural education, besides furnishing employment for hundreds of other people.

The Knight Sugar Co. paid \$59,900 for beets and \$36,500 for labor in and around the factory.

Maple Shade Barn Plan.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

We are sending you, as requested, a copy of the basement plan of the barn we built in 1903 on our Maple Shade Farm. In drawing the plan a slight mistake was made. In the rows where we tie the cattle the second row from the west shows 13 stalls—there should only be ten, as in the one next. These stalls are for single beasts, and are 4 ft. center to center in width. At the other end of the plan the second row to the left shows 12 stalls, which should be 11. These stalls are intended for young cattle, and are 3 ft. 4 in. in width.

We are very well satisfied with the general plan of the stable, and if we were to build again this plan would suit us in every way. It is roomy, light, and well ventilated. Above all, it is convenient and handy. Two things we would probably change in the detail would be the doors. There are two doors leading out from the feed passages, which are of no use and should be solid wall, and the doors going out from behind the cattle are too wide—6 ft. by 4 ft. is plenty.

When we put the wide doors in we intended to use a boat and horse to clean out the stables, but on consideration we decided to put in a litter-carrier, and have found that we are much better pleased.

There are some other smaller details that we might change, but on the whole we are perfectly satisfied, and have failed yet to see a stable anywhere that we liked so well.

In the stable as we have it there is no allowance made for horses, and of course this would be required on an ordinary farm, unless one has another building for the purpose. We use the main stable entirely for cattle, and from the east end, running south, we have a wing which we use as a sheep pen, and from the west end, running south, we have a wing, containing all box stalls, where we keep our older bulls.

I have noticed a short note in a recent issue, in relation to plank frame barns. I should like to ask the writer if he ever saw plank used in the frame of a barn? The barn above described is 114 ft. long by 54 ft. wide, and does not contain one solid stick of timber. The side posts are 18 ft., supporting a round roof, which is 54 feet at the peak from the ground. The strength of a plank frame depends entirely upon the way in which it is braced.

W. A. DRYDEN.

Cannot Part with It.

Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" for 1905. I took the paper on trial, but once started we cannot part with it. H. BERGSTEINSON. East Assa.

The Seed Control Act, 1905.

Following are the provisions, stripped of legal verbiage, of the much-talked-of seed bill, reprinted as amended in committee of the whole at Ottawa. The bill has since been slightly altered in clause 11, on its third reading in the House of Commons, and is, of course, subject to whatever amendments the Senate may be prevailed upon to make.

PROVISIONS.

Clauses 1 and 2 provide that the Act shall be known as the Seed Control Act, 1905, and come into force September 1st, 1905.

3. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, for the purpose of seeding, any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants, unless they are free from any seeds of the following weeds: Wild mustard or charlock (Brassica sinapistrum, Boiss.), tumbling mustard (Sisymbrium sinapistrum, Crantz.), hare's-ear mustard (Coringia orientalis, Dumort.), ball mustard (Neslia paniculata, L. Desv.), field pennycress or stinkweed (Thlaspi arvense, L.), wild oats (Avena fatua, L. and Avena strigosa, Schreb.), bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis, L.), perennial sow-thistle (Sonchus arvensis, L.), ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiaefolia, L.), great ragweed (Ambrosia trifida, L.), purple cockle (Lychnis Githago, Lam.), cow cockle (Vaccaria Vaccaria, L., Britton), orange hawkweed or paint brush (Hieracium aurantiacum, L., and Hieracium praealtum, Vill.), ergot of rye (Claviceps purpurea, Tul.), unless each and every receptacle, package, sack or bag containing such seeds, or a label securely attached thereto, is marked in a plain and indelible manner:

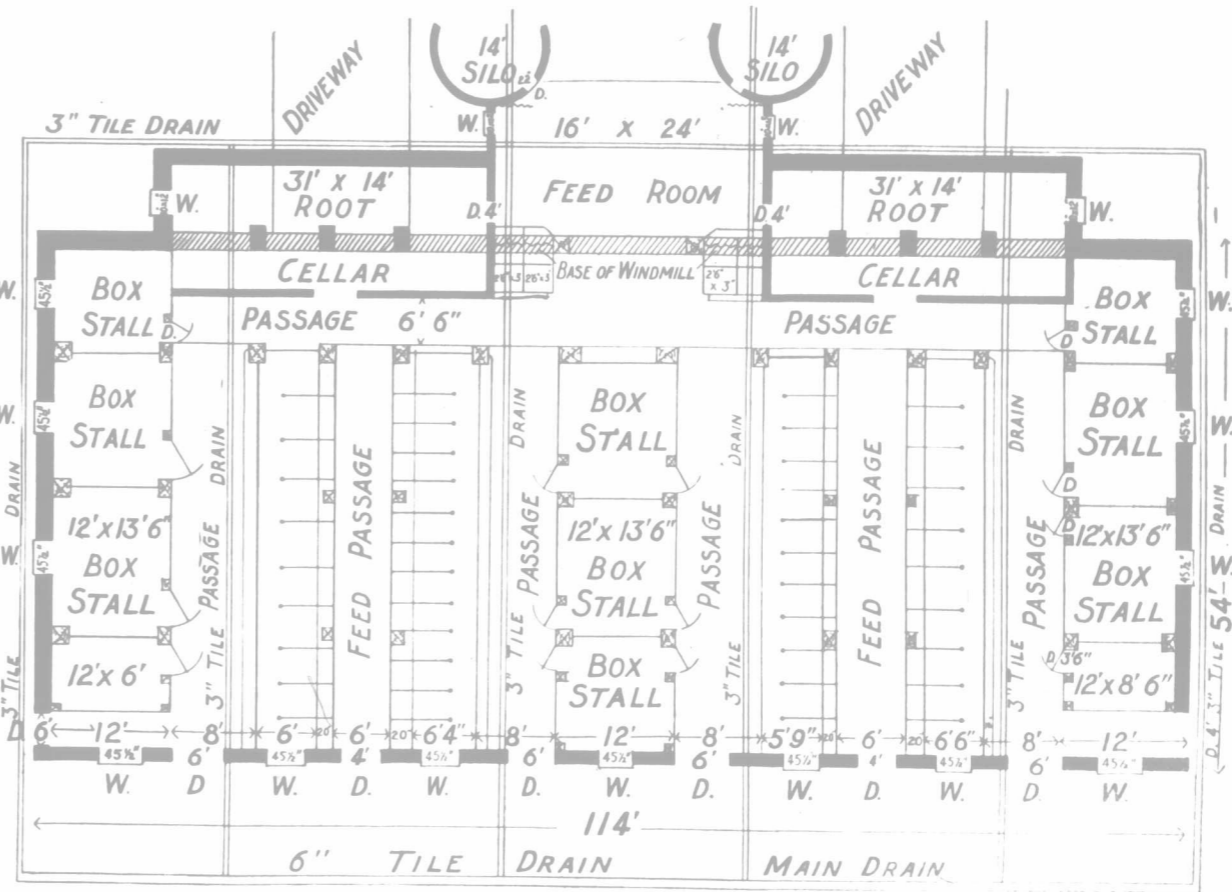
- (a) With the full name and address of the seller.
(b) With the name of the kind or kinds of seed.
(c) With the common name or names of the aforementioned weeds, the seeds of which are present in the seed.

(2). The provisions contained in this section shall not apply to the sale of seed that is grown, sold and delivered by any farmer on his own premises, for seeding by the purchaser himself, unless the purchaser obtains from the seller at the time of sale a certificate that the seed is supplied to him subject to the provisions of this Act.

4. The sale is forbidden of any seeds of timothy, red clover, alsike, or any mixture containing the said seeds, in or from any receptacle, package, sack or bag upon which is marked "No. 1," or any other designation which represents such seeds as of first quality, unless they are free from the seeds of weeds named in section 3 of this Act, and are also free from the seeds of white cockle (Lychnis vespertina, Sibth.), night-flowering catchfly (Silene noctiflora, L.), false flax (Camelina sativa, Crantz.), Canada thistle (Cnicus arvensis, Hoffm), ox-eye daisy (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, L.), curled dock (Rumex crispus, L.), blue weed (Echium vulgare, L.), ribgrass (Plantago lanceolata, L.), chicory (Cichorium Intybus, L.), and contain out of every one hundred seeds not less than ninety-nine seeds of the kind or kinds represented, or seeds of other useful and harmless grasses and clovers, of which ninety-nine seeds ninety seeds must be germinable.

5. The Governor-in-Council may make regulations determining the maximum proportion of seeds of the weeds named in sections 3 and 4 of this Act, that may be tolerated in any seeds without affecting their character as being free from the seeds of the said weeds.

6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, for the purpose of seeding in Canada, any seeds of timothy, alsike or red clover, or



Basement Plan of New Barn on Farm of Hon. John Dryden & Son, Ontario Co., Ont.

any mixture containing the said seeds, if the seeds of the weeds named in sections 3 and 4 of this Act are present in a greater proportion than five to one thousand of the seed.

7. The provisions contained in this Act shall not apply to—

(a) Any person growing or selling seeds for the purpose of food.

(b) Any person selling seeds direct to merchants to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purpose of seeding.

(c) Seed that is held in storage for the purpose of being recleaned, and which has not been offered, exposed or held in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding;

(d) Seed marked "screenings," and held or sold for export only.

8. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 6 of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine for the first offence not exceeding one dollar, and for each subsequent offence not exceeding five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, for each receptacle, package, sack or bag in or from which seeds are sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale contrary to such provision; provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed, in the case of a first offence, five dollars, and in the case of a subsequent offence, twenty-five dollars, and in default of paying such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, for a term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

(2). Nevertheless, if the accused proves to the magistrate before whom he is tried that the package containing the seed respecting which the complaint or information is laid, was purchased by him directly from a seed merchant domiciled in Canada, and was not opened, or the state of the seed was not altered while it was in his possession, and he had no reason to believe that the seed did not comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall, upon disclosing the name of the person from whom he purchased the seed, and the place and date of the sale thereof, to him, not be liable beyond the costs of prosecution.

9. The person on whose behalf any seed is sold, offered, exposed, or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be prima facie liable for the violation of this Act.

10. Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any seeds with respect to which he has reason to believe that any provision of this Act is being violated, and may take any samples of the said seeds, for which samples the owner of the seed shall be paid in accordance with its current value; and any person who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination, or the taking of any such samples, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and costs are sooner paid.

11. Any inspector, informant or complainant who finds or has good reason to suspect seeds to be sold, or offered, exposed or had in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall take a sample from the said seeds and forward it to such person as the Governor-in-Council appoints as an official seed analyst to examine and report upon any seed submitted for analysis under the provisions of this Act.

13. Any sample of seeds taken from any seed which are found or suspected to be sold in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be taken and forwarded to an official seed analyst—

(a) From seeds that are sold in sealed packages, at the time of the breaking of the seal thereon; and

(b) From seeds that are not sold in sealed packages, within seven days from the date on which the seeds entered into the personal possession and became the property of the purchaser.

14. It shall be the duty of any official seed analyst to examine any seeds sent to him in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and to send one certificate of analysis of the said seeds to the inspector, informant or complainant from whom they were received, and one certificate to the seller of the said seeds, and to place one certificate on file in the Department of Agriculture.

15. The certificate of analysis of any official seed analyst on any sample of seeds forwarded to him under this Act shall be accepted as evidence in any prosecution under the Act.

17. The Governor-in-Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act; and may by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding fifty dollars on any person offending against them, to be recoverable on summary conviction.

18. Any prosecution against any person, pursuant to a report made to the Minister of Agriculture respecting that person, under subsection 3 of section 8 of this Act may be commenced within twelve months from the time when the matter of complaint or information arose, and not later.

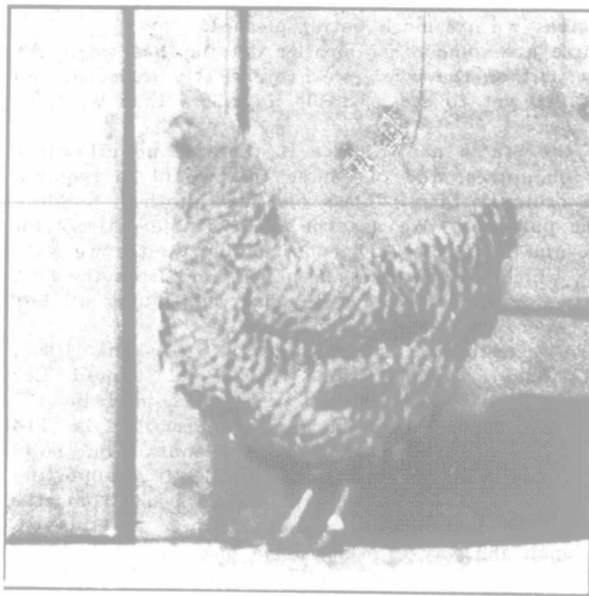
Poultry.

A House for Winter Layers.

When one is trying to find out how to make hens lay in winter, it must be confusing to read the experiences of a writer who maintains that they must be kept in a warm place, and then turn to another article which declares that hens cannot be kept healthy in close confinement, and should be housed at a temperature not much above that of the outside air. In this matter, the fact that drafts count for more than temperature is lost sight of; also, the fact that a hen will not lay regularly if subjected to noticeable changes, either of place or temperature.

A hen will catch cold and stop laying, and even die, from roosting in front of a nail hole or small crack which pours a stream of cold air on one side of her body, while the other side is warm, when if she had roosted in a tree on the same night where the temperature would have been colder, but uniform on all parts of her body, she would have suffered no injury. It is also true that if the temperature were below zero she would have been more likely to lay, if she had been kept in a warm house, ventilated without draft.

My hens laid through the month of January quite as well as the average flock does in summer. Of course, they are bred to lay by careful selection from year to year, and that makes a difference, but the housing has much to do with it. I gathered the largest number of eggs sometimes on the coldest days, sometimes on the milder ones. I could not see that the outside temperature influenced the matter.



A Barred Rock Hen.

Winner Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1905.

If a hen which has been accustomed to a warm house is allowed to get chilled through and through, she not only fails to lay on that day, but is not likely to lay again for some time, even under favorable conditions. If one does not intend to look after his hens carefully, he had better provide a dry house, not over warm, and let them take care of themselves, but if his house is warm and properly constructed, and he gives them the proper attention, no other investment on the farm will bring in so large returns for the money expended and the work put upon them, as it takes very little time if the house is properly arranged.

I use a house that faces the south, with a two-piece door in the center. A screen covered with heavy muslin is made so as to fit into the place of the top half when it is open, without letting in any drafts about its edges. When the weather is cold I put in the screen; if it is mild, with no wind, I leave the screen out; if it is very mild, I leave both top and bottom door open, and let the fowls run; if it is extremely cold, I keep both shut.

Inside of the house, the roosts are placed six inches above a dropping-board, which is three feet above the floor, and three feet wide. It runs along the back wall. The roosts are arranged one behind the other, on the same level, and placed in notches, so that they may be removed when the droppings are cleaned from the dropping-board. A muslin curtain, like the one at the door, runs the whole length of the roosting place. It is hinged at the upper edge, and hooked up to the roof in the day time, and closed down at night. These muslin curtains allow the air to pass through them slowly. The air changes, but not fast enough to change the temperature much, and no draft is caused.

A nest-box platform, four feet long, extends from the end of the dropping-board to the wall. The space given to the lower nests measures three feet from front to rear. The nests are fifteen inches high and fifteen inches wide. The

upper nests are two feet long from front to rear, so that the lower tier forms a step for the birds going to the upper tier. The hens enter from behind. This prevents eating eggs. The place for laying is just inside at the front. The front is a door fastened with a wooden button, and is opened when the eggs are gathered.

The entire floor is given to scratching space, and is covered with six inches of short straw, into which the grain is thrown, that the hens may exercise as they scratch for their food.

The house is sixteen feet long, twelve feet wide, six feet high in the rear and eight feet high in front. It is built on a two-by-four frame, with a matched-lumber wall on both the outside and the inside of the frame. Tar-paper is placed between the frame and the siding. The lower boards of both walls are sunk into the ground. The floor is made of six inches of sand and of fine gravel. The earth is sloped up on the outside to turn water. Almost any roost-house could be remodelled on this plan. If not warm enough, it could be made so by putting tar-paper on the outside, and on the inside also, if a very cold house. If one wishes to have winter-laying pullets, he must hatch them in April. A house of this kind makes fertile eggs and broody hens for such hatching possible. W. J. THOMAS.

Minn.

Hens Gave Good Returns.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 18th, I noticed an item asking, "Does Your Flock Pay?" I have had considerable experience in poultry in Eastern Ontario, and this is some of my Manitoba experience.

Last winter I had 60 hens, and from the 25th of December till the 25th of March I got 90 dozen eggs. Then I began to set, and by the 15th of April I had 24 young chickens (beautiful little fellows), and by the 10th of June I had 250, with 10 hens for mothers, and by the 15th of July I had 390 young chickens, with 16 hens for mothers, and two dozen eggs per week for family use.

I had 20 Plymouth Rocks that were from three to six years old for hatchers. They make the best mothers. The rest were Brown Leghorns. I set 480 eggs under 40 hens, leaving only 20 to produce eggs for the family use, and during the hatching season I had 90 eggs that failed to hatch, the larger portion having dead chicks. Some of the little chicks were delicate, and some of them would only break the shell and die. This was caused by the strain on the system of the winter-laying hen without the insect food she is so willing to work for during the summer months. Altogether, I got a total of 2,280 eggs during the seven months before hatching, making an average of 38 eggs per hen, in all, 190 dozen eggs, which, if sold in Winnipeg at the average price, 30c. per dozen, would make \$57.00. The chickens are equally as good as 20c. per pound, if the farmer has to buy his meat at the Winnipeg prices. J. B.

Laying Competition.

The Utility Poultry Club of England annually conducts laying competitions, the eighth one of which has recently ended. In the competition, which lasted sixteen weeks, were thirty-six pens of four pullets each. White Wyandottes were the most numerous in the competition, there being thirteen pens of this variety, which ranged from third to last place. Buff Orpingtons were next in numbers, and ranged about as widely. White Leghorns led the list, with 245 eggs for the sixteen weeks. White La Bresse had 240, and White Wyandottes 226. The two lowest pens, both White Wyandottes, laid 113 and 101 eggs each, thus indicating that laying is a trait of a strain, rather than of a breed. The winners in preceding years were: '97-'98—1 and 2, Minorcas; 3, Langshans. In '98-'99—1, Buff Leghorns; 2, Barred Rocks; 3, Golden Wyandottes. In '99-'00—1, Silver Wyandottes; 2, Golden Wyandottes; 3, Buff Orpingtons. In '00-'01—1, Barred Rocks; 2, Buff Leghorns; 3, Lincolnshire Buffs. In '01-'02—1, G. Wyandottes; 2, White Leghorns; 3, Buff Orpingtons. In '02-'03—1, White Wyandottes; 2 and 3, Buff Orpingtons. In '03-'04—1 and 2, W. Wyandottes; 3, Buff Orpingtons. The first year of the competition the record was 161 eggs, but the last four years it has been above 200, the largest being that of '02-'03, 276.

The manager's report says: "All birds have been fed and treated exactly alike while they remained in the laying-houses. When any change of treatment became advisable, they were at once removed. The aspect of the entire range of runs and house is identical, and faces south. The houses, constructed to hold twelve birds each, are open-fronted and partially glazed, and fitted with canvass shutters. The floors are formed of dry dust covered with straw placed on the ground itself. The large subsidiary runs appear to have been most appreciated by the Leghorns and La Bresse. The trap-doors to these runs have always been arranged overnight, so that the birds

had access to the fresh range as soon as they pleased to take it in the mornings.

The 144 birds have had 91 lbs. of mash (weighed dry) each morning. It has consisted of 2½ lbs. each of chopped salad, meat, bran, and meals (which last were changed every day). The meat, bran and meals were scalded together and cooked all night, the fresh-cut salad, which formed half the bulk of the food, being added in the morning. A quart of grain was fed to each twelve birds at night, and half a pint at mid-day. Oats have been the staple food, but barley and wheat have been considerably used, all of which have frequently been steamed and fed warm at night. The grain has usually been fed in the litter, which, in bad weather, has been forked into heaps as often as three times a day, in order to give ample exercise. Clean water, flint grit and crushed oyster shells have always been before the birds. No spices, condiments or patent foods of any description have been used.

Building up a Flock.

Last season I tried a new plan, for me, in the poultry line, by using an incubator. Just why I have taken to the machine instead of the hen is this: For the last three years my hens refused to sit until it was too late to raise good chicks. I have always succeeded fairly well in the getting of eggs, but failed in the raising of new stock. I found myself with hens three years old, and they were not much good for eggs, so I was forced to try the new plan. In April I ordered an incubator, but because of the snow blockade it did not arrive quite so soon as I expected, so I began rather late. I was afraid the eggs I had saved for my incubator had been kept too long, and just when I wanted fresh ones my hens went on strike, and I got never an egg, so I bought some for a first trial. They were scrub eggs, and, as the operator was new to the business, our first hatch was a failure, only producing twenty-six chicks. These, as soon as I thought large enough, I put in a fattening-crate and turned them all off for broilers at fifteen cents per pound. We had three more hatches, and that brought our last pretty late in the season. About the time our latest came out of the incubator, we hatched about sixty chicks from hens that had decided at last to sit a while. Altogether I had about two hundred and twenty healthy chicks. I had two good brooders, and as soon as the chicks became crowded in them, I removed them directly to permanent houses, keeping them shut in for about a week, so they would know enough to go there at night. I fed them all they would eat up clean of chop, just as it was ground up for hogs, etc., moistened with milk enough to keep it from blowing away with the wind. I started the season with about seventy old hens, a number of which succumbed to old age and to a few accidents. However, they laid fairly well, and as soon as they ceased laying I killed them off for an early market, getting fifteen cents per pound, as they were scarce and at a premium just then. I sold one hundred and eighty-six dozen eggs, receiving for them thirty-eight dollars and thirty cents. I got for my old hens, when they were through laying, thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents. I sold enough spring chickens to bring in sixteen dollars and sixty cents.

I have in my henhouses one hundred pure-bred pullets, about half Barred Rock and half Golden-laced Wyandotte. I have also about ten young cockerels left, and two pure-bred roosters one year old, bought to breed from next year.

My expenses have been as follows: Two roosters, \$3.00; incubator and brooders, \$32.00; eggs for first hatch, \$3.00; oil for incubator, \$3.00; grain and chop for feed, \$25.00. I used three hundred eggs for incubator hatches and one hundred and thirty for setting under hens.

Cottonwood, Assa.

RESIDENT.

Poultry Don'ts.

Don't forget to breed from none but exceptionally vigorous birds.

Don't feed young chicks wet food.

Don't feed them more than they will eat clean.

Don't let filth collect where chicks are kept, and never throw their food down on their own droppings.

Don't neglect to disinfect once in two weeks; once a week would be better.

Don't forget that negligence kills more fowls than disease.

Don't let filth get into the drinking water.

Don't let the charcoal dish get empty.

Don't expect a fat hen to lay fertile eggs.

Don't think that all the lice are on your neighbor's chickens.

Don't expect results from crossing breeds, unless you know what to cross. Some crosses are good, some are worthless, a straight breed is surest.

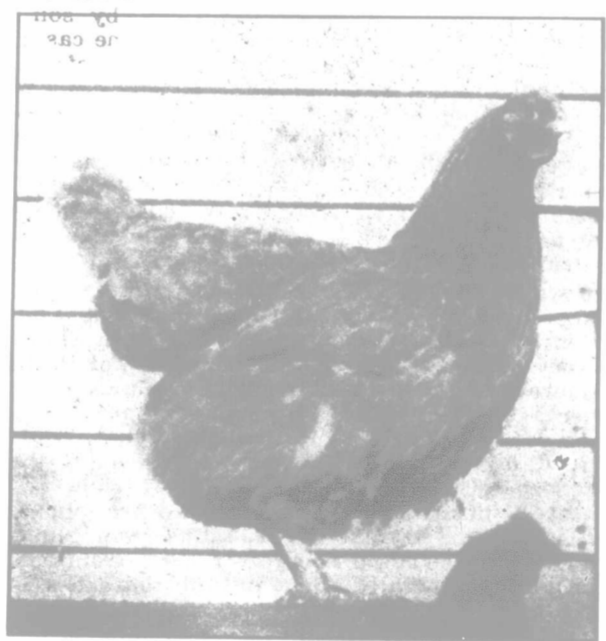
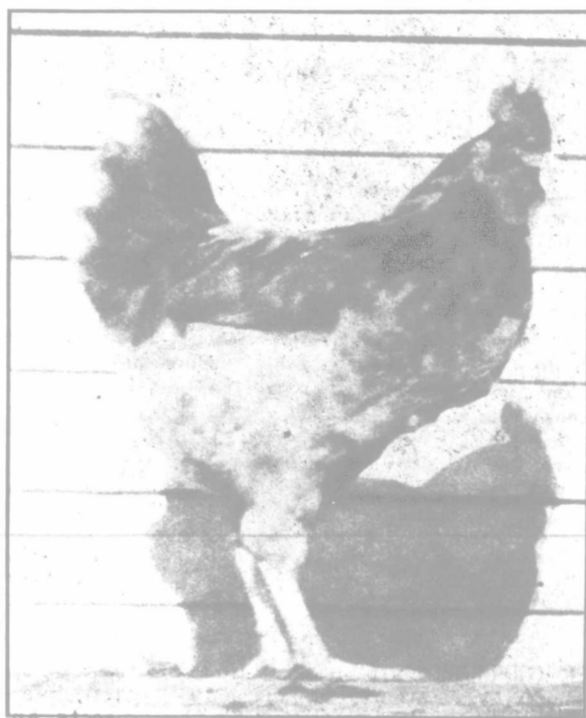
Don't forget that there is more money in poultry than in anything else on the farm.

Don't expect to get it out without work.

The White Wyandotte as a Farmer's Bird.

Why do I prefer the Wyandotte as a farmer's fowl? Because I sincerely believe it will bring more profit at the end of the year than any other breed, and for the following reasons:

1st.—It is recognized as the king of broilers: (a) Because they can stand forcing better than others, and this is a very important point when a chicken has to be sent to market at two months, for there is then no time to lose. Rocks, for instance, will generally go off their legs when forced, while Wyandottes, in the same pen, will keep on eating and growing. (b) They are ready for market at an earlier age than other breeds. You can get out a Leghorn broiler early, but, then, it never has the plump, healthy, inviting appearance that the Wyandotte has, and you cannot get the Rocks out nearly so early. (c) They grow more uniformly than any other breed. They do not grow by jerks, growing a while, then stopping to put on a coat of feathers, then starting out again, but they are always plump and compact, instead of slim and loose-jointed.



A Pair of Manitoba Poultry Show Winners at Winnipeg, 1905.

2nd.—It is now our most profitable market bird, because: (a) It is the middle-weight fowl par excellence. People who are prepared to pay the good prices want a fowl which is not too heavy, for they would rather buy a turkey than an eight to twelve pound bird. And when the bird is too light, as in the case of Mediterraneans, the buyer finds there is too much offal in proportion to the weight of the bird. (b) It is a white fowl, with yellow legs and beak, and yellowish flesh, and this is what our home market calls for. Breed good, plump, healthy White Wyandottes, and you will hardly find a man who will give you less for it, for export, than for a white-fleshed bird. Then, they dress nicely, having no dark pinfeathers. (c) The White Wyandotte has the advantage of looking plump at any age. Take a five-months-old Rock or Orpington, and you can stretch him out two and a half feet from toes to beak. Such a bird has to be kept a little longer to flesh him up, whilst the Wyandotte is ready to go on the market at any age.

3rd.—It is the most profitable layer, because: (a) It is the best all-around layer. Leghorns

might lay more eggs during the year, but the White Wyandotte produces so many more during winter that its eggs are worth more at the end of the twelve months. (b) Its eggs, generally, are more attractive than others, because they are of a nice light brown color, and are uniform in size. They may not sell for more money for this reason, but less eggs are rejected and an easier sale is found. (c) Their only serious competitors as layers are breeds of the Mediterranean classes, and these cannot stand the cold so well as White Wyandottes, so that, even if Leghorns, etc., were as good winter layers, they would not, under ordinary circumstances, lay as well as White Wyandottes.

In conclusion, I may say that White Wyandottes are good sitters and mothers, are easily confined by low fences, and are good foragers when given free range. They never had a boom, their ever-increasing popularity coming on gradually, because they are par excellence the utility bird. At the last Madison Square Garden Show, in New York, there were 483 White Wyandottes, which is 218 more than their nearest competitors, the Barred Rocks. This tells the tale.

GUS. A. LANGELIER.

[NOTE.—While Mr. Langelier has not given figures to demonstrate the actual profit from eggs produced over food consumed, and other outlay, he has made some very strong claims, which some of the Plymouth Rock, Orpington and Leghorn enthusiasts may not be disposed to concede. Let us have the facts and figures.—Ed.]

A Cold-storage Romance.

She wrote her name upon an egg;
A simple country girl was she.
"Go, little egg, go forth," she said,
"And bring a sweetheart back to me."

Into the wide, wide world it went,
Upon its shell the message plain
The maiden waited, waited on,
With throbbing heart—but hope was vain.

The days, the weeks, the months flew past,
A year, another year rolled by,
Alas, no lover ventured near
To dry the teardrops in her eye.

Sad at her casement in the night,
She wondered where the egg could be,
"O, voiceless moon, dost thou behold,
Somewhere my true affinity?"

