

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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APRIL, 4, 1906

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VOL. XLI, NO. 706



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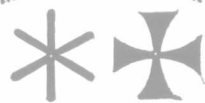
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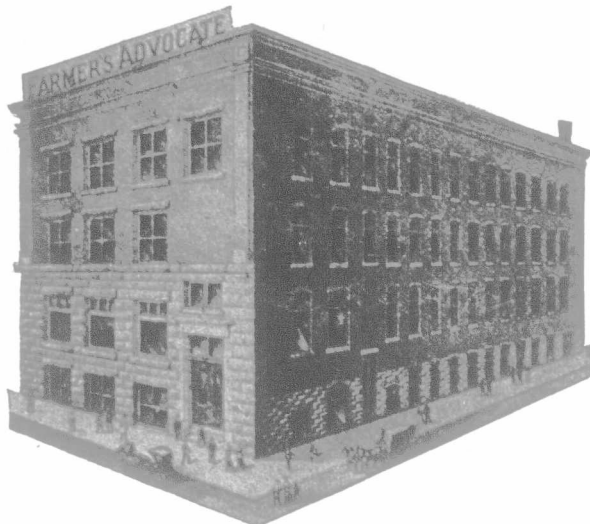
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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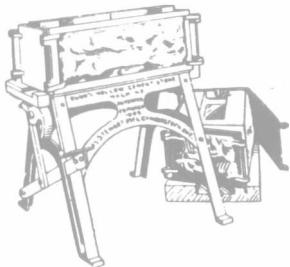
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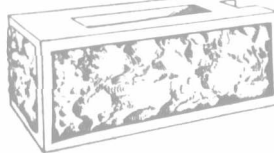
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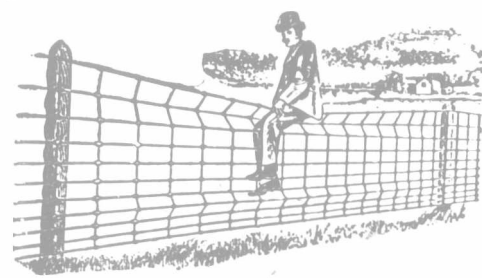
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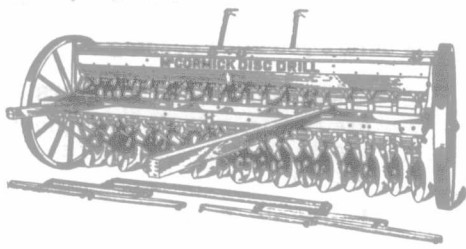


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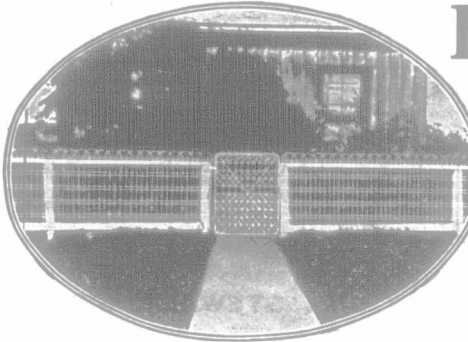
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Speaking of Last Mountain Valley, he writes, after personal inspection: "This rich and beautiful farming section lying east of Last Mountain Lake, embraces one of the finest areas, in the Northwest. The land is undulating in this region, mostly open prairie. The soil is a rich, black vegetable loam, from one to two feet deep, and is underlaid with a clay sub-soil. Frost, to injure the wheat is virtually unknown. Being thus favored so highly by nature, it is not surprising that the production of wheat in this region is phenomenally high; in several instances forty to forty-five bushels per acre have been reaped. Oats, Barley, Flax and all small grains yield relatively as good as those of wheat. Potatoes grow most luxuriously. Two or three years ago, there were not more than thirty-five settlers in the entire area, now there are over three thousand and others rapidly coming in."

**WILLIAM PEARSON COMPANY, WINNIPEG, CANADA**

The heart of the great Saskatchewan Wheat Plains of Western Canada.



# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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April 4, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 706.

### EDITORIAL

#### The Brandon Farm Superintendency.

The appointment of a superintendent for the Brandon Experimental Farm is one fraught with considerable importance to the West, and Manitoba in particular. The work done by the late superintendent has been of great value and is quoted as authoritative wherever the possibilities of Manitoba as an agricultural country are discussed.

The work of the superintendent at the Brandon farm is many sided, and it calls for a man well educated in the latest phases of scientific agriculture. The incumbent of the position needs to have a good presence, be of pleasing address, a painstaking investigator, a man of energy and executive ability; in addition it is we consider essential that he be a graduate of an agricultural college.

The appointments recently made by the provincial department of agriculture are such that, in the good natured scientific rivalry bound to ensue, and rightly so, a man lacking the agricultural college training would suffer by comparison and it would only be a short time before the Brandon experimental farm superintendent would be among the second or third raters, if not to use a poetic phrase, 'unhonored and unsung'. In the past its superintendent has qualified for the first rank and was undoubtedly, one if not the most popular all round farmer's institute lecturer in Manitoba, his work at the farm being appreciated. There are several candidates, and of the lot, only one has the essential qualification in the opinion of this paper, and that man is James Murray B.S.A. a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and for the last few years superintendent of the seed division in the West for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. Murray has youth, energy, is discrete and can be relied upon to withhold statements unless sure of his ground. He is well and favorably known to many throughout the West as being in charge of the Seed Fairs which have and will continue to be beneficial. To appoint a man without an agricultural college would be a slap in the face at agricultural college work and a distinctly backward move. The advanced men in the United States in agriculture have continually drawn upon the Canadian Agricultural College graduate, and the Yankees do not make such appointments from sentiment. In the eighties and nineties many of the flower of our Canadian youth went to the United States to get recognition of their abilities, and to appoint other than an agricultural college man, would look as if it, the department of agriculture, wished to divert the tide into the channels of twenty years ago.

#### A Suggestion to Agricultural Societies.

Too many societies would wait for the parent department of agriculture to show them the way along which to go, and while in a measure, such direction may be good, it behooves each society to initiate work likely to be of general interest and benefit, bearing also in mind the special conditions, such as environment, climate, soil, etc., which are likely to affect that work. A capital suggestion, which might well be acted upon by societies in the province, is that made by Seed Commissioner Clark, who states his idea as follows: "Of the funds used by agricultural societies perhaps less than seven per cent. on an average is given to encourage grain growing. Even with this small proportion of funds so expended the amounts awarded in prizes for exhibits of grain are very often greater than the value of the exhibits and it would not be expedient to increase them. An alternative is proposed

by my department, it is that substantial prizes be offered for fields of growing grain to be judged directly before harvest and from the standpoint of utility for seed purposes. For the first year it may be well to restrict the prizes to fields of wheat of ten or fifteen acres. In judging consideration should be given to purity of variety, freedom from weeds and smut and to vigor and uniformity of crop. It is believed that a plan satisfactory to all concerned can be worked out in a way to overcome such difficulties as may present themselves in connection with such an undertaking on the part of agricultural societies. Speaking for the seed branch of the Dominion, we will be pleased to co-operate with the provincial departments of agriculture and with the agricultural societies in an endeavor to carry the plan to effect. The cost of having the judging done would possibly be a stumbling block. It is estimated that this would amount to about \$40 for each agricultural society. But if the agricultural societies will make their prizes sufficiently liberal to ensure fair competition—if they will offer say \$100 in prizes for fields of wheat, the seed branch will be pleased to provide a competent man and bear the expense of having the judging done."

The offer made is one which the societies cannot afford to disregard.

#### After the Seed Fairs.

The aftermath of the seed fairs is showing the value of these new features in the scheme of agricultural education. From Edmonton comes the report that one farmer has shipped sixty thousand pounds of seed wheat and oats to Ritscoty, a new town on the C. N. R. line. Seedsmen report the demand for pure seed as greatly in excess of previous years and yet the work is only begun. It behooves all those who are in earnest in the matter of pure seed to move early as there is not enough of the best to satisfy everybody and the dilatory farmer is sure to find this out to his sorrow later on.

#### Insurance Against Hail.

The question as to how insurance against hail should be conducted bobs up perennially, and it must be acknowledged with little new about it. In Manitoba insurance is supplied by joint stock companies and mutual associations, in the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the government undertook the work. This paper has always been against government hail insurance and as time goes on and the results of the government experiment are scanned our attitude is shown to be the correct one. The result of the experiment in the Territories is a cash deficit, which shows that the charge made for the insurance was too small, the running expenses, as far as can be seen, were the minimum. It therefore seems to us that the time has arrived for the Legislatures of the new provinces to amend their laws so as to permit either joint stock or mutual companies operating in the provinces. The principle of the government doing everything for the citizen is distinctly bad in as much as it tends to destroy the incentive to individuals to initiate or plan new enterprises. While there may be complaints made about some hail insurance companies, judged by the discussion at the grain growers' recent convention at Brandon, yet in the main, the operations of these companies have been satisfactory and successful. No person has suffered in Manitoba within recent years, as far as we have heard from company hail insurance or for lack of government hail insurance; any that have had to pay heavier than usual have done so owing to lack of business foresight in the discrimination shown in taking risks. As a government could not discriminate the deficits would be continuous, and to encourage a farmer to attempt grain growing in a district which may get hailed four years out of five is not good. It will soon be time for the new policies to be issued and we

hope to see the restrictions at present in force in the new provinces removed, so that a man wishing hail insurance may select his own way of obtaining it!

#### No Need to Hustle for Southern or Central Europeans!

A few day ago a press despatch contained the news that W. T. R. Preston of the High Commissioner's office, London, Eng., had been over to Hungary; and after descanting on the merits of the wheat grown there advocated pushing emigration work amongst them, a policy which is neither needed nor advisable. At the present time, the flow of immigrants into Canada is such, both from Great Britain and the United States as to render a government propaganda in other parts of Europe entirely unnecessary. Unfortunately the foreigners of alien tongues settle in colonies, and later on, become a menace to good government. As soon as they learn the customs and ways of Canada, these alien colonies elect their own men to legislatures and can play both parties for support, and as these people have not the instincts of good government, having been raised and bred for years, under autocratic regimes, they are likely to barter their allegiance for some tangible recompense in the form of either financial, educational or religious advantage, to the detriment of the country by being provocative of continual strife. If the stream of English speaking people to Canada keeps up, as it bears every evidence of doing, the government can well afford to redirect the energies of some of their officials, so that such will flow in channels more profitable, both now and ultimately, to Canada and her people!

#### Provincial Dept. of Agriculture to Furnish Live Stock Judges.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture last year adopted the system of supplying live stock judges to fairs wishing such; the idea has been tried for several years and found successful in the N. W. T. so that the Manitoba essay may be considered as beyond the experimental stage.

The Telegram says: "The department has arranged to supply one judge for cattle, sheep and hogs, and another for horses, to all societies that will allow the department to set the date of their show within a limit of ten days to be set by the society; pay hotel expenses of the judges during the time they are under the direction of the society; allow a deduction from the annual appropriation of five dollars per day for each judge for the days actually engaged in judging.

All other, such as expenses and transportation of the judges, will be paid by the department.

On March 21 1,000 people left St. Paul, Minn., for the Canadian West.

Elford recommends trap nests. Fancy conspiring to take advantage of unsuspecting biddy! If it were that old cuss of a turkey hen, that will lay away, we might consent to be a party to the scheme; by all means get a trap nest.

The provisions of the present Dominion Lands Act are inadequate to the requirements of the case. That act was first drawn a long time ago and has at intervals been tinkered with to meet as well as possible the changing conditions of the time. Since it was first passed it has been amended a dozen times and to-day it is more in need of amendment than perhaps ever before. The country has been growing by rapid strides and the baby clothes and hobbledehoy garniture of its public lands regulations must once more be put in the tailor's hands, perhaps for the last time, for at the present rate of the country's expansion it is likely that in a short time the free grant system will have to give place to a Dominion Lands Purchase Act, planned to assist and encourage the bona fide settler.—Free Press.



## HORSE

### Work In-foal Mares.

Those new to mares in foal are often so anxious about them that they are not allowed to do any work for a month or two before foaling, and are treated as more or less of an invalid. If a mare is old or disabled, and only fit for a brood mare, let her have ease by all means, but when the in-foal mare is one of a team, long idleness before foaling disarranges the conditions of things to her disadvantage, and a long rest before foaling is quite unnecessary. If the mare is one that is driven or ridden give her a chance, and do not hurry or bustle her about during the last month or six weeks of her carrying the foal, but she can be used quietly all the same. If she is employed for harrowing or plowing, etc., on the land, avoid giving her jerky work. This may cause premature birth, but steady employment will do her no harm whatever—indeed, have an opposite tendency, particularly if she is kept on farms where many foals are bred. It is absolutely necessary that the mares should do much work previous to foaling. In such cases it is common for the mares to drop their foals when in the plow or harrows, or if brought in from work one evening she may have a foal by her side next morning, and as a rule matters go on quite satisfactorily.

We come to something quite different after the foal has arrived, for after foaling there must be complete idleness for a time. The mare must not be heated when the foal is very young, as her milk, when in that state, is bad for the foal. The foal is a frequent feeder, and the mare should be available for this practically constantly for the first month or six weeks at least. Have known them worked two or three days after foaling, but this is very unwise, as the foal is sure to get upset, and what is gained in work will be all lost in the unprogressive condition of the foal. As in all live stock, a good start is of immense advantage to a foal, and if put well on their legs during the first few weeks, they will be better prepared to bear the mother's absence for intervals later, particularly when the haying begins, which is work that all capable mares with foals are put to. To keep a mare away from a very young foal for a great length of time results in the foal sucking an excessive quantity of milk, then indigestion and other internal complaints are generated. That is one very bad result of the mother's absence. Another is that if the intervals between feeding



JAS. SMITH, BRANDON.

A noted boniface and vendor of entire horses.

For several years manager for Alex. Galbraith & Son, holds the record as a vendor of stallions in North America.

are too long there is still the fact that the foal worries and frets beyond soothing when the mother is away, and this, too, has a bad effect.

## FARM

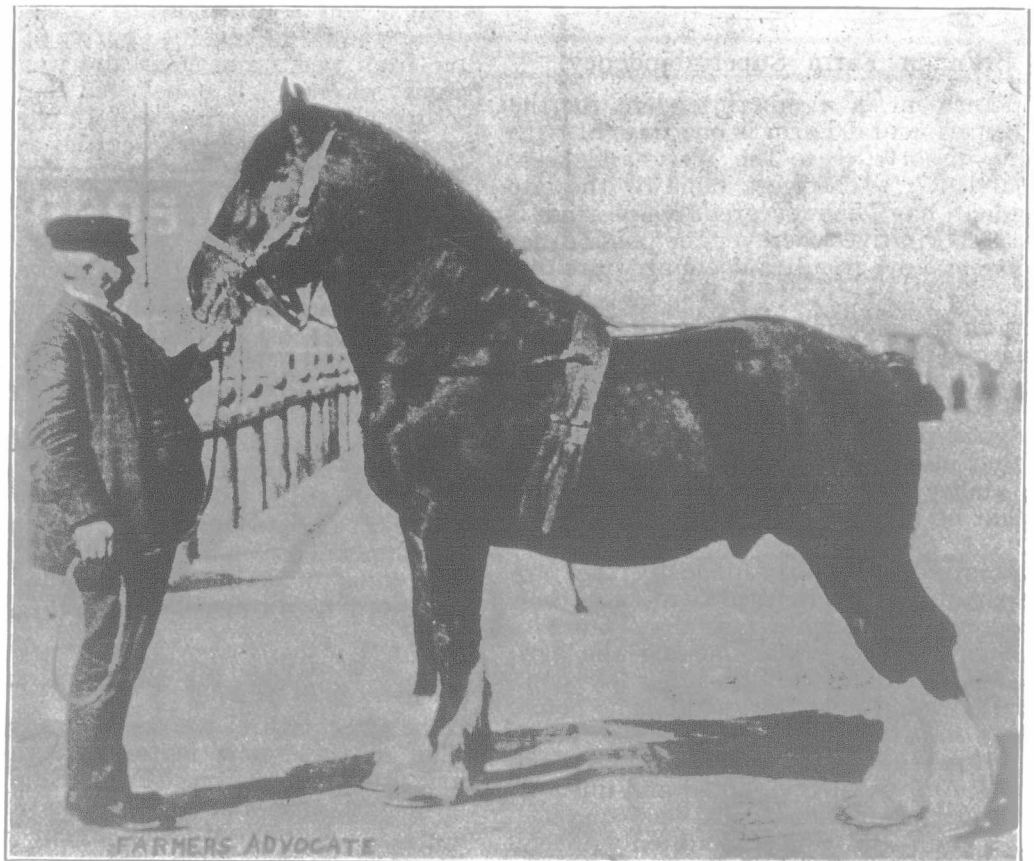
### The Selection of Our Farm Seeds.

This is a question of paramount importance to the farmer; but how many farmers give it the consideration that is due? True, some look upon this question as not worthy of thought, thinking that if they sow the seed in a fairly well prepared soil their responsibility has ended; that one variety was as good as another, and if there was any difference it would be too slight to be worth while.

First of all let me say a word regarding the old-time habit of changing seed. I say habit, be-

merely to show that there is a wide difference between good and indifferent varieties. Take for instance, barley. The Mandscheuri variety has been proven to yield from ten to fifteen bushels of grain more per acre than the common six-rowed barley—the variety which is now so extensively grown over Ontario. Think for a moment, if you will, what an increase of ten bushels of barley per acre, or even five bushels, would mean in good hard cash, over the farms of our own fair Province. Therefore, it behooves us to read up reports of experiment stations and find out what are the leading varieties and to see that we grow them.

The ideal time to select our seed is in the field at harvest time, as at this point we can pick out the best part of the field, where the straw is the



THE TWO YEAR OLD SHIRE STALLION "SALWICK HERO" (imp) 23668.

1st at Winnipeg and 1st at Brandon, 1905; 1st and champion Provincial Spring Stallion Show, Brandon, 1906.

cause I believe it is a habit as I never met any man who could give a good sound reason for so doing, other than that his father had always changed seed, and that he thought it was a good practice. Of course, if you can exchange poor seed for good seed, do so by all means; but the old-time theory that the change of seed from one soil to another was a step in advancement has been exploded, and no scientific or practical man, who has given the subject due consideration, believes in it at the present day.

Let us see, for a moment, the good that can come from a change of seed. Firstly, it is a good thing for the seed man who has seed to sell; secondly, it is of material advantage to the party who changes to get the big end of the deal. But let us enumerate the disadvantages of the system. By changing seed we forfeit any advancement we have made in breeding up a strain of good seed. What breeder of pure-bred live stock would change his herd every three or four years? If he did, what advancement would he make? How much stock would he be able to sell at fancy prices? I venture to say there is no breeder of stock who would be so foolhardy. And yet it has been proven time and again that the same principles hold good in the breeding of grain as in animals. How is it that on the experiment plots at Guelph they obtain such phenomenal yields of some varieties of grain? How is it that they get sixty bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat on the experimental plots, whereas the average yield over Ontario is only 23 bushels? It is because the very best seed has been hand selected from a plot and sown, and the very best seed selected from this crop and sown again; and this process has been carried on for a number of years. Thus they have built up a high yielding strain. True, we cannot hope to get such yields over the farms of the West as they have on the experimental plots. But can we not by careful selection of our own seed year after year, build up a strain that will eclipse anything we have at present?

Then the question of what variety to sow confronts us, and it is not in the province of this article to say what are the best varieties, but

straightest and the grain plumpest, saving and threshing this part by itself, and selecting the best grain from it. But as we cannot do this for this year, we can select the very best seed from what we have, and the time to do this is right now, when every farmer has plenty of seed around, and is not rushed for time—not leaving it till the day before next seeding, and then running it through the mill at a rate which allows of only very imperfect cleaning.

Experimental station results show that large, plump seed gave seven bushels of grain more per acre than small plump seed and small, plump seed six and a half bushels more than shrunken seed. From this we can see the great importance of selecting large, plump seed, and that any extra time spent in obtaining this large seed is an investment that pays large dividends.

We cannot be too careful about sowing weed seeds with our grain. The busy farmer too often thinks it is not worth while to reclean seed because there are only a few weed seeds in it, and oftentimes does not even stop to examine if there are foul seeds present. The great error of such a policy is only too evident when we see the great struggle that is carried on year after year against weeds, a great many of which came on our own farms in just such a manner—insignificant at first, but, with their great powers of production soon spreading everywhere.

The question of buying seeds is a problem that practically all farmers have to face every year. Too often he is misled as to the value of the seed he purchases by the price affixed to it. Especially is this so in clover and grass seeds. The merchant probably has a sample of clover seed which he offers for \$5.00, and another which he offers for \$7.00 per bushel. The farmer, coming along to buy his seed, is frequently attracted by the \$5.00 sample. True, on taking a casual glance at the two samples, there does not seem to be much difference; the \$5.00 lot is probably a little lighter in color and contains a few seeds other than clover; so the purchaser, after considering it for a moment, takes the cheaper lot. Now, had that man examined those samples closely and tested them for vitality, he would likely have found the



\$5.00 sample to contain a startling percentage of foul seeds, and undoubtedly low in vitality; whereas the \$7.00 sample was practically free from foul seed, and standing high in vitality—the seed which it would have paid him many times over to have purchased. "Whatsoever we sow, that shall we also reap." I. C.

**Crop Rotation, Grasses and Clovers.**

Address given at the joint live stock and grain growers' conventions Brandon.

No one will deny that judging by the inspection returns the production of hard wheat is falling off and while the reasons for such conditions are debatable, it is fair to assume that the decline is not due to any one cause.

Investigation seems to show that decline in hard wheat production is due 1st. to inferior seed, either from immaturity, impurity or degenerate varieties; and, prevalence of weeds, especially wild oats; and 3rd., decline in fertility, exhaustion of the soil nitrogen, burning up of the humus and, therefore, inability to retain the proper amount of soil moisture. The assumption is warranted that the first cause is in a fair way to be removed by the seed fair and its practical demonstrations; the two other causes cannot be as pointedly demonstrated before you, each one will need to picture to himself the appearance one farm will present worked solely for wheat production, and another worked under system of crop rotation.

Great Britain is the only country in the modern world to-day possessing a century old agricultural system which we consider worthy of imitation, and the reason she occupies that pre-eminent position is due to the system of crop rotation followed, rendering possible the keeping of live stock, an occupation so perfected there as to make the tight little isle, the exemplar and Mecca for all who would engage in the breeding of good stock to-day. Crop rotation besides the benefits, it undoubtedly confers on the land worked under that system, also renders active the brain of the man who follows its scheme, and consequently gives to the country better crops and broader minded men. Crop rotation means more than maintenance of fertility. It means an increase in Nature's storehouse, and so one might continue endlessly.

A rotation to be acceptable must not overlook the staple crops. It must provide for a maximum quantity of such being grown with a minimum call on the soil's resources, and also leave the land in good shape for following crops. Rotation may be divided into three sections dealing with (a) the cereals; (b) the grasses or clovers; (c) the use of manure. The last one is the renovator; the grasses and clovers—renovators and way-payers if fed on the farm; the cereals are pocket fillers, some by selling off, some by feeding on the farm.

The grasses,—we may include under that category native rye and timothy, brome should not be included in a rotation. The only legitimate place for brome is as a permanent pasture grass; its other qualities render it unacceptable. Neither rye nor timothy, are in themselves testorative enough, unless fed on the land and returned as manure, despite the fact that a certain amount of fibre is put in the land by their growth. Improvement is frequently noticed by sowing down to grass, and the weeds are kept in check; but in the clovers and that other legume pease lie the solution of the problem, because by their growth, is restored to the land that essential to the growth of hard wheat—namely nitrogen. No rotation can be considered either satisfactory or complete without the inclusion of the legume, and the best all-round one to use on a sufficiently large scale is clover—either the ordinary red, (*Trifolium pratense*) or the mammoth, (*Trifolium pratense perenne*).

The following rotation seems likely to suit best Manitoba conditions; wheat, oats, barley, wheat and seed down, hay, hay or pasture and break up. Under this rotation, a selling staple is produced three years out of seven; a staple oats, part available for sale, the remainder for feed one year; and another staple, barley, to be fed entirely, and two hay crops, of which a small quantity may be sold, or a large portion marketed either as dairy products or as beef.

It will be noticed that, wheat is followed by oats, the reverse order has been proven by experiment to be unsatisfactory. Wheat follows barley, because that great pork making cereal has aided in cleaning the land and allowed early fall plowing for wheat.

If seeding down is done with barley an advantage in growing a crop of wheat on clean soil is lost. I believe in seeding down with wheat, using red clover five pounds (if well matured, high colored bold seed) and four pounds of timothy. Should the winter kill the clover, the timothy will stand. Sowing the clover with wheat, so that it gets an early start, and with a broadcast attachment to the front of the seeder. If one has plenty of horses at seeding time, it might be advisable, especially if the land is weedy, to sow the grass seed crosswise after the wheat is up, and harrow immediately the way of the grain. Pease is not included, because as yet, such is not a staple crop, in the sense that there is not a market for that grain, neither is it grown for feed, although it might be feasible on spring plowed, well disced sod to grow pease successfully, drilling in deep at the rate of 2½ to 3 bushels, with two pecks of oats per acre. If one does not care to use pease on the land treated as mentioned, corn should be planted, manuring heavily if a timothy or rye grass sod; either crop, pease or corn are valuable as preparation for wheat. Owing to the scarcity of labor, rush of work, and returns got, roots cannot be included in the rotation, although their value for feeding purposes is considerable but the cultivation necessary is rarely given in this country.

In North Dakota, flax is considered a staple crop, and is usually sown after corn at the rate of ¼ a bushel per acre, the yield running from ten to twenty-five bushels, on an average seventeen bushels. The price is usually a remunerative one the demand for the oil being likely to increase, the drawback to this grain being the difficulty of securing clean seed.

**Bishop Harker Gives His Alfalfa Experience.**

To the Editor:

Having been asked by your valuable paper to give my experience in the growing of lucerne or alfalfa, I cheerfully do so hoping that some one will profit by my mistakes. In the first place the land should be thoroughly prepared. I think a good summer fallow is not too good; especially if the alfalfa is to be grown without irrigation. The land should be plowed deep as the roots are fine and tender, and if the fine roots reach the hard subsoil it stops the growth until the roots get strong enough to penetrate; and if the plowing is shallow the plants will not do as well, and are liable to dry out and die. I would not sow a nurse crop but give the young plant all the advantage it can have; if the weeds come the first year they should be clipped off with the mower. This will also strengthen the roots of the plants, my alfalfa is mixed with timothy and I cut two tons to the acre last year for my first crop; I expect yet to cut three tons per acre the first crop and one and a half to two tons the second crop. My experience is that the alfalfa is the hay for this country and we will yet see alfalfa shipped by the carload to parts of the country that are not so well adapted for this kind of hay. I would advise every farmer to try a small patch and in so doing we will each one help the other to make a success of growing the best hay that can be grown for the work horse, the milk cow and the sheep; and make good pasture for the pigs

and poultry. Now if I have said anything that will cause one farmer to plant and make a success of a small patch of alfalfa, I shall feel that I have been well paid for my efforts. The Alberta farmer will never be the independent man he should be if he has to buy hay, but if we all grow alfalfa the people in the cities will want our hay, our beef, our mutton and butter that comes from this rich plant.

Magrath.

LEVI HARKER.

**What About Burning Stubble?**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Special Seed train came and went, leaving on the mind the impression of a panorama. It was met by the largest number of farmers the speakers had the pleasure of addressing in their trip.

Each speaker dealt with his subject in a clear, practical manner, nothing new, however, being brought out. The value of such a meeting, like revival meetings and reviews in schools, consists in making ideas already learned permanent. Experience is the great teacher for the farmer as well as every one else. He has to come forcibly up against smut and weeds and see his bread and butter endangered before he will mend his ways. A discussion arose when one of the speakers advised burning the stubble to kill the wild oats and other foul seeds.

It was contended that burning stubble was no easy matter; although if done, would be a valuable means of destruction. A few farmers were of the opinion that the land was robbed of fertility by burning stubble and one farmer went so far as to say that he had had proof of it on his own farm. Is there anything in this?

So long as a big acreage is the main object, instead of a love of clean and intelligent farming just so long will weeds grow and flourish.

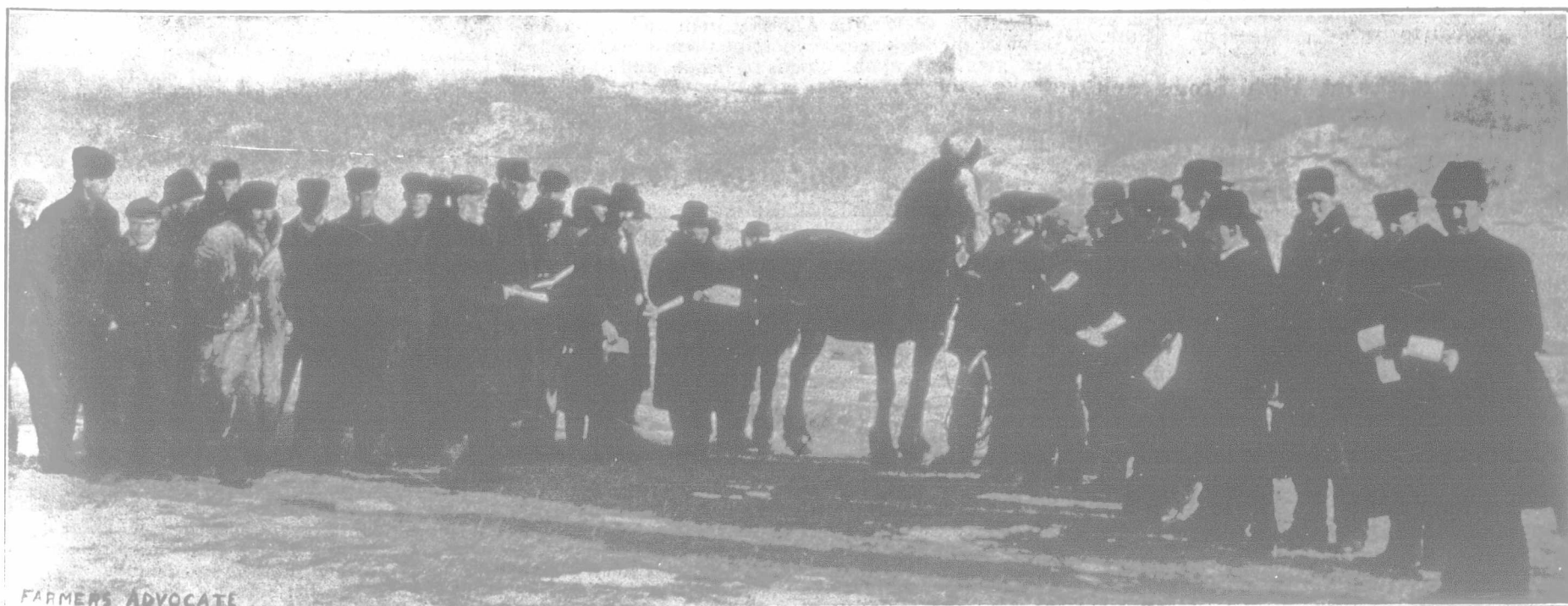
Crystal City, Man.

S. H.

(Ed. note: Stubble may be of benefit to crops in two different ways, it may effect the soil chemically and physically. Chemically it adds plant food which is liberated by the decay of stubble and if burned, unless the ashes blew away, would be just as effective as though it decayed, so that from the standpoint of the chemist there is little loss in burning stubble. Physically stubble makes soil more porous and pliable and is particularly beneficial in heavy clays. In all soils it is valuable in retaining moisture so that from the standpoint of the physicist burning would be a distinct loss. From the standpoint of the farmer, who is both chemist and physicist a good deal would depend upon the condition of the soil. If it were in need of humus to make it more retentive of moisture or to make clays friable the stubble should not be burned, but if the soil were already full of decaying sod or manure the loss would not be noticeable.)

**Rendering Grain Immune to Smut.**

The letter appearing over the signature Tully Elder appears to me as a new light on what is the main pursuit of us farmers, the producing of grain. Does not the continued use of chemicals on these soften them, thereby causing the complaints we read, and at the same time, by inuring them to it, in time lose its effectiveness, a tendency plentifully evidenced last year? Does not Tully Elder's careful farming prove the possi-



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

STOCK JUDGING SCHOOL, SASKATOON.

In the background is the river and the east bank of the river, known as Capital Hill.



bility of their—or at any rate bluestone's—avoidance? Anyhow he has put my mind at rest on this point.

Sask.

W. H. B. C.

While our correspondent's point is well taken, investigation at experimental farms has not yet given us sufficient data to warrant the abandonment of chemicals, either bluestone or formalin to prevent smut. The breeding of plants immune to fungous disease is one of the great fields in which scientific investigators are working. Mr. Elder's advocacy of the use for seed of the best possible grain is unimpeachable, and that he has escaped a smut or rust visitation may be due entirely to the fact that the seed used was of extra vitality. But we hardly think it wise to quit using bluestone etc., on account of his success. The writer intends bluestoning his seed wheat this spring and will continue to do so until reasonably certain that he has a strain of seed immune to the assaults of the smut fungus.

#### Believe Alfalfa Can Be Grown Successfully.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having noticed in your paper recently the experience of different farmers with alfalfa, I would like to tell you of my fortune in this work. I tried alfalfa for the first time in 1904. It was sowed on the 15th of May without a nurse crop and it did fairly well. When about a foot high I clipped the tops with the mower in order to prevent it from going to seed and help strengthen the roots. I am confident it would have proved a success, but the horses got into it and nibbled it down to the roots which injured it very much. The following year, in the spring of 1905, I sowed four acres, part with a nurse crop and part without. There was a great difference between the two pieces in the fall. Alfalfa does not do well with a nurse crop in this province. I noticed recently, about the middle of March—during the warm days, that my alfalfa was beginning to grow. I expect to sow about ten acres this year. I am in the dairy business near the city of Calgary and if I can grow clover of any kind successfully it means a big thing to me.

W. J. TREGILLUS

Roscarrock Dairy Farm, Calgary.

#### Wild Oats and How to Kill Them.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having some experience in trying to kill wild oats, I thought it might be of some help to those who are troubled with them.

It is true that some thing has to be done to check the rapid growth which is taking hold of this country and the most successful way in my experience is given below.

I find that to get the oats started it is best to plow about two inches deep in the fall as early as you can. Let that lie there till spring and as early as you can get on the land, give a stroke with the harrow. Do not touch this till about the second week in June, then plow about four inches deep and sow beardless barley and oats, mixed half and half. As soon as the barley is ripe cut and stook in long stooks so as to have it dry quickly. In this way you are able to have it ready for stacking in ten weeks from time of sowing, if the weather conditions are favorable.

As early in the fall as you can, plow about four inches deep and harrow. This starts the seeds turned up and the frost kills them before next spring. Sow the barley and oats again. The land will be as good as if summer fallowed, in fact better, as you cannot kill wild oats in summer fallowing, but I have never seen my way fail yet. The barley and oats make the best feed obtainable for horses and cattle. I found that for milk cows it could not be beat, being equal to corn.

SKIP.

#### Interesting Experiment With Brome and Clover.

The South Dakota station has just concluded some experiments in discing brome and prairie sod, and sowing to both clover and alfalfa which are very encouraging and open up a new field to farmers. The method of proceeding was as follows:

As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring, the fields were disced four times in order to secure a good seed bed. The clover seed was then sown at the rate of ten to twelve pounds to the acre, and well harrowed in. Perfect stands were secured in each case. The medium red variety was used, because it does not grow so rank as the mammoth varieties and is therefore better for hay. The seed was of a high germination quality. No trouble has been experienced from killing out in the winter, but care has been taken not to pasture it close in the fall.

