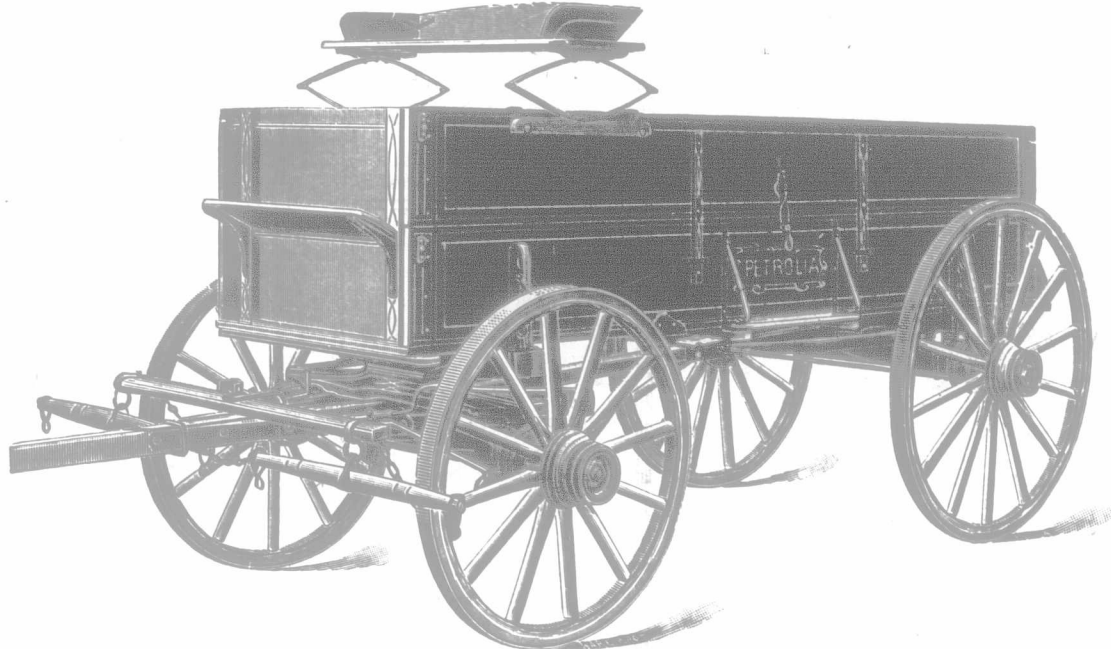


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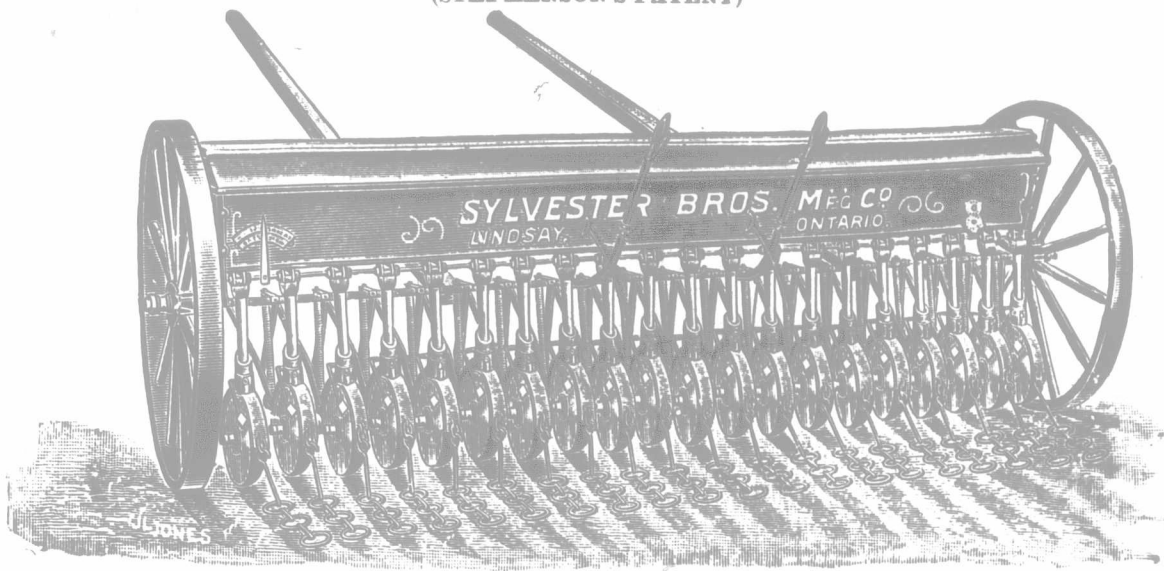
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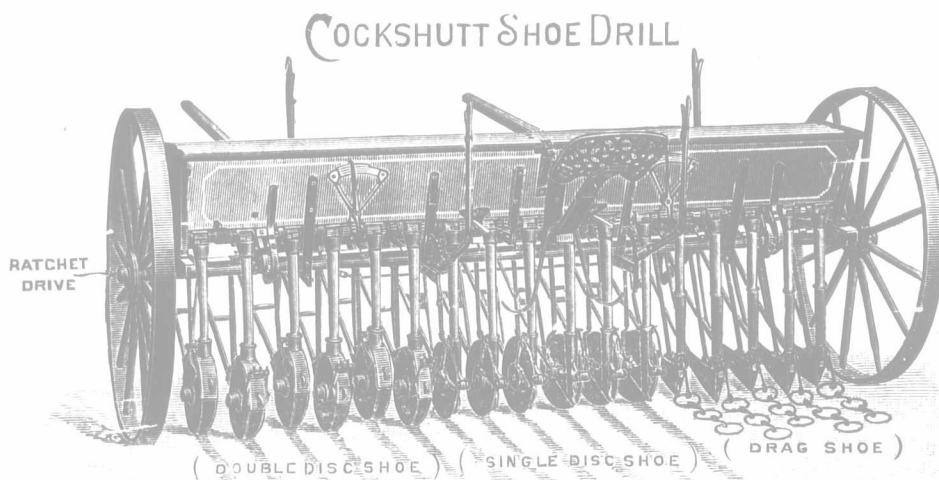
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875. NO. 648.

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

Editorial.

Learn When Young.

"Farmer's Advocate" representatives have attended all the leading winter fairs and conventions of associations allied to the farming industry, and have noted the very general absence of young men at these educative gatherings. Men we have seen there far past middle age, and men who were already past the age when the mind most easily grasps and retains fresh ideas, but of young men and grown-up boys of an age when, more than at any other time, increased knowledge means increased earning power and increased worth to the country, there has been a sad lack. This condition of affairs would be even more unfortunate were it not for the fact that we have been able to give to all who are at all anxious to acquire advanced thought on questions of direct bearing upon farming which was promulgated at these conventions through our concise and carefully prepared reports, a digest of the best and latest ideas on agricultural theory and practice. We commend these reports to the perusal of everyone whose home is in the country, or who in any way has to do with the growing of fruit, the caring of stock, the growing of crops, the feeding and milking of cows, the making of cheese and butter, or who in any way is associated with any of these industries. It matters not whether one is engaged in these branches from necessity or choice, the acquiring of knowledge that will give him greater ability to perform work, and that will thus add to the productive power of the great army of workers in agricultural pursuits, is not only a privilege, but a duty, of those concerned. The older men who attend conventions, and other means of acquiring knowledge relating to their profession, are frequently heard to say that if they had only known years ago what they are learning now, how much better off they would have been, mentally, socially, financially and otherwise, and is it not a fact that the best time to acquire advanced ideas that will enable us to make the greatest success of life's work is when these ideas are fresh and when teachers are first imparting them and investigating their truth? We might illustrate this point. Prof. McKay laid before a dairymen's convention, a method of making butter whereby a given percentage of moisture could be incorporated, and those who heard him or who read of his method in our published report, have knowledge that will enable them, if they are buttermakers, to give an increased value to every pound of butter-fat they receive at their creameries. Here is an idea that will not be utilized by all buttermakers immediately, but will be fresh news to some years from now. Then, how much will they have lost in the meantime through not knowing how to incorporate moisture in butter, and thus sell it for as much as is got for butter-fat. This is but one illustration. There are many others that might be given. The conventions usually bring out several new ideas or eradicate some erroneous beliefs, hence it is necessary, if one is to be a success, or even keep pace with those in his profession, to provide himself at once, and, if possible, when young, with all the knowledge available upon his particular work. Young men who neglect to do this will not only be less useful, but will in time be forced by competition to modernize their views or be driven into some other less skillful occupation, and everyone knows that changes for such reasons are not profitable, but promotions, through the recommendation of honest work well done, are always accepted gladly.

Stock Judging.

One of the hopeful signs of an increasing interest in improved live stock on the part of the young farmers of this country at the present time is the very large attendance at the short judging courses at the agricultural colleges, leading exhibitions, and elsewhere. One of the reasons why more farmers do not take a pride in their stock, and study to improve its character, is that they have not confidence in their judgment of type and quality, and of the distinguishing characteristics of breeds, and hence are timid about making a start in buying breeding stock of the pure breeds lest they make a mistake and experience a financial loss or the humiliation of exposing their ignorance of the class of stock they take up. One who is a tolerably close observer, who gives his attention to any class of stock for which he has a special fancy or liking, and associates with men who from experience have become good judges, will unconsciously become a fair judge of that particular class of stock, while having but hazy ideas of the points of excellence in other classes. There are, for instance, many who are fairly good judges of horses, having a fancy for and giving their attention to that line of live stock, who cannot trust their own judgment of cattle, sheep or swine; while, again, some have given special attention to beef or dairy cattle, and have paid little attention to horses, and would not undertake to judge that class of stock at a fair, because of lack of expert knowledge of the approved types and their points of comparative excellence. The judging course affords an excellent opportunity for young men and older men to gain information regarding all the classes of stock from men who have had the advantage of experience in their breeding and handling, and with representative animals of the different classes placed in order of merit before them as object lessons, with explanations and reasons given, the teaching is not merely theoretical and abstract, considered and thought of apart from the object, but practical and concrete, the animal, with all its peculiar attributes and characteristics being directly in sight. But while all this is distinctly helpful in fixing in the mind the various points in animal conformation and quality, it will, in most cases, fail to constitute a man a safe judge, unless he have, to a considerable extent, a natural love for animals, and the education that comes from successful practical experience in breeding and caring for them. Some men with long and varied experience in these lines fail to become good judges or successful breeders, though, by being good salesmen, they make the business fairly profitable; while others, with the natural intuitions of a judge, and an eye for symmetry of proportions, together with close observation and limited experience, become good judges, but, owing to lack of the gifts of a salesman, make but a partial success of their business from a financial standpoint. These considerations, however, need not discourage anyone who has a liking for good stock from striving to qualify himself to successfully breed and handle them. Persistence in the study of breed characteristics, close observation in making comparisons, watching the work of experienced judges, and enquiring of such men when in doubt, will, in most cases, constitute a reasonably safe judge, while care in the selection of sires is the secret of success in breeding for improvement.

One thing that needs to be emphasized in connection with judging courses is that measures should be taken to secure for the purpose first-

rate animals of the various classes, in order that the class may learn to recognize the best type and get it firmly fixed in their mind. To this end, the Agricultural College farms should be furnished with first-class stock of the principal breeds, or if this be found impracticable, the loan of specimens of the best types should, if possible, be secured from leading breeders, the funds necessary for the purpose being provided by the Government.

The British Embargo.

The Scottish Farmer, replying to the address of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, advocating the re-opening of British ports to Canadian cattle, summarizes its objections as follows:

"(1) Apart from the adoption of a general policy of preferential rates for her colonies, Great Britain cannot, with safety to her own fiscal relations with the United States, differentiate Canada from the United States or the Argentine. (2) If she abandons the general position that her ports are closed to store cattle or sheep from all quarters, she is bound to adopt the policy in force before 1896, viz., the ports are closed to all countries in which there is disease, and open to all which show a clean bill of health. Neither the Argentine nor the United States can, looking to the past, give a guarantee of a clean bill with impunity, and it is impossible to prevent the shipping of United States cattle from Canadian ports. Two years ago foot-and-mouth disease was discovered, and proved to have been existent for an indefinite period in the very parts of the United States through which Canadian cattle would be shipped during a considerable part of the year. The gravity of this fact was fully recognized by those responsible for the Canadian Department of Agriculture two years ago, and its bearing on the British policy of 1896 was frankly acknowledged. (3) It is not proved that profits can now be made on Canadian stores, such as were reported in the short period of their unrestricted admission prior to 1892, and it is an unassailable proposition that a consistent public policy on this question is, in the long run, best for all parties."

Since the foregoing came to hand, Hon. Henry Chaplin, M. P., speaking at Oakham, also rebuked Campbell-Bannerman, and indulged in a lot of wild talk about the dangers of British herds being "decimated by disease," and removing the embargo as "ruinous to the cattle-feeders." The sum and substance of the whole matter is this, that it is not disease from Canada that is feared, but the competition of Canadian cattle. There is no disease here, and there never was any basis for the prohibition, which was only brought about by official straining at gnats over alleged pleuro-pneumonia lesions. Canada has open winter ports, and is not obliged to ship through the United States. Canada voluntarily gives British goods a preference, and the reciprocal encouragement she receives is the rigid maintenance of the embargo against her cattle. This is one way of promoting imperial unity throughout the empire. Canadian farmers are not demonstrative, and may not be clamoring about the embargo, being tremendously busy with work in other directions. At the same time, the embargo should be placed squarely upon its protectionist legs, and not on the basis of a slander against the health of Canadian cattle. Furthermore, while it may be wisdom to finish the cattle in Canada, keeping the feed and fertility on Canadian farms, the Canadian should be trusted to exercise his own intelligence as to which method he will pursue, and it would unquestionably be of advantage to the cattle-raisers of this country to have two strings to their bow, viz., the privilege to ship cattle either fat or as feeders.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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What are You Doing with Manure on Your Farm.

Amongst other things we call attention to as needing experimentation at the branch farms is the handling of farmyard manure. When a student at the O. A. C., Guelph, some years ago, the writer was thoroughly impressed with Wm. Rennie's (Sr.) term, "the farmer's bank," for the manure pile. We should like to hear from our readers on this important question of manure. Do you draw it to the field direct from the stable, and spread it there? What land do you apply it to, summer-fallow, stubble land intended for barley, or do you top-dress your grass land with it. Do you use a manure spreader? At what rate, loads per acre, do you apply the manure? Do you mix the cow and horse manure? Do you try to rot the manure before applying; if so, how? Do you plow the manure in; if so, how deep do you plow, or is the disk your favorite implement to get manure incorporated into the soil? The manure question is to be an important one in this country; help your neighbors and other farmers by giving your experiences in this matter.

Thinks as Others Do.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find amount \$1.50, to cover my subscription for 1905 for the "Farmer's Advocate." I think it is a very good farm paper. Yours truly,
Elva.

THOS. SMITH.

Importance of Good Seed.

The re-introduction of the Pure-seeds Bill by Hon. Sydney Fisher in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the discussion thereon, will serve to again direct the attention of farmers to the paramount importance of paying more attention to the quality of the seed they sow. The investigations made by the Seeds Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture into the character of the grain and grass seeds placed upon the market by dealers and others, and the publication of their findings, have proved an eye-opener to farmers, revealing a frightful source of dissemination of foul seeds, and accounting in a large measure for the ever-increasing evil of noxious weeds, entailing not only much extra labor in their destruction, but seriously reducing the yield and quality of farm crops, proving a heavy financial loss in the returns from the land.

The distribution of weed seeds has doubtless been largely through the sale of impure clover and grass seeds, in which case the weed seeds are so nearly similar in size and appearance to the seed ostensibly sold, as to be practically impossible of identification or detection by the naked eye. A chart supplied by the Department of Agriculture shows that in samples found on sale in Ontario, from 6,000 to 15,000 weed seeds were found in a pound of what was being sold as red clover, and that in samples of alsike clover as high as 23,556 weed seeds in one case were found, and in another no fewer than 49,830 seeds of weeds. In the former case the sample having only seventy-two per cent. of pure seed was priced at \$5.25 per bushel, or equal to \$7.29 per bushel for the good red clover seed it contained. While, in the latter case, the sample priced at \$8.00 per bushel, and containing only forty-eight per cent. of good seed, would cost in reality for the alsike \$16.66 per bushel. These are startling figures, and though those quoted may be extreme cases, all will readily agree that if the average sample is one-twentieth as bad in this respect, the condition is truly alarming.

As a result of the publication of the reports of the discussion of this question when Mr. Fisher's bill was before the House last year, seed merchants report already an increasing enquiry by farmers and dealers for first-class seed, and the circumstances certainly justify the introduction of the measure, the provisions of which, it is to be hoped, will be made so clear, workable and imperative that the enactment may have the desired effect of diminishing, to a very marked extent, the percentage of foul seeds sold.

The need of greater care in the selection and cleaning of seed on the part of farmers is more urgent than most of them are aware. Carefully-conducted experiments have proven undeniably that the increase in the yield of grain from plump, sound seed over that of seed of average quality is such as to make it well worth while to exercise special care in thoroughly cleaning the seed. It is claimed that in eleven years, Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has, by selecting the seed, increased the yield of oats from 58 bushels to 77 bushels per acre. If but one-half or one-quarter of that increase can be secured by the average farmer the value of the crops would be immensely augmented. It has been calculated that if by good seed the yield of the crops in Canada could be increased by only one bushel per acre it would mean \$6,000,000 more in the pockets of the farmers of this country annually. The short course in judging grain and other seeds, as well as live stock, instituted at the agricultural colleges, and which it is expected will be arranged for at other centers in the near future, should prove helpful in creating a greater interest in the pure-seeds propaganda, and set farmers and farmers' sons to thinking and acting along these lines to their profit. In the meantime, it is important that early provision be made for the selection of good seed for the coming spring season, and extra care given to thorough cleaning, and, in any case of doubt as to the vitality of the seed, to have its germinating qualities tested long before seeding time. A word as to the folly of buying cheap seed, simply because the price is low, and without reference to quality and purity. The cheapest, apparently, as we have shown, may be very dear in the end, and the highest priced, if the quality is right, may be by far the cheapest, just as a low-priced farm paper may be very dear as compared with an up-to-date, progressive and reliable publication. Quality should count in the estimation of intelligent people.

Horses.

Showing Draft Horses.

In these times, owing to a good demand and profitable prices, special interest is being taken in horse breeding, in horse shows, and in the horse department of live-stock shows generally. In this connection, the views of an English exhibitor, as to some points of advantage in the proper showing of draft horses for judging in the ring, as published in the Live-stock Journal, may be helpful to those having occasion to enter their horses for competition. He says, in part:

"During the past thirty years the art of bringing out heavy horses for shows in such a manner as to captivate judges and the crowd has developed a numerous army of experts, each of whom knows he is on his mettle. So far as yearlings are concerned, everyone likes to see them in the rough, their coats and feather indicating that they have been kept in the open and in no way pampered. The two-year-old has to be haltered and handled, to walk like a gentleman and stand like a well-executed statue, neither scraping nor knuckling. Tripping and dragging and all indications of slovenliness have to be got quit of, for nothing catches a judge's eye so quickly as gaiety and freedom of carriage when a colt is first brought into the ring. If it is a near thing as to bone and weight between two, carriage and action will decide the issue.

"Shoeing for the show is now very common, and much can be done in this way to bring out evenness of hoofs. To get the feather into a comb on the backs of fore and hind legs, if the bone is round, is often a matter of difficulty, but is eventually overcome by repeated applications of the wooden brush. Soap and sawdust are rather to be deprecated, as both stallions and mares should be what they are wanted to reproduce, and not mere stage figures dressed for appearances.

"Once in the ring, a good deal depends on the leader. He ought to be sound in his wind to begin with, for if a good pace is made at the trot, he will have to let the horse drag him, whereas for a good show there should be absolute freedom of the head. He should also be an even, regularly paced walker, always equal to keeping pace at a walk with his charge. When ranged up, he should mind his own horse, giving an occasional glance in the direction of ring steward or judges."

Points of a Hackney.

Commencing with the head, it may be said of this most important Hackney point that it should be, comparatively speaking, wide at the jaw and taper gently towards the muzzle, the eyes being of a good size, so as to, in conjunction with the shape and dimensions of the head, convey into the mind of the observer an impression of strength, intelligence and courage combined with quality. A very small, effeminate-looking head-piece is almost as objectionable in a Hackney as a heavy one.

The neck should be of fair length, nicely bent, and rather thick at the setting on, though free from coarseness; whilst the chest must be wide, and let down behind the forearms, so as to allow plenty of space for the heart and lungs.

The shoulders of the Hackney, as in the case of all riding horses, should be free from all that superfluous lumber which only brings coarseness in its train. They should lay well back, and the bones should be long enough, forming, as they do, the attachment of the muscle serratus magnus, which connects the forelimbs and trunk. If these bones are small, the muscles must necessarily be short, and long muscles alone can afford that flexibility and liberty of shoulder action which is so characteristic of the Hackney.

The back must be long enough to allow plenty of room before and behind the saddle, and also very level and strong, whilst the loins should be compact and the quarters long and as powerful as possible without being coarse or of that coachy type which is so distasteful to many judges. The middle-piece of the Hackney is very level above and below, the ribs being well sprung, and the back ones of a nice length, so as to provide those indications of strength which are always to be eagerly sought after.

The fore legs should be short and very powerful, the arms being big and muscular, the joints large, and the bone below the knee plentiful and flat; whilst the pasterns should be of a fair length, so as to yield elasticity in action, and the feet of good size, and placed straight on under the legs.

The hind legs should possess powerful, sound thighs, strong, well-bent hocks, and ample bone, whilst the tail, which is set on rather high, should be carried gaily when the horse is fully extended.

Action is another consideration which must be taken up later. Suffice to say, approved action, as much as any other quality, fixes the selling value of the Hackney.

Stock.

Feed and Care of Show Sheep.

In raising sheep for show purposes, we should have a number of selected ewes, and mate them with a first-class ram of whatever breed we desire to raise. The sire to use must be a typical mutton sheep of the breed, one that is compact in form, having a good head, good carriage and movement, and should be especially strong in back and loin, back straight and even all along, good spring of ribs, and good hind quarters, coming well down, well filled in outer and inner thighs, and full in the twist. Quality and constitution are important essentials in selecting a good breeding sire, and if we can get a sire that has proved himself to be a prepotent getter, so much the better. The ewes can be mated so as to drop the lambs at the time most desirable. Early lambs are usually best for show purposes, and in coming early the young lambs will be feeding well by grass time. Still, others prefer the end of March and April lambs, and the ewes get on grass soon after lambing.

The ewes during the winter require to be liberally fed, and have daily exercise when the weather is good. Breeding ewes that have abundance of exercise are more likely to produce strong lambs.

When the lambs are dropped early, there is nothing better for the ewes than a good supply of roots, as turnips or mangels. If the ewes are liberally fed on roots, oats and bran, with a little corn or peas added, and all the clover-hay they need, they should nurse and feed their lambs in good shape until grass comes.

It is necessary in raising lambs for show, or good lambs for breeding purposes, that they get a good start; that the ewe be a good milker, so that the young lambs will go right ahead from birth. It is an extra good ewe that can raise two show lambs, and it is often a good plan to put one of the lambs upon another ewe that may have lost her lamb.

The young lambs soon learn to eat grain with the ewes, and when they begin to feed well, a creep should be made for them; that is, a pen made with an opening large enough where the lambs can enter and the ewes cannot. There they may be fed oats, bran and roots, and hay twice a day.

When the ewes are put on grass, it is well to keep up the grain rations for a time. Sometimes, on exceptionally good grass, it may not be necessary to feed grain for a while, but in this case a close watch must be kept to see that the lambs are doing well, as they must not be allowed to stand still if possible.

The practice of feeding show lambs on cow's milk is not as much in favor now as formerly, as lambs on a good milking ewe, and well fed in addition, have been found to be better in the end.

The ewes and lambs should have access to their shed, or shade provided for them, during the day when the weather is warm. The show lambs should nurse for five months at least, but this may depend somewhat on the ewes. If they are feeding the lambs well, it may be advisable to let them nurse for a longer time. A good pasture is very necessary for the lambs at weaning-time. It may be rape or clover, as either makes an excellent pasture. The grain feed now is largely bran and oats, and a little cracked corn or peas. We do not feed much corn or fattening feed too early, as we do not care to get them too fat before show time, rather to keep them growing and laying on flesh and muscle instead of fat, yet gradually increasing the corn, peas and oil cake. We try and feed so that they will have a good even covering of firm flesh—flesh that is put on with green feed, roots, oats and bran. It will naturally be of better quality than flesh that is put on with so much heating feed as corn. Corn is an excellent part of the ration if used moderately, as it should be in feeding show sheep.

To carry over show lambs to yearlings, they require to be handled somewhat different after the fairs are over. They should have the run of good pasture, and the grain ration may be gradually reduced. The slightly reducing of the lamb can be done more by exercise in the field than by reducing the grain too much. The winter feed may consist of good clover hay, corn fodder and good bright pea-straw, and a daily supply of turnips or mangels, and a few oats. Roots are a valuable adjunct to the feed in winter, and with good feed of this character, and abundance of exercise, they will grow and develop well during the winter, and be in good shape when grass comes in the spring.

Sheep-feeders and shepherds aim to have their lambs and sheep in the pink of condition at show time, having them fitted so that they will look at their best, without showing any appearance of being overdone.

Show sheep should be shorn about April 1st, or as soon as the weather will allow, and if the weather be cold or changeable, it may be well to blanket them, and they should be kept in a fairly warm barn or shed during the night. They must not be allowed to take cold after being shorn.

Trimming is an important matter with the

shepherd, and this should be commenced several weeks before show time. First, it is preferable to block them out; that is, to give them the desired form, and after this has been done they require to be trimmed at intervals, or weekly, until they appear in the show-ring.

Light blankets are desirable for some time previous to the show, to keep the fleece clean, and also serve to make the fleece more compact and smooth.

It is important to handle the sheep and lambs, so that they will get accustomed to being handled and to different surroundings, and they must be trained to stand and show themselves to best advantage. The lambs especially require to be trained to stand, and to be familiar with the halter.

Exercise is highly important in preparing show sheep, and they should be permitted to exercise once or twice a day. The sheep will feed better, be more active, and more healthy by plenty of exercise, and it tends to give them firmer flesh.

The feet of the show sheep should receive attention, as they may require to be trimmed or pared down two or three times during the season. It is necessary that the sheep stand square and level on their feet, as the feet of show sheep do not wear down as readily as the flock that is constantly on the pasture. GEO. CRAIG.

Minnesota Experiment Station.

In Favor of Dehorning.

The Live-stock Report, published by one of the largest live-stock commission dealers in the U. S. markets has the following on dehorning:

The appearance of occasional large bunches of horned cattle at the various markets justifies a reiteration of the facts concerning the comparative value of horned and dehorned steers. The feeder will tell you that he leaves the horns on because he believes it cruelly to remove them; another thinks his cattle look better with horns. If a person once sees a few loads of horned cattle



O'Keefe's Cattle Ranch.

arrive at the market, some with their sides gouged, and the hide materially injured, and others with the horns broken off by contact with the car, he will cease to believe in the cruelty of removing horns in the proper manner. On the other hand there are very few men who can afford in this day of close competition to lose twenty cents per hundred pounds on their cattle simply to have them more pleasing to the eye. At the present time, the shipping and export trade furnishes the outlet for the greater part of the choice steers that reach this market, and buyers for that trade seldom, if ever, purchase a horned steer. With them this discrimination is not a matter of sentiment, but one of dollars and cents, as more dehorned cattle can be shipped in a car, and this without so much danger of injury. The removal of this competition invariably causes horned steers to sell fifteen cents to twenty-five cents lower than dehorned steers of the same quality. Add to this the increased docility and lessened injury to dehorned cattle in the feedlot, and you have the practical reasons why horns are objectionable to the beef producer.

The process of dehorning is simple, and if properly attended to can be performed without injury to the cattle. Where possible, the dehorning of the calves is always the safest method, but on older cattle dehorning in the fall seldom produces any noticeable bad effect. This article is not intended to give any new ideas on the subject in hand, but simply to keep before the minds of cattlemen a point which often means the loss of dollars if neglected.