Somewhere, indeed, there was a man
Whom fate had made for her to own;
Somewhere, and waiting for the egg,
He led his loveless life alone.

The years sped on till gray and bent,
She looked adown the road one day,
And, trembling, saw an aged man,
Approaching slowly on the way.

His locks were white, his shoulders bowed,
He feebly leaned upon a cane,
She looked—and in her faded cheeks
The blush of roses glowed again.

'Twas he, her lover, come at last!
"Are you Miss Mary Jones, I pray?"
I found your name upon an egg,
I bought in market yesterday."

Cheated of youthful life and love,
Kept parted till the journey's end,
The evening of their wasted day,
Together now they sadly spend.

—[N. Y. Produce.

Does Your Flock Pay?

Under the heading of "Does Your Flock Pay?" in February 15th issue, I see E. M. C. answers that question to his or her own fancy, and whilst their favorite is the B. P. Rocks, there are others. I think in all breeds it is more the strain than the variety. In five months he also got 1,143 eggs from 26 head, an average of 8 10-13 per hen per month. In regard to their feeding, I think it is all right. A sample of what my flock did (and there are others can beat that) from October 1st, 1903, to April 1st, 1904, 42 hens and pullets laid 4,168 eggs, or an average of 16 11-21 per hen per month, and, still, in adding the produce for the next six months, i.e., 1,519, making a total for the year of 5,687, or, per hen, 11 2-7 a month for a year, or about 135 eggs each. The profit from eggs used and sold (not for hatching) yielded me \$44.83, besides stock and hatching eggs. As regards feeding, I feed, generally, whole wheat, barley and oats, with cut bone. I cannot get my hens to eat cabbage, so their green feed is rape and potatoes, with a few beets. It is very seldom I give them a mash, only on very cold days, and then in the morning, nor yet do I warm their water or food. The main thing is to keep them scratching and singing. On cold days they mope considerably, but on bright days are lively enough.

ED. BROWN.

\$2 Worth of Eggs From \$1 Worth of Feed.

In answer to your query, would say there is not much choice between Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, with a preference for the whites or buffs. These medium-sized breeds are undoubtedly best for farmers, and compared with the larger, feather-footed tribes, they have more activity, produce more eggs, and, up to six months of age, more meat; also, consuming less food, not such persistent sitters, but sufficiently broody for all practical purposes, and mature more quickly, and, as compared with the smaller breeds—Leghorns, Minorcas and Hamburgs—they are large enough to be of greater use on the table, lay larger eggs (Minorcas excepted in this point), and at a time of year when eggs are hardest to procure, will sit (thus capable of producing their kind without the use of incubators), not so fond of stealing away their nests, take more kindly to yarding and housing, will withstand more severe and changeable weather, with the same housing, without showing any bad effects resulting therefrom. The whites or buffs of any breed are preferable, as the pinfeathers are white, and do not discolor the dressed poultry when killed a little off in condition. There is no breed BEST for eggs, but there are strains of every breed better than other strains of the same.

In feeding, I try to follow, in part, Prof. Gilbert's teachings. Morning, first thing, a little tasty mash, but not more than a pint to twenty-five hens. Then stir up the litter, and scatter a half pint of screenings; this again at noon. Open up the windows and doors, unless storm beats in. During day, clover leaves in trough, also apples and apple peelings. I like to hang cabbage and mangels for them to pick at—high enough that they have to reach or jump for them. I think it best to feed the green bone or other animal food about two hours before sundown each day, about one-half ounce to each hen. Then gave a final feed of grain in the straw, about two quarts to twenty-five hens. Then, at sundown, give a mash composed of cooked potatoes and peelings, with any kitchen scraps, with chop and shorts stirred in until stiff—all they will eat. Water, grit and oyster-shell at will. I think wheat the best all-round grain, if we were compelled to use only one kind. Always, when wheat is high, eggs are dear also, so we can draw a safe conclusion.

Have had eggs all fall and winter in good supply. Have kept account, and have sold more than \$2.00 worth of eggs for every \$1.00 worth of feed consumed. And in growing early chicks for market, have had \$3.00 for \$1.00 cost. I find I can raise chicks to eight weeks for \$8.00 per hundred, and make them ready for market. Yes, my hens pay and pay well. J. R. H.

The Brooder.

Directions how to set up and operate a brooder for incubator-hatched chicks will accompany the brooder, if one has been purchased with the incubator. There are brooders for inside and outdoor use. I speak only of the latter. I enclose a cut and description of a brooder which is easy to construct and satisfactory in operation. It was obtained by me from the Montana, U. S., Experiment Station, and is described as follows:

"A box is made three feet square, and of four pieces of eight-inch lumber, surfaced. Upon the top of this box, for a cover, is nailed a piece of zinc entirely covering the box. This zinc has a hole in the center, over which is soldered a pipe 1½ inches in diameter and 22 inches long. This pipe is soldered on the outside, the metal being the top of the box. Next comes the floor over this zinc, but not touching it because an inch strip, 1 by 1, should be nailed on around the outside in order to make an air space between the floor and zinc. This strip should be broken; midway on either side an inch opening should be left for the admission of outside air to the space underneath the floor. The floor should be made of ceiling, smooth surface up. Exactly in the center of this floor a hole should be cut 2½ inches in diameter, and in this hole a pipe 2½ inches in diameter and 3 inches long fastened. This pipe should extend just through the floor, level with the underside of the bottom. Through this pipe the long ventilating pipe will go. This completes the body part of the brooder, and a hover and top complete the requirements. The hover should be made in the form of a circle two feet in diameter; in the center a hole large enough to allow the vent pipe to pass should be cut, and four legs three inches long tacked on to raise it to the required height; then tack a light fringe of jute sacking around the edge only. This is the hover complete.

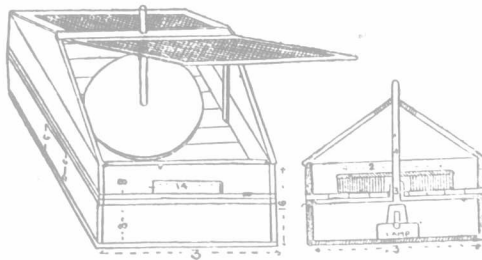
"Next is the top. Make another box similar to bottom, using four pieces of six-inch lumber, dressed. Upon opposite sides a piece cut with a double pitch, three feet long and one foot high in the center, should be nailed to form the ends and the apex, and joined with a piece 34 inches long and 2½ inches wide, cut with bevel to allow the screen doors, which should constitute the two sides of the roof, to fit snugly. This box portion should have a little door cut in it, and an incline made for chicks to run in and out of the brooder.

"The working of this brooder is extremely simple.

A brooder stove is placed under the box, and it heats the metal cover; this in turn heats the air in the space between it and the floor. This air, on being warmed, rises upward through the 2½ inch pipe and flows out over the chicks that are underneath the hover. Since this air comes through the holes between the 1 by 1 inch strips and does not come in contact with the lamp, a pure and constant supply of air is insured, giving almost perfect ventilation in addition. These brooders serve the purpose very well where only a limited number of chicks are to be raised, but where the business is to be conducted upon a larger scale, either coal or wood heaters with pipe system is best.

"Hot water incubators are out of date. Hot air is more controllable. A cheap incubator is not always a good investment."

Will the brooder rear the chicks as well as the hen mother? Yes, if the chicks are strong and robust, as



Brooder.

all chickens ought to be. Weakening chickens die in the brooder. The mother hen simply kills them by inadvertently stepping on them at night. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Chickens which require to be molly-coddled ought to be allowed to die. They are probably constitutionally depraved. They should not be bred from if they survive, and are not likely to make desirable specimens for the table. Something may be said on another occasion as to the best rations for chickens from nest or incubator to the laying or marketable age. A. G. GILBERT, Central Experimental Farm, Poultry Manager.

Apiary.

Fruit Injured by Crickets, not Bees.

By Morley Pettit.

H. Garman, Entomologist and Botanist of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, has a bulletin on an injury to fruit by insects and birds. The skins of ripening grapes, peaches and plums were frequently found to be cut by some unknown agent. Brown rot set in in some cases, and in others bees carried off the juice of the fruit, and received the blame for having cut the skins. In September, 1904, Mr. Garman conducted experiments, and made observations which prove conclusively that in spite of the effective manner in which they use their jaws against robbers and in cutting the caps of cells, the bees were not responsible for breaking the skins of this fruit.

It was observed that plums that were perfect in the morning remained so at night, and no matter how close a cut plum hung to a sound one they never touched the latter. To test them, he more than once removed cut plums from clusters, thinking that when they found their forage gone they would cut the next plum. They returned again and again, circling through the vacant space, but in no case did they show the slightest disposition to attack the other plums. Then he began to take paper sacks from plums that had been enclosed to protect them from rot. These plums generally came out of the sacks in perfect condition, and when exposed in the morning remained perfect the following evening. But the next morning some of them were generally with small, fresh-cut holes in their skins, and the bees soon came to them.

This led to the conclusion that some nocturnal insect was the culprit, and on the night of September 11th, Mr. Garman observed snowy tree-crickets (*Oecanthus nivens*) cutting holes in plums. Peaches were found to be attacked in the same way. Two nights later, Mr. Garman examined a bunch of Concord grapes, from which a sack had been removed during the day, and found a cricket cutting a hole in the skin near the stem of the grape. When captured, it proved to be *Oe. angustipennis*.

Here, then, was the solution of the puzzle. The crickets were cutting the fruit. The honeybees were simply following them. This is but added testimony to the fact that honeybees do not cut the skin of fruit. Elaborate experiments were described in the Rural New Yorker a few years ago, and were repeated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In these the bees were confined in a room without food, and fruit of various kinds exposed in the room. They would run over the fruit until it was polished, and whenever the skin was broken, would go in and devour the contents, but rather than cut the skin would die of starvation.

Dairying.

Quality Must Rule in the Dairy Business.

Any farmer should know that upon the quality of milk and cream delivered to the creamery depends to a large extent the quality of the butter made and the price that can be paid to the patron, and if the prices are good it will stimulate the interest in the dairy business and help to increase the production of milk and cream. Since this is true, it behooves the buttermaker and operator to work for a better quality of milk and cream.

It is believed that the centralizer in some localities has been largely the cause of the poor quality of cream and milk delivered to creameries. Within the last year or so the centralizers have been willing to receive any cream, regardless of quality, a tendency which has had a bad effect on the milk producer, and therefore some of the milk producers were willing to abandon the creamery that demanded good milk and cream and patronize the creamery that was willing and satisfied in receiving poor cream. Some of the hand separator salesmen, anxious to press the sale of their machines, told the farmer that the machine did not need washing each time after using, but would be sufficient if washed once a day. This all has had a bad effect on the quality of cream delivered to the creameries; in fact, it has been a step backward, and will take some time to overcome. There is one fact we must not lose sight of, and that is, the purer the milk the easier it is inoculated with either good or poor bacteria, and should the fresh milk from the cow be run through a separator, after the separator has stood all night from the previous separation the night before without being washed, it will certainly inoculate the cream with undesirable bacteria, which will show their ill effect in butter after being made.

One of the most important points for a good quality of cream and milk is cleanliness and temperature. This should be impressed upon the mind of every milk producer. Let us begin at the beginning and start with the milk in the cow's udder. For all practical work this milk is pure, with the exception of the small amount that is contained in the lower part of the teat. Whatever happens to it after it leaves the udder in the way of contamination, is the result of its surroundings. The milk coming from the udder in fine thin streams necessarily exposes a large surface to the air, and thereby takes up a large number of air germs; that is, those that are floating in the air of the stable. These find the best growth in the milk, and start the milk on its downward path. Along with the first streams of milk come the bacteria that are held by the milk just inside the teat, and these add a second class that are in active growth and are ready to enter at once on their anti-pure milk work; then the milk pail contributes its share; the milk-can also adds to its contamination, and by the time the milk gets to the creamery it has been thoroughly seeded to a crop of trouble that is full-grown.

The primary condition for producing clean milk is the possession of a clean stable, clean cows, and clean milkers. Now, as everyone knows, in the building of the stable the question of cleanliness is a secondary consideration. Cheapness comes first; convenience second, and cleanliness, if thought of at all, is somewhere in the background. The result is rough walls, ceilings, and floors—an ideal combination to catch and hold dust. The only remedy for this condition is a stable with smooth walls, one that has no dust shelves on the sides, or holes in the ceiling, through which hay dust may fall. If such a stable can not be provided, much may be done toward improvement by an occasional sweeping of the stable, as well as a liberal use of a whitewash brush. Whitewash covers a multitude of sins in the way of dirt, and is death to bacteria wherever found.

QUALITY DEPENDS LARGELY ON VENTILATION.

Ventilation goes a long way toward removing dust from the stables (hay dust is the home of buttermakers' troubles), so feeding and milking should not be carried on at the same time. Old, musty and moldy bedding straw should not be used just to save it. It is expensive in the long run, and will cause buttermakers an unlimited amount of trouble. A milk pail that has received a wipe and a lick, and milk cans that are in the same condition, can not be excused. Soap and hot water are cheap. Washing soda is cheaper still, and no dairyman's time is so precious that he cannot afford clean milk utensils. All this is practical, common, every-day cleanliness, such as anyone has a right to ask of a place where human food is produced, and it is imposing no hardship on the patron when he is asked to improve his conditions to this extent.

The only trouble with any system of cleanliness

is the number of holes through which troublesome dirt will creep in.

There are a few things toward which every patron of the creamery may strive successfully—more light and more fresh air in the stables. These are cheap—better arrangements for bringing the feed and removing manure, a little more time spent cleaning the stable and the cows, and a coat of whitewash each; this is also cheap. None of these things are expensive, but they go far toward making better milk, which means better prices. Then there are things which require no outlay of money, but merely personal cleanliness. Anyone who allows his cows to remain dirty, covered with a thick coat of manure, is a personal enemy to up-to-date dairying. No man can do clean work with dirty tools, and if the cows are covered with manure, the milk will contain it to some degree. A cow that is covered with manure should be cleaned off.

Milk should be cooled at once after milking. Warm milk is the ideal home for bacteria. There they live and multiply. Cool the milk and the trouble stops or is greatly lessened.

If the buttermaker could destroy all the old cans that come to him, his milk would be better proportionately. Old cans are the source of much evil, and it is impossible to keep them clean.

Cooling Separator Cream.

A correspondent of the "Farmer's Advocate," describing his way of making butter, states that in the case of centrifugal separator cream it must be cooled down to below 50, and kept at that temperature for from six to eight hours, in order to insure good firm butter that will "stand up," to use his words. In the deep-setting system, he adds, that is not necessary.

Miss Laura Rose, the well-known home-dairy expert, writes us as follows on this important point:

Your correspondent is right in his method of handling cream from the separator. If the cream is to be churned sweet, I would cool to below 50 degrees, and hold it at that temperature for two or three hours, as that is sufficient time to allow the fat globules to firm up. If the cream is to be added to that in the cream can, and allowed to sour, I would cool it to between fifty-five and sixty degrees. Many people are not making as choice a butter as they could, from the fact that they do not quickly and thoroughly cool the cream immediately after it is separated. It is not sufficient to set it in a cold place, but it should be set in cold water, and be frequently stirred while cooling.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The American Forestry Congress.

Specially reviewed for the "Farmer's Advocate," by Judson F. Clark.

The meeting of the American Forestry Congress undoubtedly marks an epoch in the development of a rational policy in the treatment of the American forest. The seven hundred delegates coming together from every part of the United States, and representing, as they did, every kind of industry which is dependent directly or indirectly on the forests, indicated by their presence that, at last, the nation appreciated that the time had come when active measures for the conservation of what remained of the forests, and for the reforestation of such areas as had been denuded, and which are unsuited for agriculture, were to be undertaken.

For the first time in the history of the movement for better management of forest lands in North America, it was possible to bring together the miners, stockmen, and cultivators of the soils dependent on irrigation, the lumbermen, paper-makers, furniture manufacturers, railroad men, bankers, legislators, and foresters. They had at last all found a common ground for study and labor in an appreciation of the fact that the great natural supplies of timber were being squandered, and with such an accompaniment of fire that the timber famine, which so many now believe to be inevitable, must be, in many places, accompanied by a water famine, where agriculture is dependent on irrigation for its water supplies. In addition to the delegates, the meetings were attended by many notable persons in Washington, including several members of the Cabinet, ambassadors, senators and members of the House of Representatives.

The programme was a very ambitious one, some fifty-five papers being listed, and most of them were read. In addition to this, many important addresses were given by delegates and others.

It would be, of course, impossible in this brief letter to even give a list of the topics discussed, and I shall content myself with merely noting some groupings of topics. The importance of the public forest lands to irrigation was one such

group, and was discussed in seven papers, chiefly by Western men. These papers showed that the West was fully alive to the proposition of NO FORESTS, NO WATER, in the arid and semi-arid regions. The relation of the lumber industry to the forests was discussed in twelve papers, by lumber kings, editors of trade journals and manufacturers. This was a most interesting session, and showed that the lumbering fraternity have, in a large measure, been convinced that conservative lumbering is not alone in the interest of the country at large, but is also of great practical interest and profit to the timber land owners themselves.

The importance of the public forest lands to grazing was discussed in some five or six papers by Western men, representing the cattle and sheep interests, and by a member of the Bureau of Forestry, who spoke of the results of regulating the grazing in the reserves. Railroads, in relation to the forests, brought to the platform railroad presidents, chief engineers, solicitors, and experts in wood impregnation. All agreed that the problem of getting the hundred and twenty million ties necessary each year for renewals was one of rapidly increasing gravity, and that this was but one of the many problems which the increasing scarcity and high prices of wood supplies were forcing on the attention of the railroads. A number of these roads—notably the Pennsylvania system—has already begun planting on a large scale to meet its future needs. The importance of public forest lands to mining, and the discussion of national and State forest policies, occupied the time on the closing day, some eleven or twelve papers being read.

A feature of the congress was the very able address delivered by President Roosevelt on Thursday afternoon, on "The Forest in the Life of a Nation." Speaking of the personnel of the con-

gress, he said: "For the first time, the great business and forest interests of the nation have joined together, through delegates altogether worthy of the organizations they represent, to consider their individual and common interests in the forest." Again, referring to what the meeting of the congress augurs, he said: "The great significance of this congress comes from the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come mainly from within, not from without; from men who are actively interested in the use of the forest in one way or another, even more than from those whose interest is philanthropic and general. The difference means, to a large extent, the difference between mere agitation and actual execution; between the hope of accomplishment, and the thing done."

The last and best of these meetings was on Thursday evening. Our Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario, was enthusiastically voted to the chair, and about one hundred and twenty practical foresters energetically discussed forest problems, dealing with conditions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, until very nearly the midnight hour.

The matter of paramount interest in the present American forestry situation is the bill now before Congress for the transfer of the nearly 70,000,000 acres of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. There is every reason that the transfer should be made, and the prospect is that it will be. This will place a large area, exhibiting a very great variety of forest conditions, in the hands of the Bureau of Forestry for administration, and will make the real beginning of professional forestry in America.

Making a Hotbed.

The making of a hotbed is usually looked upon as a very complicated piece of business. A small one is not, however, very difficult to make, and should be a most invaluable addition to any farm where early vegetables are desired, as, not only may cabbage, cauliflower and tomato plants be started in it, but also beets, carrots, parsnips and salsify, which stand transplanting very well, and thus may be induced to "come in" some weeks earlier than when planted out in the open. A small portion, also, set apart for lettuce will supply the table with a dainty salad when not a leaf of green is to be seen outside of the favored spot.

In making a hotbed, the first step is to choose a good situation at the south side of a building, wall, or close-board fence, where the cold winds from the north will be broken, and all the sunshine possible may be obtained. That settled, the next question will be the kind of frame to construct, cement, brick, or plank, overground or underground. As regards material, cement or brick used for walls, with an air-space between, is, undoubtedly, best, forming a frame at once rat-proof and permanent. Having such a frame, one may go on still further if one chooses, and fit it up with sashes run on grooves, and burlap coverings fitted on rollers, so as to be rolled up conveniently when not in use. A much simpler and inexpensive frame, made of stout planks, will, however, answer the purpose quite as well, although it will probably have to be renewed more frequently. About three feet by six feet is a handy size for the sashes.

Two kinds of hotbeds are in use, the one above, the other below ground level. The high one should be built in any situation where the water is likely to lie; but if the ground is well drained, the low one is, perhaps, preferable. To make an overground bed, first dig a shallow excavation, say, a foot deep, the size of the bed required, and build into it your wall, or fit into it your frame, which, if made of planks, should be securely fastened to posts sunk at the corners. A double plank wall with an air-space between is good. In any case, the frame should be about one foot higher at the back than at the front, in order to provide a good slant for the rain to run off. In case the hotbed is made at this season with frost in the ground, no excavation can be dug. The manure must be piled on the ground, a little larger than the frame.

Into this bed now put fresh manure (from horse stable preferred), and tramp it down very thoroughly to a depth of two feet. If the manure be not made very firm, there will be danger of too rapid fermentation, and consequent waste of heat, if not of positive damage by scorching, to the sprouting plants. If it does not heat up quickly, turn it over with a fork and tramp down again. Now spread about four inches of good rich soil, made very fine, on top of the bed; put on sashes, which should be glazed, and bank up all around the frame with strawy manure. Keep the sashes closed until the heat of the bed is at about 90 degrees, then sow the seed, and do not neglect to raise the frames and ventilate thoroughly whenever steam appears. If this be neglected, no matter how cold the weather, the young plants are likely to be damaged. At night, and during exceptionally cold snaps, the sashes must be covered with matting, old carpet, anything, in fact, which will keep out the cold. Old newspapers placed next the glass and under the matting will be found invaluable. It is well also to keep a piece of oilcloth on hand, to cover the matting with at a time of cold rains, as nothing is more provoking to handle than wet, half-frozen coverings that persist in faking every shape but the right one.

All of these directions will apply to the sunken bed, the only difference being that in case of the latter, the excavation should be about three feet in depth, so that the front of the bed will be about at ground level, the back of the frame



Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.

President Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association.

still be elevated a foot or more, so as to give the sashes the necessary slope toward the front.

When the first plants have all been taken from the hotbed, its usefulness will not be over, as melons may be planted in it, and will, if watered frequently, be found to grow riotously in it, seeming to forget that they have strayed away from their semi-tropical home.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

One thousand four hundred British emigrants have arrived in Canada by the steamship Bavarian. The greater number will take up land in the West.

A sturgeon weighing 247 pounds has been caught near Picton, Ont.

At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Messrs. Thos. May and Robert Patterson were presented with medals for heroism in saving the life of Jas. Black on the Niagara river last January. With the aid of a small boat and two planks, the men made a perilous journey over the floating ice to the rescue of Black, who had become fast in the ice while attempting to cross the river in a canvas boat.

Eleven hundred emigrants from Old Ontario left Toronto for the West on March 7th.

Lord Strathcona has arrived on a short visit to Canada.

British and Foreign.

Father Gopon, who led the Russian workmen in the demonstration of January 22nd, has fled to England.

President Roosevelt was inaugurated as President of the United States, at Washington, on March 4th.

The Japanese steamer Natoriwa ran against a breakwater while entering Osaka during a dense fog, and sank immediately. Only 16 out of the 123 who were on board were saved.

Monotombo, the great Nicaraguan volcano, after a rest of 25 years is again active. The eruption has been attended by severe earthquake shocks, which have been felt as far as Costa Rica and Honduras.

The Right Hon. George Wyndham has retired from his post as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Walter Hume Long has been appointed in his place.

Russia has paid England \$325,000 in settlement of the North Sea claims.

India is again plague-stricken, the deaths last week numbering 34,000. The Government is making every effort to prevent its spread, by isolating the sick as far as possible, and burning down affected districts in the towns.

Part of Admiral Togo's squadron has been seen sailing past Hong Kong, and it is surmised that he is on his way to Madagascar, to rouse up Admiral Rojestvensky.

Russia is secretly massing troops in Turkestan, near the Indian frontier. The only possible explanation of the movement is that it may be intended as a demonstration to impress Afghanistan.

There is great destitution and suffering on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, owing to the fact that the fisheries for the past three years have proven a failure. The French Government is taking steps to relieve the situation.

What would seem to be the Magna Charta of Russia, though as yet in a crude, unfinished form, has been signed by the Czar at the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace, in the form of a rescript, in which he practically guarantees a legislative assembly to the people. "I am resolved henceforth," the decree runs, "with the help of God to convene the worthiest men possessing the confidence of the people, and assisted by them to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures. In undertaking these reforms I am convinced that local needs and experiences of life, well weighed, and sincere speech of those elected, will ensure fruitfulness to legislation for the real benefit of the people. At the same time I foresee all the complexity and difficulty presented in the elaboration in this reform; while preserving absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire. . . . May God bless this good beginning; may God help you successfully to secure the welfare of the people confided to me by God." The publication of this edict has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the majority of the people, and may do much toward relieving the frightful pressure of present conditions in the Czar's dominions.

"I am surrounded," telegraphed Kuropatkin to the Czar upon the morning of March 10th. "Have entered Mukden and Fushun," was the message simultaneously wired from the Japanese lines. In the meantime, nowhere else on earth in the history of recent times had been seen a sight so pitiful, so weird, so full of triumph and defeat and horror as that upon which the grey morning was breaking in Northern Manchuria. From Mukden northward toward Tieling every road was filled with troops, artillery and baggage, pressing forward with feverish rapidity in the face of a dust storm, which blew into the eyes of the fugitives and rendered their cadaverous faces yet more cadaverous. In the rear, slowly retiring from the field, whereon lay thousands of dead and wounded, fighting step by step to cover the fleeing army, came the rear guard, personally commanded by General Kuropatkin, who, it is said, with haggard face and uniform yellow with dust, seemed to be everywhere when needed. In the meantime, while dense clouds of smoke showed where the vast storehouses of Mukden were being consumed by fire, the men under command of Generals Stackelberg and Zambaff were attempting to guard the retreat along the line between Fushun and Mukden. As nothing has been heard of these corps since, it is feared they have been annihilated. A few days later the Japanese followed up their victory, by driving the Russians out of Tie Pass. So ended the battle of Mukden, the most horrible in carnage of the whole war, which cost the Russians nearly 200,000 in killed and wounded, 500 guns and 40,000 prisoners. In addition, 10,000 severely wounded and a complete medical staff in the hospitals of Mukden were left to the mercy of the Japanese. The Japanese losses have been roughly estimated at 60,000 men. In spite of this terrible defeat, however, there is no word of peace. The immediate response to it was a despatch from St. Petersburg, to the effect that a new army will be at once raised, and that the war must go on. General Kuropatkin has asked permission to give up his command, urging the necessity of mental and physical rest. For the present, it is expected, he will retire to Harbin.

Field Notes.

"New Ontario Farmer," Uno Park, Ont., who sent in a drainage enquiry, omitted to give his name.

Prince Edward Co. farmers propose starting a \$10,000 canning factory at Milford.

The Temiscaming district is to have a local telephone system, a company being organized for that purpose.

It is proposed to establish a flax mill and revive flax growing in Haldimand Co.

A Peterboro correspondent writes, advising that Farmers' Institutes take up the question of instituting seed fairs. He wishes also to emphasize the fact that farmers who would be successful should sow only good plump seed.

The Swift Company, who control Fowler's business in Hamilton, Ont., will double their capacity in the near future, and will kill 6,000 hogs a week. In addition, sheep and cattle will be slaughtered for market.

The third part of the Farmers' Institutes report, which has just been issued, shows that up to June of last year the Institutes showed a membership of 21,257. During the year they held 833 meetings in all, with a total attendance of 106,719, received \$25,990, spent \$16,440, and had a balance on hand when the returns were made of \$9,550. The institute having the largest membership in July last was South Waterloo, with 720.

Want to Sell or to Buy?

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is the most popular and effective channel through which is given trustworthy, high-class information for the farmer and his family. It is also the medium through which people make known their wants by advertising, or what they have to dispose of. The "Want and For Sale," "Poultry and Eggs," and display advt. columns are widely used at this season. If you have really good pure-bred live stock, poultry, eggs for setting, seed grain or seed potatoes, a farm to rent or sell, or any other article to dispose of; if you are in need of employment as a farm manager, worker or herdsman; if you are a farmer requiring help, or a cheese or butter factoryman needing a dairyman, or a maker wanting employment, make the fact known by an advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," which circulates among the best farmers all over Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, B. C., and the North-western States. Send at once for an advertising rate card, giving particulars as to rates and space.

A Game Protection Association for Manitoba.

A convention is called for March 31st of all those interested in the preservation of game in Manitoba. Parties unable to attend are requested to communicate with the Secretary pro tem., Mr. J. P. Turner, 213 Graham Ave., Winnipeg.

The Chartered Bank as a Safeguard in Marketing Grain.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Referring to your request, it is with much pleasure I outline a few of the methods by which our farmer customers may utilize the bank as a safeguard in connection with the marketing of grain.

We have the farmer who, possibly, is many miles from a town or village or point at which there is a station, and it becomes necessary for him to load his grain on cars at a siding. After loading, his first duty is to notify the railway agent that his cars are ready to be forwarded, at the same time procuring from the agent a shipping bill, keeping before him the following points:

That the car number on the bill corresponds with that on the car.

That the capacity of the car and the number of bushels are correctly stated.

That the name of station or siding from which despatched and the date appear in the proper place.

That the car is consigned to the order of himself, or of his bank, if preferred, at Fort William, if on the C. P. R., or at Port Arthur, if on the C. N. R. (The same instructions apply to whomsoever you wish to consign your car.)