The following yield from a field one year old shows the increase in the quantity of hay over the seed field of *Bromus inermis*:

#### FIELD A—WHERE CLOVER WAS SOWN.

First cutting July 23, 1904, yield 3,484 pounds per acre; second cutting September 5th, yield 2,000 pounds per acre; total yield, 5,484 pounds per acre.

#### FIELD B—BROME.

First cutting July 23, 1904, yield 3294 pounds per acre. Second growth too short to cut.

Same field in 1905:

First cutting July 17th, yield 3,966 pounds per acre; second cutting August 30th, yield 3,889 pounds per acre; total yield 7,855 pounds per acre.

In 1904 another field of *Bromus inermis* was disced and sown to clover, with the following results:

#### FIELD C—WHERE CLOVER WAS SOWN.

First cutting July 18, 1905, yield 5,131 pounds per acre; second cutting September 9th, yield 4,227 pounds per acre; total yield per acre, 9,358 pounds

#### FIELD D—BROME.

Cut July 24, 1905, yield 2,360 pounds per acre. Second growth too short to cut.

With the exception of field D, all were treated the same, disced and manured.

The poorest yield of hay was obtained from field D, where no manure was applied, while the best yield was obtained from field C, where clover was sown and manured.

The above experiment is well worth trying by farmers and on the experimental farms.

#### Threshing Prices and Wages.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The topic one hears most frequently discussed at present is one that in my opinion requires to be kept in mind all through the season ahead of us, and fully discussed from all points. I refer to threshing prices and wages.

First, stook threshing. I have met very few threshermen who like doing it or who make money at it. I speak from experience when I say that it is unremunerative even at the present almost prohibition prices. With a full staff at last year's wages of \$4.00 for man and team, \$2.00 for men, \$4.00 each for engineer and separator man, my wage bill came to \$62.00 per diem. It is difficult to keep a full gang of teams together and if even one team short, the machine is working at half its capacity a good part of the time. Take now the farmer's side of it. He has to feed a big gang of extra men and teams and has to run great chances of his grain being damaged while waiting his turn for the machine. He can do no plowing till after he has threshed. The stook teams come on to his clean farm with every interstice and generally the whole body of their racks a mass of weed seeds, which are distributed nicely all over his farm. I have seen racks literally black with wild oats when drawing to the machine or stacks, while the engine is supplied with foul straw when moving in also. This, however, is unavoidable and the mischief caused can be guarded against to a certain extent by looking over the route the next summer. Anyone who has seen half a dozen stook teams come on to a farm and break off in different directions to load, often at a trot, can judge what mischief they do when the racks are a mass of foul seeds. In stack threshing the rates are high enough too, but steadier work can be done and the farmer has no loss or damage from the causes mentioned and has far fewer men and teams to feed. While in consequence of the steadier running the thresher can pull up some of his stook threshing losses. An ordinary outfit worth all of \$4000.00 complete, has to clear at least \$600.00 to pay fair interest on the investment. After a few years, and generally, very few, repairs come very heavy on the separator. Belting is a heavy item and a machine kept in the big shed, as most of them I regret to say are, gets dozy in the tenons of frame, and warps and shakes, and the decks get rotten very quickly and give lots of trouble. I think I have said enough to show that this is a subject of interest to all and worth discussing before next fall's arrangements are made.

ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

## STOCK

#### A Breed Society Puts Up the Bars.

A writer comments as follows, on the decision of the English Southdown men:

The decision of the Southdown Sheep Society to close their flock is not at all unreasonable. The primary object of a herd flock or stud book is to improve the breed affected. The next is to give those who conform with its conditions the benefit of the higher prices which may reasonably be expected where pedigree is assured to the purchaser. The closing of a breed book is a matter for very serious consideration, and because it is right in the case of the Southdown, it is not at all necessarily so in some other breeds; therefore, because (with the exception

of the Leicester) the breed which has been longest under careful selection has, after a fairly long probationary period, been authoritatively divided into pedigree and non-pedigree flocks, it would be injudicious and prejudicial to the best interests of some other breeds were the example of the Southdown Society to be followed.

The amendment to allow admission of flocks on which a pedigree ram had been used for five seasons was properly rejected. It is a principle in the Stud Book and the Herd Book that the dam should be the issue of four previous dams bred straight, because reversions are not uncommon up to the fifth generation. The use of pedigree rams for five years does not insure this; an inferior bred ewe might be retained in the flock during the whole of this period, or at any rate for a very considerable portion of it, and then there is very little continuity, and certainly no length of pedigree. The ram is frequently spoken of as being half the flock, and a well bred one on an inferior lot of ewes may be a big half, but for pedigree purposes there is no half or other fraction permissible, it must be pure with no modifications or quotations.

#### Docking Lambs.

An old country shepherd advises as follows, on one of the surgical operations that fall to the craft every spring time:

At this season, when so many lambs are being tailed (docked), it is well to consider the question of length to which they should be cut. Cutting is, of course, done for sanitary reasons, for the long tails of the woolly, as opposed to the more hairy, breeds, accumulate filth and cause much trouble in the "fly" season. The tail is a natural protection to the udder and breeding parts of the animal, and except for the reasons just mentioned would be better left in a natural condition. However simple the process may seem, it is not necessarily merely a rule of thumb one. It is obvious that a sheep which is to be bred from requires more protection, therefore a longer tail, than one which may be fattened off before winter, or at any rate, will not be called upon to breed. Yet few shepherds take this into consideration, and males' and females' are cut to one length. For a fattening sheep, if sufficient dock is left to give a full handful when fat to indicate the ripeness of the animal, it does not much matter how short it is; but as much should be left in the case of the ewe as is consistent with cleanliness.

#### A Practical Man Discusses Cost of Raising Hogs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to yours of some time ago, requesting me to give you my opinion on the hog question, I may say I have read with great interest the different articles on this subject in your valuable paper.

I have had considerable experience in this line, as I raise from 300 to 500 a year. To make a success in hog raising one should have, first, good strong healthy stock; second, give them plenty of exercise; and, third, plenty of feed. I have never crippled pigs, this, I am sure, is due to the first two points, the third point, plenty of feed, produces the hog. Without sufficient feed the hog is stunted and never gives good results after. For instance, I have seen hogs at eight months weigh about 80 pounds when they should have weighed 200 pounds or more. With good feeding a hog when finished for market should have made a gain of 1 pound per day from the date of birth.

I am sure hogs should never be sold alive for less than 5c. per pound. I generally have from 50 up to 150 hogs in fattening pen at once; as soon as the hogs are fit for the fattening pen I have them put in. I use self feeders, my own make, by the way, every hog raiser should have self feeders. I have 300 hogs now and feed eleven sacks of chop, 80 pounds to the sack, or about 900 pounds per day. It does not take much more than this to feed 500 in summer, owing to pasture. In summer, water is running through the hog yards.

I have a 6 H.P. gasoline engine power for crushing. The chop is sacked and drawn by horse and jumper to hog pens and feeders; in this way two men can feed 500 hogs in twenty minutes. I keep about 100 head of cattle on the farm so there is always plenty of help around.

Following are the results of a few tests I have made at different periods:

No. 1. Three years ago I weighed five Berkshires into fattening pen, fed them for eighteen days on frozen wheat I bought for 30c. per bushel, four of these hogs gained 36 pounds, one gained 35 pounds for the eighteen days or practically 2 pounds gain per day for each hog. In this test I made 30c. per bushel profit on wheat and labor.

No. 2. At the same time as the first test, I weighed ten Yorkshires into pen next to the five Berkshires, but the Yorkshires only made a gain of 1 pound per day for the eighteen days.

No. 3. Three years ago as well, I fed five Berkshires for test and at five and one-half months or 165 days old, finished dressed 140 pounds or 170 pounds alive. This is a little over 1 pound gain per day for each hog for 165 days. There was only a few pounds difference in these hogs.



**Horticulture and Forestry**

**Does Not Believe Larch Is Suitable.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In looking over the Western Horticultural Report in the Advocate of February 28th, I am at a loss to know why Mr. Ross recommends larch for planting east of Moose Jaw, as for that matter any where, as that tree has not been grown on the plains at all, and it may lead men to lay out money on this tree, which I believe is not suited to prairie planting at all. Our maple is another tree that should not be planted, except for a hedge, as it is a short lived tree in this western country. It is all right for a shrub for a few years. But why not plant our native poplar, which is the only tree that will start on the open prairie and grow from 1 to 2 feet each year in sod, and from one tree in ten years will send out suckers and make quite a bluff?

There is no doubt but it starts from seed, but I have tried seed both in garden and on sod but cannot get it to grow. If this seed could be gathered and made to start on the open prairie, as it does in its wild state, there are thousands of acres of rough and stony land that could be seeded without any preparation. I have a small bluff on my place of about seventy five trees that in 1891 there was only one tree to start; the daddy tree stands in the center, about 14 feet high, and his children around him from 1 foot to 10, 11, 12 feet and so on. That is the reason a poplar bluff is always round, as they spread from all sides and no other tree will take its place for a long time to come. Now Mr. Editor, I believe the seed of our native poplar should be experimented upon and I have written this more for information from men who know more than I do about this tree.

H. ANTICKNAP.

Farm. Mar. 26, E. M.

**Possibilities in Saskatchewan with Fruit Trees.**

Prof. N. E. Hansen,

Dear Sir:—I have read with much interest your article in the Farmer's Advocate under Horticulture and Forestry. I regret to say I have not much knowledge of above but still take a keen interest in same and intend to endeavor to cultivate some of the wild fruits in this district.

1. I may state that I have only been here for some twelve months, having come over from Ireland, and considering the very severe winter climate I was much surprised to find so much fine wild fruit during the summer. We have raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, black currants, cherries and an abundance of a fruit known locally as the "Saskatoon berry" which however, I think must be the high bush cranberries you mention. The shoot is about three to four feet high, smooth oval leaf, white flower, berries red at first in clusters and when ripe are somewhat purple with a fine bloom on them, and about one-half inch in diameter and contain four to five small seeds.

2. The raspberries are fairly plentiful and quite as large as the English variety but flavor not quite so good.

3. Strawberries, small but plentiful, the largest being about one-half inch in diameter.

4. Cherries, plentiful but very small and sour, never more than one-fourth inch in diameter.

5. Gooseberries and currants seem to do well in sheltered places. I discovered the black currants in some deep ravines along the Battle River and the fruit was large and of good flavor.

6. I should be much obliged for any information you could give me re the best way to cultivate these fruits.

7. Do you think apples could be grown up here?

8. Or plums?

9. If so where could I obtain some trees and what is the best time to plant, etc.

10. I am thinking of planting a grove of evergreen trees and shrubs near my house, could you inform me the best kinds to grow?

I shall be pleased to give you any information concerning the trees of this part or anything else that might help you.

Ravenhill Farm, Lloydminster, Sask. R. T. ROWLEY NOYES.

Answers by Prof. N. E. Hansen, Agricultural College, Brookings, South Dakota.

1. The fact that there is so much fine wild fruit growing in the Canadian prairie northwest indicates that this vast region will eventually be a good fruit country. There will be an abundance of fruit for home use and of some kinds the surplus to send still further north and west where it is too dry to practice general farming. But the varieties grown will be largely developed from the native species. I am endeavoring to solve this problem for the Dakotas and the Canadian northwest and adjacent areas by the raising of hundreds of thousands of seedlings from choice specimens gathered from various parts of this great area.

The Saskatoon berry is one of the species of Amelanchier. The eastern form is called shadbush, juneberry or sarvis. Saskatoon or Suscutan is the Indian name. It is really a beautiful ornamental

No. 4. On the 1st of February, 1906, I put seventy hogs in fattening pen. They ate in twenty two days seventy four sacks of chopped wheat and oats, 5920 pounds or about three ton, eighty five pounds per hog for the twenty two days, chop at \$20.00 per ton brings it to 85c. per hog for time mentioned. These pigs were small, averaging about 90 pound when weighed in but they gained 25 pounds and ate nearly 4 pounds of chop each per day. I have forty six hogs of same lot still in pen and since last test, 22nd of February, are eating 4 1/2 pounds of chop each per day. Their appetite is increasing.

A hog weighing 140 pounds in fair condition will gain 2 pounds per day, and one weighing 250 pounds will gain 3 pounds per day, in finishing of course they require more feed according to size.

So far as my experience goes, Berkshire has given the best results so far as feeding is concerned, but they are not the bacon hog which has been proven so many times. To my mind a 1st Berk. sow, and Tamworth top or boar, next Berk. sow and Yorkshire boar, make the best bacon hog when you consider the feed.

Professor G. E. Day's article in your issue of February 21st is certainly the best one I have read for some time, but I cannot agree with him in the cost of production. I agree with him in an average of six to a litter. I figure on this number as a rule but in raising two litters a year, I calculate the last litter costs more than the first, born in April. My figures on the cost of pigs at six weeks is rather higher, the reason of this is because we have not the time or different kinds of feed when raising so many, or the facilities to carry on this test from birth to market in a proper way. I will look forward to the result of the test of the twelve pigs when finished for market which the Professor is feeding now. I will give you my figures on the production of pigs at six weeks or forty-five days:

One sow, two litters, six each—twelve pigs.	
2 service fees	\$ 2 00
2 litters, 45 days each—90 days feed nursing, 8 lbs. chop per day	7 20
Cost of labor through nursing, 5c. per day	4 50
Maintenance of sow 275 days at 4c. per day	11 00
<b>Total cost of 12 pigs at six weeks</b>	<b>\$24 70</b>
Average cost of one pig at six weeks	2 06

My figures for producing 100 lbs. of pork alive is \$4.78 from birth to market, this is outside cost. The early litter will produce 100 lbs. for less.

Now sir I am satisfied that hogs can be raised at a profit, but it is like all other branches of farming or any business in fact, you must have the stock on hand. No use going out of the business when prices drop, it must soon come up again. The highest prices are generally in August, September and October, look out for it.

Sask. J. A. KILLOUGH.

**Big Crop and More Pigs.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to tell you what I got from a six-acre field last season. This field had been in timothy, alsike and white Dutch clover for about five years and used as a pasture. In 1904 I broke it up and then backset with a disc plow and later on in the fall I plowed it again. It was bad with Canadian thistles but none appeared in the crop last year. I seeded five acres of this to wheat, and a few days before it commenced to get ripe the heads were extra long and the straw about five feet high or over. However, a bad storm lodged it and it took a long day with two binders to cut that patch, and then we did not get it all but when I got it threshed I paid for 200 bushels off this patch, and it is absolutely clean and a good sample. Then I had potatoes planted in different ways on the other acre. First we made drills in one-third of the patch, and planted in the hollows between the drills and then split the drills. I thought this was too deep so we made the drill as before, but covered some with the plow handles by drawing the plow on its side. The remainder of the patch I covered with the hoe. I had three drills in the center for cabbage, carrots, turnips, corn, cucumbers and squash. Off that acre I got thirty large squash, one weighed 35 lbs., all the sweet corn the house could use and some to give away, all the cucumbers for summer use and a half barrel for winter, one wagon load of fine Swede turnips, a barrel of carrots, twenty-five heads of cabbage and 300 bushels of the finest kind of potatoes.

The general crop around Union Point has been a bonanza one for 1905, and the farmers are in good shape for the seeding this spring. Much good, clean wheat has already been brought in. There is an abundance of hay and coarse grains and stock generally is in fine condition. One thing lacking is pigs. Farmers are beginning to lay plans for the keeping of more hogs, as many think the sow thistle may be a blessing in disguise.

Union Point, Man. D. G. L.

**A Parasiticide.**

Dear Sirs:—I am highly pleased with the Advocate; it keeps a man up to the front in farming and also lots of food for the mind to encourage him to persevere and hold his own against the swarm of parasites that continually surround him.

Minnesdosa, Edw. WILLIAMSON.

plant and worthy of a place on every northwestern prairie lawn owing to its abundant white blossoms which appear so early. I have the plant from several different sources with a view to improve the fruit in size but so far have made no progress as the birds claim every berry as soon as it begins to turn. Where there are not so many birds the juneberry is a profitable fruit to raise. They are easily canned for winter use. They are some times sold in our northern markets but usually under the name of huckleberries although they are not related to the huckleberry of the East. The june or Suscutan berry belongs to the same family as the rose, apple, pear and mountain ash. I find both the pear and the apple can be grafted on juneberry but there is no advantage in doing so. The pear works quite well on juneberry and makes a dwarf tree which blossoms very early, but our trouble is to get a pear that will not blight to death before fruiting.

2. The native wild raspberries of the Canadian northwest should be cultivated in every garden in that country to the total exclusion of our present tame raspberries which are developed from the raspberries of New York, New England and the eastern states in general, in some cases with a slight mixture of the tame raspberries of Europe which are not hardy over here although some are raised in a very limited way in the milder sections of the eastern states.

3. I have fruited the wild strawberries of Alberta, Manitoba, North and South Dakota but all are too small for any use at present. Out of some eight thousand seedlings I have a few, however, that are crosses with tame varieties that have stood here 40° below zero with the ground bare of snow. Two of these varieties, South Dakota No. 1 and No. 2 were sent out for limited trial last spring. My ideal strawberry is one that will not need any winter mulching and is perfect in flower, so that there is no trouble about lack of pollination which is often the case when pistillate or female-flowered varieties are planted with no perfect-flowered sorts adjacent for fertilization or pollination of the blossoms.

4. The wild tree cherries referred to in this letter are probably of two kinds, the small red or pin cherry and the small chokecherry which is black. The pin cherry is sour but too small for any special use. The chokecherries are poorer in quality being very astringent. It will take some time to develop these fruits. However, they are better than no cherries at all. The native western sand cherry is a bush form of this genus of cherry family which is found native at the North. The past season from a plantation of over twenty-five thousand seedlings, plants of the third generation from the wild, I found some with fruit from one inch in diameter, equal in size to any form of the cherry shipped in here from California. This form of the sand cherry is hardy at Winnipeg and vicinity, as found by actual trial.

5 and 6. Your wild gooseberries and currants are worthy of a place in the garden. I have some South Dakota and North Dakota ancestry of the second and third generation from the wild. You could start next spring by digging up young plants, as small as possible, and planting out in long rows. Planters often wonder how we manage to plant so many thousands of trees and shrubs in so short a time. Briefly, the plants are set in dead furrows. We prefer fall plowed land. In the spring after suitable harrowing, the ground is marked out in as long rows as possible with a horse marker set at four feet. With a good driver and a steady team and the use of tall stakes to sight by, it is easy to mark land out into rows four feet apart. In some of our plantations the rows are fully a third of a mile long. The plan is to set in regular intervals in the rows and to secure this, and when possible the same marker may be used to cross rows at right angles. Plums, chokecherries, apples and smaller trees are set in rows two and one-half feet apart and one-half foot apart in the rows. Smaller plants like sand cherries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries are set out at four to six feet apart and about two and one-half feet apart in the row. The planting is done very rapidly by planting in dead furrow made by plowing a furrow in the row as marked by the horse marker and then plowing back as deeply as possible in the same furrow and if necessary with an extra man to press down the plow beam on the way back. Into this dead furrow the trees are set very rapidly without the use of a spade. The essential thing is to tramp the earth firmly about each plant with loose earth on top to prevent the earth baking on the surface of the soil. Where the dead furrows are to be only four feet apart it is easy to make them eight feet, at first planting these and then plow the furrow for the intervening rows. With over a quarter of a million fruit seedlings on the grounds quick nursery methods are essential. When the selection has been made for the trees, which is a new generation, the rest of the plants are easily removed with a tree digger and destroyed by fire. It is truly a survival of the fittest as determined by man instead of by nature. Care should be taken to give extra feed by heavy manuring and the thinning should be done as early as possible. In our plantation of six thousand plum seedlings, we have already thinned out severely in the rows aiming to leave the best plants. If we find a variety with good sized fruit we raise seedlings from that plant. The whole story cannot be given in a short article.

As for gooseberries the Houghton is our best variety now in cultivation. It is a selected wild gooseberry from Massachusetts. Better varieties



have been originated by various crosses of the English gooseberries with Houghton and similar American varieties by Dr. William Saunders at the Experiment Station in Ottawa. The Pearl is one of these. As for black currants I find some of those common in New England lack in hardiness at Brookings. The native black currant is of good size and really worthy of our attention. I brought back a Russian black currant in my Russian trip in 1897-8 for the U. S. Department of Agriculture but have propagated a small stock only so far. It has proved hardy here.

7. The hardy varieties of apples can certainly be grown throughout the farming regions of the Canadian northwest but it will be mainly of Russian and Siberian ancestry. This article is long enough and the question can best be discussed later.

8. Plums can also be raised in abundance in this fertile region if all Japanese, European and southern and eastern plums are discarded and the native plums of your vicinity used as a starting point for new seedlings. My seedlings already fruited from native Manitoba plums some of them are very promising in size and quality.

9. The best general answer that can be given from this point is, buy from your nearest nurseryman who has the varieties you want, propagated in the case of orchard fruits only on hardy roots. Favor your local nurseryman in every way that you can, but insist that he keep himself up-to-date. Secure catalogues from the men advertising in this paper, study these catalogues, secure the advice of your Experiment Station at Brandon and Indian Head, if possible visit both places.

10. As for evergreens, would favor largely the native evergreens of Manitoba. Your white spruce is especially desirable as a beautiful evergreen. The Jack pine as found native in northwestern Minnesota is extremely hardy and of rapid growth on the open exposed prairie; and being a pine is of more rapid growth than the spruce but not as pretty a tree.

## DAIRYING

### Bacteria in Milk.

All germs are not to be considered harmful, for in milk we find by microscopical examination, germs, good and bad. The important thing is, for the dairyman or the farmer selling milk or cream to care for those products so that the bad germs, which cause bad flavors etc., are kept out of the milk or prevented multiplying, as they undoubtedly will if afforded opportunity.

There are certain microbes whose usual habitat is in milk, and to the milkman or dairy farmer these are of the most importance. They consist of two general varieties—those which are essentially useful because they cause or regulate changes in the milk necessary to obtain products which are sought for, and those which by their presence tend to cause tainting or other undesirable changes in the milk; and the number of the latter must, therefore, by a modification of the external conditions, be diminished as much as possible.

The two most useful are those producing lactic fermentation and those associated with the fermentation of casein. It is to be observed, however, that these desirable microbes may, under certain conditions, produce very undesirable results. The souring which is produced by the lactic acid bacteria is very harmful when it takes place in the food of infants. Under the favorable conditions which frequently exist in the digestive canal of children the usual microbes multiply prodigiously. The lactic fermentation which they produce causes an acidity which is actively injurious to the stomach of the child, and digestive troubles are set up, of which diarrhoea is the common symptom. This particular form of disturbance can often be simply remedied by merely boiling the milk before using it as food. The boiling destroys the bacteria, whose excessive number has caused the malady, and the trouble usually yields to this very simple preventive.

Lactose may undergo a double fermentation, owing to bacterial changes. One is the transformation into alcohol and carbonic acid. This change is best effected by special reagents, such as Kephir grains, and the products resulting are fermented drinks obtained from milk, the most common being that known as Kephir, which is a common beverage in certain European countries.

The more usual fermentation which lactose undergoes is known simply as lactic fermentation. This change was discovered and investigated by Pasteur, and results in the production of carbonic acid and lactic acid, or lactic acid only. It is the lactic acid which gives to the milk the characteristic sour taste which serves both as a test and a proof of the formation of the lactic acid. One general property of acids is to cause the coagulation or clotting of milk, and as soon as the lactic acid formed amounts to a certain minimum percentage—about .6 per cent.—the coagulation of the milk becomes visible, and this renders it very difficult to preserve as milk.

The microbes which cause this fermentation produce in general no spores, and hence the destructive

effect of heat on them which can be obtained without a very high temperature being necessary. It is this fact which explains the well-known practice of preserving milk from curdling by boiling it. The destroying of the lactic bacteria by the heat delays for several days the clotting which would otherwise have taken place in a few hours under favorable conditions. Recent investigations seem to indicate that curdled milk has some powerful though as yet unexplained influence upon the blood cells. It appears to augment very considerably the power which these blood cells naturally have of resisting the liability to disease. And it is asserted that the longevity and vigorous health which are usual in the tribes where curdled milk is the ordinary drink is largely, if not entirely, due to its consumption.

The coagulation of the milk by the lactic ferments is the foundation of the preparation of some kinds of Continental cheese, but the most useful work which they have to perform is that associated with ripening the cream. There the lactic acid produced causes the partial saponification of the glycerides of the fatty matter; this liberates the more volatile acids, which, with the results of the life processes of the microbes themselves, gives to the result—the butter—its characteristic odour.

If, as sometimes happens, a secondary fermentation is set up, another acid is formed known as butyric acid, and if this is present the butter odour acquires that character which is known as rancidity, and which can always be detected from the smell.

The microbes which cause the fermentation of the nitrogenous matter of the milk—the casein—affect it by means of a substance which is identical with that secreted by the mucous membrane of the stomach of the cow—that is, rennet. The investigation into the work done by the various groups of microbes which associate themselves with this nitrogenous decomposition has not yet been concluded. A French chemist, the late M. Duclaux, discovered one variety, which produced, besides the rennet, a substance capable of dissolving the casein. This dissolved casein then served as a foundation out of which the microbes produced, probably its mere decomposition, various substances—fatty acids, ammoniacal salts, carbonate of ammonia, and other bodies. The character and proportion of these resulting substances vary with the microbes producing them; but it is undoubted that the taste and flavor of the cheese which is finally obtained depends upon the quantity and proportion in which these various products are present.—LAIPIER, in F. and S.

### The Effect of Weather on Milk Yield.

That proper housing is essential to maximum milk yields is the opinion of all observant dairymen in Canada, and the opinion is evidently correct as a diminution from exposure has been noticed by European dairymen.

There is a general opinion among farmers that a severe storm or a snap of cold weather diminishes the yield of milk, and also reduces the quality, says the "Deutschelnd Thierzucht". Careful observers, however, have noticed that the effect of a storm is sometimes to decrease the quantity; at other times to increase it. An explanation of such contrary results is difficult to give, but it appears to depend partly on the violence of the storm, and partly on the quantity and quality of the food. When a cow, during the summer months, is in good pasture and can eat its full, a storm will not have a bad influence, but if the food is deficient in quantity or quality, then the effect of the storm will be to reduce the yield, because there has been an extra call on the vital power of the animal. Every storm or bad weather to which the cow is exposed, so that she suffers, diminishes the yield of milk, and this decrease should serve as a sign to the owner that his cow is not being sufficiently looked after. Self-preservation is a law of Nature, and a cow takes first from her food that which is requisite to maintain bodily warmth, and the surplus she uses for milk production. When the bad weather comes she eats more than usual, and sometimes has an extra surplus available for conversion into milk, so that it does not always follow that a storm acts prejudicially on the quantity of milk. There is, however, a marked difference in the effect between moderately cold weather and a temperature so severe that the cows suffer from it. In general it can be said that anything which causes discomfort to the cow will diminish the milk yield.

If the cow has plenty of nourishing food, and the temperature falls, she will eat more and more as it gets colder, and at the same time she will usually give a small increased yield. If the temperature continues severe, the extra food being limited by the digestive powers of the animal, the milk will fall off in quantity.—F. and S.

### Innisfail a Great Dairy District.

The Innisfail district in the province of Alberta, always progressive and to the front in the management of anything for the advancement of the agriculture of the surrounding country, is now preparing the way for the establishment of a pork packing concern. A meeting was held a short time ago and the work of organization was begun. The company will be known as The Innisfail Co-operative Meat Packing Association Ltd.

An effort will be made to have the stock taken up by the farmers of the surrounding country. Innisfail has one of the best creameries in the province; hog raising goes hand in hand with dairying. The creamery has been very successfully managed and has brought into the country since its inception upward of \$250,000. Why should not a packing establishment do likewise. We believe it will. Forward Innisfail! success to your efforts.

### Saskatchewan Creameries.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPOINTS SUPERINTENDENT OF DAIRYING.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, late Superintendent of Creameries under the Dominion Government, has been appointed Superintendent of Dairying for the Province of Saskatchewan.

It is understood that the Provincial Department of Agriculture does not intend to carry on the creamery business on exactly the same lines as was formerly done by the Dominion Government, but the Department will look after the sales of butter and will give valuable assistance and advice of an educational nature. It is also understood that it will under no conditions make loans, guarantee debentures or give assistance of that nature.

## POULTRY

### Strathcona Poultry Show.

Northern Alberta's third annual poultry and pet stock exhibition was held at Strathcona on March 20th to 22nd and was an unqualified success. There were over 150 birds on exhibition, a few geese and turkeys, a score or two of dogs besides pigeons and other pet stock. Among the exhibitors may be mentioned: W. F. Cameron; E. S. Atkins; Colin McNulty; V. G. Richards; C. D. McDonald; E. Harrison and J. L. Lyons.

During the course of the show the visitors were treated to a series of addresses by Mr. Foley of the Dominion government breeding and feeding station at Bowmanville, Ont. Mr. Foley's work is revolutionary in its effect. He has demonstrated in a manner that is beyond cavil the importance of strain in egg production. In one experiment twelve Plymouth Rocks that possessed as nearly as possible the desirable conformation for egg production were selected. By means of trap nests an individual record was kept of the work of each hen, and the result reads like a romance. In one month one hen showed a record of twenty-seven eggs; another gave only two. The six best hens showed a profit during the year of \$14.09; the six worst yielded only \$6.28 profit. The worst hen made only 38c over and above the cost of her food; the best came within one cent of showing a record of three dollars. How can this be accounted for? The twelve pullets were all raised together; they were the same age; had been fed on the same food, wherein was the difference? It can only lie, as Mr. Foley said, in the individuality of the birds. These facts open up a new era for the poultryman. Breeding for egg production, in order to be successful must be worked along this line, and haphazard methods must cease. "Pullets are the best layers", said Mr. Foley, "ten pullets are equal to seventeen year-olds, or twenty two two-year-olds." Mighty is the future of the poultry business in the west; the province of Alberta alone imports close to half a million dollars worth of poultry every year. And yet the climate, and the natural products are wonderfully well adapted to the production of poultry. Even the price will improve with the improved quality of the product and practically the market is unlimited. All that is needed is for the government to pioneer the way. There should be established in the province at an early date several breeding and fattening stations. We should have in the west the advantages that accrue from having in our midst such men as Mr. Foley and other experts of his ability. Such services would prove invaluable in the organization of our western agriculture. L. E. CARP.

### Farmers Should Raise Geese.

There can be more money made out of geese than any other birds that can be raised on the farm.

Geese can be bought for between four and five dollars a pair and from one goose an average of seven to eight goslings can be raised and readily sold at from two to two and a half dollars each. Two geese may be kept to one gander with very good success. From these two geese one should be able to raise fourteen goslings, which when sold will bring at least twenty-eight dollars. Taking one half of this money for feed and care, which is really more than it would cost, would leave a profit of fourteen dollars, besides having all the feathers.

Geese can be raised in the N. W. T. as well as in the East or South. They can stand the cold well and seem to enjoy being out side, even when it is very frosty, but for best results they should have a fairly warm house during the night and on very stormy days. They should be fed just enough to keep them in good healthy condition, being careful not to get them too fat.



Geese cause but little bother in the hatching season as they generally make their nest in some out of the way place, and there they hatch their profitable, little brood. If the goose should build her nest out of doors one should see that there is no ice under it. The eggs should not be left out in cold weather, as chilled eggs do not hatch.

The goose and her brood should be put in a warm, dry pen, and the goslings should be kept dry for about two weeks. They should be fed about the same as you would young ducks. Bread soaked in milk is a very good food. When about a month and a half old they will find a good deal of their food on the water.

Some people raise geese on town lots with good results, but they do better on the farm where they can get plenty of green grass and fresh water. Geese spend most of their time on the water and are not much inclined to wander and being of this nature, they are seldom bothered by wolves or foxes.

The best breed of geese is the Toulouse as they are large and good layers.

Geese, like some people, love a home and quietness and should not be disturbed.

AN OLD HAND.

### Managing Brooder Chicks.

Much depends upon the treatment a chick receives during the first few days of its life. If one has things at hand just as he wants them, it is best to have the brooder in the same room with the incubator and have it warm enough so that the chicks may be moved from the incubator to the brooder without chilling, but as this is not usually practicable one should be careful to put them in a basket containing old woolen cloths and cover them, warming the cloths before putting the chicks in. A chill when being removed from the incubator has been the death of many a chick. It leads to bowel trouble or congestion of the lungs.

The brooder should be heated to a degree between 90 and 95 degrees F. and should be kept so for about two days. Then the temperature should be lowered about one degree a day till it reaches 75° F. where it should remain till the chicks are old enough to leave the brooder.

After the chicks have been put into the brooder they should remain as quiet as possible for at least twenty-four hours. If food or water is given them too soon it interferes with the accumulation of the yolk which nature has provided as the chick's first food. Any interference for the first day with the digestion of the yolk is likely to make trouble. After remaining twenty-four hours in the brooder each chick should be given a little water by dipping the bill into a shallow drinking vessel. A tea saucer with a cup turned upside down in the middle to keep the chicks from getting into the water does very well.

After giving them water scatter a little chick food, such as most poultry supply houses furnish, in dried clover leaves or other litter. If one does not wish to go to the expense of chick food corn-meal baked into dry bread and crumbled fine will do. Fine grit must also be furnished if the chick food is not used. Most, if not all, chick foods contain grit.

When the chicks first begin to run about it is necessary to see that they find their way back under the hover when they first come out. It does not take them long to learn but if left to themselves some of them are almost certain to get chilled.

Cockerels will grow faster and pullets will come to laying maturity much more quickly if the chicks are given a little meat scrap each day after the third week. It is not well to give them meat earlier as it may give them bowel trouble.

Above all things keep the brooder clean. To eat out of its own droppings will kill chicks faster than any disease. Make them scratch for their food in fine litter and look out for lice, especially head lice.

Crossfield, Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

### Three Enemies of Ducks and Chicks.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re enemies of prairie chicken; on 147 acres of plowing on my farm there was only one bird's nest and that was a pintail duck's. My hired man used to stop the team and move the eggs away in his hat until the land was plowed wide enough to place the nest out of danger. This duck hatched out her brood and took them to the neighboring slough, without being slaughtered by the terrible farmer. The three most destructive enemies to wild fowl are the wolf, the crow and the hawk. I do not agree with Mr. Macklin, Glenora, Man. I have been cleaned out to the last chicken by the prairie wolf. The thief will not eat mice or gophers as long as he can get lamb or chicken,

and as far as his utility as a gopher destroyer is concerned, the wolf is not in it with strychnine. As for the crow, it is the McCurdy of the feathered tribe. He is an unmitigated thief. Where the prairie is burnt, he will find almost every duck or other fowl's nests. A young lady who moved some wild duck's eggs and replaced them by barnyard fowl eggs, had to her chagrin the experience of picking up the empty shells after the crow had feasted on them. Out of a dozen nests, I knew of only one that was left to hatch out, the crows found and destroyed the rest. And in traveling over the prairie it is a common thing to find empty egg shells. The hawks never cease to hover over the marshes from the time the young ducks are hatched until the freeze up.

JOHN PARKER.

### Guinea Fowl Pointers.

Usually the best time for hatching guineas is in June, or when you are sure that the weather is settled and the nights warm. The little chicks are very tender and it does not take much bad weather to chill them, which is fatal.

Hens are much to be preferred as mothers to guinea fowls, as they stick closer to the nest at hatching time and are much more careful in the brooding. For the first week or two the chicks must be carefully penned or they will wander away and get lost. The wild nature creeps out very early and chicks sometimes but an hour or two old will wander almost incredible distances.

In feeding, it is best to use dry feed, such as rolled oats broken up very fine, or rolled wheat, with a little millet or other small seeds after the first ten or twelve days. After that other grains can be gradually added, or a dry crumbly mash, if preferred.