A Question for the Packers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Feb. 1st there is an article on "foreign" bacon selling in Winnipeg markets that is very important to the producer. Farmers have all the time thought that there was room for improvement in the methods employed in curing pork at the Winnipeg factories. We have used bacon cured at Winnipeg, and although the price was first-class, the quality was not; in fact, one piece (a ham) was nothing better than stag meat. Fancy sending out such meat as first-class! That the American-cured meats are put up in an attractive package, and are of a uniform quality, no person can deny; but why cannot the Winnipeg packers do the same? That we here produce some of the finest bacon pigs, is amply proved by seeing the stock delivered at the local stork-yards throughout the Province. And no wonder—Manitoba pig-breeders have imported the best stock that money could buy from Ontario, and use only good sound grain in feeding. No slaughter-house refuse is used here. How are the hogs fed in the States? They follow the fattening cattle, and pick up their living chiefly in the cattle-droppings—surely not a choice way to produce bacon! Users of American bacon kindly note this the next time you buy bacon or hams. The responsibility for choice bacon rests with the packers. The farmers have and are doing their share in producing choice pigs; let the Winnipeg packers do theirs. I would also protest against the methods used in the Winnipeg yards, in culling the carloads of pigs. The packers want pigs to weigh from 160 to 250 lbs., and for which they pay top price. Over that weight (300 lbs.) they dock one cent per pound; old sows go for the same price. Now, everybody on a farm knows that there is a great difference in some pigs of that weight (300 lbs.). One may be just a little over the right weight, and yet make just as good bacon as the best. Another of 250 pounds may be a stunted sow, fed fat, and sell for the top price.

Will her meat be as good as that of a young pig of 300 pounds? Why cannot packers grade pigs at Winnipeg the same as at Chicago? There they have, perhaps, ten different grades, and only 50c. between the top and bottom figures.

The method employed by the Winnipeg packers in culling our pigs is more of a robbery than that the elevator men used to practice with our wheat. I saw a choice carload shipped last summer from here, and every pig was first-class—no stags or old sows in the load—yet at Winnipeg they culled out thirty-six pigs as being light weight, and docked them a cent a pound—"stole the pigs," as the shipper described it. Also, why cannot our stock be fed and watered at Winnipeg on arrival? Sometimes stock is on the cars from 30 to 50 hours without food or water; there is very little more to shrink on them when the

buyers get them. At Chicago, all the stock is fed and watered before selling, and weighing, too. The producer will know what that means on a carload of 100 or more pigs. J. K.

[Ed. Note.—This matter might be brought before the Live-stock Convention meetings at "The Peg" to-day, and next week at Neepawa and Brandon. The Ontario bacon-hog men had a similar question, and got the matter settled more to their satisfaction than formerly.]

Meeting of Shorthorn Breeders Called.

The following circular letter has been sent out to the breeders of Shorthorns in Manitoba by Mr. E. R. James, who represents the breed in the Manitoba Cattle-breeders' Association:

Rosser, Man., Feb. 4th, 1905.

Dear Sir,—In view of the statements made by the retiring President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at the annual meeting, held in Toronto on the 17th of January last, I think, in the interests of the Shorthorn breed in the West, it would be well to have a meeting of the Shorthorn breeders at as early a date as possible. I think some of the subjects that might be taken up with profit are:

Representation on the Directorate of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The nomination of representatives by mail.

A system of apportionment of grants to provinces, either on a percentage of fees or of membership.

The nationalization of all records.

One of the provisions of the constitution of the

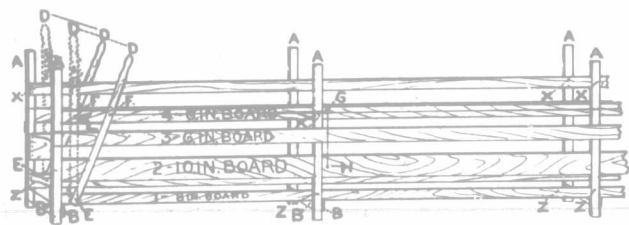
Cattle-breeders' Association is that a director of any of the breeds may call a meeting to discuss matters of this kind. After consulting with a number of Shorthorn breeders, I have decided to call a meeting of the Shorthorn breeders, Friday afternoon, February 24th, at 4 p. m., in the Cockshutt Plow Co.'s building, Princess street, Winnipeg. I trust that as many Shorthorn breeders as possible will attend.

(Signed) E. R. JAMES,
Shorthorn Director, Cattle-breeders' Asso.

Sheep Racks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I send a pencil drawing illustrating a sheep rack I am using. If the space is about 14 ft. wide in clear and 32 ft. long, he will want to leave about four or five feet at one end for a feed alley. The rack should be twenty-four feet long, and should be made of two sections, twelve feet in length. The first section, next to feed alley, should be open at both ends, the other should have door across the further end. This arrangement will give between three and four feet passageway around further end, which, for convenience, should be exactly opposite the middle of an eight-foot door, through which the sheep pass out and in the barn. This prevents crowding, as the flock is divided the minute they reach the door. The great feeders of Ionia County, Mich., use this rack. Some divide their flocks with the racks running clear through to the side of barn opposite the alley, in which case the racks should be set just far enough apart so that two sheep can pass each other when the others are eating on either side of pen. Breeders, however, generally use shorter racks, with rack in center of pen, using hurdles



Sheep Feeding Rack.

or partition gates to divide pens, thus giving chance to feed each pen separately.

One great feature of this rack is that the sheep must stand back while you are doing the feeding of either grain, roots, silage, hay, or anything you wish to feed.

2nd.—You are never crowding among the sheep when feeding, still having the sheep inside the pen, out of the driving snow or rain while so doing. Always clean rack every time you feed, and if feeding grain or roots, have a broom handy and sweep out before feeding.

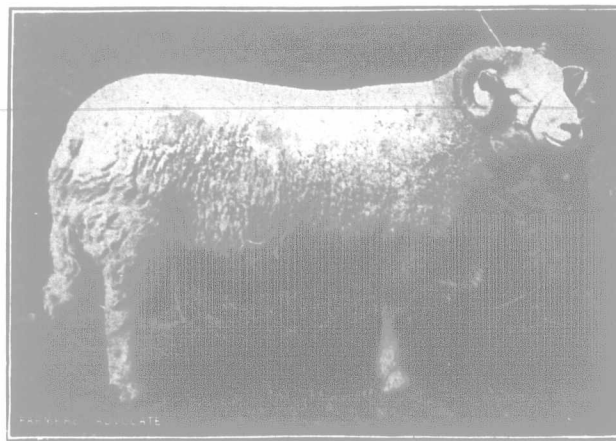
Description of rack for thirty full-grown ewes. If, however, you have the room, make it two or four feet longer, but this is for a twenty-four-foot rack: 4 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 1 ft. by 12 ft.; 4 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 8 ins. by 12 ft.; 4 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 10 ins. by 12 ft.; 8 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 6 ins. by 12 ft.; 12 pieces 1½ x 2½ ins., oak, about 4 ft. long, for standards. These may be hard to get unless you have sawmill in neighborhood; otherwise, sized 2 x 4's, or 1 x 3, oak board could be used. All this lumber should be sized. Also, twelve 2 x 6 in. boards for bed pieces, long enough to go across and nail onto side of standards (A in illustration). There should be one on each side of each standard, simply for the strength they give your rack, there being no other cross pieces; here is where you get your rigidity. Having the lumber, now to the manufacturing. The bill of lumber above is for a rack two feet wide. This is all right for grown sheep, but for feeding lambs some prefer 20 in. to 22 in. rack. In that case, get bottom (12 in.) boards narrower accordingly.

First nail bed-pieces (BB) to standards (AA), so that bottom or floor of rack will lay in snugly, and about 10 ins. from the ground. Place first set exactly at end of rack, second set just to one side of center of rack (as in illustration), so as to admit of pulley for rope to run through being placed at center. The third standards should be placed about fourteen to sixteen inches from end of first rack, as shown in drawing. Fourth set should be placed at end of second rack, so as to give proper support for floor boards projecting from first rack, as you will be continually walking back and forth in this rack. Fifth set, just before center; sixth set exactly at end, unless your room is long enough for three racks. You can place as many of these in row as you desire, so long as you have the room. I have seen racks sixty feet to seventy feet in length built in this way. After getting your standards properly spaced, put in bottom boards, and tack down. Then, on inside of standards (AA), place your base (or 8 in.) boards (No. 1 in illustration), and nail to standards. Now, 23 inches from top of base board (No. 1) place, on inside of standards (AA), one of the 6-in.

boards (No. 4). This 23-in. space is from top of 8-inch board (No. 1) to bottom of 6-inch board (No. 4). Then, outside of standards and thirteen inches above top edges of base board (No. 1) put on another 6-inch board (No. 3). Remember, this board (No. 3) is outside of standards (AA). Now you want a piece of band iron about 26 inches long to put on inside of each standard, from base board to top 6-inch board, as from x to z in illustration. Place a little piece of leather under each end, so as to make space wide enough for the 10-inch board (No. 2) to slide up and down behind, which should be now loosely placed. You will notice in the illustration a lever (D), which is bolted with one bolt to go outside of base board at EE, which should be as close to standard, and as convenient, and have the lever work well. At F, on lever base, a hole to tie quarter-inch rope for raising and lowering board No. 2. When you want the sheep shut out, let board down. After feeding grain, hay or roots raise board by pulling lever back to standard. At G may be placed small pulley, or a block of hardwood with groove in it, for rope to run over. If pulley is used it should be placed rigidly. The end of rope should go to hole bored in center of board No. 2 at H. At I, on board 4, should be placed a block to hold lever back.

I think, if J. C. will take good lumber and take pains in making a rack of this description, after using it one month he wouldn't have it taken out for three times its cost, and do without it, provided he puts any value on handiness, convenience, etc. For one, I could never see anything convenient in a rack around the pen, where you had to be in among the sheep while feeding, or else run them out into storm. When feeding hay or fodder of any description always shove it into end of rack and along bottom, never carrying over head, as you are sure to get chaff and dirt in wool.

H. J. DE GARMO.



Welsh Ram.

Welsh Sheep.

Welsh Mountain sheep are the natural product of their environment, their native heath being the bleak, semi-barren hill pastures of the northern parts of the principality of Wales, where a vigorous winter climate and generally hard conditions prevail. They are described as having white legs and, principally, white faces, though some have rusty brown, others speckled, and others gray faces. The males are horned, the ewes generally hornless, though sometimes with very short horns, and occasionally with horns equal in size to those of the rams. The head is small, and carried well up. Three-year-old wethers in good condition dress twelve to fourteen pounds per quarter, and the mutton is famous for its delicacy. The average clip of wool is about five pounds per fleece, generally of fine quality, but in some districts mixed with long hairs about the neck, back and thighs. They are very active and difficult to fence on account of their jumping proclivities, when brought down to the low country to breed the last crop of lambs, as is usually the case with mountain sheep, at five years old. A class is still given to Welsh sheep in the prize list of the Royal Agricultural Society's shows, and the catalogue of last year's show reveals that the class is fairly well filled. We are not aware that any of this breed have been imported to Canada or to any part of North America.

Would be Disappointed if He Missed a Number.

Please find enclosed postal note for \$2.00, in payment for the "Farmer's Advocate" and Weekly Telegram. It is a little late in getting started, but hope it will reach you in due time, as I should be greatly disappointed at missing a number, for I consider the "Farmer's Advocate" a very fine paper. GEO. STONEHOUSE, Glendale.

Inoculating Against Tuberculosis.

A letter recommending a new system of inoculating cattle against tuberculosis is being circulated, of late, among cattle-breeders of the United States and Canada. The new cure, which is being "boomed" by a firm of druggists in New York City, has upon it an apparent stamp of genuineness, from the fact that it is presented as the latest "method" of Professor Von Behring, whose name is well known as a successful experimentalist, and its extraordinary claims of rendering cattle immune for life against tuberculosis after two inoculations are attractive enough to draw the attention of cattle owners everywhere.

Cattlemen who are wise, however, will be very wary about swallowing such representations. Irreproachable as the name of Von Behring is, the truth of the matter is that his new method is but yet in the experimental stage, the claims in regard to it being as yet both exaggerated and, in part, without foundation. All that has been actually proven so far is that by means of certain methods of vaccination, much more prolonged than the two-inoculation method referred to in the above letter, cattle may be immunized to a certain extent, and also to a great extent against artificial infection by direct inoculation. How long such an immunity will last, and whether the above method, upon which Von Behring is now working, shall prove to be practicable, yet remain to be proven.

One point which should be made clear is that Von Behring's vaccine is nothing more or less than dried tubercle bacilli of the same sort that are most frequently found in human tuberculosis. These organisms are injected into the blood, and thus carried to all parts of the body, some of them, possibly, being excreted through the udder, even a long time after the injection has taken place. It will thus be seen that animals fed on this milk may become infected, even when the udder of the animal that received the injection is wholly free from evidence of tuberculosis, and it will be evident how risky such vaccination might be when applied to milch cows.

Mr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of the Live-stock Sanitary Board, Harrisburg, Pa., by whom the above warning against the letter is issued, gives it as his opinion, however, that a safe plan for immunizing against tuberculosis will soon be available. In the meantime, however, he advises those who become apprised of the "new method" to be careful, and not to resort to it unless for specific purposes of experimentation. He also emphasizes the fact that an animal that has been vaccinated after Von Behring's method may subsequently respond to the tuberculin test, as a result of the vaccination, and that, consequently, such animals cannot be sold subject to the tuberculin test.

Range Bulls in the Territories.

Range bulls are mostly bred and raised by the owners of large herds in the Northwest, as they can then get strong, hardy bulls, acclimatized, and able to stand range conditions. The pedigree herds from which these bulls are raised have at their head stud bulls from the best herds in Ontario and Manitoba, with here and there imported sires.

There is more care given in Ontario to breeding of pedigree stock, therefore a larger percentage of stud bulls are got from there, but they do not stand range conditions as well as bulls bred in Manitoba or the Territories. The prices paid for two-year bulls in Ontario generally is about \$150.00 for Shorthorns and Galloways, and \$200 and over for Herefords, to which has to be added the transportation charges to N.-W. T. The same prices are paid in Manitoba, and quite a number are bought here for use in small herds throughout the Territories. For range work in large herds, bulls bred in the Territories are preferred, as they are raised amongst the conditions existing in a range country. A great many each year are sold and exchanged at Calgary, as bulls can be shipped to the annual sale there, and re-shipped to purchaser again, for the sum of three dollars per head all told for transportation charges. This sale each year allows the breeders of bulls in the Territories to sell their surplus stock at good prices, and purchase range bulls at prevailing prices—the average prices being for two-year-olds, \$110 for Shorthorns and \$135 for Herefords. It has been proved beyond doubt that yearlings are not satisfactory as range bulls. Bulls that are bred here for range purposes are allowed to run with their dams until about November, when they are good sturdy calves ready for weaning; they are generally weaned in yards with hay-racks in, where they have a good open shed to go into at night. They are kept in these places all winter, and kept well fed on hay; above all, given all the good water they require, and they generally come out next spring in good shape. As yearlings, they are put in a bull pasture where feed is plentiful, and where they have, if possible, access to alkali places for licking; or in some pastures rock salt is placed here and there for them. During the summer they thrive well on the prairie grass, and come into the fall in the best possible

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condition, when they are generally put with the main herds of bulls until about January; after that time it pays to separate the yearlings and get them into yards where they can be given a little more attention, or if in sufficient numbers they can be run in a separate covered shed, and allowed open range feed all winter, with hay fed in stormy weather; the less range bulls are handled the better they turn out. Raised under these conditions, wintered on good hay and plenty of water, with careful handling, they come out much better, though not quite so large as the Ontario or Manitoba two-year-olds, but have a rougher coat, and being used to herd life, can take care of themselves much better when thrown with the range herd. Some ranchers feed a little chop or crushed grain to the young bulls, but in most cases they are raised on good hay, and are more in demand than any other bulls brought into the Territories. As two-year-olds they are turned loose with the herd about the 10th of July in most cases, and are gathered again about the 15th November, or sometimes earlier, and kept in bull pastures where there is a good warm covered shed to go into at night, and hay put up for winter feed. During the winter they are driven out from the shed every day except stormy ones to good pasture, and when they come in at night a little hay is fed to them on the open prairie. Occasional ones during the winter are separated and fed special if the weather is severe, the loss amongst wintered bulls under these circumstances being usually light, and some winters none at all. No rancher can afford to allow his bulls to winter out unprovided for, since pedigreed sires are used almost exclusively in the large range herds, and the conditions of the country are calling for more protection in wintering stock every year.

MAPLE LEAF.

Opinions of Ranchers Re Mexican Cattle.

In our issue of two weeks ago, Mr. Harry Irwin, Neepawa, calls attention to the importation of Mexicans on the range, and recites the damage such inferior stuff do to the whole cattle-breeding industry. Realizing the importance of this question, we have interviewed several prominent ranchers, whose opinions are as follows:

A SOUTHERN ALBERTA MAN'S VIEWS.

"I have resided here for fifteen years, and during this time have been engaged largely in the ranching business—raising cattle and horses. In reference to the cattle trade of Alberta, and the importation of Mexican cattle in the Territories, which is causing at the present time a good deal of discussion regarding the wisdom of doing it, and the future results upon the cattle of this Western country, I can say without prejudice that I think it is injurious to the cattle industry, for reasons which I will mention:

"In the first place, they are a small class of cattle, although hardy and tough; they never grow to any size; sell for less money, and take the place of better beef grades of cattle; and injurious to the general stock-raiser of Alberta. Those cattle selling for less money than the better grades, discourages the importer of the better class of breeding types, such as the Durhams, Herefords, Polled Angus, and ruin the credit of Western-grown cattle upon the large markets of the country.

"Looking forward to the future and early settlement of this country, I would strongly recommend the discontinuance of the importation of those cattle into this country." W. HYSOP. Lethbridge, Alta.

BELIEVES THE MEXICAN AN INJURY TO THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

"I have spent my life in the cattle trade as one of the Western ranchers, and have been in charge of some of the largest outfits in the Territories, and after fifteen years of close attention to the business, watching the growth and development of the different breeds of cattle in this country, I have no hesitation in saying that the growing of the Herefords, Durhams, Polled Angus and Galloways are the best beef types, and should be grown largely, making a better quality of beef, and more of it, at three or four years of age, than any of the cross-breeds with Mexican or Texas cattle, which have been imported into this country, and which, I think, is very injurious to the general prosperity of the cattle industry and its future success as one of the greatest producing, moneymaking resources of the Territories.

"The Mexican cattle are small, the beef poor in quality, being tougher than the thoroughbred beef grades of our eastern cattle, more flabby, and lacking in the points where we should get our best roasts and sirloin steaks. They are bought largely by speculators, at a lower price than the breeder of a better class of cattle can afford to sell his stock for, fixing the price; while the breeder of the better grades is forced to take the same or hold his cattle on the ranches, or accept the same price later on in the season.

"No doubt, many of our pioneer ranchers have made money importing and breeding from Mexican cows in the past, but when we look into the future, and see this country settled up, with pros-

perous farmers, supplying food and shelter for their herds, they will realize and see the importance and benefit of growing the best grades of the various beefing breeds, and exclude the Mexican stock entirely from the Western country, and the sooner the better." W. G. McMILLAN. Lethbridge, Alberta.

FAVORS THE MEXICAN COW CROSSED WITH THE PURE-BRED BULLS OF THE BEEF BREEDS.

"My first stock of cattle came from Montana. My first importation of Mexican or Texas cattle was in 1891, which consisted of about 1,800 head, largely cows. I made my first cross with Shorthorn and Hereford bulls. I am now engaged largely in the cattle business, and have experimented with breeding the best beef breeds, keeping them pure, and also breeding from Mexican cows, crossing them with the Shorthorn and Hereford bulls. The Mexican herd is widely known here as S. T. V. herd.

"My experience with raising the Shorthorn and Hereford cattle on the ranges is this: While I admit they are a better breed of cattle for beefing purposes, and were I engaged in general farming, and could give them proper care in the way of feed and shelter, would prefer them to any other class. I must say, for general range purposes they are not equal to the cattle bred from Mexican cows crossed with Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway and Polled Angus sires, for this reason: They have proved to be better rustlers, will breed more calves, and are better mothers, and as a proof of it, I may say the Mexican cow never leaves her calf after its birth, and protects them, will even deprive herself of water until her calf is able to go with her to the creek or river for it; while the pure-bred beef types of the above will hide away her calf after its birth, which is the custom and instinct of their nature, and when she returns for it the chances are that the coyote or wolf has made a good meal of it. They are also a hardier, tougher breed of cattle, less liable to sickness and disease, will stand the climate better, and grow one-third larger than in their native country. When under unfavorable conditions such as shortage of food, growing very thin in flesh, they possess vitality and sprightliness that is peculiar to their nature; while the beef breeds which I have mentioned, under unfavorable conditions, grow thin in flesh, become weak, will lie down and die.

"Now, as regards the quality of beef, and the cost of raising the steer, I must say the Mexican will produce as tender meat and as good quality as any other breed, and while he will not grow to the same size and weight at four years old, you can raise two Mexican steers as cheaply as you can one of the pure-bred beef types. Some may question this statement, but my experience is this: You may take ten Mexican calves, and grow them to four years of age, when you will probably raise nine of them; whereas, you take ten of the pure-bred beef types, and at four years you will not raise on the average more than five of them.

"I am at present breeding the pure-bred beefing breeds on one of our ranches, giving them special care; also, the Mexican cattle crossed with the best Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway and Polled Angus bulls, and this is my experience, given without prejudice, after several years in the business in Montana, and about thirty in Alberta. Lethbridge, Alberta. HOWELL HARRIS.

Keep Some Pine Tar.

Pine tar is regarded as valuable in the treatment of wounds, and an occasional feed of it helps to keep the animals' systems in a healthy condition. A southern farmer claims that if properly fed to hogs it will prevent hog cholera from getting into the herd. To insure its consumption by the hogs, he rolls or dips the ears of corn in it. This is done three times a week. He claims to have had not a case of cholera since he commenced the practice. We know a practical horseman who not only uses tar for horses' hoofs, but occasionally gives a dose of about a tablespoonful made into a ball to horses that are slightly out of condition.

Farm.

Last Year's Rust.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

My brothers and I had five hundred acres in wheat last year, all of which was more or less rusted. The backsetting was the first to show the rust, the summer-fallow next, and the fall-plowing last. I see by the "Farmer's Advocate" that rust is a fungous growth, and that fire kills the spores or seed. Now, that backsetting was well done, the prairie was burnt, broke in June and backset in August. Can anybody tell why it was so badly rusted. The straw was black and rotten. A field of fall plowing joining the backsetting was not half so badly rusted. The first cut was the best sample, the last the worst. Of course we started on the earliest fields first. I should not wait on rusted wheat getting ripe, for it does not ripen at all, but just dries up. We started cutting on the fifth of September. The wheat looked very green. Most people thought it too green, but it turned out the best sample. I might say right here that I believe in starting to cut wheat on the green side any year. We have never lost anything by cutting on the green side, but we have lost hundreds of dollars through the grain getting too ripe and shelling.

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

On Handling Rusted Wheat.

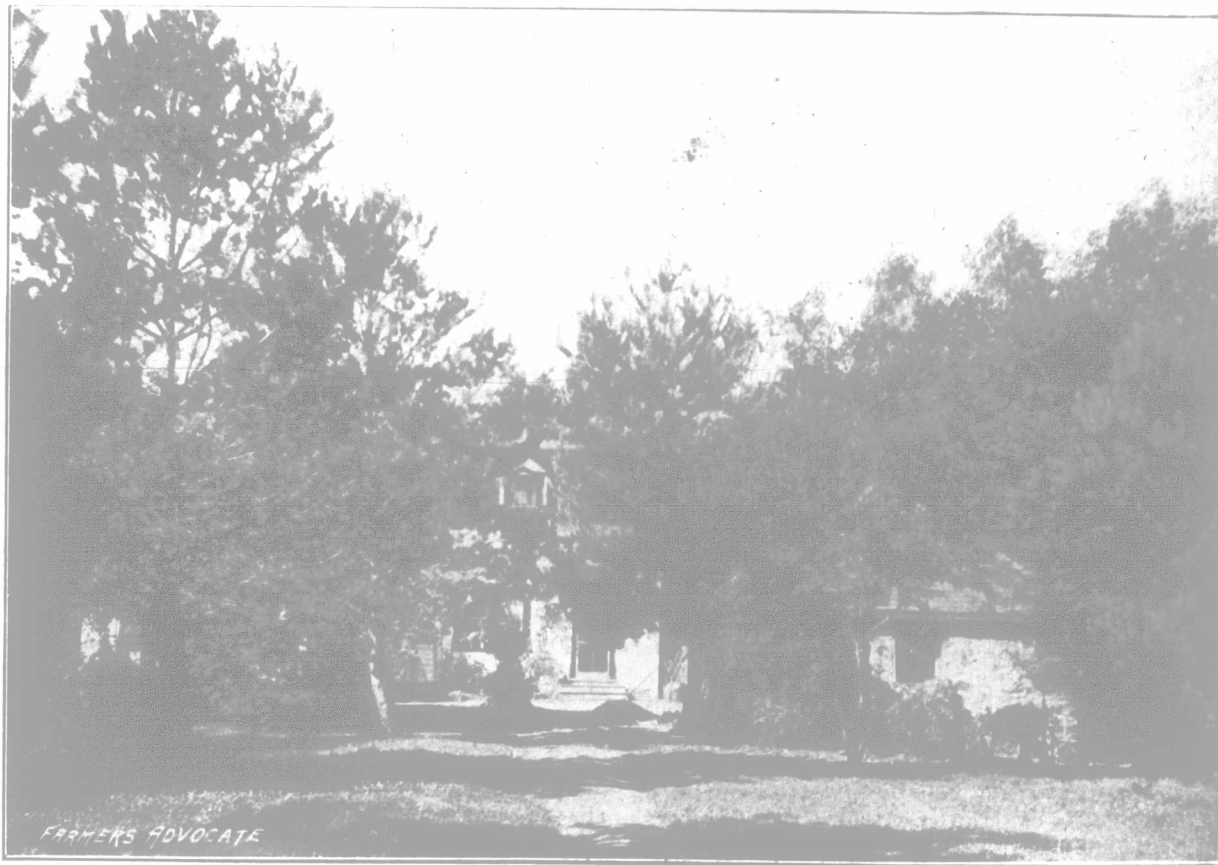
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 18th, on page 84, you have asked for the experience of some of the farmers in dealing with the rust question. I will not undertake to write a lengthy reply, but will give in a few words my answers to the questions which you have outlined.

We had considerable rust in this locality; my wheat was all affected. The early wheat was a little the worst, I think, partly owing to the fact that it was the strongest land, and the straw being heavier gave the rust a better chance. Between my own experience and my personal observation, I am fully convinced that rusted wheat should be left as long as possible. I think a great deal of damage was done by cutting wheat too green. If rust bothered us again, I would leave my wheat as long as I thought it safe from frost.

Arden, Man.

T. J. WRAY.



Where the Shade-giving Pine Tree Grows. At Pine Grove Nursery, Nelson, Man.

Some Interesting Comments on the Handling of Western Wheat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I take much pleasure in congratulating the author of the article entitled "The Handling of Western Wheat," which appeared in your issue under date of February 1st. Taking the article as a whole, I think I am quite safe in describing it as one of the most accurate and complete resumes of Western Canada's wheat situation that the writer has ever had the privilege of reading. One so evidently well informed as the author, E. Cora Hind (possibly a nom de plume), will not take it amiss, we are quite sure, if we presume to point out a few inaccuracies in the article in question, so far as it relates to the Grain-growers' Association.

Lack of information on this particular point, rather than any desire to be unfair, has doubtless led E. C. H. to make the following statements: "When the Grain Act was finally amended in 1903, those who had the matter in charge felt that they had achieved a point where almost every interest of the farmer had been carefully safeguarded." Again, "Yet the discontent of the present year is but one more instance of how the best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-glee." And again, "That the farmers are not yet satisfied is evidenced by the coming convention of the Grain-growers' Association, at which resolutions will be presented from local branches asking for most radical changes in the matter of grading, etc., etc." "The friction between the seller and buyer has been as great this year as it ever was before the passage of the Grain Act." "No one for a moment supposes that the Grain Act of 1903 was perfection, or that it will not need amending from time to time, but it were, indeed, a pity if the changes should take the form of a retrograde movement."

The inferences and conclusions in the above extracts from "E. C. H.," while not very complimentary to the Grain-growers, is quite natural on the part of one who, while well informed in general, has, apparently, not yet grasped the difference between the Grain Act and the Inspection Act. Had "E. C. H." been aware that these are two distinct and separate enactments, the former dealing with warehousing, transportation, etc., and the latter with grading, weighing, etc., we fancy he would not have made a single one of the above statements to which we have referred.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, then, with all courtesy, to correct E. C. H. on the following points:

The Grain Act, as amended in 1903, at the instance of the Grain-growers, and after the elevator owners and railway authorities had been given a full and fair hearing by Parliament, has never been altered since, nor have the farmers or grain-growers, through general conventions, up to the present, ever asked Parliament to enact any change.