Lastly, see that the agent's signature appears at the bottom in the proper place.

Be sure to get the shipping bill signed by the agent of the railroad as soon as the car is loaded. In case of fire or accidents, the company is not responsible unless the shipping bill is signed.

The shipping bill thus obtained, and found to be in order, places a farmer in a position to sell his grain at the market value.

If he is at or near a point where daily quotations are obtained by local agents, he can procure prices through these agents, and, if satisfactory, he can endorse his bill of lading, and obtain a cheque on the local bank at which the purchasing agent keeps his account, or, if the settler prefers, he can endorse his bill of lading, and hand same to bank, asking them to dispose of his car to some responsible firm, and place the proceeds of sale to his credit in the bank.

Should the farmer sell to an agent who does not keep an account at a local bank, he is in a position to safeguard himself by taking his bill of lading to the bank and have a draft on the purchaser, attaching the bill of lading to draft, to be surrendered on payment. In this way, the bank is liable should the documents be surrendered without the draft being paid.

The foregoing applies to all grain shipped by farmers in car lots.

Again, there is the farmer who disposes of his grain to the elevators. If the grain is merely left to be stored or cleaned, a farmer should be careful to procure proper elevator receipts, checking on his receipt the number of bushels, weight, and grade of grain. This should be done immediately on delivery of each load. Should a farmer desire to procure an advance against these elevator receipts, he can do so by applying to his banker, and depositing his elevator receipts duly endorsed.

Should a farmer be at an inconveniently long distance from a point where daily quotations are received from Winnipeg, he can ship his car to his order or to the order of his bank, and forward the bill of lading to the bank, with instructions to dispose of it at the then market price. This service will be rendered gratuitously and the proceeds of sale placed to the customer's account.

Summed up, it may be said the farmer disposes of his grain in one of the following manners:

To a local mill. In this case, he invariably receives a cheque on a local bank.

To an elevator. If for storage, he should be sure to receive his storage tickets, and when desired he can order his grain forwarded by delivering his tickets, and paying storage charges, receiving in exchange a bill of lading to order of whomsoever he desires. If he has delivered his grain to the elevator for sale he will either receive cash or a cheque in payment.

Then comes the farmer who has shipped his grain. I have already described the most convenient modes of disposing of this.

I might add that a farmer is always safe in shipping to his own order, as it is a very easy matter to endorse his bill of lading to whomsoever he wishes.

Should a farmer desire to procure money against grain shipped, he can do so by endorsing his bill of lading, and depositing same as security in his bank.

Your inquiry, no doubt, was prompted by the discussion which took place at Brandon, where some had billed their grain through to a commission man in Winnipeg, who turned out to be insolvent.

They could have prevented their loss had they shipped their grain to their own order, and drawn on the commission man through a bank with the bill of lading attached, to be surrendered on payment.

I understand a movement is on foot to en-

deavor to get the Warehouse Commissioners to publish a list of bonded commission men doing business in Winnipeg, at the same time stating amount of bonds. This list would be published in the Winnipeg daily papers, also in the "Farmer's Advocate" and other agricultural papers. In this way farmers would be posted as to who were responsible commission men. The movement will, no doubt, be strongly backed up by the responsible commission men, as the dishonest actions of one reflect, to a certain extent, on all.

In the foregoing, I have endeavored to put before the farmers in a plain light the best methods to be adopted in shipping grain, keeping foremost in view the one point, the necessity of being in a position to keep control of your grain until actually paid for, or, in other words, to be safe against dishonest actions of irresponsible parties.

A. L. HAMILTON.

Some Pertinent Remarks on Seed Distribution by the Farms.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been very much interested in the editorials on experimental work at our Experimental Farms, which appeared in your issues of Feb. 15th and March 1st. While I heartily support all you have said on the above subject, I cannot refrain from saying that the Experimental Farms have done a very great service to the West in stimulating our farmers to activity in bettering their homes, especially in the gardens. Flower gardens have sprung up where it was supposed by many that nothing except Red Fife wheat and stock could be raised. To-day we see in many of our yards shrubs and blooms of different varieties that surprise the most sanguine of our people, and especially those who come to seek new homes amongst us. Our roots of every variety have been improved, so that to-day we have nothing and will accept nothing that is not recommended by our experimental managers. We have a much higher grade of oats than in former years, but the smallness of the samples sent out has discouraged many of our best men from taking an interest in them. Very many samples of the most tender sorts of tree seeds have been sent out to farmers, such as walnuts (for planting for forest purposes), hazel nuts, hickory nuts, etc. The Ladoga wheat was also a disappointment amongst our farmers, and has been the cause of much mixing with our Red Fife. I have many times got samples of Red Fife, and never pulled but one lot through, so as to have any good results from it. When threshing I have had the machine run empty for several minutes, and then dropped in my choice lot, and it would come out two or three varieties. In oats and barley I have found the same trouble, and even more so. I have had these fed to horses and pigs before and after threshing, and have found them in my granary after seeding. Such events as these have often prevented me from reporting on them. If our farmers could get seed oats, barley, peas or wheat, in such quantities (even at local prices, freight added) as would sow one to three or four acres, many of our farmers would jump at the chance, and in a very short time the country would be supplied with choice seed. I would recommend a renewal of these samples every year or two, as mixing takes place so fast with the small granaries which most of us in the new West have to put up with at present. I feel assured that if more of our new and encouraging varieties of the apple, plum and cherry (of a size that would fruit some) were sent to men who will take good care of them, the prevalent cry of to-day (no fruit) would shortly be a thing of the past. If our people will have patience for a little time, our gardens will be second to none. It would do good to the hearts of many of our Southern people to take a stroll through St. John's Park, Winnipeg, during the summer season. The bloom that is there, and the neatness of its care, would forever dispel the old cry, the ice-bound north. Your scribe remembers well when he was asked how he managed to get even our native timber to grow on the open prairies. I have had the pleasure of a walk through the Brandon Experimental Garden, and the proof that is there that we can grow almost every tree, vegetable and fruit that is grown north of the dividing ridge of America is beyond dispute. But we must have courage and patience.

J. J. CASWELL.

[Note.—Our correspondent is in accord with our opinion, that the experimental farms of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture have done a great work, but he points out the unsuitability of the present methods of seed distribution. We have heard it stated that it is no use drawing attention to the matter, that the Director is too powerful with the Minister, who has to rely on what his officers tell, and that we might as well save paper and ink. Perhaps so, but from the many communications and conversations with our farmers, we opine not. We would suggest that each agricultural society and farmers' institute take the matter up and instruct their representatives at Ottawa what to do. They are not posted, and we believe only need information to see that reforms needed are instituted; but the farmers must make the first move. Where are the Grain-growers on this question?—Ed.]

The Dominion Fair at New Westminster.

Manager W. H. Keary is conducting a vigorous campaign in the Upper Country for the big fair, of which he has charge. The Vernon Society will make a district exhibit at New Westminster.

An Interesting Old Country Milling and Baking Test Experiment.

We clip the following from a late copy of the Miller, London, Eng.:

At the request of the Home-grown Wheat Committee of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, the Agricultural Sub-committee of the Devon County Education Committee last season carried out a number of experiments upon different varieties of wheat, the main object in view being to ascertain if wheats of Canadian origin known to produce "strong" flours when grown in Canada would still maintain their strength, and also to test their cropping capacity against some standard English sorts. The English wheats selected for the trials were "Square Heads Master," Carter's "Stand Up," and Garton's "New Era," the Canadian varieties including "Fife," "Percy" and "Preston." Side by side, in half-acre plots, the six varieties were drilled in the autumn of 1903, and when harvest-time came round the produce was gathered and threshed, and a sack of the grain from each plot sent to the Coxes Lock Milling Company, at Wyebridge, to be milled and baked. The results of the experiment have recently been issued by the sub-committee responsible for the trials. The baking test was conducted by a practical baker, specially engaged in making baking tests of flour, and allotting marks to them on an arbitrary scale, and a standard of 60 marks was fixed for a particular mixture of average English wheat, which was baked with each batch of the trial bakings. Apart from the quality of the flour, careful note was made of the yield of the several varieties of wheat, together with the quantity of straw produced. The combined result is appended:

Name of Wheat.	Grain.		Straw.	
	Bushels.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Strength
Fife	25	27	82	
Percy	17	22	79	
Preston	22½	24	73	
Garton's "New Era"	27	21	65	
"Square Heads Master"	35	28	55	
Carter's "Stand Up"	38	25	65	

It will thus be seen that the Canadian wheats (which were ready for harvest about a fortnight before the other varieties) produce a flour which is much stronger than the English wheats, but the yield per acre is considerably below the two best of the native varieties. Of the latter it is interesting to note that the "New Era" is the only wheat that has been introduced by seedsmen of repute as a really "strong" English wheat, yet in the baking test it was awarded exactly the same marks as "Stand Up." Thus, whilst the two varieties grown in the Devon soil are just equal from the milling point of view, from the farmer's standpoint "Stand Up" possesses an unquestionable advantage over the "New Era." The conclusion arrived at by the sub-committee from the field trials and baking tests, is that no wheat is known at present which satisfies the baker's demands for strength, and at the same time fulfils the farmer's requirements in yield of grain and straw.

[Note.—It seems Preston wheat is considerably inferior, according to the above test, to Fife wheat for

milling purposes. Last year's (1904) experience of it with rust, shows inferiority in resisting disease.—Ed.]

Morris E. D. Agricultural Society Meets.

The above Society held a meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chubb, in the town, to hear the report of their representative, Mr. Holland, to the Agricultural Societies Convention in Winnipeg recently. This society is, we understand, quite satisfied with a summer show, and shows a balance on the right side. Dr. Hopkins, of this paper, addressed the meeting, having for subjects, "Noxious Weeds," and "Germs—Useful and Hurtful." The question-box shows that wild oats and Canada thistles are the weed pests most feared just now; stinkweed is no longer dreaded. The lecturer gave his opinion that the Benson substitute for the bare fallow was a good method to eradicate wild oats, and said that it might be found that no general prescription to suppress weeds would do for the Province. The different localities would probably call for modifications to suit each locality, yet was of the opinion that the same general principles must be observed in the suppression of weeds that are observed elsewhere. Briefly, so long as continuous wheat-growing was indulged in, wild oats would not be got rid of. The great thing is to get weed seeds to grow and destroy them while young and tender, rather than plow under, to come up later on. Surface cultivation in the spring to get the wild oats growing, then by cultivation destroy a crop, sow to some crop that grows and matures quickly, and as soon as harvested again cultivate, to get all the wild oat seeds germinated before winter sets in. The Benson method has been described in these columns before. We should like to hear from some farmers how they get rid of wild oats and Canada thistles. Speaking of germs, the one causing souring of cream and bitter flavor was referred to, showing that the butter-makers on the farm were practical germ-workers (bacteriologists), and also the farmer going in for soil inoculation for clover. Hurtful germs mentioned were those of consumption (tuberculosis), diphtheria, glanders, etc. The lecturer impressed on his audience the effect of sunlight and air in the prevention and cure of consumption, and said that heredity, as a cause, was not worth considering, as it often obscured the real cause—infection. The programme was rendered attractive by musical selections. Many ladies were present at the meeting.

Things to Remember.

LIVE-STOCK SHOWS, SALES AND FAIRS.

- Regina (fat-stock show); April 4, 5, 6, 7.
- Calgary (conventions and show); May 17 and 18.
- Calgary (cattle sale, Alberta stock-yards); May 22, 23, 24.
- Manitoba Live-stock Associations Sale, Winnipeg; May 31st.
- Neepawa (summer show); June 29 and 30, July 1.
- Killarney (summer show); August 8, 9, 10.
- Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.; Sept. 27 to Oct. 7.

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



Doesn't Like His New Pants.

B. C. Dairymen's and Live-stock Association Meets.

The Dairymen's and Live-stock Association held its annual session in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, opening on Thursday, Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, being in the chair. There was a very good attendance of delegates, amongst whom were T. J. Trapp, of the lower mainland; D. Matheson, of Armstrong; A. M. Rymer, of Kelowna; W. T. Haynes, of Duncan; W. E. Buckingham, of Richmond; M. Urquhart, of Comox; J. T. Collins, of Salt Spring; M. Turgoose, of Saanich, and W. N. Shaw, of Nanaimo.

A lively interest was displayed in the election of officers, and finally, after a number of ballots, the old board was re-elected. The contest for the secretaryship was particularly keen, Mr. L. W. Paisley, of Chilliwack, incumbent of the office for the past three years, being opposed by a fellow townsman, Mr. A. Wyanko. The result was in favor of Mr. Paisley—24 to 7. Mr. A. C. Wells and Mr. A. Urquhart were practically unopposed for the presidency and vice-presidency, respectively.

One of the first questions to be brought up was that of the future policy of the association. It was contended by a number of those present that the present system was unsatisfactory; they did not approve of the method of importing Eastern stock. It was too expensive, and in many cases the foreign product was not any better than that to be obtained from British Columbia ranges. Thus the organization was pursuing a policy that brought Eastern cattle into direct competition with local breeders. Provincial funds were being utilized to subsidize a plan that interfered with the farmers of the Province, giving Eastern stock easy access to a market that legitimately belonged to the Western breeders.

As an outcome of this discussion, the appended resolution was introduced and carried by a large majority:

Whereas, the importations of dairy products into the Province last year amounted in value to \$1,727,000, the quantity of butter being 5,586,857 pounds, whilst the butter produced in the Province during the same period was in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds;

And, whereas, a large quantity of live stock, much of it good breeding, is produced in British Columbia, and a considerable proportion does not find an adequate market, because of the lack of proper information;

Be it resolved: that the future policy of the Dairymen's and Live-stock Association of British Columbia will be in the direction, firstly, towards the education of the producers of dairy products in the art of dairying, to the end that a superior article of uniform quality may be produced at the least possible cost, so as to compete successfully with the imported article, and furthermore, looking towards an increased production, with a view to shutting out the immense importations of dairy products, and thus keeping in the Province the large sums of money now sent away to purchase products that can and should be manufactured in the Province; secondly, in the direction of bringing the producers of live stock and possible purchasers together, to the end that a fair price may be realized by the former, and animals of good quality and well acclimatized may be acquired by the latter, to the mutual benefit of all concerned.—[Columbian.]

Responsibility for a Defective Bridge.

The following judgment, recently handed down by the full court, will be of interest to our readers:

"Curle vs. Brandon.—On the 4th Sept., 1903, at the time of the Brandon Fair, William Curle and another man attempted to cross a bridge across the Assiniboine from Brandon to the north side of the river, with a traction engine which weighed about nine tons. The engine passed over the approach till the front wheels reached the end of the main bridge, when the spans of the approach broke under the weight of the moving engine, which fell to the ground, carrying with it Curle and his companion, and they were both instantly killed.

The City of Brandon purchased the bridge in 1886, and rebuilt it in 1897. After the accident it was found that one of the joists put in in 1898 had rotted nearly through before the accident, and had been greatly weakened thereby. The rot was the result of water lodging in an old spike-hole in the joist.

The action was tried at the March assizes in 1904 before Mr. Justice Richards, who subsequently gave judgment in favor of Mrs. Curle, the administratrix of her husband's estate, for \$2,360, being \$2,000 for herself and \$300 for a grandson who lived with the deceased William Curle and was being brought up as one of his family, he being of the age to require some schooling and maintenance. Against that judgment defendants appealed to the full court.

Both Chief Justice Dube and Mr. Justice Perdue concurred that the appeal should be dismissed with costs, and the verdict for plaintiff affirmed."

A New Packing-house Corporation.

The last Canada Gazette for February states that several persons at or near Calgary have become incorporated as the "Canadian Chilled Meat Co.," with a total capital stock of \$500,000, divided into five thousand \$100 shares, and that the head office is to be at Calgary.

Inoculation for Clover.

The following will be of interest to those of our readers intending to grow legumes: The Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College intends to send out this year small quantities of Nitro-Culture for the inoculation of the seeds of the various legumes (peas, beans, vetches, clovers, and lucerne or alfalfa). Whilst the distribution will be largely confined to Ontario farmers, the Ontario Department of Agriculture are permitting us to send a number of samples to the other Provinces.

The use of these cultures is not advised on those farms on which the various legume crops grow well, as such soils are already well inoculated with the needful bacteria which draw the nitrogen out of the air and feed it to the plants. But on those soils on which the legumes do badly and where there are no nodules on the roots, the use of these Nitro-Cultures is advised. When seeds are deficient in other necessary plant foods, as potash and phosphorus, these cultures will not give good results.

Applications for these Nitro-Cultures should be sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory without delay, stating the kind of legume the farmer desires to plant, and the amount of seed that he intends to use.

F. C. HARRISON,
Bacteriologist, O.A.C.

Short Interviews with Advertisers.

No. 5—CEMENT BUILDING
BLOCK CO., WINNIPEG.

"The number of enquiries we have received from our advertisements speak well for the thoroughness with which you have covered the ground with your circulation. We strongly advise anyone wishing to reach a class of people with money and intelligence to advertise in The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

The Handling of Washed Soils.

"More than half my land is washed, the balance being washed in spots here and there with the top soil on. Can this land be cultivated or fertilized so as to grow grain or grasses, and how?"

From my knowledge of Western soils, and from my experience elsewhere, I believe that the above enquirer can successfully cultivate his farm, provided the top subsoil is not gravelly. My plan would be to plow the land in the spring as deep as practicable, and let it lie fallow for that season, reploting it at least once during the summer. The more cultivation, such as disking and harrowing, that is given the better. Not being able to see the land, I cannot be very certain of the existing conditions, but certainly believe that the above treatment would result in an excellent crop the following season.

Well-rotted barn-yard manure would certainly not come amiss, as nitrogen would be the principal element of plant food that the subsoil would be deficient in.

W. H. FAIRFIELD.

The Pacific Coast Salmon Cannery Trust

The above trust was recently defeated in the State of Washington in its attempt to stop all salmon fishing for a few years. It has been more successful with the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has ordained a close season for the years 1906 and 1908. The Minister has given readier ear to the wealthy trust than he has to those dependent altogether on the fishing for a livelihood. A weekly close system, say for 36 hours, excluding Sundays, would have been ample, and should be insisted upon every year; because there is abundance one year is no reason why waste should be encouraged. Although the trust used \$50,000 to carry the bill (the Parkes bill) in the Legislature at Olympia, Washington, it was turned down, to the credit of the State and the victorious majority.

Dominion S-H. B. Association Calls Special Meeting.

"A special meeting of the members of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association is called for March 24th (next Friday), at St. George's Hall, Elm St., Toronto, Ont., to consider proposals submitted by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for uniting the Shorthorn records now issued in different parts of the Dominion, and for establishing a Record office at Ottawa. A full attendance is requested. H. Wade, Secretary." So reads a card received by the editor of this paper.

Billy and I.

They say they are going to shoot you, Old Billy, but don't you fret,
For the fellow who dares to meddle with you, 'most reckon with me, you bet;
You're a poor old horse, Old Billy, and you aren't worth much, it is true,
But you've been a faithful friend to me, and I'll see you safely through.

Shoot Old Billy? I guess not, though you may be old and gray,
By the self-same stretch of mercy they'll be shooting me some day;
I haven't much love for the fellows who follow the shooting plan;
If they had more pity for horses and dogs, they'd have more love for a man.

They tell us that horses have no souls, and they all declare it true;
That shows how little they know, Old Boy, and it proves they don't know you;
Well, well, 'tis a mighty question, and quite beyond my ken—
But the more I know of horses like you, the less I brag about men.

You've been a good horse, Old Fellow, steady and brave and true;
You have given us faithful service—done all that a horse could do;
You've earned your keep; you shall have it; so live as long as you can—
For justice is justice, and right is right, whether it's a horse or a man.

Notes From Institute Work in Minnesota.

This year Supt. O. C. Gregg has seen fit to put two one-day delegations in the field. In this way the work is more far-reaching, more in line with our own work in Ontario, only it does not go nearly so far or cover so much territory in the season as we do. The most they hope to do here is to hold one hundred institutes. These are being held in the small towns of 800 to 3,000 inhabitants. The attendance is very remarkable, as the halls, holding from 200 to 600, are usually well filled with earnest, enquiring farmers. Only a small sprinkling of the fair sex turn out to these one-day meetings. The utility problem is one of the important themes for discussion. While not an old State, it is called the Bread and Butter State, and the North Star State. Yet, it is losing its grip on the bread, but developing the butter side. The southern and south-eastern part of the State is now following mixed farming generally. They found that grain-growing was too uncertain, and playing out more or less. The farmers are now planting large areas to corn, and feeding it to dairy cows and hogs. So that besides the fertility problem, which covers discussions on cultivation, clover-growing and handling of stable manure, corn, hogs and dairying, are all dealt with at each meeting, more or less.

They are very ambitious to grow their own fruit. They are succeeding pretty well, too. They have had to originate varieties suitable for their latitude, but now, having some standard varieties to bank on, such as the Duchess, Wealthy, Patten's Greening, Northwestern Greening, Yahnke and Malinda, they are winning out very well, especially in the south-eastern part of the State. Another subject given considerable emphasis is Evergreen wind-breaks, which shelter from the wind. That is a subject the Ontario farmer might well consider more than he does.

In some parts, the bacon hog is exciting considerable interest. It is the fat hog, however, which is most in evidence. They are trying to produce the fat hog on similar lines to our methods in summer by growing him on bulky foods afforded in pasture crops, and finish with corn. They keep him, though, until from nine to eleven months old, and have him weight from 200 to 300 lbs. They are satisfied with one litter per year, and those are farrowed in the spring.

Much interest is shown in the question of seed-corn selection. They are not satisfied with forty to sixty bushel yields, but are ambitious for eighty bushels, and even one hundred bushels, by selecting seed corn along the line suggested by a young farmer at one of our meetings, in which he said he was after "the largest ear, with the deepest kernel, and that got ripe before frost came." By getting a good stand, and with thorough cultivation, many claim the one-hundred-bushel mark can be reached. The yellow dent varieties are most in evidence. A few grow white dent varieties, but very little flint corn is grown in this part of the State.

They have very few cheese factories. They are mostly creameries, and now the hand separator is coming everywhere into use.

It is gratifying to notice the extent of the rural mail delivery, and the farmers' telephone system. We are decidedly behind in those features. They are now considering better roads and moving towards consolidated schools. The

town and city schools are very fine, but the country schools, like our own, are mostly small and poorly equipped. The consolidated school is coming to stay.
T. G. RAYNOR.

Settle the Speculator.

It goes without saying that the very first consideration in attempting to develop national life and greatness is that of applying proper methods and attention to the settlement of the country. It is well, then, to inquire if some of the prevailing methods of securing and holding land in the Canadian Northwest are calculated to facilitate or retard the settlement of that vast expanse of territory.

The settler is coming, and is destined to come. This is satisfactory as far as the report goes, but from the standpoint of the settler, is everything satisfactory? One of the first considerations of the new settler is, will I have neighbors in sufficient number and of the right type to insure development along all the lines essential to a prosperous community? The absence of neighbors means an absence of schools, religious services, local improvements, social life, etc. It means a lonely life on the prairie, which few care to endure. The average settler, it is true, does not expect everything to hand in a new country. He is naturally led, however, to expect that others will shortly settle in his vicinity, and help bear the burdens of frontier life. Are the conditions such as to justify such an outlook? In many cases the contrary.

Traversing large areas of sparsely-settled districts, the traveller is led to ask, "What is the matter with the land here? It looks good, but how is it there are so few settlers?" Here is a quarter, there a half, and across the way a whole section of land, with not a sod turned, or anything to indicate possession or intended improvement.

"Oh, you cannot touch that," is the answer. The speculator has got hold of it, and his price is away up. He wants double, or four or five times the price he paid for it, according to the largeness of his heart. The settler must be turned aside, for the speculator has got in ahead of him, and he is going to take advantage of the settler or keep him out altogether. The speculator thus stands as a hindrance to the development of the country. In very few cases has he any intention of improving his property. He is interested, of course, in the developments taking place around his land, for it is clearly to be seen the improvements of one or two settlers at once enhances the value of the land held by the speculator. His land will go up in a few years; in the meantime all he has to do is put it up beyond its legitimate value, and wait till the few settlers have got a start made, then others will be quick to see the advantage of settling in a neighborhood where roads have been made, schoolhouses erected, and local improvements well under way.

Is it fair that the speculator should be allowed this undue advantage without any guarantee to the state that he will contribute in any proportionate degree to the advancement of the community in which his land is situated? Is it fair that a few settlers should be deprived of neighbors, and through force of circumstances be made the benefactors of the man who stands in the way of settlers coming in?

The speculator, of course, is not an avowed enemy of society. With him it is merely a policy of help yourself, to which there are no restrictions except the length of a man's purse, and it does not need to be so very long to hold down a lot of land. The first payment secures it against all-comers, and plenty of time is given on the remainder.

If, however, the policy of the state stands for the settlement of the country, the policy of the speculator stands opposed to it, and in that view he is virtually an enemy of the state. Unfortunately, however, he is not so recognized. There is no general outcry raised against him. Is it because he is generally generous? No, it is because the craze for land speculation has become general. That is the worst feature about it—everybody is into it. If it is right for one, it is right for another, and the individual—whether he be lawyer, merchant, preacher, or farmer—has just as good a right as an American syndicate; though it may be said in favor of the latter, that the syndicate takes upon itself the role of an emigration agency, and by extensive advertising induces settlers to come that would not be reached in other ways.

It may be questioned if the Government would not be interfering with the liberties of the citizen by assuming control over the re-sale of land. It may be argued that it is a free country, and the holder of land has a perfect right to hold his land as high as he pleases, or hold back the settler as long as he likes.

Let us see if that position can be maintained in other stages of development which the state is interested in. Take, for instance, the extension of railways. No holder of land wishes to have a railroad cut up his property; but the state rightly recognizes that no citizen has a right to stand in the way when the interests of the country demand a railway; and whether a man likes it or not, he is under obligation to come to terms. Has the state not just as clear a right to interfere when another stage of development is arrested by men who claim the right to exercise control over

the earth, simply because they have the money to do it?

The right of the Government to arbitrate between the speculator and the settler is very clear, and the remedy for the evil that exists is very simple. Make it compulsory by law for the holder of unimproved lands to do settlement duties the same as required of the homesteader, with the alternative of placing his land on the market for sale at an advanced price on the original, in proportion to the same amount of capital invested and bearing interest at current rates.

If this fails to settle the speculator, it cannot fail to open up the land for settlement, and that is what is wanted at the present time. The interests of the country demand it. There is much every way to be gained by bringing the land under cultivation. It greatly lessens the dangers from prairie fires, and in a measure insures against the damage of frost. Aside from this: How it would strengthen many a weak community; how it would encourage many a struggling congregation; how it would gladden the heart of many a lonely life, if the land that is now closed against the settler were occupied by him?

It is true the land, or much of it, can be bought; but the ordinary settler cannot afford to buy land at an exorbitant price. If obliged to do so, he will be handicapped for years by a heavy burden of debt.

It is hard to see how the evil is going to be corrected unless the state assumes control over the re-sale of unimproved lands. The law of supply and demand will continue more and more to legislate in favor of the speculator, and should have little jurisdiction here, from the simple reason that land, in its original state especially, can never be considered as a commodity on the market in competition with products of industry in one form or another.

Allowing the speculator to check the settlement of the country to-day is but the beginning which has for its end full control when all the Government land is taken up; then will come the reign of inflated values, which already is proving itself so obstructive that it may indeed to-day be regarded as the curse of the West. The moral effect cannot be other than that of discounting honest industry as a method of making money, and this in itself does not augur well for either the individual or the state.
R. DEZELL.

U. S. Grain-growers Organize.

A gigantic struggle between the 10,000,000 farmers and grain-producers of the United States on one hand, and the National Grain-dealers' Association on the other, is disclosed in the numerous farmers' organizations which are being rapidly formed in all grain-producing States for the purpose of fighting the trust. Many of the elevators of the United States are railroad property, and a combination of the railroads and trust has placed the farmers of the country wholly at the mercy of the combine, which extorts from 4 to 10 cents on every bushel of grain raised by the producer. Many farmers receive 10 to 12 cents less than the actual market price of their grain per bushel. What the farmers propose doing is to organize locally, and ship direct.—[Live-stock World.

A Judging School at Portage la Prairie.

Deputy-Minister Black held a largely-attended school of live-stock judging, under the auspices of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society. Many of the prominent breeders and farmers of the far-famed Portage Plains were present. The score-card was used on horses and cattle, the meeting being held in J. and E. Brown's commodious barn.

Vancouver Butchers to be Up-to-date.

It is understood that the butchers of Vancouver will erect a suitable abattoir, at which all slaughtering will be done, in place of the individual slaughter-houses. The abattoir will be under the control of the Provincial health authorities, and should lead the way to a system of meat inspection by a competent veterinarian. There is a market at the Coast, so it is stated in the World, for the by-products in the form of fertilizer.

Across the Atlantic on a Cattle-boat.

Having decided to visit England, and wishing to do the trip as cheaply as possible, I made enquiries as to the conditions on which one could obtain a free passage with cattle. I found several men who, at one time or another, had made the trip; but their reports were so contradictory that I disregarded them all, and took the first offer that came along. This was from a farmer near London, Ont., who had a carload of 19 head of cattle, destined for London, Eng. I had heard many stories of the high wages paid to cattlemen, but they all turned out to be fairy tales; though I believe that sums varying from five to twenty dollars can be obtained in some of the summer months. In common with all the other men on the boat, I had to be satisfied with the magnificent sum of five shillings; but as the free passage was our chief consideration, we did not complain.