After the first few weeks the chicks require freedom. Confinement is almost sure death to them.

## FIELD NOTES

### A Canadian Farmer Speaks of the Tariff.

The Canadian Club of Toronto is an organization which endeavors to give the most prominent people in politics, trade, industries and other vocations an opportunity to present their best thoughts before the people in after luncheon addresses, which is reported in all the leading papers. Among others who have addressed the Club are John Morley, John Burns, Chas. M. Hays, and a diversity of other celebrities. Recently they invited Mr. E. C. Drury a farmer of Simcoe County, Ont., to tell them what the Canadian farmer thinks about the tariff and is reported in the "Weekly Sun" as follows:

Mr. Drury, in opening, defended the rights of the farmers to a patient and intelligent hearing when this question is being discussed. They are entitled to this because the rural population comprises three-fifths of the whole, and the capital employed in agriculture is three times that of the capital employed in all other industries. More than this, they add \$443,000,000 to the wealth of the country annually, while all other classes add only \$307,000,000 to the common store.

In making this calculation, Mr. Drury deducted from the output of manufacturers the value of the raw material going to make up that output.

Coming down to the tariff question itself Mr. Drury maintained that the farmer cannot be aided, at present, in the selling price of that which he produces by any tariff which can be imposed, because he has a surplus to export, and the market in which that exportable surplus is sold fixes the price both in the home and foreign market. Neither can the Canadian farmer hope for benefit in the future, because Canada will be the last country in the world in which production of foodstuffs will fall to the level of demand. But, while the farmer cannot be aided by the tariff in that which he has to sell, he can be burdened by a tariff on that which he is compelled to buy. As an illustration, Mr. Drury said that by actual experience he had found that it took the price he had received for twenty-five fleeces of wool to pay for a tweed suit which he bought. "We don't know where the money goes, but we have an idea the tariff has something to do with it somehow," said Mr. Drury, amid laughter and applause.

Then, dealing with the demand of the manufacturer that he be protected by means of the tariff against cheap foreign labor and great aggregations of foreign capital, Mr. Drury said: "What is the position of the Canadian farmer in this matter? He pays the bill to help the manufacturer compete with cheap foreign labor. Who pays the farmer's bill? When the Canadian farmer comes to sell his produce he finds it must be sold in competition with

that of the half-savage labor of Argentina, with the pauper labor of India, with the cheap labor from all the world. The Canadian farmer has to face the competition of cheaper labor than the manufacturers have to meet. Moreover, the labor employed by the Canadian farmer costs more, proportionately, than does that employed by the manufacturers.

We have to compete, too, against great aggregations of capital—with the millionaires who feed vast herds of cattle on the ranges of Texas and the plains of Argentina, and that employed on the great farms of the American West, where a battery of reapers cut a swath of five miles long without a turn."

### RURAL POPULATION DECLINING.

The effect of tariff conditions was seen in the position held by agriculture to-day. True, farmers are paying off mortgages, but they are doing this by the practice of industry, close frugality, and by putting the savings from the labor of the whole family into a common pot. But that agriculture is not prospering as it should prosper is shown by the census returns. These returns show that the rural population of all Canada increased during the ten years ending 1901 by a little over 1½ per cent., while the city, town and village population of the Dominion increased 31½ per cent. In British Columbia, a Province which is just being opened up, rural population increased 45 per cent. in the ten years, while urban population increased by 142½ per cent. In Manitoba, which is pre-eminently a farming Province, rural population increased by 65½ per cent. and urban nearly 72 per cent.

When we come to the older Provinces a much more unfavorable showing is made. In New Brunswick the rural population actually decreased by nearly 7 per cent., while urban increased by 58. In Nova Scotia there was a decrease in rural population of 11½ per cent and an increase in urban of 68 per cent. In Ontario, which is still the premier Province of confederation from an agricultural standpoint, rural population decreased by 3½ per cent., while urban increased by 14½ per cent. In Prince Edward Island there was a decrease of nearly 7 per cent. in the rural population, and an increase of almost 5 per cent. in the urban population.

"This," said Mr. Drury, "is a deplorable showing. It indicates that we have been withdrawing stones from the foundation and placing them on the superstructure. This is bad for the farmers of Canada and is injurious to the whole country, because the farming element provides the element of physical, moral, and political stability for the country. My ideal of the Canada of the future is a country with a happy, prosperous, and contented agriculture as a basis on which all their industries should be built up."

### Cattle Breeders' Executive Met.

The above executive met recently and decided to hold the second provincial auction sale of purebred cattle in the C. P. R. sale pavilion at Winnipeg on May 30. The favorable transportation arrangements made last year, and the unequalled facilities afforded to all parts of the province, and especially N. E. Saskatchewan decided the executive that bearing the interests, which are of course paramount, of the purebred cattle in mind, the only course to follow was that decided upon. Several needed changes, especially in the cattle and sheep classes, were suggested for the prize lists of the two big fairs of the province, which if acted upon should be beneficial to the live stock industry. Get your sale entries in early, it is only two months away, and the earlier the entries are in the more the cattle may be advertised.

### Agricultural College Opening.

Intra-mural training in scientific and practical agriculture will first be afforded by the Manitoba Agricultural College which is to open its doors November 6th. This event long waited for by many a farmer's son in the West, bids fair to be realized at last. It is doubtful if any provision will be made for domestic science teaching this year, but after a twelve months' or more experience in running the male side of the institution, the feminine interests will doubtless be given the attention they deserve.

Dear Sirs:

I am well pleased with your Journal, especially so when we see that you are such an advocate of a higher standard of morality and cleanness in connection with our exhibitions. Keep hammering.

S. Marf.

S. B. Oke.



### The Good Roads Problem.

The question of "Borrowing Money," to build macadamised roads, is now occupying the attention of the rate-payers in the municipality of Delta B. C. and as your paper enjoys a wide circulation in this district your opinion would be both interesting and instructive, and enable us to decide this question in a way that would be to our general advantage.

The greater part of the Delta is of a peety formation with a clay subsoil. Mixed farming, dairying and stock raising are extensively carried on as our climate is suitably adapted for that kind of farming. Up to the present time we have been using plank on the main trunk roads, but as they have to be renewed about every five years we have decided to quit the plank and build our trunk roads with crushed rock, and gravel for the side roads.

To build roads with rock and gravel would require according to a rough estimate, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The assessed value of our land is sixty dollars an acre and the rate ten mills, which enables us to spend fifteen thousand dollars annually on our roads.

We are also under a special assessment for our dykes which cost one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars and will terminate in eight more years. The question is this: Is it better that we should worry along in the mud for an indefinite time than to build roads and have the next generation help pay for them? Why is it that the government is spending so much time and expense over the seed question in the North West and when one of our farmers on the Delta offers anything within reason to the Experimental Farm for 500 lbs. of American Banner oats, he is refused?

P. T. G.

Answered by A. M. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways for Ontario—

The information given respecting the municipality of Delta, while sufficient for discussion in this general way, is not full enough as regards area, population, road mileage, market centres, etc. for detailed recommendations. However, the application of the following suggestions, in a local way, should not be difficult, keeping in view the main points:

That a sufficient sum be raised to immediately construct the trunk roads, improving the side roads as rapidly as possible from the annual taxes;

That the work on trunk roads be not forced to completion in one year, but that it be extended over several in order to profit by the growing experience of those in charge of the work, and the laborers employed, and by the system that will be created.

The value of good roads can scarcely be over-estimated. A country or district cannot attain its full share of prosperity unless and until the roads, particularly the main roads, are brought to a good condition. There are many reasons for this which are all bound up in one fact that history proves it to be the case. Railways and steamships will not take the place of country roads. Were all traffic over country roads stopped, freight trains, lake and river shipping would stand in idleness. The construction of railways and harbors merely means a greater need for good country roads. The distinction between good roads and bad roads implies that farming will be profitable or merely a "living"; enjoyable or sluggish; progressive or a hardship.

In view of the absolute necessity of good roads as a part of the machinery of agriculture, of wealth to the country and to the individual, of prosperity of the towns, there should be no question of "worrying along in the mud." Any farming country that is worth living in, is worth the cost of building good roads, and the only problem should be as to the best and most equitable way of procuring them.

Roads cannot be profitably improved by the scattering of small sums annually on unimportant works. No work of a thorough character can be undertaken by this means. The result is that in the aggregate a considerable sum is spent annually with little permanent results. After a term of years nothing is to be seen for a very large sum spent on the roads—or, it would appear, sunk in the mud. Where the annual taxes are depended upon for all road improvements, it means either that the main roads absorb the whole amount; or that the main roads are starved to benefit the little travelled laterals. On the other hand, to raise sufficient to at once macadamise all roads in a township would tend to be burdensome. Some very wealthy communities may do so to advantage, but few municipalities in Canada have reached that stage as yet. Road improvement is necessary before that point can be reached.

There is an intermediate course, a union of the two methods; that is, to construct the main or trunk roads by a special assessment. A moderate amount will do this, and the payment may be extended over a reasonable term of years. This will permit that the side roads may be built from the ordinary taxes. The work on the side lines is less expensive, less exacting than that required by the main roads, and the annual appropriation is more effective in carrying it out. A union of the two is a happy medium that combines the best qualities of each. It is effective, and equitable and is not burdensome on either the present or future generation.

There is no reason why the present owner of property should pay the entire cost of a work that will be of benefit to a succeeding generation. Those to come after will, in many cases, have the improved farms given them free of cost and they can well

afford to pay their share of road building. While good roads largely increase the immediate selling value of farm lands, yet to the majority, the benefit is from year to year, and the cost can very wisely be distributed over a period of years.

What this period should be is a matter of partly local, partly general consideration. The local matters affecting it are, among others, the quality of roadmaking material available; the degree of permanence with which the roads are constructed; the character, and value of the property benefited; the provision made for maintenance and repair, etc. In the majority of cases, the cost might very reasonably be extended over fifteen or twenty years.

The building of macadam or gravel roads is a work requiring skill, experienced direction, and an efficient system. Road construction on a comprehensive basis is a very different matter from laying out small sums annually on small improvements and repairs. Very seldom can municipalities secure men of experience to take immediate charge of a large expenditure on roads. Ordinarily, local men have to be selected who will gain their experience at the expense of the township. For this reason a large expenditure should not be aimed at the first year. Rather decide on a moderate amount, spreading the work over three years or more. The best man obtainable should be put in charge as superintendent; a man of good practical judgment, capable of handling and directing men. He should make a careful study of the principles of road making, and the local conditions, in order that the best results may be obtained. Much will be learned the first year, laborers will be trained, especially in the handling of machinery. Mistakes will doubtless be made, but the work of the second season should show an improvement in all these respects. Drainage, grading, the crushing of stone, the selection, hauling and handling of stone and gravel, the method of placing these materials on the road, all suggest many details, which tend to economy and good results.

2. Governments do not wish to and should not enter into competition with private enterprise in the seed business so long as those handling the trade do not abuse their privileges.

### Some Views re the Embargo.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Reading your attitude re the embargo business in issue of 21st ulto. I must confess being unable to follow you clearly because, while you make it clear you have no objections to the embargo being taken off, in the next sentence you claim that anti-embargoists have been (I take it to carry their point) maligning western Canada without giving any reference whatever, when and where this maligning took place.

My finding from paper reports, is just the very opposite. The other fellow being the traducer of Canada at large. Every meeting I have read of (since the Bill was introduced) against the repeal the cry has been, disease, disease, this from the north of Scotland all through England. One man in the north of Scotland the writer knows well went to the length of saying, large numbers of cattle died through disease in Canada unknown to any veterinary surgeon etc. This is maligning our country with a vengeance. As to the results of the repeal, my contention is, it could in no way harm Canada, and if it would be an advantage to the British public at large, which I believe it would, as you rightly put it, it is for the folks at home to decide. At the same time we object to any class of these folks traducing our country through crying "Disease, disease" all the time.

Further I would just say, following up our remarks that although the embargo was repealed tomorrow, there should be no good reason why a big chilled meat industry should be established right away if such would be as profitable as you hint it would be, there being lots of stuff to begin with and no fear of the product to keep it running but, Mr. Editor give the producers every time a fair deal.

JAS. GILLISPIE.

Our reference to maligning Canada was based particularly on the letter of the secretary, Mr. Gray, of the anti-embargo society which if our correspondent read would explain our attitude. The excuse of disease has been abandoned by the British government; to be frank, the embargo is a measure of 'protection', nothing more, nothing less. When it comes to disease, the north of Scotland is full of tuberculosis and a recent report of the British board of agriculture reports increase of anthrax, etc. Richard Waugh suggests that no stocker cattle be exported from Canada but that the finished rangel be, as it were, retouched in Britain, by allowing him to live until that could be done. He is of the opinion that the embargo—will—not come off.

### Prefers Mouldboard Plows.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed a request in your issue of February 14 re disc plows and thought I would give the result of my experience. I have used a disc plow (Mowhancok) for the last two summers and found that they did good work on heavy land when it was not too dry and was free from small bushes and bunches of grass as is always found more or less on heavy land. For speed and good work on nice clean stubble

(that is free from bushes and bunches of grass) I prefer the disc but for all kinds of work, taking the land as it comes, I think nothing can beat the sulky or gang plow if it will clean, which it will not in this heavy land.

In 1904 the land got so dry I could not get the discs in the land although I had a weight tied on top of the plow as well as sitting on the seat myself. I may say it was a three disc, I took one disc off and it did not do so badly with the two but still missed hard spots which I went over afterwards with a sulky in fact I had to plow the last twenty acres with the sulky. You could see where I started to plow with the sulky all last summer when the crop was growing it was thicker and ripened earlier than that on the part I disc plowed. I tried to backset last summer having heard that a disc plow was best for back-setting. I may say that it was not a success, as with the three discs the furrow wheel land the land wheel were so far apart going over the hummocks that it always missed the low places. If R. C.'s land will clean off the sulky or gang I think that he will find that they will pay him best in the end.

Sask.

SCOTCH PLOWMAN.

### Birtle Municipality Notes.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question of summer fallowing still agitates the minds of farmers, some in favor and some against it, but so far the tendency in this neighborhood is in its favor.

The crops of last year and the previous years reaped from summer fallow fields have been far and away the most profitable, yielding from thirty to forty bushels per acre. It is our opinion that if all farmers practiced a regular system of rotation, having one portion of the farm under fallow every year, that is, take two crops off and then fallow, there would be very few weed seeds on his fields. The fallow must be thoroughly worked at intervals, so as to kill growing weeds, and entice others to sprout. Many have cropped their fields from year to year for a great number of years and of course what few weed seeds they started with are now increased enormously. Some too, with the idea of doing a little good to the fields, make a practice of drawing their green manure out in the winter thereby adding to already abundant stock in the land, for green manure, horse droppings especially, is full of oats both wild and cultured, so can we wonder at fields getting infested with such a system. Where regular summer fallowing has been followed from commencement we hear very few complaints of weeds.

We farmers have been reckless and have thought this soil of Manitoba inexhaustible, but are finding from bitter experience that it must have intelligence applied to it to reap the best results,—the same intelligence necessary to the carrying on of any other successful business. There is a hazy idea afloat in some minds that a man with a little less than the average amount of brain and energy will make a very good farmer, otherwise how can we account for the number of incapables landing here year after year to be made farmers of?

J. J. W.

### Experiments With Electric Smelting Successful.

Dr. Haanel before the Canadian Club, Toronto, gave an address which as Superintendent of Mines may be considered authoritative, he said:

"The experiment proves conclusively that Canadian ore, chiefly magnetite, can be economically smelted. Ores of high sulphur content can be made into good pig iron. The silicon content can be varied as required for the class of pig iron to be produced. Charcoal can be cheaply produced from the refuse of wood or peat. Ferro-nickel pig can be produced practically free from sulphur from roasted nickeliferous pyrrhotite. Pyrite cinders, now a waste product, can be turned into pig iron.

The new process will lead to the greatest utilization of water power, and, as the iron ores which can not be treated by blast furnaces gradually become the only available ores, blast furnaces can only be successful for a few years.

#### PRODUCE OUR OWN PIG IRON.

The process would insure the utilization of peat bogs for the production of peat coke; it would render Canada independent of fuel import for metallurgical processes, enable Canada to produce her own pig iron from her own abundant sources of supply, and lead to the development of steel plants and rolling mills."

The new method will open an era in the iron and steel industry and means a great future for Canadian ore.

He pointed out that with the reasonable price for the energy secured, the small consumption of electrode, the cheapness of ore employed and the peculiar excellence of the pig iron produced, electric smelting of iron ores in Canada using charcoal or peat coke, made from our peat bogs of enormous extent—may be pronounced a commercial success.



Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The Winnipeg Street Railway employees have gone on strike.

Judge Fraser, ex-M.P. for Guysboro, has been chosen to fill the position left vacant by the late Lieutenant-Governor Jones of Nova Scotia.

A party of Canadian Northwest farmers who went to Australia some months ago are returning home. They say the cold of the Canadian winter is preferable to the heat of the Australian summer.

The Secretary of the Pillsbury Land Co. has offered apologies for the misapprehension caused by the company's advertisement of fruit lands in Nelson. He will refund money already paid in, and alter the advertisement to read "wild" instead of "fruit" lands.

F. W. Jackson B.A. has received word that he has been appointed supervisor of nature study in the public schools of the Auckland district, New Zealand. Mr. Jackson is a graduate of Queen's University, and has been demonstrator in botany and geology at the Ontario Agricultural College.

A most enthusiastic meeting was held in Winnipeg during the last week in March for the purpose of forming the Alpine Club of Canada. The whole of Canada, from Halifax to the Pacific coast, was represented in the gathering, by ardent mountain-climbers. The object of the club is primarily to acquaint Canadians with the grandeur of the mountain scenery of their own land, and to instruct them in the geology, botany and zoology of the Highlands; and secondarily to put a means of healthful exercise and enjoyment within the reach of many Canadians.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A despatch from Alaska says that the town of Wrangel has been almost wiped out by fire.

Lord Carrington, the British Minister of Agriculture, made the statement, before the Farmer's Club that his income is derived exclusively from agriculture, and that he does not own a single bond or share of stock of any kind whatever.

The Australian Liberal Union is reported to have adopted the following resolution: That the marriage ceremony should constitute the wife the joint owner of her husband's property and income, he to be the administrator of her share, but without the right of disposing of it without her written consent; and that each should have a right to draw an equal sum for personal wants.

The elections for the first Russian national assembly which meets on May 10th, are, in many cases mere farces, owing to alleged governmental interference, and the people's distrust of the authorities. In many of the districts, not more than one or two out of a hundred electors voted. At Odessa, in the labor elections, only forty out of two thousand voted at Kadins-Kood less than one per cent. of the possible votes were recorded. The peasants, who are voting more freely than the workmen of the cities, are instructing their delegates to vote for the taking over of the lands belonging to the State and the nobility, and their division among the peasantry.

A Non-Smoker at the Brandon Conventions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We are well aware that it is not good taste to criticize one's host, and while I must say, that we as Grain Growers received nothing but kindness from the good people of Brandon during our late convention, yet to my mind there was one thing that was mistaken kindness.

While I suppose that fifty per cent of our delegates enjoyed the "Smoker" the other half (or as many of them as were present) were punished.

I am pleased to know that out of ten officers and directors but one uses tobacco. If I were that one I would "fire" the stuff.

From the above it would appear that there is not much smoke in the front rank. GRAIN GROWER. S. Man.

(The objection is well taken, as what ever one's personal ideas re the use of the weed may be, an entertainment to fill the bill should afford enjoyment, at least to the great majority. Second hand smoke is not pleasant or healthful or brain quickening to anyone. A smoker is of course a cheap way of entertaining one's friends.)

Some Alfalfa Advice Gleaned From Experience.

To the Editor:

In the spring of 1904 I sowed two plots of alfalfa clover as an experiment for the territorial department of agriculture, Regina, and one plot was sown with common seed, and one with Utah alfalfa. Both came up well and made a good growth the first season. I mowed both plots twice, leaving the growing plants about six inches high. Both plots were inoculated

with soil sent from Mr. Fairfield's farm at Lethbridge at the rate of about seventy-five pounds per acre. This soil was taken from an old thriving field of alfalfa.

In the spring of 1905 both pieces came up good, and made a good growth for a dry summer; the clover was on an average from twenty-six to twenty-eight inches high when cut for hay July 10th. I allowed the second crop to ripen for seed and it was plump and ripe before frost came.

From my experience with this small piece, 132 by 200 feet, I have no doubt that alfalfa will do well in this country without irrigation, and produce one heavy crop in a dry year, and more in a fairly wet season.

But the seed must be sown on land in good tilth, very clear of weed seeds, and absolutely free of grass, and the deeper the land has been cultivated the better.

Alta.

J. G. Vosburgh.

Some Advice to Alberta Farmers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Farmers in this section of the country should be able to profit by putting into practice something similar to what is practised by the three speakers who discussed the question of "The most profitable way of handling store cattle", an account of which appeared in the Advocate of January 3rd. under the heading of "Beef Raising in Ontario". To me it was very interesting. Here, in this part of Alberta it looks as if farming along the lines practised by those speakers would be of great financial benefit to the farmers at the present time, and his land would respond more readily in the future than under the system of farming at present pursued here. A great deal has been said and written about sunny Alberta, her fertile fields that yield so abundantly, her fine climate, the most of which is true, and we want to see it remain true.

Horace Greely wrote in reference to agriculture "Anyone may reap an ample harvest from a fertile, virgin soil, the good farmer alone grows good crops at first and better and better ever afterwards." The good farmer is what we should all aspire to be, but exclusive grain growing is the object of selling that grain as it comes from theresher will not make good farmers. The farm is or should be the farmer's bank, and continually taking from and adding nothing to will in time prove disastrous.

The pioneers of this country who came in and took up homesteads, the little land they cultivated yielded handsome crops, their stock had unlimited range, timber for building, fencing and fuel was near at hand and cost was almost nothing outside of their own labor. The same in regard to hay. But during the last few years quite a change has taken place. The remaining lands are fast going into the hands of incoming settlers, and farmers have to confine themselves to their own holdings. Consequently they have to think and plan differently.

Some system of farming should be pursued in which a great deal of the surplus crop should be put on the market in as concentrated a form as possible. In most of the country adjacent to the City of Edmonton, dairying with the raising and fattening of hogs in conjunction, and the raising and feeding of cattle for beef could be carried on as successfully as in any part of the Dominion. For those who took an interest in that kind of work, either or both of these would afford a profitable market for the coarser grains. Roots, corn etc., so easily grown and which yield so well would be a good change and a benefit to land that had become weedy through continued cropping to grain. We in Alberta should profit by the experience of those in Manitoba. They are getting their experience at a great cost by the reports of this year's crop. The Seed Selection Special is preaching good sermons. If the hearers would put them into practice, great good would be the result. More intensive and less extensive farming is what is needed; fewer acres and more on each acre; more land to roots and well cultivated; keep stock and keep them good by providing comfortable winter quarters with plenty of water convenient, and plenty of good feed of a more evenly balanced kind than is to be had by wintering at a straw stack.

The history of the Government assisted creameries or butter factory in Edmonton district is not one to be proud of especially in a district where a creamery should have done as well as in any part of the then Northwest. Supt. Bedford in his remarks in reference to weeds said, "You cannot clean farms by legislation." The same applies to the running of creameries. If the farmers do not take a live interest no amount of Government assistance is going to amount to much.

East Clover Bar, Alta.

GEO. A. CLAPP.

St. Anne's Gets a Poultryman.

That agricultural colleges of the present day are wide awake to the importance of their work is evidenced by the calibre of the men employed. The latest appointment to the big agricultural college started by Prof. Robertson at Ste. Anne's, Quebec, is that of F. C. Elford, chief of the poultry division at Ottawa, to the manership of the poultry department at the college. Mr. Elford created a very good impression when in the West recently and helped remove the impression that the poultry industry

was not entitled to consideration equal to that accorded to the other sections of live stock husbandry. We regret the loss to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, his place will be hard to fill.

Dates Claimed for Sales.

- Mani. Provincial, Winnipeg, Purebred cattle. May 30
A. R. Ibbotson, Beresford, Man., Herefords. June 5
R. McLennan, Holmfield, Man., Shorthorns. June 7
Jno. G. Barron, Carberry, Shorthorns. June ..
Hon. Thos. Greenway, Shorthorns. June ..

Things to Remember.

- Entries close, Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary, Apr. 5
" " Alberta Fat-stock Show. Apr. 5
" " Saskatchewan Fat-stock Show. Apr. 16
" " Horse Show. Apr. 16
B. C. Pure-bred Sale. Mar. 21-22
Alberta Stallion and Foal Show. May 7-8
Pure-bred Cattle Show, Calgary. May 7-8
Fat-stock Show, Calgary. May 8-10
Horse-breeders' Association, Calgary. May 7
Cattle-breeders' Association. May 8
Saskatchewan Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Horse and Fat-stock Show. May 16, 17-18
Winnipeg Horse Show. May 23-25
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary. July 10-12
Birtle Fair. Aug. 9
N. W. Agricultural A. Ass'n, Neepawa July 4, 5-6
Winnipeg Industrial. July 23-28
W. Agricultural A. Ass'n, Brandon. July 31-Aug 3

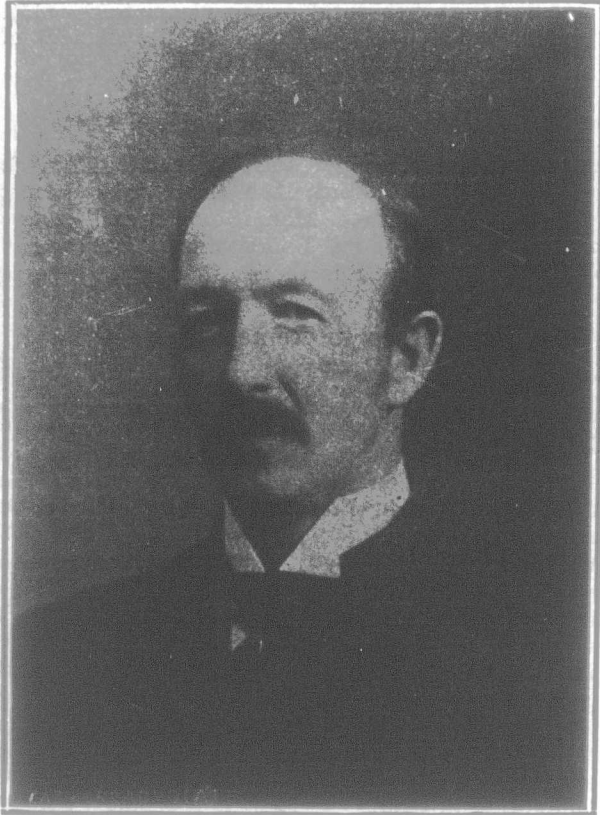
Edward Dunlap artist, man of letters and professional burglar has willed his body to Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, and his brain to Wister Institute, Penn. He says: "Is there a subtle bacillus of evil, a germ of crime that causes the ferment of the underworld? I do not know. Perhaps my brain will tell. I have left it for the men of science to ponder over, to dissect, to examine microscopically. Perhaps they can find that germ of crime. So I, who was all my life an enemy of society, may by my death become its benefactor."

MARKETS

WHEAT.—The featureless condition of the market is only to be expected this time of the year, prices have been rather on the down grade, but may be expected to stay about where they are, as navigation will soon open. The bearish news has been plentiful. Weather fine and seasonable, temperatures relatively higher northwest than elsewhere. Predictions are of seeding northwest, North Dakota next week, while the southwest says plant in Oklahoma six inches high. Export demand for wheat indifferent and flour trade rather slow. Prices have held well on distinctly better tone to cash demand, though chiefly from millers. Prices are: 1. Nor., 74c.; 2. Nor., 73c.; 3. Nor., 72c.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes sections for MILLFEED, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, HAY, PRODUCE, BUTTER, DAIRY BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES, LIVE STOCK, and HIDES.





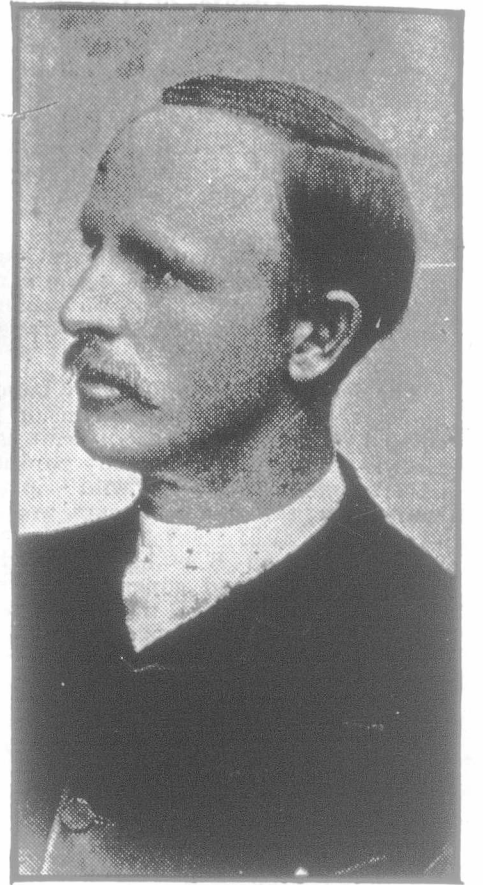
H. L. PATMORE  
Nurseryman, Brandon Seed House and Nurseries.



W. A. MCCRACKEN  
Chief clerk (shipper) Brandon Seed House and Nurseries.



A. E. MCKENZIE  
President Brandon Seed House and Nurseries.

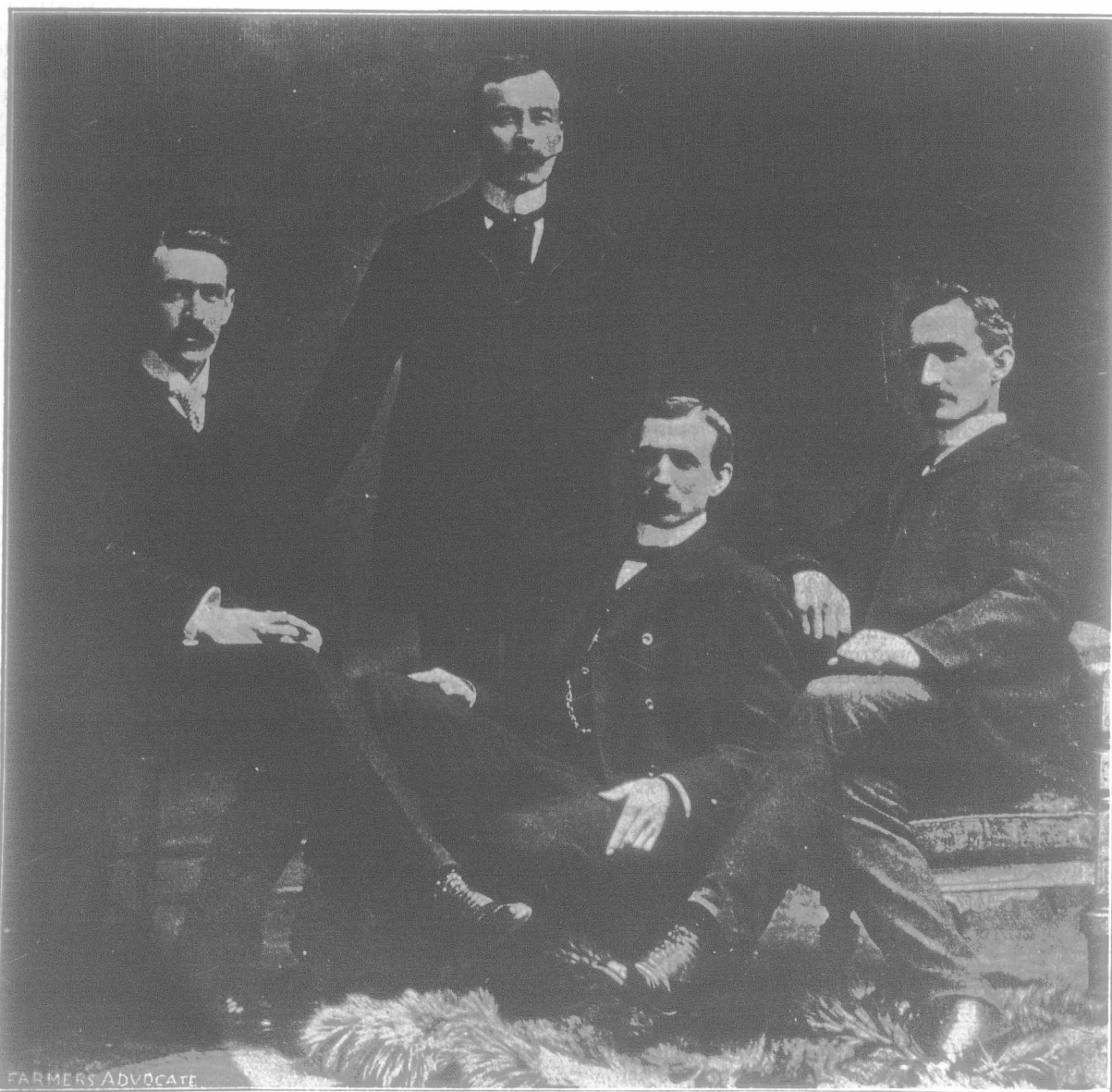


S. A. BEDFORD  
Manager Brandon Seed House and Nurseries

Some Prominent Seedsmen of  
Western Canada



C. J. TURNBULL  
Manager, Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg



THE RENNIE RINK.  
Noted alike for their prowess as seedsmen and curlers.



MAYOR J. W. FLEMING.  
Fleming's Seed Store, Brandon





# HOME JOURNAL



## Life, Literature and Education

### WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

#### HIS LIFE.

William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23rd, 1564, and died on his birthday in 1616, being fifty two years of age. But little is known of the life of this, the greatest of English poets. His father was John Shakespeare, a dealer in produce, who for a time at least held office in Stratford. His mother was Mary Arden of somewhat higher social standing than her husband and of an ancient Warwick family.



SHAKESPEARE

Though in comfortable circumstances during the poet's boyhood, John Shakespeare, with a family of ten children could not afford to give them a very extensive education. William was sent with his brother Gilbert to the Stratford Grammar School until he was thirteen, and then withdrawn and set to work in his father's business, and his marriage at the age of eighteen to Anne Hathaway precluded any opportunity of obtaining further education. This marriage took place in November, 1582, and three children—two daughters and a son—were born to them.

Strange indeed were the events which lead this boy, "to fortune and to fame unknown," from a dull shop in a quiet village to old London, and finally, universal recognition as our greatest poet. For this, Sir Thomas Lucy must be held responsible; for the worthy Warwickshire squire, enraged when the insult of stinging verses fastened on his park-gate was added to the injury of stealing his deer, threatened to prosecute the guilty parties. Shakespeare, who had helped in the poaching and was alone responsible for the poetry, considered discretion the better part of valor, and left Stratford.

In 1556 at the age of twenty two he found himself in London, and led by some wandering impulse to the old Theatre at Shoreditch, there became prompter's attendant or call-boy, and discovered those talents which afterward made him.

"Th' applause, delight and wonder of our stage!" Some distinction as

an actor he won, but the value of his acting was as nothing in comparison with his merit as a dramatist. He is known to have acted, among other parts, that of the ghost in Hamlet and Adam in As You Like It. He acquired an interest in the famous Globe Theatre and various other properties which, during the latter part of his life, yielded an income which kept him above want, and enabled him when about forty five years of age to buy and remodel a house in Stratford where the family lived until his death.

His health began to fail early in 1616, and on April 23rd he died. He was buried near the northern wall of the chancel in Stratford church. The epitaph on the tablet erected in his memory reads thus:

Good Friend, for Jesu's sake forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here;  
Bleste be the man that spares these stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones.