So that, instead of farmers not knowing what they wanted in 1903, or are "not yet satisfied," or are wanting to tear up everything they got on that occasion, as our friendly critic would, apparently, like to intimate, it will be seen he is quite in error. It is quite true, a great deal of dissatisfaction and friction exists at present regarding the grading systems, and its effects on last season's crop, but this question of grading, as we have already pointed out, is regulated by the Inspection Act, an Act that has never been changed yet at the instance of the grain-growers alone, but was amended last year, in accordance with resolutions passed at a joint convention at Winnipeg, at which all interests—grain-growers, railways, Grain Exchange, millers, Elevator Association—were represented.

Had "E. C. H." been aware of the above facts he would never surely have said: "The friction between the seller and buyer has been as great this year as it ever was before the passage of the Grain Act"—an Act that has nothing whatever to do with the present grading difficulty. No more, indeed, than the Fruit Marks Act, or scores of others. Last season, the Territorial Grain-growers' Association, believing that great injustice had been done the West by the Standards Board not convening for several years, desired the Inspection Act changed in this and other respects, so that such might not occur again. But, realizing that the Inspection Act, unlike the Grain Act, which is comparatively local in its effects, was an Act of almost national importance, in which many interests were involved, affecting the whole country, our Association, after consulting with the Manitoba Central Association, suggested to all interested parties the holding of the Winnipeg conference (to which E. C. H. incidentally refers), already alluded to, with the result that all parties were heartily favorable to the idea, and jointly asked Parliament for certain changes to the Inspection Act, which were granted.

We think that this very moderate course of conduct pursued by the Central Grain-growers' Associations should not occasion any alarm as to "retrograde movements," or undue impetuosity in the future. We fancy E. C. H. has made the mistake of judging the grain-growers' collective

attitude by the resolutions of the righteously indignant branch associations, forgetful of the fact that these go through a certain sifting process at Brandon and Regina, and again last February at the Winnipeg convention. The general tenor, however, of E. C. H.'s article in question was so fair and excellent that we cannot conclude without again tendering our congratulations, with the hope that these little corrections will be received in the same spirit in which they are made.

W. R. MOTHERWELL,

Pres. Territorial G.-G. Asso.

Abernethy, February 3rd, 1905.

Home-cured Bacon.

When I was a girl, on a farm in old Ontario, more years ago than it is sometimes good to remember, every farmhouse worthy the name had its own home-cured bacon. It would have been an open scandal for any dweller on a farm to have been seen buying bacon or pig in any shape or form in a store. Much better would it be for the farm homes of the Canadian West did the same dread of public opinion prevail here in regard to this matter, for farming is only truly profitable when the farm is as nearly as possible self-sustained, more especially in the matter of food supplies.

The art of curing hams and bacon is a simple one. My father's people having been yeoman farmers in England for generations, it was early impressed upon me that to cut up and dispose economically of the carcass of a hog was a necessary part of the education of every woman who aimed at being a good housewife. Early impressions are lasting, and the work I was taught to do at twelve would come quite handy to me now, should the need arise for putting it into practice. Every woman and girl in the West has not this knowledge, and I have been asked to describe the methods for the benefit of "Farmer's Advocate" readers. By way of preface, let me say, that although I believe a woman should be able to do skilfully all I shall describe, it is well here in the West, where the burden of farm life falls more heavily on the women of a household, for the work of putting away hogs to be shared by the man or men of the house.

Cutting up the carcass: The work can be best done in the kitchen, in which the morning work of dishwashing should all be cleared away. Have two tables, if possible, one large and strong enough to carry a hog of 150 lbs. weight, pulled well into the center of the room, so that it can be got at from all sides, and the other at the wall, to which the portions, as they are cut, can be removed. Absolute essentials are: Scales or steelyards, two sharp butcher knives (one ground to a narrow point), and a meat saw, also sharp. A cleaver, such as butchers use, is a great convenience, though not a necessity. Then there should be crocks or large wooden pails provided for the lard, feet, hocks, etc. It lessens the work enormously to have all these little matters attended to beforehand, so that there is nothing to seek when once work begins. The best weight of hogs is one from 125 to 150 lbs.; personally, I prefer the latter weight, as it gives better hams and shoulders, and if properly bred and fed for bacon type, the sides will be all right. The hog should have hung at least 36 hours after being slaughtered, and on no account should it have been allowed to freeze; freezing before the meat has had any time to ripen is fatal to tender ham and crisp bacon. All things being ready, and the hog on the table, the first operation is to cut off the head well back to the shoulders, and set it aside; next mark a line down on each side of the backbone, then take the saw and saw out the backbone or chine—this should be about three to four inches wide on the outside, but not more. This method is not followed in packing-houses, but for home consumption its advantage will be easily apparent. Having the hog in two, the next step is to remove the feet at the knee or first joint above the foot proper, then the hocks. Now cut out the hams, rounding them nicely, and removing every bit of loose skin or flesh on the inside of the leg; do not be afraid to trim them neatly and closely, as not a speck of these trimmings will be wasted. As they are cut, see that they are thrown into one of the pails, which it is convenient to have standing on a stool, either at the head or foot of the table. The hams having been set aside, next remove the leaf lard, taking great care not to have any strips of lean meat adhering to it. The cutting out of the spare-ribs is next in order, and unless the knives are sharp and care is exercised, waste will occur; it should be borne in mind what the name indicates, and they should be spare or bare ribs. Having got out the ribs, cut off the shoulders; these should be cut square, and as carefully trimmed as the hams; last take out the tenderloins, and the bacon cuts alone remain. These may be cut in any size liked, but it is well to avoid small pieces, as that entails great waste in cutting into rashers for cooking. In passing I would say, that even for small families the best results will

be got from curing two hogs of about equal weight, as with the additional help required in harvest, four hams, four shoulders and the accompanying quantity of bacon will be found none too much.

The salting trough: The best place in which to cure the meat is a dry, cool basement or cellar, where there is no fear of frost. The salting trough should be made of hardwood, if possible, and a very good model for one would be the ordinary butterworker, with the crusher bar removed. It would need to be larger, and the sides from eight to ten inches high, and extending all round, but the general shape and lines are just about what is required. A wooden candy pail is an excellent thing to catch the drip of brine. In making the trough, care should be taken to have the bottom water-tight, so that none of the brine may be lost. Although a hardwood salting trough is greatly to be desired, and any handy man can make one, good results have been gotten from salting in an ordinary wooden washtub (new), with a small hole bored near the bottom to let the brine run out, the tub being supported on blocks and slightly tilted. Fiber tubs should not be used.

Having the salting tub and the place to put it in, the next business is to weigh the meat and allow for every cwt. the following: Salt, 5 lbs.; coarse brown sugar, 2 lbs.; saltpetre, 2 ounces. The salt should be of coarse grain, rolled with a rolling pin, the saltpetre pulverized until it is almost as fine as flour. The whole three mixed well together. Each ham, shoulder and piece of bacon should be well rubbed with this mixture, special care being taken to get it in round the bone where exposed; then pack the pieces in the trough, skin side down; hams and shoulders first, bacon on top, with layers of the salt mixture between, the balance heaped on top when all is in. Once a week the meat should all be gone over, and rubbed, turned, and the brine that has run off poured over the meat again. The bacon will be sufficiently salted in from 12 to 15 days, according to the thickness, but the hams and shoulders should be let stand from 20 to 25 days.

When the salting is complete, all that is necessary is to hang the meat up in a dry, cool place, and allow it to dry gradually. The meat will be found very tender and mild. If insects are feared in the summer-time, it is well to sew the hams and shoulders in unbleached cotton, and give the outside a coat of whitewash. Any housewife who has on hand ham and bacon cured in this fashion can afford to take a sudden demand on her hospitality with the most perfect composure, knowing that with good bread and butter she can set a meal fit for a king.

This article is longer than I intended, so the disposal of the head, feet, etc., of master pig must be left until next week.

E. CORA HIND.

Observations on Rust.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As there was a good deal of wheat rust in this locality during the past season, a word may not be out of place in reply to your timely enquiries. I think, to understand the situation, it will be necessary to go back to the beginning. The spring was very late, it being the first of May before the spring opened, and even then the ground was cold and soggy, and not in good condition for quick germination. But it seems to be a rule with us, so many acres of wheat to sow, and we sow it, no matter how late we are in getting it in, as we have very little to fear from frost during harvest time. Now, we have all noticed that wheat sown during April and up to the first week in May invariably ripens about all at once, or within a week from the first sowing to the last, and if it does not do this it seems to hang on, and sometimes you would think it will not get ripe, and probably it would show signs of rust on the leaves. Now, what I think is, the spring being late, it missed this ripening period, and the season being cold and wet all through, had more of a tendency to propagate the rust than usual, because the first wheat sown in this locality—that is, sown in the first week in May—was invariably a good sample. Rust in wheat being something new in this country, after our attention was drawn to it, we were naturally looking for all the information possible in regard to the proper time of harvesting, and the most that we could find was CUT IT DOWN. And looking at it at that time, a great many thought it good advice, for oats that get rusty are almost always sure to fall down, and seem to do no more good. Now, here, I think a great mistake was made. My observations lead me to believe it is a great mistake to cut wheat on the green side, at any time, and doubly so when rusted. I say, LET IT STAND, for, on looking at rusted wheat in the middle of the day, with the sun shining on it, it seemed to be dry, and you would think there was no sap in the straw, but go back to the same patch towards evening, or in the morning, and it would seem full of good healthy

sap. It is a mystery to me how cutting it down was going to stop the rust from working. Rusted wheat, from what I have seen of it, will not break down like oats, and as the sap has got to go to the head to do any good, the rust would still have the first suck at it. Briefly, in reply to your questions, my conclusions are these: The early-sown wheat escapes best, so sow as early as possible in spring, and if rust strikes it do not be in a hurry to cut it. Let it get ripe, or, if you like, white. Then, and only then, can you determine whether it is going to be worth harvesting. It will cut easier, it will stack quicker, for rusty straw, if cut at all green, will get very tough whenever it comes a damp day, and although you stack it perfectly dry it will come out tough, and it is impossible for any thresher to take the wheat out of the straw, which means another loss. So, I think, if we have the same thing to contend against again, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by letting our wheat get ripe, or until the sap is entirely out of the straw. PETER HAY.

Lintrathen, Man.

Fall Wheat in Southern Alberta.

Fall wheat in this vicinity has done exceptionally well. Being sown late on account of very dry weather, it is now green, although we have had little or no snow, and eighteen below zero. On the fifth day of January, I am certain there was not a particle of snow on any piece of wheat in the Pincher Creek district, and every plant is alive that came above the ground.

This is the third year that fall wheat has been grown to amount to anything, although it has been grown for twenty-two years, and without a failure.

Now that old ranchers are moving with their cattle, and farmers coming in from different parts of the States and the Eastern part of Canada, fall wheat has become the main crop.

This year, the average crop was about thirty bushels to the acre, but, the weather being so dry, it was a low yield. Other years it has averaged thirty-five, forty, and as high as sixty bushels.

Some of the farmers around here have one thousand acres sown. Some of it has not come up yet, as it was sown about the 15th of November, and just sown on trial. If wheat can be sown as late as this, and cut a crop of twenty-five to forty-five bushels to the acre, there is no doubt that in the course of a few years Alberta will have a great amount of wheat to ship to foreign countries. But even though wheat is not sown till as late as the last of September, there will be millions of bushels, nevertheless, as wheat has always proved a great success sown from the 15th of July to the last of September, although the prime time to sow is during the month of August. During this month there are twenty-seven working days, and one man with a good three-horse team, and a drill that sows from twelve to fifteen acres per day, will sow in the twenty-seven days from three hundred and fifty to four hundred acres. An outfit with three or four drills will sow all the wheat any man cares to look after. The greater proportion of the wheat has been sown on new breaking, although a little has been sown on summer-fallow; it all seems to be a good crop.

The land should be broken in the spring, although land broken in July, and sown, has been a good crop. Land broken in May and June will yield a better crop than that broken in July. It should be broken from four to five inches deep, then disked twice in a place, lengthwise. A scrubber should be run over it crosswise, and if there are any stones, this is a good time to get them, so they will not interfere when the crop is being harvested. This scrubber is used to level down the furrows, and it pulverizes the lumps. This scrubber is made of three-inch plank, ten inches wide and twelve feet long, of which seven or eight are used, and each plank overlaps the other about three inches. When the land has been scrubbed, the disk should go over it again, twice in a place, crosswise. The land now is ready to sow, the seed being from one bushel and a peck to two bushels to the acre. After the land has been sown, the harrows should go over it twice in a place. This covers all the grains that have not been put in by the drill, and also makes the soil fine on top.

From wheat sown in this way, in an average year, there will be at least thirty bushels to the acre. Thirty bushels at seventy-five cents per bushel will bring \$22.50, and out of this there will be \$12.00 to \$15.00 clear profit. One hundred acres would bring \$1,200 clear money.

When wheat is put in properly, no doubt it will be a satisfactory crop. The wheat is cut from first to twenty-fifth of August, so there is no danger of frosted wheat, and rust is unknown here. YOUNG FARMER.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I subscribed last July, and am very well pleased with your paper. Moose Jaw. DAVID BOAN.

Manitoba Grain-growers' Convention.

Never in the history of Manitoba has such a body of representative farmers convened as met at Brandon, February 8th and 9th, to conduct the business of the Central Association of Manitoba Grain-growers. There was a fair sprinkling of young men among the four hundred of Manitoba; the majority were, however, men in the prime of life, and of mature judgment, and although occasional effervescences were heard, such were only the bubblings of enthusiasm for the cause. It was not a gathering of slaves or serfs to plead before a czar, but of men with the right to carry their heads erect before their fellow men, men desirous of their just dues, not asking favors from governments for themselves, and, on the other hand, steadfastly denying the right of such as lumbermen, binder twine and fence-wire manufacturers to favors to which, as members of the community as a whole, they are not entitled. The men assembled were prosperous looking, and although we did not hear men stating their grain-producing capabilities in thousands of bushels, as at Regina, yet all seem to be doing well, in spite of the various handicaps under which they have labored, and while the determination to prevent other handicaps being imposed was plain, still the gathering did not seem to be worried. There was, in fact, an undercurrent of feeling which bodes ill to any government that will pander to the greedy demands of a few manufacturers.

The convention was very successful, and was fairly well handled by both the outgoing and incoming presidents, but there is room for improvement in the insistence of the rules of debate being observed, and for more respect being shown to the chair. A lot of time was wasted, and we submit that the Committee on Resolutions should have resolutions in their hands a few weeks before the convention, so that the resolutions to come before the convention may be printed and in the hands of the delegates at the opening of the convention. Occasionally, one of the audience forgot, by his interruptions, that it was a grain-growers' convention he was at, and not a political meeting. The special lecturers present contributed in no small measure to the entertainment and instruction of the audience, reference to which will be made in our columns. The following resolutions were carried:

1. (a) Whereas, the present high standard of our Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat has won for us an enviable standing on the markets of the world, we deem it unwise to lower the standard of same, but would recommend that the Inspection Act be amended so as to provide for the testing of our wheat so that the standards of the different grades may be established according to the relative milling value.

(b) We further recommend, that inspectors' certificates of the same show the weight per measured bushel of each car of grain.

(c) Be it resolved, that this committee recommend the appointment of one, or more if necessary, qualified competent person or persons, to be clothed with full power to act in conjunction with the present inspector in the interests of the Grain-growers' Association of Manitoba.

That a charge to cover expense in this direction be made on each car.

And that he or they have full power to ask for re-inspection and a survey, if instructed by shippers to do so, and he deems it advisable.

(d) That we take steps to have Winnipeg made an order point, in order to enable shippers to sell on sample when considered advisable to do so.

2. That no action be taken at present in the matter of asking that the railway companies take over, own and operate the elevator system.

3. That the order of an applicant for a car shall not be considered as having been filled until a car of the capacity asked for by him has been supplied him.

4. That the Executive be asked to bring to the attention of the Warehouse Commissioner the fact that the standing instructions of certain elevator companies to their local agents provides that a certain percentage, say from 50 to 75 bushels to the car, is ordered to be held out of each shipment made for a farmer, contrary to the provisions of the Grain Act, which provides that an elevator company receiving a farmer's wheat into its elevator, upon payment of storage charges, is compelled to load every bushel into the car or cars when ordered to do so, and in the event of their refusal, they are liable to prosecution under the Act.

5. Re loading cars by portable elevators. That in the opinion of this association the Grain Act should be amended so as to allow the use of a portable elevator in loading cars direct from farmers' wagons, and that the Executive take the necessary steps to accomplish this end.

6. That the Executive Committee of the Central Association interview the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, to secure through rates on cars transferred from one road to another, and in the event of their failing to secure the same, that they bring the matter before the Railway Commission, to deal with it at an early date.

7. Whereas, we now have the means of securing adequate platform accommodations for the use of farm-

ers at each shipping point, therefore no action be taken in the matter of asking the railway companies to grade the land along the sidings.

8. Re issuing of duplicate certificates.

That all farmers, in shipping their wheat, ship it in their own names and to their own order or advice.

9. That at any railway station where 75,000 bushels of grain is shipped in a season, that the railway companies be requested to place an agent at the said station, for at least three months during shipping season; and that at sidings where a less amount is shipped, and no agent, that the company shall be required to appoint some person who shall have power to seal cars, and bill out the same when loaded.

10. That, whereas, railway companies are in the habit of charging demurrage on cars, unless loaded within 24 hours; we would memorialize the Dominion Government to amend the Railway Act, so that railway companies be compelled to forward cars when loaded to their destination, at not less than 50 miles per day, and in default of this, that they pay the shipper a rebate of \$1 per day, to be deducted from the freight.

It was also resolved, that the association protect Mr. John Ferris, in the case Ferris versus Canadian Northern; and that in the opinion of this association there should be no export duty imposed upon wheat; and that in the opinion of this association, that binder twine should be kept on the free list; and that galvanized wire for fencing, sizes 9, 12 and 18, should, in the opinion of this association, be retained on the free list; and that the Executive is hereby instructed to look into the T. H. Kellett case; and that in the opinion of this association the Warehouse Commissioner should be requested to publish a list of commission men, licensed and bonded, and the amount of their bonds.

It was also resolved, that the Executive of this association be instructed to arrange with Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle, for any local association to get market quotations by wire daily, at the expense of the local association making the request for such quotations; and, also, that if in the case of Ferris, it be found necessary for the Grain-growers' to raise funds to defend Mr. Ferris' rights, the Executive be empowered to make a levy on the membership within the Province for the amount necessary.

A resolution on the wolf question was at once referred to the Live-stock Association, and one referring to the method by which threshers should employ their men was dropped, after speakers had expressed their preference for the boarding caboose, and pointed out that the work falling to the women folk of the house at threshing time was too heavy, and that help in the house was impossible to get.

The President's address was well thought out and well delivered, and discussed the reason for the farmers' organization, the transportation question, extension of time of navigation by ice-breakers at Pt. Arthur (Mr. Inglis, representative of the Brandon Board of Trade, pointed out that the Dominion Government had such an ice-breaker at work last fall, thereby extending the period of navigation), the proposal to put a duty on lumber, by which the lumbermen asked the Dominion Government to conspire with them to rob the farmer, the pork-packer's attitude to the pork-producer, and the Hudson's Bay route.

The directors' report was presented by Vice-president S. C. Henders in logical, dispassionate address. The secretary's (R. McKenzie, Brandon) report was interesting, and showed the growth of interest in the Association's work, and the new branches started; in 1904, began with thirty-five branches, and added thirty-six to date, a total of seventy-one.

The auditor's report disclosed the satisfactory financial condition of the Association, a printed copy of an abstract statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31st, 1904, being handed round, the cash balance being something over \$178.00.

The following were the committees: On Resolutions—H. A. Fraser, Hamiota; A. S. Barton, Boissevain; P. M. McDonald, Virden; Andrew Graham, Roland; A. L. Hamilton, Portage la Prairie; G. Poole, Archie; P. Burgess, Pipestone. On Transportation—R. C. Henders, Culross; A. D. McConnell, Hamiota; Wm. Shannon, Boissevain; Wood, Oakville; C. E. Grubb, Portage la Prairie; S. Benson, Neepawa; Robt. Langtry, Roland. On Grinding and Inspection—D. Mansell, Sanford; R. Chapman, Nings; J. J. McRae, Kerfoot; H. C. Clendinning, Bradwardine; A. Shepherd, Rathwell; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; D. D. Campbell, Manitou; D. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie. On Coal—H. C. Graham, Melita; Kerfoot, Virden; A. McPhail, Brandon; A. E. August, Bates; S. Larcombe, Birtle; Lothian, Pipestone; Freeman, Elkhorn. On Lumber—T. A. Knowles, Emerson; W. F. Sirett, Glendale; Drayson, Neepawa; F. Simpson, Shoal Lake; J. G. Barron, Carberry; R. M. Cherry, Birtle; R. M. Wilson, Baldur.

The following telegram re duty on lumber was sent to the Dominion Government by the convention: "The Manitoba Grain-growers in convention assembled at Brandon, February 8th, 1905, passed the following resolution unanimously: Whereas, the lumber manufacturers are endeavoring to have a duty imposed on rough lumber, in order to facilitate the possibility of increasing the price of that commodity; and, whereas, we

believe the present prices of all kinds of lumber sold in Manitoba are already excessive, placing it beyond the reach of the average settler to decently, much less comfortably, house himself and his stock, which is a great hardship to the thousands of new settlers coming into this prairie country, where building material is so scarce, thereby retarding the progress of this otherwise magnificent country; therefore, be it resolved that this convention here assembled do respectfully urge your Government to not only continue rough lumber on the free list, but also to remove the duty on all other lumber."

One of the most encouraging features of the convention, one which showed that the work of the Association and the various Acts passed by the Dominion Government at the behest of the Manitoba and Territorial Grain-growers' had not been in vain, was the report of the local associations regarding the car situation, nearly every association stating that they had no complaint to make regarding the car situation, which was also a tribute to the masterly way in which Wm. Whyte, Vice-president of the C. P. R., and G. H. Shaw, C. N. R., had grappled with a difficult question in a masterly way. Several men referred to the poor condition (lack of doors, etc.) in which some of the cars were furnished, but were informed by other delegates that their experience in similar cases was to at once advise the local station agent, who instructed them to procure lumber, make the necessary doors, and bill the company, through him, for the cost of same, when it would be paid. The bulk of the complaints re such doors were from men tributary to the C. N. R. On the other hand, men at points where both railroads were reported no complaint in this matter. The Shoal Lake delegate complained of the service, and of cars being cancelled in three hours after allotment, and the Boissevain delegate complained that shortage of cars in one particular instance had caused all the wheat on the local market to drop a grade. As we state, the car situation has improved wonderfully, and in the majority of cases is satisfactory.

The N.-W. T. Grain-growers' representative at Winnipeg, E. Partridge (Sintaluta), was called upon, and gave, in epigrammatic language, his experiences, as follows: His business being, amongst other things, to see that the grading is properly done, he found it "hard to get next," as the slang term has it. The right information from the inside was not volunteered or easily got. He believed the actual work of sticking cars (taking the sample) was done carefully, especially when a G.-G.'s representative was in attendance, and that he believed the graders tried to grade impartially. In his opinion, the climatic conditions the past season were responsible for the grievances of the grain-producers. He saw the standard samples for 1901, '02, '03 and '04, and the average sample of '01 was the best of the lot; of '02 and '03, pretty nearly perfect, except a bleached appearance and ruffling of the skin (bran); '04 was the poorest of the lot. His testimony disposed of the statement that the grades are yearly being made more difficult. The local buyers had two methods of buying grain, by grading higher than it should be, or else paying a premium of a cent or two over other buyers, and that the local men tell a farmer, if he is going to ship himself, that his wheat grades higher than it really does. Mr. Partridge said he did not pretend that the grades are just; he believes that such grades do not represent the intrinsic value of the various grades of wheat. He described the following method of mixing, and objected to it, and took as his example a car of No. 1 northern and two of No. 2 northern. The former gave the weight, and the latter, although its weight was 593 lbs. per bushel, was of good color, gave the color, and the mixture, when graded, went No. 1 hard. The milling values of wheat ought to be determined by chemical, milling and baking tests, such as were inaugurated by the Territorial Department of Agriculture. The sorting (mixing elevator) was tersely dealt with. He said: "The sorting elevator is a good thing if I am a mixer, and the sorter (miller) gets all the advantage from sorting." Referring to the charge that some commission men sell to themselves wheat consigned by the farmers to them, he stated that while he would not say that, yet described how the same end was arrived at, and the farmer suffered thereby, in the following manner: "Two commission men, each with 5,000 bushels to sell on commission, sell to each other, and then later sell to somebody else at a profit over the market price for the day, on the basis of which they pretend to have sold the wheat consigned by the farmer to them. He believed that there was no need for the little commission men, and with the following disposed of and showed the folly of dealing in options: "I would rather play poker than deal in options. I should know my rate quicker." He believed that the details of the grading system could be improved, but would not abolish it, and was of the opinion that the introduction of a sample market would mean also the introduction of mixing, which he believed was a bad thing for the farmer and the reputation of his wheat. The close of Mr. Partridge's speech was the outline

ing of a co-operative scheme, by which the farmers would market their own grain, and he stated regarding the scheme, that "if the grain-growers stay together line elevators will go cheap." He explained what appeared to be a paradox, namely, the buying of wheat by the milling companies at a price higher than the export prices seemed to warrant, by stating that the explanation was the rebates granted by the transportation companies. The address was much appreciated.

Superintendent Bedford dubbed the Grain-growers "Lords of the North," and delivered an address on "Problems in Grain-growing."

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, son of Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, gave an interesting and much appreciated address on "Tests of Wheats." He described three methods he followed in their work of improving wheat, viz., improvement of the cross-breeds, rigid selection, and by milling tests. He stated that they have now selected and improved strains of the cross-breeds to send to applicants. He stated that a fair estimate of the earliness, quality of the grain and freedom from rust might be derived from the plumpness of the grain; in other words, advocating the use of the fanning mill and large meshed screens. At the Central Experimental Farm they now have eight early strains of Red Fife wheat. They have stopped using Ladoga wheat as a parent in producing cross-breeds. With regard to the milling tests, he could make a complete test with two pounds of wheat. White Fife was not a whit earlier than Red Fife, and then red is the fashionable color. With reference to Club wheat, the kernels of which are red and hard, he advised them to have nothing to do with it; the flour was dark and unattractive, deficient in gluten, which was also inferior in quality. The flour, also, had smaller water-absorbing capabilities than the flour of Red Fife. The representative samples for the test are to be cleaned, tempered and ground in the mill.

Mr. Knowles asked that a straight grade of flour be also made.

Another speaker, whose remarks were listened to with a great deal of attention, was G. H. Shaw, Traffic Manager C. N. R. He advised more mixed farming; said they were not farmers, as they did not produce such things as butter, eggs, poultry, etc., but were grain-growers. A lack of courtesy was shown the speaker at the beginning. Mr. Shaw's urbanity, under a running fire of questions, however, set the audience at its ease. He was in favor of the Hudson's Bay route, and referred to the plea of the B. C. lumbermen for a duty on rough lumber, and thought that they were entitled to the same protection on lumber that the farmers were on their produce which the B. C. lumbermen took from them. The latter argument was rather hard to follow, as the speaker only a few minutes previously lamented the importation of such quantities of butter and eggs into Manitoba, and the fact that the farmers of this Province did not produce butter and eggs, etc. In answer to a question regarding the smaller sizes of grain cars, which farmers are afraid are to be abolished, Mr. Shaw stated that railways were in a state of evolution, that improvement in freight rates were to be obtained only by larger cars, bigger engines and improved roadbeds; the bigger the load drawn to market the less the cost per bushel, and illustrated his statement by saying that no farmer used a three-foot binder if he could get a six-foot machine. Among other statements, the fact that Canada is an agricultural country in the main, was expressed in the words, "We live upon the farm."

Inspector David Horn then addressed the meeting, and gave answers to many questions that have agitated the Grain-growers for months. The methods followed by him were described, and the mistake referred to by the "Farmer's Advocate," in an editorial of February 8th, was admitted, and an explanation given how the mistake occurred. The address of the Chief had the effect of removing the idea that existed in some minds, that the grading was carelessly done. In answer to a question regarding mixing elevators, Mr. Horn stated that it was hard to prevent mixing elevators from shipping out minimum grades.