On a Monday in November, I boarded the caboose of the train of which my car formed a part; and after a 30 hours' journey, and no less than three changes, I arrived at Montreal, a distance of about 450 miles. Not a rapid journey by any means; but the look-out of a caboose forms a splendid point of vantage from which to view the surrounding country.

At Montreal, the cattleman has nothing whatever to do with his charge—his duties do not commence until the boat has left the port, and cease when it arrives at port of destination. Therefore, his best plan is to get away from the stock-yards as soon as possible, and, if necessary, find a boarding-house near the quay, so as to be on hand whenever his boat sails. In my own case the boat, though advertised to sail on the Wednesday, did not leave until Friday. I went aboard on Thursday evening, and then my troubles began. (I should have mentioned that the cattlemen are rated as members of the crew, have the same food, and are, like the crew, responsible to the captain of the boat. Our quarters were in the fore-castle, near those of the crew.) As my valise, together with its contents, was worth something between fifty and sixty dollars, I was naturally careful where I left it; so I got over the difficulty by leaving it with the steering steward, who, for a "considerable consideration," took charge of it during the voyage. Perhaps a better plan was that adopted by the other cattlemen, who put their baggage under their bunks, and arranged for one man to be always in the cabin—an easy matter, as there were twelve men in our cabin.

I said our troubles began, but they were not of a very serious nature. However, I'm afraid the "green ones" must have felt a little dismayed at the idea of sleeping on iron laths, which formed our bed for the first night. That night I shall never forget—the dim light showed a strange mixture of men, nineteen in all; tall and short, strong and weak, "green ones" and "toughs." Men from all parts of England, and a fine assortment of cockneys, an Austrian and a Pole; and one true representative of the Maple Leaf—independent and resourceful, equal to any emergency. Our English mothers would not have recognized us then; and to say truth, we would not have had them to do so. "What the eye never sees, the heart never grieves for." Overalls, top boots and leggings, "jumpers" and jerseys, were the height of fashion. We made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, but rose from our hard beds very little refreshed, and very cold. However, breakfast and a run around the deck soon put us right. The next night we were supplied with warm blankets and ticks, which we filled with hay or straw, as our fancy dictated.

As our duties did not commence until evening, we had plenty of time to "size up" our mates, and we were soon standing around in groups of two and three, or four, getting to know each other. In my own case, some kind of magnetism must have drawn me and three other men together, for we chummed all through the



Group of Canadian Holsteins.

From a painting by J. P. Hunt, London, Ont. Hung in the Canadian display, St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

voyage, and were fortunate enough to be working under the same foreman. Although we had the largest number of cattle to look after (154 steers and 300 sheep), our work was always done as well and as quickly as any—a result of "camaraderie" and co-operation.

The work was no snap, either; it was hard while it lasted, but it made the time pass quickly, and we were young, and strong, and willing. On the Saturday morning our work began in earnest. We rose at 3.30 a.m. and watered the cattle—an arduous task, as each animal was watered separately from a pail. Our bunch drank from 500 to 700 pails daily; and as each pail had to be lifted from a barrel about four feet high, we were always glad when the watering was finished. After water came hay; then we turned into our bunks until 8 o'clock, when breakfast was served. At 9 o'clock we commenced work again—drawing up hay from the hold, feeding meal, etc. Dinner at noon, and work from 2 till 5 o'clock, when our work was practically done; about 6 o'clock we tidied up the alleyways, and were free for the evening.

When we had got settled down to the routine, we told one man off as cattlemen's steward, or "Peggy," as he is always called. His duties were to fetch the rations, wash up, and to look after our general comfort. At the same time, it paid us to look after ourselves, or we might have found "grub" running short. At first we thought the food not so bad, but when we got hash, hash, hash, day after day, we began to tire of it. So I and my chums formed a committee of ways and means, to see what could be done in the matter. By careful and judicious "tipping," we persuaded the carpenter and his mate to supply us with food that they could dispense with—such as salmon, jam, and other stores—and for the rest of the voyage we had at least one good meal each day. We could laugh in our sleeves at the grumbings of the other fellows, though, of course, we had to pay a high price for our luxuries.

It will be seen that a cattle-boat is no place for the man who is not prepared to make himself agreeable, to take things as they come, and to work hard. One can't expect a thirty-dollar trip for nothing. We had one man, the son of a British army officer, who seemed to think he ought to have a valet to wait on him (as "Peggy" remarked, a nurse would have been more the thing). He would persist in throwing his clothes all over the place; and one night, when he had thrown his hat on the table, his coat on one bed, and his vest on another, he received them all at his head; someone took away his blanket, and while he was looking for it, his trousers disappeared. For about twenty minutes we tormented him, then we thought he had got enough for once. It was a pretty rough lesson, but an effective one, for he kept his clothes in his own bunk after that.

Washing was another difficulty, for when we were in mid-Atlantic, the water-pipe in the crews' quarters burst, and our only chance of washing was to take a bucket and dip it into one of the barrels from which the cattle were watered. In this way we got at least one wash each day, and that helped us to retain our self-respect.

We hadn't much time to talk, but what time was at

our disposal was usually spent in talking of home, and speculating on the time of our arrival. Many and varied were the reports we got from the sailors, and we amused ourselves by asking every man we came across, when we should land, of course receiving a different answer from each.

To make a long story short, we arrived at Deptford one misty Thursday evening, about dark, and our duties were ended. The boat drew up alongside the wharf, and in half-an-hour five hundred cattle and seven hundred sheep were landed. Men belonging to the stock-yards did all the driving—we merely looked on to see that the animals were not ill-treated; for the foremen are responsible only for the time the stock is on the boat. We went ashore about 9 o'clock, after a voyage of exactly a fortnight; and although we were by no means sorry to leave the boat, we all agreed that, in spite of many drawbacks, we had experienced a very enjoyable time.

"FENBOIS."

They are about as large as the Border Leicester, and resemble the Lincoln in type and quality of fleece more than any other breed. They are a strong, healthy, vigorous class, and shear a heavy fleece of wool, and produce an excellent quality of meat. The average weight of the first-prize pen of yearling wethers of this breed at the late Smithfield Show was 280 lbs. each, showing a daily gain of 0.44 lb., and the second-prize pen of lambs weighed 178 lbs. each, with a daily gain of 0.66 lb. These, of course, had been highly forced for show purposes. There are, it appears, two distinct breeds of Devon sheep, one named Devon Long-wool, and the other South Devon. A flock-book for registering of the latter is published, of which the secretary and editor is Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, but we are not aware whether a flock-book exists for the Devon Long-wools, which are given a class at the Royal Show. At the late Smithfield Show, both Devons and South Devons competed in a class for Devons, and other pure long-wooled breeds, apart from Leicesters, Lincolns and Cotswolds, the South Devons winning first in each class.

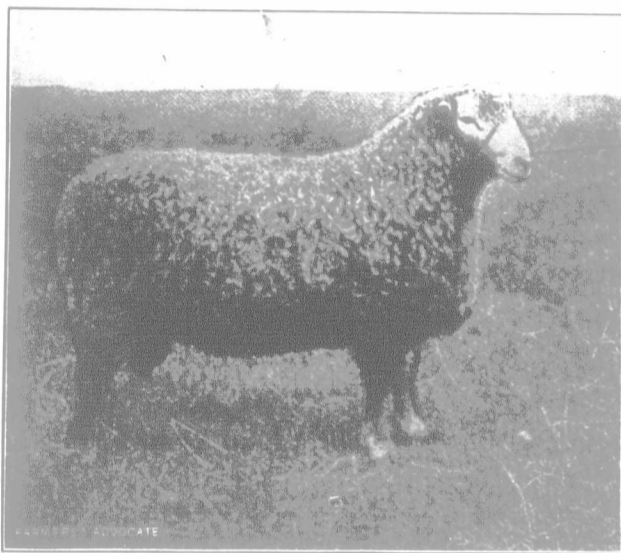
The Ottawa Dairy Test.

Fifteen cows, including Ayrshires, Holsteins and grades, were entered in the dairy test at the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, March 6-10, and made up a fair average lot. There was no outstanding winner, like Mr. Sangster's Lady Colantha De Kol, of last year's show. The highest position this year was taken by a grade Ayrshire, owned by T. A. Spratt, of Billings' Bridge, a good cow of characteristic Ayrshire type and markings. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, was the chief winner in Ayrshires, and his first-prize cow, Clarissa, made a very creditable showing, when it is taken into consideration that she only calved the day before the test started. The Holsteins, as usual, stood high in the test, being second and third in the general standing. The first-prize cow was of excellent dairy form, and showed a nice udder. She is owned by Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que., and was sired by a son of Artie Peer's Poem, a well-known cow in Ontario show-rings.

The following table gives the details of the test:

	Total points.	Prize awarded.	Gen. st'd.
1. Clarissa—J. G. Clark, Ottawa	96.3	1	4
2. Ethel Ayr—J. G. Clark, Ottawa	79.6	2	5
3. Polly of Woodroffe—J. G. Clark, Ottawa	78.9	3	7
4. Maple Cliff Lady—R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg	65.8	4	10
5. Jess of Maple Cliff—R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg	63.9	5	11
Ayrshire Heifer.			
1. Bees of Maple Hill—J. G. Clark	63.1	1	8
2. Maple Cliff Blossom—R. Reid & Co.	63.8	2	12
Holstein Cow.			
1. Audrey—Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.	116.2	1	3
2. Jane—T. A. Spratt, Billings' Bridge	91.9	2	8
Holstein Heifer.			
1. Madeline—Neil Sangster	90.2	1	6
Grade Cow.			
1. Carrie—T. A. Spratt	89.7	1	1
2. White Face—R. Reid & Co.	57.2	2	9
3. Mollie—R. Reid & Co.	57.0	3	13
Grade Heifer.			
2. ————R. Reid & Co.	49.0	2	14

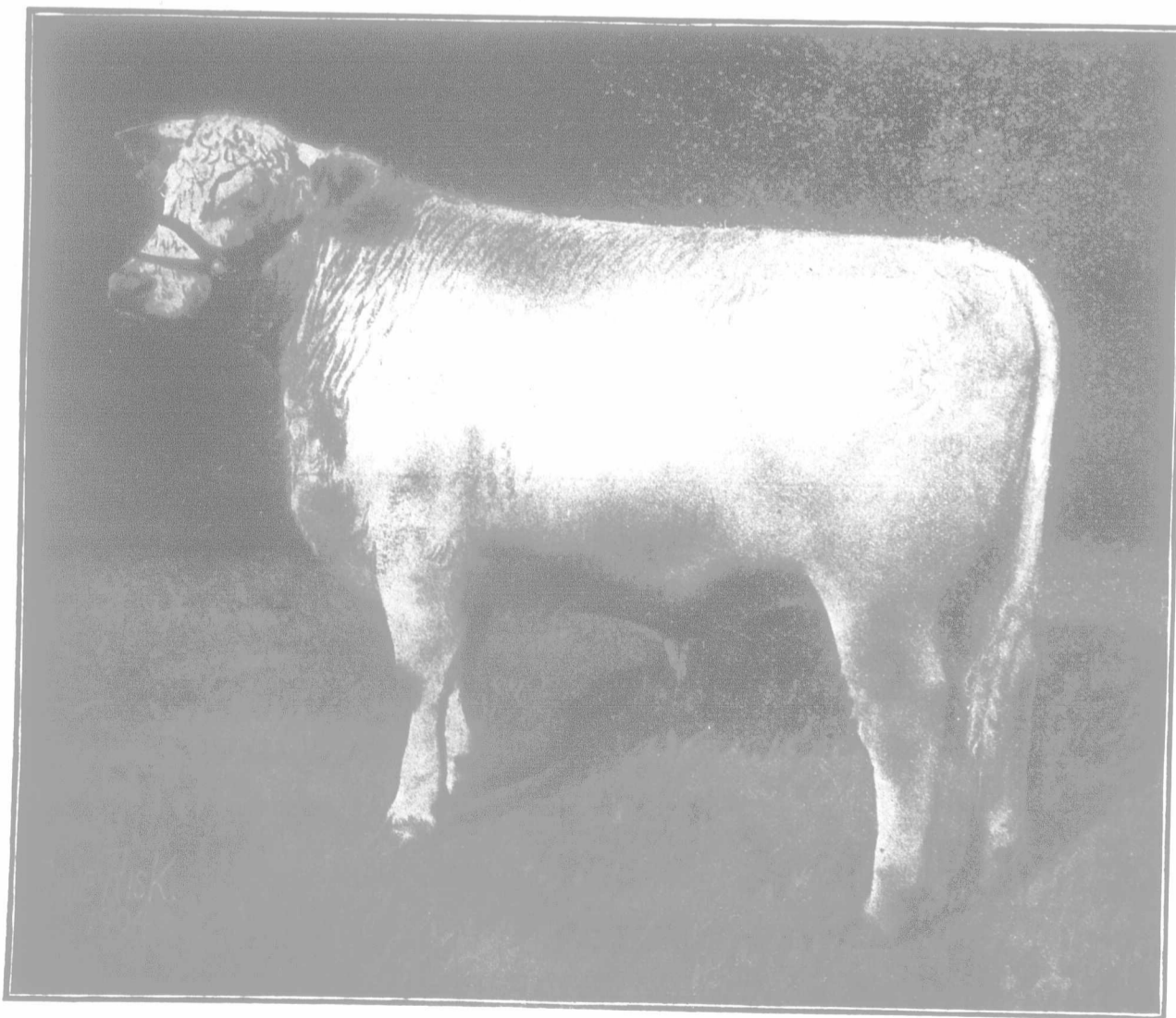
* Did not qualify for a first prize.



Devon Long-wool Ram.

Devon Long-wool Sheep.

This breed originated in the County of Devonshire, England, and is said to have been known for centuries in the neighborhood of Bampton, or Bathampton, a market town and parish in that county. In Bell's Gazette of 1836 we read: "Many sheep are fed in the neighborhood. They are of large size, and of uncommon fine quality, from the excellence of the pasture." The original was a large-framed, heavy-wooled sheep, white-faced and hornless, as are the present type, which has been modified by Leicester and Lincoln crosses. The Devon Long-wool breed is a well-established race, and has been well represented at the Royal Agricultural Society's shows in recent years, a full prize list being provided for it.



Trout Creek Wanderer.

Yearling Shorthorn steer. First at International Show, Chicago, 1901. Property of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

A Manitoban Goes into a Larger Field.

Hugh McKellar, late Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, has accepted an important position in connection with Moose Jaw Board of Trade, which will give scope for the employment of his energy and knowledge of Western agriculture. Parties thinking of moving West from the Old Land or from the Eastern Provinces, can write him without fear of getting anything but reliable information.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat.—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: "The course of the wheat market this week has been a repetition of the way it acted last week. Towards the end of last week there was a steadier and firmer feeling in the markets, compared to the weak and declining experience of the first part of last week, and it looked as if confidence in current values had been somewhat restored. On Monday, however, the weekly statistics were for the most part of a bearish caste, this especially so in the large world's shipments and a large increase on ocean passage. There was also a continuation of favorable reports on the American winter wheat crop, and large primary receipts in the United States. The effect was a dull, weak market on Monday, with slightly lower prices, but on Tuesday and Wednesday there were heavy declines. Speculative holders evidently lost courage and nerve, and either voluntarily or of necessity their holdings were for sale, and coming on the market permeated and weakened by bearish sentiment, the course of values was necessarily downward. Along with the forced realization by weak holders there would be the short selling by those traders who hold bearish views of the situation, and consequently the tendency of operations was all to press prices downward. To-day there has been a steadier feeling in the American markets and a fractional improvement in prices, but we would not take this as a sign of immediate large improvement, although it might turn out to be so. The decline in the American markets during the week amounts to 2c. on the May delivery, but to 3 1/2c. to 5c. on the July and September. While we did not anticipate any such decline at the present time as has taken place during the last two weeks, it can be seen after the event that it is all very reasonable and natural. Prices have for months been comparatively high. The general expectation a few months ago was that the opening months of 1905 would experience conditions in supply and movement of wheat in both America and Europe which would rather tend to advance values than otherwise, and of course speculative enterprise took hold freely on the buying side, and kept prices higher than they would have been otherwise. The movement of wheat during January and February has been very much larger than anticipated. World's shipments, owing to the unexpectedly heavy exports from Argentina, Russia and India, have been very large, and in America steady fine winter weather over the Northwest has permitted the movement from the farm and on the railroads, and no doubt the high prices going for wheat have encouraged this movement. We are strongly under the impression that this free movement cannot be continued, and that as it falls off the demand for wheat will be more urgent than the supply in those markets to which the American and Canadian Northwest is tributary. Should this turn out so, speculative enterprise can be depended to take hold freely again, and prices will rise in consequence. Except that the supply of wheat recently has been larger than required by current demand, there is not much in the general prospect of crops and trade to cause prices to decline further and stay down any length of time. The only real apparent bearish influence at the moment is the estimated favorable condition of the American winter wheat crop. The crop is looking better than generally expected as it comes out of winter quarters, and recent weather has been entirely favorable for it.

Of course, this does not mean that the crop is certain of large results, as it is three months from harvest yet; but in the meantime the appearance is fairly encouraging for a good yield. As yet, it is too early to say anything about the spring wheat crop. In Europe, as a rule, all crops are doing fairly well, especially in England, where at present a large yield is looked for, the course of the season since seed-time having been very favorable for the crop. In France, the crop, on the whole, is not in high-class shape, and should there develop a lower prospect, France may be a good importer during the summer months, which would do very much to hold up and advance prices in Europe. The crops of Argentina and Australia are practically fixed in their quantity and quality, and combined will not furnish nearly so much wheat for export to Europe as they did last year. The India crop gives prospect of being very much smaller than that of the last two years, as recent weather has been very unfavorable for it. Up to the present, however, Argentina, Australia, Russia and India have recently been shipping very heavily, and were they able to continue thus for some months, prices would not readily advance, being, as they are, comparatively high now. In the event, however, of world's shipments becoming appreciably smaller, and European requirements holding large, prices may easily advance higher. The visible supply decreased 963,000 bushels last week, compared to a decrease of 935,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 941,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 11,128,000 bushels, against 9,888,000 bushels the previous week, and 10,112,000 bushels same week last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 3,842,000 bushels, against an increase of 249,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 429,000 bushels last year.

The local market for Manitoba wheat has been very disappointing to holders during the week, a sharp decline having taken place in prices. Owing to the geographical situation of the Canadian Northwest, with its long all-rail route to the Atlantic seaboard, and its easy lake route at the opening of navigation in spring, grain accumulates in the hands of the trade, and the load gets to its height just about this time of year. Consequently, if the world's markets show weakness about this time, buyers of our wheat, being already loaded, are simply unable to take on more, unless at a sharp reduction in prices. This season has been one to encourage speculative buying and holding, and it has turned out that on the decline in American markets, weak holders of Manitoba wheat have become unnerved and have forced their wheat for sale, with the result that a sharp decline has taken place. We think this decline in prices unwarranted by general conditions, and that there will be a substantial recovery before long, even although in the meantime there may be some further decline. At the close of business prices are: No. 1 northern, 93 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 90 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 84 1/2c.; No. 4 extra, 78c.; No. 4 wheat, 76 1/2c.; No. 5, 65c.; feed, 57c.; No. 2 feed, 54c., spot or March delivery. All prices are on basis of in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Oats.—The horse-feed staple is still on the up grade, No. 2 white being quoted at 37c. to 38c.; No. 3, 36c.; feed grades, 34c., all on track here.

Barley.—No. 3, 38c.; No. 4, 36c., on Ft. William basis.

Flaxseed is gaining ground, prices being up over the dollar at Ft. William.

Hay.—Baled, \$5, on track in ear lots; new, \$4 to \$5 a ton.

Millfeeds.—Flour—Steady at former prices; bran, \$13; shorts, \$15 a ton. Potatoes show a decline of 5c., being quoted at 65c. Nothing worth noting in creamery produce. Cattle.—Best stuff, 4c.; very little offering; bulk of stock ranges from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. No change to report in sheep and hog prices.

Montreal Live Stock.

Best beeves, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. per pound; pretty good cattle, 3 1/2c. to near 4 1/2c. per pound; common stock, 3 1/4c. to 3 1/2c. per pound. Several large coarse bulls were bought by shippers at about 3 1/2c. per pound. Milch cows, dull, at from \$20 to \$25 each. "Bob" veals were a drug on the market, and sold at from 75c. to \$2.50 each. A lot of more than 200 young calves were sold at Point St. Charles at \$1.60 each. A few good calves sold at \$5 to \$8. Sheep sell at 3 1/2c. to 4c. per pound, and yearlings at about 5c. per pound; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7 each. Fat hogs, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. per pound.

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$6.27 1/2; poor to medium, \$3.25 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.60. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.85 to \$5.20; good to choice, heavy, \$5.05 to \$5.20; rough, heavy, \$4.85 to \$5; light, \$4.80 to \$5.10; bulk of sales, \$5 to \$5.15. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.60 to \$6.10; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.40; native lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.60.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 9c. per pound; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Suits the Bachelors.

I like your paper, and look forward to it as an event every week, there are always so many new wrinkles. The magazine part is a treat in itself, and although a bachelor I believe I enjoy the Ingle Nook Chats as much as Aunt Libbie and all her neices, and I think that is saying quite a bit.

Cranbrook, B. C.

Good Thing: Push It Along.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate".

Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have achieved by making the "Farmer's Advocate" a weekly. Your editorials are really fine, and you are the farmer's advocate in every sense of the word.

Rounthwaite.

Too Valuable to be Without.

Dear Sirs,—I find my subscription expires today, and as your paper is too valuable to be without, I enclose \$1.50 to advance my subscription to February, 1906. GEO. SIMPSON. Langley, B. C.

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Life, Literature and Education.

"If Japan is defeated, there can be no future in the Orient for Christianity and civilization. If Russia wins, the light of religious freedom will fade out of that part of the world forever. It is for these reasons that the little nation of Japan, knowing well the giant might of the foe she has to face, is nerved, for the sake of freedom and civilization, with their heritage and promise of all that she holds most dear, to wage the present struggle to the last gasp of her endurance and her life."—Baron Kaneko.

"I firmly believe we must have in Japan religion as the basis of our national and personal welfare. No matter how large an army or navy we may have, unless we have righteousness as the foundation of our national existence we shall fall short of the highest success. I do not hesitate to say that we must have religion for our highest welfare. And when I look about me to see what religion we may best rely upon, I am convinced that the religion of Christ is the one most full of strength and promise for the nation."—Baron Mayjima.

Great Revivals.

Green's "History of the English People," which ranks among the foremost standard historical works of the times, traces very carefully the course of the great revivals in the religious life of the nation, and their results in social and political reconstruction. Their precursors would seem to be corruption, degeneracy and decay, from which the spirit of the nation is awakened. These great movements have made for the furtherance of democratic ideas and institutions, and for the cause of justice and equality. W. T. Stead, the English journalist, tabulates the record of revivals after this fashion, with the sequence of reforms, which, by a remarkable coincidence or result, followed:

- 12th century—The Cistercian Revival—Magna Charta.
- 13th century—The Friars Revival—Parliamentary Government.
- 14th century—Wycliffe Revival—The Peasant Revolt.
- 16th century—Puritanism Revival—Fall of Despotism and Founding of New England.
- 17th century—Quakerism Revival—Revolution of 1688, and Founding of Pennsylvania.
- 18th century—Methodist Revival—Era of Reform.
- 19th century—American Revival—Era of Democracy.
- 20th century—Welsh Revival—Who can say?

The remarkable Welsh revival has spread to England, and something similar seems to have made its ap-

pearance in the United States at Atlanta, Binghamton, Colorado Springs and Denver, where the whole city was moved, business suspended by order of the mayor for a portion of the day, and even the State Legislature adjourning to attend the vast meetings held under J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D. This movement is regarded by some as a swing away from the rank materialism, greed of wealth, passion for folly, social scandals, mob lawlessness, political and municipal corruption that have been deluging the country. Whether the American revival will take rank with others recorded in history remains to be seen. Some of the manifestations of these revivals may not be relished, but in the main they make for good, and the progress of the world. No political or social change is regarded of importance that does not tend to the improvement of the individual and his conditions. As Stead remarks, the aim of all reformers is the regeneration of the individual. To make a bad man good, a cruel man merciful, a lazy man industrious, a drunkard sober, and to substitute a selfless struggle to help others for a selfish scramble to seize everything for oneself—that is the end and aim of all those who seek for the improvement of society and the progress of the world. It makes no difference whether the reformer is called Blatchford, or Liddon, or Price Hughes, John Morley, or General Booth, Frederic Harrison, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, that is what all are seeking to achieve. The revival need not be credited with all the apparent results which it reveals, any more than a day's sunshine in spring with all the flowers that it brings to birth. Some of its results may be evanescent, but the historical record shows, as individual records attest, that the prints of revivals are among the most real and permanent things in history.

A Noted Historian.

In the serene, philosophic face that appears in our literary album today, one would scarcely recognize that of a man whose course in life has been an unusually checkered one, yet such has been that of William Kingsford, soldier, civil engineer, and historian. Mr. Kingsford was born in the parish of St. Lawrence, London, England, in 1819, and received his education there. On leaving school he went into the army, and shortly afterwards came to Canada with the First Dragoon Guards. But even the glamor of being a "dashing dragoon" could not compensate one of such varied talents for the routine of military life, so in 1841 he left the military, and for good.

The profession for which he had been especially educated, that of civil engineering, now stood him in good stead, and for many years—with the exception of a short time during which he edited the Montreal Times—he applied himself to it as his life work, his literary efforts being given second place. In various parts of Canada and the United States, away down in Panama, and again in Italy, he conducted important surveys, and it was not until late in life that he found himself at liberty to begin the extensive work which he had planned, the writing of a his-

tory of the Dominion from its earliest times, until the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. This he accomplished in great detail, the finished work occupying ten volumes. Mr. Kingsford wrote several other books, chiefly technical, e. g., "The Canadian Canals, Their History and Cost"; also, "The Early Bibliography of Ontario," and "Archæology of Canada," but it is his "History of Canada" which holds its place as one of the standard works on the Dominion that his name shall live.



Wm. Kingsford.

Cause of the Russo-Japanese War.

So many students going up for examination next July are asking for the cause of the present war between Russia and Japan, that I venture to write a little history to help them. The "Farmer's Advocate" is read by the cream of this Western country.

To understand the cause of the present war between Russia and Japan, we must go back to the war between China and Japan in 1894. The apparent cause of this latter war was the rival claims of these powers to assert an influence in Corea, but the real cause was a struggle between the irreconcilable conservatism of the Chinese and the progressive ideals of Japan. The struggle ended in a complete victory for Japan. All the world turned in admiration of the Japanese army and navy, the organization and equipment being a complete revelation to all the nations.

Japan had no sooner commenced to sing her songs of victory than the European powers appeared on the scene, and she had to give up her hard-won laurels. Russia demanded an ice-free port in the Pacific, and the right to carry her Siberian railway across Chinese territory to Vladivostok. This railway gave Russia a grasp on Manchuria. Russia also re-fortified Port Arthur. In December she sent her fleet to winter there, and in March she demanded a lease of the Port and a right to build a line of railway connecting Port Arthur with her Siberian trunk line in Northern Manchuria. Germany was given a ninety-nine years' lease of the Bay of Kiachow. France demanded a rectification of frontier in the Mekong Valley, and Great Britain obtained a lease of Wei-hai-wei. Thus to Japan the struggle had been practically a barren war. Then came the Boxer Rebellion. The Chinese Government in Man-

churia, overconfident of success, wantonly declared war against Russia. This was followed by a "reign of terror" for the Chinese, one of the incidents in which was the massacre by the Cossacks of five thousand Chinese, men, women and children, who were ruthlessly flung into the Amur. Russia took full advantage of this upheaval, and virtually annexed the whole of Manchuria.

Russia continued advancing and extending her influence. Japan became restive under such conditions, and submitted to Russia the following proposals: First, that Russia and Japan should mutually respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea. Secondly, Russia would respect the special interests of Japan in Corea. Thirdly, Japan would bind herself not to infringe on the commercial rights and amenities which, by virtue of existing treaties, Russia possesses in Corea. Russia would enter into the same engagement with regard to commercial rights and amenities of Japan in China.

In reply to these proposals, the Russian Government, in its note of December 11th, "refused to discuss the Manchurian question with Japan." That question, according to Russia, could only be discussed between herself and China. With regard to Corea, Russia consented to recognize the special interests of Japan, but in one part of the country only. A neutral zone must be created, beginning at the Manchurian and Corcan frontier, and extending to the east as far as Wang-ping-yang, and to the west as far as Ping-yang. These conclusions being unsatisfactory to Japan, she broke off diplomatic relations with Russia on February 6th, and war began on the 7th of February, 1904.

G. C. M. BOOTHE,
Image Hill School, Teacher.

There will be no Chances This Year for

- The idler.
- The leaner.
- The coward.
- The wobbler.
- The ignorant.
- The weakling.
- The smatterer.
- The indifferent.
- The unprepared.
- The educated fool.
- The impractical theorist.
- Those who watch the clock.
- The slipshod and careless.
- The young man who lacks backbone.
- The person who is afraid of obstacles.
- The man who has no iron in his blood.
- The person who tries to save on foundations.
- The boy who slips rotten hours into his schoolin.
- The man who is always running to catch up with his business.
- The man who can do a little of everything and not much of anything.
- The man who wants to succeed, but who is not willing to pay the price.
- The one who tries to pick only the flowers out of his occupation, avoiding the thorns.—Success.