His wife and two daughters survived him, the son having died at the age of thirteen. The daughters both married, but Judith's children all died in infancy. Susanna's daughter Elizabeth married but had no children, so that with her died the last direct descendant of the great poet.

#### HIS WORK.

Of the thirty seven plays attributed to him, not more than sixteen were published during his life time, and the date of their publication bore no relation to the date of their composition; so that the exact order in which his plays were written cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. Some guide to classification according to time may be found, however, in the matter and the manner of his work. The writings of his earlier years were comedy closely bordering upon farce, this in the course of time gave place to pure comedy, and later still the element of tragedy crept in, deepening and broadening with the author's knowledge of human life and human passions. In form and style his earlier and later plays differ considerably: end-stopped lines, adherence to the rules of pause and stress and rhyming couplets at the ends of long speeches mark the former, while of these mechanical devices, the work of his maturer years shows little trace. Love's Labor Lost and The Two Gentlemen of Verona showed intellectual promise which was abundantly fulfilled in Hamlet and King Lear.

Much of the material, which Shakespeare used, was not of his own creating. He borrowed a scene here, a character there, an incident yonder and adapted these gleanings from many sources to his own artistic idea of the fitness of things. Greene, a contemporary playwright, complained jealously of him as "an upstart crow beautified with our feathers." Carlyle says of him, that he had the understanding faculty that would become more apparent to us if we tried, any of us, with Shakespeare's dramatic materials, to achieve any such result. "The built house seems all so fit—everywhere as it should be, as if it came there by its own law and the nature of things—we forget the rude disorderly quarry it was shaped from. The very perfection of the house, as if nature herself had made it, hides the builder's merit." Tales by Boccaccio yielded the materials for All's Well That Ends Well, and

Cymbeline; Romeo and Juliet, Much Ado About Nothing and Twelfth Night grew out of the poet's reading of Banello's novels; his English historical plays were built upon Ralph Hollingshead's Chronicles of England; while his Roman plays, Antony and Cleopatra, Julius Caesar, and Coriolanus came from his reading of Plutarch's Lives.

Few of his own age appreciated the poet's genius and the majority of those few, out of jealousy, gave grudging testimony to his worth. But little by little the best judgment of England, of English speaking people, and of Europe at large awards him the highest place among poets, "the greatest intellect who, in our recorded world, has left record of himself in the way of literature." The words he applies to Cleopatra may well be applied to his own productions.

"Age cannot wither nor custom stale  
His infinite variety."

For Shakespeare deals with the passions and affections of humanity in their broadest aspect, with the universal stuff of life. The jealousy of Othello, the envy of Iago, the passion of Romeo, the terror-stricken imagination of Macbeth are drawn at a depth and exhibited in a manner which would be a true picture of mankind in every country. "That is true, spoken once and forever; wheresoever and whensoever there is an open human soul that will be recognized as true."

#### ENGLAND.

"This England never did, nor never shall,  
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror."

(King John)

"This royal throne of Kings, this sceptered isle,  
This earth of Majesty, this seat of Mars,

This other Eden, demi-Paradise,  
This fortress built by Nature for herself

Against infection and the hand of war;  
This happy breed of men, this little world,

This precious stone set in the silver sea,  
Which serves it in the office of a wall,  
Or as a moat defensive to a house,

Against the envy of less happier lands.  
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."

(Richard II)

#### SONNET CXVI.

"Let me not to the marriage of true minds

Admit impediments. Love is not love

Which alters when it alteration finds,  
Or bends with the remover to remove:

O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark  
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;

It is the star to every wandering bark,  
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks  
Within his bending sickle's compass come;

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,  
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

If this be error and upon me proved,  
I never writ, nor no men ever loved."

#### NATURE AND MAN.

The beauty of nature must always seem unreal and mocking, until the landscape has human figures that are as good as itself. If there were good men, there would never be this rapture in nature. If the King is in the palace, nobody looks at the walls. It is when he is gone, and the house is filled with grooms and gazers, that we turn from the people, to find relief in the majestic men that are suggested by the pictures and the architecture. Man is fallen; nature is erect, and serves as a differential thermometer, detecting the presence or absence of the divine sentiment in man. By fault of our dullness and selfishness, we are looking up to nature; but when we are convalescent, nature will look up to us.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

#### LITERARY SOCIETY NEWS.

The long-looked-for badges have arrived at last, and it will no longer be necessary to keep any one waiting. Quite a number of orders that came in before the pins were received have now been filled. Don't you want one? If so take one of these methods:—

1. Send us a postal note for 60 cents and receive a pin.

2. Send us a new subscriber and ask for a pin.

3. Win a prize in the Literary Society's competitions and choose a pin.

Some who have won prizes have not yet mentioned whether they wish a pin or a book sent to them. Where word does not come stating a choice



THREE OF A KIND.



within a reasonable time after the awards are published, we shall send a book to the winner.

**ATTAINMENT.**

We sigh for things we scarce may hope to gain,  
And which, if all our own, would give no peace;  
We vainly toil and struggle to release  
To knowledge nature's secrets; we complain  
That 'tis not given us to break some chain,  
To scale some peak, to win some golden fleece,  
To do some mighty deed whose light shall cease  
Only when moons no longer wax and wane,  
'Tis thus we empty all the springs of life,  
To lose the blessing at our very hand;  
For Faith and Love, with glory as of sun,  
Illumine the path to Peace through every strife;  
No work is futile that is nobly planned;  
No deed is little if but greatly done.

EDWARD ROBESON TAYLOR.

Patient (to pretty nurse)—"Will you be my wife when I recover?"  
Pretty Nurse—Certainly.  
Patient—Then you love me?  
Pretty Nurse—Oh, no; that's merely part of the treatment. I must keep my patients cheerful. I promised this morning to run away with a man who had lost both his legs!"—Stray Stories.

**"THE VOICE OF THE PRAIRIE."**

In through my window the sunshine is falling,  
Calling me out from my dull-backed books,  
Out where the wind o'er the Prairie is calling  
'Way over the coulees and creeks and brooks.  
Still Calling!—Calling!

Hark! Don't you hear it? The Voice of the Prairie,  
How it echoes from bridge, and hoof, and hill,  
Calling us out, for it never grows weary  
Calling the heart that we try to still.  
Still Calling!—Calling!

Down through the stems of the sun-browned grasses  
His moccasin sinks, as they bend to his will—  
The stream ripples on in his smile as he passes,  
While down in the willows his call echoes still.  
Still Calling!—Calling!

Out in the dawn we can yet hear his laughter,  
Calling us out when the sun will arise,  
Sweeping along he mocks at disaster,  
Laughing still as the daylight dies.  
Still Calling!—Calling!

We Come! We Come! For the Voice grows stronger  
And somehow it echoes 'way down in our hearts—  
Into the saddle—the stride growing longer,  
In the song of the Prairie we take our parts!  
Still Calling!—Calling!

1906. L. W. ALLAN.

**INGLE NOOK CHATS**

**WITH THE FLOWERS.**

**HELP FOR SASKATCHEWAN GARDENS.**

Dear Editor Home Journal:—

In your issue of February 28, is a request for the names of hardy flowers for culture in the west. We have lived here twenty three years, and have done more or less gardening during that time, so I fancy I can give the new-comers a few pointers on flower-culture. At any rate here is a little of our experience.

You have only just arrived in Saskatchewan, we will suppose; and you wish to see around you some of the familiar flower-faces, to chase away as much of the homesickness as may be.

Even if you have no cultivated land on your new farm, you need not despair. In that case, break up a little land as soon as the ground thaws out. Break it up deep, laying the sod flat, so that none of the prairie grass peeps up. Leave it alone till the end of May. Then, with the harrows, or with the hoe and garden-rake, pulverize the surface, always remembering not to overturn the sods and expose the grass, which is not yet dead.

This once done, you may feel quite sure of raising a few beautiful Calendulas, Poppies (Carnation Poppy is the surest, I think, on new land), Mignonette, California Poppy, Whitlavia, Nasturtiums (Dwarf), Bartonia, and Phlox Drummondii in all its beautiful colors.

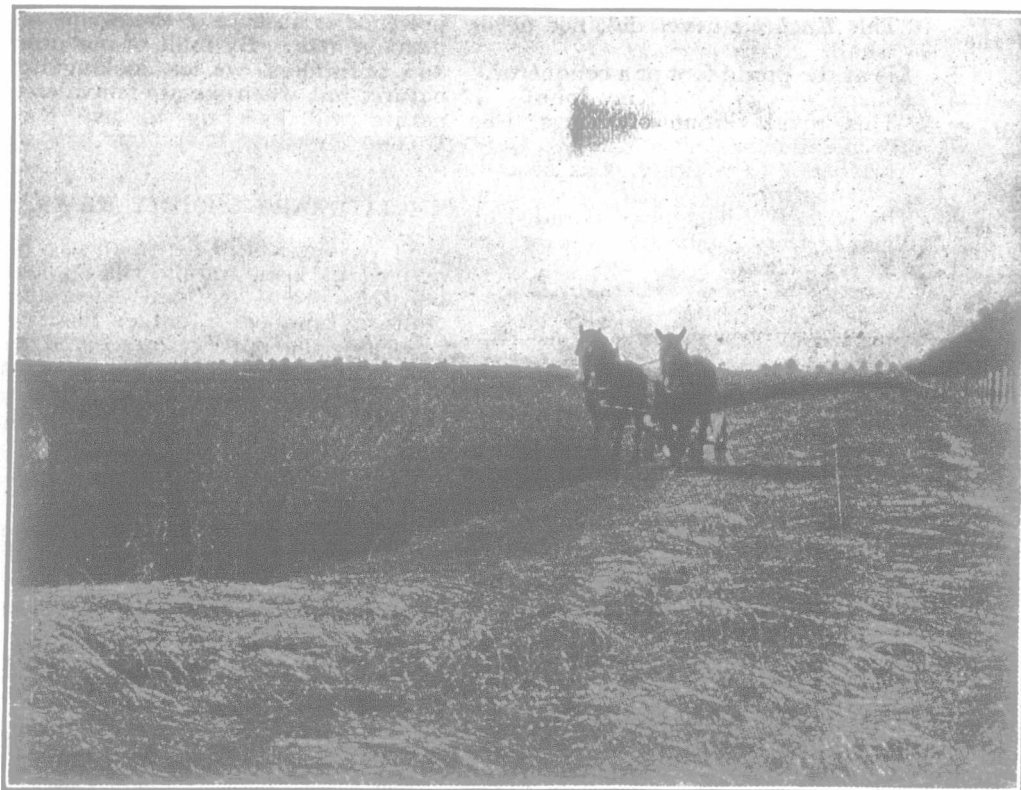
As most of these flowers should be sown as early as the ground can be worked; and as your land was not ready, and will not be ready till June 1, I would recommend sowing the seed in shallow drills, and watering plentifully before covering. This method insures moisture in contact with every seed, and leaves the soil loose and dry on top, so that it does not bake.

The above mentioned flowers are all annuals. I would not advise you to plant perennials the first year the land is plowed, as the grass should be entirely killed, and this cannot be until the ground has been plowed at least three times.

Now to you who are so fortunate as to have a well cultivated piece of ground on which to make your first garden:—Almost all of the beautiful annuals will grow here, and grow to perfection if they receive the same treatment they get elsewhere. But remember,—our seasons are short; and such plants as Asters, Zinnias, Stocks, and in fact most of the tenderer sorts, will be best started in the house or hot-bed and set out about June 15.

However, in addition to the hardy annuals I named to be grown on new land, there is an almost endless list that may be sown as soon as the warm weather commences. Among the most important are the Poppies, Sweet Peas, Pinks of all the hardier sorts, a large variety of Marigolds, Gypsophila, Cen-

**We Are Responsible and glad to be for what we offer.**



Cutting Western Rye Grass in the West.

**WESTERN RYE**—one of the leading grasses for the West—good for pasture and makes splendid hay. It will grow on sour alkali spots and sweetens such land for after crops of grain. Sow 14 lbs. per acre. Price \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

**TIMOTHY**—Succeeds in most parts of the West; makes excellent hay. Our supply is big, strong, clean Manitoba seed. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. \$7.25 per 100 lbs.

**CLOVERS**—Succeed beyond expectations in many parts of the West. Some big crops last season. Sow with wheat, oats or barley—about half the usual quantity of grain drilled in—afterward the clover broadcast, following by a light stroke of the harrow. 8 to 10 lbs. of clover per acre. **Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa.** Price, any of the four varieties—10 lbs. at 19c.; 25 lbs. at 18c.

All described in our beautiful, complete and reliable Western Catalogue, Free, for the asking.

**"As Good as Steele Briggs" is Getting to be a Proverb.**

**CLOVERS**—We have been shipping to Great Britain and the Continent in many big cargoes every season for the past 30 years. Our seed being strong, pure and clean pleases the foreign buyer. This class of high grade seed we give the West. "Because we try to give 'A Dollar of service for every dollar of money' we have the confidence of **SEED GROWERS, CUSTOMERS AND BANKERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

- Red Clover..... 10 lbs. at 19c.; 25 lbs. at 18c.
- Mammoth Clover..... 10 lbs. at 19c.; 25 lbs. at 18c.
- Alsike..... 10 lbs. at 19c.; 25 lbs. at 18c.
- Alfalfa..... 10 lbs. at 19c.; 25 lbs. at 18c.
- Timothy—big, strong, clean Manitoba seed 25 lbs. at 7 1/2c.; 100 lbs. \$7.25.
- Western Rye Grass..... 25 lbs. at 10c.; 100 lbs. \$9.00.
- Millet common..... \$4.00 per 100 lbs.
- Siberian..... \$4.00 per 100 lbs.
- Hungarian..... \$4.00 per 100 lbs.
- Spring Rye—(for fodder the first season—great for drier districts) per bushel \$1.15 10 bush. at \$11.00.
- Field Peas (Northern Ontario & Manitoba grown) \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bush.
- Flax..... \$1.55 per bushel—10 bush. \$14.45.
- Tares or Vetches..... \$2.75 per bushel.
- Speltz..... \$1.00 per bushel.
- Japanese Buckwheat (also Silver Hull)..... \$1.50 per bushel.
- Fodder Corn—several varieties—from..... \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel.
- Selected Banner..... 10 bush. at .70 per bushel.
- Improved American Oats..... 10 bush. at .70 per bushel.
- White Ligowo Oats..... 10 bush. at .80 per bushel.
- Storm King..... 5 bush. at 1.00 per bushel.
- Black Tartarian..... 10 bush. at .90 per bushel.
- Mensury Barley..... 10 bush. at .80 per bushel.
- Odessa Barley..... 10 bush. at .80 per bushel.
- Dwarf Essex Rape..... 10 lbs. at 9c., 25 lbs. at 8c.
- New Cabbage Leaf Rape..... 20c. per lb., post paid

**SAMPLES FREE**—get them and compare quality for yourself.

**Thoroughbred Prizewinning Root Seeds**

(Sent out only in sealed Packages—No FINER STRAINS ANYWHERE.)

- STEELE BRIGGS' "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.15 Postpaid
- STEELE BRIGGS' "Saw Log" Mangel.....lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. 1.00 "
- STEELE BRIGGS' "Short White" Carrot...lb. 55c.; 1/2 lbs. .30 "
- STEELE BRIGGS' "Jumbo" Swede..... lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.10 "
- STEELE BRIGGS' "Good Luck" Swede..... lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.10 "
- STEELE BRIGGS' "Kangaroo" Swede..... lb. 25c.; 4 lbs. .90 "

**The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.**

(Cyphers Incubators and Brooders.)

Winnipeg, Man



tauria, (of which the old-fashioned Bachelor's Button and the Sweet Sultan are the best); Portulaca, Gilia, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum, Sunflowers (don't forget these if you are short of shrubs), Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum Coronarium, Lavatera, Scarlet Flax, Annual Lupins, Morning Glory, Petunias. Those just mentioned may all be sown early in spring in the open garden, while the following may be sown not later than the end of May: Four O'Clocks, Godetias, Everlastings, Chrysanthemum Tricolor, Snapdragon (start early indoors), Convolvulus Minor, Annual Delphinium, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa.



MISS JESSIE HOLBROOK.

Prize-winner in Strathcona electoral district for essay on "The Wheat Plant," which appeared in Feb. 28th, issue.

Of perennials we have a number of beauties that stand our winters without protection. You will do wonders with them if you can induce a bank of snow to cover them. Here are the ones that have done best with us. Our soil is very sandy.—Blue Larkspurs, Blue Flax, Columbines, Perennial Lupins, Pæonies, Bleeding Heart, Golden Glow, Iris, Sweet William, Clove Pinks and other perennial Dianthus; Iceland Poppy, Oriental Poppy, Perennial Phlox, Ribbon Grass. In clay soils Pansies, Canterbury Bells, and Scarlet Lychnis thrive.

Of flowering shrubs there have been many lists published. I will only name the best ones we have in our own garden.—Purple Lilac (don't try to trim it into tree form; but at the same time keep all suckers cut out); Tartarian Honeysuckle, Spirea, Caragana, a common yellow button Rose, and an old-fashioned blush Rose.

Tulips do well here if slightly protected. So do some kinds of hardy Lilies. I think many other bulbs would prove harder than many people give them credit for.

For covering verandas nothing can beat the Wild Cucumber as an annual. (Its seeds should be sown in the fall), but if you want a vine that needs nothing but a start, and a rich piece of ground to live in—or a poor spot with occasional dressings of manure—then take my advice and procure a few roots of Wild Hops. Give them plenty of water the first year. They will grow in a dry place if they once get a start. They spread very rapidly from the roots also.

I have probably given a very imperfect list, but will be quite satisfied if some stranger is helped to make her new home on our prairies brighter than it would be without flowers.

VINCA.

Our heartiest thanks are due to the writer of this practical and helpful article, who is a valued member of the Ingle Nook circle. Will not some one with a garden in Alberta or British Columbia be the next to give his or her experience?

THE FLORIST.

TURKEY RAISING ON THE FARM.

Some people always have good luck with turkeys, while others never have any luck at all. The luck is all in the management. I would advise a beginner to start with not more than

three hen turkeys and one male. If the hens be two-year-old the young turkeys will be both larger and stronger than if hatched from eggs laid by a bird a year old, unless the one-year-old birds are well matured.

The hens generally make their nests in out-of-the-way places. When they start laying, the eggs should be well looked after and collected as soon as possible. When an egg is removed, a large hen egg or porcelain egg should be put in its place. In this way there will be no loss from chilled eggs. As the eggs are collected, place them in a shallow box, having a soft cloth in the bottom. Turn the eggs every day and handle them gently and they will be almost sure to hatch successfully.

When the hen begins to set, remove the eggs and break up her nest. She will again lay another lot, then it is best to let her set. The other eggs can be hatched by hens.

There is a diversity of opinions as to whether hens or turkeys make the best mothers. In regard to hens, they are not so timid, are more easily handled and will take more kindly to being cooped up than turkeys. The hen will not wander away too far with the young ones; but then, she cannot be depended upon to protect them from that enemy of all poultry raisers, the hawk. Then again, the hen is more likely to be infested with lice, the greatest enemy the turkey has.

Birds hatched in May are the best, and if the hens are set while the turkey is still laying, no time is lost.

Great care must be taken to free hens and turkeys from lice before setting. Dust them well with wood ashes, dust and sulphur. Do this every week and leave the mixture where the hen can dust herself too and there will be little danger. One gray louse fastened to the head or neck of a young turkey will kill it. When the growing quills crease the top of the wings, there the lice gather and the bird begins to mope and will soon be dead. Keep a sharp lookout for the miserable little insects and remember to dust the birds well. If you are sure there are no lice, not even one, and the bird droops its wings, change the feed at once and add a little black pepper.

Turkeys are awkward things and are apt to break the eggs if they have to fly down on them. Use for the nest a box 3 feet by 3 feet, taking off one side so as to leave it one foot from the floor. Put six inches of earth or sod in each box, and make a nest on top with soft straw or hay. Remove either hen or turkey at night and it is a good plan to place a few hen's eggs in the new nest at first until the bird gets accustomed to it. Set both

hens and turkeys where you can look after them with as little time and trouble as possible. Never give sloppy food. Wheat is the best food, and always give grain of some sort.

Have a coop ready for the young ones. Take six boards, each 12 feet long by 1 foot wide, nail together in a V-shape two feet high. Cover one corner to protect them from the sun. Put not more than nineteen or twenty in each pen. It is necessary to keep the young confined for at least two weeks. Do not disturb the young turkeys for thirty six hours after they are hatched. They will need no food for forty hours; then feed a very small quantity of hard boiled egg broken up, shell and all; four to six hours later, the same, mixed with stale bread crumbs squeezed from sweet milk. Next day put some small grit in the pen, and give them to eat, cottage cheese, (curds some call it), stale bread squeezed dry from sweet milk, broken wheat, chopped-up onion-tops or lettuce, but only a small quantity of any of these things at a time, until they get their turkey appetites, fifteen or twenty days later, and begin to gobble up every thing in sight. Then begin to add cracked corn, and a mixture of oatmeal and cornmeal made into a cake with buttermilk and soda and baked in the oven. Never feed more than five times a day. Be sure that at no time is any food left in their pen to spoil. If any is left, move the pen so that they cannot get it. See that they have plenty of grit and pure water all the time. Feed the mother hen or turkey outside the pen first or she will gobble up all their food.

If allowed to run with the turkey hen at first, she will take the young too far and the weak ones will drop out. By having the pen, the mother may go out if she so wishes but will not be able to coax the little ones with her. They will require constant care and watchfulness for six weeks, and must be protected from sudden showers and not allowed to roam about in the wet grass. After this length of time, they should be able to shift for themselves and are very hardy. Have a place for them to roost in at night and fasten them in. The danger from wolves, hawks, etc., is considerably lessened if the family is astrir before the turkeys are out. When they leave the pen, feed them morning, noon and night to encourage them to come in at those times.

Young turkeys are often troubled with gape worm which attacks the windpipe. When a chick is badly affected and likely to choke, dip the end of a stiff feather in coal oil, turpentine or spirits of camphor, insert it in the windpipe and turn it round

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two or three times. This will destroy those in the throat but must be carefully done. Follow this by giving the turkey a small piece of camphor gum and a cure is almost sure to result. To destroy the worms in the poultry yard sprinkle it well with air-slacked lime after every shower during March and April.

Black head is a disease that sometimes makes its appearance in a flock of turkeys. The disease is infectious and may infect the whole flock before the germs become active and numerous enough to destroy one bird. I do not know of any remedy, and have heard it said that the best thing to do is to get rid of the whole flock and in a year or so, eggs may be obtained from healthy stock, hatched under hens, and a new flock started

To prepare turkeys for the market shut them up four weeks before killing



\*hem, and feed very liberally with mash made up of boiled potatoes, (small ones are all right), cracked wheat, oatmeal or shorts and milk. At the end of four weeks they should be in fine condition and their flesh white. Give them whole wheat at night, always. Do not feed them for twelve hours before killing. Bleed them well and dry pick, and if well fattened and carefully dressed you will get a good price per pound. It was very hard last year to supply the demand at 22 cents per pound.

DELL.

### THE QUIET HOUR

#### THE WORLD MUST BE WON FOR GOD—THE JOY OF BATTLE.

Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited.—Isa. 54:2-3.

For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters over the sea.—Hab 2:14.

They talk of work we are doing,  
And ask if the efforts will pay;  
They dole out mites to the missions,  
And expect great results in a day.  
They read the reports of our labors,  
And notice the figures are small,  
And conclude—in their warm, cosy studies—  
That we're doing nothing at all.

Oh, God, they know not the anguish,  
They know not of poor, bleeding feet,  
Of frost that bites like a serpent,  
Of the winds and the fierce, cutting  
sleet;  
Of trails which are black with Death's  
shadow,  
Of weariness, pain and gaunt woe;  
And yet these are considered as nothing,  
For the figures only must show.

They see not lives wrapped in darkness—  
The darkness of centuries long;  
The chain of custom they know not,

Nor the bands of tradition so strong,  
They think not of patience required  
For one little seed to take root.  
Nor the wild, stubborn soil we are  
working,  
But the cry is only, "Much fruit."

Oh, think! Christ's work was in  
sorrow—

We cannot forget His sharp pain;  
The long, hard toil and the patience,  
The fierce struggle which seemed all  
in vain.

No grand results showed in His lifetime;  
Yet, can we lose sight of the cost  
Of His hard, patient search in the dark-  
ness

His purpose. On the contrary, he pro-  
fesses himself ready to help Him by  
making the victory swift and painless.  
Side by side he places the two pictures.  
On one side is a vision of a world won  
for God and holiness, without effort and  
without delay; on the other side the  
Saviour sees not only the agony of soul  
and body to be endured, but also the  
sadness of apparent failure, the tedious  
sowing of seed, and the long waiting  
for the harvest which seems almost too  
doubtful to hope for. Of course, every  
soldier of the cross knows that he must  
stand prepared to choose the path of  
difficulty and danger, rather than pur-  
chase ease at the expense of righteous-

after being beaten for Christ's sake,  
they "departed from the presence of  
the council, rejoicing that they were  
counted worthy to suffer shame for His  
Name." Christ does not ask us for  
unnatural graces, but encourages each  
natural instinct to grow and blossom  
and bear fruit, "after his kind." The  
truth is that from childhood up we all  
find an easy victory tasteless and worth-  
less. There is no pleasure in a game  
if it can be won without effort, no sat-  
isfaction in mastering lessons that are  
too easy. It is false kindness to remove  
all difficulties from the path of those  
we love, not only because a certain  
amount of discipline is needed to make  
their souls hardy, brave and patient,  
but also because they would find a too-  
easy life uninspiring and flavorless. It  
is exactly the same with the gifts of  
love; the giver finds little pleasure in  
offering anything if it has cost him  
nothing. If a generous eager-hearted  
child should spend a dollar on a gift to  
his father, and the father should at  
once reward him by a gift of five dollars,  
the child would feel the warm glow of  
the giver's joy fade into the colder,  
more selfish pleasure of the receiver.  
He would be really disappointed to  
know that his gift had cost him nothing;  
that, without intending to drive a hard  
bargain, he had sold his present at an  
exorbitant price to his dearest friend.  
The same principle holds good in the  
gifts we offer to our Lord, and we have  
good reason to be exceedingly glad when  
He stoops to accept any act of loving  
self-sacrifice we lay at His feet, accepts  
it with no greater reward than the smile  
of approval which thrills us to the heart  
with wonderful gladness.

Abraham's joy was great when God  
gave back to him the son he had offered  
up so obediently. His gift was accepted  
—and handed back to him. So also a  
man who had been called to die for  
Christ, and had gone forward steadfastly  
to the very gate of death, might feel  
glad and thankful if God accepted his  
sacrifice "in will," but did not exact it  
"in deed." But surely there is a deeper,  
more mysterious joy experienced by  
those who find that God has frankly  
accepted their sacrifice as a gift, instead  
of buying it by paying the giver for his  
precious offering. This is Christ's own  
joy, a joy which He gives still to many  
a faithful, loving disciple. He delib-  
erately chose the right way of winning  
the world from darkness to light, though  
He saw plainly that it meant infinite  
pain of body and soul, and He trod that  
path of agony unflinchingly to the very  
end. His was a "finished" sacrifice—  
in deed as well as in will—and, as we  
look at His terrible fight with our  
deadly foe, we can see how much more  
glorious it was than if the lion had been  
chained, as in Bunyan's parable, for  
then it would not have really been a  
fight at all.

Let us rejoice, then, if the part we  
are taking in this great world-conquest  
really costs us something—rejoice the  
more if it costs a great deal. An easy,  
painless victory would be disappointing  
to one who had no wish to offer to God  
that which cost him nothing. Read the  
verses given above, and see how the  
fighters in the front ranks are pushing  
steadily on in the face of discouragement,  
difficulty and danger. Is not  
such a hard battle far grander than the  
easy sowing and swift reaping which we  
may fancy would be very pleasant?  
The reaping is more joyful when the  
sowing has been costly, and there is a  
deep joy in the sowing too, when the  
seed is hard to plant in the "wild, stub-  
born soil we are working." When a  
missionary dies as a martyr in a savage  
country, volunteers readily offer them-  
selves to take his place. There is some-  
thing inspiring in difficulty and danger,  
and we don't need to go to foreign  
lands to find difficulty in winning the  
world for God. It is not an easy task  
anywhere—in our homes, in our church-  
es and schools, wherever we are ear-  
nestly trying to awaken the sleeping  
Christ in the souls of others. If the  
struggle is weary, and results are hidden  
from our sight, let us rejoice that we  
are fighting side by side with our  
Leader. He was so patient with those  
who were slow of heart to believe. He  
knew that the seed of faithfulness was  
hidden in the soil of a weak disciple's  
heart, and encouraged his drooping



Herbert Schmalz

THE MOUNT OF TEMPTATION.

To reclaim the sheep that were lost.  
—H. A. CODY, Whitehorse, Y. T.

Look at the lonely Figure on the  
"Mount of Temptation," and think of  
the battle that was fought there—a  
battle we are all called to share. He  
whose steady purpose was to win the  
world from the slavery of Satan and  
sin was there offered an easy, costless  
victory. The Enemy would retire from  
the field if this young Champion who  
was facing him so undauntedly, would  
only consent to lower His colors for a  
moment. Satan does not declare that  
this hope of winning the world for God  
is an impossible dream, he does not  
attempt to turn the Champion from

ness. That is a condition of our service  
which hardly needs to be mentioned,  
as it is a self-evident fact. Like other  
soldiers we must obey orders, even  
though ordered into the valley of death.  
But what I want you to notice to-day  
is not that we must expect a hard fight  
before a victory, but that the hardness  
of the battle itself inspires one with a  
mysterious joy. St. James is speaking  
of an everyday fact, when he says:  
"Count it all joy when ye fall into  
divers temptations." Our Lord does  
not command an impossible virtue,  
when he says to those who are per-  
secuted for His sake: "Rejoice, and  
be exceeding glad." The apostles were  
not different from all other men when,



## Be Your Own Judge



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Are McKenzie's Special Seeds  
suited for the west?  
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Are they productive?  
Are they high class?  
Are they Superior?  
Do they germinate?  
Do they give results?  
Do they give satisfaction?  
Do they mature?  
Do they grow healthy plants?  
What about the Flowers and  
Nursery Stock?



JUDGE FARMER

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son I have grown Tomatoes  
to maturity.  
H. H. Jenkins, U.S., Alta, says,  
Superior to any seed bought  
in the east.  
G. Fraser, Man., A monster crop.  
R. Gardiner, Man., says, Early  
and yields fine.  
J. Coltart, Man., Results all that  
could be desired.  
Geo. Cross, Sask., says, Best  
garden for 23 years.  
M. Kennedy, Alta., Will risk  
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spirit—how? By the strange method of telling him that he should again have a chance to witness for his Master. St. Peter was inspired by the thought of being called to endure the agony of crucifixion. So also St. Paul was fired with enthusiasm by being told how great things he should "suffer" for his Master. Let us thank God that our Captain did not engage in a sham battle, a bloodless review; and let us thank Him if we also are called to gird ourselves for a real fight against the powers of evil—a fight that takes all our powers of endurance to meet it.

Think of Keble's beautiful hymn for the Tuesday in Whitsun week, where he speaks of those who are discouraged because they find little or no visible result from all their teaching, praying and working. He says to them:

"What? wearied out with half a life?  
 Scar'd with this smooth, unbloody strife?  
 Think where thy coward hopes had flown  
 Had Heaven held out the martyr's crown.  
 How couldst thou hang upon the cross,  
 To whom a weary hour is loss?  
 Or how the thorns and scourging brook  
 Who shrinkest from a scornful look?"

And then he reminds them that it is enough for the disciple if he can follow in the Victor's steps—a Victor who won by dying.

"And wheresoe'er in earth's wide field,  
 Ye lift, for Him, the red-cross shield,  
 Be this your song, your joy and pride—  
 'Our Champion went before and died.'"

If dying for Christ is hard and glorious—glorious because it is hard—living for Him is also hard and glorious. Only Love is strong enough for the battle we are engaged in, and Love delights to give—delights in "giving," especially when the sacrifice is a real one. As Browning says: "Renounce joy for my fellow's sake? That's joy beyond joy." Even in this world the Master's "Well done!" to a faithful servant cannot fail to admit him without delay into "the joy of his Lord" It is always more blessed to give than to receive.

"Find thy reward in the thing  
 Which thou hast been blessed to do,  
 Let the joy of others cause joy to spring  
 Up in thy bosom too!—  
 And if the love of a grateful heart  
 As a rich reward be given,  
 Lift thou the love of a grateful heart  
 To the GOD of Love in Heaven!"  
 HOPE,

**MAKE YOUR LIFE BEAUTIFUL.**

The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.—Isa. 35: 1.

"Give me this day, dear Lord," I cried,  
 "Some blessed station near Thy side!  
 Some work in very deed for Thee,  
 That I may know Thy need of me."  
 Thus pleading, praying, up and down  
 I wandered, searching field and town,  
 Intent on task, the very best  
 Eluding still my eager quest.

And morn to noonday brightened; night  
 Drew slowly toward the fading height,  
 Till I, low kneeling at the throne  
 With empty hands made weary moan.  
 "Thou hast not any room for me!  
 No work was mine, dear Christ, for  
 Thee!"

Then sudden on my blurring sight  
 Swept majesty and love and light—  
 The Master stood before me there  
 In conscious answer to my prayer!  
 He touched my eyes. In shame I  
 blushed.

In shame my weak complaining hushed.  
 For lo! all day, the swift hours through,  
 The work, Christ-given, for me to do  
 In mine own house had slighted been.

And I, convicted so of sin,  
 Could only lift my look to His;  
 The grace of pardon ask for this:  
 That I had wandered far and wide,  
 Instead of watching at His side;  
 That I had yet to learn how sweet  
 The home tasks at the Master's feet.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

I wonder how many of our hard-working Canadian readers feel, sometimes, at least, the desire to do great things with the wonderful life they have received as a sacred trust from God's hands. Am I wrong in thinking that you are all stirred with that feeling very often? Do you not often chafe against the restrictions of your scanty opportunities of reaching out into the great world, almost as a warhorse might grow restive if forced to drag a plow when he heard the sound of the bugle. There seems to be something in each one of us which will not let us settle down unconcernedly to lead colorless lives. This desire is a great gift of God, and should be cultivated rather than repressed, educated rather than destroyed. No one wants to live a commonplace life, and God surely cannot wish any of His children to do that which is so contrary to their highest ideals and aspirations. But let us never make the mistake of thinking that our lives are outside of us, that the greatness or littleness of a life is a matter of circumstances. Of course, it is absurd to fancy that a man's life, which is so much a part of his personality—if it is not his personality itself—can be outside of him; and yet that very absurd notion is only too common. We hear people saying, or, if they don't say, they think: "I could do so much good if I were only rich, or clever, or beautiful, or had that mysterious power of influencing others which has been called 'animal magnetism'." Or they may think they could help their fellows more if they only had time; but each day is so crowded with little, trifling duties that don't seem to accomplish anything lasting. They read of glorious deeds of heroism, and feel rather disappointed because no opportunity comes to them. They know that God's saints are standing nobly and patiently for Him in the fire of pain or sorrow, or terrible temptation; but no severe testing comes their way. Their lives, like the lives of most of their neighbors, seem tame and insignificant. At a superficial glance one might think the lives of millions were factory-made, turned out by the thousand, all exactly alike. Of course, we know, as a matter of theory, that no two lives are exactly the same, even in outward circumstances, but they are similar enough to seem uninteresting if only looked at from the outside. Here and there we find men with "five talents,"—men of influence of various kinds; and there are also men here and there with "one talent"—ignorant, destitute, or hopelessly stupid. If we have no right to



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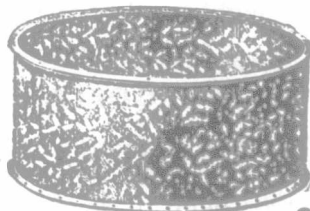
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 — HAVE OUR SPECIAL ATTENTION

Satisfaction guaranteed  
 Price List on application.