The question asked, how did the weighing out of the terminal elevators bear out his (the Inspector's) dock-ages, was referred to Mr. Shaw, who stated that last year the terminal elevators at the lakes came out about even.

The election of officers resulted in D. W. McCraig being made President; R. C. Henders, Vice-President; the directorate being Messrs. Ryan (Singer), Rogers (Carberry), Forke (Pipestone), A. Graham (Roland), H. A. Fraser (Hamiota), S. Benson (Neopawa).

Several interesting discussions took place, amongst others the resolution on coal brought the information that the price of coal at the pit-mouth increased from year to year, yet there was no increase in cost of mining, and that the freight rates on coal were higher than on other things, and that as an immigration bait, cheap coal had been held out. The freight rates on coal were also unjust, according to the convener of the committee on coal, who stated that the manufacturing and milling companies in Winnipeg and Brandon got a rate per ton from the Souris mines of \$1.50, whereas the people had to pay \$2.25 a ton.

During the discussion on grading and inspection, W. F. Sirett said he did not approve of making the grading harder to do, by the passing of resolutions, and when reporting the deliberations of the committee on lumber, drew attention to the fact that inch lumber often measured only three-quarters of an inch, and that

dimension stuff, such as 2x4, only measured 1½x3, and so on.

The paper by Jas. Murray, of the Seed Division, Dept. of Agriculture, on "Selection of Seed," was listened to with attention. A few of his deductions we submit herewith: During the first few days' growth the plant is dependent on the quality of the seed (in other words, the quantity of food in the grain). The disadvantage of mixed seed is in the introduction of soft varieties, which ripen ahead of the other grain, and thus tend to increase more rapidly than the varieties wanted, as well as being responsible for volunteer crops; the early soft-strawed varieties are also more liable to rust than the others. The same labor is required to prepare land for poor seed as for good. Select your seed from large heads and thrifty plants; improved seed is an investment, not a speculation. The results of the Zavitz experiments were cited, as proving the value of seed selection; it was also shown that wheat increased in number of grains 18 per cent., and 28 per cent. in weight in a three-year test.

Votes of thanks were moved to the City of Brandon, for their splendid banquet and cordial welcome; to the lecturers, and the press, and the convention adjourned to meet next year at Brandon.

Helping the Clover Catch Over Winter.

Many farmers express the opinion that the great difficulty with clover is to get it over the first winter, and attribute the reason to lack of covering by snow.

Different methods are recommended, according to the growth made by the clover. One is, providing the catch is a good one, to run the mower over it soon after harvest, and leave the cuttings on the ground as a mulch. Another method is to apply a top-dressing of manure as soon after freezing up as possible, and before snow falls, with view to holding the snow during winter. It is essential that live stock shall not be allowed to graze on the catch in the fall, as injury to the young plants by tramping or eating down too close is sure to result.

The use of manure as suggested above, providing too heavy a coat is not applied, is a method of enriching the land that can well be adopted more generally, on either clover or grass sod. On very porous soils, such as the gravels, it is about the only way to apply manure and not lose it by percolation following rains or melting of the snow?

A Yoke or Harness for Oxen.

In my opinion, there is nothing like the yoke for breaking oxen to work, and the winter is the right season to break them in. For working oxen, I think the harness is the best, easiest on them in hot weather. I have broken some cattle in to work myself, and I always use the yoke for breaking them. With the yoke on and their heads tied together by the horns, it is very easy to control them; whereas, with the harness, a person cannot keep them from getting mixed up in the trace chains, and causing twice the trouble. Oak Lake. J. S. WILLIAMS.

Dairying.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association, held at Montreal, Feb. 10, Senator Owens presiding, a resolution was passed in favor of the nationalization of the association and its records, and the removal of their offices from Toronto to Ottawa. Senator Owens, Robert Ness and J. G. Clark were appointed a committee to meet F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, and make the necessary arrangements. The clause in favor of the nationalization of the records followed a lively discussion, suggested by an address from Mr. Hodson. A scale of points for the Ayrshire breed was adopted, on recommendation of Daniel Drummond, who also read a valuable paper on advanced registry. As a result \$250 was appropriated to promote advancement along these lines, under the direction of the President and Vice-President. Fifty dollars was subscribed towards each of the Winter Fairs at Ottawa, Guelph and Amherst. Secretary Wade announced a greater registration last year than heretofore.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Alex. Hume, Menie; Vice-President, Robert Hunter, Maxville; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo. Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Alex. Clark, Brinston's Corners; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Sardis; New Brunswick, M. H. Parlee, Sussex; Prince Edward Island, James Eaton, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald, Truro; Assiniboia, J. C. Pope, Regina. The directors for Ontario and Quebec, the executive committee and the revising committee were re-elected.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

I have learned many valuable things from your "Farmer's Advocate." I have one which I think is worth adding to your list. For easy churning, put one tablespoonful of dairy salt in four gallons of cream; 60 degrees churning heat. I can churn in ten minutes. Westwood, Man. MRS. L. W. SPIERS.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Progress of Apple-culture at Brandon Experimental Farm.

Read by Harry Brown, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

Perhaps the most important horticultural problem in Manitoba to-day is that of apple-growing. Vegetables, we have proven conclusively, with very few exceptions, grow in Manitoba with a prodigality unsurpassed anywhere. Flowers bloom with a luxuriance unequalled in much more favored climates. The small fruits, under which heading are generally included raspberries, currants, strawberries, etc., are far beyond the experimental stage. But, as yet, the possibilities of the successful cultivation of the apple in Manitoba has been demonstrated by only one or two individuals.

From various sources throughout the Province, however, we occasionally hear of a small increase of success attending the efforts of the enthusiastic horticulturists, and coupling these with our continually increasing success at the Experimental Farm, I venture to predict that within a comparatively short period the Manitoba-grown apple will be less of a curiosity than it is at the present time.

As many of you are doubtless aware, the situation of the Experimental Farm is not an ideal one for apple-growing.

Instead of a northern aspect and a moderately light soil (the ideal conditions of this fruit), we are confronted with a direct southern exposure and very heavy soil. It is also reasonable to suppose that, with our altitude of nearly 1,200 feet, those portions of the Province lying in the lower altitudes would have a better chance of success. These drawbacks, however, are not without advantages. Whatever degree of success we may attain under such trying conditions may undoubtedly be duplicated in other portions of the Province. Hence, our experiments are more valuable than if they had been undertaken in a more favorable situation.

Our work in apple-growing at the Experimental Farm has been conducted along four distinct lines:

1. The growing of *Pyrus baccata* (the Berried Siberian Crab), a very hardy apple which is found in the neighborhood of Lake Baikal in Siberia.
2. The cross-fertilization of the *Pyrus baccata* with some of the standard varieties, the object of this being to produce a larger fruit than that of *Pyrus baccata*, while still retaining its hardiness.
3. The cultivation of some of the hardier varieties of crab apples and their seedlings.
4. Top and root grafting of the *Pyrus baccata* with the standard apples.

With reference to the first division, *Pyrus baccata*, I consider this to be the most valuable addition toward the solution of the apple problem yet introduced into Manitoba. The seed was first procured from St. Petersburg by Dr. Saunders, sown at Ottawa, and resulting seedlings were distributed to the branch experimental farms. All of these have proven thoroughly hardy with us, and have all produced fruit. The most noticeable characteristics of the product is its extreme variability, for out of an orchard of two or three hundred trees, it would be difficult to find two of them the fruit of which is exactly similar. The variation extends to color, size and flavor, some of the specimens being of the dimensions of a pea, and so astringent as to preclude any possibility of their being useful, to specimens approaching the Transcendent in size, and of good flavor. The fruit, however, is only a minor consideration, the chief value of this variety lying in its desirability as a hardy stock upon which to graft the larger and more tender varieties. Previous to its introduction, it was difficult to secure a stock sufficiently hardy to stand our winters, and, beyond doubt, many of the failures in apple culture may be attributed to this cause. As an instance of its value as a stock, I might cite the following fact, that previous to its advent we were unable to grow even the Transcendent crab at the Experimental Farm, but for the past two or three years our grafted trees have produced abundantly, and show not the slightest sign of winter-killing.

The next division of our work in apple-culture, that of the cross-fertilization of the *Pyrus baccata* with the standard apples, has always been productive of gratifying results. The size and flavor of the resulting offspring shows marked improvement over their pistillate progenitor, and many of them would be welcome additions to the farmers' gardens throughout the Province. I need scarcely say that a series of crosses of the larger-fruited specimens of *Pyrus baccata* have been commenced, but as none of them have yet fruited, the results cannot yet be stated. This improvement seems much more remarkable when it is taken into consideration, that when Dr. Saunders commenced his experiments in this direction, only the smallest fruits of *Pyrus baccata* were available. Since that time specimens of *Pyrus baccata* nearly ten times larger have been produced, and it is reasonable to expect that

cross-breeds commencing from such an increased base will show a comparative increase in size of fruits.

While speaking of cross-breeds, I would like to call your attention to the following: When the work of crossing *Pyrus baccata* was under way, a few experiments were made in crossing the standard apples with one another, one of these being a cross between Duchess of Oldenburgh and Wealthy. A few of these seedlings were sent to Brandon, and although planted in a very exposed situation, they have proven quite hardy, and one of them fruited for the first time last season. The fruit was about equal in size to the Wealthy apple, of good color and flavor, and ripened early. This is, perhaps, the most encouraging result we have yet had at the Farm, and should its hardiness prove permanent, propagation will be prosecuted with vigor.

Our third method of obtaining a hardy apple for Manitoba, that of the cultivation of seedlings of some of the hardier varieties of crabs, has been remarkably successful. Of the numerous varieties tested, the Martha crab has given by far the best results, and as each year is bringing new trees of this variety into bearing, the development along these lines is not yet complete. Of the trees which fruited for the first time this season, two were of exceptional merit. The fruit was of large size and fine flavor, having none of the stringency of the crab, and possessing a very applelike flavor. In fact, one of these was considerably larger than the Martha itself. As these trees are thoroughly hardy, it is hard to overestimate their value to the Province, and their propagation is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and a general distribution will take place in the near future. From our attempts to improve the apple by the grafting of tender scions on *Pyrus baccata*, we have not yet succeeded in fruiting any of the larger varieties, though the prospects so far are most encouraging.

The principal varieties which have been used as scions are the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Wealthy, Hiberna, Talman's Sweet, Charlamoff, Patten's Greening, and Northwest Greening. Of these the Duchess of Oldenburgh has, so far, proven to be the most promising for our climatic conditions, with Hiberna as next in point of hardiness.

INDIVIDUALITY IN PLANTS.

I would now like to briefly refer to one or two factors which, from very careful observations, I consider to exert a decided influence on the problem of apple-growing in Manitoba. The first of these is what I may term, "the inherent hardiness of individual specimens." There is no question but that individualism is as strongly pronounced in plant life as in animal life. You may set out, say, one hundred trees of one variety in proximity, procured from the same source, and under exactly similar conditions, yet you will find decided differences in the hardiness of the various specimens.

Many of them will kill out entirely during the first winter, some will only kill back about one-half, while a few may show even less evidences of climatic severity.

After the lapse of a few years, you will perhaps find that one tree has survived, out of the one hundred originally planted, and that it will maintain this hardiness. It will be readily seen that scions taken from such a specimen, and grafted on to *Pyrus baccata*, are likely to prove of incalculable value to Manitoba, for though the process may be comparatively slow, it is not difficult to imagine the time when trees propagated from such specimens will be growing all over the Province. I lay special emphasis on this individual hardiness for the reason that some of our most promising results have been attained by this means.

If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I think it would be a splendid idea for our horticultural societies to locate these superhardy specimens throughout the Province, and secure scions therefrom, entrusting the growing of such to persons considered dependable by the societies.

The other factor to which I would call your attention is the necessity of reducing the over-luxuriant growth of our apple trees when planted on the richer soils of Manitoba. On light land, this exceptionally luxuriant growth is not so noticeable, but when planted on the deep black loam of the valleys, the wood grows so rank that on the approach of winter it is still quite sappy and unripe, consequently it is more or less damaged by the severity of the winter. On the other hand, on poorer soil, the growth ripens in good season, and goes into winter quarters in a condition better adapted for the severe trial it has to undergo. Let me give you a case in point. Three years ago we procured some scions of Duchess of Oldenburgh from Manitoba-grown trees. A portion of these were grafted on to trees of *Pyrus baccata*, growing in the rich alluvial deposit of the Assiniboine Valley, and in order to test the theory I have just referred to, I grafted the balance to some specimens of *Pyrus baccata* growing on the hillside, on poorer land, and without cultivation. What was the result? The following spring, those grafted onto the valley trees were killed to the stock, while those on the hillside, though they had not made the

luxuriant growth of those in the valley, were alive to the tips, and, after passing through two more winters, are perfect to-day, some of the scions producing flowers last spring.

I am aware that this is contrary to modern orchard practice, which says, in effect, "cultivate constantly during the growing season," but I submit that, owing to our unique climatic conditions, we must, perforce, adapt our methods of culture to these conditions, and I would go so far as to recommend the grassing down of apple orchards in Manitoba when such are planted on the richer soils.

From these brief notes, it may be inferred that we have not accomplished a great deal in apple-growing after all, but when I consider the pessimistic opinions we field ten years ago, as to our probable attainments in this direction, and then turn to what we have accomplished to-day, together with the almost certain possibilities of the near future, I think we may be excused for a considerable amount of optimism in regard to the future of apple-growing in Manitoba.

Forestry Foresight.

Under a heading of commendable foresight, the Live-stock World gives editorial utterance to the following trenchant sentences:

The Pennsylvania railroad is reported to be planning for a future tie supply. It has already secured 2,000 acres of abandoned forest lands at different points on its lines, on which it will plant 800,000 trees this year. It is estimated that it will take thirty years to mature the trees, and that it will require the planting of 39,000,000 trees and 100,000 acres of land to keep up a constant supply of ties to meet the company's demands.

This policy ought to be adopted by every railroad in the country. Timber land is cheap, and large areas of denuded country should be reforested without delay. Railroad managers are wasting time in Wall street that could be better spent planning for the future in a substantial way.

Poultry.

Caring for Hens in Winter.

HOUSING.—The hens should have all the comfort we possibly can give them to get the best results. The house should be first of all clean; cleanliness is imperative in the poultry business. It is not possible to clean it out every day; it should be done at least every second day. After cleaning, dry, sieved soil or ashes should be put on the dropping platform, and that will prevent the escape of the most valuable part of the manure, namely, the phosphoric acid; and also will materially facilitate the gathering of the droppings. There will be no mites nor lice in a cleanly-kept house, and these are the greatest enemies of poultry. Furthermore, henhouses should be dry, and draft and rain proof, for a damp and drafty compartment is the originator of roup and other kindred diseases. I also will say that overcrowding is very detrimental to the birds. No more than twenty hens should be kept in one compartment, and each hen should be allowed 6 ft. floor space and 150 to 180 ft. in a yard.

SCRATCHING SHEDS.—It is far better to provide sheds for chickens to exercise themselves by scratching out grain than to have them in the henhouse during the day. I never allow my hens to be in the house at daytime. They are let out in the morning, then the houses are cleaned, soil or ashes put on the platforms, and the doors are closed; in the evening, when they are let in, the doors are shut and locked. In the sheds are also the nest boxes, charcoal and oyster-shells and dust-boxes. The sheds are closed on three sides, and open to the south.

FOOD AND FEEDING.—During the summer I am feeding mash in the morning; in winter they get the mash at noon. It is better to let them scratch to get warm and keep warm. If the mash is fed as soon as they are let out they will not exercise, but sit round, and are liable to get cold. The mash is made of boiled potatoes, a small quantity of oil-cake meal, ¼ oz. of green-cut bone, or boiled and chopped beef, to each bird, and shorts and bran enough to make the whole crumbly. Of this mash they get 1½ ozs. to 2 ozs. each. About 9 o'clock, or shortly after they are let out, grain in the straw is put in the scratching pens, just enough what they will work out clean, and before they get to roost I give them all the wheat they will eat up clean. I am a very liberal feeder, still I never give them enough to waste, and they are kept in appetite; in fact, they always seem to be hungry, and are enjoying the very best of health.

My egg record is hard to beat. In 1902 my hens averaged 150 eggs each; 1903, 161; and in 1904, 166. From 90 hens in 1901 I got 14,850 eggs. During my nine years' experience with poultry, I must say that the Brown Leghorn hen is the queen of layers. I am also keeping S. C. W. Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks, but none of the latter three kinds came near the Brown Leghorn. I had several that laid 250 and

260 eggs per year per hen. I have read of a poultryman who said his hens laid 300 eggs per year, but this is very doubtful, and it is a fact that there are thousands of hens that do not lay more than 100 eggs per year. Eternal vigilance and close attention to details is necessary to make a success. A lazy man or woman need not try poultry—they are sure to make a failure of it. In other words, success in any business comes only to those who work hard and are always trying to do their best. I forgot to mention that hens must have always pure and fresh water, and on very cold days warm water should be put several times during the day in their drinking vessel to keep it from freezing.

HANS VOGLSANG.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Justice Killam has been appointed Chairman of the Railway Commission.

The largest hotel in Canada is to be built by the C. P. R. at Winnipeg.

The snowfall in Eastern Canada has been heavier this winter than last, and snow blockades have been common during the past month.

The British Government has chartered the Dominion Coal Company's steamer, Dominion, to carry three thousand tons of naval stores from Halifax to Gibraltar.

During the blizzard on February 7th, the Furness Liner, Damara, bound from Liverpool to Halifax, struck upon a submerged ice-floe near the Jeddore Rocks, twenty miles east of Halifax, and went to the bottom. All on board escaped by the lifeboats.

A \$15,000,000 scheme to construct canals between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario is under consideration; Mr. H. C. Spalding, New York; Messrs. J. I. Davidson, P. Howland, R. C. Steele and Andrew Drummond, of Toronto; T. W. Hugo, Duluth, and Telford Burnham, of Chicago, being the men behind the movement.

Senator Wark, of Fredericton, will be 101 years old February 19th. When seen a few days ago by a reporter, he was in the midst of writing and examining papers. He expressed himself as being in excellent health, and seemed as smart as he did at his last birthday. Senator Wark will likely go to Ottawa in April. —[Acadian Orchardist.

An immense cavern, believed to rival the mammoth cave of Kentucky, has been discovered near Revelstoke, B. C. Its length is two miles, and its width nearly half a mile, while the walls are studded with millions of glittering stalactites. Ancient Indian weapons and tools were found in the cave, also the mummified bodies of two human beings.

The Ontario Government resigned on February 6th, Mr. Whitney's cabinet being sworn in on February 8th. The personnel of the new Government is as follows:

Premier and Attorney-General—J. P. Whitney, K.C., M.L.A., Dundas.
 Minister of Crown Lands—J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., South Toronto.
 Minister of Agriculture—Nelson Monteith, B.S.A., M.L.A., South Perth.
 Provincial Treasurer—A. J. Matheson, M.L.A., South Lanark.
 Minister of Education—R. A. Pyne, M.D., M.L.A., East Toronto.
 Provincial Secretary—W. J. Hanna, M.L.A., West Lambton.
 Minister of Public Works—J. O. Reaume, M.D., M.L.A., North Essex.
 Ministers without portfolio—Adam Beck, M.L.A., London; J. S. Hendrie, M.L.A., West Hamilton; W. A. Willoughby, M.L.A., East Northumberland.
 Speaker—J. W. St. John, M.L.A., West York.

British and Foreign.

Solsalon Solininen, Procurator General of Finland, was assassinated at Helsingfors on February 6th.

Prince Mirsky, Minister of the Interior of Russia, has resigned, on account of ill-health. M. Boulligan has been appointed in his place.

Church union has taken an advanced step in India, where all the Presbyterian churches have been united under one General Assembly.

In a collision between the Norwegian steamer Lelf Erikssen and the steamer City of Everett of Cape Romaine, Florida, the Norwegian steamer was sunk.

Botrouskey's division of the Second Russian Pacific Squadron left Jibuti on February 2nd, sailing to meet Admiral Rojestvensky's warships off Madagascar.

A great religious revival is said to be in progress in England, all denominations uniting in sympathy with the movement, which was inaugurated by Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, the American evangelists. Such a religious awakening, it is declared, has been unknown since 1859.

Good progress is being made on the Panama Canal. At the same rate of working it is estimated by the best engineers on the Isthmus that a sea level canal can be constructed in ten years, and be ready for large vessels by January, 1915.

The strike situation has become acute at Radow, Russia, where the soldiers fired upon the strikers, killing fifteen and wounding over fifty. At Lodz and Sosnowice quiet has been restored, and there is some prospect of an early resumption of work. Governor-General Tcherstkoff, of Warsaw, who was wounded in the encounter between the troops and the strikers a fortnight ago, is dead.

Vice-Admiral Togo has at last sailed from Kure with his squadron, with the intention, so it is believed, of giving battle to the Russians at as early a date as possible. No important engagement has been reported recently from Manchuria, but the Russian troops are said to be suffering terribly from the cold, being inadequately supplied with shoes and winter clothing. The Japanese, on the other hand, are well clothed, and, owing to their wonderful skill in sanitary measures, are enjoying excellent health.

Field Notes.

The Standard Oil Company has reduced the price on all grades of refined oil one cent per gallon.

"Hard work alone will not consummate success. It takes brains with industry to make farming profitable." —[Goodall's Farmer.

"Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is not too much to say that comfort is the prime factor. To feed well but disregard the bodily comfort of a cow is to court and insure disappointment. A cow will fail to elaborate a fullness of milk if she is wet or shivering." —[Farm Stock Journal.



Mr. Werner (Friar Scriptor).

Adv. Mgr. Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg.

Short Interviews with Advertisers.

No. 3—Mr. Werner (Friar Scriptor), Adv. Mgr. MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG.

I am giving you the only photo that I can locate at present—try and make it answer your purpose. The fact of the matter is, I have been so busy painting "word pictures" to bring health and happiness to all suffering humanity (and animals as well), that I really have not had a chance to get a photo taken for some time. I am sorry that I cannot do better for even "the greatest farm journal in Canada," and trust this will do.

If you should have any "doubting Thomases" among your advertisers, or those who are dubious about advertising in the "Farmer's Advocate," just refer them to me. I can convince them in five minutes that the majority of people read the "Farmer's Advocate" from "Kiver to Kiver," and both sides of the "Kiver" as well; and not only do they read it, but "they also inwardly digest," and act on what they read. I know that we have obtained very gratifying and highly satisfactory results from our advertisements about "Dr. Clark's White Liniment" and "St. John's Condition Powders." Of course, these preparations are made of the very best material, and we are not afraid to advertise them and recommend them; and so with anyone else. "If you have a good thing—advertise—give it publicity in papers and journals that are recognized as reaching the people you want to reach," and I know that the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" read the "ads," because I have applied several test ads, to find out, and they were convincing beyond any doubt. I think your journal is "A guiding hand to the man behind the plow," and "A money-maker to the man who uses it to advertise his goods." What more would you want?—a journal that satisfies its readers and profits its advertisers.

Problems in Grain-growing.

Read by Mr. S. A. Bedford before the Grain-growers' convention at Brandon.

When reading an account of the meeting of the Grain-growers' Association of the Northwest Territories, I noticed that one member stated that the organizations had been so successful in obtaining the different measures advocated by them, that he expected they would soon have all their problems solved, and would be compelled to wind up their associations for want of something to do.

It occurred to me at the time that, although the difficulties connected with grain storage and transportation were in a large measure overcome, there were many other problems just as important that should be solved as quickly as possible.

For our encouragement, I will very briefly review what has already been done during the past fifteen years towards overcoming some difficulties that beset the early settlers of this country.

Smut in wheat was the first obstacle that I came in contact with. For many years this fungous disease was the cause of immense losses to both grain-growers and dealers, but, fortunately, preventives were found in bluestone and formalin, and now if any loss occurs from this cause with either wheat or oats it is the farmer's own fault. Our next trouble was from the prevalence of early fall frosts. This has been largely overcome in this part of the Province by the breaking up of large areas of land, the dark color of which enables it to absorb the heat of the sun during the day, and this heat is given off at night, and to a certain extent prevents injury from frost. Then, again, improved machinery permits of more rapid seeding in spring, and, consequently, earlier ripening in the fall.

Drifting soil was another serious drawback in some districts, and for a long time this state of affairs was considered unavoidable, but we now know that the seeding down of such land with a suitable grass, and thus filling the land with vegetable fiber, is a perfect remedy for this evil.

In the early history of this Province it was feared that we could never successfully grow cultivated grasses or other fodder plants to replace the native hay fast disappearing, but we find that many cultivated grasses succeed here if properly managed, and, in addition, sheaf oats, fodder corn and millets all make excellent substitutes for native hay. The danger from prairie fire has been lessened by the increased area under cultivation, and the exercise of caution in setting out of fire.

When it was first realized that a field of native pasture quickly ran out, and failed to sustain more than one head of horned cattle to four or five acres, it was thought that the stock and dairy interests were doomed. We find now that brome grass, under proper treatment, will sustain two or three times as many cattle per acre as could be kept on the same area of native pasture.

I might enumerate many other agricultural and horticultural problems which have been solved during the past few years, but I mention these to show that we have every reason to feel gratified with the progress already made and encouraged to renewed efforts.

We will now for a short time consider some of the unsolved problems which still confront the grain-grower here.

WILD OATS.

Of all the noxious weeds growing in this Province none are making such rapid progress as the wild oat. A few years ago it was almost unknown west of the Red River Valley; it is now found in nearly every part of the Province, and in some districts it has nearly taken full possession of the wheat fields, and many cars of wheat are docked heavily for this reason alone.

One of the principal causes of the rapid spread of this weed is the almost total absence of a regular crop rotation. Repeated crops of wheat enables the wild oat to mature its seed long before the wheat is ripe, and the ground is soon littered with the noxious weed seeds, and in a year or two the plants become so thick that they crowd out the growing wheat, and, besides, the sample of threshed grain is greatly reduced in value.

One of the best ways of eradicating this weed is to surface cultivate the field until late in May, then plow lightly and sow with the common six-rowed barley; cut this as soon as the head is well formed; if made into small sheaves, bound loosely and well cured, it will make excellent fodder, and none of the wild oats will seed. After the barley is removed from the land the fields should receive a good disk harrowing to start a fresh lot of weed seeds, and it will be well to avoid sowing the land in wheat for a year or two. If the field could be seeded to grass and the first crop cut early it would do much towards reducing this weed.

RUST.

This parasitic fungus has no doubt been the cause of more loss to the grain-growers of Manitoba during the past year than all the other evils combined. Rust in both wheat and oats has been present in this Province to a limited extent for many years, and the loss to the oat crop is frequently quite large, but until last year no serious injury had been done to the wheat crop.

Rust is propagated by means of spores, which are very generally distributed, and are always ready to attack the host plant whenever the conditions are favorable. It would appear that the most suitable conditions for its spread are: First, a soft rapidly-grown

plant; second, a warm, moist and stagnant atmosphere—these conditions were much in evidence last summer, and rust showed quite early and spread rapidly.

First the leaf changed from a bright green to a rusty red, it then spread to the stalk, and later on the head was badly affected; in extreme cases the head turned nearly black, and the grain shrunk up to a mere shell.

I noticed that bearded varieties of wheat and those having a velvet chaff suffered the most; apparently, moisture adheres to them longer, and encourages the spread of rust.

Wheat on rich moist soils full of humus was particularly subject to injury. Fields situated in deep hollows, or in the shelter of bluffs, where the wind could not have full play, were also badly injured, but high land well exposed to the wind, and with a soil only fairly rich, escaped with very little injury.

REMEDIES.—Rust in oats can nearly always be prevented by early sowing. During 1892 a series of experiments were commenced on the Experimental Farm, by sowing one plot of grain each week of spring until six weeks had elapsed; this test was continued for eight years, and in nearly every instance the late-sown oats were more or less rusty, resulting in a reduced yield and a light weight per bushel.

Select a good, clean-strawed variety of oats; clean them well, and sow during the second week of wheat seeding, and you will suffer very little from rust in oats.

REMEDIES FOR RUST IN WHEAT.

Wheat rust, unlike the rust of oats, cannot always be controlled by early sowing, and some other means will have to be used.

Last season it was thought by many that early cutting would arrest the progress of the rust, and that the grain might fill out in the stook; a test of this was made last fall on the Experimental Farm. A badly-rusted field of Red Fife was cut on four different dates, each a week apart.

From the past two or three seasons' experience, I should judge that the amount of injury varies greatly with the variety of wheat; in other words, some varieties of wheat appear to be more rust-resisting than others.