Arcady at Home.

I may be writing to someone who has a home remote from her own kith and kin, a home apart from neighbors, with long intervals of silence and brooding. There are such homes. Fortunate it is if in them is a cradle in the living-room, if little feet patter up and down the stair, and if there are friendly cats and dogs that make for themselves a place beside the fire. A mother can never feel herself an exile if her children are around her. One such lonely woman wrote me not long ago, "I stand at the door and listen to the sound of the hoof-beats until they die in the distance, and know that I have seen the last of my husband for the whole day. He waves his hand at the end of the lane, and is gone. He likes this big new country, with its great spaces, and he lives in the future when we are all going to be rich. But I don't care for a big, empty, level landscape. I pine for the hills and the sea. I long for the dear people in the little home village, for the gossip and the familiar faces, and the church fairs, and the little things that happen. Nothing happens here. But, thank God, the children are rosy and healthy, and grow like young colts. Won't you tell me what to read when winter days come, and I feel as if I were on the edge of nowhere? You live in God's country and don't know what homesickness means."

You may imagine that it is a pleasure to correspond with a sister who is far away and discouraged, who, in some of her low moods can hardly enjoy her children's company. In her case, as in that of many another, loneliness and homesickness are aggravated by continual drudgery and the pressure of routine. Husbands have over wives the decided advantage that they go out for a daily change of scene, and return at night to an environment that greets them with cosy comfort and a smiling welcome. Office, shop, ranch, farm, field, whatever place of toil a man has, he goes to it daily, and in due course he returns. Out on the ocean the sailor may toss in a wild gale, but he does not lose heart, for somewhere on the shore, where the lamp is burning and the kettle sings, there is a home, there is a wife, there are babies.

Heart's desire is always satisfied when one goes home, but not always does heart's desire incline to stay there. This is why, when you stand on the wharf and wave good-bye to the friends who are to cross the ocean, you need not waste a sigh on them. They are going away for a good time, and will return to their Arcady by-and-by. Your sympathy must be for the ones who stay at home, abide by the stuff, and accept the monotony of the daily grind.

—Margaret Sangster, in *Woman's Home Companion*.

A Lawyer's Fee.

A story is told at the expense of a well-known solicitor. A man named Smith had failed in business and sold out, and having two or three tough little bills, had given these to the lawyer to collect. Smith went to the office to receive the proceeds, which amounted to only about fifty dollars.

"I am sorry you have been so unfortunate, Smith," said the lawyer, "for I had taken a great interest in you. I sha'n't charge you so much as I should if I did not take an interest in you."

Here he handed Smith fifteen dollars, and kept the balance.

"You see, Smith, I knew you when you were a boy, and I knew your father before you, and I take a good deal of interest in you. Good morning! Come and see me again!"

Smith, moving slowly out of the door, and ruefully contemplating the fifteen dollars, was heard to mutter—

"Thank goodness—you didn't know my grandfather!"



"A Nail in a Sure Place."

I will fasten him as a nail in a sure place. . . . and they shall hang upon him all the glory of his father's house, the offspring and the issue, all vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups even to all the vessels of flagons.—Isa. xxii.: 23, 24.

This prophecy, which was spoken of Eliakim—a name meaning "God will raise up"—has been fulfilled in the Man, Christ Jesus, and in no other man. Eliakim is said to have the government committed into his hand, to have the key of David upon his shoulder, to open and shut as he may choose, words which in other places plainly refer to Christ. The parable itself is homely, but expressive: a nail driven (or built) into the wall of the common living-room on which all the cups and flagons may safely hang. And how much depends on the truth expressed by the words, "in a sure place." Think of all the millions of souls who, during the last two thousand years, have centered all their hopes on Christ, for this life as well as for the next. If He cannot bear their weight, then there is no hope for the world. And each man must test His power for himself. We, who have proved by long experience His unfailing strength, may declare with no shadow of doubt that it is safe to trust Him utterly, and yet no amount of outside evidence can establish a man's faith. Christ calls men by name, gathers them one by one, and a belief which is untested and untried, put ready-made into a man's hands, has no right to the name of faith at all. Children may accept Christ as their Master without question, but when they grow up they must face and conquer doubt, if they are determined to cling to Him who is all in all to them.

There are many talkers—I can't call them thinkers—who make a great flourish with that much-abused quotation from "In Memoriam":

"There lies more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds."

But they never seem to be "honest" enough themselves to continue the quotation—much less to act on it:

"He fought his doubts and gathered strength, He would not make his judgment blind, He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them: thus he came at length To find a stronger faith his own: And Power was with him in the night."

If "cant" is abominable in religion, it is certainly contemptible in scepticism. There is no trace of "honest doubt" in the "cant" catch-questions—such as, "Who was Cain's wife? Could a whale swallow Jonah?" etc.—with which these shallow objectors think they can overthrow a faith strong enough to endure ages of fierce persecution and strife, a faith that has proved itself mighty to destroy such giant evils as slavery, polygamy, child-murder, etc., wherever it has taken root. If they could shake Christianity, would the world gain anything in the place of its terrible loss?

Have these easy, indifferent objectors a monopoly of doubts? Is it likely that any sane man would throw his whole weight on Christ without an attempt to test His tremendous claims? There may possibly be exceptions, but it seems to me that any grown-up person, with a

reasonable amount of intelligence, who accepts Christianity without examination, is not really throwing his weight on Christ at all, but is living for this world and only puts on an outside appearance of religious observance. This may deaden his own conscience, but can hardly be called obedience to Him who claims not only our first love, but a love so strong that, in comparison with it, all other love is called "hate."

"If any man come to Me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be My disciple."

"So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be My disciple."

Is it likely that any man in his senses should be prepared to submit to such stupendous demands without examining into the authority of One who so calmly asserts a right, not only to entire obedience, and a readiness to sacrifice everything if called upon, but even to the deepest love of the heart?

I do not say for a moment that all who have thrown their whole weight on Christ, and have centered on Him all their love and trust, have studied what are usually called "the evidences of Christianity." God has many ways of manifesting Himself to men. It is possible to study diligently the proofs of Christianity—as many clever agnostics do—and yet to be very far from a living, quickening, personal knowledge of Christ, very far from resting the whole weight on Him. But proofs are of various kinds. The "woman who was a sinner," and many other heart-sick men and women, are drawn irresistibly to Him who only can supply their utter need. The pure-hearted Nathaniel needed no other proof than Christ's power of reading his inmost soul, while Nicodemus only found the peace of certainty after years of restless doubt. Polycarp, of Smyrna, could say: "Eighty and six years have I served Christ, and He has never done me wrong," while, on the other hand, the great Augustine of Hippo found out from sad experience the truth of his famous saying, a saying which has become proverbial because it fits all men in all ages, that God has made man for Himself, and his soul is restless until it rests on Him.

God deals directly with each soul, and He has as many ways of reaching them as there are souls to be reached. He has witnesses innumerable, in city and village, town and country, who can testify that He speaks to them, not vaguely and indistinctly, but so plainly that they cannot doubt His orders. But He does not force proofs on those who do not want to hear and obey, any more than He forced the fact of the Resurrection on Caiaphas, Pilate or Herod. As it was then, so it is still, sooner or later He reveals His living presence to all who are willing to do the will of God.

A few years ago a young man, who had been called to go out as a missionary, said with strong, calm certainty: "Calls to-day are a reality. The voice of God is clear and strong, though still and quiet. The call comes to us to be, to do, to dare, to die, to work and to suffer, and the men who are always listening to God's voice—and, of course, always hearing it—are the men who accomplish things in the world."

There is no sign of doubt or hesitation in those quiet but inspiring words. The speaker was plainly not testing for the first time Christ's power to support his weight.

But some earnest seekers after God, who have not yet heard His voice, may wonder why He hides Himself from them so long. Who can tell all His reasons? On one occasion, when our Lord had departed into a solitary place to pray, the disciples followed to tell Him that all men were seeking Him. Did He at once go to meet those eager seekers? Quite the contrary. He withdrew Himself still farther from them, saying: "Let us go into the next towns."

"God's fashion is another; day by day
And year by year He tarrieth; little
need
The Lord should hasten; whom He
loves the most
He seeks not the oftenest, nor woos
him long,
But by denial quickens his desire,
And in forgetting best remembers
him;
Till that man's heart grows humble,
and reaches out
To the least glimmer of the feet of
God,
Grass on the mountain tops, or the
early note
Of wild birds in the hush before the
day."

But the promise, "Seek and ye shall find," always has been and always will be fulfilled. Those who persistently try to live up to the promise, by having, and persistently reach out for more light, will certainly find the truth. Christianity can only be really understood from the inside. Our Lord always refused to give a "sign" to unbelievers, but to His own disciples He still shows Himself to be alive "by many infallible proofs." Countless witnesses can testify that the promise is sure: "If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God." Christ, in His own time and way, will manifest Himself clearly, and distinctly to those who make the keeping of His commandments their business in life. He has endured many years of fiercest scrutiny, and still stands "in a sure place," so we need not fear the strong search-light of the "higher critics," the remorseless investigation of scientists, or the honest doubts of men who, like S. Thomas, are in terrible earnest and feel His claims to be a matter of life and death. As for the dishonest doubters, who care nothing at all about the matter, but fancy themselves to be very clever because they parade a few "cant" objections, which they don't want answered; such shallow sceptics may expect to receive only the stern silence our Lord dealt out to the careless curiosity of Herod.

I do not say that any amount of mental research may find out God, for "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto Him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." (If you don't see any difference between mind and spirit, I can't explain it to you, any more than I could explain to a man who was color blind the difference between green and red.) It is not with our bodily eyes, nor yet with our mental vision, that we can see God, although He is not "so far off as even to be near."

"Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and spirit with spirit can meet;
Closer is He than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet."

Of what value then are the numerous books which have been written to establish the claims of Christianity? Surely they are of inestimable value, for, if we are to hang with all our weight on Christ, we must believe with the "understanding" as well as with the spirit, the reason must own Him to be Master, as well as the heart. God does not ask us for a childish credulity, and reason must be able to follow in the track of faith, if we are to offer ourselves fully and entirely—body, will, heart, mind and spirit. How many parts do we consist of, anyway? Do you know? I am sure I don't.

We all know that the sun is out of reach, and that it would be folly to attempt to shake it from its place, and it is just as impossible to shake the Sun of Righteousness from His "sure place." To try and stop the onward march of Christianity would be as futile as an attempt to hold back for a moment the daily miracle of the dawn. The spirit of man is near of kin to the Spirit of God, and will not be held back from the search after Him, and well we know when we have found Him.

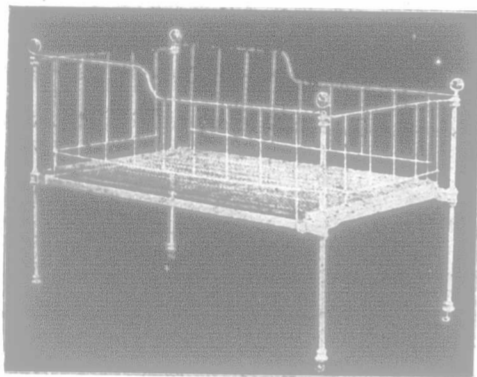
"The truth in God's breast
Lies trace for trace upon ours im-
pressed;
Though He is so bright and we so dim,
We are made in His image to witness
Him."

HOPE.



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Dear Grandma.

Oh, I love to slip into grandma's room—
The Blindman's hour" is the best—
And get her to talk of the dear old home,
Which she left to come out West.
And then, as the twilight grows more dim,
She slips her dear arm around me
And tells of a brighter home above,
Where she soon expects to be.
Dear grandpa went up there long ago,
But she knows that he loves her still.
When she speaks of him her voice grows soft,
And I feel the strangest thrill
Go right to my heart, for she says that death
Can only make friends more dear,
If they love each other, and love the KING,
He is sure to keep them near.
And her trembling voice grows sweeter still
As she says that her KING—and mine—
Is close at our side in the darkened room,
And I almost see the shine
Of His glistening robes. Oh, I love Him too,
And I know that He loves me.
When grandma goes I must slip through the gates
And the KING in His beauty see.
COUSIN DOROTHY.

A visit to the Sick Children's Hospital. Why is "The Farmer's Advocate" the best farmers' paper?

Write on one of these subjects only, and don't make your essay too long for insertion in our Corner. Write on one side of the paper only (with ink), add your name, age and address, and post in good time so that it may reach me before the end of April. Address as usual to COUSIN DOROTHY, The "Farmer's Advocate" office Winnipeg, Man.

Bud, the Clever Collie.

One of the most clever things of which I ever heard was about a collie dog named Bud, which my uncle owned. My uncle lived across the road from us. The stage ran past our place every night about half past five. Bud always used to meet the stage every night, and bring in our paper. When he got to the door, if we did not open it right away, he would bang his tail against it till someone came. Mother had always to give him a piece of bread or cake before he would drop the paper. But the most clever trick is coming.

One Saturday night we all went away to spend Sunday. While we were away there was a very heavy snowstorm, which blocked up all the paths around.

On Sunday, when we came home, my mother was surprised at hearing a rap at the door, because it was too late for callers.

When she went to the door she saw the dog standing there, and, being dark outside, she could not see he had anything in his mouth. She thought Bud was hungry, and trying to fool her, and she said, "No, you can't fool me."

Just then she noticed that he had something in his mouth, and, looking closer, she saw that he had the Saturday night's paper, dry and not in the least soiled. We can't imagine where Bud could have kept the paper, as my uncle knew nothing about it. You may be sure she gave him a large piece of cake, and praised him for being so clever. My uncle has moved farther away now, but he still has the same dog. Now, the dog will carry in wood in his mouth. When he gets hungry, he will run to the wood-pile to get a stick, so he will get something to eat. Bud's teeth are now worn off with carrying in wood. But, the most comical thing! When he is extra hungry he will get the biggest stick he can carry, and expects to get a larger piece of bread.

ALMA LYONS,
(Age, 13 years).



Dear Grandma.

"Subjects for Letters" Competition.

The winners are Florence Duncaie, Miami, Man.; George Thorn, Sydney, Man.; and Helen Dagmar Smithers, Moosomin, Assa.

The list of competitors deserving honorable mention is as follows: Bertha Ross, Hildred, Agnes Buchanan, Ruth Cutler, Ha McColl, Lizzie Humphrey, Constance Hutchison, Leyda McColl.

A great many subjects for letters have been suggested by the competitors, but I will only pick out a few from the different lists for you to choose from. Prizes will be given for the best original essays on any of the following subjects:

- How I spent my Christmas holidays.
- The best book I ever read, and why I liked it.
- An adventure with some wild animal.
- What I should like to be when I grow up.
- A narrow escape (real or imaginary story).

piece of cake, and praised him for being so clever. My uncle has moved farther away now, but he still has the same dog. Now, the dog will carry in wood in his mouth. When he gets hungry, he will run to the wood-pile to get a stick, so he will get something to eat. Bud's teeth are now worn off with carrying in wood. But, the most comical thing! When he is extra hungry he will get the biggest stick he can carry, and expects to get a larger piece of bread.

ALMA LYONS,
(Age, 13 years).

A TALE OF A CAT.

My cat doth daily chase her tail,
But ne'er that tail hath caught.
What though her quest may seem to fail,
Call not her zeal miswrought:
She always has an end in view,
And that's enough for humans too.
—Lippincott's.

Welcome to Robin.

Red-breasted Robin is with us again,
He swings on a branch of the old apple tree,
Singing a love-song gladsome and free,
Happy alike, whether sunshine or rain.
Sing on, happy fellow, good tidings you bring;
We welcome you gladly, our herald of spring.

The snows in the valley lie white and cold.
A wintry air lingers with us still,
But the sun is warm, though the winds are chill;
Soon the Frost King must loosen his icy hold,
For we know of a surety that spring-time is near,
Since Robin, gay red-breasted Robin, is here.

Oh! the Robin's clear notes have an undertone.
On their cadence seems wafted a perfume of flowers,
A sparkle of sunshine, a patter of showers,
A glint of green meadows with dandelions strewn.
Oh, Robin, gay Robin, good tidings you bring;
We welcome you gladly, our herald of spring.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

Sewing Carpet Rags.

By Harriet Whitney Durbin, in the Ladies' World.
The day was dull and misty; the sky was cold and pale;
Each minute, o'er the cottage roof, a dismal gust would wail.
I raised my voice and grumbled at Nature's ruthless law
That all the world should undergo a February thaw.

The very fire pouted; the kettle would not hum;
The household spirits slowly sank, and visages were glum,
When Cousin Kate, a cheery soul whose courage never flags,
Said: "What a splendid day it is for sewing carpet rags."

A sudden change came o'er us; we climbed the attic stair,
And gathered up with active hands the ancient garments there.
A queer old dusty scent of sage and boneseet hung around,
And old, forgotten odds and ends in nook and trunk we found.

With arms and aprons laden we sought the sitting-room,
And lo! the February day had lost its darkest gloom.
With bits of song and joke we gathered in the hearthstone's glow
To plan a gay new carpet from the wrecks of long ago.

Our busy fingers cut and tore the varicolored stuff
And heaped the baskets full of strips of red and brown and buff,
And then with flying needles (while tongues ran on as fast),
We sewed away and ere we knew, the afternoon was past.

The supper board was ready; the coffee and the cream,
The sally-lunn and honey were perfect as a dream.
And Memory still brings me, with joy that never flags,
The misty afternoon we spent in sewing carpet rags.

Two dusky small boys were quarreling;
one was pouring forth a volume of vituperous epithets, while the other leaned against a fence and calmly contemplated him. When the flow of language was exhausted he said:

"Are you too?"
"Yes."
"You ain't got nuffin' more to say?"
"No."
"Well, all dem tings what you called me you is."

To express the life, to unfold what has been wrapped up in us, that is success.—Success.

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Here and There.

"Hang sorrow! Care will kill a cat, And therefore let's be merry!" says an old song. Probably, however, the poet just meant worry, not sorrow, when he spoke of so ignominiously disposing of it. Sorrow, real sorrow, has too much of dignity and sanctity in it, to be touched upon with so much flippancy; but worry is, as a rule, quite another thing. Something bothers us—a very tiny thorn in the flesh, perhaps, annoying, of course, yet as easily got rid of in the first place as a thistle from one's finger. A little walk, perhaps, might do the good work, or a visit, or the firm resolution to stop thinking about it by occupying one's mind by reading, or talking, or plunging into some absorbing work. Instead of taking this heroic treatment, however, we sit down and proceed to dwell upon the annoyance, and the more we think of it the bigger it looks, until presently it appears as a great big bugaboo, haunting us by night and day. And so we keep on looking at it, and putting wrinkles on our faces, and ugly down curves to our lips, and peevish tones into our voices, until life scarcely seems worth living, to ourselves or anyone about us.

Then, one day, some little thing happens. A dear friend comes to visit us; we have an unexpected trip, or some such variation. We forget all about Mr. Bugaboo, and before we know it the lip-corners are going up again, and the cheery tone is coming back to the voice and the rose color to the sky. After a while, perhaps, we think of our pet phantom, and look up to see him, but presto! he has gone!—vanished into thin air, and we discover that, like the giant of the Jungfrau, he has been pretty much just a reflection of ourselves. Then we laugh and say, "What a goose I was to worry about that!"

After all, what a great deal we in Canada have to be thankful for!—we who walk in the humbler paths of life, perhaps, most of all. Of course there must always be some heroes and heroines who must forge to the top, or be driven to the top, but if we be not of those, let us not forget that there is the great happiness of the quiet life still for us. George Eliot has said that "the happiest woman, like the happiest nation, is the one without a history." Be one woman or man, there are, in truth, many compensations in having no history.

I was reading a little while ago an account of how poor Archduchess Marie, wife of Grand Duke Vladimir, is spending these beautiful spring days. Some weeks ago, you remember, before the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, letters were received by several of the nobility of Russia, telling them that their days were numbered. Prince Vladimir was one of these nobles. Then came the fatal day upon which the bomb fell, and the remains of Sergius were gathered up from the blood-stained snow. What an awful scene was that—the snow spattered with crimson for yards about, the mangled flesh gathered up in shreds, and Elizabeth, wife of the murdered man, throwing herself down, hatless and coatless, in the bitter winter air, upon that place of blood, to pray! After this assassination, Prince Vladimir received other letters, telling him that he would be the next, and for days he stayed in, not daring to appear. Then the soldier's spirit asserted itself. He declared that he would be no coward, and that he was guiltless of the charge of being responsible for atrocity committed in St. Petersburg on the day of Father Gopon's pilgrimage. From the day of Sergius' funeral, he insisted on going out in an open carriage, and even in walking on the boulevards

before the Palace, but under the dreadful strain he had become an old man, and his hair was growing white. Meantime, what of the Archduchess Marie? Fearful of the life of her husband, feeling that her presence might be safety to him, she has never left his side, riding with him in his carriage, walking with him arm in arm, not knowing at what instant the bomb might fall which would leave them both but little shreds of tattered flesh on the snow.

Think of living like this; think of troubles such as these, and be thankful for Canada. There are those who say that the autocracy of Russia deserve all that they get. That question we shall not presume to investigate. The peasants of Russia have of a surety had their grievances. But, however that may be, there still remains the Archduchess Elizabeth, with her buried heart, and the Archduchess Marie, in her living death. Again, let us be thankful for Canada, for her free life for low and high, her justice to all the world. Let us think what sorrow may mean, and never worry. Care may not kill a cat, but it can do enough damage in the world without being harbored, so let us give it a wide berth, and be merry while we may. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

The following letter—the first which has been received on the "Illinois Farmer's Wife" question—will be read with much interest. Next!

Too Much Work.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been much interested in some of the Ingle Nook letters, and after reading the article on "The Farmer's Wife," thought I would write a few lines on that subject. I believe the farmer's wife to be (as a rule) the hardest worked woman in town or country, and especially so where dairying is carried on as extensively as in this part of the country, for milking is then added to the round of chores. She will milk as many cows as the men in the morning, and then they will walk in about the time she has her hands washed and enquire if breakfast is ready. I am a farmer's daughter, and know that just such impossibilities are expected of her; and yet, little is thought of "Woman's Work."

However, I think life in the country preferable to town life, if a woman is so fortunate as to get a "man" for a husband, and not a slave-driver, and, unless she can do that, she had better not get married—certainly not to a farmer. I think matters might be remedied by teaching the boys to have consideration for their mother and sisters, and then they will respect their wives. There are so many improvements in and about the house nowadays that labor can be lightened in many ways, and life on the farm made very pleasant indeed, if the husband and wife desire it so; but better to marry the "hired man" than a farmer like the one described by the Illinois woman, for I know of no country woman who has an easier time than the hired man's wife. One could write pages on this subject, but space will not permit. I shall look for many letters on this subject. MARIE.

Good Housekeeping.

I would not know how to keep house without the "Farmer's Advocate," as I have taken it since 1874, without missing a year. R. K. MILROY.

Traveller (to valet).—"That's a rather large statue, Pat."

Pat.—"Yes, sor. They tell me the hand is eleven inches wide."

Traveller.—"Wonder why they couldn't make it twelve inches?"

Pat.—"Becauz they didn't want ter make a foot."

No Argument Will Convince a Women

that a flour is all right, if she can't make good bread with it. The one argument that wins every woman in favor of ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is, that it never fails to turn out the most beautiful Bread and Cake and the most crisp and delicious Pastry when used according to the very simple "Royal Household" recipes. That one fact outweighs all the theories of two thousand years.

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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.

Legal.

THE POWER OF A LIEN NOTE.

If cattle sold by A to B, for which a lien note is part or whole of the settlement, and cattle are sold later by B, at auction, to C, can A take said cattle from C on the lien note?

Ans.—Yes, if the note is registered.

THE SCOPE OF THE EXEMPTION LAW.

I owe several hundred dollars, and judgments have been made out against me for \$381. As I own three horses and machinery, I am informed that the Sheriff can pounce upon me any time and take things he likes to pay same; also he can step on land and take hay and grain in stook, or secure grain after threshing. As I have a wife and family, I am in a fix. Can you tell me what he can and cannot touch for the debt, so I shall be prepared? I have a paper which gives the exemptions from debt, but do not know if it is correct. Some say it is, some not.

NEMO.

Sask.

Ans.—The exemptions from seizure are:

(1) The necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and his family;

(2) Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of five hundred dollars;

(3) The necessary food for the family of the execution debtor during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot;

(4) Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the execution debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirteenth day of April next ensuing.

(5) The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set of harrows, one horse rake, one sewing ma-

chine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill;

(6) The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred dollars used by the execution debtor in the practice of his trade or profession;

(7) Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed, and fourteen bushels of potatoes;

(8) The homestead, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon;

(9) The house and buildings occupied by the execution debtor, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situated according to the registered plan of the same to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars.

DISPUTE OVER WAGES.

A worked for B, a thresherman, and left him without receiving his (A's) wages, as B had no money at the time. A shortly afterwards asked for his money, and all he could get from B was an order on an adjacent farmer who owed B money. A, a few days later, called on this farmer, and found in the meantime B had collected this money. B has since given A orders for two-thirds the amount of wages due. A now wants the balance cash, and B keeps putting off on divers excuses. What is A to do? Can he seize the property belonging to B, and hold it even if it is on another man's farm? The amount owing, balance is \$11.50. How can A force B to pay?

Westwood.

Ans.—You cannot seize the property of B for your wages, unless you first enter suit, obtain judgment, and have execution issued and placed in the Sheriff's hands.

Veterinary.

INJURY FROM A FORK TYNE.

A six-year-old mare is lame on one hind leg. I was drawing grain and she backed, and I pricked the mare lightly with a fork, and she kicked and caught the fork, and run the tye to the bone, and she has been lame ever since. She was worse in cold weather. I have bathed it and poulticed it with linseed meal, but she doesn't get any better. I should like her fit to work in the spring. She is in foal, and a valuable mare.

Strathcona.

W. B.

Ans.—It is unfortunate that a valuable

mare has been spoiled in two ways, first in handling, balkiness being invariably due to poor training; and second, by an accident from a fork tye. Stop poulticing, and follow treatment recommended to J. L. C., in this issue.

WASTING OF MUSCLES, DUE TO INJURY

I have a mare that got kicked last summer on elbow joint; was very lame for a long while. She got better, but is somewhat lame yet. When she backs, does not lift that foot the same as other. The muscles on shoulder blade and also above elbow joint are slack or fallen away, are not full as muscles on other side. She does not go lame much when she walks, more when she trots. I have not worked her since she was hurt.

Cypress.

Ans.—Use blister to wasted areas as recommended to J. L. C., in this issue; and repeat, if necessary, every two or three weeks.

INJURY TO FETLOCK.

A brown mare, aged nine years, on January 25th, ran the hook of a trace chain into her fetlock joint on the back, just under the point. I poulticed it, and it ran matter for nearly two weeks, and then healed. It gathered again, and broke this time just above the joint on the inside of her leg. I poulticed again, and for the last three weeks has been running freely up to three days ago, when it stopped, and is healed up again. Mare is now knuckled on that leg (left hind one), and the joint seems to be stiff. Am bathing twice a day with hot water and rubbing with liniment. What more can I do? Will her leg be stiff? The joint does not seem to be touched, just the cord. Kindly reply in next week's issue.

East Assa.

Ans.—Stop poulticing. If the wound is not now healed, use some antiseptic solution, such as corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1,000 parts of water, get a druggist to put it up for you, or else (the cheaper way) buy a pound bottle of bicloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) tablets and make the solutions as required, with rain, snow or cooled boiled water. As the tablets are poisonous, be careful to keep them away out of reach of children. You might syringe (using a glass one) the wound first with a ten-per-cent. solution of iodoform (1) and ether (10), using about one ounce of the mixture—that is, if the wound is open now—and follow with the corrosive sublimate daily. If healed, blister with biniodide of mercury, blister (1 to 6) to be got at the drug store. Remove the hair from

the parts to be blistered; wash with soap and warm water, and rub in for 15 minutes; grease below blistered area, and under fetlock. Wash off in two days, and grease with clean, sweet lard, or petrolatum (a cheap grade of which can be bought for less than sweet, unsalted lard) every day. Tie mare's head up for 12 hours after blistering, to prevent her biting the parts. Should the wound open again, have a good veterinary surgeon examine it, as some foreign object may have been introduced.

Miscellaneous.

FIRST-CLASS WORK ON TAXIDERMY.

A book that can be recommended on the above subject is "Taxidermy and Zoological Collecting," by Wm. Hornaday, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, at about \$3.

BUFFALOES IN CANADA—RIDING COLT.

1. Can you give me the address of anyone keeping buffalo in Canada?
2. At what age should a colt be ridden?
M. H. P.

Algoma.

Ans.—1. The Winnipeg Electric Railway keep buffalo at River Park. There are also some in the National Park, Banff, Alta., particulars of which may be obtained from the Ranger, National Park, Banff, Alta. H. A. Chadwick, Deer Lodge, Silver Heights, Winnipeg, Man., could also give you some information re the buffalo there.

2. It depends on the development of the colt. Many Thoroughbreds are ridden and raced as two-year-olds.

GOSSIP.