**THE ROSERY**

ORMISTON & BUTCHART, Proprietors.  
 325 Portage Ave., Phone 194 Winnipeg  
 Conservatories, 445 River Ave.—Phone 4194

**Apples in Saskatchewan.**

Saskatoon, Mar. 20, 1906.  
 "Buchanan Nurseries,  
 St. Charles, Man.

Dear Sir,—I wish to say that the trees I received from you last spring were a pleasant surprise. Not one froze back and all have done well.—Yours respectfully, R. S. CASWELL.  
 The above is unsolicited testimony as to the quality of our nursery stock. We grow and sell stock that is suited to this country. A postal will bring our catalog.—Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

**Buy a Farm.**

I HAVE over 6,000 acres of improved lands for sale ranging from \$12 up to \$30 per acre to choose from. This is one of the best wheat-growing districts in the West. Write me for particulars or call at my office in Hyde Block.

J. R. AGAR, Real Estate & Auctioneer,  
 Balgonie, Sask.

**T**HE old-time miller did not concern himself much about the quality or purity of his flour.

He simply ground the wheat.

You would refuse to use his product to-day. The results would not satisfy you. You have advanced.

Yet it is possible that your advance has not kept pace with the advance in milling methods.

You may demand a better flour than your mother did and yet be satisfied with something inferior to what it is possible for you to get.

If you are not using



**Royal Household Flour**

you are not getting the best value for your money.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

Montreal

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Winnipeg



H. H. FUDGER  
PRESIDENT  
J. WOOD  
MANAGER

THE  
ROBERT

**SIMPSON**

COMPANY,  
LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA.

APRIL 4  
1906

**ON ALL ORDERS OF \$25.00 OR OVER  
We Prepay Freight or Express Charges**

**to Your Nearest Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and as far West as Winnipeg, on all Orders Received From Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon Territories, excepting on some especially heavy goods, such as**

**Furniture, Crockery, Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Baby Carriages, Wall Paper, Pictures and Sewing Machines**

Where freight or express rates are the same to points outside of Winnipeg as to Winnipeg, such charges will be fully prepaid. We reserve the right to ship by cheapest way. This means much to our customers; it brings our Mammoth Store and Factories into their midst with best goods and latest styles at our Toronto prices.

**Unite with your neighbor, make up a Club Order of \$25.00 or more and you will find it means a big saving in charges to you.**

We pack each order in a separate parcel and make one shipment to one address. Try it; get up a club order and we will show you how nicely it works. Our arrangements for quick service are the best. Always have our latest Catalogue in your home; free for the asking. If your neighbors do not receive them send us their names and they will be mailed at once.

**Test the Efficiency of Our Mail Order Equipment by the Following Specials;  
This Mercerized Underskirt only 69c.**

This is, without doubt, the greatest Underskirt Values ever offered. We bought them months ago, before the recent big advance in Sateens, and ordered them in such quantities as to practically control a manufacturer's entire output.

1412—Bright Mercerized Sateen Underskirt, made with Novelty Pleated Flounce and two frills. A very serviceable and sensible Skirt, selling at less than the manufacturer's present cost. Lengths 38, 40, and 42 inches,

**69c.**

When ordering this skirt separately, enclose 16c extra for postage



Out this out and send with your order.  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE

F A  
The  
Robt. Simpson Co.  
Limited  
Toronto, Ont.

Please forward skirt as advertised, for which I

enclose \$

Name.....

Address.....

**Order Your Spring Suit at Simpson's**

We are going to invite you to test our magnificent Cloak department by writing to-day for one of these Spring Suits. It is a value which we are sure can be no nearer approached in the West than it can here in Toronto.

We have effected a great saving by system and by ways of buying and selling, and all the advantage goes freely to you. We want to make you permanent customers of this store, therefore we put forth the best and strongest seasonable argument we have—a stylish Simpson Spring Suit of good material at a very moderate price.

G812—A very smartly tailored Eton Suit of French Cheviot, in black, navy and green, jacket lined with mercerized and trimmed with wide strappings of self, vest effect formed with fancy braids, sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure, skirts from 37 to 43 inches in length with waist bands from 23 to 29 inches, very special value, postpaid to your address

**\$9.20**

This same style may be had in tweeds, light and mid grey mixtures, postpaid to your address for

**\$10.65**



The above illustration is an exact picture of the suit.

F A  
The  
Robt. Simpson  
Co., Limited  
Toronto, Ont.

Please forward..... Suit  
G 812 as herein advertised  
for which I enclose \$.....  
Bust Measure..... Waist Measure....  
Length of skirt.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Out this out and send with order  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Send for a copy of our 200-page handsomely illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue. Your name and address on a postcard is all we ask.

Get up a Club Order and we will show you how nicely it works. Our arrangements for quick service are the best.



## Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLD IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "It's only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough it had been remedied with

## DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N. S. writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

**WE BUY FURS SKUNK MINK COON**  
and all other kinds. Top market prices and quick cash returns. Trappers Guide Free to those who ship and mention this ad.  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
**WRITE FOR CIRCULARS**

**\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue**  
40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures. 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10c for mailing catalog. Incubators 30 Days Free Trial.  
**J.R. Brabson Jr. & Co., Box 41, Delavan, Wis.**

**23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions**  
FOR SALE, also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right. **O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.**

**NO MORE BLIND HORSES.** For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore Eyes, **Barry Co., Iowa City, Iowa,** have a sure cure.

## Are they in the Bank?

Where are those dimes, quarters and halves that have jingled in your pocket from time to time, since you've been earning?

They are in the Bank no doubt, but are they to your credit, or "the other fellow's"?

Write us, or call at our branch to-day, and let us tell you how you can start that money that you've been wasting, accumulating and earning 3% interest, compounded quarterly.

Over one million dollars form a margin which assures absolute security for savings entrusted to us.

\$1 starts an account in

## THE NORTHERN BANK

Head Office: Winnipeg.

Sir Daniel H. McMillan, President.  
J. W. de C. O'Grady, General Manager.

class ourselves with the first, it is very unlikely that we shall care to rank ourselves with the last. If, as is most probable, we stand between these two classes, we must take our place as servants to whom the Master has committed "two talents"; for, in the well-known parable of the Talents, there is no mention of any thing between two and five.

It is possible for the average person—for us—to satisfy the God-given desire to make this everyday life beautiful, grand and glorious, with the material God has placed in our hands. It is in our power to do a wonderful piece of gardening, to make the desert blossom as the rose.

Certainly there is nothing grand in sitting with folded hands, dreaming of the great things we should do if only we "had the chance." One day our Master will return, and we shall have to give account of the two talents He left with us, left to be used for Him. Then it will be useless to say that we wanted to do a great deal to show love and loyalty to Him, but that we had no opportunity. Such an excuse for spiritual sloth is a very flimsy one, even now, and those who try to take refuge behind it know all the time that it will not bear examination. You can make your life grand and beautiful wherever you may be, whatever are the talents God has placed in your hands. The beauty of a life does not lie in its circumstances at all. Jezebel was a queen, and the mother of our Lord was only a poor village maiden; yet the one stands for all time as a terrible warning of how unlovely a woman's life may be, while the world will always gaze in reverent admiration at the womanly beauty of the second. Nero was an emperor, but that fact certainly did not make his cruel and cowardly life grand or glorious. Jesus of Nazareth was only a village workman, and yet He has inspired men and women ever since. We know all this, it is acknowledged by everyone, and yet, in spite of all our knowledge, there is too often the feeling in our hearts that a life spent in plowing or sowing, in milking cows or threshing grain, in cooking, sweeping, scrubbing, or washing dishes, cannot be grand or beautiful.

I only know one way of making it beautiful and soul-satisfying, and that way is so simple that any child can understand and practice it, and yet, so infinite in its far-reaching possibilities that it needs all eternity to develop it. We all know this elixir of life—in theory—but theory can accomplish nothing unless it is transformed into action. It is grand to come to our Master continually, and receive from His hands the talents He wants us to use. It is a glorious thought that the days are His, that the work is His, that He is helping us to do it, and—most wonderful thought of all—that we are allowed to help Him in His great work of perfecting mankind. The most influential missionaries in the world are the men, women and children who walk along with joyous faces uplifted to the Face of the King doing the tasks He sets them gladly and faithfully, finding every little act of service a fresh delight because it is done for Him. It may be the giving a cup of water, or only the washing of the cup afterwards; it may be the pouring of precious ointment on His head, or only the commonplace act of filling water pots with water. Either, or both, it is all a joy, for the Master is always near, and each separate act of service is an opportunity of ministering to Him. Think what it would have been like to have had the high honor of working with Him in the carpenter's shop, to have been thrilled with an occasional touch of His hand as you held a board in position for Him. That high honor of being a fellow-worker with God may be yours every day if you will only take and treasure it. You may really, though spiritually, touch His hand as you take each separate duty from Him, you may walk always in the sunshine of His approval, your little acts of self-sacrifice are never overlooked or forgotten by Him. He is intensely interested in every one of your small battles against selfishness or crossness, and is very patient with your efforts to make your prayers real and earnest. He can see



## Canadian Co-operative Co.

CO-OPERATIVE BLOCK Limited  
258-260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg  
Telephones—87 and 3351 P. O. Box 599  
CAPITAL, \$250,000.00

### To the FARMER

We offer the best medium for disposing of your GRAIN and PRODUCE. We are licensed and bonded under "Manitoba Grain Act" to buy grain in car lots or handle on commission.

### To the STOREKEEPER

We sell on true co-operative principles and prices—

- STEGER, SINGER and PALMER Pianos
- A complete line of Musical Instruments
- The famous "GOODRICH" Sewing Machines
- The SIMPLEX "Link Blade" Cream Separator—  
a separator without its equal in close skimming.
- The "ROYAL" Brand of 500, 550, 600 and 650  
feet Binder Twine, etc., etc.

Would you like to become the CO-OPERATIVE agent at your point? In becoming our agent you can benefit your customers and largely increase your income.

Write us for further particulars whether you be a Farmer or a Storekeeper.

CO-OPERATION MEANS—"LIVE AND LET LIVE"

## HIDES

FURS, SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

Consignments Solicited. Top Prices.  
**E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.**

## THE CANADIAN Stock and Ranch Agency Co.

MAJOR S. HARRIS, Manager.  
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS  
236 King St., Winnipeg. Phone 4249  
Sales held weekly at C.P.R. Stock Yards.



\$50

## Murray Park Lots

Each 25 x 173

**\$5 CASH \$3 PER MONTH**

 No Taxes    No Interest  
 Torrens Title    Registered Plan

Close to Kirkfield Park racecourse. C.P.R. flag station already on the property. Every lot high and dry and bound to increase in value. Mail orders promptly attended to.

### Birkett & White

447 Main Street, Winnipeg

P.O. Box 173

Phone 4289

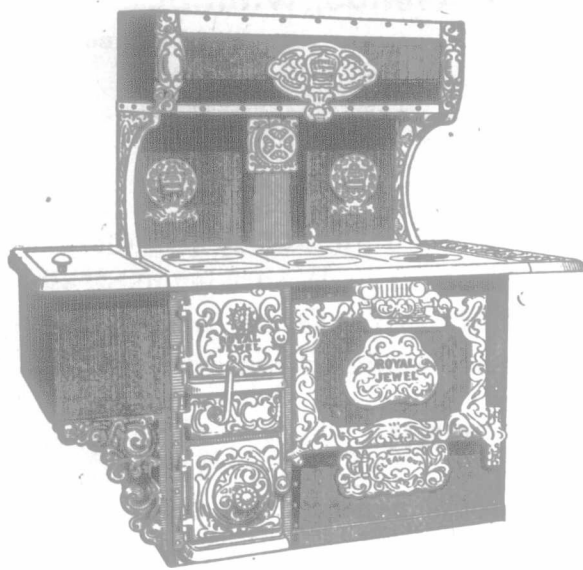
\$50

\$50

\$50

## The Royal Jewel Steel Range

### The Latest and Best



Manufactured by

### The Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co.

Makers of the celebrated

Grand Jewel Wood Cook

Merrick Anderson Company, N. W. Distributors, Winnipeg

Every improvement that long experience has suggested or ingenuity discovered, every labor saving device and every fuel saving device—embodied in this range.

## WE SEND ONE "SAMPLE WATCH" ONLY

SAMPLE



### TO ANY ONE PERSON OUR \$10.50 WATCH, ONLY \$3.65

But Remember, positively only one order filled for any one person. We are going to send out 100 "Sample Watches" to the first 100 persons ordering, for don't you know that the money you lost on them will come back quickly, for every person who receives one will rush right off and show it to a score or more friends, telling them of our wonderful \$10.50 Sample Watch. Then the orders will come rolling in on us at our regular price of \$10.50. We depend on the 100 "Sample Watches" we propose to send out in the next 60 days, at this wonderful cut in price, to bring us fully 1,000 orders at our regular price of \$10.50. We know that you will be so well pleased with the "Sample" that you can't help showing it to everybody you meet. Genuine American Movement, Full Nick Iced and Jeweled, Tined, Tented and Regulated, Stem-wind and Stem-set, Patent Safety Pinion, Breguet Hair-spring, Fully Guaranteed. Cases, Double Hunting or Open Face, Finest Gold-plate, closely resembling Solid Gold and fully warranted. Assorted and Elaborately Engraved Designs, Lady's or Gent's Size.

**DON'T SEND A CENT OF MONEY.** No Sir. Not to be Paid until you have first held this "Sample Watch" in your own hands and examined it with your own eyes. We send C.O.D. subject to examination, and if, after examination, you think it the best Watch Bargain on earth, pay Express Agent not \$10.50, but our Great Cut Sale Price \$3.65, and Express Charges, and take the Watch. Be sure to give your name, P.O., and Express Office plainly, and state if you want Lady's or Gent's size. Remember, Only One Order filled for One Person. We send Absolutely Free a fine Gold-laid 50-inch Lorgnette Chain with Lovely Slide with Lady's Watch and beautiful Gold-laid Vest Chain with Gent's Watch, if Cash accompanies order. Send at once—To-day. The National Watch and Jewelry Co., Box 3349 Toronto, Can.

the love which makes your offerings worth accepting, though you know only too well how tarnished and stained with self-seeking and self-glorification they too often are. He is always helping the best that is in you to grow, encouraging that desire for holiness and reaching upward that, like the life of a plant, defies the power of gravitation to keep it down. The image of God is in each child of man, and the soul is never commonplace, it is infinite in its longings and possibilities. Though we may be only average people, receiving like millions of others, only two talents from our Master, the fact that we have received them from Him, and are directly responsible to Him, for them brings us into a special relation with Him, which relieves any life from the danger of being uninteresting. When we realize that Christ is deeply interested in our fight and work, we must become interested too.

It is a very strange kind of Christianity that is sometimes preached—the doctrine that a life consecrated to the service of Christ is hard and dreary, the doctrine that His servants have to wait for happiness until after death. No one who had really tried to serve Him whole-heartedly would dream of saying anything so untrue to fact. You have only to look into their faces to see for yourselves that they are anointed with the oil of gladness above their fellows. Of course, those who only give Him half their heart—attempting the impossible and heartbreaking task of serving two masters—find life hard and disappointing, and are almost ready to declare that it is not worth living. But the life of the average person is worth living—grandly worth living—each day is crowded with glorious opportunities of serving Christ through the men, women and children who are within our reach. I know a poor woman who is totally blind, and yet she seems to enjoy every thing. I found her doing the family washing the other day, and she said she always ironed the plain things—and she seemed to think that such work was "having a real good time." Her life is beautiful, and so may yours be—and beautiful not only in God's sight. Though He alone may notice each separate act of love, though only He can look at the beauty of a soul which is a fitting temple for His dwelling place, yet men are very quick to know when anyone is walking with God in secret. The secret is revealed unconsciously in a joyous face, in gentle tones, in kindness to everybody. We certainly can make our lives beautiful—are we doing it?

'Master, to do great work for Thee my hand is far too weak! Thou givest what may suit, Some little chips to cut with care minute, Or tint, or grave, or polish. Others stand Before their quarried marble, fair and grand, And make a life-work of the grand design Which Thou hast traced; or, many-skilled, combine To build vast temples, gloriously planned, Yet take the tiny stones which I have wrought Just one by one, as they were given by Thee, Not knowing what came next in Thy wise thought. Let each stone by Thy master-hand be of grace Form the mosaic as Thou wilt for me, And in Thy temple-pavement give it its place."

HOPE.

Our readers will have noticed on the horse page of this issue, the illustration of the prize winning two-year-old Shire stallion, Salwich Hero, 23668 Vol. 27, owned by Thos. Newton, Brandon, Man. This horse is by Alston Hero 2nd, 18473, dam, Alston Daisy, 21217, Vol. 18, by Vulcan VII, 14400. Vulcan VII is by that noted winner at the London Shire show, the black horse Vulcan. Salwich Hero has never been beaten and has already won prizes as stated.

## James Birch

 Seedsman  
 Florist  
 Nurseryman  
 And Landscape  
 Gardener.

### Cut Flowers, Flowering Plants, Palms, Ferns, Shrubs, Birds And Fish.

## Easter Decorations

Can be had from me at shortest notice. Order by mail.

All Plants and Flowers are our own growing, not imported.

They will flourish not wither.

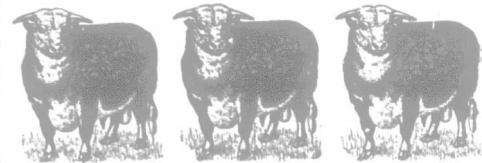
### My Stock is the Best in the West.

Send for Easter and Spring Catalogue, it will please you.

329, Notre Dame Ave.,  
WINNIPEG.

Nurseries—Middlechurch, Man.

## Beresford Grove Herefords.



17 OF THESE YOUNGSTERS FOR SALE.

A. R. IBBOTSON,  
Beresford Grove Farm, Man.

Reg. Herefords and Shorthorns.  
Reg. Berkshire 5 Young Sows  
And 5 Young Bulls for Sale  
right away.

I Will Sell at  
BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA,  
AT PRIVATE SALE.  
Commencing May 7, 1906,

A Carload of Minn. Bred  
Registered Angus Bulls  
and Cows with Calves  
at foot.

One Year's time will be given on Bankable papers bearing 8% Interest.

M. C. WILLFORD.

## THE MORGAN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



Cash or time.

Every Machine GUARANTEED  
You run no risk.

All kinds of Poultry Supplies  
Catalogue free.

A. J. MORGAN, London



### Liquor and Tobacco Habits.

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,  
75, Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:  
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.  
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario.  
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.  
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.  
Consultation or correspondence invited.

### SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

## Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.



EE

## Steedman's SOOTHING Powders


Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.  
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

### TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH, SURREY, ENGLAND.

EE



TO STOCKMEN

### A GOOD PICTURE

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

**TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. LIMITED**  
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

### CHILDREN'S CORNER

#### MOTHER.

How many buttons are missing to-day?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many playthings are strewn in the way?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many thimbles and spoons has she missed?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many burns on each fat little fist?  
How many bumps to be cuddled and kissed?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many muddy shoes all in a row?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many stockings to darn, do YOU know?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many little torn aprons to mend?  
How many hours of work must she spend?  
What is the time when her day's work will end?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many cares does the mother-heart know?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many joys from her mother-love flow?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many prayers by each little white bed?  
How many tears for her chicks has she shed?  
How many kisses for each darling head?  
Nobody knows but Mother.

#### HELP COUSIN DOROTHY.

Dear Girls and Boys:—It cannot be very long now until "the winter is over and gone and the time of singing birds is come." Even those of you who have had the greatest sport skating or snow-shoeing or coasting will be glad when the time comes to leave off mittens and mufflers and all the extra garments that take so long to put on or take off when one is in a hurry. There will be the pleasure of watching all the new things grow, the grass, the buds, the flowers, the baby lambs and the downy chickens—pleasures that many city children have never had. I'm sure none of you would want to change places with a boy who can never hunt eggs or go snaring rabbits, and who has never seen the lambs play or a tiny colt on its long wobbly legs, even if he can ride on a trolley to school.

I'm going to ask the members of the Children's Corner to do me a great big favor this spring. I do not know as much about our wild flowers as I would like. In a big city one has to go a long way to get wild flowers, and then only a few varieties will be found in comparison with the many, many kinds there must be between Lake of the Woods and the Pacific Coast. Now, what I should like would be to have you tell me, when you write, about any flower you have seen. Notice carefully exactly when it blossomed, in what sort of soil it grew, what kind of plant it grew upon. Tell its color, and its name if you know it, make a drawing of it, or press a flower and leaf carefully. Of course be careful to state where you live so that I can get an idea in what locality a certain flower has grown.

I know there are a great many of you who will be both willing and able to enlighten the ignorance of

COUSIN DOROTHY.

#### A LETTER FROM A TINY GIRL.

Dear Editor:—I always read the children's letters in the Farmer's Advocate, so I thought I would write a letter myself. I hope to see it in print. I am a little girl seven years old. We moved from Ontario to the West last June. It is just a new place and we have no school yet. We are thirty five miles from a station but I like living out here, it is so nice in summer. I have two sisters and two brothers older than myself, and one sister younger. My papa has taken the Advocate ever since I can remember.

EILEEN WEIR.

#### ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE CORNER

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate and I hope to see it in print. I was ten years old on the fourteenth of March. I have

## Wasted \$33.00

ON ALL SORTS OF MEDICINES BUT FAILED TO CURE HIS DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND BRONCHITIS, UNTIL HE USED MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"Mr. Ludger Pinet of our town, "wrote Mr. Amos Theriault, Postmaster of Theriault, Gloucester County, N.B., in a letter dated November 18th, 1904, "after spending thirty-three dollars on various medicines found himself as great a sufferer from Dyspepsia and Bronchitis as he was before. These are not the times to throw money away, and I advised Mr. Pinet to try MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP. He did so, and after taking two bottles is a new man altogether, able to work as well as the best among us, with always a good word for the Medicine that cured him. My advice to Mr. Pinet was not of the second-hand variety. I spoke from actual experience, well knowing what SEIGEL'S SYRUP will do, for it has greatly benefited me, and also my wife. My family is never without a bottle of

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

PRICE 60c. PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants all over the world.



## London Fence

### Something Worth Knowing.

Now that you intend to invest in a fence why not buy one that will stand long and hard usage, and yet always present a neat and symmetrical appearance? London Field Woven Fence will do this. It has been well tested. It will add more to the value of your farm and make it look more prosperous than any other fence that is made. It is just as easy to buy the London and have the best as to get one of those inferior short-lived makes.

READ WHAT AN OLD CUSTOMER HAS TO SAY.

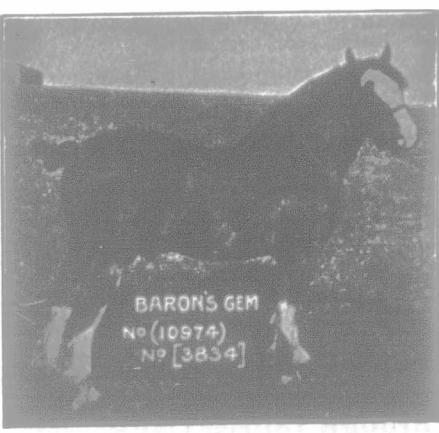
London Fence, Limited,  
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Dear Sirs,—I must say I am well pleased with the London Fence. During the winter of 1903 and 1904 I had a barb wire fence stretched in a line with the London. The snow drifted over both fences, breaking the whole three strands of barb wire, but when the snow melted away the London came back to its place entirely uninjured. Last fall my team ran away and jumped the London Fence, the centre clevis of the double-trees caught on the fence, threw both horses and held them until I came up. This fence is still giving perfect satisfaction.

This, I believe, is sufficient evidence of the excellent quality of material used in London Fences.

Send for Our Catalogue.

**London Fence Limited,**  
Portage la Prairie, Man.



## A. & G. MUTCH

BREEDERS OF  
**CLYDESDALE HORSES and  
CRUIKSHANK SHORTHORNS**

Stud headed by the champion breeding horse, Baron Gem. Herd headed by imported Cruikshank bull, Leader.

Young stallions and fillies for sale; also two young bulls fit for herd headers.

**Craigie Main. Lumsden, Sask.**

We Edit Compile Print **Live Stock Catalogues** FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg



## BUTTER TUBS

To be satisfactory must be WELL MADE from BEST Spruce

### E. B. EDDY'S

Name on a package ensures QUALITY which packers know is essential. Insist on "Eddy's" wares.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd., Hull, Que.

TEES & PERSSE, Limited, Agents, Winnipeg.

## The Winnipeg Limited

GREAT  
NORTHERN  
RAILWAY

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## Well Tested New Oats

**Scottish Chief**—A new white oat from Scotland, which has met with unqualified praise from all who have seen it. After being well tested for two years we recommend it with confidence. It comes in at same time as Banner, Siberian, etc., and produces an excellent straw, which stands up splendidly. It is a heavy side oat, of splendid quality, and yields most abundantly, having beaten every variety in the locality where it has been grown. Price 85c. bushel; bags extra.

**Early Daubeny**—One of the earliest White Oats grown, and is just the sort to sow along with barley for a mixed grain crop, as they ripen about the same time. It has medium length straw, a spreading head, and yields fairly well. Bushel 85c.; bags extra.

**Mortgage Lifter**—A highly recommended, new, handsome, bright, white variety, very heavy with a very thin hull, and a strong stiff straw free from rust. It is early and no matter what the weather it is so strong and thrifty nothing seems to effect it, and the yield is always there. Grown near here this season it produced close to 100 bushels to the acre and the grower says it cannot be beaten for an all-round variety. Bushel 65c.; bags extra.

**Black Tartarian**—The favorite black oat, early and a good yielder. Bushel 75c.; bags extra.

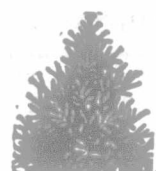
**Black Coanette**—Very productive; best suited for heavy lands. Bushel 80c.; bags extra.

Remit sec. each for 2-bus. cotton bags.

Our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, Implements and Poultry Supplies—96 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

**Little Giant Geared Hand Seed Sower**—the best seeder offered; gives universal satisfaction, \$1.75 each; smaller size, \$1.50 each.

**John A. Bruce & Co.,** SEED MERCHANTS  
ESTABLISHED 1850  
Hamilton, Ont.



### Hardest Trees & Plants

We Grow All Kinds and Sell Direct at Right Prices  
CATALOG FREE.  
**STRAND'S NURSERY**  
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### Through Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

three brothers and one sister. We take the Farmer's Advocate and get it every Friday. I like the Children's Corner very much. My oldest brother and I go to school in the summer, but it is too far to go in the winter. We have a nice little pony that we drive in the summer time. We call our pony Buck.  
EDNA M. COOK.

The Steele Briggs Seed Company, limited, is a truly representative Canadian house of which Canadians may well be proud. The seed products of this company are known and used in every part of the Dominion and it caters largely to the foreign trade particularly in clovers and grasses. Its seeds have found favor even in Cape Colony and Australia. One gentleman from far Madagascar, in conversation recently, said that one of the first things to make him feel at home on arriving in Canada was the Steele Briggs name on seeds. He has known them and has learned to appreciate their value. The confidence the company enjoys and the esteem in which it is held by buyers is most gratifying to those connected with the firm and the name is a synonym for quality as well as high business principles in the seed world. It is thirty three years since Messrs. R. C. Steele and S. E. Briggs founded the firm in Toronto, Ont., and these two gentlemen still take the leading part in directing the policy of the house. Their foresight, steadiness, energy and watchfulness have paved the way for the name their firm now enjoys.

Steele Briggs have offices at Hamilton and Winnipeg. They are very closely connected with the west and fully alive to the needs of the western farmer. The manager at Winnipeg, Mr. C. J. Turnbull, is a westerner through and through. Mr. Turnbull was born on an Ontario farm. He served many years with the Toronto house but fifteen years ago he first saw the prairie. Its fascination held him, he made it his home and farmed most successfully upon it for several years. Few men have a better knowledge of the west. Its soil, products and capabilities have especial interest for him. He has travelled very extensively through the west and knows the needs of the farmer thoroughly because of his training, natural instinct for farm and garden and his belief in the future of the west. He possesses high ideals in business and the business the western branch of his firm is doing is proof positive that his methods are right. He has connected with him Mr. Alexander Goodall and Mr. W. A. McGregor, two young men with a brilliant future before them. Mr. Turnbull is a stickler for system and the business under him runs so smoothly that a hitch never occurs. The Steele Briggs Company is bound to get its share of western business so long as its affairs are under such capable supervision.

The Wm. Rennie Company, limited, is the latest eastern firm to establish a western office which today is managed by Mr. J. G. Purvis. The office although opened only in October, 1904, is doing a most encouraging business.

The Rennie Company is one of the oldest seed houses in Canada, being established at Toronto Ontario, in 1870 by Wm. Rennie. Mr. Rennie was farm superintendent of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to 1900 when he retired. He wrote a book on Successful Farming since that time, and his treatise on Canada's great industry is of a high standard. He has given over his vast seed business to the care of his three sons, Robert, Thomas and John. Mr. Rennie was also superintendent of the Rathbun farm at Deseronto during 1902-3.

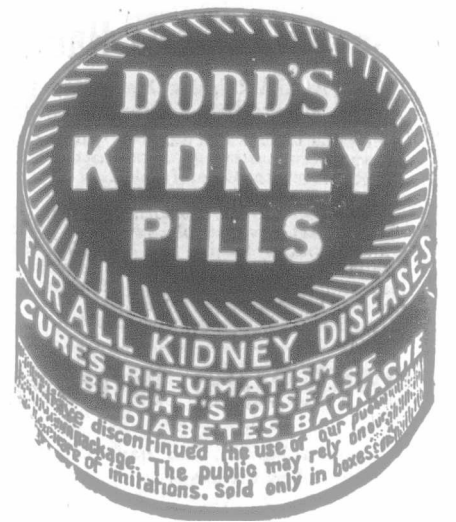
The Rennie rink won curling laurels at the bonspiel held in Winnipeg during the past winter, and the members proved their prowess with the "stones" was not one whit below their ability to supply the best in seed for the Canadian farm and garden. That the Winnipeg office is getting its share of western business is a foregone conclusion as one has but to visit the store at 850 Main street Winnipeg to be convinced of the fact. The Rennie Company has also a branch at Vancouver where it caters to the needs of the British Columbia Agriculturists.

### A DISTINCTLY WESTERN SEED HOUSE.

Few business institutions in Western Canada has leaped in to public recognition with such marked rapidity as has the Brandon Seed House. It has made its way with such emphasis that the name veritably has become well-known in almost every home in Western Canada. Seven or eight years ago this house commenced in a small way to handle field seeds, in a year or two later added vegetable and flower seeds to their list with the result that the house now enjoys the largest seed business in the Canadian West. Their business comprises everything in the seed line from the smallest and most expensive, delicate flower seed to the full list of house plants, cut flowers, bulbs, vegetable seeds, field grain, grasses and clovers. Until two months ago this business was established and carried on under a most aggressive and vigorous policy of its sole proprietor, Mr. A. E. McKenzie, who fully grasped the needs of the country and set himself to the task of endeavoring to give seed sowers and planters the kind of service they desired, and thereby enable buyers to procure their requirements near home.

During the past two months Mr. McKenzie turned his business into a joint stock, limited liability company with an authorized capital of \$200,000.00, \$112,000 of which is fully subscribed and paid up. The new incorporation includes Mr. A. E. McKenzie as President and Mr. S. A. Bedford, who for the past eighteen years has been superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, as Manager; Mr. H. L. Patmore, Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. McCracken, Chief Clerk. While the incorporation includes these men it unifies the business of Brandon Seed House to the Brandon Nurseries, formerly conducted by Mr. H. L. Patmore so well and favorably known to the people of this country, and the Brandon Greenhouses which were bought from Mr. Mansoff.

This firm has 65 acres inside the city limits and 240 acres adjoining just outside the city limits beside the fair grounds. These lands will be used for seed farms, trial grounds and nurseries. The new firm which will be known as Brandon Seed House and Nurseries, A. E. McKenzie Co., Limited, will specialize in seeds for the west and under the management of so competent a manager as Mr. S. A. Bedford, who is so well and favorably known, will be sure to succeed, and the house will give the country the kind of service that is needed.

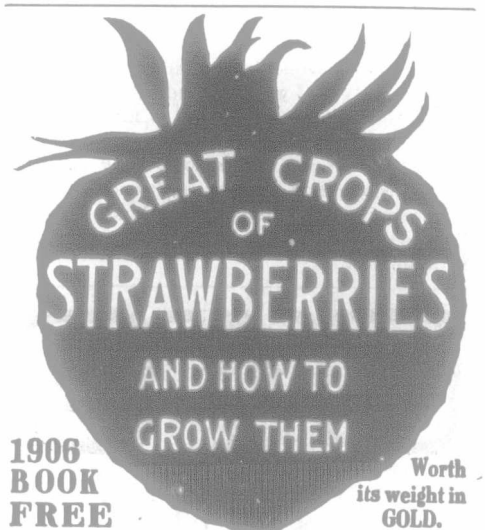


### SLUMBERLAND.

Hark! a voice comes to my ear,  
'Tis thrilling, sweet and low;  
A voice that thrills my very soul,  
And makes my dull heart glow.

'Tis drifting far away  
It sounds still faint but clear.  
My angel's gone—to lasting day,  
Her voice I cease to hear.

Hush! night's curtain lifts at last,  
Submissive to a mighty Hand;  
A sigh, an opening of the eye,  
And I come back from slumberland.  
Sask. CHAS. SPARROW.



The Book that beats them all because it tells how big crops of big fancy strawberries can be grown every year and how to pick and pack them for big prices. It keeps Experienced Growers posted on new discoveries in plant breeding and latest cultural methods. It takes beginners through a complete course of instruction, tells just when and how to do everything to get Big Results, and how to start a Profitable Berry Farm with little capital. Beautifully illustrated with photo-engravings. Don't order your plants until you read this book. It is free.

\*M. KELLOGG CO., BOX 525 THREE RIVERS, MICH

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IS THE  
ACME OF PERFECTION  
IN PIANO CONSTRUCTION

That accounts for the fact that  
**WE HAVE SOLD 125 PIANOS**  
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past year.

The Karn combines accuracy of  
tone with simplicity of construction  
and artistic design.

Write to-day for the Karn catalogue,  
No. 45, of Pianos and  
Organs.

We are the Oldest Piano Dealers in the Provinces,  
and Sole Representatives for the Karn.

**C. KINNIBURGH & CO.**  
CALGARY :: :: ALBERTA

Any Person wishing to ship their own grain,  
write to  
**D. D. CAMPBELL,**  
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# Back of Us is 20 Years' Experience

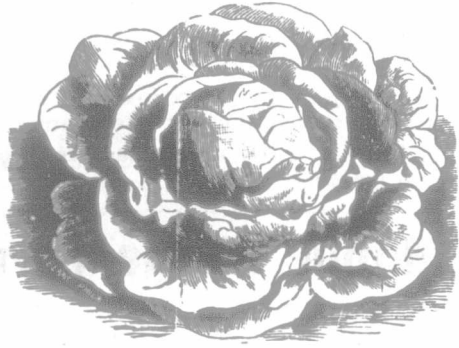
## FLEMING'S "Sure to Grow" SEEDS Give the Best Results.