DAMP SAMPLES OF WHEAT.

This is a source of heavy loss nearly every year, and is usually caused by stacking before the stooks have thoroughly dried out. The large round stook generally made by Manitoba farmers stands up well even in a strong wind, but it dries out slowly if once thoroughly soaked by rain.

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a stiff windstorm, and at the same time dry out quickly after a shower.

We also find that when rain reaches only the outside of a sheaf it can be stacked in a short time after the shower without serious results, but when the rain penetrates the heart of the sheaf it must be thoroughly dried out before stacking or damaged grain will result.

FROZEN GRAIN.

Although the late-sown wheat in a few isolated districts suffered from fall frosts last year, the Province as a whole has not for several years been seriously injured from it.

There are, however, limited areas in the Province where fall frosts do more or less damage every year. In such districts I would strongly recommend that some of the best and earliest cross-bred wheats be sown in the place of Red Fife.

It Sells on Sight.

Enclosed find fifty cents for arrearage on your paper, which I would not now be without. While travelling in Western Canada in July last, your agent presented me with a copy and solicited my subscription.

The Veterinary Branch in Manitoba.

It is understood that the Veterinary Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, is to take charge of contagious diseases of animals in Manitoba.

Money Talks Appreciation—Faith Without Works is Dead.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose you herewith \$3.00, in payment of my arrears to the "Farmer's Advocate" for 1904 and my subscription for the present year.

Markets.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The world's supplies continue to show increase, instead of the decrease which is natural at this time of year. This increase of supply is concentrating itself in Europe, where the surplus of other countries finds its market.

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Literature is the immortality of speech.—Willmott.

Literature is the fruit of thinking souls.—Carlyle.

It is the life in literature that acts upon life.—J. G. Holland.

A nation's literature is always the biography of its humanity.—Robert Lord Lytton.

The great standard of literature as to purity and exactness of style is the Bible.—Blair.

If I might control the literature of the household, I would guarantee the well-being of Church and State.—Bacon.

The decline of literature indicates the decline of the nation. The two keep pace in their downward tendency.—Goethe.

Writing is not literature unless it gives to the reader a pleasure which arises not only from the things said, but from the way in which they are said; and that pleasure is only given when the words are carefully or curiously or beautifully put together into sentences.—Stopford Brooke.

From the hour of the invention of printing, books, and not kings, were to rule the world. Weapons forged in the mind, keen-edged, and brighter than a sunbeam, were to supplant the sword and battle-axe.—Whipple.

How Does a Writer Work?

How does a writer work? The question is always one which arouses some curiosity, were it only to find out whether one's preconceived ideas on the subject were well placed. There may be those who imagine the realms of poetry and authorship a sort of ethereal zone, wherein walk or float men or women who are not precisely as other men and women. Byron, standing on the wind-swept cliff, with poet's eye "in a fine frenzy rolling," as the vision of Manfred filled his soul, is an imaginable figure. Burns, too, striding through the fields, and plowing execrable furrows, while the stanzas of the "Mountain Daisy," or, "To a Mouse," found rhythm and melody in his brain, is also a comprehensible combination. Writing, and the inspiration of it, is a thing to be accomplished on mossy banks, by shaded woods or rippling streams, never at an ordinary wooden desk after a dinner of cabbage and beef-steak.

To others, again, the Mrs. Jellaby type of writer is the one that looms upon the mental horizon. The writer sits down at the desk, hair dishevelled, tie awry, or hairpins loose, as the case may be, and drives and drives. There are sheets of paper everywhere, and though they will not come, and the world may see the pen scratches on. Mrs. Jellaby with her voluminous correspondence on Borrioboola Gha, has a great deal to answer for in clearing the expectations of those who would fain dabble in the ink-pot.

Actual facts, however, are full of surprises. It is interesting, if not edifying, to find out that Jane Austen wrote the greater number of her books in the living-room of her father's house, with the rest of the

family moving about at their usual duties, and to know that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe scribbled down many a page on the kitchen table while waiting for pies to bake or potatoes to boil.

Dickens, very unlike his paper-child, Mrs. Jellaby, was very systematic about his work, writing in solitary state in his study for a certain length of time every day; while Victor Hugo, on the other hand, thought out his plots while lying on his back on a yacht at sea. After that he could write out the details anywhere. Sienkiewicz, author of the florid "Quo Vadis," is another who cannot bear interruption, and his work is all accomplished behind closed doors.

Thackeray never had his work separated from him, and always carried his MS. in his pocket, making corrections upon it whenever he had a spare minute. Lord Lytton, on the other hand, always made most elaborate preparations before sitting down to his writing, dressing in especial state, then retiring to his fine library, where he kept twelve candles burning, and two powdered footmen in attendance.

Jules Verne rises very early in the morning, usually before five o'clock, and works until eleven, writing and re-writing, with infinite pains. He always has the plots of several novels in his head at once, and when finished with one, is ready immediately to begin at another. Stevenson was another who believed in early work, and in his beautiful Samoan home, where he fought out his long struggle with disease and was at last vanquished, so young, he was always at work in the first morning hours, lying, usually, on a mat on the floor, with a cigar at hand, and writing on a pad as ideas came to him. Kipling, too, seems to find inspiration in tobacco smoke. He invariably works with a pipe in his mouth, and his movements are so erratic that he splashes ink everywhere, the white cotton suit which he wears in his Indian home being usually much bespattered with it.

Whatever the method adopted, there is one lesson which may be learned from all the great writers, and which may be applied to all work, as well as to writing—the necessity for infinite painstaking. There has been no haphazard work with any of the truly successful writers. Study, observation, and thought, the faculty for struggling with imperfections, however small, have been servants, one and all pressed into the service of every author who has achieved, and which may be well employed by those who would likewise achieve in any walk of life.

What is Literature?

J. R. Coleman.

Literature is an interpretation of man by means of language, written or oral, as his life manifests itself in a concrete world. It is bounded only by man's nature, and includes his entire experience, both objective and subjective. It probes to the depths of his being, expresses his deepest longings and highest aspirations.

It appeals to the basal elements of our human nature, and as such reaches the hearts of each

succeeding generation of man with undiminished effect. Man is the same to-day in essential nature as in the time of Homer or of Job. Thus it is that a true literary production loses none of its power, even though the external trappings of life vary from age to age.

Man is a unity. Love of beauty, memory, imagination, desire, etc., as elements in this unity, are such only in relation. Literature, then, in appealing to one, appeals to all. This unity is a nicely-attuned musical instrument, as it were, and literature calls forth a harmony. Now one string has the dominant note, now another, yet always in accord with the others, as making a unity, a single whole.

God, man himself, external nature as related to God and man, love, faith, home, sin, struggle, aspiration, defeat, achievement, etc., ever speak powerfully to a self-conscious, thinking being, and their appropriate and worthy treatment, both as to matter and form, rouses the answering echo of the poet or author dwelling universally in the human heart.

A Celebrated Nova Scotian.

Look at the portrait which appears to-day in our Canadian authors' column. Note the shrewd, humorous lines of the face, the unkempt hair, the twinkling eyes which look forth from above the loosely-knotted cravat of more than a half century ago, and hazard a guess as to who this merry old gentleman with the up-curving lip-corners is. You may think twice ere you recog-



T. C. Haliburton—"Sam Slick."

nize him as "Sam Slick," not only writer and humorist, but one-time barrister, politician, "man of affairs," one of the few Canadians whose work in political as well as literary lines has been widely known beyond the confines of the Dominion.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton is another of Nova Scotia's laurels. He was born at Windsor, in that Province, in 1796, and was educated at King's College; afterwards building up a lucrative legal practice at Annapolis Royal, one time capital of Nova Scotia. Later in life he was elected member of the Legislative Assembly, and by his writings did much toward turning the attention of the Imperial Government to young Canada and her growing needs. In 1828, he was made judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1856 he moved to England, where he was for some time member for Luncheon, in the British House of Commons.

It was in Canada, however, that Haliburton established his claim as

a writer. In 1835 he began contributing to the Nova Scotian newspaper, writing over the signature of "Sam Slick," supposedly a shrewd Yankee peddler, who went about chronicling his observations on men and events in an originally caustic and humorous style. "Sam Slick" immediately became popular in the United States, where his philosophizings were widely circulated, although in Canada, where his outspoken criticisms and sarcastic jokes sometimes hit rather severely, he was at first received with less favor. At a later date his works were translated into several foreign languages.

In 1839, "The Clockmaker, or Saying and Doings of Sam Slick, of Slickville," first appeared in book form, and in 1843, after a visit of the author to the Old Country, "The Attache, or Sam Slick in England," was issued. These with "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony," are perhaps Sam Slick's best-known works at the present day. He was, however, a very prolific writer, and among other works which have emanated from his brain and pen may be mentioned the following: "An Historical Account of Nova Scotia"; "The Letter Bag of the Great Western, or Life in a Steamer"; "The Bubbles of Canada"; "A Reply to the Report of the Earl of Durham"; "Traits of American Humor by Native Authors"; "Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances"; "The Americans at Home"; "Rule and Misrule of the English in America"; "Nature and Human Nature"; "Address at Glasgow on the Condition, Resources and Prospects of British North America"; "Speech in the House of Commons on Repeal of Duties on Foreign and Colonial Wool," and "The Season Ticket," published in 1860.

In 1865, Thomas Chandler Haliburton died, leaving two most illustrious sons, Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton for some time Permanent Under-Secretary of War for England, and Robert Grant Haliburton, noted as litterateur and scientist. The elder Haliburton was the first writer who used the American dialect, and the acknowledged founder of the American School of Humor, but it was not for this, but for his genuine interest in and for Canada that he is beloved. In 1889, a society, called in his honor, "The Haliburton," was established at King's College for the purpose of furthering the development of a distinctive Canadian literature. This object has not been ideally achieved, but steps are being taken, and the day draws surely nearer in which we shall have a distinctive and creditable School of Canadian Literature.

"Not thine to complete the work,
yet neither art thou free to lay it
down."—The Talmud.

"So, Friend, with ears and eyes,
Which shy divinities

Have opened with their kiss,
We need no balm but this—

A little space for dreams
On care-unsullied streams—

'Mid task and toil, a space
To dream on Nature's face!

—Chas. G. D. Roberts.

The Kaiser's Hint.

The Emperor of Germany will not tolerate tardiness. One of his officers learned this in a little experience, which the Congregationalist relates: Soon after he became Emperor William II, he suddenly decided to visit a cadet school not far from Berlin. The time for the classes to be called was eight o'clock, and one minute before the clock struck the boys were in their seats, but no teacher had appeared. Exactly on the hour the Emperor arose and began the recitation himself. When the embarrassed officer appeared, the Kaiser quietly stepped aside, and drove home. As the officer imagined his dismissal papers unfolded before his eyes, he was not surprised when a royal lackey entered the room and presented him with a package "from His Majesty the Kaiser." With a heavy heart, the man took off the wrappings and found—a little alarm clock.—[Orphan's Friend.

Canova.

It is said that Canova, the great sculptor, owed the first step upwards in his wonderful career to his having moulded a lion in butter with such admirable skill that it brought him to the notice of the patrician family of Falier, of Venice, whose patronage opened up to him various channels for his genius. It is this incident in his early life which our picture depicts. The history of Canova reads like a romance, but it is also a history of indomitable will, earnestness of purpose, and a determination to conquer every difficulty which might confront him. For years he allowed no day to pass without having made some visible advance in his beloved art, without having mastered some new law of anatomy imprisoned in clay, some new attitude or expression. So it was no wonder that his most exalted conceptions bore the stamp of truth as well as genius. H. A. B.

Irate Employer: See here, you young Rip Van Winkle, I only hired you yesterday, and, I believe, on my soul, you've been asleep here ever since! Sleepy Joe: That's what I thought you wished, sir. Here's your advertisement: "Wanted—An office boy; not over sixteen; must sleep on the premises."



The Duty of Gladness.

Let all those that put their trust in Thee rejoice; let them ever shout for joy, because Thou defendest them, let them also that love Thy name be joyful in Thee.—P'salm v., 11.

"Now with gladness, now with courage, Bear the burden on thee laid."

Of course, we all want to be glad, but perhaps we may not always realize that gladness is a duty, as well as a blessing. As Christians, we are bound to cultivate "joy," at least as much as other graces, such as faith, hope, and love. Indeed, it stands second only to "love" in St. Paul's grand list—Gal. v.: 22, 23.

Are there any writings in the world so full of joy as the collection of books we call the Bible? The writers who are inspiring the world to-day have drunk deep draughts from that Book, and from God, who speaks through it—God, who is the one Fountain of true and lasting gladness. The Psalms, the greatest collection of poems ever given to man, tell out, with no uncertain voice, the secret of joy. Over and over again the same strain is repeated in different words: "Then will I go unto the altar of God, unto God, my exceeding joy; yea, upon the harp will I praise Thee, O God, my God." Isaiah takes up the glad refrain, not only calling on "the ransomed of the Lord" to come to Zion "with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads," but bidding all created things join in the grand chorus of praise: "Sing, O ye heavens, for the Lord hath done it; shout, ye lower parts of the earth; break forth into singing, ye mountains, O forest, and every tree therein."

And so the glad song goes on from age to age, even to our own time: The glorious company of the Apostles, the goodly fellowship of the Prophets, the noble army of Martyrs, the Holy Church throughout the world, unite in praising God. Some people talk as if gladness

were only the possession of a favored few, as if they had no power over their own spirits. To smile and talk cheerfully may be possible enough, they think, but that is only outside, and both God and man can see through the thin veneer. But God's commands can always be obeyed, and the command to "rejoice in the Lord alway" is not only laid on individuals of sanguine temperament, who have few troubles to worry them. In fact, our Lord tells His Disciples that they must meet even scorn and hatred joyfully: "Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy," He says. So surely we can accept the little vexations of life gladly. Indeed, we should tire of life if it were made all smooth and easy.

A friend of mine, who, I am thankful to say, has entered into rest, was for years a living proof of the possibility of cultivating gladness under difficulties. She was a widow, her only child was far away. She had no home of her own, and was dying by inches of a terrible disease. The doctors operated until it was useless to torture her any longer, and she was left to die painfully, but triumphantly. And yet her face was beautiful with the beauty of the glad spirit within, and everyone wondered at her childlike joyousness. Surely she was "strengthened with all might, according to His glorious power, unto all patience and long suffering with joyfulness."

A few days ago I was calling on another friend, who is so crippled with rheumatism that for years he has not been able to bend a finger or lift a hand to his face. I found him rejoicing over a typewriter—a Christmas present—on which he could write with one finger. Yes, he is glad and thankful because he can manage with "one finger" to strike the keys of the machine, and so will be able to do a little writing, as he sits helpless in his chair year after year. He, too, is preaching the great truth that a man's spirit may be victorious, even when his body is helpless. He says his work-

ing days are over, yet, all the time he is not only bearing his own burden cheerily, but also inspiring others to shoulder their far lighter ones more patiently. The greatest work ever done by a Man for men was done when He could not move hand or foot.

"O hearts that faint Beneath your burdens great, but make no plaint,

Lift up your eyes! Somewhere beyond, the Life you give is found— Somewhere, we know, by God's own hand is crowned

Love's Sacrifice!"

We all know people whose cheerful faces are outward visible signs of inward spiritual victory. They are honored by God and men, for greater is "he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." May God strengthen us also to follow in their steps and glorify Him in the fires when our turn comes. As we cannot see people's souls, we naturally try to read their characters in their faces. Therefore, it is most important that our faces should cheer and not depress the people we meet or live with. We may well echo Stevenson's prayer that God would stab him to a realization of his duty if he moved among his race and wore no "glorious morning face." Just as it is a duty to be glad, so also it is a sin, and very dishonoring to our Master, to be gloomy or fretful.

"I would my friends should see In my glad eyes the beauty of His face: Should learn that in His presence there is peace, Strength, and contentment that can never cease."

Anybody can be glad when everything is pleasant and comfortable, but the joy which Christ offers to His servants, the joy we are commanded to cultivate, shines, as every light should, brightest in the dark places. Dr. Lyman Abbott compares it to the joy of the soldier who bares his bosom to the bullet; the joy of the nurse who gives herself, with patient endurance, to the service of the hospital; the joy of the physician who carries on his shoulders the burdens of a hundred families bowed by sickness.

Think of the depth of our Lord's joy when, while contemplating the death immediately before Him, He broke forth into the exultant exclamation: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me!" The Great Sacrifice would not be wasted, the purpose for which He had descended to earth must surely be accomplished, according to the promise: "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied." One of the world's greatest painters represented the Christ on the Cross, not with drooping head and agonized face, but with the triumphant expression of the Conqueror who has finished His work on earth.

A little child once said, as he watched a beautiful sunset, "I wish I could be a painter, and help God to paint the sky." Surely God wants all His children to help in the great work of painting the earth and making it beautiful, and nothing helps more than a glad spirit. I know many a "Beatrice," made happy by God, whose joyous smiles are the bright reflection of the Light who came to lighten the darkness of the world. He has said of those who look up to Him day by day: "Your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you," so it is a promise, as well as a duty.

"Take joy home, And make a place in thy great heart for her, And give her time to grow, and cherish her! Then will she come and often sing to thee When thou art working in the furrows, ay, Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn. It is a comely task, to be glad— Joy is the grace we want to have."

HOPE.



Canova.

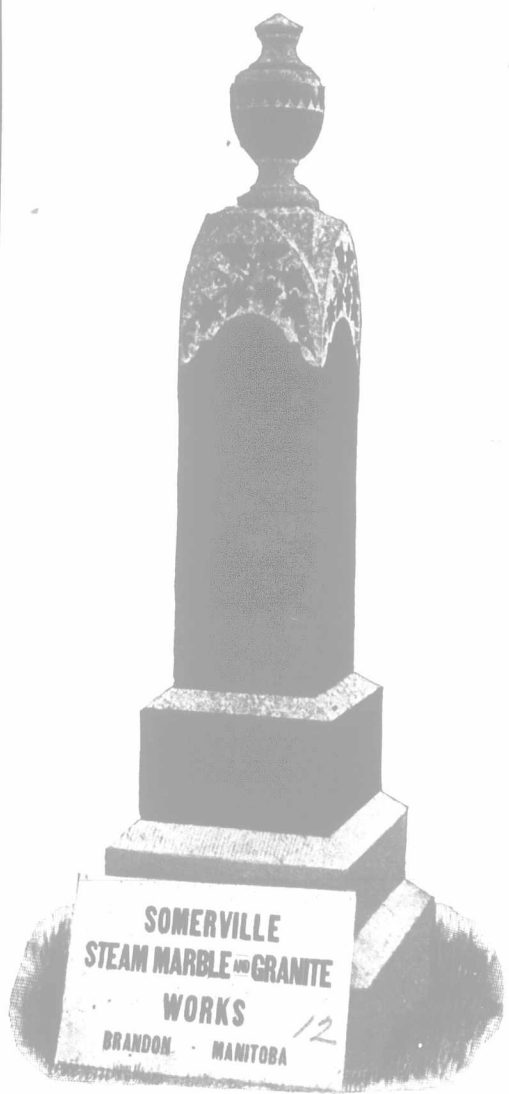
The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they cost nothing—and may mean **better bread—better pastry—better baking generally** for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family. If you have never used the new Royal Household Flour, there is a delightful surprise for you in the first batch of bread you bake with it—just send a postal card for the recipes.

NANIAMO, B.C., Nov. 25th, 1904.
I have been making bread for nearly twenty-five years, and Royal Household Flour is the best I have had for either Bread or Pastry.
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. ADAM.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
MONTREAL.

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**Monuments,
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Fences, Etc.**

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All work machine-finished.

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Have you a friend in the grip of whiskey? You can cure him.

Samaría Tasteless Remedy will do it, secretly if desired. Sample free. Letters always confidential. Samaría Remedy Co., 42 Jordan St., Toronto. Sample sent in plain sealed envelope.



Lost and Found.

"I don't care! you can go home as soon as you like—so there!"
Slam went the door.

I confess I was surprised and grieved to hear the angry voice of the princess. "Poor child!" I thought, "how unhappy she must be!" If she had not been a princess, you know, it would not have been so hard. Princesses suffer dreadfully when they are angry.

While I was thinking, I wrote a little note and pinned it to my study door. Here it is:

"Lost.—An article of great value to the owner, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of January 25th, 18—. The finder will receive a liberal reward on returning the same to

"THE LITTLE PRINCESS."

Pretty soon she came in with a bright pink spot on each cheek. She was going to tell me all about it, when the notice caught her eye. She read it through; then glanced at the clock, and looked puzzled.

"I know you want me to advertise it, dear," I observed, as if it was all quite a matter of course.

"What do you mean, please?"

"Why, of course you are hunting for it now."

"Hunting for what?"

"Princess," said I, glad to notice that her eyes were brighter and her cheeks of a quieter color than when she came in, "oblige me by looking up a word in the dictionary: T-E—have you found it so far?—M-P-E-R. What is the definition, please?"

"Calmness, or soundness of mind," read the princess, slowly.

"Now, if you please, read this verse, Prov. xvi. : 32."

That she read to herself.

"Once more, dear: Ps. xlv. : 13; the first half of the verse. You see, your Highness, it's a pretty serious thing for a king's daughter to lose her temper, so I thought you'd like to have me help you find it."

The brown curls dropped upon my coat sleeve for a moment, and I am not sure that her eyelashes were not wet when they were lifted again.

I know a frown, and where it dwells:
'Tis just above your eyes so blue;
And when that frown comes out to stay,
Your merry dimples hide away;
Your lips curve down, your eyes turn gray;

If we Knew What we Wanted.

A FAIRY TALE.

Once upon a time there was a little girl who wished so ardently that a good fairy would appear to her that at length a good fairy came.

"My child," said the visitor, "I am prepared to give you whatever you wish—"

"How nice!" exclaimed the little girl. "—provided your choice meets with my approval."

"I—I think I'd like to have a lot of candy," said the little girl—"as much candy as I could eat, without getting sick." She spoke the last three words doubtfully, judging from the fairy's expression that some objection was to be expected.

"But that would never do," said the fairy. "I once knew a little boy who had so much candy that he could not eat any dinner—and there was huckleberry pie for dessert—just think of it, he couldn't eat any huckleberry pie! He didn't mind it, at the time, but he was awfully sorry after the pie was all gone. And then, my dear, I find that even our fairyland confectioners can't make any candy that is really good for the teeth. It is the sweet tooth, you know, that goes to the dentist. Try again."

"Well, then," said the little girl, who had troubles of her own, "I wish I could always know my lessons without studying them, and spell all the big words right, and do all the hard sums."

"I'm afraid that wouldn't do," said the fairy; "you'd become indolent and you'd have too high an opinion of yourself. You'd be so smart that you'd forget that you were not entitled to any credit for being smart—just like many smart people I know."

"Well, I'd like to have the nicest clothes of anybody in this neighborhood."

"But what would the other little girls think of me? Why, they'd never forgive me."

"Well, if I can't have the nicest clothes for myself, I'd like to have a lot of dolls with the nicest clothes that dolls ever had."

"Same objection, my dear. Consider the feelings of the other little girls."

"Oh, well, then, I'd just like to be grown-up. I wish I were old enough to be a debutante."

"Ah, my dear, I could not allow you to miss all the good times you'll have between now and then. If I should make you a debutante, I have no doubt you would enjoy it just now, but what would you think of me ten or fifteen years from



A Dinner-Party.

Your voice sounds cross, you will not play;
Mamma is sad, and nurse gets mad;
You even call your dollies "bad!"
Oh, when that frown comes out to stay,
I fear no angels pass our way.

I know a smile, and where it bides:
'Tis just upon your lips' soft clasp;
And when that smile comes out to stay,
Your laughing dimples peep and play;
Your lips curve up, your eyes look gay;
Your voice is sweet, you love to play;
Mamma you cheer, and nurse is dear,
And toys from everywhere appear.
Oh, when that smile comes out to stay,
I know the angels pass our way.

now, when you consider that, but for me, you would be so much younger? Really, I should be afraid to look you in the face again."

"Well, then, I don't know what to wish."

"I was afraid you wouldn't, my dear. That's the trouble with children and grown folks as well—they don't know what to wish. If they did, the good fairies and other folks who want to help them would have a very easy time." The fairy then vanished.

Knowledge without wisdom is a good tool in an unskilled hand.—Christian Herald.

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



Dainty Favorites.

In a garden that we know grew up a great coarse borage—stems four feet high, leaves rough and jagged, flowers red and blue, mingled in the same flower cluster. We had let the plant grow, not knowing what it was, nor what beauty might not be developed from the woolly bud coverings; but when the blossoms came out, all that was to be known was known, and there was nothing left but to dig up the rough borage, and see to it that some more patrician denizen of the yard occupied its place in future. The thought came that among flowers as well as among people, there are all grades between coarseness and delicacy. There are the little violets that peep forth in spring, daintiest of the dainty, and from them the stately, the gaudy, the more gaudy, and the coarse. The ideal garden will have in it a great percentage of the daintier flowers, for, however effective a clump of sunflowers or hollyhocks may be in their place, a plot made up of such daring Philistines could not appeal to the finest of one's sensibilities, nor give the lasting pleasure and surprise which waits in the successive opening of the more delicate beauties.

In choosing the dainty flowers which we are to have, there are several things to look to: color, attractiveness of foliage, silkiness of petal texture, and the elusive gradations of tinting shown in the appleblossom, or in the tea-rose, in whose depths cream deepens to yellow, or white to rose-pink. Most of all, perhaps, one may consider perfume; and yet it is something to be remarked that nearly all of our perfumed flowers are, in all other respects, delicately beautiful.

Shell-pink, mauve, pale blue and white, are the colors most commonly recognized for their daintiness, and she who wants a bouquet at all times fit for the Queen of Fairies herself, will see to it that from her garden these colors have not been eliminated. Of pink flowers the name is legion, and one has only to think of the great sisterhood of roses, the daisies, the pink honeysuckle, bleeding-heart, flowering almond, pink hyacinth, and the palest of rose peonies, to be reminded of many others. In mauve there is a smaller representation. Heliotrope is of mauve color, but is valuable chiefly for its exquisite perfume. Some of the lavender asters, on the other hand, which have no perfume, are magnificently beautiful, especially those of the chrysanthemum and ostrich-feather varieties. Chrysanthemum and ostrich-feather asters in white and in palest pink, are also very fine, and may be had by specifying to the seedsman that seeds for these shades are wanted. Mauve in lilacs, crocuses and hyacinths will, of course, suggest itself at once; but less widely known is the peculiar lavender of the agapanthus, a magnificent plant with lily-like leaves and strikingly handsome flower-clusters—very effective for growing in tubs on lawn or veranda during the summer months.

Among blue flowers, the forget-me-not and lobelia are, perhaps, the most "lovable." Ageratum is, however, quite effective as a border-plant to beds of caladium or ricinus, where no scarlet or pink appears with which the blue of the ageratum may come to daggers.

Among white flowers, almost invariably all, from the snowdrop which creeps out from under the snowbank in early spring, to the glistening anemone of late October, may be given a place among those finer blossoms which so snuggle into our hearts. Hyacinths, lilies of

the valley, June lilies, the Day lily with its faint sweet breath, spiraea, syringa, gypsophila, alyssum, candy-tuft, tuberose, even the stately auratum lily with its golden splashes; these but a few of the scores of white flowers which may be planted in our gardens, for white may always be used lavishly.

In closing, one cannot but speak an especial word in favor of the pansy, which, though without perfume and clad in the most royal of purple and gold, yet nestles down so modestly as to deserve a place amongst the dainty favorites of the garden. Nor can one forget mignonette and sweet peas, which have come to be necessities to those who have once grown them.

To those who are especially desirous of having perfumed flowers in their garden, the following list may, perhaps, be helpful: Fragrant Flowers—Hyacinth, narcissus, lily of the valley, English violet, rose peony, lilac, Siberian currant, honeysuckle vine, carnation, pink, mignonette, sweet peas, nicotiana, rose, stocks, wallflower, lemon lily, day lily, tuberose, cinnamon vine, sweet sultan, verbena.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

Love Them All.

While it is a fact that few persons can be wholly impartial, it is imperative that the true mother should so control herself that no suspicion of any feeling of impartiality among her children shall be noticed. Indeed, it is a tendency against which all parents should guard most strenuously. To show preference for one child over another plants in the heart of the neglected one a sting that will pierce into the very life of the little one, and often cause disastrous after-results. No child likes to realize that his brother or sister is preferred above himself by their mother.