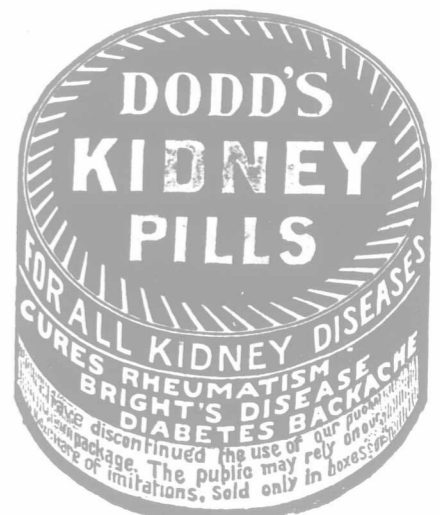
The combination auction sale on March 15th of the Shorthorn cattle at Oak Lake, Man., from the herds of Messrs. Lang, Gordon, Cameron, Gillespie and others, was considered fairly successful and satisfactory, the bulls averaging \$63, and the females, \$90.50.

OF INTEREST TO FLAX-GROWERS AND WORKERS.

A new flax-breaking machine has been invented by Mr. Benjamin Gray, of Glenane, Loughgilly. Previously the delicate fibre has been scutched by hand only, after undergoing the pitting process, which necessitated much labor and expense, but the machine in question is applied to the raw flax without the latter being subjected to the pitting, thereby effecting a material saving in the field. The invention was recently tested in the presence of several flax-mill owners, and it was shown that a hundred-weight of straw flax yielded 28 pounds by the new process, whereas only 21 pounds were obtained by the old method.

An excited military-looking man entered the editorial sanctum of The Odessa, exclaiming: "That notice of my death is false, sir. I will horsewhip you within an inch of your life, sir, if you don't apologize in your next issue." The editor inserted the following the next day: "We regret extremely to announce that the paragraph which stated that Major Blazer was dead is without foundation."

Two little London girls who had been sent by the kindness of the pastor's wife to have "a happy day in the country," narrating their experiences on their return, said: "Oh, yes, mum; we did 'ave a 'appy day. We saw two pigs killed and a gentleman buried."



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

Best Rule of Health

AND HOW YOU ARE AIDED IN CARRYING IT OUT BY

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

"A movement of the bowels every day."

This is the fundamental rule of health. The one point on which doctors are unanimous.

But what causes the bowels to become constipated?

The inactivity of the liver. Bile is nature's own cathartic and so long as the liver is active in its work of filtering bile from the blood and passing it into the intestines, there is no trouble from constipated bowels.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure constipation by setting the liver right.

This is the only means by which the bowels can be regulated.

Salts and castor oil will effect a motion of the bowels, but, once the effects of the dose passes off, you will be more constipated than ever.

They fail to set the liver right.

By regulating the liver by use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, you ensure a healthful action of the bowels and so prevent and cure scores of ills, such as indigestion, biliousness, constipation, kidney disorders, colds and contagious diseases.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

"May the saints preserve ye," said an old woman in Washington, who had been given a quarter by Congressman Cooper, of Wisconsin, "an' may every hair o' your head be a candle to light your way to glory!"

"Well, it won't be such a torchlight procession as that," Mr. Cooper answered, as a gust of wind took off his hat, showing a shiny crown.

The German banker of Church Street loves to tell the story of the two Irishmen who discussed the "nationality of the American States."

Said Pat—Faith an' be jabbers, if this grate country ain't overrun wid th' Irish, an' yit out o' thirty-two States in th' Union not wan has an Irish name.

"Sure an' yer wrong," replied Mike. "What's the matter wid O'Regon?"

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLES

Is Diseased Kidneys, and the Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, Who Slept in a Chair for Two Summers—What She Says of It.

St. Malachie, Que., March 20th.—(Special).—A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medicinal matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Kinsella speaking of her cure says: "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LUMP JAW.

Cow has lump the size of a hen's egg on her jaw. It has been lanced, and some stuff put into it. Is there anything I could give her internally. A. L.

Ans.—Give iodide of potassium three times daily, commence with one-dram doses, and gradually increase the dose by say ten grains, until her appetite and desire for water fail, tears run from her eyes and saliva from her mouth. When any of these symptoms appear, discontinue the administration of the drug. Repeat treatment in six weeks, if necessary. V.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

Three-year-old filly has lump three inches across and one and a half inches thick at navel. There is a hole that I can insert two fingers in, leading into the abdomen, that can be felt by pressing the fingers into the tumor. Can it be cured, and would it be wise to breed her? G. A. S.

Ans.—This is a rupture. It can be cured, but only by an operation. In younger animals, when the opening is small, a truss will usually effect a cure, but in this case, an operation by a veterinarian is necessary. There are several ways of operating. Most practitioners apply clamps; some use scewers, and some cut down upon the parts and stitch. Any of these is successful, but in some cases, notwithstanding all skill, lockjaw will follow, and usually proves fatal. The percentage of this or other diseases following the operation is small, but the operator cannot be blamed when it occurs. It is not considered safe to breed a mare with rupture. If parturition is easy, all is well, but in difficult cases, where excessive straining is necessary, there is a danger of the rupture enlarging enormously. V.

GOSSIP.

For many years a travelling peddler named Luce has been a well-known character in the country towns of New England. His route lies mostly within Maine and New Hampshire, where he sells needles, pins, soap, extracts, etc., and is always a welcome guest at the isolated farmhouses where he calls. Unlike most itinerant peddlers, he is a man of few words.

Last winter while driving down one of the long hills of North Conway his horse, becoming frightened, ran, finally bringing up at the foot of the hill with an overturned cart, beneath which lay the unfortunate owner, unable to extricate himself from the wreck. A mountaineer approaching asked, with typical brevity, "Tight?" "No," returned the Yankee, "Luce."

The late Bishop Elder when congratulated by a friend on his possession of the gift of direct and forcible speech said: "Circumlocution, though you condemn it, has its use. It is a fine instrument wherewith to soften harsh, unpleasant facts. There are many cases where circumlocution is valuable.

"For instance, I once had a young man for a servant who was inclined to take too many liberties.

"On a certain evening, for the entertainment of a guest of distinction, I procured a very excellent game pate (pie). All of it was not eaten; quite half, I should say, was left when the servant removed it from the table.

"For luncheon the next day I thought I would have up the pate again. I told my man to fetch it. He, with a confused air, said he didn't know where it was. I told him to go, then, and ask the cook.

"He departed, and in a little while returned without the pate.

"Well?" said I. "Well? Where is the pate, John?"

"His reply was circumlocutory enough to save him a reprimand.

"Please, sir," he said, "the cook told me to tell you she told me to eat it."

CANADIAN PLANTS

FOR

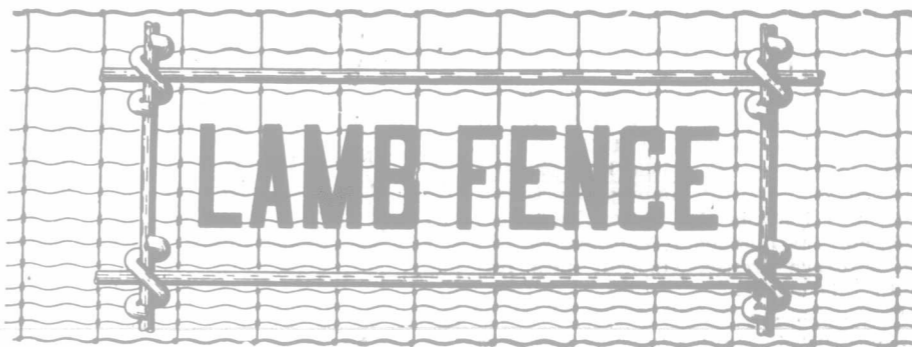
CANADIAN PEOPLE



Our great catalogue of Plants, Shrubs, Perennials, etc., will be out this month. Be sure you get a copy.

The Webster Floral Company, Limited. HAMILTON, CANADA. Successors to Webster Bros.

We have been in the plant-shipping business for over 25 years.



What is the tensile strength of that wire you are getting? Do you know whether it is high-carbon or some cheaper grade of steel? No. 9 carbon wire has a tensile strength of over 2,400 lbs. LAMB FENCE is made of high-carbon wire.

Write us for sample of wire (no charge) and compare this sample with the other wire. The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited, 687 Bathurst St., LONDON, ONT.

"The best workmen use the best tools."

The Improved U. S. Cream Separator

Continues to prove that in the judgment of THE BEST workmen it

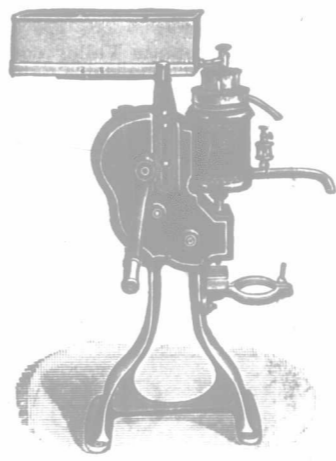
Is the Best

Every one of the highest scores and the sweepstakes on Dairy Butter in the four World's Fair contests, at St. Louis were awarded to the products of the improved

U. S. Cream Separator.

Holds World's Record for Close Skimming.

Investigate it, thoroughly, and you will use no other.



Send for our Handsome Booklet Illustrated in Colors. Free.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Transfer Points: Sherbrooke, Que., Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., for the East. San Francisco for British Columbia and Minneapolis for Manitoba and N.W.T.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

THE WALLACE EXPERT SCHOOLS, 629 Ryan Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS, TRAIN DISPATCHERS. We have orders from St. Paul railways for hundreds of young men for next summer and fall, \$50 to \$150. Same demands for operators in Canada as here. Not difficult to learn; best time of year to commence. A railway school by railway men, backed by every line in the Northwest. We start every graduate in position. Write us.

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

If True, Should Mean Lower Freight Rates.

Every Western man is interested in railroad construction, the cost thereof, and the relation it bears to his production and consumption. The News (Toronto) has the following re the G. T. P.:

"It would look as though in respect of the grades which it is to encounter, the Grand Trunk Pacific has the advantage of all the other transcontinental lines now established. Compared with those which characterize the C. P. R. route, the disparity in favor of the projected railway is at once apparent. The biggest grade on the C. P. R. is that through the Kicking Horse Pass, which is 4 1/2 per cent. to the mile, or in other words, about 250 feet to the mile. Outside of this excessive grade, however, the maximum grade throughout the mountains is 2 per cent., or 103 feet to the mile.

"The maximum grade on the G. T. P. in the mountain district will be 1 1/2 per cent., or 78 feet to the mile. That will mean that in a load of 1,000 tons the grade, as between the 2 per cent. on the C. P. R., and the 1 1/2 per cent. on the G. T. P., will probably make the difference of an additional engine.

"To state the situation differently, a G. T. P. engine will be able to carry twice the load of an engine operating on a 2 per cent. grade, and make better time into the bargain, because of the fact that there will be less interference with the lift.

"At no point on the G.T.P. is it expected that the rails will lie over 3,000 feet above tide water. What this means will be at once seen when it is stated that the next lowest among the transcontinental lines is the Great Northern, which goes as high as 5,200 feet.

"The other transcontinental lines follow in this order: C. P. R., 5,300 feet; Northern Pacific, 5,567 feet; Santa Fe, 7,600 feet; Union Pacific, 8,200. It will thus be seen that in length of grades and in total height the advantage in the mountain district is all in favor of the G. T. P."

Manitoba Live-stock Breeders to Hold a Sale.

The following live-stock breeders of Manitoba met recently in Secretary Greig's office, in Winnipeg, and decided to hold a sale of pure-bred cattle, on Wednesday, May 31: Messrs. Barron, Benson, Baldwin, Clifford, Fraser, Graham, Henders, E. R. James, McGill, S. J. Thompson.

The sale will take place in the new C. P. R. sale pavilion at the west end of the C. P. R. stock-yards.

The limit will be 200 head, and no reserve or by-bidding will be permitted. Stock will be withdrawn only by authority of the special sale committee.

It is expected that special freight arrangements will be made for buyers in Manitoba and the N.-W. T.

Only five entries will be allowed each man, unless the number of the entries falls below the mark, and it is expected that double-entry fees will be charged for an excess of female entries by each breeder over male entries.

There will be a regular entry fee, and also a forfeit fee, the latter to be returned when a breeder's stock is up to

De Laval Separators



HAVE YOU A BABY? A DE LAVAL "BABY"

"BABY" Separators are the children of the "separator family" and are counterparts on a smaller scale of the DE LAVAL machines which are used almost exclusively in creamery work.

You may trust the creameryman's judgment when it comes to choosing a separator—He knows.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

MONTREAL NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA TORONTO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

the mark, and presented for sale. This sale is expected to afford an opportunity to ranchers and farmers in Manitoba and the eastern Territories, especially those living contiguous to the Yorkton branch, C. P. R. and the C. N. R. lines, running north and west from Dauphin towards Prince Albert. The experience of ranchers and farmers is that cattle bred in the West, being well acclimated, do much better than corn-fed stuff from south of the boundary, or from the East. It is also expected that a cheap fare will be arranged for to the sale. Particulars of the rules, rates, etc., will be advised by Secretary G. H. Greig, 48 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man., be advertised later. Get your entries in

early; remember the limit; first come first served, and be sure to remember that entries are charged for.

It was decided by the associations to send out a car to the Territories on May 10th, containing stock sold privately by breeders. This car will be in charge of a careful man, and will take horses, cattle, sheep and swine, all pure-breds.

APPRECIATION SHOWN BEFORE DEATH COUNTS.

The Griswold Clydesdale Horse Association have instructed us, as President and Secretary of their company, to make known through your columns the generous and honorable treatment that we have received from the firm of Alex.

Galbraith & Son, Brandon. After a series of misfortunes through death, non-sureness of stallions, etc., we visited their stables in Brandon this past week, and on account of extreme ill fortune, were offered by Messrs. Galbraith & Son the choice of any stallion in the stable. We selected the Alford premium horse of last year, Prince's Pride, one of the best horses that we have seen, and must say that our being permitted to select this horse was a great surprise to ourselves. This testimonial is entirely unsolicited by the Messrs. Galbraith & Son, and our company feel that they cannot say too much in their praise for fair and just treatment. — John Chestnut, H. S. Trumppour.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

The Town of

LUMSDEN

N.-W. T.,

Is Headquarters for

Supplying Settlers

for the Last Mountain Valley country. Best of hotel accommodation, numerous boarding-houses, restaurants, large general stores, four implement houses, two large livery stables, harness and furniture supplies, drug and hardware stores, jewellers, lumber yards, baker, butchers, blacksmiths, flour mill 250 barrel capacity, real-estate agents, etc. Communicate with C. HYND, Sec Board of Trade, or the Mayor.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

The Siche Gas Co., 208 Pacific Avenue. WINNIPEG.

MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

Are the makers of the celebrated SICHE GAS GENERATOR, which is absolutely the safest, simplest and most perfect machine on the market. It is fully approved by the Board of Underwriters, and is admirably adapted for lighting of farmers' dwellings and outbuildings.

The cost of maintaining the light is about half that of coal oil; besides, it is an infinitely superior light.

Over 1,500 machines in daily use.

We shall be pleased to estimate for the lighting of your buildings and send you full information regarding our system.

H. A. KIDNEY, Western Manager.

9.10 Per Acre

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

FINEST WHEAT LAND IN NORTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA

Excellent Water.

Fertile Soil.

Bountiful Crops.

Average Crop for 5 years

25 bushels per acre.

Cattle run out all winter.

WM. PEARSON & CO.,



IN TOWNSHIP 21, RANGE 21.

Winnipeg, Man.

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

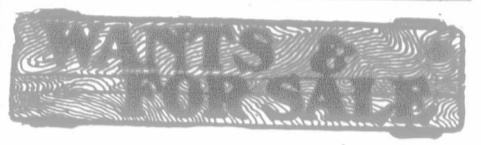
MARCE BRE... Breeder stock kept at \$3.00 per than two... A. D. J. Young pig... A. D. Lel for sale... A. DAMS Short... A. B. PC... A. J. wood... BRYAN B... poult dots, Buf P. O. box 5... C. W. T. mou Red Game... C. H. Cl Aber... C. O'BRIEN Scot... DAVID Short... D. HYSON Far... E. D. BRG Eggs... ELTON & ad SH for sale C Birds' Hill... E. T. GR Clyd... F. J. COO deen... GORRELL horns... H. W. E Rock... HENRY Bred etc... J. G. WA Clyde of both sexes... JOHN G Shorth... JAMES D Man. S... JOHN LO... J. MANSE Brede both sexes... JOHN WIS or of Cl and breeding... J. H. REI fords... J. M. MAC or of C... J. CHILDI Jersey... J. W. MAR and br... JAS. TOUG or of H... LAKE & I Polled-A... L. E. THO Clydes O. I. C. swine... L. V. B. E ways... PLUM CRE Son, S Stock for sale... P. A. COX u. Berkal Stock for sale... R. A. & J. graph Clydesdale, also a pair of... RIVEREDG hounds, Titus, Napink... RIGBY & J of Impro... REGINA Yorkshi Assa... ROBT. SIN porter o sale... R. P. STA Perche both breeds fo... CHORTHOR Smithfield residence... CHORTHOR Kennedy, from town... THOS. WAL Prairie, M... THE "GOUL S.A., bred purpose breed

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

- A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
A. DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from Stn.

- TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.



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

- THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W.M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and E. P. Rocks.
WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.
W.M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

B. C. Central Farmers' Institute.

The above organization met recently in the Parliament Buildings at Victoria in its 7th annual convention, March 3rd, and under the chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. R. Anderson, passed resolutions dealing with the following:

Endorsing the work of the Board of Horticulture; asking the Government to inspect and license entire horses, when found sound and free from blemish; asking for the use of schoolhouses in which to hold institute meetings, where other places are not available; asking that pupils to high schools may have a choice of subjects; requesting that the secretary of local institutes be provided with copies of all acts relating to agriculture; also asking that speakers sent to the dry belt be persons acquainted with the conditions prevailing there, suggesting that more assistance be given to the Provincial Fruit Inspector; suggesting certain amendments to the Noxious Weeds Act; asking for police protection on the ranges, also to provide that there shall be not less than one bull to every 30 cows or less; asking that steps be taken to ascertain what amount of land can be brought under cultivation; the source and supply of water in the neighborhood of Kamloops; suggesting that the poll tax be collected by the municipalities; asking that \$25,000 be given by the Government to the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster; to ask the Dominion Government to grant aid to the tobacco-growing industry; asking for Government assistance in the purchase of stumping powder; that a tax be put on dogs; that a wagon road be constructed connecting Comox with Alberni; that the black crow have a price put on his head in certain sections; that the Assessment Act be amended so that the work may be more equitably done; asking that a creamery instructor be appointed; suggesting that steps be taken to prevent Northwest creamery butter being sold as Government creamery; endorsing the work of the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association.

Other resolutions passed are, one re bears, moved by E. Nordshaw, Bella Coola, B. C.: "As bears are becoming destructive to stock, and in several instances have even attacked people, so that it is not considered safe to travel through certain parts of the Province during summer months; be it resolved that the Central Farmers' Institute suggest to the governor-in-council the placing of a bounty of \$5 on bears killed in the settled districts."
One re high schools: "Resolved, that there shall be three distinct courses in the high schools, namely, commercial, science, and arts; that pupils on entrance may have choice of either of the courses; that pupils may take any special subjects from other courses in addition; and that the development of the individual pupil, according to his or her ability, may be the aim of the work in the school."
A resolution that local speakers, including lady speakers, be appointed, rather than eastern or southern, was passed unanimously.
The following resolution, moved by D. Matheson, and seconded by A. F. Earle, was carried unanimously after some discussion: "Whereas agricultural products are among the most important industries of the Province; and whereas the establishment of co-operative fruit preserving and canning factories, pork-packing establishments and allied industries ought to be encouraged; be it resolved that the Provincial Government be urgently requested to amend the Farmers' Institute Act by extending the principle now in force under the Dairy Associations Act, of loaning to such co-operative associations such sum of money as may be agreed upon by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council."
It was decided that the Government be asked to use its influence with the Dominion Government, or otherwise, to make a reserve of a tract of forest as a national park to the end that at least a remnant of our original forest may be preserved for posterity."
It was decided also to ask the Government for the use of school buildings for institute meetings, when others are unavailable.

Worn Out? Run Down?

I will gladly give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

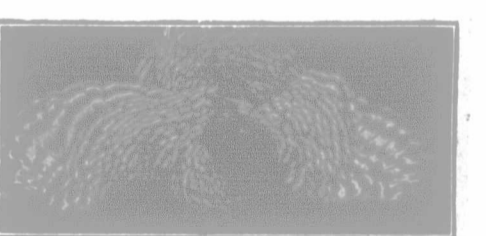
Nothing to deposit—Nothing to promise—The dollar bottle is free—Your Druggist, on my order, will hand you a full dollar's worth and send me the bill.

Why do work and worry and excess and strain and over-indulgence break down constitutions and make men and women worn-out and run-down and restless and sleepless and discouraged and morose? Because they weaken the tiny, tender nerves on which life itself depends.
Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.
But the automatic nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control the digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.
These are the nerves that worry wears out and work breaks down.
It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.
It does no good to take stimulants and narcotics, for theirs, at best, is but a temporary effect which merely postpones the final day of reckoning.
There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well. That is the end of all vital troubles. That is the end of sleepless nights and restless days. That is the end of "nervousness," the end of brain fog and fatigue.
If you are worn out, run down and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.
Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative



Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver-spangled Hamburgs and Pearl Guineas.

Eggs, \$2 a setting. Breeding stock a matter of correspondence.
THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Alberta.
JOHN KNOWLTON, Brandon, Box 397. Breeder of WHITE WYANDOTTES, exclusively. Ten cockerels for sale, \$2 each. Must be sold quick to make room for breeding stock. Eggs, \$2 per setting, 3 settings for \$5.
A. J. CARTER, Breeder and Barred Rocks and Silver-laced Wyandottes. A few cockerels of each variety for sale. Eggs now ready, at \$2 per 13, from my prizewinning stock. A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. 200 Egg Hatcher costs but \$3. Agents wanted. Catalog with prices free.
Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-15 Columbus, Neb.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.
VIRDEN Duck Yards. Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes for sale. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man.
FOR SALE—High-class Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 28 River Ave., Winnipeg.
INCUBATORS, Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies.—Our incubators are guaranteed. You run no risk. Write at once for a large new catalogue. A. J. Morgan, London, Ont.
BUFF ORPINGTONS, Silver-laced Wyandottes, stock. Eggs \$2 per setting. Scotch collie pups. W. J. Lumden, Hanlan, Man.
RED Belgian Hares, pure-bred. Pedigreed stock for sale. Pairs not related, 10 months old, \$4; trios, \$6 f.o.b. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Watt & Henderson, Brucefield, Ont.
BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for sale, from pens headed by pure E. B. Thorpe males, \$1.50 per setting, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jaa. McPhee, Jr., Headingly, Man.

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

A \$25 Violin Outfit for \$9.85

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

25 ONLY.

48 LESSONS FREE.



A Grand Bargain to clear the last of a manufacturer's stock, bought practically at cost. 25 only Guarnerius Model Violins. Dealers ask \$25. Our price, \$9.85 for the whole outfit.

48 LESSONS FREE. With each of the 25 Outfits, we will give a Scholarship entitling the holder to 48 lessons (one year's tuition) in the U. S. College of Music, free of charge. The instruction you receive will be from the best and most accomplished musicians and professors of music in the country. You cannot fail to learn.

Outfit consists of one fine Guarnerius Model Violin, extra set of Russian gut strings, genuine Brazil wood bow, resin, complete set of four tuning pipes, elegant ebony chin rest, valuable self-teaching book, attachable fingerboard chart, solid ebony mute, all in a solid ebony moulded wood case, flannel-lined, ebony polished finish.

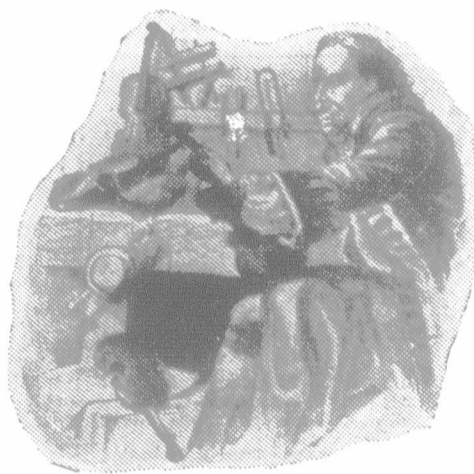
This Grand Violin is full size, handsomely and correctly made up of curly rock maple back, sides and neck, resonant Alpine spruce top; color, red blended to yellow.

Tone is rich, round, full, sweet, limpid, capable of any shade of expression or power.

You take no Chances in buying this Outfit. Send us your order and \$1 to show that you mean business, and we will ship the outfit to your Express Office, where you can examine it, handle it, and play it, and when you are perfectly satisfied, pay the express agent \$9.85 and express charges, otherwise NOT ONE CENT.

If you have \$9.85 and amount of express charges, here's the best bargain that's been offered for years. If you cannot conveniently spare the full amount, write us, stating how much you can pay down, and we will outline a plan by which you can pay the balance in small, easy payments. 25 won't last many days at this price. Write now. Address

JOHNSTON & CO., Violin Dept. F, 191 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THE RIGHT TO ENTERTAIN.

Is it lawful for an hotelkeeper to give balls or dancing parties in his hotel?

REVEREND.

Ans.—We are not aware of any law prohibiting an hotelkeeper from giving such forms of entertainment as above.

REQUIREMENTS TO TEACH.

Can a lady teacher holding a first rank diploma from Truro, N. S., Normal School, come out to Manitoba or N.-W. T., and teach without first taking out a certificate for Manitoba or N.-W. T.?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We believe so; if the lady's credentials are O K, she will be granted a permit by the Education Department of either Manitoba or the N.-W. T. Write Education Departments, at Regina and Winnipeg, re this matter.

SHOULD HE VACCINATE?

Should I vaccinate a pure-bred (registered) bull calf nine months old; has been stabled, fed oats and bran and roughage, also oil cake all winter?

Ans.—You can do it any time now. Write to our advertisers: Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, Ill., or Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and state what you desire. By vaccinating your stock, you are insuring against death from blackleg.

ROUP.

What is the disease among my chickens? They are stupid; one side of the head swells, and often the eye decays and runs out. They are purged, droppings green and white.

P. M.

Fairy Bank.

Ans.—Your birds are affected with cutarrh of a contagious character, generally termed roup. It is a question whether it pays to treat such cases. You might use a syringe to put one of the following solutions into the nostrils or elst in the roof of the mouth: Boric acid, 15 grains to one ounce of water, or better permanganate of potash, one grain to the ounce of water; others use equal parts coal oil and sweet oil. Burn dead birds; keep diseased ones isolated.

The Mexican not a Favorite with People Who Know.

Goodall's Farmer, one of the leading live-stock and market papers of the United States, says editorially:

Importations of Mexican cattle into the United States have shown marked decrease of late years. Last month's imports reached only 917 head, which stands the smallest for that month in years. And it is generally thought the falling off in this business will continue.

There is good cause for fewer cattle being brought into this country from Mexico. These cattle are small and of inferior class. In American money the average value of Mexican cattle is computed at \$7.27 per head. If they were of better class it would pay to market them in the United States, even with the duty added. In fact, it is said Mexican cattle are almost unsalable because of their low grade and condition.

Only recently has there been any effort by Mexican ranchmen to improve their cattle, and this in only a limited way. The country there is said to be remarkably well adapted to stock raising, but the lack of such markets as are in the United States is thought to be one factor against aggressive endeavor to improve the herds.

Farmers Pay Freight on the Dirt, Therefore Want the Sale Proceeds.

North Dakota farmers complain that their wheat, oats, barley and flax are docked for dirt and screenings, and that they receive no pay for the waste, while they allege there is a standard market price for the dockage at Minneapolis and Duluth. They ask that the elevator man pay for the screenings at the market price prevailing at the terminals, less the freight from the original point of shipment to the terminals.

THE WEBSTER FLORAL CO., LTD.—On another page appears an important announcement of the Webster Floral Co., Hamilton. This company is well established, and worthy of every confidence. Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will find it a pleasure to do business with them.



A \$22.50 Outfit
for \$10.00
Only \$1 down

DON'T DEPRIVE YOURSELF

of hours of pleasure—golden hours and every minute in them laden with the sunshine of the World's best music. There's no need. Everyone can afford to have one of our Magnificent Grand Concert Outfits. Dealers ask \$22.50. We ask only \$10.00. \$12.00 on easy payments. Terms \$1 down and \$2 a month. Outfit comprises: one beautiful, new, full size 1905 model, Crown Melophone, a regular \$17.00 machine, guaranteed for five years, with handsome cabinet and High-Grade Motor, one 11-inch solid nickel horn, latest design, one improved model, Concert Sound box, splendid tone, 300 best quality Diamond Steel Needles, two-compartment Needle Box, and six 50c. Records Free—from the largest and choicest stock in Canada—finest bands and orchestras, songs that touch the heart, plantation melodies, dreamy waltzes to dance to, hymns, coon songs, piccolo and flute duets, Uncle Josh's laughable experiences—anything you like—sad, soul-stirring, comic or sentimental. You can write for list or we will make a careful selection if you will tell us what you like.

The Crown Melophone is a beautiful instrument that everyone enjoys. It sings like the singer, renders the finest instrumental music correctly, talks loud, clear and distinct, does not offend the ear with harsh, scratching sounds. Our customers say "It is the plainest I ever heard. I wouldn't trade it for any \$25 machines around here."