### Perennial Flowers

Aquilegia, choice mixed  
Campanula, choice mixed  
Delphinium, choice mixed  
Digitalis, choice mixed  
Sweet William, choice mixed

Gaillardia, choice mixed  
Poppies, choice mixed  
Pansy, choice mixed  
Daisy Double, choice mixed  
Hollyhock, choice mixed

Fleming's No. 4 collection  
10 pkts hardy Perennials; **40c.**



### Lettuce

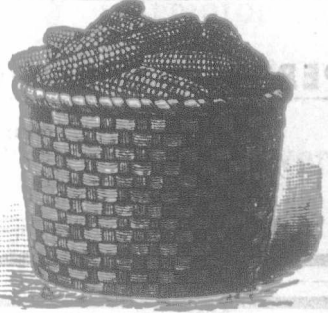
**Fleming's Selected Solid Head Variety.** This variety has the greatest reputation in Europe also in Lower Canada, where Lettuce is extensively grown, being exported in large quantities to New York, is large, solid, very tender, and sweet; one of its strong features is that it seldom runs to seed, which, as all gardeners know, is a very strong feature. Add this to your list. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

### Corn

Always add postage, 4c. per pound when Corn is to be sent by mail.

#### Sweet or Table Varieties

**Mammoth White Cory.** One of the largest and best extra early varieties. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine shaped ears, which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 18c.; lb. post paid, 22c.; 10 lbs. \$1.40.



SWEET CORN

**Fleming's Seed Store, Brandon, Man.**

### STUDIES IN WINDOW DRAPERIES.

The final subject of the process of Spring-cleaning may be said to have set in when the question of Window Curtains comes up for Spring. The arrangement of Window Draperies is a more serious matter now-a-days than of yore. The windows of most houses have special characteristics which must be taken into account in the selection of summer draperies if they are to be the pleasing decorative feature, they should be in a room.

We have just received a parcel of Messrs. Peach's new price lists, and we advise our readers to send for a copy.

Among the wide range of successful window treatment, Messrs. Saml. Peach & Sons' Catalogue affords some interesting examples of real Swiss and Nottingham Curtains in Art Designs, Empire and choice patterns taken from the real, these afford an excellent selection, they have true artistic merit and are luxurious yet economical. The very thing to solve the difficult question of tasteful draperies are the Nottingham Madras Nets on pages 62 to 64, also the Madras Muslins on pages 70 to 78, with frilled or tasselled edges. A charming frilled Net, No. 5362, at 1-4 per yard, is a well thought out design, where simplicity is the highest art: there is certainly nothing prettier or daintier. Messrs. Peach will on application send samples of Muslins, Casement Nets, etc., for selection. Curtains, etc., may be made to any size or style. Estimates supplied.

No. 5278 at 7-9 per pair, 3 1/2-2 yards long, 60 ins. wide are a successful treatment for a modern window, they are strikingly decorative and there is nothing more serviceable. Saml. Peach & Sons, The Looms, Box 1, Nottingham, have studied to most artistic purpose, and their curtains have gained popularity because they are of reliable quality. We are growing to appreciate more and more the possibilities afforded by purchasing direct from the manufacturers, and how much is to be gained by these means. Delightful examples of Laces, Lace Scarves are shown in the Catalogue, also Delaine, Silk and lovely Lace Blouses which are as charming as they are choice, and are at such prices as to make them a possibility to girls with luxurious tastes and moderately filled purses. Ladies' and Gents' Underwear are supplied in the Stand Hard Wear make of Nottingham Loom Hosiery. The Household Linen Department is replete in every detail. We noticed a new design Table Cover, No. 190 at 7-9, splendid value and reliable quality. Valuable hints are furnished when informed of the scheme and approximate amount to be expended and estimates supplied. For fuller particulars see our advertisement columns. We have the 1906 Catalogue before us, it is larger and better than ever before. The designs are new and impossible to procure elsewhere. We recommend every reader of our paper to secure a copy.

# SEEDS 12 PACKETS 25c.

GUARANTEED FULL SIZE PACKAGES  
BY MAIL POSTPAID.  
MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.



Ever-Blooming Tea Rose.

- 12 SUPERB VEGETABLES FOR 25 CENTS.—Beets, Carrots, Onions, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Radishes, Parsnips, Cabbage, Celery, Tomatoes, Musk Melons and Water Melons. Regular Price 75c., for..... .25
- 12 ATTRACTIVE FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.—Asters, Phlox, Sweet Mignonette, Pansy, Double Pinks, Sweet Alyssum, Poppy, Petunia, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Balsam, and Morning Glory. Regular 70c., for..... .25
- 12 LEADING VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.—Onion, Cucumber, Beet, Lettuce, Carrot and Radish; Asters, Sweet Mignonette, Pansy, Petunia, Sweet Peas, and Wild Garden. Regular 65c., for..... .25

### BULBS FOR 50 CENTS.

Should the weather be cold, do not be impatient if the Bulbs and Plants are not forwarded immediately; we assume all risk and guarantee everything to reach you in good condition.

- 30 GRAND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR 50 CENTS.—1 New Yellow Calla Lily, 1 Prize Tuberous Begonia, 1 Giant Gloxina, 1 Beautiful Spotted Calla, 8 Giant Summer Hyacinths, 8 Superb Childs' Gladioli, 7 Rare Montbretias, and 7 Pretty Oxalis. Regular \$1.40 for..... .50
- 6 BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS FOR 50 CENTS.—Six Grand Dahlias (field-grown roots), no two alike. Regular Price \$1.08 for..... .50
- 8 RARE PLANTS FOR 50 CENTS.—1 New Ever-Blooming Tea Rose, 1 Profuse Blooming Fuchsia, 1 Weeping Lantana, 1 Asparagus Sprengeri Fern, 1 New Ageratium, 1 Beautiful Geranium, 1 Giant Chrysanthemum, and 1 Sweet Carnation. Regular \$1.15, for..... .50

If your order amounts to \$1.00 or over, NOVELTY PACKAGE OF TRIAL SEEDS. Ask your friends to order with you. Remit Cash with Order.

**WM. RENNIE & CO., Limited, Dept. F. A. Winnipeg, Man.**

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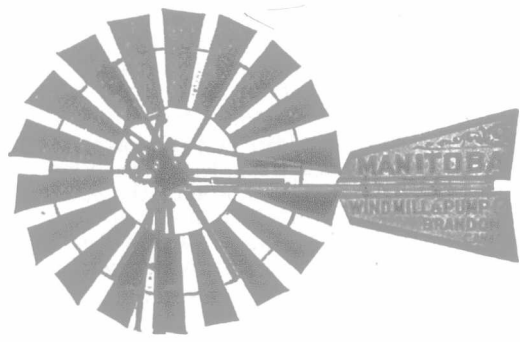
We are daily receiving letters from our customers for whom our staff of experts are constantly erecting one of the

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#### Gasoline Engines or Windmills

Fitted up with one of our Grinders, Steel Frame wood Saws, Steel Tanks or Pumps, that they are highly pleased and thoroughly satisfied with their purchase.

Showing the Complete Satisfaction Our Goods are Giving

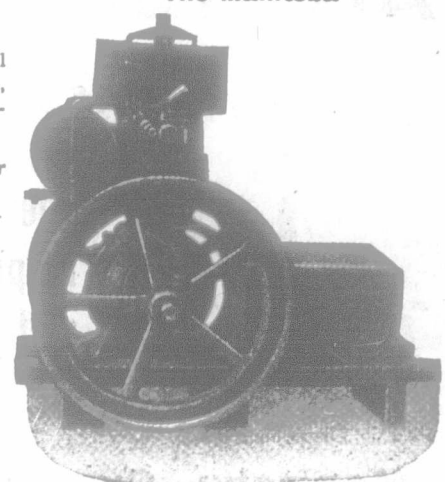


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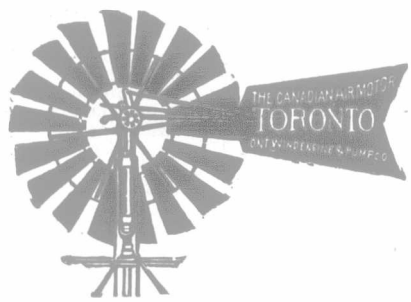
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GASOLINE ENGINES 24 and 6 H. P.



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Handle all kinds of power for

**FARM AND RANCH PURPOSES.**

Write them for catalogues and prices of Canadian Airmotors and Gasoline Engines.  
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\$1.50 A YEAR

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Winnipeg, - Manitoba.



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## ALEX. CALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.

if you want to buy or if your district requires a first-class breeding stallion. We have been in the business a life time, and have at present on hand a magnificent collection of

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

ALSO A FEW CHOICE

### PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

The only prize winners at the recent INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW that have come to the Northwest are in our stables. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.

COME AT ONCE

## America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.  
Apropos—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.  
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.  
Champion Group of French Coseh Stallions.  
Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

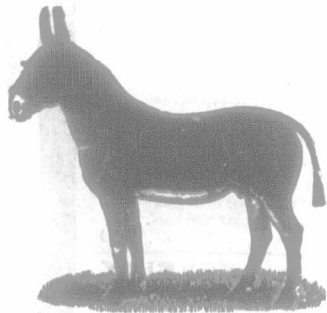
The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the stables of

## McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

## J. B. HOGATE'S

Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.



My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prize-winners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

ALL CATTLE CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT FROM

## Manitoba's Leading Shorthorn Herd

Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C. P. R., Fairview Siding, C. N. R.

## Are You Building?



If so—the plaster for your house ought to be the best.

The Empire Cement Plaster  
Empire Wood Fibre Plaster  
and Gilt Edge Plaster Paris

ARE THE BEST—Manufactured by the

Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.  
806 Union Bank Building Winnipeg

## GOSSIP

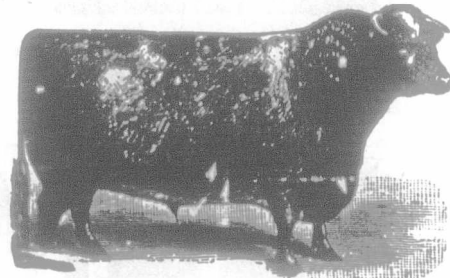
Up Lumsden way is located Craigie Main stock farm, where A. & G. Mutch are quite unostentatiously breeding some of the best Shorthorns and Clydesdales in the world and selling them to whoever likes to buy for prices lower than such stock can be had in any other part. To visit this farm in the spring of the year when stock generally is looking thin and dry, is a real treat. The farm is large and produces immense crops of brome hay, turnips and oats which keep the cattle looking fat, sleek and mellow, and the horses equally so.

The Shorthorn herd is largely built up from stock purchased from Drydens and Davidsons of South Ontario, and is now headed by the imported bull Leader. The champion Sittyton Hero 7th owned by Mr. Geo. Kinnon near Lumsden, has also been used. The spring crop of calves has already arrived and well maintain the high standard of the herd. There are few herds in Canada where cows are so uniformly deep, broad, and massive and yet possess so much feminine character, which stamps them as breeders. There is Golden Gloster, a Dryden bred, Brawith Bud, four-year-old, roan cow with a calf by Leader; the Lavender cow Lavender Gem with a fine big snug calf; one of J. I. Davidson's Necklace cows, Necklace 28th, four years old, and winner of fourth place in her two-year-old form at Toronto; the Gloster cow, Duchess of Gloster 15th, a three-year-old; Victoria Pearl by Prince Gloster, a fine, even lined, deep bodied and heavy quartered cow with a bull calf by Leader, as true and square as a box, and a solid red; Fair Beauty, a Fair Eden cow, a great broad backed matron of the same breeding as Dryden's junior champion bull; the three-year-old Golden Drop, now with her first calf, one of the best cows in the herd, having the massive conformation, very broad loin, even fleshing and stylish appearance; and Amaranth, one of the truest lined, most evenly balanced cows among a herd remarkably big and true throughout. All these cows are suckling calves, and considering there is so much fashionable breeding to beef type in them, are giving lots of milk, probably due to the rich brome pastures in summer and the turnips in winter.

There are not many heifers in the herd, but what there are promise the best. Sittyton Flower is an imported three-year-old, thick and heavy; Necklace 29th, dam Necklace 28th, is a long low set miss; Brawith Bud 2nd by Sittyton Hero 7th is one of the best yearlings we have seen; she is pure white, low, broad and true on top and with quarters coming right down to the hocks; beside her is another yearling, more rangy in form and not so stylish looking. A rather nice little heifer is Craigie Main's Lavendar out of the big red cow Lavendar's Gem and by Clipper Hero, the bull with which Drydens won the junior championship two years ago at Toronto.

There are two nice yearling bulls in the herd, one from Lavendar Gem by Sittyton Hero 7th, which has stamped upon him his sire's deep body and heavy quarters, the other is a Victoria bull, out of Victoria by Eden Prince now in Col. Lowden's herd along with the great show and stock bull Ceremonious Archer.

Craigie Main is perhaps more noted for its Clydesdales than Shorthorns, for here is the home of the great champion Barron's Gem and of the unbeaten, much admired, Montrave Gheisha, also the place where the champion filly at the last Dominion Exposition was bred. Barron's Pride is proving an excellent stock-getter and keeps his bloom unusually well. He will in all probability come out this year to try conclusions with Perpetual Motion and others that have been imported in late years. At Craigie Main one can see the transformation that has been going on in Clydesdale type from the rather coarse big boned horse of a few years ago to the big, upstanding, clean limbed one of to-day. Miss Cameron was the first Clydesdale mare taken to Craigie Main and she was more or less of a forecast of what the stud would later be. She



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GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

### 12 High-class Yearling Bulls

All sired by imported Bulls, and most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

## Maple Shade Farm

## CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

A number of Young Bulls combining SIZE AND CONSTITUTION

WITH QUALITY AND FLESH

In moderate condition, at moderate price. Send for Catalogue of Bulls.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations Brooklin, G.T.R. Long distance Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

### Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Hefler Calves for Sale.

The set of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---28878---and General---28399---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. in Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

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The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand Young Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and pure-bred

SHEPHERD PONIES for Sale

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## 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.

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## T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY, ONT.

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

## Pine Grove Stock Farm.

BREEDERS OF High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, SUPT., ROCKLAND, ONT. W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

## HEREFORDS

A score of Choice young bulls of A1 breeding; also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe



### DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye any Article of Clothing from Feathers to Stockings

The Only Package Dyes That Make Fast and Unfading Colors.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shirt waists, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will look like new. Try a package of the Diamond Dyes, and see what a bright, beautiful, non-fading color it will make, with but little trouble.

Diamond Dyes are the greatest money savers of the age, as many a woman with one or two ten cent packages of these dyes has dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable color so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly worn clothing can be made over for the little ones, and by dying it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adapted to many uses besides simply dying old clothing. Diamond Dyes give new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc., Beware of imitation and common package dyes; ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

SITUATED on the main line of the Winnipeg and Selkirk Electric Railway, seven miles north of the city on the banks of the broad Red River and near the beautiful suburb of Middlechurch will be found the Riverside Nursery which is well worthy of a visit. The greenhouses and grounds are always open to the public, in which will be found a large variety of perennials, flowering shrubs, small fruits, etc.

JAMES BIRCH, the proprietor of Riverside Nurseries (which is considered to be the leading nursery of the west), is a landscape gardener and keeps in constant employ a large number of men laying out grounds in all parts of the Province. The shrubs, perennials, etc., used in this work are almost entirely supplied from this nursery. Should you not be able to visit the nursery, Mr. Birch will be found at his city establishment, 329 Notre Dame Ave., at which he always keeps a large assortment of flowers, plants, singing birds, etc., and would at all times be pleased to consult with anyone who may wish to know how to lay out their grounds or the things which are best suited to grow in this province. Mr. Birch is well-known as a gentleman of ability in his chosen work and is highly regarded.

### THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by KELSTON, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price. Correspondence solicited.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

Brampton Jersey Herd - We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.

### For Sale

One choice Holstein Bull, 3 years old, and 3 young cows, due to calve June 15th. All choice individuals and all backed by A. R. Stock. Also one 4-yr.-old Clydesdale mare (in foal) and one 3-yr.-old stallion.

Howard Wilson, - Russell, Ont.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to ADAM DAWSON, CANNINGTON, ONT.

### GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

is now seventeen years of age and must have been considered too fine in her youth. She was got by Tannyhill by Lord Erskine. Then there is one of the first of the Sorby strain of Lord Charming mares, charming Star out of Starlight. John Davidson's stud furnished Violet Ashdale out of Ashdale, a four-year-old, very nicely tipped and with strong bone. Silver Bell by Two in One is a six-year-old mare, bred by Graham Bros., which has a Toronto win to her credit and of course is of a good type. Lady Dumail is a mare that illustrates the vital points in a Clydesdale brood mare, for although she is badly out of shape in the body, has the cleanest of bone, long, springy pasterns and a feminine breedy appearance about the head. She is one of the best money makers. There are two McQueen mares kept, Maggie McQueen and Princess McQueen, and anyone knowing the old champion would at once recognize his qualities in his daughters, the latter named one was first at the International as a foal. The wisdom of using Lord Charming stock is well shown in the three mares Miss Eva Charming, Charming Lassie, Lady Charming and their produce. All are show and brood mares of the first order. Charming Lassie is out of the great champion mare Sousia Lass and is dam of the champion filly last fall at New Westminster. Lady Charming is out of Sunbeam of Butts, a Chicago winner and was herself champion at Winnipeg as a three-year-old and raised a filly last year which recently sold for \$400. Probably none of the brood mares can yet beat Mont-rave Gheisha by Montrave Mac dam Montrave Gay Lass. She is now eight years of age and is exceptionally hard to fault at the ground. She is carrying a foal to Barron's Gem and has a three-year-old filly by the same sire which is to carry the colors of the stud at the big fairs this fall and the mare that can lower them will have to contend every inch of the way, as Barron's Gem has given her a little stronger pastern than her dam and one of just the proper slope. Several young fillies and stallion foals can be seen at Craigie Main, all of which would be highly prized in the best company and which can be bought at prices which simply compel sales. There are, also, several other Shorthorns and Clydesdales females which for lack of space we have not mentioned.

### THE EMBARGO'S EFFECT ON CATTLE PRICES.

The Mark Lane Express quotes the following information as being elicited by a question asked in the British House of Commons.

"Sir Edward Strachey said there is no official information circulated to show the average price of beef and mutton in the United Kingdom for the period referred to, but he gave a table indicating the average prices of cattle and sheep in the Metropolitan Meat Market for the years 1880-1892 and 1893-1905. The year 1892 had been taken for the reason that Canadian cattle were first subjected to the requirement of slaughter at the port of landing in that year, although the requirement was not made a statutory one until 1896. For 1880-1892 the prices of cattle were 3s. 5d., 4s. 8d., and 5s. 3d., for the three qualities; in 1893-1905, 2s. 8d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 7d. In 1880-1892 sheep were 4s. 7d., 5s. 8d., and 6s. 3d.; and in 1893-1905, 3s. 7d., 5s., and 5s. 9d. It is thus evident that prices have fallen since the prohibition of the importation of live stock for distribution throughout the country, and index numbers since 1872, supplied by the Board of Trade, bring out the same fact, the decline having been greater in beef than in mutton."

### INFORMATION RE TRAILS.

On page 440 of Farmer's Advocate, March 21. There are three well-worn trails to reach 32, 22, 5 W 3: the old Saskatoon trail from Moose Jaw, the trail from Caron, and one from Chaplin, all on main lines of C.P.R. There is no trail from Craik fit to travel. Keel-erville will be nearest post office; nearest station Caron.

W. S. SIMPSON.

## HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS YOU WANT RIGHT NOW

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES ON

An Empire Cream Separator

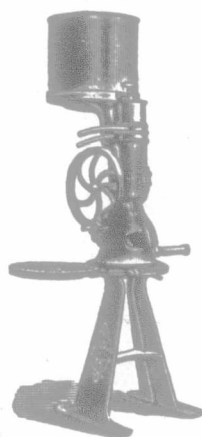


A Canadian Airmotor

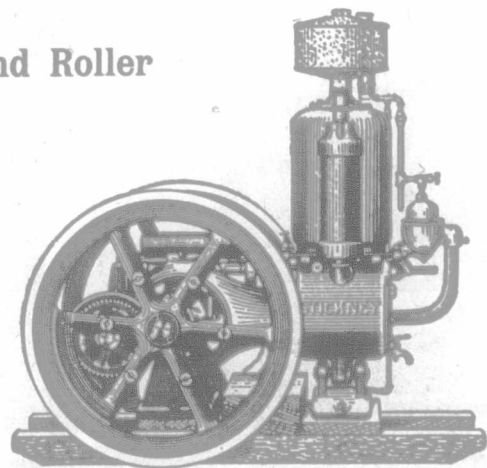
A Horse Power

A Stickney Gasoline Engine

A Steel Hand Roller



A Pump of Any Kind



WRITE US TO-DAY

## ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LTD.

Winnipeg, Man.

## NOTICE

### PRIZE WINNING AND GOOD BREEDING STALLIONS FOR SALE

As I am changing my business I now offer for sale my entire Stud of Prize Winning Stallions, Hackney and Clydesdale, including Cairnton's Best, my Champion three year old Clydesdale winner of Six First Prizes and Two Sweepstakes. Some of his victories are as follows:

First at Ontario and Durham Exhibition, at Whitby, 1902.

First at the Industrial Exhibition, at Toronto, in a very large class, 1903.

First at Ottawa, Central Show, 1903.

First at the Stallion Show, Toronto, in February, 1905.

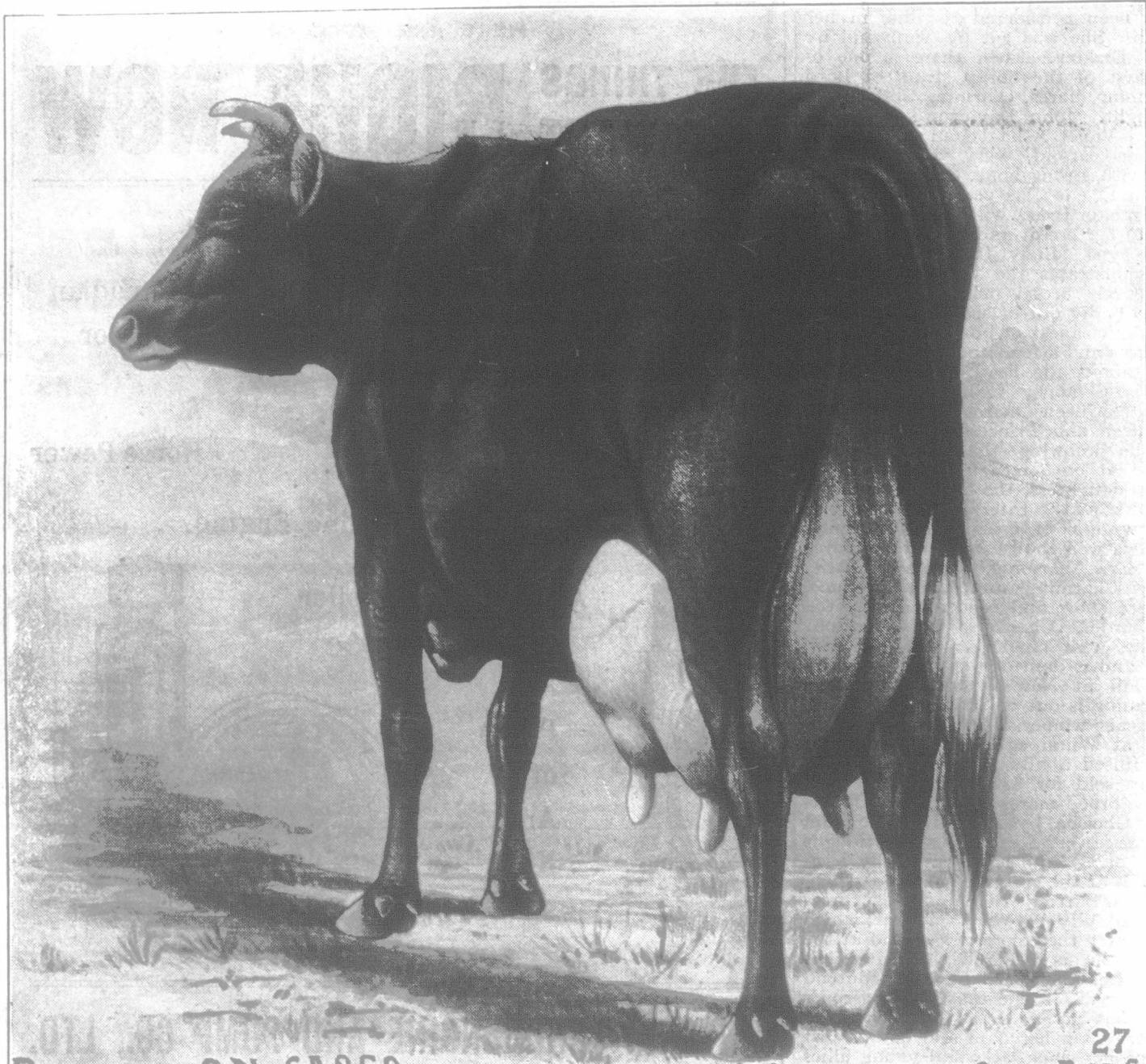
This is a splendid type of a draft horse, good at the ground, and of great scale.

In Hackneys, my well known Sky Pilot, No. 147, conceded to be the best Hackney in the West. Grand Sire the famous Robin Adair, 2nd; and just as much like him as two peas, his dam is full sister to the mare which sold at Mr. Robt. Beith's sale last spring for \$1,650.

Now is the time to get a good stallion. All have proved sure foal getters, and are healthy and sound every way. Call or write for particulars to

Duncan Clark, Crowfoot, Alta.





ROMPING of C.N. 64,860.

LITHO DEPT. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

PROFITABLE FOR YOUR MILK COWS.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

CULVERT, TEXAS.

This is the milk and butter test of my three-year-old Jersey cow while being fed "International Stock Food." Test 19 lbs. and 10 oz. of butter in seven days. Milk test, 64 lbs. and 2 1/2 oz. in one day and 432 1/2 lbs. in seven days. Udder measures 54 inches. I enclose photograph of my cow and strongly endorse the use of "International Stock Food."

### GAINED 287 LBS. OF MILK IN TEN DAYS.

Report From Former  
Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commissioner  
After Testing On His Own Cows.

MR. M. W. SAVAGE, Prop.,  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MANKATO, MINN., Feb. 26, 1906.

DEAR SIR:—About a month ago, at the request of Mr. W. P. McConnell, former Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commissioner, I made some experiments in feeding a mixed lot of cows on his Minneopa Park Farm, Mankato, Minn. I commenced with six cows, feeding the same ration for ten consecutive days and received an aggregate of 990 pounds of milk. At the end of the ten days, I continued for ten days longer the same feed, and the same conditions, personally milking the cows—the only change was an added quantity of "International Stock Food," commencing with 1/4 pint and gradually increasing it to one half pint—during the ten days that we fed "International Stock Food" the same cows gave 1277 pounds of milk, an increase of 287 pounds in favor of the last ten days.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN C. PFISTER, Herdman.

Mr. McConnell is editor of the Western Farmer, former State Dairy and Food Commissioner and a practical stockman. We have thousands of similar testimonials on file in our office for public examination.

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We Have A Beautiful, Six Color Lithograph of Our World Champion Stallion Dan Patch 1:55 1/4. It Was Made From Photograph And Shows Dan Hitched To Sulky And Pacing His Fastest Clip. It Also Gives All Of His World Records. This Is A Splendid Horse Picture For Framing. It Is The Most Life Like Picture Ever Taken And Shows Dan Flying Through The Air With Every Foot Off The Ground. We Will Mail You One Copy Free, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us And State How Much Live Stock You Own And Name This Paper. Address INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Canada.

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using the Planet Jr. line of farm and garden tools. They do the work faster, easier and better than it can be done in any other way. Our No. 8 Horse Hoe is a perfect one horse cultivator for corn, potatoes, cotton—indeed all crops planted in rows. Our Planet Jr. No. 25 is a Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combined. Sows all garden seeds in continuous rows or drops in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Works astride or between the rows throwing the earth to or from as desired.

Our new catalogue shows Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Riding Cultivators—one and two row—Beet Cultivators, etc. This book will delight and instruct everyone interested in farming and gardening. Write for it to-day. Mailed free.

**S. L. Allen & Co.,**  
Box 1108 F, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Maple Lodge Stock Farm. 1854.

An excellen lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few **Leicester**s left yet. Bargains in ewes.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

#### Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants, Etc., Etc.

Headquarters at  
Henry's Nurseries and Seed House  
Catalogue Free  
**M. J. Henry,**  
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#### STALL FLOORS FOR HORSES.

Dr. Alexander expresses himself on this subject as follows:—There are a number of important points regarding the construction and care of stable and stall floors that should be generally understood by farmers and horsemen. In the first place there seems to be a general idea to the effect that the floor of a horse stall should have quite a drop to the gutter. In other words it is given a fall sufficient to insure that liquids will run to the gutter. This is a marked inclined plane and it is quite injurious to horses. The stall floor should be as nearly level as possible, else the horse will be standing with his feet off the level. When he stands in this way a strain is caused to the back tendons of his legs, and in time the result shows up in swellings and lameness. This is a wrong position for a tired horse and will soon make any horse tired. It is a common cause of leg lameness and should be done away with. It will be argued that where the stall floor is level the liquids will not find their way into the gutter. That is so, but we do not want a gutter back of a horse. It is far better to have no drains in a stable, but to bed the floor well and absorb all of the liquids by means of straw, and land plaster. The latter has a great affinity for moisture and will lick it up quickly when used after removing bedding. It also acts as a deodorizer, is likewise valuable as a fertilizer, and so is well worth using in every stable. Dirt floors are objectionable in that they absorb and hold liquids which tend to decompose and give off noxious gases. They are also easily worn into holes in front of the horse, and, in short, cannot be kept level. The board floor, under ordinary circumstances, is best adapted for horses, but should be properly constructed with a view to wear and cleanliness. Hemlock makes a good underlying layer for a stall floor, but upon it pitch pine or other resinous pine planks should be spiked and the crevices between the boards filled with hot pitch. Hemlock is slivry stuff and splinters so quickly that horses soon paw a hole under their fore feet. Pitch pine, on the other hand, is solid, wears well, does not absorb liquids quickly, and does not tend to splinter. If such lumber is too dear and oak can be better provided, it will do very well if similarly put down. Many farmers prefer a stall floor made of clay and cinders and such a floor is all right so long as it is kept level and clean. It cannot be denied, too, that such a floor as this will be easier upon the feet of horses. On board floors they tend to dry out. On clean dirt floors they remain soft, but on dirty, wet clay or cinder floors they become diseased with "thrush" and similar troubles. The cement floor is in general use and has many advocates. We cannot confess to a liking for this type of floor. It is slippery, and many falls must be attributed to the fact. It is cold and hard, as many a horse could testify were he able to speak. It makes a pretty good floor when corrugated, so that slipping is somewhat prevented, and the coldness may be offset by deep bedding and proper drainage. At the same time there are few ordinary farm stables where cement floors prove altogether satisfactory for horse stall floors, and we object to the material for dairy cows, as it induces udder troubles such as mammitis. After all is said, however, it becomes apparent that the material from which a stall floor is constructed is of little importance compared with the manner in which the floor is cared for. No floor can be kept dry and comfortable if the stable site is low and undrained, so that the water table of the soil is near to the surface. Drainage is therefore necessary before the floors are laid, and afterwards care must be taken to clean away the manure twice or thrice daily, to absorb all liquids, to disinfect and deodorize soiled floors that, left to themselves, will be sure to give off noxious gases irritating to the lungs and detrimental to the health in many ways. In conclusion, it should be remembered that stalls that are too narrow are most difficult to care for. Wide stalls are most comfortable to the horse and less likely to soon become worn into holes and hills.



HORSES.

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## GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS

### A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

"Yes, here we are."  
"Is Hughie there?" inquired another voice.

"Losh me! that's the minister," said Don. "Yes, all right," he cried aloud, as up came Long John Cameron and the minister, with Fusie and a stranger bringing up the rear.

"Fine work, this. You're fine fellows, indeed," cried Long John "frightening people in this way."

"Where is Hughie?" said the minister, sternly.

Hughie came from behind the brush, hurriedly wiping his eyes. "Here, father," he said.

"And what are you doing here at this hour of the night, pray?" said the minister, angrily, turning toward him.

"I couldn't get home very well," replied Hughie.

"And why not, pray? Don't begin any excuses with me, sir." Nothing annoyed the minister as an attempt to excuse ill doing.

"I guess he would have been glad enough to have got home half an hour ago, sir," broke in Don, laughing.

"Look there." He pointed to the bear lying dead, with Nigger standing over him.

"The Lord save us!" said Long John Cameron, himself the greatest among the hunters of the county. "What do you say? And how did you get him? Jee-ru-piter! he's a grand one."

The old man, the minister, and Don walked about the bear in admiring procession.

"Yon's a terrible gash," said Long John, pointing to a gaping wound in the breast. "Was that your Snider, Don?"

"Not a bit of it, father. That bear's Hughie's. He killed him himself."

"Losh me! And you don't tell me! And how did you manage that, Hughie?"

"He chased me up that tree, and I guess would have got me only for Fido."

The minister gasped.

"Got you? Was he as near as that?"

"He wasn't three feet away," said Hughie, and with that he proceeded to give, in his most graphic style, a description of his great fight with the bear.

"When I heard the first shot," said Don, "I was away across the swamp. I tell you I tore back here, and when I came, what did I see but Hughie and Mr. Bear both sitting down and looking coolly at each other a few yards apart. And then Nigger downed him and I put a bullet into his heart." Don was greatly delighted, and extremely proud of Hughie's achievement.

"And how did you know about it?" asked Don of his father.

"It was the minister here came after me."

"Yes," said the minister, "it was Fusie told me you had gone off on a bear hunt, and so I went along to the Cameron's with Mr. Craven here, to see if you had got home."

Meantime, Mr. Craven had been looking Hughie over.

"Mighty plucky thing," he said. "Great nerve," and he lapsed into silence, while Fusie could not contain himself, but danced from one foot to the other with excited exclamations.

The minister had come out intending, as he said, "to teach that boy a lesson that he would remember," but as he listened to Hughie's story, his anger gave place to a great thankfulness.

"It was a great mercy, my boy," he said at length, when he was quite sure of his voice, "that you had Fido with you."

"Yes, indeed, father," said Hughie. "It was Fido saved me."

"It was the Lord's goodness," said the minister, solemnly.

"And a great mercy," said Long John "that your lad kept his head and showed such courage. You have reason to be proud of him."

The minister said nothing just then,

but at home, when recounting the exploit to his mother, he could hardly contain his pride in his son.

"Never thought the boy would have a nerve like that, he's so excitable. I had rather he killed that bear than win a medal at the university."

The mother sat silent through all the story, her cheek growing more and more pale, but not a word did she say until the tale was done, and then she said, "'Who delivereth thee from destruction.'"

"A little like David, mother, wasn't it?" said Hughie; but though there was a smile on his face, his manner and tone were earnest enough.

"Yes," said his mother, "a good deal like David, for it was the same God that delivered you both."

"Rather hard to cut Fido out of his share of the glory," said Mr. Craven "not to speak of a cool head and a steady nerve."

Mrs. Murray regarded him for a moment or two in silence, as if meditating an answer, but finally she only said, "We shall cut no one out of the glory due to him."

At the supper-table the whole affair was discussed in all its bearings. In this discussion Hughie took little part, making light of his exploit, and giving most of the credit to Fido, and the mother wondered at the unusual reserve and gravity that had fallen upon the boy.

Indeed, Hughie was wondering at himself. He had a strange new feeling in his heart. He had done a man's deed, and for the first time in his life he felt it unnecessary to glory in his deeds. He had come to a new experience, that great deeds need no voice to proclaim them. During the thrilling moments of that terrible hour he had entered the borderland of manhood, and the awe of that new world was now upon his spirit.