Besides this, it is an inexcusable outrage against justice for a parent to show a dislike or a carelessness in regard to one child and tender solicitude for another. Many children become discouraged and fail in their studies in school because the teacher shows partiality for other children, and how much more bitter will a similar condition seem to a child in the home where each child is supposed to hold equal place. Justice knows no law but equality, and if a parent feels more affection for one of her children than for another, she should put her feelings sternly aside, and put judgment and conscience in their stead.

It is this partiality, plainly shown by some parents, that causes rebellion, carelessness, indifference to home influence, and, perhaps, later on, folly and vice, among children. People often remark upon the fact that children reared in the same home, by the same parents, and under like conditions, still "turn out" so differently. Perhaps one will become a pride and joy to the parents and a desirable citizen in the community, while his brother may become the "black sheep" of the flock. The idea that there must be a proverbial "black sheep" in every family is a false one. There may be cases where, even though every effort on the part of the parents has been made towards good, that a child goes wrong notwithstanding, but if close and conscientious investigation were made by the parents into their methods and example, partiality might be often found to be the cause of the result. At all events, it is a feeling to be kept well under control in the home. Parents, your children are your own, love them all.—[Detroit News-Tribune.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.



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.

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.

FARM for sale—Half-section good wheat land; well improved; good state of cultivation; good buildings; beautiful spruce trees. Comfortable home. B x 70, Souris, Man.

JAMES EBERLY, Okotoks, Alta., has for sale fine large young Bronze turkeys, both sexes, for breeding purposes, at reasonable prices; early hatched.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls, all ages, from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

WANTED—Married man to manage ranch near Kamloops, B. C. Must previously have held similar position, and have first-class references. Good salary and small percentage on profits will be offered to suitable man. Box 11, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

COCKERELS for sale, from bred-to-lay strain of White Wyandottes, at \$1.50 to \$2 each. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



Our Free Catalogue

should be in your hands when you are thinking of buying even one piece of furniture for the dining-room, bedroom, parlor, library, hall or kitchen. It posts you on styles and prices. Write for it to-day.



It contains many more bargains such as this No. 23-121

Hall Rack

Golden elm, brass hooks, 6 ft. 8 in. high, mirror 8x10 in., for

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Write for the catalogue, and see our bargains in beds, springs and mattresses.

JOHN LESLIE
324-28 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

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WE'VE GOT THE SEEDS RIGHT NOW.

"As good as your money and will make you money."

OUR

RED FIFE WHEAT

is the purest we have ever seen.

Also **Preston Wheat.**

RED CLOVERS and ALFALFA

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Half freight rates from Brandon.

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Catalogue for the asking.



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SEEDSMEN TO THE WEST. MAN.

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It takes less tea to the cup when you use

Blue Ribbon TEA

Because of its unusual purity and strength. Results are better, too. Most people prefer the Red Label.

Save Your Coupons and Write for Premium List.
BLUE RIBBON, Dept. F. A., Winnipeg.

California of Canada Okanagan Valley

We have announced for some time our intention of taking out a party to see the land we have advertised. We are now able to announce that we have arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a special rate—being a great reduction for those intending going.

Now is your chance to see this beautiful Garden of Eden.

The party will leave Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon on March 20th. Regina and Moose Jaw on March 21st.

The party will go together on the days mentioned, and can return any time within 30 days.

Our Mr. Bond will accompany the party, and will do all he can for the comfort and welfare of the party.

For further particulars, write

A. L. BOND, CARE OF BERRY & BOND, NATIONAL TRUST BLOCK,
325 Main Street, WINNIPEG.
Phone 2732. Branch Office—VERNON, B. C.

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To get individual instruction in any of the departments of the

Winnipeg Business College

Write for new catalogue.

G. W. DONALD, Secretary.



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 Matcher costs but \$3. Agents wanted. Catalog with 25c lice formula free.
Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-15 Columbus, Neb.

Oatmeal Date Cake.—1 cup dark-brown sugar, ½ cup butter, 1½ cups sour milk, 1½ cups flour, 1½ cups oatmeal, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 lb. dates chopped fine.

Fruit Cookies.—1 cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup currants, ½ cup raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 tablespoons sour milk, flour to make a thick batter. Spread quite thick over the pan; bake, cut in squares.

Beet Salad.—1 qt. of cooked beets chopped fine, 1 qt. raw cabbage, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 cup grated horse-radish, vinegar to cover; mix thoroughly.

Editor Governor: And how do you like your employer, Tommy?

Tommy: Oh, he isn't so bad; but he's awful bigoted.

Editor Governor: Bigoted? In what way?

Tommy: He has an idea that words must be spelled in his way.



Our Old Friend, Busy Bee.

Dear Dame and Chatterers All,—You will, no doubt, think I am fond of talking, but really I could not resist taking part in this competition, for it is special, is it not?—and, besides, it is very interesting to me, including, as it does, house-keeping in most or all of its branches.

Now, my hobby is the economizing of time in housework. I believe in having a place for everything and keeping everything in its place. It is so convenient to have hooks near the range, on which may be hung the numerous small wares used in cooking. Two of the hooks may be used to stretch the dishtowel upon. A few nails on the "invisible" side of the woodbox are convenient to hang the dustpan, the stove-brush, etc., on.

As yet I am a novice in the ranks of the great army of housekeepers; nevertheless, have learned the necessity of saving my steps. If there are clothes or bundles of any kind to be taken upstairs, a basket not too heavy, with a handle, is left handy, and into this are put these articles as they are thought of, and all carried up at once; or if laid on the lower step, perhaps the goodman will see them when he goes up, and carry the burden.

Let us pray all housekeepers to do away with all these old-fashioned heavy cooking utensils—they are a scourge to womankind. We can procure such nice light ones nowadays, such as those of granite or agate ware, which are not only lighter and more easily handled, but have the added advantage of being easily cleaned. If these utensils become burnt or discolored, scouring with ashes is a splendid thing for cleaning, and makes them like new.

Here is an article I would never be without—a small brush, the five-cent kind. This homely little "scrub" is a treasured friend of mine. I use it for scouring, for washing vegetables—it cleans the clay from celery better than anything I know of—in fact, its usefulness has raised it to a dignity in my estimation, unattainable by its more elaborate kindred.

A common whisk is fine for cleaning the sink and brushing the stove, and saves the hands. A clean one may be used for sprinkling the clothes. I know of nothing better than a strong goose feather for cleaning the spout of the teapot. Perforate the bottom of a large baking-powder tin and have an excellent potato-masher.

You will be sorry you did not limit us. Dame Durden, for like the brook, I could go on forever. I only hope I have not proved tiresome, but if what I have written would help even one, say a beginner like myself, I would be very glad. Now I shall make room for some more interesting chatterer.

Hoping you will meet with a generous response in your competition, I remain your
BUSY BEE.

Will you please tell my cousin, Busy-Miss-Missy, that if she buys the pumpkin flour to be had in packages for 10c. at the grocers, she will have as nice pumpkin pies as she wishes, with very little trouble. Follow the directions on the box, only she can make more than they say if she wishes. Thicken, if necessary, with cornstarch.
B. B.

A Town Girl's Farm Experiences.

Dear Dame Durden,—Just a little corner in the Nook to give some of my views on housekeeping, arising from my own experience.

Having been brought up in town, and married a farmer, I have had many things to learn, and many years' experience. I have learned that a good cooking stove is a most desirable thing, and is the best investment a woman can make for her home. I have also learned that a good broom is all a woman needs for sweeping, and is the best investment a woman can make for her home. I have also learned that a good broom is all a woman needs for sweeping, and is the best investment a woman can make for her home.

The broody hens must be set and cared for, and, by the way, I must tell you of the cruel mistake I made the first time I tried to raise chickens: I securely fastened two hens in a box, with plenty of eggs, intending to feed them every day, but never thought of them again until my mother came to visit us, and on going to the barn asked what I had in the box. "O, mother," I said, "my sitting hens!" and discovered a mass of decayed hen fruit and the poor hens almost lifeless—starved to death. No need to tell you that mother both scolded and laughed. That was fifteen years ago, and I have learned a great deal since then.

I take pleasure in fixing up the home. This is how I made some tables for my bedrooms. Take two pieces of scantlings 2x4, cut the length of the legs. Saw them lengthwise through the middle, marking first with lead pencil to keep them straight. Now plane them all around, making one end smaller for the bottom. Take a shallow box, a soap box or any size desired, and nail a leg into each corner with wire nails. Give the legs a coat of varnish; stain, and with a cover for the top you have a nice and useful stand for the crokinole board, sewing, or to put your magazines on.

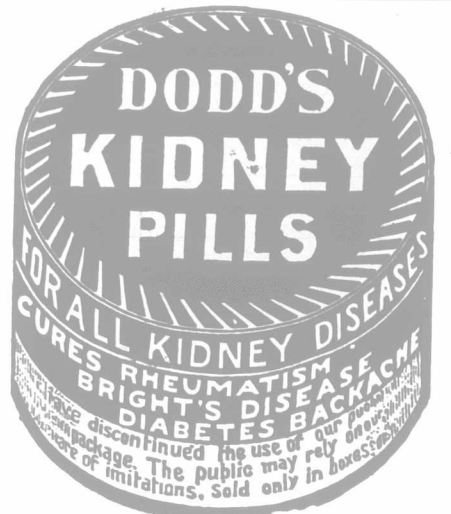
If your old kitchen chairs are falling to pieces and glue won't hold them, take long, small wire nails and nail through sides of seat into legs, and nail the back in the same way, then give them a coat of paint and they will last for years.

How many know that good linoleum can be made out of old carpet? Make a thick starch with flour; give it a coat, allow it to dry; then paint it any color you wish—light green looks well.

Here are a few good cooking recipes: Pork Cake.—½ lb. fat pork chopped fine; pour over this ½ pint boiling coffee; add one cup each sugar and molasses, ½ lb. each raisins and currants; one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon and cloves; lemon peel; and, lastly, flour to make quite stiff. Bake slowly.

Dried Apple Cake.—Soak 2 cupfuls of dried apples over night in warm water. Chop slightly, then let them simmer one and a half hours in 2 cups of syrup or molasses. Add 2 eggs, 1½ cups of sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, ½ cup butter, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, flour to make a stiff batter; nutmeg.

These recipes will be found good. Will someone please send a recipe, or how to cure husbands of lounging about the house on Sunday instead of taking their wives to church. I think it's about time something was done, but I must stop before I scold, and I am afraid I am making this too long. With best wishes for the Circle.
MAY VIEW.
Manitoba.



Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

Expert. We want young men from all parts of the country for railway service; good salaries, OFFICIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BIG LINES OF THE NORTHWEST. Pass or fail, and fare to come on. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy, 222 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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

The White Plague Follows Colds

NEGLECT THE COLD AND CONSUMPTION FINDS AN EASY STARTING POINT—YOU CAN CURE THE COLD BY USING

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Consumption begins with a cold. If you check the cold, you prevent consumption.

By the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you can cure the cold and avoid the risk of serious developments.

It lessens the coughs, aids expectoration, clears the choked-up air passages, heals the raw and inflamed membranes and thoroughly cures the cold.

There are many newer medicines than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, but few that have been so long before the public, and none with such a grand record of success—of success in curing disease and consequent enormous sales.

Especially in the treatment of croup, bronchitis and severe chest colds this great prescription of Dr. Chase has easily taken the lead. It is far more than an ordinary cough mixture, and can be depended on even in the most serious cases.

Don't be satisfied with new and untried remedies, when you can obtain Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine from any dealer at 25c. a bottle.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail.

GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

Wide-awake.
Biggest and Best in Canada West.
270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

Cured at Your Home.

With our scientific home treatments, specially prepared for such troubles, we can positively cure red nose, red face, enlarged pores and blotchy, pimply, ugly skin, no matter what the cause, and restore to the complexion a healthy, roseate glow. Consultation is free, and you are cordially invited to investigate the means by which you can be speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Superfluous hair, moles, etc., permanently eradicated by Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10c. for books and sample of cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto.
Tel. N. 1666. Estab. 1892.

STAMMERERS

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

BOOK-KEEPING STENOGRAPHY

etc., taught by mail. Write for particulars. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"Now, sir," said he, rising upon me to the full height of his majestic figure, "I have but one more request to make, and that is that you will receive back this opinion into your own possession, and in the day you think to lead a beautiful woman to the altar, pause and ask yourself: 'Am I sure that the hand I clasp with such impassioned fervor is free? Have I any certainty for knowing that it has not already been given away like that of the lady whom, in this opinion of mine, I have declared to be a wedded wife according to the laws of my country?'"

"Mr. Clavering!"

But he, with an urbane bow, laid his hand upon the knob of the door. "I thank you for your courtesy, Mr. Raymond, and I bid you good-day. I hope you will have no need of consulting that paper before I see you again." And with another bow he passed out.

For a moment I stood paralyzed. Why should he mix me up with the affair, unless—but I would not contemplate that possibility. Eleanor married, and to this man? No, no, anything but that; and yet I found myself continually turning the supposition over in my mind until, to escape the torment of my own conjectures, I seized my hat and rushed into the street in the hope of finding him again, and extorting from him an explanation of his mysterious conduct. But by the time I reached the sidewalk he was nowhere to be seen, and I was obliged to return to my office with my doubts unsolved.

At five o'clock I had the satisfaction of inquiring for Mr. Clavering at the Hoffman House. Judge of my surprise when I learned that his visit to my office was his last action before taking passage upon the steamer leaving that day for Liverpool; that he was now on the high seas, and all chance of another interview with him was at an end. I could scarcely believe the fact at first, but after a talk with the cabman who had driven him to my office and thence to the steamer, I became convinced. My first feeling was one of shame: I had been brought face to face with an accused man, had received an intimation from him that he was not expecting to see me again for some time, and had weakly gone on attending to my own affairs and allowed him to escape; my next, the necessity of notifying Mr. Gryce of this man's departure. But it was now six o'clock, the hour set apart for my interview with Mr. Harwell. I could not afford to miss that, so merely stopping to dispatch a line to Mr. Gryce, in which I promised to visit him that evening, I turned my steps toward home. I found Mr. Harwell there before me.

CHAPTER XX.

"Trueman! Trueman! Trueman!"

Trueman Harwell had no explanations to give, it seemed; on the contrary, he had come to apologize for the very violent words he had used the evening before; words which, whatever their effect may have been upon me, he now felt bound to declare had been used without sufficient basis in fact to make their utterance of the least importance.

"But," cried I, "you must have thought you had grounds for so treacherous an accusation, or your act was that of a madman."

His brow wrinkled heavily, and his eyes assumed a very gloomy expression. "It does not follow," returned he. "Under the pressure of surprise, I have known men utter convictions no better founded than mine, without running the risk of being called mad."

"Surprise? Mr. Clavering's face or form must, then, have been known to you. The mere fact of seeing a strange gentleman in the hall would have been insufficient to cause you astonishment, Mr. Harwell."

"Sit down," I again urged, this time with a touch of command in my voice. "This is a serious matter, and I intend to deal with it as it deserves. You have said before, that if you knew anything which might serve to exonerate Eleanor Leavenworth from the suspicion under which she stands, you would be ready to impart it."

"I said," he interrupted, coldly, "that

if I had known of anything which might serve to release her from her unhappy position, I should have spoken."

"Do not quibble," I returned. "You do know something, Mr. Harwell, and I ask you in the name of justice to tell me what it is."

"You are mistaken," he returned, doggedly; "I know nothing. I have reasons, perhaps, for thinking certain things, but my conscience will not allow me in cold blood to give utterance to suspicions which may not only damage the reputation of an honest man, but place me in the unpleasant position of an accuser without substantial foundation for my accusations."

"You are there already," I retorted with equal coldness. "Nothing can make me forget that in my presence you have denounced Henry Clavering as the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth."

"You have me at a disadvantage," he said in a lighter tone. "If you choose to profit by your position and press me to disclose the little I know, I can only regret the necessity under which I lie, and speak."

"Then you are deterred by conscientious scruples alone?"

"Yes, and by the meagreness of the facts at my command."

"I will judge of the facts when I have heard them."

He raised his eyes to mine, and I was astonished to observe a strange eagerness in their depths; evidently his convictions were stronger than his scruples. "Mr. Raymond, he began, "you are a lawyer and undoubtedly a practical man, but you may know what it is to scent danger before you see it, to feel influences working in the air over and about you, and yet be in ignorance of what it is that affects you so powerfully, till chance reveals that an enemy has been at your side, or a friend passed your window, or the shadow of death crossed your book as you read, or mingled with your breath as you slept?"

I shook my head, fascinated by the intensity of his gaze into some sort of response.

"Then you cannot understand me or what I have suffered these last three weeks." And he drew back with an icy reserve that seemed to promise but little to my now thoroughly-awakened curiosity.

"I beg your pardon," I hastened to say, "but the fact of my never having experienced such sensations does not hinder me from comprehending the emotions of others more affected by spiritual influences than myself."

"Then you will not ridicule me if I say, that upon the eve of Mr. Leavenworth's murder I experienced in a dream all that afterward occurred; saw him murdered, saw—" and he clasped his hands before him in an attitude inexpressibly convincing, while his voice sank to a horrified whisper, "saw the face of his murderer!"

I started, looked at him in amazement, a thrill as at the touch of a ghost running through me.

"And was that—" I began.

"My reason for denouncing the man I beheld before me, in the hall of Miss Leavenworth's house last night? It was." And, taking out his handkerchief, he wiped his forehead, on which the perspiration was standing in large drops.

"You would, then, intimate that the face you saw in your dream and the face you saw in the hall last night were the same?"

He gravely nodded his head.

"Tell me your dream," said I.

"Well," replied he, in a low, awestruck tone, "it was the night before Mr. Leavenworth's murder. I had gone to bed feeling especially contented with myself and the world at large, for though my life is anything but a happy one, and he heaved a short sigh, "some pleasant words had been said to me that day, and I was revelling in the happiness they had conferred, when suddenly a chill struck my heart, and the darkness thrilled to the sound of a supernatural cry, and I heard my name, 'Trueman, Trueman, Trueman,' repeated three times in a voice I did not recognize, and, starting from my pillow, beheld at my bedside a woman. Her face was strange to me," he went on solemnly, "but I can give you each and every detail of it, as, bending above me, she stared into my eyes with a growing terror that seemed to implore help, though her lips were quiet and only the

memory of that cry echoed in my ears." "Describe the face," I interposed.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SALE.

Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., and its proprietor, J. E. Smith, have been so long in the public eye of the live-stock world, that the announcement of the dispersion sale on March 8th, 1905, will be the means of suggesting to many a trip to Brandon and the aforementioned farm on the date specified. We have time and again given our opinion that the present time, when inflation in live-stock prices is absent, is the time to lay the foundation of a herd or stud. We had the good fortune recently to make a cursory inspection of the stock to be offered on March 8th by Mr. Smith, and can say that there are many animals to be put up that cannot fail to be money-makers in careful hands. The outstanding feature of the females is that they are all in good breeding condition, either well along in calf or with calves at foot, and that the predominating colors are reds. We particularly noticed a thick, six-year-old cow, Violet, by Stanley, and in calf to Golden Measure, a good Loyely cow of Watt's breeding; Golden Daisy, whose half-sister brought \$1,050 at auction; Facey Ury, a roan, thick-hearted heifer of the famous Ury family; the red-and-white Ury, Clara 2nd, by Stanley, both of her grandams imported cows, and the red-and-white Butterfly Duchess, near the calving. The breeding of all the cattle is of a kind no one need be ashamed to show; and among other chances to pick out plums, the lot of two-year-old and yearling heifers should not be overlooked. There is a lot of outcome to them, all are straight-lined and well-backed, and look to be breeders. Some of the older cows are by Imp. Windsor. There is the fourteen-year roan, Sunrise; Queen Ether, whose grandam was by Barmpton Hero, a big roan, heavy in calf; the big red, Golden Belle, a Golden Drop cow, and several other Stanleys and Urys. We noticed a trio of thick, red, mossy-coated bull calves, and a bunch of yearling bulls that would delight the hearts of ranchers—lusty, well-grown and masculine, out every day, weather or no weather, they are fitted to stand the racket of ranch life, and to foot it with any of the breeds. Not only are they vigorous, but they are also well bred.

Clydesdales have been at Smithfield farm for years, many noted horses hailing from here—horses successful at the stud and renowned in the show-ring. Among the offerings is Lady Kennuir 2nd, a great-granddaughter of Darnley and granddaughter of Prince of Wales. Out of Lady Kennuir 2nd's dam was sold \$5,300 worth of horses—a regular breeding brood mare is a gilt-edged investment. Lady Kennuir 2nd has lots of bone of the right kind and substance, and is good for a lot of work. Then there is a two-year-old stallion, Roselea, a big bay, a topsy fellow, by Darling's Prince Charles, and half-brother to McBain (the Rankin horse), and is out of that well-known mare, Bessie of Overlaw. Another fellow whose future will be watched is the strong-boned British Commander, by the Winnipeg winner, Little Bobs. Included in the sale will be some high-grade cows, the sort the general farmer wants. The pure-bred cattle are all from three herds as the fountain head, viz., Watts, of Salem; Russell, of Richmond Hill, and Jno. Isaac, of Markham, herds of the front rank in America. On such foundations has been piled the best blood in bulls from Duthie (Collynie) and Campbell (Kinellari). The sire of the young things is the renowned Golden Measure (Imp.) 72613, by Golden Count, out of Mistletoe 5th, by Scottish Archer (59893), out of Missie 135th, by Wm. of Orange (50394). A half-sister to Golden Measure sold for \$1,160; Lavender 42nd, by Golden Measure, brought \$1,050 from Senator Drummond; Brave Archer, by Scottish Archer, grandam of Golden Measure, brought \$6,000, and so we might write on endlessly, but as the sale is on March 8th, we will close the head established, and the deal is 14 mile west of Brandon, Man., P. M. the sale will begin at 10 o'clock and to buy.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Legal.

RE LIEN ON COLTS BY STALLION OWNER.

Has the owner of stallion a special lien on colts bred from his stallion in Manitoba?
J. S. Minto.

Ans.—Not unless the stallion is pure-bred and registered, and has also been recorded with the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg.

CLOSING UP ROAD ALLOWANCE.

Partnership of ranchers in this district bought C. P. R. section. By running fence one side of section from railway fence and closing road allowance with gate, they are able, with the aid of other fences, to enclose some three sections as private range. What is the law as regards closing of road allowances? Can they complain if the public, by accident or design, neglect to close said gates?
H. T.

Medicine Hat.

Ans.—You have no authority to close up road allowances, unless you get special permission from the Northwest Government. If you enclose it without permission, and have a gate, it is only a matter of courtesy for the public to close the gate, and you have no redress if they neglect to do so.

AN ESTRAY HORSE—RE SECOND HOMESTEAD.

1. A horse has been wandering in this district all summer, and now that the snow is here, proves a nuisance, hanging around our stacks, as I can't drive him away. Is it lawful for me to shut him up, and advertise him in your columns? He is branded. Can I claim cost of feed and damages when owner turns up? There is no herd law in this district.

2. Can a settler in the Territories enter for second homestead after having obtained patent for first?
A. J. B. Foam Lake, Assa.

Ans.—1. If the owner of the horse is known to you, you must notify him in writing, and if he does not take him away in ten days, or the owner is not known, send a full description together with your name and P. O. address to the Department of Agriculture, Regina. Also insert a notice in the nearest newspaper for three successive weekly issues, for which you will be allowed the sum of one dollar. In the case of horses, you are not allowed anything for feed. You will find the whole procedure in chapter 80 of the Revised Ordinances, and the amendments to the said Ordinance being chapter 30 of 1900.

2. A homesteader cannot take up a second homestead unless he was entitled to his patent for his first homestead on or before 2nd of June, 1889.

LIFE ON THE RAIL IS A HARD ONE

C. P. R. Engineer's Experience With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Brought Back His Strength When he Could Not Rest nor Sleep.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Mr. Ben Rafferty, the well-known C. P. R. engineer, whose home is at 175 Maple St., is one Winnipeg man who swears by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Long hours on the engine and the mental strain broke down my constitution," Mr. Rafferty says. "My back gave out entirely. Terrible, sharp, cutting pains followed one another, till I felt I was being sliced away piecemeal. I would come in tried to death from a run. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I had to lay off work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I have worn for years. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

London Fence

THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man.)
To the Farmers of Canada.

Know ye, that for this poor substitute on which my hand doth rest, Thinking I would less time require to build, Its poor deluded owner paid a price full double what would purchase, Even same weight and length of peerless "London"—coiled, not kinked. Yet, well 'tis known that strand on strand, each by itself well stretched Of famous "London" spring steel—coiled, not kinked, Much stronger makes the fence, nor longer take they, Ever to make tight or stretch than doth this flimsy, ready-woven—kinked, not coiled.

The weaving later may be done, at leisure, full fifty rods per day or more. And all neat, strong, symmetrical, and pleasing to the eye—coiled, not kinked

London Fence Machine Co
LONDON AND CLEVELAND, LIMITED.

Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., 602 Main St., Winnipeg.
Quebec and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, 60 McGill, Montreal.
Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P.E.I.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

THE
Choicest Wheat Land
OF
Eastern Assiniboia
\$9.10 per acre \$9.10

Average yearly yield, 25 bushels per acre for 5 years.

The G. T. P. is already surveyed through, and the C. P. R. is now building.

"Easily equal to the Portage Plains," is the signed opinion of over 250 settlers.

Free books, maps and settlers' statements.

WM. PEARSON & CO., WINNIPEG.

A WOMAN'S SYMPATHY

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bills a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me.

All you need to do is to write for a free box of the remedy, which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you. It has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy, and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. **MRS. F. B. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

Sewing Machines

Free, for 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application. We also sell a cheaper drop-head machine for only \$13.00. It is as good as the ordinary sewing machine agents sell. Our price for this as above, \$13.00. **Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.**

STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING, etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. **NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited.** E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

The Stickney Line
OF
Gasoline Engines

are the simplest and best for the farmers.

Shipped complete and ready to start, as shown in cut.

Made in 3 h.p., 6-h.p., and 12-h.p.

Stickney 6-h.p.

Write us for catalogue and prices.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion: price for the two, 25c; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Since fall of 1903, one dark gelding, now rising three years, a little white on face and hind feet, heavy limbed and stout, branded inverted U, over X, on right shoulder. \$20 reward. Poundkeepers please notify if sold. **D. McIntosh.**

LLEWELLYN, Assa.—Since 1903, black mare, hind feet white, white stripe down face, branded K, with bar under, on left shoulder. \$10 reward. **Thos. L. Evans (Sec. 20, T. 21, R. 2).**

An English despatch says the Hackney Society of Great Britain has, on the application of Mr. Stanley Spark, granted medals to prize the six leading horse shows of Canada.

If it's an H&R

it's an honest well made **Revolver** that's Safe to use and Simple in construction.

Write for Catalogue #6

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO
WORCESTER MASS

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

YOU say the word and we will prove that no matter what consideration you place first when purchasing Farm Machinery, it is always best to get the

**CANADIAN BUILT
EVERLASTING**

MASSEY-HARRIS

IF IT IS QUALITY

You can get no other Farm Machinery under any other Name, or for any other Price, equal to the Massey-Harris

IF IT IS ECONOMY

There is no economy which costs so much as economy that saves in the Price, and throws away the profit in repairs and trouble

THE PERMANENT SATISFACTION, THE ABSENCE OF TROUBLE

In the use of Massey-Harris Machinery at the busy times of Seeding and Harvest are the Foremost Considerations

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| Grain Binders | Mowers | Rakes | Disc Drills |
| Corn Harvesters | Tedders | Cultivators | Hoe Drills |
| Side-Delivery Rakes | Hay Loaders | Pulpers | Seeders |
| Disc Harrows | Feed Cutters | Scufflers | Shoe Drills |
| Ensilage Cutters | Drag Harrows | Rollers | Wheelbarrows |
| Manure Spreaders | Plows | Sleighs | Wagons |
| Packers and Pulverizers | | | |

Warehouses at all important points.

BRANCHES:

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

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

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The Royal City of British Columbia New Westminster

A regular movement towards the Pacific Coast having set in of persons seeking homes, farms, business openings and industrial opportunities, we desire to draw attention to a few of the advantages offered by the City of New Westminster.

The climate is the mildest and most equable in British Columbia, always free from extremes of both heat and cold. The winter is moist but healthful, frosts seldom, and rarely of sufficient severity to give ice for skating. The summer is the most glorious on the continent. If gardens are not actually blooming the year round, the grass is always green,

violets are usually in bloom during the entire winter, and primroses, daffodils and other early flowers are not uncommon in February. Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hot-houses and conservatories, live and flourish the winter through in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

Thunder and lightning—the terror of so many people—are here almost unknown, and so very mild and harmless when they do occur as to cause little alarm even to the most timid.