SPECIAL 10-DAY OFFERS—Our installment business has been increasing so rapidly lately that it takes a big staff of bookkeepers to look after our accounts, and we are a way behind at that. We have therefore been obliged to make the two following special offers, as an additional inducement to pay cash. **FIRST**, if you will send us \$1 as a guarantee of good faith and agree to pay the balance \$9 and Express charges to the Express Agent, after you have examined the machine, handled it, listened to it and found it all we claim and more—we will send six 75c. Records instead of six 50c. Records, a clear saving of \$1.50 besides the \$2. (\$10 cash—\$12 on time.) The 75c. Records have nearly twice as much recorded on them as the 50c. ones. For instance, they contain the whole selection, the entire song, whereas a 50c. record has only part of the selection and the first verse and chorus of a song. **SECOND OFFER**—If cash in full (\$10) accompanies order, we will send the six 75c. Records and 1000 Needles, and guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.

Now don't be suspicious. This is a simple straightforward offer that you can't risk anything on anyhow. If when the Outfit arrives at your Express Office, you don't consider it honest \$22.50 value, you can return it at our expense. We will pay the charges both ways and send your dollar back besides. There's not much risk in that, is there? And you save \$2 on the cash price, get \$1.50 worth more in Records, and if cash accompanies order—700 extra Needles.

Just recently we shipped six hundred Crown Melophone Outfits to all parts of Canada, and out of that whole six hundred only one was returned, and we haven't heard yet why it was returned. That, dear sir, is the record of the Company we ask you to do business with.

Now, if you can not conveniently pay out \$10 just at present, and your credit is good, send us \$1 and the names of two business men in your town as references and we will ship the Outfit, (including six 50c. Records and 300 Needles Free) if you will agree to pay the balance \$11 in 5½ monthly payments of \$2 each, providing everything is to your entire satisfaction.

Dear Reader, you have no idea what a musical treat we have in store for you. We have hundreds of letters from delighted purchasers that testify to the infinite superiority of our Crown Melophone over all other machines at twice the price. Write for copies. Remember Our special 10-day offer is good for only 10 days—not two weeks or a month—just 10 days.

Write to-day and be sure to mention your nearest express office. Address

Canada's Largest and Leading
TALKING-MACHINE DEALERS

JOHNSTON & CO., 191 Yonge St., Dept. F
TORONTO - CANADA

GOSSIP.

BUILDING A PERCHERON RECORD FOLD.

Under the heading, "The Percheron Controversy Settled," a U. S. contemporary states that S. D. Thompson has sold out, lock, stock and barrel, the business of recording Percherons to the American Percheron Breeders and Importers' Association.

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I will show you **FREE**
how to cure yours



"I was helpless and bedridden for years from a bad rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated upon. I fooled them all and cured myself by the Rice Method. I advise all ruptured persons to use this method," writes Mr. Robt. Howard, Bracebridge, Muskoka Co., Ont. A Free Trial of this marvellous Method sent Free to all who write at once, giving description of their case. Thousands have been cured and **IT WILL CURE YOU.** Write to-day.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen St. Block (), Toronto, Ont.

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



Visit the Beaubier Stables BRANDON

and examine our new shipment of Stallions just received from Janesville on March 4th, 1905. It includes such well-known horses as "Nick o' Time," "Baron's Crest," "Kenneth," and "Baron Templeton," and places us in a position to offer a selection of Clydesdales not equalled on the continent.

First-class Percherons, Suffolks, Shires and Hackneys also on hand.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON BRANDON, MAN.



Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdale Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, also some good bargains in fillies and mares. Over forty to select from, all of A1 breeding.

Shorthorns.—A few extra choice heifers and one richly-bred young Cruickshank bull, sired by the noted Clipper Hero.

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsdon, Assa.

AFTER 50 YEARS

As used in the Royal Stables.

Yes, after 50 years' use

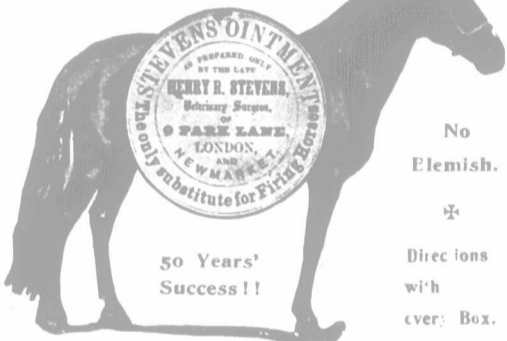
STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the Royal Stables, is still preferred by leading veterinary surgeons, horse trainers, and those who understand horses, and a good thing for curing

SPAVIN, SPLINT, RINGBONE, CURB,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

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

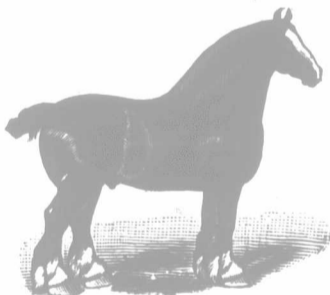


MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

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

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



RUBBING IT IN

Is a good thing—always—when an animal has a swelling, sprain or inflammation—provided you use

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

for rubbing. This preparation is a wonder for making quick cures.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. A LARGE BOTTLE FOR 50 CENTS.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

Confident Squire, the Hackney stallion offered for sale in our columns, is a brown horse, standing 16 hands. He was foaled in 1898, and is by Truman's Prince George 3349, out of Truman's Mary 3326, and traces to such horses as Fireway 201, Fashion 199, and Garibaldi 294.

ONE WAY FARMERS LOSE MONEY. There are not only thousands, but hundreds of thousands of dollars, lost year by year by the farmers of Ontario from not having their lambs castrated, and their cattle dehorned.

The above statement was made by a prominent live-stock dealer at the Toronto markets to the World recently.



FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN, 811 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO Advertise in the Advocate

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME IN FRONT.

Horse lame on right front leg, and in stable stands with it in advance of the other. Please give probable cause, and a remedy.

Ans.—Probably a ringbone forming, or more likely a case of coffin-joint lameness. Is it a road horse? Is it kept shod? This and other information is necessary before giving an opinion.

INFLUENCE OF A PREVIOUS IMPREGNATION.

A pure-bred setter bitch accidentally mated with a collie dog. Have been told that in all after litters, though bred to pure-bred setter dogs, the offspring will show collie markings and features. Is this correct? If so, does the same hold good in the breeding of all pure-bred stock?

Ans.—The theory of a previous impregnation influencing succeeding one has been pretty well disproved by the researches of Prof. Cossar Ewart, of Edinburgh. This theory was held most tenaciously by breeders of dogs; in any event we do not believe it applies to horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

A CASE FOR A GOOD VETERINARIAN.

Prescribe treatment for my horse. He is of about 1,300 lbs. weight, six years old, and began failing about a year ago; coat got long and rough; at times would pass a considerable number of small tapering worms. About same time lump appeared under chin, between jaw bones; first hard, like a bony growth, and afterwards broke out in a couple of places and kept running thick matter until summer, when it healed, the lump remaining. Lately it has broken out again, and holes appeared in mouth, in which skunk grass has lodged. Have washed outside parts with carbolic and water, and kept taking grass out of sores in mouth. Changed oat straw for the hay, and feed crushed oats and wheat. As I wish to get him in shape for spring work, would like to know how to heal sores and put on flesh.

Ans.—Would advise you to take this horse to a good veterinary surgeon, and have him examined, as an operation may be necessary.

TO INCREASE PROCREATIVE POWERS OF STALLION.

What should I give a stallion so that he will leave more colts? He leaves some colts.

Ans.—Good food, consisting of clean, sound oats, dust free, sweet hay, pure water and air and regular exercise. Drugs are of comparatively little value, and should not be used indiscriminately. If you had stated number of foals left, we could have expressed an opinion on the matter. Generally speaking, eighty (80) mares in a season to a matured horse is plenty, although many horses pass the century mark. It is far better to have fewer mares, and foal the majority of them, than a large number and a low per cent. of foals, many of which are weak. We believe in a horse being so used that at a mating he is full of fire. Shakespeare put it, "a dull, stale, tired bed creates a tribe of fops," and an exhausted stallion cannot be expected to produce the best of progeny, and if his value lies in his ability to impress himself, over indulgence will tend to lessen that impress. Limit the mares to one embrace during a heat, unless in special cases, and see that the mare is in the proper condition and attitude for the embrace. Some horsemen use large numbers of eggs during the season for their stallions, and occasional doses of nuxvomica, a strong nerve tonic, are given. Endeavor to select your mares, and keep away from your horse those old jades of unabating sexual desire. A little oil meal or linseed oil is much fancied by some horsemen. There is no specific to do what you want, and any person pretending to have secret drugs, etc., to do the above work, viz., increase a horse's sexual vigor, is dealing in subterfuge and deceit. A male, if in good health and with sound sexual organs and plenty of masculinity, will not prove disappointing.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Bog Spavin. Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Veterinary Advice FREE

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

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR. Is the only guaranteed cure for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, etc. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE:

Cleveland Bay Stallion

8 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, weighs 1450 lbs.; considered by competent judges to be the finest horse of his breed in Canada. Registered in Ontario Stud Book. Is now being wintered near Winnipeg and is in perfect condition. Pedigree and full particulars may be had on application to P. O. BOX 539, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Clydesdale Stallion

A chance of a lifetime to buy a well-bred 3-year-old right. CANADA'S PRIDE (4947) C. C. S. B. Bay, with white star, near fore and both hind pasterns white. Acclimated and sure. Write, or come and see him. ROBERT ELLIOTT, Box 91, Neepawa, Man. C. P. R. and C. N. R. stations.

STALLIONS FOR LAND.

Fifty Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions to trade for good land or city lots in Western Canada. Won more Premier Championships at World's Fair, St. Louis, than any other exhibitor; ages 3 to 7 years, good colors, choicest breeding.

LEW W. COCHRAN, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

On four horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition this year, I won 8 prizes—two championships, two diplomas, three firsts and one second; also at Calgary the gold medal given by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for best Clydesdale, besides numerous other first prizes. If you want a young horse that will make you money, and at a right price, write or see me.

HACKNEY STALLION

FOR SALE: The registered champion CONFIDENT SQUIRE. A good actor, sound, and a proved stock getter. Champion at Winnipeg, 1901; at Brandon, 1904. Price and terms right. SAM, MACLEAN, Franklin, Man.

London Fence

BALLED WIRE FOR WEAVING WITH LONDON MACHINES

Rods rolled from steel billets of peculiar grade and temper, best for the purpose known. Are by cold process drawn to wire, well-coated against the weather. Then converted to a continuous perfect spring from end to end.— Thus is London Spring Steel Wire made—its coiled, not kinked, By a process not possible in ready woven fencing.

A in tag, stamped with makers' initials, is threaded on inside end of every genuine bundle.

London Fence Machine Co., Limited,
London and Cleveland.

West. Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., Winnipeg. Que. and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, Montreal.
Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P. E. I.

The Pioneer Limited

There is no train in service on any railway in the world that equals in equipment The Pioneer Limited train from St. Paul to Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The railway company owns and operates the sleeping and dining cars on its trains, and gives to its patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. The buffet cars, compartment cars, standard sleeping cars and dining cars of The Pioneer are the handsomest ever built.

W. B. DIXON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent,
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL.



I have purchased the Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., late the property of Jno. E. Smith, and will be found there with my

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The herd bulls are Golden Measure (Imp.) 2605; the red Lord Mount Stephen 2nd, and the roan Strathallan Beau. The Mount Stephen bull is for sale, as is also a three-year-old grandson of Prince Patrick (a noted Clydesdale sire and winner) and out of Queen Natalie. Farm two miles north-east of Brandon, P. O. Phone to residence. Railroads, C. P. R. and C. N. R.

WM. CHALMERS.

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

GOSSIP

CLYDESDALE SALE IN B. C.
The following horses were sold by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., at auction in New Westminster, recently:

Imp. Lady Richardson, 4 yrs., bay;	
Jos. Tamboline, Westham Island...\$650	
Imp. Kate's Fashion, 2 yrs.; C.	
Moses, North Saanich	500
Imp. Pyeston Baroness, Vol. 26;	
Geo. Embree, East Delta.....	500
Imp. Tommie's Princess; Jas. Hill..	475
Imp. Juliet, yearling; Jno. Good-	
fellow, Vernon	300
Rose Mattie; D. Rankin, Ashcroft..	370

Auctioneer T. J. Trapp wielded the gravel.
Carlist (imp.) 4791 and Knight of Glamis were not sold.

A BIG CATTLE FEEDING AND FINISHING EXPERIMENT.

At Dan Hamilton's farm, just outside Neepawa, in the valley of White Mud River, are some 350 head of cattle being fed for market. The proprietor uses large quantities of feed obtained from farmers, consisting of cut oat sheaves, straw and crushed oats, barley and wheat, in the process. The ration fed, Mr. Hamilton considers a cheap one, and one which we think, if profitable for the gentleman named, should be a great deal more so for the farmers from whom Mr. Hamilton purchases both cattle and feed. In the bunch were some good specimens, and, as was to be expected in such a big lot, the breeding is of various kinds. The owner is much opposed to any with Holstein blood in them, as also to the steer with a bare, slack black, long face, and cut up in hind flank. We notice that almost invariably the feeder and the butcher are enthusiasts for good blood in the cattle they handle, and it is up to the breeders of the farm grade stock to line up with these men, who have learned their lesson from the cold, stern logic of the market.

WHAT U. S. GRAIN-GROWERS ARE UP AGAINST.

The following is from the editorial columns of the Live-stock World, Chicago:

A gigantic struggle between the 10,000,000 farmers and grain producers of the United States on one hand and the National Grain Dealers' Association on the other, is disclosed in the numerous farmers' organizations which are being rapidly formed in all grain-producing States for the purpose of fighting the merciless extortions of the trust.

Many of the elevators of the United States are railroad property, and a combination of the railroads and trust has placed the farmers of the whole country wholly at the mercy of the combine, which extorts from 4 to 10 cents on every bushel of grain raised by the producer.

Illinois has about 2,000 grain buyers, who are exacting enormous toll from the 200,000 grain producers of the State, and it is the same in every grain-producing State in the Union, many farmers receiving 10 to 12 cents less than the actual market prices of their grain per bushel. The following is an extract from a statement compiled by President W. H. Lotspeich, of the farmers' organization lately formed at Somers, Ia.:

"Nearly every business enterprise is supported by agriculturists. If each one of these agriculturists will join together in his home neighborhood, forming a shipping association, and markets his grain direct to the primary markets, securing \$100 more annually for each man than he does when selling to representatives of line elevator companies with headquarters in big cities, the producer keeps his profit at home. The saving would be \$20,000 annually to that local neighborhood, which would aggregate \$300,000,000 annually to the 3,000,000 farmers embraced in that territory commonly known as the granary of the world."

"This would give a great impetus to all mercantile business depending upon farmers for their support. When farmers succeed, times are good throughout the length and breadth of the land. If farmers are hard up, every business begins to feel its effects, and ultimately hard times ensue."

HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.

DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.

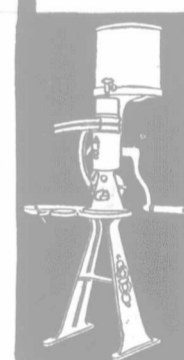
By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B., had taken Three Boxes of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS She Was Completely Cured.

She writes us as follows:—
"Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to express to you the benefit I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working, and lie down for a while. I then got so bad that I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors to attend me, but they did me no good. I got no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I sent to the store for a box, and by the time I had taken three-quarters of it I began to get relief, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured. I feel very grateful to your medicine for what it has done for me.—Miss L. L. HANSON, Waterside, N. B."

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All Dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

WE DON'T ASK YOU TO BUY AN EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

on faith, but we do suggest that it is the part of wisdom to investigate our claims before buying any other. It Costs You Nothing



to investigate, and it helps you to buy more intelligently. We only ask for a chance to show you. Send for name of nearest agent. Catalogue and dairy booklet free.

Empire Cream Separator Co.,
Bloomfield, N. J.
Ontario Wind, Engine & Pump Co., special selling agents, Winnipeg, Man.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE

The estate of the late Paul Gillie, deceased, situated at Nicola Lake, Yale District, B. C., containing some 1,700 acres, and with dwelling house, stables, sheds and implements necessary for working the ranch; also some 220 cattle and 8 horses.

The property is situated on the Nicola Coal Field, about a quarter of a mile from Nicola Lake P. O., and is one of the most beautiful locations in the country.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the ranch and cattle, together or separately, up till 1st May next.

Parties wishing for further information will be supplied with full particulars on application.

**JAMES CHAPMAN, } Executors.
JAMES D. GILLIE, }**
February 1, 1905.

AUCTION SALE OF HEREFORDS

60 head choicest thoroughbred stock (won \$600 at Dominion Exhibition) to be sold by Public Auction at CART-WEIGHT, MAN., on

March 30th, 1905

For catalogue and full particulars, write **JOHN WALLACE, Prop., Cartwright, Man.**

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

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

H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

EVERGREENS

forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free. D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

Whole Milk IS EXPENSIVE FOOD For Calves

Not only is this so, but we noticed many of the best calves shown at our Fairs last fall were raised on skim milk, with the addition of a very small quantity of Carnefac. Evidently this fact was noticed by many stockmen, who are profiting by it this year. Here is a letter from one who observes:

TESTIMONIAL.

Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto. London, Ont., Dec. 30, 1904.

Gentlemen: Please write J. A. Deyo, Charlemont P. O., informing him as to who handles your goods in Wallaceburg, Ont. I have purchased a fine Jersey Calf and sent it out to his farm, and I want him to raise it on "Carnefac," as I have proven such is the door to the "Show-pen," and that's the future course I have laid out for my Jersey. I have written him to insist on getting "Carnefac," and accept no other as "just as good." "Carnefac" and "De Laval" skim milk makes better stock and puts more money in the farmer's pocket than any other system under the sun. Wishing you the compliments of the season and success with your excellent stock food.

I am, yours, truly, (Signed) ROBT. DEYO.

CARNEFAC not only takes the place of the cream removed from the milk, but enables the calf to assimilate meal that it could not otherwise do. CARNEFAC is a food that gives quick results and entire satisfaction.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.

SALE OF THOROUGHbred CATTLE

Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts

By request, we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th May

Farmers or ranchers desiring to sell or purchase will find this one of the great opportunities of the season. Don't miss it.

For entry forms, etc., apply to THE SECRETARY

The Alberta Stock-Yards Co. LIMITED P.O. Box 846, CALGARY.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE

REVILLON BROTHERS, Limited.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

When in the city, it will pay you to call on us and have your wants attended to. We lead the trade in

DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOOTS and SHOES, CARPETS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

Our Ladies' and Fur Departments cannot be equalled.

REVILLON BROTHERS, LIMITED, Cor. Jasper Ave. and 2nd Street. EDMONTON.

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

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

TRADE NOTES.

DR. A. H. ABBOTT'S PIANO.—Since the achievement of Dr. Albert H. Abbott in winning with the highest honors the degree of Ph. D. at Wurzburg University, in Germany, his many friends have not been slow to point out that this success was prophesied because of his brilliant work in philosophy while at Toronto University. He is a young man of altogether exceptional attainments; a many-sided man, as was evidenced by the success he secured as President of the University College Glee Club. Musically, his knowledge is wide and his instincts artistic, and, therefore, his opinion bears quite as much weight as that of any professional. Writing to Mr. Gourlay, of the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, Ont., recently, Dr. Abbott said: "I am delighted to tell you that we like the Gourlay piano even better as we hear it in our own home than we did in the warehouses. You have certainly succeeded in getting a quality of tone in your piano which I have seldom, if ever, met. The instrument has proved a strong temptation to neglect more serious duties."

CONTRACTS FOR IDEAL FENCING.—A number of large contracts for railway fencing have been closed lately. The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited, of Walkerville, Ont., manufacturers of Ideal Woven Wire Fencing, have secured contract for fencing the James Bay Railway, 170 miles; Guelph and Goderich Railway, 80 miles; Victoria Beach and Middleton Railway, N. S., 83 miles; Canadian Pacific Railway, Pheasant Hills Branch, N.-W. T., 155 miles. In addition to this, the C. P. R. have arranged with them for fencing required for maintenance purposes. All of this is for IDEAL Fencing, made with No. 9 hard steel wire for both stays and horizontals, as it has been found by the railway companies by practical tests that this style is best adapted for their purposes, being the best and most durable barrier against stock. Railroads look to permanency, and farmers looking for a durable fence should write to The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, sole agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T., for their illustrated catalogue. It will be mailed free to any of our readers.


GOSSIP.

THE JOHN E. SMITH DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES.

March 8th produced for the visitors to the dispersion sale at Smithfield Stock Farm one of the widest awakenings of the season, and presented a small-sized blizzard, accompanied by a disagreeable lowering of the temperature. In spite of the work of the elements a good crowd gathered to face those well-known auctioneers who cried the sale, T. C. Norris, ex-M.P.P., and Dr. Fisher. The Territories and distant parts of Manitoba were well represented, and although several well-known breeders were present, in addition to the local men, few of the animals went into their hands, and, as a consequence, we are glad to notice the embarkation of new men and new localities in the enticing and profitable (if properly conducted) business of breeding pure-bred stock. While we regret that a breeder of Mr. Smith's business ability has given up the great work of helping to carry the standard of the reds, whites and roans, we can only say "The king is dead, long live the king," and welcome the new owners of the property formerly his. The Smithfield herd was run for more than the advertising of the showing, and, as a consequence, the herd was presented to the public in such breeding condition as to warrant the suggestion that many prizes were drawn and few blanks. Considering the state that the live-stock market is supposed to be in, we think all will acknowledge that very fair prices were obtained, and what was worthy of note, condition, correct shape of horns and fashionable pedigrees commanded a premium. The sales and prices are as follows:

- Lady Cleveland; C. Rear, Cordova, Man. \$120
- Clarissy; John Detwiler, Hayfield, 130
- Princess Fry; P. M. Brett, Regina, 170
- Assa, 170

(Continued on next page.)



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

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES. BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. SHETLAND PONIES J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T. Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

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

Alberta Herefords PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

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

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief = 20044 = and Golden Standard = 3485 =, and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Bore for sale, 8 to 10 months old; also sows in farrow and ready to breed. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times. A couple of dozen cockerels, large and of fine quality.

Roland, C. N. R., Carman, C. P. R., Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

Drumrossie Shorthorns "Drumrossie Chief" = 2932 = and "Orance Chief" = 5036 = at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 431.)

- Beresford Flower 4th; John Kenedy, Swan River, Man.\$130
 - Evangeline 5th; J. E. Pierson, Beresford 105
 - Golden Measure Daisy; Ed. Henry, Oak River 155
 - Rose of Autumn; Sam Reid, Methven 75
 - Evangeline 3rd; J. T. Hutchinson-Hayfield 75
 - Lovely 22nd; Ed. Henry 135
 - Violet; Geo. Rankin & Son, Hamiota 325
 - Cowslip; G. J. Griffiths, Rounthwaite 75
 - Golden Primrose; Kennedy 110
 - Golden Melba; W. J. McFadden, Methven 85
 - Stanley Matchless; A. Young, Alexander 135
 - Lucy; Wm. Peacock, Shrubland 130
 - Lovely 23rd; John Clark, Roseland 190
 - Flora Stanley; C. Rear 100
 - Violet 3rd; Kennedy 100
 - Clara 3rd; Kennedy 190
 - Stanley Ruby; Alf. Rodgers 100
 - Golden Clara 2nd; John Pierson 80
 - Lady Cleveland 5th; Jas. Empey, Brandon 180
 - Golden Lovely; W. Peacock 175
 - Golden Ury 2nd; Kennedy 175
 - Forest Queen 5th; Frank Murdoch, Balduf 135
 - Golden Clara 5th; Empey 70
 - Countess; Empey 100
 - Golden Ury; Kennedy 175
 - Esther of Smithfield 2nd; P. M. Bredt 130
 - Ruby of Beresford; Thos. Perdue, Souris 50
 - Lucy of Beresford; Perdue 75
 - Dorothy of Smithfield 2nd; Perdue 175
 - Queen of Elora; McFadden 135
 - Clara of Smithfield; Bredt 140
 - Andromanda; John G. Barron, Carberry 90
 - Matchless of Smithfield; W. Chalmers, Hayfield 70
 - Matchless of S—4th; Purves Thomson, Purves, Man. 150
 - Ury Garnet; Kennedy 150
 - Golden Belle (Imp.), 13 years; Bredt 125
 - Lady May; Purves Thomson 160
 - Evangeline; Geo. Rankin & Son 85
 - Primrose of Beresford 2nd; John Clark 105
 - Primrose of Beresford (15 years); N. Rogers, Forest, Man. 75
 - Dorothy of Smithfield 4th; Jas. Sutherland, Brandon 160
 - Lovely 28th; F. Murdoch 95
 - Claret; Geo. Little, Neepawa, Man. 140
 - Matchless 5th; Purves Thomson 80
 - Evangeline 11th; David Roddick, Brandon Hills 75
 - Zora; John Detwiler 100
 - Golden Belle 3rd; John Empey 110
- Bulls.
- (\$100 or over.)
- Golden Measure 31st; Hector Maclean, Brandon\$100
 - Golden Measure 32nd; Hugh McPherson, Brandon Hills 100
 - Golden Measure 36th; S. Lindsay, Whitewood, Assa. 125
 - Golden Measure 34th; John Semple, Souris 100
 - Scottish Knight; Ed. Henry 180
 - 50 females brought \$6,190, an average\$123 80
 - 14 males brought \$1,225, an average 87 50
 - 64 head brought \$7,415, an average115 85
- Clydesdales.
- The Clydesdales sold as follows:
- King Edward [3057], 3 years, bay, white hind feet; J. Forman, Alexander\$800
 - King Charles [5053], bay, four white feet, yearling; A. Peyton, Swan River 500
 - British Commander [5054], bay, white hind feet, foal; Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield 205
 - Rosilee of Beresford [2346], bay, mare, 13 years; Donald Maclean, Brandon 525
 - Lady Keamuir 2nd [6663], bay, yearling; Jos. Sutherland, Brandon 360
 - Rosilee of Smithfield [6664], brown, foal, R. Cosgrave, Whitewood, Assa. 225
- Some grade cattle were also sold, and met with ready demand.

Page Metal Gates=Good=Cheap

Page Gates have the best quality of steel frames, and are put together in a superior way. The filling is galvanized steel wire, and this filling is so fine in mesh that chickens or smallest pigs cannot get through. They have double steel braces, each having a strength of 3,500 lbs. Hinges and latch are of the best known design.

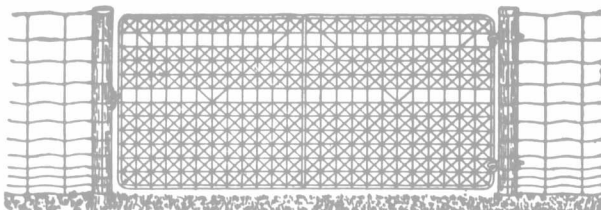
These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

We are now supplying these gates at only a little more than you would pay for hinges and latch at a store to make your own gate. THINK OF IT:—A complete Walk Gate all metal, everlasting, ornamental, perfect, for \$3.00 (see price list), or a large Farm Gate for \$6.50. At these prices you should show good business sense by using our gates everywhere on the farm that gates are needed. To prove what we say, look at the following prices, at which we or our local dealer can supply you.

Price List of Single Gates.

Actual Height of Gate	Width of Gate, including Hinges and Latch, being exact distance posts should be set apart.											
	3 Ft.	3½ Ft.	4 Ft.	4½ Ft.	5 Ft.	6 Ft.	7 Ft.	8 Ft.	10 Ft.	12 Ft.	14 Ft.	
36 inches.....	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 75	\$ 3 00	\$ 3 25	\$ 3 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 5 50	\$ 6 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 8 00
42 inches.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	7 50	8 00
48 inches.....	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	8 50
57 inches.....	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 25	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	8 50	

The * indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 75 cents above a proportionate price. Price of double gates same as that of two singles. Scroll Tops 20c per running foot extra



NOTE.—All Page Gates and Fences are now painted WHITE. We have adopted this as a distinguishing mark for our goods. Remember, get WHITE Fence and Gates, and you will have PAGE Fences and Gates—the best.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Made to Last.

This fence is made to keep your live stock in and your neighbor's out. It will do this not only for this year and next, but for many years to come. To do this the fence must be strong and durable. The IDEAL is both, because we use large gauge (No. 9) hard steel wire for both stays and horizontals, securing them with the "Ideal knot that will not slip." The wire is well galvanized, being tested thoroughly by us before being made into fence.

We cannot tell you all about it here, because we have much to say. If you are interested in fencing, write us for our illustrated catalogue. It shows a style for every purpose, and tells you why the IDEAL is the best value. Our catalogue also shows the IDEAL All-metal Farm Gate.

All that is necessary is to send us your address on a postal card. Do it to-day.

The MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N.W. 1

Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.
Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

Owing to the loss by fire of a great portion of our winter's feed, we find it necessary to reduce our stock. For the next month we will sell registered

Shorthorn Bulls and Females,

Of all ages, at greatly reduced prices. Write for particulars.

Walter James & Sons, Rossar, Manitoba
THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—30492—and Royal Sailor—37071—Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The got of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—28873—and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimson Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta,
Farm 3 miles south of town.