It was chiefly this new experience of his that was sobering him, but it helped him not a little to check his wonted boyish exuberance that at the table opposite him sat a strange young man, across whose dark, magnetic face there flitted now and then, a lazy, cynical smile. Hughie feared that lazy smile, and he felt that it would shrivel into self-contempt any feeling of boastfulness.

The mother and Hughie said little to each other, waiting to be alone, and after Hughie had gone to his room his mother talked long with him, but when Mr. Craven, on his way to bed, heard the low, quiet tones of the mother's voice through the shut door, he knew it was not to Hughie she was speaking, and the smile upon his face lost a little of its cynicism.

Next day there was no smile when he stood with Hughie under the birch-tree, watching the lad hew flat one side, but gravely enough he took the paper on which Hughie had written, "Fido, Sept. 13th, 18—," saying as he did so, "I shall cut this for you. It is good to remember brave deeds."

#### CHAPTER XI

#### JOHN CRAVEN'S METHOD

Mr. John Craven could not be said to take his school-teaching seriously; and indeed, any one looking at his face would hardly expect him to take anything seriously, and certainly those who in his college days followed and courted and kept pace with Jack Craven, and knew his smile, would have expected from him anything other than seriousness. He appeared to himself to be enacting a kind of grim comedy, exile as he was in a foreign land, among people of a strange tongue.

He knew absolutely nothing of pedagogical method, and consequently he ignored all rules and precedents in the teaching and conduct of the school.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

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WIND PUFFS,  
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BONY TUMORS,  
LAMENESS FROM  
SPAVIN,  
QUARTER CRACKS,  
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REMOVES

BUNCHES or  
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STRAINED TENDONS.

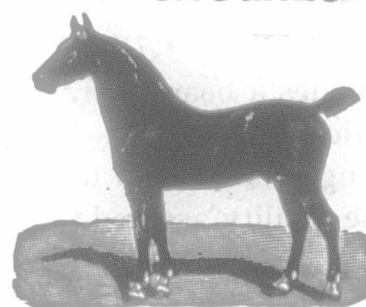
SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.  
Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. RAYBOLD, Prop., Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, N.Y.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.

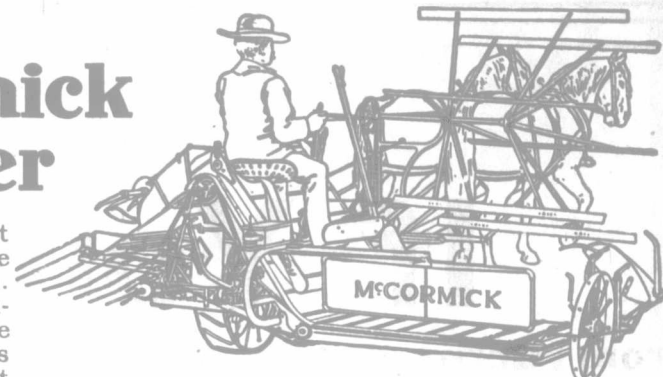


Keep genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.  
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—G. CRABER, Training Stables, 990 Jonathan Street, New York City.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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YOU want to get right on the binder question. Don't neglect so important a matter. The time to get right is before you buy—not afterwards.

Just a little time spent investigating will save you a world of worry when you get into the field.

The McCormick binder is the machine to buy.

It does good work in any field where the condition of the grain will permit any binder to be operated.

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Its binding attachment is correctly designed and very simple. It hardly ever gets out of order.

It is made in either right or left hand cut.

There is a wide range of adjustment everywhere—in reel, binding attachment and tilt.

Its divider folds up so you can drive without trouble through narrow lanes or gates and store away in small space when not in use.

These are but hints on McCormick essentials. You want to know it all.

In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twines.

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## TO ERR IS HUMAN BUT IT'S OFTEN PRETTY EXPENSIVE.

You have seen men attend sales, and buy a horse perhaps, and it does not suit; and it annoys him every time he drives it. Well come in and we will help you out. TWENTY-THREE YEARS experience, we know what you want. Better join the army of successful Grain Growers' who have found by experience that it pays to deal at

TROTTER & TROTTER'S  
BRANDON - MANITOBA





## Gourlay Pianos Can Be Depended Upon At All Times

If you possess a GOURLAY Piano there's no need to send for a tuner whenever you expect company, nor apologize for your piano's short-comings when a friend sits down to play.

The GOURLAY non-varying end-wood pin-block system of construction provides a bearing from the tuning pin right to the iron plate that is non-varying sectional end-wood. Hence the need for tuning even under severe climatic changes is reduced to a minimum, and your certain pleasure in its exceptional tone quality assured.

### WRITE FOR BOOKLET

We Ship on Approval Anywhere in Canada

*Gourlay, Winter, Leeming*

Head Office: 189 Yonge Street, Toronto

Winnipeg Warerooms, 279 Donald Street

# If You Suffer

## From Germ Troubles, Please Learn What Liquozone Can Do.

Thousands who were sick—like you, perhaps—are well to-day because of Liquozone. Many had doctored long. Many were discouraged because other treatments had failed. But they were treating germ diseases with remedies which do not kill germs.

We offered to buy them a bottle of Liquozone—just as we offer you. They did with it what other remedies failed to accomplish. And those countless cured ones—scattered everywhere—are now telling others what Liquozone has done.

### What Liquozone Is

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases, by a process requiring large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. No alcohol, no narcotics are in it. Chemists of the highest class direct the making. The result is to obtain from these harmless gases a powerful tonic-germicide. The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it is deadly to germs, yet harmless to you. Germs are of vegetable origin; and this gas-made product, when absorbed by them, stops their activities. We publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. But to the body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. It is helpful in the extreme.

That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poisons when taken internally. That is why medi-

cine proves so nearly helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is a tonic.

### We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone, after hundreds of tests had been made with it. After its power had been demonstrated, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we spent in two years, more than ten times that sum to let others test it at our expense. The result is that millions of people, scattered everywhere, have shared in the benefits of this invention.

We make the same offer to you. We ask you to prove, at our cost, how much this product means to you. Let Liquozone itself show how wrong it is to suffer from a trouble that it cures.

### Germ Diseases.

Most of our sickness has, in late years been traced to germ attacks. The list of known germ diseases now numbers about one hundred.

Some germs—as in skin troubles—directly attack the tissues. Some create toxins, causing such troubles as Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Kidney Disease and nerve weakness. Some destroy vital organs, as in Consumption. Some—like the germs of Catarrh—create inflammation; some cause indigestion. Directly or indirectly, nearly every serious ailment is a germ result. Such diseases call for Liquozone—not drugs, which can't kill germs.

Every germ attack, no matter what its symptoms, calls for a germicide. The mildness of Liquozone makes some of its results seem almost incredible. But in that mildness lies the power that germ diseases need. And diseases which have resisted medicine for years often yield at once to it.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### Cut Out This Coupon

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

W413 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

His discipline was of a most fantastic kind. He had a feeling that all lessons were a bore, therefore he would assign the shortest and easiest of tasks. But having assigned the tasks, he expected perfection in recitation, and impressed his pupils with the idea that nothing less would pass. His ideas of order were of the loosest kind, and hence the noise at times was such that even the older pupils found it unbearable; but when the hour for recitation came, somehow a deathlike stillness fell upon the school, and the unready shivered with dread apprehension. And yet he never thrashed the boys; but his fear lay upon them, for his eyes held the delinquent with such an intensity of magnetic, penetrating power that the unhappy wretch felt as if any kind of calamity might befall him.

When one looked at John Craven's face, it was the eyes that caught and held the attention. They were black, without either gleam or glitter, indeed almost dull—a lady once called them "smoky eyes." They looked under lazy, half-drooping lids, like things asleep, except in moments of passion, when there appeared, far down, a glowing fire, red and terrible. At such moments it seemed as if, looking through these, one were catching sight of a soul ablaze. They were like the dull glow of a furnace through an inky night.

He was constitutionally and habitually lazy, but in a reading lesson he would rouse himself at times, and by his utterance of a single line make the whole school sit erect. Friday afternoon he gave up to what he called "the cultivation of the finer arts." On that afternoon he would bring his violin and teach the children singing, hear them read and recite, and read for them himself; and no greater punishment could be imposed upon the school than the loss of this afternoon.

"Man alive! Thomas, he's mighty queer," Hughie explained to his friend. "When he sits there with his feet on the stove smoking away and reading something or other, and letting them all gable like a lot of ducks, it just makes me mad. But when he wakes up he puts the fear of death on you, and when he reads he makes you shiver through and through. You know that long rigmarole, 'Friends, Romans, countrymen?' I used to hate it. Well, sir, he told us about it last Friday. You know, on Friday afternoons we don't do any work, but just have songs and reading, and that sort of thing. Well, sir, last Friday he told us about the big row in Rome, and how Cæsar was murdered, and then he read that thing to us. By gimmini whack! it made me hot and cold. I could hardly keep from yelling, and every one was white. And then he read that other thing, you know, about Little Nell. Used to make me sick, but, my goodness alive! do you know, before he got through the girls were wiping their eyes, and I was almost as bad, and you could have heard a pin drop. He's mighty queer, though, lazy as the mischief, and always smiling and smiling, and yet you don't feel like smiling back."

"Do you like him?" asked Thomas, bluntly.

"Dunno. I'd like to but he won't let me, somehow. Just smiles at you, and you feel kind of small."

The reports about the master were conflicting and disquieting, and although Hughie was himself doubtful, he stood up for him vehemently at home.

"But, Hughie," protested the minister, discussing these reports, "I am told that he actually smokes in school."

Hughie was silent.

"Answer me! Does he smoke in school hours?"

"Well," confessed Hughie reluctantly, "he does sometimes, but only after he gives us all our work to do."

"Smoke in school hours!" ejaculated Mrs. Murray, horrified.

"Well, what's the harm in that? Father smokes."

"But he doesn't smoke when he is preaching," said the mother.

"No, but he smokes right afterwards."

"But not in church."

"Well, perhaps not in church, but school's different. And anyway, he



makes them read better, and write better too," said Hughie, stoutly.

"Certainly," said his father, "he is a most remarkable man. A most unusual man."

"What about your sums, Hughie?" asked his mother.

"Don't know. He doesn't bother much with that sort of thing, and I'm just as glad."

"You ought really to speak to him about it," said Mrs. Murray, after Hughie had left the room.

"Well, my dear," said the minister, smiling, "you heard what Hughie said. It would be rather awkward for me to speak to him about smoking. I think perhaps you had better do it."

"I am afraid," said his wife, with a slight laugh, "it would be just as awkward for me. I wonder what those Friday afternoons of his mean," she continued.

"I am sure I don't know, but everywhere throughout the section I hear the children speak of them. We'll just drop in and see. I ought to visit the school, you know, very soon."

And so they did. The master was surprised, and for a moment appeared uncertain what to do. He offered to put the classes through their regular lessons, but at once there was a noisy outcry against this on the part of the school, which, however, was effectually and immediately quelled by the quiet suggestion on the master's part that anything but perfect order would be fatal to the programme. And upon the minister requesting that the usual exercises proceed, the master smilingly agreed.

"We make Friday afternoons," he said, "at once a kind of reward day for good work during the week, and an opportunity for the cultivation of some of the finer arts."

And certainly he was a master in this business. He had strong dramatic instincts, and a remarkable power to stimulate and draw forth the emotions.

When the programme of singing, recitations, and violin-playing was finished, there were insistent calls on every side for "Mark Antony." It appeared to be the *piece de resistance* in the minds of the children.

"What does this mean?" inquired the minister, as the master stood smiling at his pupils.

"Oh, they are demanding a little high tragedy," he said, "which I sometimes give them. It assists in their reading lessons," he explained, apologetically, and with that he gave them what Hughie called, "that rigmarole beginning, 'Friends, Romans, countrymen,' Mark Antony's immortal oration."

"Well," said the minister, as they drove away from the school, "what do you think of that, now?"

"Marvelous!" exclaimed his wife. "What dramatic power, what insight, what intrepitation!"

"You may say so," exclaimed her husband. "What an actor he would make!"

"Yes," said his wife, "or what a minister he would make! I understand now, his wonderful influence over Hughie, and I am afraid."

"O, he can't do Hughie any harm with things like that," replied her husband emphatically.

"No, but Hughie now and then repeats some of his sayings about—about religion and religious convictions, that I don't like. And then he is hanging about that Twentieth store altogether too much, and I fancied I noticed something strange about him last Friday evening when he came home so late."

"O, nonsense," said the minister. "His reputation has prejudiced you, and that is not fair, and your imagination does the rest."

"Well, it's a great pity that he should not do something with himself," replied his wife. "There are great possibilities in that young man."

"He does not take himself seriously enough," said her husband. "That is the chief trouble with him."

And this was apparently Jack Craven's opinion of himself, as is evident from his letter to his college friend, Ned Maitland.

"Dear Ned—

"For the last two months I have

"been seeking to adjust myself to my surroundings, and find it no easy business. I have struck the land of the Anakim, for the inhabitants are all of 'tremenjous' size and indeed, 'tremenjous' in all their ways, more particularly in their religion. Religion is all over the place. You are liable to come upon a boy anywhere perched on a fence corner with a

"New Testament in his hand, and on Sunday the 'tremenjousness' of their religion is overwhelming. Every other interest in life, as meat, drink, and dress, are purely incidental to the main business of the day, which is the delivering, hearing, and discussing of sermons. The padre, at whose house I am very happily quartered, is a 'trem-

"enjous' preacher. He has visions, and gives them to me. He gives me chills and thrills as well, and has discovered to me a conscience, a portion of my anatomy that I had no suspicion of possessing.

(To be continued.)

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It pays because it increases digestion and prevents many forms of stock disease. Stock in ordinary condition only assimilate about 50% of the food eaten, and it is safe to estimate that 2/3 of this 50% of food digested is used to repair waste, leaving but a small amount of food to produce the profit. As it is the food digested and assimilated, above what is required to sustain life, repair waste, etc., that produces the profit, stockmen are naturally interested in increasing the digestion. Suppose you are feeding a profitable ration and your animals are thriving, if you can increase the digestive capacity of the animals from 50 to 80 or 75%, this amount of additional increase all goes to produce profit, as none of it is required for the "Food of Support." Dr. Hess Stock Food is guaranteed to increase the bone, muscle, and milk-producing value of the food sufficient to pay for itself many times over, besides curing and preventing stock disease. It is for stock of all kinds and in all conditions.

**DR HESS STOCK FOOD A TONIC**

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food have the endorsement of the Veterinary Colleges and the Farm Papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own government, and sold on a written guarantee at

**7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail, \$2.00. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.**

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will, this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

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**Terms** so GENEROUS and HELPFUL that every industrious man may own a PROFITABLE and COMFORTABLE Farm Home.

The Character and Purpose of our Company, which is organized UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, may be described as STRONG, RELIABLE, HELPFUL, PATRIOTIC.

For Information and Prices, apply to **F. W. Hodson,** Manager Land Department,

**The Union Trust Company, Ltd.**  
 Temple Building, Toronto

Agents Wanted Everywhere  
 When writing, mention this paper.

It pays to use **Carnefac** for all farm stock

**DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES** UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher & 75th St., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.







# THERE IS NOW A MASS OF PROOF

## That Lumbago is Always Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Man Cured his Kidneys with  
Dodd's Kidney Pills, and his Lum-  
bago Vanished.

QUEBEC, P.Q., April 2.—(Special).—  
John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 57  
Little Champlain Street, this city, has  
added his statement to the great mass  
of proof that Lumbago is caused by  
disordered Kidneys, and consequently  
easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.  
Mr. Ball says:

"I was troubled with Lumbago for  
two years. I could not work. I had  
to get up at nights to urinate so often  
that my rest was broken. I read the  
cures of Dodd's Kidney Pills and made  
up my mind to try them. After the  
first box I could see and feel a change.  
Three boxes cured me completely."

Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused  
by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid  
cannot stay in the blood if the Kidneys  
are working right. Dodd's Kidney  
Pills make the Kidneys work right.

# 2

out of every

# 3

Painters in Canada use ex-  
clusively the painting mat-  
erials made by the

## CANADA PAINT COMPANY

It comes as natural for a  
progressive hardware man  
to mail his Paint and Varn-  
ish orders to the Canada  
Paint Company, as we go to  
church to pray, to bed for  
sleep or to the stream for  
fish.

From start to finish the  
Canada Paint Company  
manufacture every item on  
their list. Colors, Varnishes  
and Paints suitable for  
every class of work. Do  
not look elsewhere for bet-  
ter paints. They are not  
to be found. The best  
paint is made by the Can-  
ada Paint Company by  
Canadian workmen, Can-  
adian capital and for the  
Canadian trade.

When writing kindly say you saw  
it in The FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

month, and believes that if she were on  
the prairies where large areas are under  
cultivation she could get enough wheat,  
that would otherwise be wasted, to keep  
five hundred hens a year. Not being  
accustomed to the fanning mill she used  
one of the sieves from it to sift out the  
weed seeds.

She intends this year to run two  
incubators but to only take off three or  
four hatches, as she found the early  
hatched chicks much more profitable  
than the later ones.

MRS. WM. KINLEY.  
Belmont, Man.

### NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND DE- BILITY IN BREEDING EWES.

Every year during the late winter  
months, the Experiment Station re-  
ceives letters of inquiry from stockmen  
in different parts of the state regarding  
the cause and nature of a disease affect-  
ing breeding ewes, that is marked by  
symptoms of nervous debility and ex-  
haustion. The inquiry usually states  
that the ewes are in the latter half of  
the period of pregnancy, or within a  
few weeks of lambing time.

The symptoms of the disease, al-  
though somewhat variable, are mostly  
of a nervous character. In the early  
part of the disease, the appetite is im-  
paired and the ewe is seen moping with  
the head held low and the ears drooping.  
When lying down and forced to rise,  
she appears weak and may have con-  
siderable difficulty in getting onto her  
feet. The walk is unsteady and slow.  
Within a few days the symptoms be-  
come more aggravated, food is refused,  
the ewe becomes very weak, is unable  
to stand and finally goes down. When  
handled, the muscles feel soft and flabby  
Weak labor pains occur in some cases.

The disease progresses rapidly and  
will not respond to medicinal treatment,  
unless such treatment is used in the  
early stage of the disease. Hence, a  
very large per cent of the affected ani-  
mals die. The lesions are not marked  
and may be entirely absent. A slight  
congestion of the stomach and intes-  
tines is frequently noticed.

In the large majority of cases, this  
disorder is caused by insufficient exer-  
cise, together with the feeding of a  
stimulating ration. It is not uncom-  
mon for the flock to be confined in too  
close quarters during the winter months,  
especially when the weather is cold and  
stormy. It is also true that sheep are  
not inclined to take exercise during the  
stormy weather, even when given plenty  
of opportunity to do so. This is espe-  
cially true of pregnant ewes, and, as  
exercise is essential in order to keep  
pregnant animals healthy and vigorous,  
it is not surprising that the ewes are  
the principal sufferers.

The only line of treatment that can  
be recommended is preventive. This  
consists in allowing the ewes plenty of  
exercise during the winter months. In  
case they do not take sufficient exercise,  
and if symptoms of this disease are  
manifested by members of the flock,  
they should be driven about the yard  
and forced to take at least half a mile of  
exercise daily. A mild physic of castor  
or linseed oil (two ounces) may be  
given at intervals of three or four days.  
Tincture of nux vomica (one dram)  
may also be given two or three times a  
day, when the symptoms shown indi-  
cate that a nerve tonic is needed.  
Over-feeding with a nitrogenous ration  
is especially to be avoided.

R. A. CRAIG, D.V.M.  
Purdue Agr. Experiment Station.

### THE ROOFING OF THE FUTURE.

Playing the music of the future on the pianos  
of the past is the reminder one receives when he  
hears the storm beating on the rusty tin roof.  
Present day shingles are little better and the  
modern building is not satisfied with either.  
Modern conditions require modern methods,  
and Messrs. J. A. & W. Bird & Company, of  
Boston, the well-known manufacturers of Rex  
Plintkote Roofing, have adapted their manufac-  
ture to these modern needs.

What could be better than their roofing made  
from the best grade of wool felt and saturated  
with compounds that render the roofing imper-  
vious to weather and to other conditions which  
cheaper roofing cannot stand. See how easy it is  
to lay, so that any one may put it down without  
being compelled to employ a professional roofer.

How long will it last? Send a postal card to  
J. A. & W. Bird & Company, 21 India St., Boston,  
and get free samples and a book of endorsements  
from all parts of the country. Their best guar-  
antee is the list of satisfied customers from the  
Equator to the Arctic Circle, for in this case,  
what is good for the frozen north is also adapted  
to the tropical sun.—Adv.

### GOSSIP

We beg to report the following sales  
of Shorthorns, viz:

To Joseph Monk, Malcolm P. O., Ont.,  
the bull Lord Blossom—59625—out of  
the Ballechin bred cow Imported  
Parena Blossom, a daughter of the  
Rose-bud bull Scottish Hero (77821)  
(also bred at Ballechin), and sired by the  
Duthie bred Missie bull Lord Mistletoe  
(Imp.) (81522).

To F. W. Brown, Portage La Prairie,  
Man., the red bull Lord Annandale—  
59624—out of Lady Ann 12th (Imp.)  
bred by W. Peterkin of Douglass,  
Scotland; a daughter of the Bruce bred  
Augusta bull General Wellington (65567)  
and sired by Lord Mistletoe (Imp.).  
The nice roan heifer Floretta C out of  
the imported Brawith bred cow Floretta  
bred by A. Watson of Anchronie, Scot-  
land (the breeder of Lord Banff) and a  
daughter of Clifton (74241) bred at  
Pirriessmill; sired by Imp. Choice Koral  
a bull sold by us to Geo. Johnston of  
Balsam and used by him with great

success until he dispersed his herd.  
This is a choice pair and if all goes well  
with them in the capable hands of Mr.  
Brown they will be heard from in the  
West.

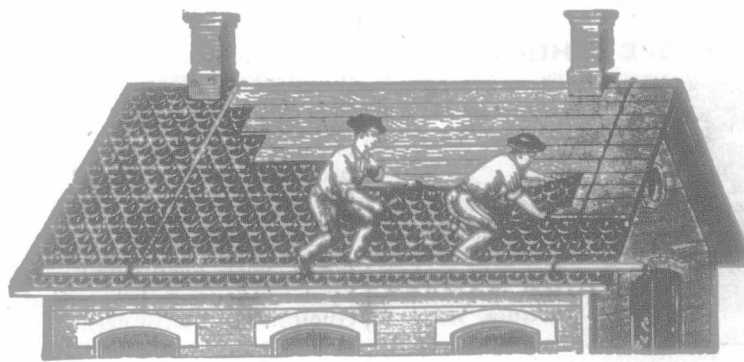
To Moses Bilger, Walkerton, Ont.,  
we sold two choice heifers and the white  
bull Flowerman—59618—. The heifers  
are Red Rose C—67276—out of Imp.  
Red Rose by Lucky Prince (79326) a  
son of Prince of Archers (71240) sire of  
Prince Sunbeam and many other good  
ones; and sired by Lord Mistletoe (Imp.)  
(81522). Patience C—69271—out of  
Patience 31st (Imp.) bred by Lady  
Cathcart of Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire  
Scotland, a daughter of the Augusta  
bull Randor of Cluny (64620) (a grand-  
son of Mario (51713) who was by the  
great bull Field Marshall (47870)).  
Patience C was sired by Lord Mistletoe  
(Imp.) (81522).

The bull Flowerman belongs to the  
Fragrant Family and is out of the choice  
cow Flower Girl 12th (Imp.) a daughter  
of the Missie bull Mystic Archer (75123)  
by Scottish Archer (59893); and sired  
by the Duthie bred Missie bull Mer-  
chantman (Imp.) (81686).

H. CARGILL & SON.

## "Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind,  
Water,  
Storm  
and  
Fire  
Proof



Looked  
on  
all  
Four  
Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per 100 square  
feet, covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal  
covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the  
"Oshawa" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. We are the largest  
and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the  
best buildings through Canada, making them

### Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and Eavestrough, etc.  
Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 5,000 designs.  
Write for Catalogue No. 14-R, and free samples of "Oshawa" Shingles. Write to-day.

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## Horse-Spramotor

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FOR ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS AND ROW CROPS

Our Patent Automatic Regulator stops the machine at 125 lbs. pressure  
starting again at 100 lbs. pressure.

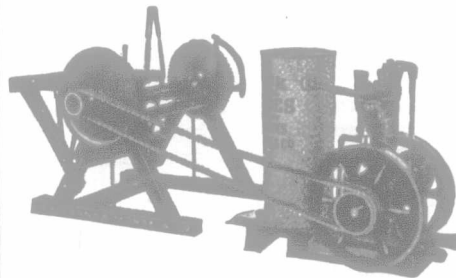


Automatic Nozzle Adjuster, insuring  
correct direction of spray.  
Automatic Nozzle Protector, guaran-  
teeing nozzles against clogging.  
Everything under control of driver  
without stopping.  
Is used and recommended by the  
Department of Agriculture.  
Send for 66 page booklet O.  
Agents wanted.

SPRAMOTOR CO.,  
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

## For Farm Use

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P.  
Jack-of-all-Trades  
GASOLINE ENGINE



will saw wood as fast as two men can handle  
it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds  
feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in  
fact furnishes power for all farm purposes.  
Every farmer should have one.

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to  
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd., 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use,  
Catalog E. 102.

I may want a ..... H. P. Name .....  
Engine for ..... Address ..... Prov. ....



**FOREST HOME FARM**

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES  
and B. P. ROCKS



A couple of one-year-old Clydesdale stallions—good ones; four yearling bulls and a dozen bull calves; cows and heifers all ages. Boars and sows, old and young. Prices of cattle are down, and we will quote accordingly. We need the room, and can use the money. A choice lot of Scotch collie pups, eligible for registration.

**ANDREW GRAHAM,**  
Carman and Roland Stns. **POMEROY P. O.**

**Woodmere Stock Farm**  
Neepawa, Man.

**Shorthorns**

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

**Clydesdales**

A few Clydesdale fillies for sale.

**Yorkshire Pigs**

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY**

**STEPHEN BENSON**

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**

I have now for sale one year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

**JOHN RAMSEY,**  
Priddis, Alta.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves  
4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, H. CARCILL & SON,**  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

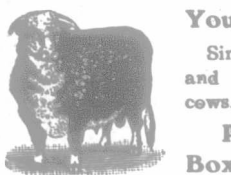
**Grandview Herd.****SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite

Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

**JAS. WILSON,**  
Innisfa, Alberta.

Farm three miles south of town.

**Rushford Ranch****Young Stock for Sale**

Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Royalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

**R. K. BENNET,**  
Box 95 Calgary

**SITTYTON STOCK FARM****High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)

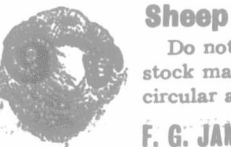
**GEO. KINNON,** - Cottenwood, Sask.

**YORKSHIRES**

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as **DALMENY TURK 2nd (imp.)—1244**—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland), **RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13435**—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England) and **WEYANOKE AMEER—17224**—(bred by Andrew Graham).

Our advise to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

**WALTER JAMES & SONS,**  
Rosser, Man.

**Sheep and Cattle Labels**

Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.

**F. G. JAMES,** Bowmanville, Ont

Among the horsemen who have been attracted to the west with the rush of immigration are Christner and Fisher, of Regina, who have opened up a horse emporium and are handling all classes of pure bred stallions and mares and work horses and Jacks. These gentlemen have had a long experience in the horse business in the western central states and have established a wide connection so that they can buy at bottom prices and at the shortest notice. At present they have on hand several Clydesdale, Percheron and Shire stallions and have just landed a shipment of big Missouri Jacks. Their Clydesdales consist of The Kinloch (imp.) 11,965, Lothian's pride (imp. Vol. 26) and Prince Henry, a Canadian bred horse. The Kinloch is a bay with white markings, five years old, bred by Saml. Mitchell, Dallavady, Scotland. His sire is Gallant Prince, by the great show horse Premier Prince by the renowned Prince of Wales. Gallant Prince is accredited one of the best breeding horses in Scotland having won first as a sire of five yearlings at Glasgow in 1893 and first as the best sire of two-year-olds at the same show in 1896. He is also sire of Holyrood, 9,546, champion at the Royal two years in succession. The Kinloch is a good quality horse, smooth, strong, a good size, very energetic and of the type most popular among draft horse breeders to-day.

Lothian's Pride was bred by Wm. Miller, Dumfries, is four years old and is nicely marked. He was sired by Lothian's Best, dam Jess by the celebrated Prince Sturdy. Lothian's Pride is quite a big horse 1,800 cwt. is of the proper type, has fine clean legs, nicely feathered, short, strong back and loin, and looks like a good sire.

Prince Henry is a big rather loose horse, with heavy bone and was sired by Grandeur, a horse that Sorbys, of Guelph, used with great success.

There are two Percherons, both two years old; one, Madock, is a big, growthy, gray colt with good limbs and an excellent actor. He will grow into a ton horse and will be of the right type. Fletcher is a smaller colt not so good on his pasterns and is more of the farm horse type.

There is one Shire, Marmion, by Winona Marmion, dam by Blue Richard. Marmion is one of these very low set horses, heavy but fine in the bone and very thick and broad. The Jacks are of the big type used to produce heavy mules which do so much of the rough work on American railways and in pioneer farming.

Immediately after opening their barn on the first of March, Christner and Fisher sold the German coach horse Caster to the Wascana Coach Horse Syndicate nine miles from Regina and of which Harry Williams is secretary. Caster is a splendid specimen of a coach stallion, 16 hands, nine years old and a solid brown in color. They also sold the Percheron, Prince Junior (imp), to the Craik Percheron Horse Syndicate and a Jack in the same district.

The extension of Canada's great transcontinental road the C. P. R. is of considerable moment to the many settlers who are going into the newer districts and taking up homesteads. President Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is by the Toronto Globe credited with out-lining the following work in the West the coming summer.

**WOLSELEY TO RESTON.**

West of Lake Superior, a good deal of construction work is being carried on. This new Wolseley-Reston line, which is 122 miles in length, runs from Wolseley, on the main line in Saskatchewan, in a southeasterly direction to a connection with that portion of the Souris branch which runs from Souris to Regina. This line has been pushed with great rapidity, and it is expected that grain will be hauled over it this fall. It has opened up a country which has heretofore been too far from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to allow the farmers to economically market their wheat. This country is fairly well settled, and the Wolseley-Reston branch will materially aid in peopling its vacant lands.

**PHEASANT HILLS EXTENSION.**

This line, which starts on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway

at Kirkella, is constructed as far as Strasburg, on the western side of Last Mountain, some 200 miles, and will be extended from there in a northerly and westerly direction to a junction with the Wetaskwin branch on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, giving another through line between Edmonton and Winnipeg. The line immediately north of Strasburg will be joined from the east by the extension of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway from Curzon. The country along this latter branch, passing to the south of Quill Lakes, is being rapidly settled. This branch will also be joined by a line from the southwest from Lacombe, on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and altogether promises to become a great highway in the west to Winnipeg, with a view to the future grain-carrying trade.

**EXTENSION OF THE M. & N. W. LINE.**

This forms an extension from the present terminus at Sheho northerly some fifteen miles, to a point known as Curzon, thence in a due westerly direction through the rapidly settling country south of Quill Lakes. This branch will, as stated, make a junction with the Pheasant Hill branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is now being extended from Strasburg on the west side of Last Mountain Lake, in a northerly and westerly direction. The country which will be immediately served by this extension lies between Quill Lakes and the Touchwood Mountains, and is well watered and very fertile. The big Touchwood Mountains furnish an unlimited supply of timber for building purposes. About forty miles of this line will be built this year.

**GIMLI EXTENSION.**

This line is an extension of the Winnipeg Beach branch in Manitoba. From Winnipeg Beach, which has already become a great summer resort of Winnipeg, the line will skirt the shores of Lake Winnipeg to Gimli, an old Icelandic fishing settlement. This line will afford rapid transit for the great fishing industry on Lake Winnipeg which is carried on extensively.

**TEULON EXTENSION.**

The Teulon extension is a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway which runs from Winnipeg to Teulon through well-known places like Stoney Mountain and Stonewall. It will carry the line some ten or twelve miles further into the heart of the fertile country west of Lake Winnipeg, and afford easy shipments to splendid markets at Winnipeg for the produce of these hardy Scandinavians, who largely people the district.

**LAUDER TO BROOMHILL.**

The line from Lauder to Broomhill on the Souris branch between Souris and Napinka will run twenty miles in a westerly direction through the wheat fields of southwestern Manitoba. This line will serve the thickly-settled country between the north portion of the Souris branch and the southerly one towards Estevan. This line is principally built for the purpose of affording easy shipment for the grain of this district, which heretofore had to find its way by wagon haul to Melita or Napinka on the south, or Reston, or other stations on the north.

**MOOSE JAW NORTH.**

The branch which is now building and will be completed this fall for the shipment of grain, extends a distance of fourteen miles north of Moose Jaw, into the long-settled and wheat districts around Marlborough and south of High Pound Lake, which has heretofore found its outlet through Moose Jaw and Pasqua on the main line.

**WETASKWIN BRANCH.**

Forty miles south of Edmonton is Wetaskwin, from which a branch has already been built in an easterly direction through a well-settled country for fifty miles. During the present year this branch will be extended another fifty miles, which will take it to the Battle River, where it will be met by the extension of the Pheasant Hills branch, and together they will form the new through line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Edmonton to Winnipeg.

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's**  
**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.  
**FLEMING BROS.,** Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**Mossom Boyd Co.**

Bobeaygeon, Ont.

The largest breeders of

**HEREFORDS**

in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

**FOR SALE**

Scotch Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep, three young bulls—one 20 months old—got by Royalist. Dam, Miss Ramsden 8th, a good one.

LEICESTER RAM LAMBS BOOKED NOW. Will meet visitors at Elkhorn Station. Write your wants to  
**GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man.**

**SHOE BOILS** Are hard to cure, yet**ABSORBINE**

Will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7-B Free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.** For manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Etc. Manufactured only by  
**W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monument St., Springfield, Mass.** Canadian Agents: Lyman, Son & Co., Montreal.

**CARLTON HEREFORDS**

**THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL**  
Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd.

Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

**BULLS FOR SALE**

All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K.

**FENTON BROS.,**

Carlton Hereford Farm.

**SOLGIRTH - - - MANITOBA.**

**STAR FARM****Shorthorns**

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. F. Rocks, Farm half mile north of station.

**W. CASWELL,** - Saskatoon, Sask.

**Shorthorns and Tamworths.**

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. **T. E. M. BANTING,** Banting, Man. m

**Eggs for Hatching**—No better than the best but better than the rest.

Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety.

**Chas. Stewart, Wellwood, Man.**

"The Farmer's Oldest Friend,"

ESTABLISHED 1866

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

\$1.50 a year.

Winnipeg, - - - Manitoba.



# Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalised and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. (Tablets or Liquid.) I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52 Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

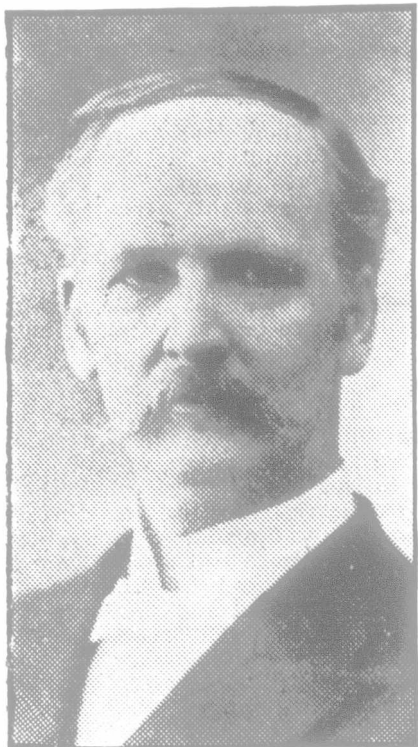
Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

## Dr. Shoop's Restorative



If we cannot demonstrate to your satisfaction that our Invisible Toupees are worth many times what we ask for them, it costs you not a penny for our trouble, and if in the least unsatisfactory when your order is delivered you are just as free from obligations.