The climatic conditions are, therefore, almost ideal; certainly unequalled in our great Dominion.

New Westminster has frequently been referred to as the "City of Homes," from the fact that more than seventy per cent. of its inhabitants own their homes. While individual cases of great wealth are few, poverty is still more rare. The great bulk of the population are simply prosperous, comfortable and happy. Charity cases at the present time can be counted on the fingers of one hand—and this in a population of over 8,000.

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict.

There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—66x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real-estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

Just a word about the location and industries of the city. Situated on the north bank of the Fraser, fifteen miles from the Gulf of Georgia, it occupies a beautiful and commanding position, the magnificent mountains of the Coast and Olympian ranges looming up in the distance to the north, east and south.

The Fraser River, which is spanned opposite the city by a million-dollar bridge, is the greatest salmon river in the world, and has yielded as high as \$5,000,000 worth of canned salmon in a good year, giving profitable employment to thousands of fishermen and cannery operators.

Numerous steamers having their headquarters at New Westminster give daily communication with the farming districts above and below the city.

Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood working factories, car-building works, distillery, roller mills, fruit canning, cold storage plants, breweries, foundries, machine shops, etc. But there are openings for many other industries,

electric power for which is available at a very low price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms, very reasonable. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to those of any city in the Province.

If it is a farm you want, remember that New Westminster is the

market center of the far-famed great and fertile Fraser Valley, to reach which you must come here anyway. So why not come direct, where you can get your information at first hand from people who are in daily touch with all the farming settlements. The farmers' market in New Westminster is the only one in British Columbia. Come and have a look at the farmers on market day, talk with them, note the prices they get, and then you will realize how truly this is a farmer's paradise.

As further proof of the importance in which New Westminster is regarded as the farming center of British Columbia, it is only necessary to mention that the Federal Government has just made a grant of \$50,000 in aid of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this year.

The Dominion Exhibition will be held at New Westminster, B. C., on the following dates: 27th September to 7th October, inclusive.

This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.

For fuller or special information
and maps, address

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster

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

TRADE NOTES.

DID YOU NOTICE IT.—The daily weather probs. given in Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.'s "Northwest Almanac" for January were correct for every day. If you did not get one of these almanacs, you should. They are free, and are brimful of interesting items and facts.

AMHERST HOMEMADE FOOTWEAR.—Farmers and others desiring good solid leather footwear will do well to insist on having the Amherst Homemade make. Every pair is stamped on the sole, and warranted by the makers to be solid leather throughout; solid leather heels, insoles, counter-stiffening for men, boys, girls and women. Ask your dealer for Amherst Homemade shoes.

OFF TO THE OKANAGAN VALLEY.—Mr. A. L. Bond, of Berry & Bond, the well-known Winnipeg Real Estate Agents, is organizing a party for a trip through the Okanagan Valley. Arrangements have been completed with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby a special rate and a considerable reduction over regular fares will be granted to everyone going with Mr. Bond. The party will leave Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Brandon, March 20th, and Regina and Moose Jaw, March 21st. This is an exceptional opportunity to see the far-famed Valley between the Sicamous Junction and the boundary line. The party will go together, but members of it can return any time within 30 days. Read the advertisement on another page, and write Mr. Bond, care of Berry & Bond, 325 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST.

On another page will be found an advertisement relating to New Westminster, generally known as the Royal City of British Columbia. The idea of this advertisement is to draw attention to the many advantages which that City offers as a place of residence and as a field for investment, and to point out its relation to the great and fertile agricultural district of the Fraser River Valley.

Few Canadians can realize that within the boundaries of Canada and north of the 49th parallel, there is to be found a climate as mild and genial as that of Southern France, where the flowers bloom in the gardens the year round, where cattle remain in the fields all winter, and where extremes of heat and cold are unknown. Such, however, is the case, and is due to the influence of what is known as the Japanese current. This current passes out of the Indian Ocean, up the coast of Asia, around Japan, then eastward across to the Aleutian Archipelago, and thence southward along the western coast to the North American continent. The prevailing air currents being from the west, the mild winds of the Pacific are wafted inland, giving the western slope of British Columbia a climate which, though rather on the damp side in winter, is incomparable for the rest of the year.

New Westminster is most beautifully situated on the bank of the noble Fraser River about 15 miles from the sea. It has a thoroughly progressive Civic Government, is equipped with every modern facility, and is a manufacturing center of some note. Being the gateway to and the geographical center of the great agricultural districts of the Lower Fraser Valley, it would appear that New Westminster is destined at no distant date to become a large and flourishing city. The river is open for ocean shipping, and as a railway center it leads British Columbia, having direct connection with the C. P. R. and Great Northern railways.

It may be added that it is a distinct compliment to New Westminster that it has been selected by Government as the place where the Dominion Exhibition for this year is to be held.

The advertisement referred to will prove interesting reading, and will, doubtless, offer many inducements to persons who have in view a change of residence.

A MILKING SHORTHORN.

B. O. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders, says Calvin Loyet, believes in the dairy qualities of Shorthorns, and well he should. His cow, Kirklivington Loyet 3rd, produced 515 lbs. of milk in seven days that tested 44.

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.

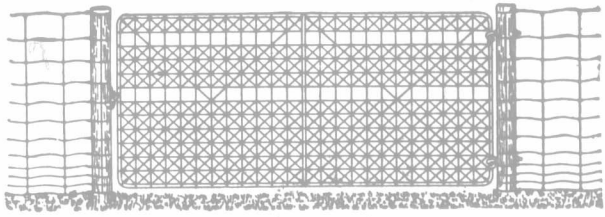
These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

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.

Table with columns: Actual Height of Gate (36, 42, 48, 54 inches) and Width of Gate (3 Ft, 3 1/2 Ft, 4 Ft, 4 1/2 Ft, 5 Ft, 6 Ft, 7 Ft, 8 Ft, 10 Ft, 12 Ft, 14 Ft). Prices range from \$2.50 to \$8.50.

The * indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 7 1/2 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. WALKERVILLE, ONT. LIMITED 302W

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM'S GREAT PREMIUM OFFER

Quick Reference Map of THE DOMINION OF CANADA with Special Maps for MANITOBA and TERRITORIES 22 x 28 INCHES, IN COLORS : : : : :

Geography should be studied by everyone. You cannot keep in touch with daily events without a reliable reference map. The best and most practical way of educating the entire family, children and grown-ups, is to have the Weekly Telegram's Quick Reference Maps.

An Unparalleled Offer

The Weekly Telegram will be sent from now to January 1, 1906—together with a new Dominion of Canada Map and either the Map of Manitoba or the Territories—for only One Dollar. The balance of this year's subscription is FREE. Both new and old subscribers may participate in this great offer.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

Coupon form with fields for Name and Address, and a pre-filled address: To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.: Enclosed please find \$1.00. Send to address given below The Weekly Telegram, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of (Write Manitoba or Territories)

TRADE NOTE.

PURE SEED WHEAT.—No farm practice yields more beneficial results than the careful and intelligent selection of seed wheat. It is a matter of vital importance to every citizen of the West—all branches of trade being more or less bound up in the success of the farmer. The old maxim, "Like begets like," is very apparent in growing grain. Every farmer should aim to "breed up" his stock seed by selection. By sowing pure seed of plump kernels, a high grade stand results, which ripens all at one time, and produces plump, high-quality grain—this makes yield and profit. Alive to the great benefit from the use of pure seed, our Government has been giving

B. C. FARMS

We will mail you free a handsome 64-page illustrated pamphlet, which contains valuable information of FARM and FRUIT LANDS In the far-famed Lower Fraser Valley, and of the City of New Westminster. "The Royal City of the West." NEW WESTMINSTER SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION. F. J. HART & CO., Managers, Box 212, New Westminster, B. C.

special attention to this matter, both by distributing educational pamphlets and the practical inspection of growing crops. The result is a very wide interest, and the demand for pure seed, especially among the better class of farmers. Red Fife still remains the leading variety, although Preston, maturing earlier, is valuable for certain districts. It has been a very difficult matter to secure pure Red Fife of genuine reliability. It is said that A. E. McKenzie & Co., seedsmen, Brandon, have pure stocks. Their crops, while growing, were inspected by the experts, and pronounced practically pure and of exceptional merit. With the half freight rate on seed wheat from Brandon, this is an opportunity that should be embraced by every wide-awake Western farmer.

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

J. E. SMITH'S DISPERSION SALE

OF

Shorthorn Gattle and Clydesdale Horses



GOLDEN MEASURE (Imp.).

AT BRANDON,

Wednesday, March 8, 1905,

1 o'clock sharp.

Having sold my farms at Beresford and Brandon, I will sell without reserve my entire herd of 80 SHORTHORNS and 10 CLYDESDALES, as well-bred and as good individuals as can be found in Canada.

TERMS—Nine months' credit on approved paper. Interest 6 per cent. Discount 6 per cent. for cash.

Lunch served from 11.30 to 1 o'clock.

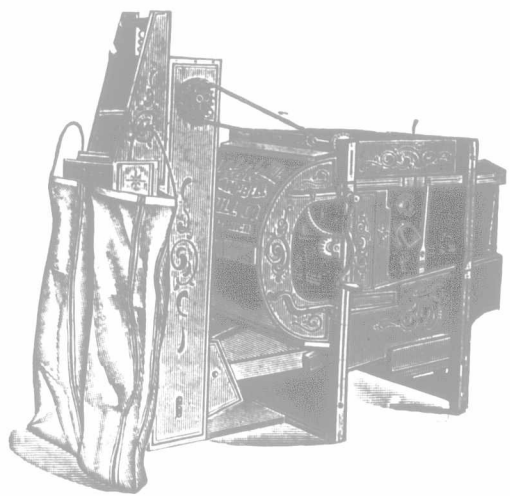
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

ADDRESS:

J. E. SMITH,

Box 274,

Brandon, Man.



Chatham Fanning Mills

and
Fat Pocket Books

THE wide-awake Canadian farmer should be looking out for every implement or machine that will increase his profits.

If he has not yet got a Chatham Fanning Mill, we want him to give us a few minutes of his time, and we will convince him by good common-sense reasoning that this machine is absolutely indispensable to the greatest possible success. The importance of clean seed is so self-evident that you must agree to this without argument. Small, shriveled grains have little, if any, vitality, and if planted or sown along with plump, healthy grains the result will be an uneven stand. Weed seeds must be eliminated or they will choke out a good portion of the crop. The Chatham perfectly cleans and separates and grades all kinds of seeds and grains. It grades wheat, barley, timothy seed, millet, clover, flax, alfalfa, brome grass and rye grass, and will **separate oats from wheat better and faster than any other machine on the market.** You get quick action, as its capacity is from 40 to 60 bushels per hour. Any boy can turn the crank, or it can be operated by power.

A patented device keeps the lower screens from clogging. The bagging attachment does one man's work. All the gearing is on the inside of the mill. We furnish 17 screens and riddles for all purposes with each machine.

The "Chatham" is guaranteed for five years, and will last as long as you have any use for it, and that means sufficient time to put a profit in your pocket.

"IT IS SOLD ON TIME"

The mill that insures a dividend with every turn of the crank is a mighty good thing for you to have. We have published a book, "How to make Dollars out of Wind," that we want you to have. We send it free. Write for it, now, to get our special on-time terms, which will astonish you with their liberality.

Address **THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONT. DEPT. NO. 202**

We have also a factory at Detroit, Mich.

We also manufacture a first class line of Incubators and Brooders and Farm Scales—all sold on time.

We can make prompt shipment from Brandon, Man.; Regina, Assa.; Calgary, Alta.; New Westminster, B.C.; Montreal, Que.; Halifax, N.S. We have a sea warehouse in every grain-growing State in the United States.

An ear of Defiance wheat after the grain kernel is extra ted from one side of the ear. This shows that no matter how good the crop is, the seed requires grading every year.

506

THE WINNER HOLLOW-BLOCK MACHINE.—Last week a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Erickson, of the Winner Hollow-Block Machine Co., Winnipeg. During the course of an interesting conversation, Mr. Erickson stated that 1904 had witnessed a remarkable growth in the use of cement blocks for building material throughout Western Canada. The demand for cement blocks had brought considerable inventive genius into exercise, and much hard thinking had been done in order that satisfactory machines and moulds might be made with which to turn out proper cement blocks. Of all the devices put on the market, Mr. Erickson states that the Winner Hollow-Block Machine is the best in every particular.

In a recent test made in the City of Winnipeg, this machine established a record of 48 perfect blocks in one hour. This was done with two men moulding and taking away, and two men mixing by hand. The record established shows it is easy to obtain 25 perfect blocks every hour, which is equal to an output of 500 bricks in a similar time.

Mr. Erickson states that the secret of the company's success is entirely due to using what is called the "Medium Process." With this process the material is sprinkled until moisture can be squeezed out of the mixture by hand. The result is that the block will crystallize on the outside and take a good bond. With this process the block is not delicate nor so porous. It does not require as much cement nor as much care. Immediately it is fire and frost proof, and in six months waterproof. Such a block is always salable. Anyone can learn in thirty minutes to make blocks with this process and the Winner Machine.

The demand for the Winner Machine, the mixer and the sewer tile and fence post moulds, which Mr. Erickson represents for Western Canada, can hardly be met, and he predicts for 1905 a much larger business than that of any year in the past history of the Winner. The advertisement on another page of this issue will be of interest to all farmers using in any way hollow block building materials.

Advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate."

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

Ontario Provincial Auction Sales OF PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

Males and Females, of Beef Breeds.

Will be held at the following points in Ontario:

OTTAWA—March 10th.

PORT PERRY—March 14th.

CAMPBELL CROFT—March 16th.

GUELPH—March 22nd.

Under the Auspices of the Live-Stock Associations of Ontario.

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

Freight Paid.—\$50 will be paid towards the freight to any purchaser of a carload at the sales, if shipped to Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia. Fifteen head will be considered a carload, calves at foot not to count.

Railroad Fare Paid.—Railroad fare to Toronto, Ontario, up to one cent per mile, from any point in above districts will be paid to purchaser of carload (see above) at these sales, if shipped to point from which ticket was purchased. **Special rates from Toronto to points of sale.**

For Catalogues and full particulars, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY, LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS,
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CURING OF FISH.

1. I have seen in print, but forget where, the name of a plant that will prevent flies and mosquitoes from biting horses where the plant is exposed. Can you give me the name?
2. Please tell me the proper way to dry and smoke fish for sale in that state.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. We cannot give you the name of plant that can be relied upon for this purpose—preparations from plants are sometimes used, a decoction of quassia being useful.

2. Curing fish calls for practice in order to do the work well, and you will do better to experiment with the materials you have.

SPELT AS HOG FEED.

What do you think about growing spelt in Alberta? Do you know of many farmers growing it, and how do they like it for feeding hogs? O. E. F. Namao.


Ans.—We believe spelt (emmer) will grow in Alberta, but it has nothing, we believe, so far as the tests show, which would lead us to prefer it to barley for hog feeding. Mr Bedford, Brandon Exp. Farm, reports a sowing of 1½ bushels to the acre gave the largest yield. At Indian Head, it was sown on fallow with a hoe drill, and yielded over 34 bushels to the acre; was sown May 12th, and ripe Aug. 28th. Two bushels per acre were sown.

Veterinary.

SEROUS ABSCESS.

Two-year-old filly had a soft swelling between the fore legs. I lanced it, and a bloody water escaped and is still escaping. I noticed her hind legs slightly swollen. Is it water farcy? J. C. B.

Ans.—Water farcy is a disease that exists only in the imagination of those not familiar with diseases of horses. The filly got the part bruised in some way, and a serous abscess resulted. There is danger of blood poisoning if the wound be not properly attended to. Flush the cavity out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle. Feed on hay and bran with a little linseed meal, and give three drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily.

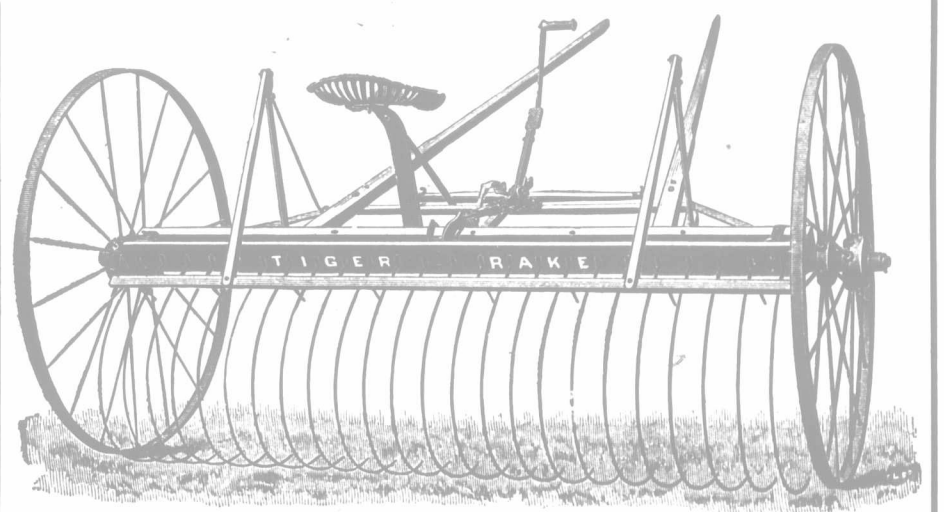


THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

FROST & WOOD

"Tiger" Self-dump Rake

A FAVORITE WHEREVER USED.



The "TIGER" is built throughout of steel—frame, axle, teeth and wheels are all of high-grade steel.
The "TIGER" has an automatic foot-trip, which for simplicity and service cannot be equalled.
The teeth are made of the finest quality crucible steel, tempered in oil and tested before leaving the factory.

Send for Catalogue "F" and get posted.

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited.

Head Office and Works, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.
Branches: Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

PROBABLY SCIRRHUS CORD.

An old horse runs from the sheath something which looks like matter. In summer he gets an erection, and it comes quite freely; makes him weak. The more I feed him the weaker he gets. Would you please give prescription. J. R. M. Macleod.

Ans.—The chances are that the horse is suffering from scirrhous cord. Have him examined by a V. S. Use tonic powders prescribed for Novice in this issue.

LAME COW.

Cow came home very lame, swelled around the fetlock and coronet. I reduced the swelling around the fetlock with a blister, but could make no effect on coronet, so poulticed with linseed meal, but does not seem to make any progress. A. B. C.

Ans.—Would recommend you to examine the foot closely for nails or piece of wire. If pus has formed, give it free exit, and bathe frequently in some antiseptic, such as are advertised in our columns.

ABNORMAL APPETITE.

Cow has a craving for wood, bones, etc. She is thin in flesh and milks poorly. H. J.

Ans.—This abnormal appetite is due to a want of phosphates in the system. Give her all the salt she will eat, and give one ounce phosphate of lime twice daily as long as necessary. To improve appetite and general condition, give three times daily one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. V.

MANGE AND WORMS.

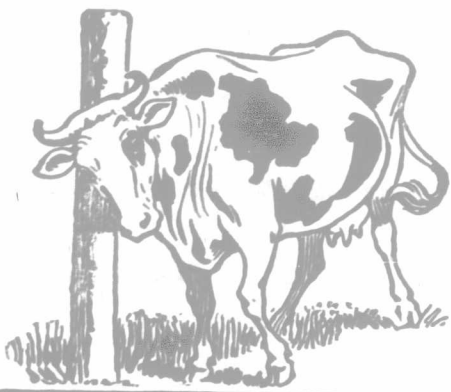
My horses have something itchy the matter with them; coat very dry, with some scales and small scabs on the skin. They rub against everything they come in reach of. Will you kindly, through the "Farmer's Advocate," say what is the matter, and how it can be cured?

What is the easiest way to kill worms in horses? SUBSCRIBER. Sinaluta.

Ans.—Quite possibly mange. Procure some of the anti-parasitic dips advertised, and treat according to the directions given. For worms, see answers to others in these columns.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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



The Louse Question

When your animals rub incessantly at this season of the year, look out for lice. This is especially true of calves and colts. To meet this condition Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) formulated the famous Instant Louse Killer, which kills lice on stock and poultry.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

Kills ticks on sheep. It being a powder, can be applied in zero weather. Do not wait for warm weather; do not let the tick eat up your profits; kill him on the spot with Instant Louse Killer. Put up in round cans with perforated top, full pound 25 cts. Sold on a positive written guarantee. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can; there are 25 imitations.

1 lb. 35 cents.
3 lbs. 85 cents.

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

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

WANTS FOR SALE

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

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

FOR information concerning 110 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Ireland, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free. m

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

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

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

PURE-BRED Clydesdale stallion for sale, or will trade for land or cattle. Brome grass and timothy seed for sale. D. C. Corbitt, Didsbury, Alta.

IRRIGATED Farm for sale in Southern Alberta. Good buildings, ditches all in; near school, six miles from town. Excellent reason for sale. Apply for particulars to A. M. Marshall, Minot, N. D. om

TWO span of large Spanish bred mules; also Tennessee grease of best quality at reasonable prices. J. T. McPee, Haddingly, Man.

FOR SALE Horse power well-drilling machine; complete; capacity, 500 feet; new, in use a short time; American make. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to H. E. McKay Nanton, Alta.

ONE QUARTER SECTION, nine miles from Pilot Mound, 8 from Swan Lake; 100 acres broke; balance brush and scrub; fenced. Good buildings; good water. Price, \$20 per acre. Box 53, Pilot Mound.

FOR one month we offer for sale a splendid farm, half-section, in the famous Wawanesa district. Two miles from market. Nearly a dozen elevators in sight of the farm. Plenty of good water, fair buildings. Two hundred cultivated. Abundance of hay and pasture. Value of crop last year, \$1,700. Price \$7,000. Terms cash. King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent Canada's Great est Nurseries. Biggest assortment of hardy fruit, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Best inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special discount, design of Western men, free. Send canvases now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

PARTNER WANTED in established nursery business, willing to put in \$3,000. Well located in Vernon, B. C. For particulars apply to Box 371, Vernon.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

ENLARGEMENT AT THE STIFLE.

I have a mare colt rising three years old. Last summer a lump came on stifle, in front of leg; does not seem to be quite so large now; lump feels like a bunch of muscles. S. R. G.

Ans.—Apply a smart biniodide blister (1 to 6), and tie up mare's head for 24 hours after applying it; wash off after four days, and then grease every other day.

SWOLLEN HOCK.

A sucking colt fell in a badger hole last spring and lamed his hind leg in hock joint. It moves the same as other ones, but left it puffed and soft. What should I do for it? W. D. C.

Ans.—Paint with tincture of iodine every third day until a scurfiness is noticed, then grease well, and repeat, if necessary, in a week.

COLT LOSING FLESH; PROBABLY WORMS.

Have a colt, eight months old, which is not doing well; is low-spirited, and when it lays down it groans and acts as though it had pains. Manure has an offensive smell. It had lung fever in the beginning of August, and was treated by a good veterinary, but has never fully recovered. I feed it a quart of oats three times a day, and hay, and for the last three weeks have fed Carnefac stock food. The colt keeps in fair condition, but is failing of late. W. H. Glenfell, Assa.

Ans.—Should be inclined to suspect the presence of worms in this colt, and would suggest appropriate treatment. You might give the following powders: Ferri pulv. exsic., one ounce; nux vomica pulv., one ounce, and gentian pulv., four ounces. Divide into twelve powders, and give one morning and night in the feed.

PROBABLY AZOTURIA OR AN EMBOLUS—CONJUNCTIVITIS.

1. Horse five years old appears to lose use of one front leg, when standing in stable holds head down beside leg as if in pain; after three or four hours gets all right for four or five weeks, when it comes on him again.

2. Horse has scum on one eye. Could it be removed without hurting eyesight? M.

Ans.—1. The disease may be either of the two above mentioned; if the latter, the leg would be cold, due to stoppage of the circulation. See also answer under azoturia in last week's issue.

2. The scum (so called) is really a deposit, the result of inflammation of the eye, and will probably disappear with appropriate treatment. Place in the eye, by means of a feather or medicine-dropper, a few drops of liquor atropine sulphatis, to be got at the drug store. On no account should powdered glass be used in such cases. Would recommend that you call in the best veterinary surgeon you can get for an opinion as to the first case. There is a man at Crystal City I think qualified to pronounce on such a case, which can hardly be done without an examination.

SWOLLEN KNEE—OUT OF CONDITION—VETERINARY BOOK.

My one-year-old filly has a very sore swollen knee (fore leg). I think she has been kicked by another horse. What should I do with it?

2. I have a horse about 14 years old I would like put in good condition? How should I proceed?

3. What is the best book for good practical treatment on horses and cattle? NOVICE.

Summerberry, Assa.

Ans.—1. As soon as the inflammation has subsided apply a liniment (same of those advertised in our columns will do) to the parts; if not reduced after following the directions given, report.

2. Give an aloetic pill (8 drams); get from your druggist. Feed horse on bran mashes in place of grain during purging; follow with these powders, ferri sulphate, 2 ounces; nux vomica, 2 ounces; red gentian pulv., 8 ounces; make twelve powders and give one morning and night.

3. Veterinary Elements, price \$1.50, postpaid, from this office.

Everybody get into the band wagon and follow the Little Winner Hollow Block Machine to fame and fortune

THE CEMENT BUILDING BLOCK

Has come to stay, and is one of the best building materials made. We have one of the cheapest, fastest and most durable machines on the market—up to date. Average capacity, 25 to 30 stone per hour, equal to 500 brick. Come and see us in regard to prices, and you will be surprised. It is one of the best chances there is to make money on a very small capital. You can afford to buy a machine to build the house. The profits will more than pay for the machine. We also sell concrete mixers, fine post and sewer tile molds. Organizers and promoters for tenement brick plants.

NILS ERICKSON,
Gen. Manager N.-W. T., Canada. 549 Main St., Winnipeg.

Be sure and see us if you wish to save money. Call or write for catalogue and circulars.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you are interested in horses. If you are, write me for particulars regarding my horses, prices and terms, or visit my stables.

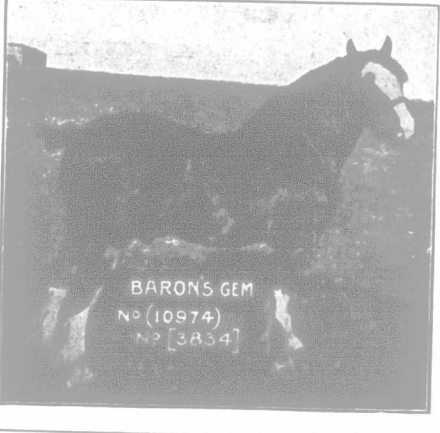
Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Coachers or Hackneys, Imported Stallions or Mares.

Single animals or in carloads, as desired, of the highest quality.

My residence and office is "THE WIGWAM," 12th Ave., West. Stables at "THE GRANGE," near the city.

I desire a few experienced and reliable agents. Address

Geo. E. Brown, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.



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 AI breeding.

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

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

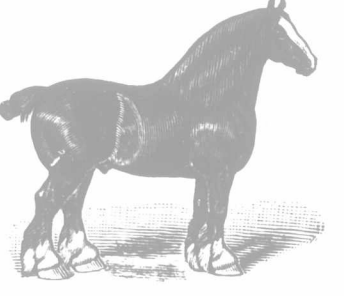
MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

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.



TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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.

Champion Clydesdales **BY** **Clydesdale Champions**

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto. . . .

1904 Baron Sterling,
Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill,
Sire Ethiopia.

1902 Young McQueen
Sire McQueen.

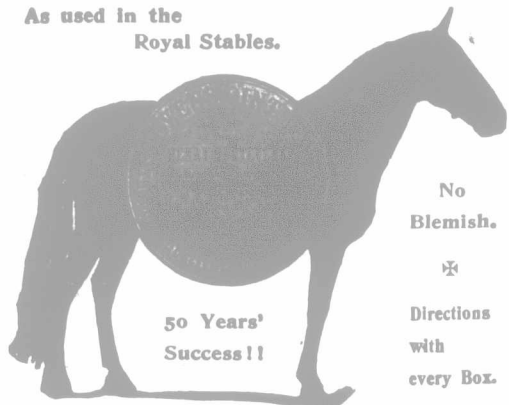
Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., - - - Claremont, Ontario, Canada.

EXCEPT YOU

As used in the Royal Stables.



50 Years' Success!!

No, we don't want to except you, personally, we want you for a friend, we know you are not an enemy, we cannot afford to miss you. Send for a box of

STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the Royal Stables, for curing
Splint, Spavin, Ringbone, etc.,
and all enlargements in horses and cattle.
Directions with every Box.
Martin, Bole & Wynne Winnipeg, Man.
Western Agents. om

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?