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bulls and Tamworth Pigs for Sale

MASTERPIECE—23750—is a rich red-roan, and is a sure and good stock bull. His sire, Grand Sweep (Imp.)—17099—(6412) was champion bull at World's Fair, Chicago. Dam Mina Wilson 19825. Also three young bulls, 18 to 20 months old. Also pure-bred Tamworth pigs both sexes. If you want something good, call and see us, or write. Stables in town.

A. W. CASWELL, - Neepawa, Man



THE Frost & Wood Company Limited
IF IT IS A MOWER

on which you want to feel you can rely under all conditions, and at all times, then buy a **FROST & WOOD No. 8**. We know from experience that it cannot be surpassed by ANY other make of Mower. That will be your verdict too when you have tried one.

Cuts 4 1/2 ft., 5 ft. and 6 ft. wide.

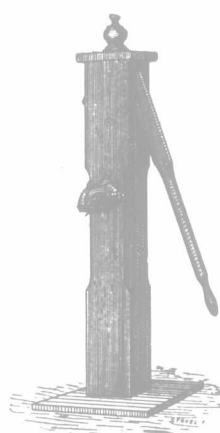
The INTERNAL GEAR as used on the No. 8 has many advantages over the old EXTERNAL way. The cogs are kept constantly in mesh—no possible chance of jolting, or any necessity of a running start. The first forward motion of the horse MUST and DOES start the knives. The PITMAN connections on the No. 8 are forged steel. The connection is simple and common-sense. The FOOT-LIFT on the No. 8 raises the WHOLE bar clear of the ground, and is conveniently situated—no stretching to get at it. Our Catalogue "F" explains our full line. Send for it.



Head Office and Works, - SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.
 Branches: Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary.

DO DOLLARS COUNT WITH YOU ?

If so, we can interest you.



**Cater's Pumps
 Star Windmills**

Write for new price list. Address

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS,
 H. Cater, Proprietor. Box 410, Brandon, Man.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.
James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

WANTS SEED OF AN EARLY WHEAT-SICK DOG.

1. Where can I get Preston or Stanley wheat for seed?
 2. A valuable spaniel took sick a week ago; seems in poor condition; vomits his food; has a great craving for water; seems stiff, as though he had rheumatism, when he goes to walk. When he is near the heat, he trembles, and is itchy in his skin; has no lice.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Strathclair.

Ans.—1. Write Dr. Saunders, Ottawa, Ont., and Jas. Murray, Seed Division, Winnipeg, Man. Have you referred to our seedmen advertisers, or put an advertisement in our Want and For Sale columns? They may have some. Consult our advertising columns.

2. Your dog has distemper. Nurse him; keep dry and warm, and feed beef tea, oatmeal gruel, or bread and milk, a dose of castor oil, one teaspoonful, or ipecac, 3 to 5 grains, or a dose of the wine to correspond. Follow with 2 to 4 grains of quinine given in a small piece of meat daily. Nursing is, however, the great thing; keep dry.

PRESERVING MEAT IN SUMMER.

Kindly tell me the best method of salting beef so it will keep thoroughly during the summer; also the right quantities of water, salt and saltpetre for 100 lbs. of beef. Should the brine be boiled after the beef has been in it a certain time, and, if so, how often?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prof. Boss at the live-stock conventions in Winnipeg recently gave the following as the formulae for preserving beef and pork for summer use:

To Preserve Beef.—Different ways of preserving meat were touched upon, but the way recommended as being the most convenient for winter was to cut the carcass into pieces small enough for roasting, boiling, etc., to freeze the pieces and then to pack in snow and leave in a cold place.

To pickle for summer, meat should be packed in a stone vessel or a sweet, clean barrel, the wood of which contains nothing likely to decay. For 100 lbs. meat, weigh out 8 lbs. salt, 4 lbs. brown sugar, and from 2 to 4 ounces of saltpetre. Rub as much of the 8 lbs. of salt as possible over the cut surface of the pieces and pack these into a barrel, the salt adhering. Let the meat stand over night so as to allow the salt to draw out all easily decaying substances. In the morning take 4 gallons of cold water, dissolve the sugar, the saltpetre and the balance of the salt, and turn the brine over the meat just as it stands in the barrel. This brine should cover the entire surface of the meat; if it does not do so, make enough additional brine from the same formula. It is very important that the pieces of meat should never have any surface exposed to the air, as the meat will become rusty, and the brine will all have to be renewed.

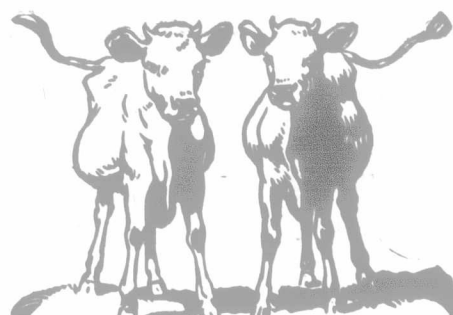
The saltpetre may be varied from two to four ounces, the former amount for winter and the latter for summer.

In corning beef that has commenced to spoil slightly, add 4 ounces of baking soda to the amount of brine already referred to. The baking soda might perhaps be used for all meat being put up for summer use.

The water need not be boiled for winter brine, but should be boiled for summer use.

The period during which the brine is most likely to spoil is April and May. If suspicious as to whether it is keeping properly, dip the finger in the brine and allow it to drip. If the drops are perfectly fluid, the brine is all right, but if the brine seems to be somewhat stringy, it should be removed and boiled.

Preserving Pork.—When pork is being preserved, instead of beef, the brine should in all cases be boiled, and the scum (if any) removed. Cool the brine before putting it over the meat. The salt rubbed over the pieces over night should not be used in the brine, but should be knocked off the pieces before the brine is used. If for the summer season, the salt for 100 lbs. of meat should be increased two pounds, and the sugar decreased two pounds.



Pot Bellied Calves

are neither pretty nor profitable. This condition arises from over-feeding, causing gas to accumulate in the stomach with accompanying indigestion, constipation and scours. It is remedied by

DR. HESS Stock Food

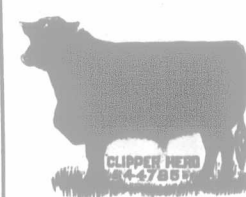
the old reliable digester and conditioner.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), that tones up the organs of digestion and assimilation. Rapid development and immunity from the diseases common to the calf is made possible while increasing the vitality, and carrying the young stock beyond the danger point.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$3.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
 Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Orickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rowy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply on.

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
 Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
 JOSEPH W. HARNET, Manager, on

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANONYMOUS SURV. F. R. C. V. S., Principal 18-24-7 m

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day.

"With your Barren Cow Cure I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one 10 years old, and had previously been served repeatedly, to no purpose"—says M. E. Reeder, Muncy, Pa. Particulars from

L. F. BELLUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Church's

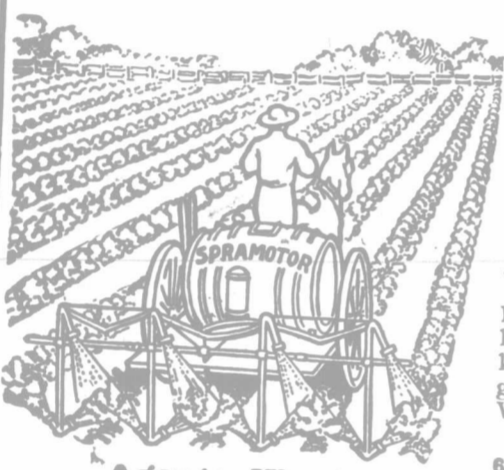
ALABASTINE

is a **SANITARY WALL-COATING**. It is porous, and permits the free passage of air. Kalsomine, under whatever name or claim, is only temporary—rubs off on everything that comes in contact with it. Wall-paper—with mouldy paste on the back, and arsenical poisoning matter in the finish and coloring on the face—is unsanitary. Besides, kalsomine, wall-paper and paint obstruct wall respiration. The walls of hospitals are never papered—the reason is obvious.

Information about how to make home healthy as well as beautiful is desirable. Write us. Our reply will be a positive benefit to you. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?



The SDRAMOTOR

will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from **BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT**, and increase the yield over one-half.

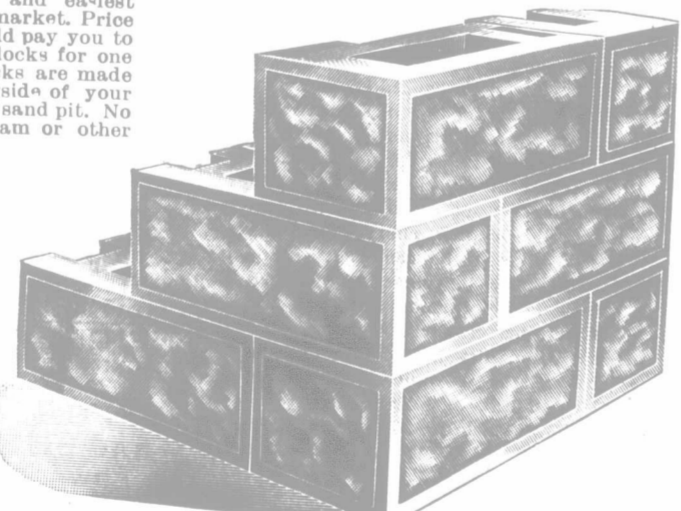
The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse.

The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B;" it's free.

SPRAMOTOR CO.
68-79 King St. 107-109 Erie St.
LONDON, Can. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Agents Wanted

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine




Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

OGILVIE'S AYRSHIRES



Present offering in the Ogilvie herd includes two or three of the very best young bulls and heifers ever offered in this country, including the winning senior bull and heifer calves at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall; also the winning yearling heifers, served to calve in August and September next. Also a big choice of young cows.

ROBERT HUNTER, MANAGER, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.
Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP

Jno. Kennedy, Swan River, Man., was an extensive purchaser of some of the best bred Shorthorns at the J. E. Smith dispersion sale, and picked up some of the Urys and Clarets offered at that vendue. A Dryden bull is at the head of the herd. Mr. Kennedy farms 800 acres one mile and a half from Swan River, and the neighborhood is to be congratulated on his enterprise.

We draw attention this issue to the advertisement of Wm. Chalmers, well known to our readers as a breeder of Shorthorns at Hayfield, Man., who announces his change of residence and place of business. Henceforth, Mr. Chalmers will be known as the owner and occupier of the Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, two miles north-east from the Brandon post office, where he will be glad to welcome old friends and meet others desiring to inspect his stock. In the herd are such noted bulls as Golden Measure (imp.) =26057=; the red Lord Mountstephen 2nd, by Lord Mountstephen (imp.), bred by Duthie, a big, sappy fellow, and the roan Strathallan Beau, by Scottish Beau (imp.). Such a galaxy of well-bred bulls is rarely seen in one herd, and Mr. Chalmers desires us to state that the red Mountstephen bull is for sale, and would make a desirable herd header for any pure-bred herd. He also has for sale a two-year-old off bay Clydesdale stallion for sale. This horse is by Palestine (a Macmillan horse), by Prince Patrick, and out of Queen Natalie. In the Shorthorn herd are sixty head to choose from, all thrifty, with good pedigrees and fashionable color, being mostly reds and roans. Note the address, and if in Brandon run out and see the stock.

CARDSTON.

This new and progressive town of Cardston, so little known to the outside world in Southern Alberta, contains some twelve hundred inhabitants, quite as progressive, educated and up-to-date a community as you will find in any of our Western towns and cities.

"Prohibition" is the motto—no liquors sold. The education of the young and rising generation is well looked after in the public schools, provided with a good and efficient staff of teachers. Every commercial line is well represented; the soil is rich, and well adapted to mixed farming and stock-raising. The town has forty-five business houses, and others in course of erection, and will in the near future have a waterworks and electric-light system installed. The town is situated on a mountain stream of pure water, in the center of a thickly-settled enterprising Mormon community.

The Territorial institute meetings and live-stock judging schools were held there on February 22nd and 23rd. They were a great success, and much appreciated by the people.

NANTON DISTRICT AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

The pretty little town of Nanton at this season of the year presents to the stranger a picture of the busy life of Southern Alberta. The town itself, although in its infancy, being only a little over a year old, can boast of two of the best equipped hotels in the Canadian Northwest, two hardware stores, three groceries, and two general merchandise establishments, all doing a thriving business; an excellent school building, which accommodates eighty pupils; livery stables and lumber yards. All possible necessities are seen in this thriving and busy little burgh.

It also boasts of the only first-class tailor shop between Macleod and Calgary, and the best equipped tonsorial parlors in N.-W. T. There are now three real estate firms in the town doing a fine business—another demonstration of the fertility and productiveness of the surrounding country.

The soil, in its virgin state, is covered thickly with a mat of buffalo grass, which feeds thousands upon thousands of head of stock during the year, and can be used for winter hay, sometimes as much as three tons being produced to the acre. When this land is cultivated and properly cared for it has proved excellent for raising wheat, oats, peas, barley, and all grains and vegetables which any country can boast of.

Do You Realize That a Neglected Cough May Result in Consumption.

If you have a Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, what you want is a harmless and certain remedy that will cure you at once.

There is nothing so healing, soothing, and invigorating to the lungs as the balsamic properties of the pine tree.

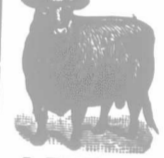
DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains the potent healing virtues of the pine, with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup checks the irritating cough, soothes and heals the inflamed Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the phlegm, and gives a prompt sense of relief from that choked-up, stuffed feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle.
Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood's.

15 YOUNG BULLS



Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch
ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om **GREENWOOD, ONT.**
Pickering, G. T. R. Clarendon, C. P. R.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicester. om

A. W. SWITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

PLEASE DON'T
Imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE
some good **SHORTHORNS**, both male and female.

IF YOU
want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

JOHN CLANAY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. om Cargill, Ont.

14 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont
Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm. om

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to om

FRYBERG & BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O.
Clensvale Stn., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—13 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to om

JAS. BODEN, Manager,
St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm.
22 miles west of Montreal.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68 om

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. QU'APPELLE, ASSA.
T. E. M. BANTING
BANTING, MAN.
Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Hercules



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

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

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice 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 know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

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

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p m. (51c) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000
For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-

hilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter. There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.
These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhoea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Qui sy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas Tuberculosis
Fever—Gall Stones Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout Varicocele
Gonorrhoea—Gleet Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.
If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to your-self, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.
For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....
.....
.....

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

veterinary.

BLACKLEG.
In your issue of December 8th, 1904, I noticed directions for the cure of blackleg in cattle. A number of calves have died in this locality from what is called blackhip. Is it the same disease, and, if so, where can the vaccine points be obtained?
N. W. H.

Ans.—The disease is the same. It is called "blackleg," "blackquarter," "blackhip," and "symptomatic anthrax." The necessary antitoxin and instruments for injection, etc., can be obtained from Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., or other manufacturing chemists.
V.

LUXATION OF PATELLA. ETC.

1. Two-year-old colt is stifled. Can it be cured?
2. I want to breed an aged mare that has never been bred. What can I do to ensure conception?
3. Give treatment for thrush. W. S.

Ans.—1. Of course, you mean partial dislocation of the bone. When a colt is really stifled, or has complete dislocation, he cannot lift the foot at all. You can help the condition, but cannot effect a perfect cure. Keep him as quiet as possible in a box stall and blister the front and inside of the joint, once every month for four or five months. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.

2. You cannot do anything more than keep her in good condition, neither very fat nor very lean, and breed her to a sire that is known to be a good producer.

3. Clean out the cleft of the frog thoroughly and put a little calomel in and work it down to the bottom with the back of your knife blade. Keep dry, and apply the calomel every second day, until cured.
V.

DEBILITY.
Fifteen-year-old mare raised foal last year. She had sunstroke, and got very thin. She is in foal again, but I cannot get her to gain flesh. Have fed oats, barley and flax, mixed, and changed to corn with good hay. She is hide-bound; hair long and dry, and skin itchy. I have had her teeth dressed. P. W. S.

Ans.—Have her mouth examined by a veterinarian, and her teeth properly dressed. Feed on rolled oats and bran, scalded, twice daily, to which add half a cupful of ground flaxseed. Feed dry oats, either whole or rolled, at noon; also a couple of carrots. Give her a reasonable amount of first-class hay. Get four ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and aniseed. Mix and make into 36 powders. Give a powder night and morning. If she will not eat it in her food, mix with one pint of water and drench her. Give regular exercise. Her coat will not improve until she sheds. A solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water, rubbed well into the skin once daily, will stop the itchiness.
V.

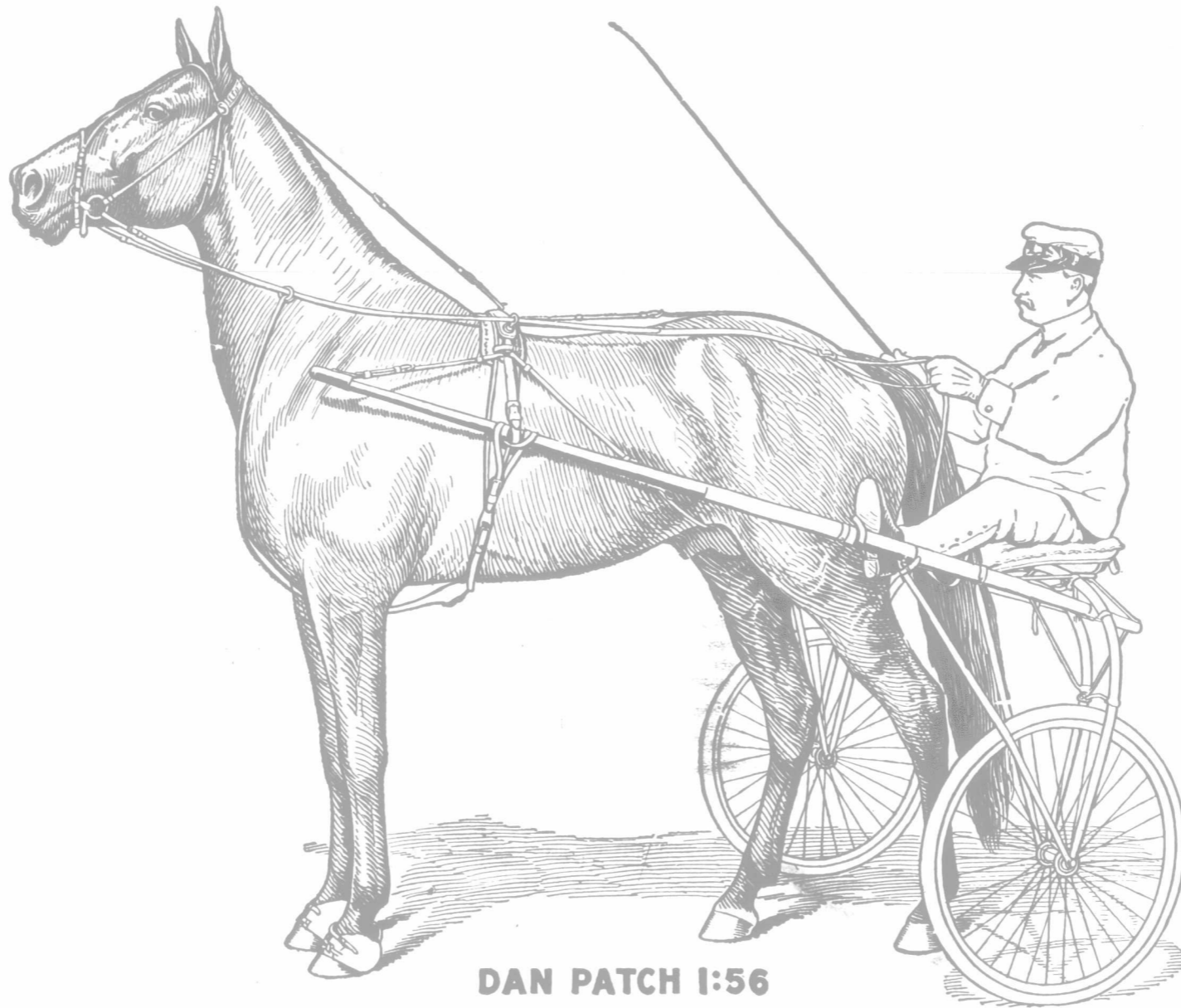
ITCHY SKIN. ETC.

1. Six light mares, due to foal in March, have an irritation of the skin, especially about the heels and thighs. Their coats are very long, and they have had no clothing in grooming all winter.
2. What food, and how much, should be given to blocky mares about 14½ hands, due to foal within a month?

STIRRUP.
Ans.—1. Skin irritation of this nature is often hard to account for, and is often due to local conditions and want of grooming. As the mares are pregnant, I would not resort to internal remedies, but depend entirely upon local treatment. Dress the itchy parts twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, about 30 grains to a quart of water. Of course, the lotion must be rubbed well into the skin to be effective, and this is very hard to do when the hair is very long and contains dust, etc. I would advise clipping as soon as the weather becomes warm and the mares have foaled.

2. About eight pounds good clover hay per day in two feeds (morning and night), two quarts crushed oats in morning, a gallon of bran, with a little linseed meal at noon, also a carrot or two, and about two quarts of crushed oats again at night. See that they get regular and considerable exercise.
V.

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



DAN PATCH 1:56

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE

PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS. SIZE 28 BY 22 INCHES. The Picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six brilliant colors, without any advertising. It is the finest picture of this famous pacing stallion in existence and is worthy of a place in any home. If you are a lover of horses you want this picture to frame.

MAILED FREE WITH POSTAGE REPAID

WRITE US AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS—

1ST. HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN. 2ND. NAME THIS PAPER.

ADDRESS THE OWNERS AT ONCE **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.**

"3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT"

DAN PATCH RESTORED TO HEALTH IN SIX WEEKS.

DAN PATCH GIVEN UP TO DIE

Office of the Kansas City Veterinary College, 1330-36 East 5th Street.
 ROBERT C. MOORE, D.V.S., PRES. HENRY C. BARSTOCK, M.D., D.V.S., V-PRES.
 BENJAMIN F. KNAPP, D.V.S., V-PRES. SESCO STEWART, M.D., V.M.
 M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Min. Secy and Treas. and Dean of Faculty.
 Dear Sir: I first saw your horse Dan Patch, about 10 a.m. Sept 13th 1904. He was suffering severe pain in the abdominal regions caused by impaction of the bowels probably caused by eating oat chaff. His pulse rate was 72 per minute and his temperature 102. The character of his pulse was weak. The condition gradually grew worse during the afternoon until about 4 p.m. the pulse rate had reached more than 100 and his temperature was 105. The heart grew so feeble that the pulse could not be taken at the jaw and the rate could not be determined by listening to the heart beats. A cold perspiration covered the entire body much of the time and the pain was almost continuous. The visible mucous membranes were highly injected, which with the high temperature showed undoubted evidence of the inflammatory condition existing in the abdominal cavity. At this time owing to the inflammatory condition and the extreme weak heart, the prognosis was very unfavorable. From 4 to 6 p.m. I had little or no hope of his recovery. About 7 p.m. a slight improvement was noticeable and his condition gradually improved. Very truly yours,
 K. C. Moore, Pittsford & Kulesky. K. C. MOORE, D.V.S.

HIS WONDERFUL RECOVERY

In four days from the time he was given up to die by three high-class Veterinarians we shipped Dan Patch from Topeka to our "International Stock Food Farm" at Savage, Minn. and commenced feeding him three times the usual quantity of "International Stock Food" and giving it to him four times per day. He received his strength very rapidly and in three weeks from the first day of his sickness he paced a mile at Springfield Ill., in 2:04. This was in the face of a cold wind and over a track that was not in shape for extreme fast miles. Dan was shipped from Springfield to Memphis and in six weeks from the date of his sickness he astonished the world by pacing a mile in 1:56 without wind shield. "International Stock Food" is a remarkable vegetable preparation to give permanent strength to the entire system as well as being a great aid to digestion and assimilation. It is used and endorsed by a majority of the great trainers and is in constant use on most horse-breeding farms. Dan Patch has been fed "International Stock Food" every day since we bought him two years ago for \$6,000. Since that time Dan has broken 7 world's records and has been extra strong and vigorous. Owing to his great constitutional strength he was able to withstand his severe sickness. You could not ask better proof of the superior merits of "International Stock Food" which you can feed at a cost of

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

HIGH RIVER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, High River, Alta.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO
 Dear Sir: I thank you for your letter of the 15th, and for all the trouble you have taken to bring the "International Stock Food" to notice. The merits of the food for horses in a poor condition were not unknown to me before your communication came to hand, but I had not given it close attention as a possible medicine for other animals in trouble. A recent trial of the food with a pen of pigs suffering from what I diagnosed as "Erysipelas Pleuro-Enteritis" certainly proved most successful. After losing two hogs within three days out of a pen of seven I commenced feeding your Stock Food liberally to the remainder, all of which had refused to eat the ordinary food and were sick. On the fourth day a third hog died, but the remaining four rapidly recovered and are now well. I took the precaution to feed "International Stock Food" to all the pigs on the farm and in adjoining pens during this outbreak, and quite believe, have saved myself from serious loss by using your remedy. I am dear sir, Yours Faithfully, (Sgd.) O.H. HANSON, Director.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE

If "International" Preparations were not up to the standard we could not afford to make such an offer. We hereby agree to forfeit \$1000.00 if we ever fail to do as we say. "International Stock Food" "International Heave Cure" "International Hoof Ointment" "International Silver Pine Healing Oil" "International Poultry Food" "International Colic Cure" "International Pheno-Chloro" "International Quick Cleaner" "International Louse Killer" "International Harness Soap" "International Compound Absorbent" "International Distemper Cure" "International Worm Powder" "International Foot Remedy" "International Gall Cure"

Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.**

John Morley, at a dinner in New York, praised the devotion of the American husband.

"In America," he said, "the husband is almost more chivalrous and attentive and polite after marriage than before it. To see an American couple together, laughing and joking, one would hardly believe that they were wedded.

"The point, therefore, of a recent happening in a London court of law would be quite lost in an American law court.

"A poor woman was testifying about her dead husband in a London life insurance suit. A lawyer said to her: "Was your husband good to you during his life?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," she answered. "As good as could be. He was more like a friend than a husband."



H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.
 The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1880 (CORVINTON, ILL.)

Varicocele—Hydrocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days.

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this disease is permanently cured. Pain ceases, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, soreness vanishes, every indication of Varicocele is cured to stay cured.

HYDROCELE My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are complications without pain, without knife, without detention from business, cured to stay cured under bank guarantee.

I cure to stay cured, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic diseases, Nervous Debility, Stricture, and allied diseases of men. Remember, others treat these diseases, I cure them and give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. My Home Treatment is Successful.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, Free of Charge. My books and lectures mailed FREE on application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, writes: "My offerings in Shorthorns are very choice. Have some fine young bulls for sale, such as Macintosh, a beautiful red calf, nine months old; also Saunders McGlashan, a first-class roan calf, seven months old. Any person visiting will not be disappointed in quality of herd. Prices are reasonable."

When the young mistress of the house entered the kitchen she carried herself with great dignity. She had come to call the cook to account.

"Mary," she said, "I must insist that you keep better hours and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night I was kept awake because of the uproarious laughter of one of your young women friends."

"Yes, mum, I know," Mary replied, cheerfully, "but she couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make cake yesterday morning."

The annual meeting of the management, heads of departments, and travelling salesmen of the Ontario Wind, Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., took place on the 20th and 21st of February, at their office at Toronto, when representatives of the company from all parts of the Dominion were present, and matters of general interest and importance were taken up and discussed, and a most gratifying report was brought by all concerning the business done during the past year, and prospects for the present one. The report presented by Mr. J. M. Reid, manager of the Winnipeg branch, was most encouraging, considering the fact that this branch had only been in existence for some eight months.

The Griswold Clydesdale Horse Association has recently obtained from Messrs. Galbraith & Son that right good roan horse, Prince's Pride (10855), the Vale of Alford (Aberdeen) premium horse in 1903. This draft horse has quality, and a breadbasket that ensures wearing abilities and breeding of the kind desired; he traces to Prince of Wales and Darnley. We wish the above syndicate success. The horse-breeders of this locality have in the past not been as fortunate with their efforts to introduce the best Clydesdale blood to their vicinity as they would wish, but their misfortunes have been much lightened by the splendid treatment accorded them by the above firm of horse importers, who have enabled the Griswold people to replace horses that have proved unremunerative on account of their demise. The president and secretary are John Chestnut and Herb. Trumper, respectively.

INSTITUTE SPEAKERS HOLD FORTH AT MAGRATH.

The stock-judging school and Territorial institute meetings were held on February 22nd and 23rd. They were a decided success; the weather conditions favorable, and there was a large attendance. The forenoon and afternoon were given to the stock-judging, and the evening meetings were held in the large auditorium of the Mormon church, which was filled with an intelligent crowd of interested citizens, including women; the latter taking much interest, and adding to the pleasure of the meeting by music; singing being rendered by the choir. The agricultural delegates were all highly delighted with the reception given them and the interest taken, and will receive a hearty welcome at some future time by the citizens of the progressive and growing town of Magrath.

THE INDUSTRIAL RESOLUTION.

Whereas this Association regrets to hear that Manager F. W. Heubach, of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, has resigned the onerous position which he has occupied so successfully for the past ten years;

Whereas the said Manager's urbanity and courtesy to the sheep and swine breeders has in no small measure contributed to the success of the Show;

Therefore he it resolved that this Association desires to place on record its appreciation of Mr. Heubach's efforts, and trusts that the Industrial Association will fill the position with a man of experience in the handling of big fairs and in touch with the live-stock interests.