A lifetime's experience in buying and a thorough knowledge of what breeding and individuality is needed to produce the best horses are two of the reasons for our firm's success. We are bringing to America stallions that have proven of value before importation, and cannot help but do so here. See our stock and its record.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

IN WINTERING STOCK

you should always give occasional doses of

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

in the feed. It keeps the stock in good condition, aids digestion and prevents disease. A trial will convince you that these condition powders are just right in every respect.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. 25c. PER PKG.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, **Winnipeg, Man.**
Did you get the wonderful Northwest Almanac?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SORE EYES IN CATTLE.

My cattle are very bad with pinkeye. J. R.

Ans.—There is no disease in cattle known as pinkeye. I presume your cattle are affected with infectious ophthalmia. Keep in a comfortable, well-ventilated stable, shield from drafts, and do not allow the cattle to stand where the rays of the sun will strike their eyes. Purge each with one pound Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Bathe the eyes well with warm water twice daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, viz., sulphate of atropia, ten grains; sulphate of zinc, ten grains; distilled water, two ounces. The disease is infectious, hence all cattle not diseased should be removed to healthy quarters, and after the trouble ceases, the stables should be given a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five per cent. carbolic acid. V.

WARTS.

Mare is troubled with warts. I have scattered several with sulphuric acid, but some reappear, and fresh ones appear. Give me a positive and satisfactory cure and preventive. S. S.

Ans.—Warts are epithelial excrescences, or an enlargement of the epithelial cells of the skin, and some animals are particularly predisposed to them. The appearance of the growths cannot be prevented, and all that can be done is to treat them as they appear. Those with constricted necks should be cut off with a knife or pair of shears, and the raw surface dressed with butter of antimony, applied with a feather once daily for a few days. Those that are flat or have a broad base should be dressed daily with butter of antimony until they disappear. The corroded surface should be picked off occasionally before applying the fresh dressing. It is claimed by some that the daily application of castor oil will cause their disappearance, but I have always used a caustic as above. V.

ENLARGED HOCK.

Mare sprained hock. It swelled badly, and she became very lame. I applied cold and then hot water, and afterwards applied a blister of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. It is four weeks since I blistered. The lameness has disappeared, but the joint is greatly enlarged. Is hot or cold water the better in such cases? Would iodine ointment reduce it? Would it be wise to put her to work? R. B.

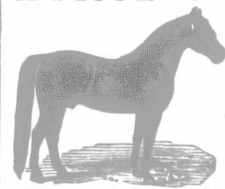
Ans.—Hot water is better when there is much heat tenderness. Cases of this kind usually result in a chronically-enlarged joint, which cannot be reduced to the normal size. The daily application of iodine ointment will probably reduce it some, and it will not injure her to work while you are treating it in this way. The better way to treat is to allow her to rest and apply a blister every three or four weeks. While she will probably continue to go sound, it is not probable the joint will ever regain its normal size. V.

STRANGLES OR DISTEMPER IN COLTS.

My colts have distemper. Please prescribe. F. B. W.

Ans.—Keep them comfortable, excluded from drafts, but in a well-ventilated stable. Feed on soft food. If they will not eat give milk and eggs to drink. Rub their throats twice daily until it commences to blister with a liniment composed of equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine, and raw linseed oil. Tie woollen cloths around their throats to keep them warm. Give two drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily by placing it well back on the tongue with a spoon. Do not drench, as they cannot swallow on account of soreness of the throats. Open the abscesses as they become pointed. If any of the abscesses refuse to point and cause distressed breathing, or other complications arise, send for your veterinarian. The disease is liable to many complications which require special treatment according to symptoms, and in cases where the patients do not yield readily to treatment, we may suspect complications, and the services of a veterinarian are required. V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B. C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

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.

FOR SALE! The Suffolk Stallion

"GAUNTLET, 3018."

Rising three years old. Clean legged, heavily muscled, beautiful solid chestnut color, stylish carriage of head and neck. Also a couple of others. Prices moderate. The Suffolk is a rare combination of style and beauty; as clean-legged as a Percheron and as heavily muscled as a Shire.

MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobcaygeon, Ontario.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old, b. y.; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure, fast 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.

WANTED

Five Good Stallion Salesmen

Experienced in selling to farmers; references necessary. Apply, stating salary expected, to

"H. K." care of Farmer's Advocate, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a 100 dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystallized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison which they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or of fine white sand. The blood carries them and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

KEEP THE FLESH ON THE YOUNG STOCK

The secret of profitable stock-raising is largely attributed to the above fact. Never allow the growth of the young animals to be checked, is the advice of all good stock men. The younger the animal the greater the gain in proportion to the food consumed; many young animals decrease instead of increase in weight the first winter, not from want of sufficient food, but because of imperfect digestion. A few cents' worth of CARNEFAC will insure a steady gain with the same food, and place your stock on the market a year younger. Thousands of Canadian farmers have proven this.

SOLD IN EVERY TOWN.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY,
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

WARNING

To all whom it may concern: We are the sole owners and licensees of all patents and rights on

The World-Famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

In violation of our Canadian patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Uneceda" has in some localities been offered for sale, and suits of law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a user of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "Uneceda" separators, you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a lawsuit with all its expensive attendants and with a practical certainty of the early loss of the machine and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

That you may be fully informed on this subject before becoming involved, write to

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., U. S. A.

Inquiries may also be made from our solicitors,

Masten, Starr & Spence, Toronto, Can.

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

ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere, and genuine relief is rare.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

Certain Relief.

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me \$4.90 per pound. But what is \$4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to make this liberal offer—that is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic sufferers the world over may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized package, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THE CHURNING TEMPERATURE.

I wish to inquire of you, through your valuable columns, the proper temperature for churning to obtain the best results in buttermaking, especially in quantity produced by three or four cows.

Wolsley, Assa. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The range is wide, from 55° to 68° Fah. The richer the cream in butter-fat, the lower the temperature should be, and vice versa. Cream obtained by the shallow pans should be churned at 60° to 62° F., by the deep-setting system at 58° to 65° F., separator cream at 55° to 58° F., according to per cent. of butter-fat.

HOW TO HANDLE RAPE.

Would you kindly tell me through your columns: (1) How much rape seed to sow per acre on breaking; (2) when to turn pigs onto it re date after sowing; (3) how soon after weaning to turn young pigs onto it, (4) and whether it would interfere with a sow in pig or not. (5) Do you know whether stock food has been used at experimental farms; if so, with what success?

Swift Current. H. K.

Ans.—1. Rape is sown in drills at the rate of three to four pounds per acre, and broadcast in double those quantities.

2. When the rape is well up and covering the ground, about eighteen inches high, or about seven to nine weeks after sowing.

3. Young pigs can go in any time, but would keep out when the rape is wet.

4. If the sow is gradually brought on to it, no ill effects will be seen.

5. See issue of Feb. 8 re experimental work with stock foods at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

SOIL CULTIVATION IN B. C.

While digging drains in a certain part of my farm, I was much surprised to find the soil about six inches deep only. Beneath this black soil was eighteen inches of yellow clay. The land has been in crop for over forty years, and still produces fair crops in rotation. There seems to be a surplus of water in the subsoil, which I am draining with tile. Now, is six inches of black soil on a subsoil of clay sufficient for working purposes—for growing oats, potatoes, hay, etc.? Has a greater depth of soil any precedence over the shallow soil? I have land several feet deep, but I can't get down with the plow beyond the customary six inches, and I can't see where the greater depth of soil is of much use to me. Is it possible to increase the depth of soil, and how should shallow soils of six inches or less be cultivated?

Metchosin, B. C. J. D. R.

Ans.—You state you are following a rotation with the land. You cannot do better than continue that system and by draining the land. In addition would recommend the plentiful use of clover, which will do your subsoiling as well as it can be done, and do not spare the farmyard manure.

BETTER TO BUY IN CANADA THAN IMPORT.

If I bring over a registered Clydesdale mare from the State of Minnesota, U. S., with registration papers, bill of sale, certificate of pedigree and also a veterinary's certificate, can the Government veterinary on this side charge me fees for inspection, and also have I to run all over the country to find him, when he has received notice to come to the place?

Purvis. B.

Ans.—Yes; you have to pay the inspection fee, and you are supposed to give the veterinary inspector reasonable time to get to inspect the mare. The customs officials are, according to the regulations, the people to notify the inspector, which should be done by wire. Such an animal as you describe, may come into Western Canada at the following ports; Greta, Morden, Mowbray, Crystal City, Killarney, Deloraine, Melita, and Winnipeg; and the inspection must take place at the particular port through which the animal enters. A Government inspector is expected to attend to such matters as soon as he can conveniently do so, but an importer needs to remember that the said inspector has other duties to attend to, just as important and just as pressing, and he may be thankful that he is not importing an animal into the U. S. from Canada. The moral is buy your stuff in Canada.

Lump Jaw



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

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

Spavin and Ringbone

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

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

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

Tuttle's Elixir

is a quick and permanent cure for distemper, founder, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle galls, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer

\$100 Reward

for any case of Colic, Curb, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Splints, recent Shoe Bolts or Callosities that it will not cure.

Tuttle's Family Elixir

is the best household remedy that can be used for rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches. Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Send for it.

Tuttle's Elixir Co. 65 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of all so-called Elixirs. Get Tuttle's, the only genuine. For sale by druggists or sent direct.

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

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.

WILL. MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

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. m

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.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

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.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

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

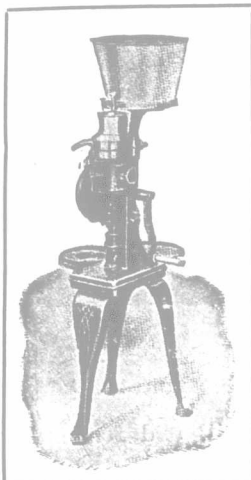
JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

BREEDER OF

Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT, TERMS EASY.

De Laval Separators



Don't cry over spilt milk. Buy a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR and don't spill any.

The Farmer's Wife is more familiar with the difficulties attending Winter Dairying than is the farmer. It is not his business to mop milk off the floor and clean the kitchen stove twice each day after the calf feed has been heated, nor wash those pots and pans used in the heating. If it was, he would buy a separator.

To those who milk cows in winter a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR is worth its cost as a labor-saver, entirely independent of the certain profit of 25 to 100 per cent. due to increased butter.

550,000 in daily use. Operated in 98% of the creameries on two continents.

Awarded Exclusive Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904.

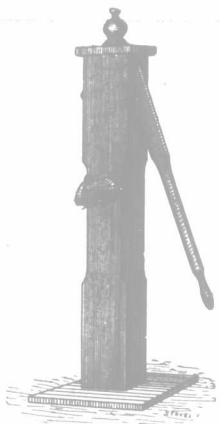
The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



Due to its Climate, Scenery, Educational Facilities and Growing Prosperity. We sell

RESIDENTIAL,
BUSINESS and
SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON,
Real Estate Brokers. 541 HASTINGS ST.

DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.
416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Licensed, Bonded.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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

GOSSIP.

A HOLIDAY NUMBER.

An interesting publication is the holiday number of the Okanagan Farm journal which is devoted to the interests of the district after which it takes its name. This land of orchards is well shown by the illustrations and descriptive matter in this very commendable issue.

L. E. Thompson, of Deloraine, Man., as our readers will see, by referring to our Breeders' Directory columns, is a breeder of five different breeds of purebred stock. In addition to this, he is a large wheat farmer, and has, between him and his son, 900 acres ready for the seeder next spring. He has a fine large barn, 76 x 48, with good stable under. His grain crushing is done by a large windmill.

In Clydesdales he has three stallions (one quite young) and two mares. Jolly Chieftain (2008), an aged stallion, sire Gay Chieftain (imp.), dam Jenny Ray (imp.), by Old Times, is a grand, snappy, well-trained horse of springy action, clean limbs and good feet. He weighs about 1,700 lbs. Sir Archer (imp.) is a much heavier horse, weighing about 2,100 lbs. He was bred by Arch. Bullock, Milliken, got by Sir Everard, dam Milliken Kate, by Caractacus, second dam by Top Gallant. The mares are a very nice pair, bred by N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; one sired by Lousia's Heir (imp.), and out of Florentine (imp.), by Macgregor, and the other by Prince Darnley (imp.), dam Belle of the Ranch (imp.), by MacCulloch.

The Shorthorns are headed by Charley 23237, got by Indian Warrior, and out of Leonore, by Sylvan 5th, by Nonpareil Chief. He is a large, red bull of good make. Princess of Prairie Home, a fine, red cow, bred by Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, sire Judge, one of Mr. Greenway's most noted bulls, is one of Mr. Thompson's best cows. She has a very fine roan heifer calf, almost a year old, by Sittyton Hero 7th, thrice sweepstake bull at Winnipeg.

Mr. Thompson has some very nice O. I. C. and Chester White swine. He also keeps Jacks and Jennets, and a fine lot of Plymouth Rock fowls. Readers will notice in our advertising columns that he has stock for sale.

SOME OF THE COUNTRY THE G. T. P. IS TO TRAVERSE.

Interest in the two new trunk lines of railway is keenly alive here. Gilvin P. O. is situated about five miles to the south-west of Birch Lake, a beautiful irregular-shaped body of water about thirty square miles in extent, and destined some day to become, owing to its character and location, a summer resort of no mean attractions. The country to the north and east of the lake is somewhat hilly in character, while on the south, west and north-west, the land is admirably suitable for mixed farming (being a humble student of the "Farmer's Advocate, I do not dare to say grain-growing). There are hay meadows, and bluffs of willow and poplar for the stock, water in abundance, and all around and through, there are open stretches of prairie for the plow. Prairie of all kinds from heavy clay to a sandy soil, but mainly a sharp loam with clay subsoil.

All the necessary requirements are here, except man and the steam horse, and these are coming.

The grade of the C. N. R. main line to Edmonton is partially completed to within thirty miles of here on the east, and during last month, the Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors have run a line twelve miles to the south of here and almost parallel to the Canadian Northern.

The barley crop in the settlement was good, but oats were mostly thin on account of poor seed sown. A few small fields of wheat were sown and ripened well. Cattle are still out on the range and doing well, though there is about three inches of snow. Weather is mild and very pleasant, making a good season for homesteaders coming into a country as far from railways as this is at present. B. C. GILPIN, P.M.

FARM LANDS.—Mr. Geo. Williamson, of Souris, Man., "the Napoleon of the West in Real Estate," reports that he has sold 60,000 acres of farm lands in the last two months.



The Farmer's Money Bag

Milk makes the money and Dr. Hess Stock Food makes the milk. Like a magic purse the farmer's money bag fills itself, though it is a conditional favor dependent entirely upon his knowledge and good management.

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.), which combines naturally with the ration fed, and is eagerly taken up by the organs of assimilation, causing increased vigor and a greater flow of richer milk. Dr. Hess Stock Food prevents indigestion, keeps the milk cow free from disease and in a healthy condition during the entire milk-giving period.

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 Panacea and Instant Louse Killer.

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.

W. CLIFFORD

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, has a herd of 40 head on his farm, 1 mile from AUSTIN STA., MAN.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 3 to 18 months old; also a few choice heifers. All from imported stock or the best strains in Canada and the United States.

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.

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,
Roosier, Manitoba

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTON HERO 7-30882 at HEAD OF HERD. SITYTON HERO 7-30882 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, MAN. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

**Little Boy Had Eczema
For Six Months.
Salves and Ointments
No Good.**

Eczema is one of the most torturing of the many itching skin diseases, and also the most prevalent, especially in children. The cause is bad blood, aided by skin inflammation, etc. It manifests itself in small, round pimples or blisters which later on break, and form crusts or scales. The skin has an itching and stinging sensation. To get rid of Eczema, it is necessary to have the blood pure, and for this purpose nothing can equal

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Florence Benn, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"My little boy had eczema for six months. I tried ointments and salves, but they healed for only a short time, when it would break out worse than ever. I then decided to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. I only gave him two bottles, and it is now two months since, and there is no sign of a return. I feel sure that as a blood regulator, nothing can equal it. I cannot say too much for what it has done for us."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 460, headed by Challenge—30462—and Royal Sailor—37071—Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.
T. W. ROBSON, Manitou Man

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.



Grandview Herd
Scotch Shorthorns.
Herd headed by Crimson Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
J. A. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta.
Farm 3 miles south of town.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30389—. 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.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"—28832—and "Orange Chief"—52866—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Mr. J. B. Ketchen, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., says: "Have used your Barren Cow Cure very successfully on a very hard case." Particulars from
L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, 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 Duthie-bred bull, Roy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

14 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to
J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.
George St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm.

GOSSIP.

A lawyer making a specialty of divorce cases was recently consulted by a woman desirous of bringing action against her husband for separation.

The lady recited a harrowing story of ill-treatment at the hands of her better-half. Indeed, the lawyer was so impressed by her recital of woes that for a moment he was startled out of his usual professional composure. "Madam," he exclaimed, "from what you say, I gather that this man is a perfect brute."

Whereupon the applicant for divorce rose with dignity and said:

"Sir, I shall consult another lawyer. I came here to get your advice as to a divorce, not to hear my husband abused!"—[Harper's Weekly.]

"I congratulated a Frenchman one evening," says Simon Lake, the builder of submarines, "on the good manners of his nation, and he was very much pleased. He told me an anecdote illustrative of French politeness.

"He said that during the revolution a noble was on the way to the guillotine. As he rumbled in the cart along the boulevards howls and jeers from a half-drunken crowd were rained upon him, and finally a young woman, as she ran alongside the tumbril, cried:

"You tall villain, you will soon be shorter by a head."

"Does that please you, madam?" said the doomed noble civilly.

"Yes it does," she answered.

"Then, said he, 'I do not die in vain.'"

We had a brief visit recently from Mr. E. R. James, of the firm of Walter James & Sons, of Rosser, Man., who had just returned from a trip to Carman, where he had visited Mr. Andrew Graham and completed the purchase of several very valuable prizewinning Yorkshire sows.

He reports Mr. Graham's stock as being in a very thriving condition and mentioned particularly the young stuff, which reflects great credit on the breeding qualities of that veteran sire, Manitoba Chief. Mr. Graham has just completed a very up-to-date horse barn with modern improvements, which adds greatly to the already extensive stabling at Forest Home Farm.

Among the Yorkshire sows purchased from Mr. Graham are the following:

Sunnydale 12th—11182—, bred by G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ontario. She was sired by Oak Lodge Chance 3rd—4216—, bred by J. E. Brethour, and out of Princess May 3rd—2869—. It will be remembered that at the Dominion Exhibition last year, Sunnydale 12th was second-prize sow in the aged class. In 1903, she won first prize at Winnipeg as sow under two years of age, and was also sweepstakes sow.

Sunnydale 13th—11183—, a full sister to Sunnydale 12th, was also one of the purchases. At Winnipeg, in 1903, she won third place in the class for sows under two years, and at the Dominion Exhibition last year she was again third, this time in the aged sow class. In addition, she took first place for a sow and litter.

Oak Lodge Queen Bess 69th—15250—, bred by J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., sired by Oak Lodge Julius 6th—12079—, is out of Oak Lodge Queen Bess 46th—12506—. She was sired by the imported boar, Oak Lodge Friar—7662—, bred by the Earl of Roseberry. At the Dominion Exhibition last year, this sow was second in the class for sows under one year, being beaten by another of Mr. Graham's sows.

A fourth sow, which promises well at present, is Woodstock Dalmeny Gem (imp.)—14490—, bred by the Earl of Rosebery, K. G. She is sired by Dalmeny King Frost (N. P. R.), and out of Dalmeny Lassie (imp.)—13574—.

Imp. Dalmeny Gem, last year, at the Dominion Exhibition, took first place in the class for sows under a year, and was also the junior sweepstakes sow.

Mr. James reports the sale of Yorkshires during the past year as very satisfactory. They have still a few sows and boars that are old enough to breed, some of which are of superior quality.

IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Saves Time, Trouble and Money.
You can sleep at night and rest assured that your stock is absolutely safe behind IDEAL fences.
This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you.
It is made of No. 9 steel wire. It is made with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. It is made to last and give good service. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs. No animal can go over or under it.
The IDEAL is a strictly first-class fence at a low price. We believe it is by long odds the best fence on the market, and want you to know all about its construction, so we ask you to write for our new catalogue explaining all about the "IDEAL" fence.
A postal card or letter will bring the catalogue to your home. It is FREE.
The MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
MURPHY AND PEARSON & CO. Winnipeg Sole Agents Manitoba and N. W. T.

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.



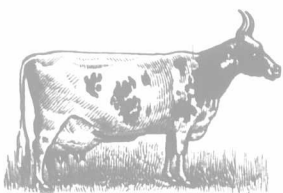
TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

A few very choice bulls and females, both imp. and home-bred, with superior breeding.

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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.

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Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars

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at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. Conductor W. H. GREAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears, was ruptured 5 years, and is cured by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, **Dr. W. S. Rice, 2, East Queen St. (Block 2st), Toronto, Ont.** To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

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Our CASH for your FURS

We want Raw Furs and pay cash for them. We are the largest firm in the business, and you save all commission men's profits by dealing direct with us. Write for our price list and fur circular. Even if you have no furs on hand, you may have some to-morrow.

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MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

15 YOUNG BULLS

Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

GREENWOOD, ONT.
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

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 CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

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 Leicesters.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS.

STRATHROY STATION & P.O., BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp. stallion and two blood mares.

Farm, Little north of town.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

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4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winning for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 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

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.

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WORMS.

Mare passes dead worms in her droppings.

W. L.

Ans.—Take one and a half ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel; mix and make into twelve powders. Give a powder night and morning, and eight or ten hours after giving the last powder, give a purgative of six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving purgative.

ECZEMA.

1. Mare due to foal in April has a skin disease. She bites herself and rubs herself on sharp corners.

2. Mare, due to foal in March, rubs the hair off her tail. She did the same last year.

E. G. K.

Ans.—As the mare is pregnant, it would not be wise to purge, or give other internal medicines. Depend upon local treatment. Give her a thorough washing with strong, warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush; shield from drafts, and rub well with cloths until thoroughly dry. Then dress the itchy parts twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, forty grains to a quart of water.

2. Rub well into the part twice daily a solution of corrosive sublimate as above.

CEDEMA.

Gelding swelled in hind legs after coming off grass. About three weeks ago the swelling became much worse. His sheath and floss of the abdomen became involved. The hair has fallen off in spots, but is growing again. R. T. H.

Ans.—Some horses are predisposed to swellings of this nature, and the predisposition is increased by changes of conditions, as taking horses off grass and feeding dry food, and giving cattle little exercise, etc., also by a changed condition of the blood. Purge him with six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. As soon as his bowels become normal, give regular exercise, and give one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days; then, cease for a week and repeat. Dress the diseased skin with corrosive sublimate, fifteen grains to a pint of water twice daily.

FATALITY IN COW—RINGWORM.

1. Cow, apparently in first-class health, took a drink of water out of a trough on Friday, then walked away towards the barn, fell, gasped for breath a few times, and died. I opened her and found lungs healthy, heart full of blood, some clotted. The heart looked healthy, but felt quite soft. Large quantities of water escaped from the mouth while I was skinning her.

2. Heifer is itchy, and patches of hair have fallen off neck and back. B. T.

Ans.—1. It would have required a post-mortem by a veterinarian to determine accurately the cause of death. I am of the opinion the heart was diseased and this caused sudden collapse. In all cases of death without bleeding, the heart, especially its right side, is full of blood. The water that escaped was what she had drunk escaping from the stomach. It is possible the large quantity of cold water taken on a cold day had some action upon the heart, but in a healthy cow would not cause trouble of this nature. Whatever the immediate cause of death was, nothing could have been done.

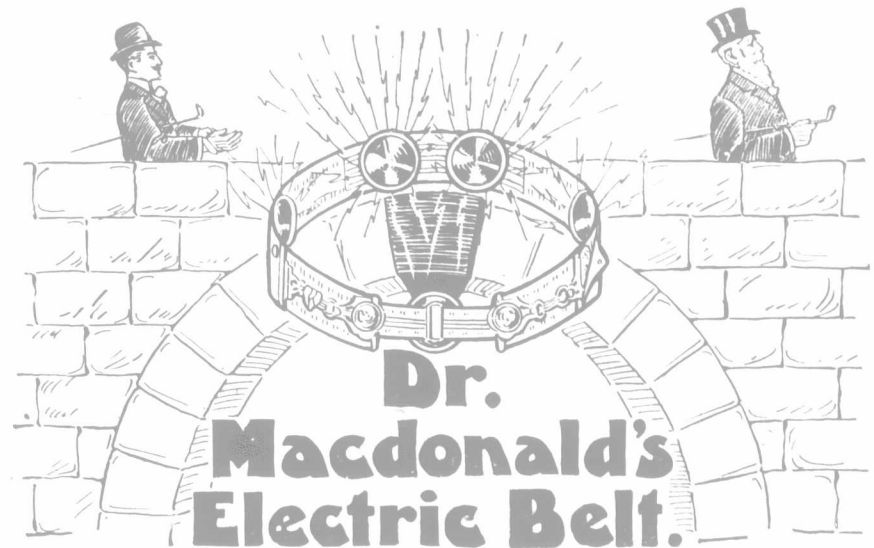
2. She has ringworm. Isolate her; soften the scales with sweet oil, remove them, and then apply tincture of iodine once daily as long as necessary. V.

After Disraeli was created Lord Beaconsfield, and had attained every distinction he could wish for, he was dining out one day at a fashionable London home, and was asked by the lady whom he had taken in to dinner:

"Is there anything, my lord, that you can now possibly want which you do not already possess?"

His characteristic reply, after due consideration, was: "Yes, a potato, please."

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The keystone to a long span of life is health, and with health any man or woman may reasonably expect to attain a ripe old age.

Yet how many nowadays do not? How many fall ever they are half way across Life's Bridge? Alas! only too many! But there is no need for this. Any man or woman CAN, if they will, increase the length of their span of life, if they will only see that the span is fitted with a good Keystone.

The Keystone of Health

One drop of prevention is worth a dozen bottles of medicine. Therefore, see that the keystone of your life is secure and strong. Look after your health. Electricity is the greatest force known to man. It outvalues the force of Niagara even, and without it man cannot live. In his daily work, be it in the office, the workshop, or the field, man is constantly using up his natural supply of Electricity. The more strenuous his life, the more electricity he needs to enable him to live to a hale and hearty old age. Perhaps in his youth he has been prodigal.

"The excesses of youth are drafts on our old age; payable with interest about thirty years after date."

(As Colton, the eminent said). Therefore, see that YOU who read these lines, have no drafts still unpaid. Store up your Electricity by wearing

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It will save you from many an anxious moment, and many an hour's pain and sickness; to say nothing of hard cash. If you feel tired and heavy, if your liver is not acting properly, if you have kidney trouble or rheumatic pains, if you have lost your manly vigor, do not hesitate a moment, but get my Electric Belt.

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Not a copper down; simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you, at once, one of my latest Improved High-grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense. I am willing to trust any responsible person entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

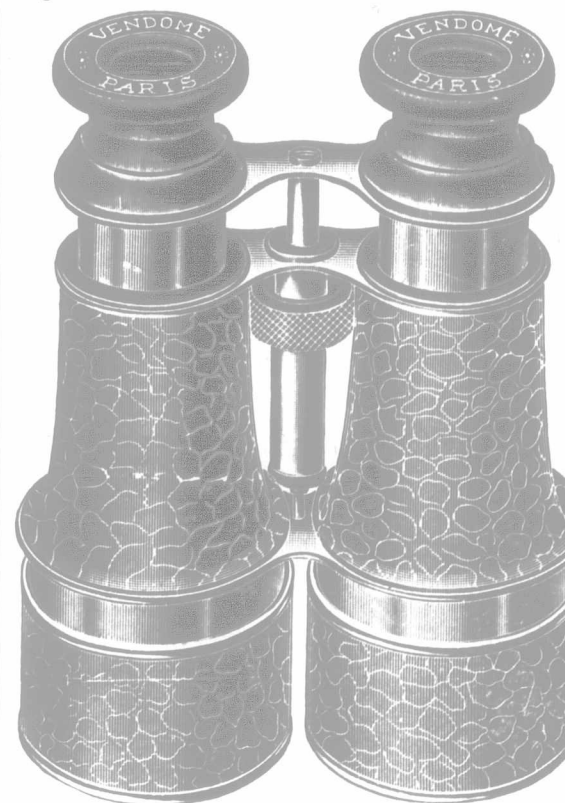
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