Write for our Booklet on "Baldness"; you'll find it interesting. MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO. Winnipeg, Dept. "A." 301 Portage Ave



### WEARY, SICK

I am healing very difficult chronic diseases in men and women, far and near. Send stamp for confidential accounts and testimonials.

REV. G. A. SCHRAM, Phone 2720 445 Cumberland Ave. WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

### Oaklawn Farm

JOHN F. GUNN, Greenridge, Man., offers for sale two young shorthorn bulls and some heifers.

**PENMANSHIP** Book-keeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St. WINNIPEG.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

### NICOLA & KAMLOOPS RAILWAY.

The Nicola & Kamloops Railway, forty miles of which has been under construction for some time, runs from Spence's Bridge, B. C., on the main line of Canadian Pacific Railway, up into the mountains toward the fertile valley of Nicola Lake. This country has long been settled by many ranchers and farmers, and is noted for its excellent climate, scenic picturesqueness and fruit-growing capabilities. The fruit industry heretofore has remained undeveloped, on account of the lack of quick transportation for delivering the crop to market, but with the advent of the railroad it is expected that many of the ranchers will turn their attention to fruit raising, and provide another source of supply to the settlers on the prairie.

### CREAMERY REGULATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The following are the new regulations of Saskatchewan's Department of Agriculture re creameries.

The following memorandum outlines the arrangements that will in future be made between the Department of Agriculture and the various creamery associations who wish to avail themselves of the Government's offer:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made in duplicate between the ..... of ..... and the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE for the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

The term "Department" means the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and the term "Association" refers to the ..... Creamery Association.

The Department agrees:

- 1. To market the butter manufactured at the ..... Creamery to the best of their ability and to pay to the several patrons the net proceeds realized from all sales of butter after deducting the manufacturing charge.
(b) The net proceeds realized from sales of butter are to be paid to the several patrons in proportion to the quantity of butter made from the cream supplied by them severally.
2. To keep all books for patrons relative to sales and at the end of each month to advance to the patrons ten cents on each pound of butter manufactured and to the Association three cents per pound of the manufacturing charge; the balance in both cases to be remitted when the seasons final sales are effected.
3. To advise, instruct and assist the Association in all matters with a view of obtaining uniformity and quality in the finished product; the Association agreeing to the recommendations of the Department with respect to engaging competent buttermakers, who, in the practical work, will be under the instruction of the Department.
4. In consideration of the foregoing the Association agrees to provide suitable premises, buildings and plant, and a sufficient supply of good water and ice, all to the satisfaction of the Minister of Agriculture, for carrying on business of manufacturing butter at ..... in the province of Saskatchewan.
5. To use all reasonable means to promote the interests of the Creamery and to secure patrons who will furnish a supply of cream.
6. That the right to reject any cream which is considered unfit for use in making first-class butter is reserved to the Buttermaker or Superintendent.
7. To insure the butter against loss by fire as trustees for and on behalf of the patrons to the amount of two-thirds of its estimated market value and to keep the buildings and premises in a good state of repair from ordinary wear and tear.
8. To transact all local business and disburse all accounts as well as provide all supplies required for efficient service in the manufacturing operations; the buildings and premises to be open at all times for inspection.
9. This agreement expires on the 31st day of December, 1906, but may be renewed from year to year by letter, both the Association and the Department being willing.

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ..... 1906. A. D.

..... President.
..... Secretary.
..... Minister of Agriculture.
Witness:.....

Three poultrymen from the county of Beautiful Plains did well at the Manitoba Poultry Show at Virden.

Rev. F. W. Goodeve (White Wyandottes) 1st, breeding pen; 1st, hen; 1st, pullet.

Geo. Plunket (White Rocks) Grand Challenge Cup; 1st, breeding pen; 1st, cockerel; 2nd and 3rd cockerels; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets.

H. W. Hodkinson (Barred Rocks) Silver Cup for best pen of Rocks; 1st, breeding pen; 1st, cockerel; 1st, hen; 2nd and 3rd, cocks. Also several specials.

## FOR PROFIT; BREED HACKNEYS

THE BEST PAYS THE BEST: AND THE BEST ARE TO BE FOUND AT THE NORBURY HOUSE STUD, ALFORD, ENGLAND.

THE HOME OF THE IDEAL HACKNEY.

OVER 450 FIRST AND CHAMPION PRIZES WON BY THIS STUD.

Stallions, Mares, and young stock by Rosador 4064, Polonius 4931, Cannought 1443, Garton Sirdar 7086, Copper King 7764, Sir Augustus 6562, Norbury Lightning 7563 and others.

Hackneys from this stud sold to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, India, Italy, etc., etc. Not a single complaint from any customer in 14 years. Inspection and enquiries invited.

Cables "CIVITAS," Alford, England.

Private Sale List on application. S. B. CARNLEY, Owner and Breeder.

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Cream Separators. Includes text: "Demand a Look Inside", "DAIRY TUBULAR BOWL—All Apart", "Bucket bowl" separator makers falsely claim to make separators with light, simple, easy-to-wash bowls. We are the only makers who dare show a picture of our bowl—all others refuse. There are secret difficulties about other bowls the makers want to hide. Pictures would betray them. Other makers fear pictures. Our handsome Catalog Z-186 tells these secrets. Write for it today. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

## Buying Gold Dollars for Fifty Cents



is a risky investment and upon investigation what looked like a genuine dollar will generally be worth about its own weight in brass.

Buying \$100.00 separators for \$50.00 is likely to prove equally disappointing, for if the machines are worth catalogue price, the competition with De Laval superiority could scarcely have forced the manufacturer to cut it in half.

Now that the manufacturer admits his machine to be worth but half list price, it seems fair to assume that unprejudiced persons would rate it's value even less. They do.

De Laval Separators are High Grade and Last a Lifetime " "

ARK FOR CATALOGUE

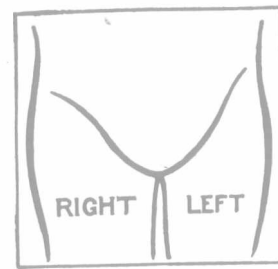
## The De Laval Separator Co.

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

## THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady, Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 288 Toronto, Ont.

Do you wear a truss?..... Does rupture pain?.....
On which side ruptured?..... Ever operated on for rupture?
Age..... Time ruptured.....
Name..... Address.....

When writing kindly mention The FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



## 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 SALE**—An up-to-date threshing outfit. One Sawyer-Massey 25 horse-power traction engine, with all modern attachments, and one Peerless separator, having high bagger and Cyclone blower or stacker, together with tank, tank pump, hose and caboose. The above rig has only threshed about 50 days. Owner will sell same for \$2,000 cash, or where gilt-edged security is furnished on time at 8 per cent interest. Apply to William Lloyd, Dunrae, Man.

**LUMBER** and dimensions, fence posts and cord wood for sale in carload lots. For particulars write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

**TWENTY-FIVE** thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa.

**IF YOU** want to sell your farm or exchange it for good houses or lots in Winnipeg, list your property with us. We make a specialty of this business and charge no commission unless a satisfactory sale or exchange is effected. There will be good demand for farms. Write at once and we will send you blank forms for description. Address Home Seekers and Business exchange, 483 1-2 Main St., Winnipeg. W. D. Rutan, General Manager.

**FARM TO RENT** in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

**MONEY FOR YOUR FARM**—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Bldg., Winnipeg.

**ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE**—First class honey producers in up-to-date Langstroth hives. Order early for delivery in May. J. J. Gunn, Gonor, Man.

**FARMS**—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Flax Seed, grown on new land, clean and heavy, would forward sample, apply Fred Buckingham, Oak Bluff.

**STANDARD BRED STALLION** descendant of the great horse Rysdyks Hambletonian and Robert Macgregor. Sell cheap, good, dependable, particular Albert Hughes, Medicine Hat, Alta.

**WANTED**—A competent foreman for large grain operations in Saskatchewan. Must have a little capital and be familiar with modern grain machinery. A good salary for the right man. Address Farmer's Advocate, Box 8.

**DOUBLE YOUR MONEY** in three years by investing with a mutual development company operating and raising grain on a large scale in Saskatchewan. A trustee secures your funds with mortgage guaranteeing you six per cent interest and one half profits. Address Farmers Advocate, Box 9.

**WESTERN FARM** lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask.

**KODAKS BY MAIL**—Postage prepaid on films and papers. Headquarters for English and American goods of all kinds. Send for special bargain list. R. F. Smith, 114 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

**FOR SALE**—French Coach Stallion, Ottawa Chief, No. 600. Foaled May 1892, dark bay with black points, stands 15 hands high, weighs 1,500 pounds. A good stock getter. Price reasonable for cash or to suit purchaser, for further information apply to J. L. McDonald Tumbell, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Pure Clydesdale Stallion, two years November last. Sire Barron Douglass, imported, (10972), fair size, nice bay, fine action. Short Horn Bull, "Lord Stanley Second" John E. Smith's Successful sire, kept six years. Active as ever. Fit for any herd. Price apply to H. Nichol, box 899, Brandon, Man.

**WANTED**—A blacksmith for farm work; must be single. Wages \$70.00 a month and board; send references and experiences to—Manager, Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B. C.

**WANTED**—High grade specialty salesman, who can talk to big business men, exclusive territory. Apply The System Company, Toronto

**FOR SALE**—260 Clydesdale horses, from yearlings up. Also ranch and outfit. Time men not wanted. Address W. J. Holmes, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Berkshire Boar, farrowed April 26, 1904. For particulars write K. V. Steed, Turtle River, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Two pure bred shorthorn cows, two bull calves, one heifer. T. D. Edgar, Edmonton.

**FOR SALE**—California farm, 160 acres under cultivation, house, barn, etc., price \$2,500, might consider exchange for desirable Canadian land. Frederick Warren, 728 18th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

**WESTERN RYE** Grass Seed for sale, No. 1, \$5.00; No. 2, \$4.50 per 100 lbs. F.O.B. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask.

**SUPPLIES** and books on all kinds of poultry, pigeons, pheasants, birds, dogs, cats and rabbits. Catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

**YOUNG ENGLISHMAN** with Canadian experience wants situation on farm. Present engagement ends on April 21. H. Evans, Langvale, Man.

**AWNLESS BROME**—My Brome Seed is new, ripe and free from noxious weeds. Makes excellent hay and pasture. Selected Re-cleaned, \$8. Ordinary, \$7 per 100 lbs. Bags free. Book now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask.

**EARLY ROSE POTATOES**—The old favorite is in great demand, \$1 per bushel, or 5 bushels for \$4. Bags free. Give them a trial. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask.

**SCOTCH FARM HANDS** for Canada supplied free of charge by Alex. Longmuir, late of Wellwood, Man., to arrive about June 22, 250 men now on hand; these men are prepared to pay their own passages, they are all raised on the farm, accustomed to handling horses and doing all farm work in Scotland. Wages \$225 for one year, those requiring such help are invited to apply early to Alex. Longmuir, 1 High Street, Stonehaven, Scotland.

## POULTRY & EGGS

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

**GREAT LAYER**—Bred by trap nest selection in Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Eggs for hatching. Thomas Bros., Crossfield, Alta.

**EGGS FOR SALE**—From choice White and Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. Thos. Common, Hazelcliffe, Sask.

**I HAVE** for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

**UTILITY BREEDS**—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

**C. W. TAYLOR**, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

**ALBERTA** Quality White Rocks won 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third on six entries at Edmonton, February, 1905. Three grand breeding pens this spring's egg trade. No more stock for sale, can give exceptional value in eggs. Give me a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.

**WHITE ROCK** and Buff Orpington Eggs for hatching. From the best stock. All prize winners. Prices from \$2 to \$4 per setting. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**S. C. BROWN** Leghorns—I have gathered thus far for February, February 26, 1,097 eggs from my 115 Brown Beauties. You may expect some high scoring chicks from my birds. Write for prices to H. A. Samis, Olds, Alta.

**CHOICE TOULOUSE**—Ganders at \$3 each. Yorkshire boar six months old \$15. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE**—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Eggs in season, two dollars per setting. E. Lowry, Bagot, Man.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** eggs for hatching from choice exhibition matings, don't fail to write for full particulars before buying elsewhere. W. W. Dodds, Alton, Ont.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**—\$1.00 per thirteen. My pens contain some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States, very large, give me a trial order and be convinced that have the finest Buff Orpingtons without exception in the West. Elmer Seller, Last Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, Strassburg, Sask.

**PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** eggs for \$1.00 a setting. Amos E. Weber, Didsbury P. O. Alberta.

**EGGS FOR SALE** from E. B. Thompson, strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Jas. McFee, Jr., Headingly, Manitoba.

**SILVER LACED** Wyandottes at Manitoba Poultry exhibition, held in Virden, Feb. 5-10, 1906, Sharp Butterfield, judge, I won 1st and 3rd prize breeding pen, 1st and 2nd prize cock, 1st and 4th prize cockerel, 3rd and 4th prize pullet, three specials. Fifty S. L. Wyandottes on exhibition. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. M. T. Adamson, Virden, Manitoba.

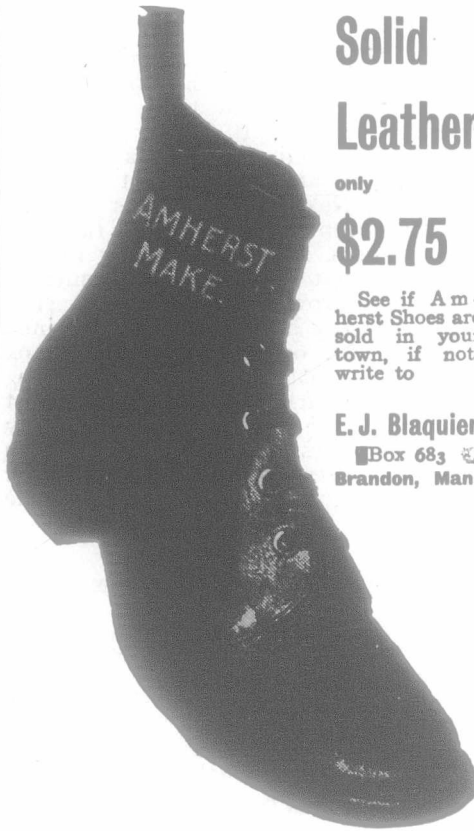
**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS**—Purchase your eggs at cooperative prices. Only 25 cents per doz. The best can be obtained from me now. Book at once. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—South Salt Spring Poultry Yards, R. P. Edwards, proprietor. White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Black Minors, White and Brown Leghorns, Pekin, Turkey, by the setting or the hundred. Write for prices.

**Solid Leather**  
only  
**\$2.75**

See if Amherst Shoes are sold in your town, if not, write to

**E. J. Blaquier**  
Box 683  
Brandon, Man.



## Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

**ADAMSON BROS.**, Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

**A & J MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

**C. BALDWIN**, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

**H. V. CLENDENING**, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendinging.

**JOHN GARHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

**J. COFFEY**, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

**JOHN WISHART**, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

**JAMES DUTHIE**, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

**P. F. HUNTLEY**, Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred females, also a pair of bull calves.

**SHORTHORNS** and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

**T. W. ROBSON**, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

### THE FEEDER'S QUESTION.

Does it pay to feed Stock Foods? And, does it pay to feed Herbageum? A practical test of the matter is the only way to decide the questions. It is almost universally admitted that Herbageum is valuable for run down animals and animals off their feed, but for regular feeding its value is not so well known.

Let us consider the question of cream equivalents. A cream equivalent is, or should be, something to put in skim milk which will make the skim milk equal to new milk for calves. Herbageum will do this at a cost of 25c. for every ton and a quarter of skim milk. If you do not believe it you should test it. Herbageum needs no scalding nor cooking and it is therefore a very easy matter to make a test. Simply stir an even tablespoonful of Herbageum into the skim milk for three calves and watch them grow. They will not scour or go wrong while they have Herbageum. Herbageum is the true cream equivalent and there is absolutely nothing equal to, or as economical for regular feeding to farm stock as Herbageum.—Adv.

## Questions and Answers

A takes cattle of B to winter, there is no price stated but A has wintered cattle for others at \$3.00 per head which is the usual price here, A agrees to use the cattle the same as he does his own, which he does, but the cattle get poor and some of them die and some get into holes and are too weak to get out.

1. Can A make B pay more than \$3.00 per head?
2. Can B make A pay for cattle that die?
3. Is B justified when settling with A in returning enough to pay for cattle that died?

Alta. E. J. M.

Ans.—1. B would not be obliged to pay more than the usual price according to the custom of the district.

2. A would not have to pay for cattle that died unless they died through his neglect or carelessness, unless he became responsible for them at the time the agreement was made.

3. If B feels that the contract was not properly carried out he would be justified in retaining part of the money and let A sue him when B could put in a counter-claim for the loss of the cattle and the damages suffered by him, the result of which, of course would be according to the original contract made. You had better lay the whole matter before a solicitor.

A sells a farm and improvements to B.

1. Can A remove screen doors from house, they being fastened on with screw nails?
2. Can B claim all stone on farm including those piled by A while cleaning land?
3. Part of farm is fenced with wire, some portions of which A pulled down and rolled up posts and wire, can A remove that portion of fence from farm?

Ans.—1. No.

2. Yes, if on the land.

3. No, A cannot remove any fencing that was attached to any posts in ground. If the fence was taken down and rolled up before the sale, A could remove it.

1. How many acres of land can a man sow under crop to be under the exemption law?
2. If he got too much land prepared for seed, could he rent out some of the land?

Llewellyn, Sask.

T. L. E.

Ans.—1. There are no acres mentioned in the exemption law which a man may be allowed to sow. He is allowed to keep seed for eighty acres if the land is prepared for crop.

2. He could not rent out part of the land for the purpose you mention but he might rent out his whole farm and then his share or the rental, would be liable under an execution.

A. & B. buy a second hand threshing rig in the States, giving a mortgage on the rig and run it for twenty-five days and fail to pay anything on it, and A. leaves the rig where he was threshing and moves to Canada, Alberta, and the mortgagee brings suit against him and gets a judgement by default. Can A. take a homestead and prove up on it and afterwards sell it, or does the judgement stand against the land? What steps will one have to take to get the judgement removed and what will be the probable cost? A. had legal notice of suit being brought against him. How much property can A. have before the judgment can be collected?

Stettler, Alta. SUBSCRIBER

Ans.—Judgment would have to be obtained in Canada before it could be registered against your lands. Under the present exemption law and the recent decision of the courts, your homestead could not be sold under the execution and if you wish to dispose of the land or borrow money on it, you could apply to the court for an order to have the execution removed from the homestead, claiming it as an exemption. The probable cost would be about forty or fifty dollars. In answer to last question see exemption ordinance quoted in Feb. 14th issue of Advocate.



A. has a farm for sale, B. sends an agreement to sign which reads thus, "I offer to sell to you my farm for the sum of Six Thousand dollars, Three Thousand in January (no date being mentioned), and the balance Three Thousand dollars, in April, (no mention of date)."

Can B. compel A. to give up residence on the farm before the balance of payment is made in April? For instance, can B. compel A. to reside elsewhere but on the farm and make A. wait until April 31 for payment?  
Woiseley, Sask.

READER.

Ans.—The agreement should state that B. is to have possession on making the first payment. If the agreement states that he is not to have possession until it is all paid, then B. cannot compel A. to vacate the premises. You should have sent us a copy of the agreement, or, you had better consult your nearest solicitor, letting him have the agreement.

Where can I get Golden-laced Hamburgs or Silver-laced Hamburgs or a setting of eggs from responsible persons?  
Man. C. W. W.

Ans.—See poultry columns. Poultry men should advertise.

Which temperance organization in Canada has the largest membership of men and women? What is the number of members it claims to have? Please give address of its secretary also address of some of the best temperance papers published in the United States and Canada, weekly or monthly, and their subscription price per year.  
Alta. P. P.

The Royal Templars of Temperance; write the Dominion Secretary at Hamilton, Ont. The Weekly Witness, Montreal, \$1.00 per year is the best temperance paper that you can get.

**INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.**

Where can I obtain a book on farm chemistry and what is the price? Can a farmer learn to analyze the soil out of the book, so as to know if it is proper soil for wheat lands?  
Alta. E. M. B.

Ans.—Would advise the purchase of "The Soil" by King, price \$1.00, this office. Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm, is a good work. Analysis of the soil cannot be undertaken by a novice, anyhow a physical analysis of soil would be more informing to you than a chemical one. Barring too much alkali, which is usually easy to see, soils in the Canadian West are all fit for wheat growing judged from the chemical standpoint.

**GETTING A CLEAR TITLE.**

A. is a homesteader and lives near B. B. is a farmer in U. S. A. and owns a quarter section adjoining A.'s homestead. A. buys B's quarter section and agrees to pay two-thirds of price down and the remainder in two equal payments. A. has C. who is a commissioner, fill out land contract and forward it to B to have him sign before a witness, which he does and returns to bank to be given to A upon his first two-thirds payment. B is to hold certificate of title till A's last payment is made.

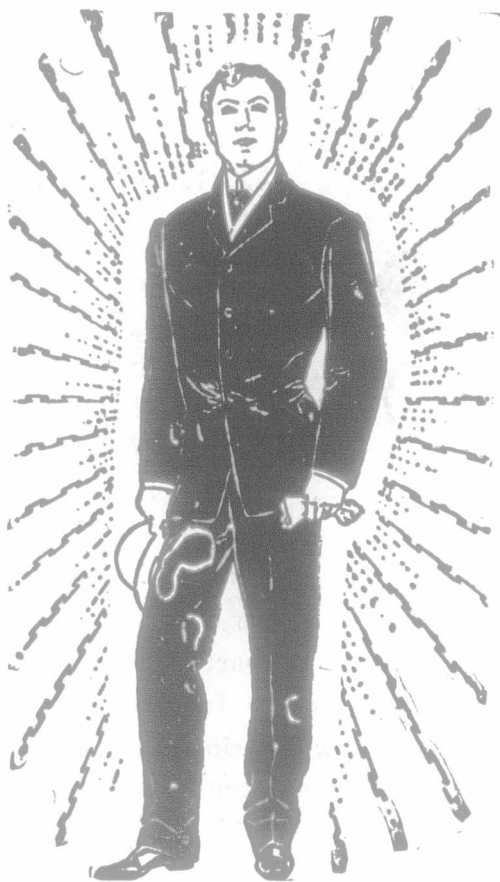
1. Is that the ordinary way of buying land in Saskatchewan?  
2. If B refuses to sign the necessary papers for A to have said quarter section registered after A's last payment is made, and A should have to sue B, where would the case be tried?  
Sask.

H. L.

Ans.—1. The usual way to purchase land when so large a payment is being made as two-thirds, would be to have the certificate of title put in the purchaser's name and the purchaser give a mortgage back to the vendor to secure the balance of payment. Where small payments are made it is usual to draw a contract of sale such as I suppose you have had drawn.

2. If after paying full amount B refuses to sign the necessary transfers and hand over the deed, A could sue him for the title. The case would be tried in the Judicial District in which the land was situated.

**FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED**



My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

**I Cure you before you pay me One Penny**

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 year's success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for My Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

**DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

San Francisco, Cal., 997 Market St.  
New York, 1151 Broadway.  
Montreal, Can., 132 St. James St.  
Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout.  
London, England, 15 Hanover St.  
Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmiskilnads.  
Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.  
Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.  
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.  
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.  
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.  
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.  
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.  
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.  
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 50  
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.  
Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.  
Santiago, Chili, Casilla No. 5.  
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

**SECURING A LOAN ON LAND.**

A has a homestead clear and he wishes to buy another quarter adjoining it and he has a chance to, by mortgaging the half and paying the owner of the second quarter off. A mortgages the half through the owner, who is an agent for a mortgage company, and gives him an order for the whole thing. The owner promises to send what is left after the place is paid for to A. A owes the company that he bought the place from some money. They have A's note which is past due. Can they turn what money is over on that debt, there being money over? I bought the land from one man and owe the money to another but they belong to the same company.  
Man.

Ans.—There should be no difficulty in carrying out the arrangement entered into by you for the payment of the money from the proceeds of the loan. Any balance that would be due to you from the purchaser should be secured to you by a second mortgage unless you are willing to take a note from the purchaser for it until it is paid. You should have had a note for the amount of balance before you signed transfer of the property. As it now stands, you evidently, only have the purchaser's word that he will pay you the balance due and no time fixed for the payment. You should have employed a solicitor to look after your interests right through the whole transaction.

**HAWTHORN BANK**

**Clydesdale, Hackneys, Shorthorns,**

There is in my stables the finest selection of Clydesdales in Western Canada, including sons and daughters of such leading sires as Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baronson, Silver Cup, Hillhead Chief, Boreland Pride, etc. Eight colts were three years old in spring five of them the pick of the Bridgebank stud, Stranraer.

**SHORTHORNS.**

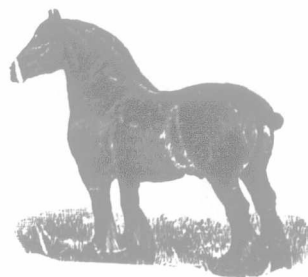
I have 15 bulls, from calves to two years old, and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported; also a Galloway yearling bull, just newly imported and a topper. If you are in the market don't buy till you see my stock, or write me for particulars and prices.

**JOHN GRAHAM - - - Carberry, Manitoba.**

**Clydesdales AND Hackneys**

**DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont.,** have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prize-winners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them. om

**JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.**



**GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE,** Herd headed by Willard P., a grandson of Flying Fox, and Dentonia's Merry Bahor. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.  
**W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.**

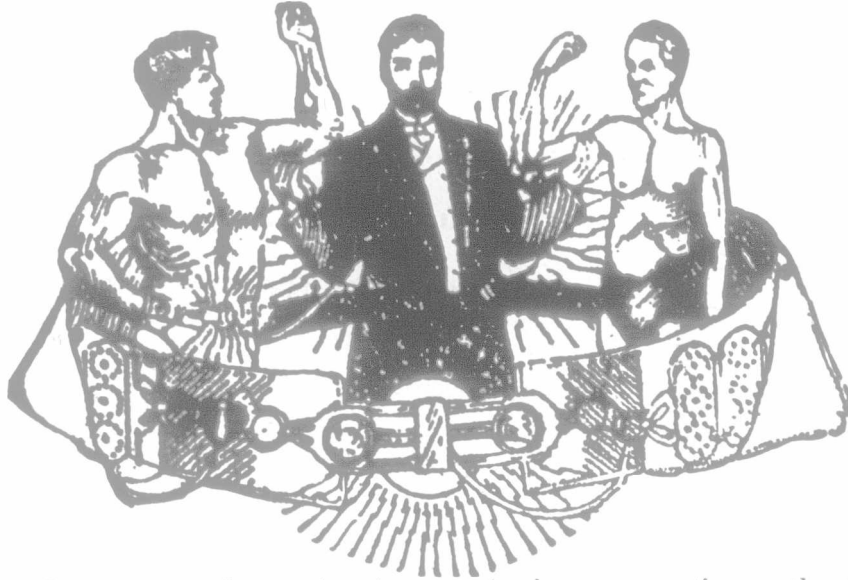
**SHORTHAND** Book-keeping, Penmanship, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.



## WEAKNESS VS. STRENGTH

Strength  
on One  
Hand . . .

You can feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength. You can enjoy life again. You can get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you go to bed. You can have no weakness in the back, or "come-and-go" pains, no Indigestion or Constipation. You can know that your strength is not slipping away. You can once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you. In short, do you want to be strong and healthy? I can make you all this, because I have done it to others.



Weakness  
on the  
Other . . .

Every weak person wants to feel strong again. To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality! To

feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy! To be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses! To be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from that dull, stupid feeling! To have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down person, and it may be gratified.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative power of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

### PAY WHEN CURED

What chance has the weak and puny person to combat the struggles of life compared with the person of muscle and nerve? It is hard for a weak person to have noble sentiments; such things are born of warm blood, healthy nerves and a strong heart. Everything that strength implies is given to those who will wear

### DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak and debilitated people. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full vigor of the body. I want every weak person who is not what they should be to use one of my Belts, and, when cured, to tell their friends of its wonderful effects. My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It is arranged for women as well as men, and cures female weakness.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes people noble. It causes the nerves to tingle with the joyful exhilaration of youth. It fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look bright, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. IT DOES THIS while you sleep by pouring electricity, which is nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the weakened parts. It will make them strong.

Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 16, 1905.

Dr. McLaughlin:  
Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has been most satisfactory. Since wearing it I have never been troubled with rheumatism. I find the Belt is just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly,  
John Crawley.

Egbert, Ont., Dec. 11, 1905.

Dr. McLaughlin:  
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days, and it has done me a lot of good. The varicocele has greatly reduced; I have had no losses lately, and my back is much stronger.  
Yours very truly, Edgar Harding.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 11, 1905.

Dr. McLaughlin:  
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days. I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I could not do before. I feel like a new man entirely. Respectfully yours,  
Fred. J. Cutterbuck.

Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

Call To-day.

If You Can't Call Send  
Coupon for Free Book.

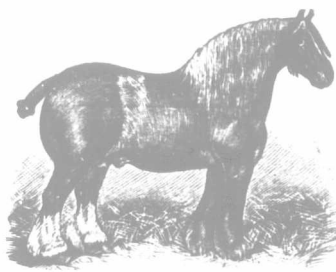
Dr. M. D. McLaughlin, 130 Yonge St., Toronto,

Name .....

Address .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.  
SUNDAY, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Write Plain.

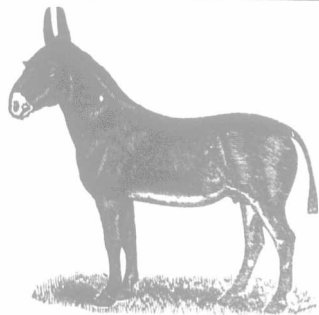


Give us a call or write

Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.

### Western Horsemen

Order your breeding stock at once. We can supply you with pure bred Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions and Mares, and Big Missouri Jacks at quick turn-over prices, on your own terms.



### SEED WHEAT!

IMPROVED FIFE WHEAT.

A quantity of Minnesota No. 163 for sale. Imported from Minnesota in 1890 and grown on summer-fallow and on new land every year since. Free from bearded wheat and noxious weed seeds. Price and samples on application.

D. W. McCUAIG, Portage la Prairie, Man.

### \$12 Woman's Spring Suits \$4.50

made to order Suits to \$15. Jackets, Raincoats, Waists and Skirts at Manufacturers price. Send for sample cloths and fashions to-day.  
Dept. 32 Southcott Suit Company, London, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### WHEN NEW HERD LAWS WILL TAKE EFFECT.

I have been told that the herd law is to take effect in May here, in southern Alberta. Will you kindly answer if such is the case, through the columns of your paper?

Alta. A. P. T.

Ans.—As the matter of the herd law and other local ordinances may come before the Legislature now in session at Edmonton for the Province of Alberta, it would be better for you to write to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, as to when the herd law will come in to operation in your district, giving them the township and range.

### GUARANTEEING IMPLEMENTS.

I bought a hay rake from — Co. through an agent here and the rake was warranted for a year, when I got it home there was a casting missing on one of the wheels and the rake would not do good work. I could not get the

agent here to do any thing about it, nor any of their agents they sent round as collectors. I have used the rake three years in this condition. Can I get damages against them for this? I still owe them on the rake.

Sask. H. E. B.

Ans.—You do not say whether you gave a note for the rake at the time you bought it but we presume you did. If you can prove the guarantee, you could collect from the company the value of the casting necessary to put the rake in proper order. If they refuse to furnish the casting, you should have purchased it and then demanded payment of the amount when you paid your note. It is rather late now after using the rake for three years, to try and prove that it was not in the proper order when you got it.

### THE POWERS OF AN ADMINISTRATOR OF A WILL.

Has the administrator of a will anything to do or say in property that was not willed? The said property is a homestead which my mother took up, but there were no improvements done on it, and my mother is dead. Can I do the duties on it and claim it? Or, will the rest of the family have to have a share? I having a homestead of my own did not cancel the one my mother had. Can I live on my homestead and do duties on the other one which joins it?

Sask. J. E. D.

Ans.—The administrator of an estate would have the power to complete the homestead duties or have some one appointed for that purpose. When the duties are complete the homestead would become the property of the estate and if it had not been mentioned in the will, it would have to be disposed of in the ordinary way to the heirs. You could be appointed to do the homestead duties but could not do them at the same time you are doing your own. That is, you might do six months in one year's residence on your own and the other six months in each year on the other.

### UNDERSIZED QUARTER SECTION.

My homestead, the S. W. quarter of the section, is only 121 1/4 acres, the east line lying in the lake. On the other side of the lake but in the same section, being the S. E. quarter, there are about forty acres yet open for homesteading. Can I, by applying to the government, get the forty acres to make out my 160 acres?

Sask. A. P.

Ans.—You are entitled to a homestead of 160 acres and the land you have would be described as quarter section, containing 160 acres more or less. You might however, possibly get the Government to make a grant to you of the forty acres mentioned, by making a special representation of the facts through your local member.

### APPARATUS FOR WINDING WIRE.

A correspondent asks for some rig to wind up wire; write the Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg, who can supply the need.


### A NEW GRASS.

The new Tenerife Canary Grass seems to be attracting a great deal of attention throughout the country, and believing that our subscribers would be interested in testing this new candidate for public favor, we have made arrangements with the introducers to send a small sample of the seed free to any of our readers who desire it. A postal card request addressed to the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa, is sufficient, providing you mention this paper and they will also send directions for culture and a copy of their large illustrated seed catalogue. It is claimed that Tenerife Canary Grass has produced over \$60.00 worth of seed per acre besides an excellent hay crop, and we believe it will pay all farmers to give it a trial.

W E edit, compile and print  
Live Stock Catalogues.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited,  
14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba





**The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY**

Authorized Capital \$500,000.

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**FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT**  
For the security of policyholders.

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Registered in Saskatchewan and Alberta

**FIRE INSURANCE**                      **HAIL INSURANCE**

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED LIVE STOCK INSURANCE**

**JOS. CORNELL, Manager.**

AGENTS WANTED IN DISTRICTS WHERE WE ARE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED.



**Melotte Cream Separators**

Are constructed on the simplest mechanical principles so that the veriest novice can quickly grasp the use and need of every part and piece.

Write us to-day for particulars and prices.

**Melotte Cream Separator Co.**  
124 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. IT PAYS.

**SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP** on every sheep you shear with

**Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine** PRICE ONLY **\$17**

For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago.

THE  
**Manitoba Assurance Co.**

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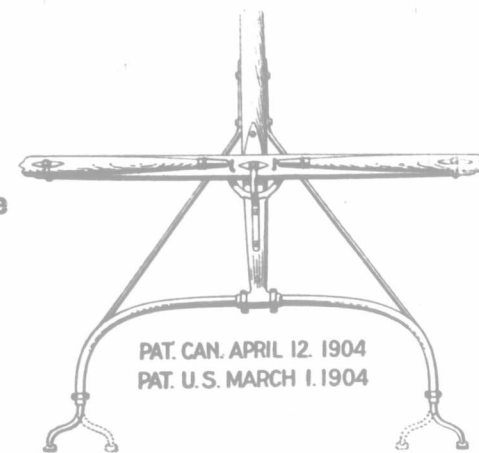
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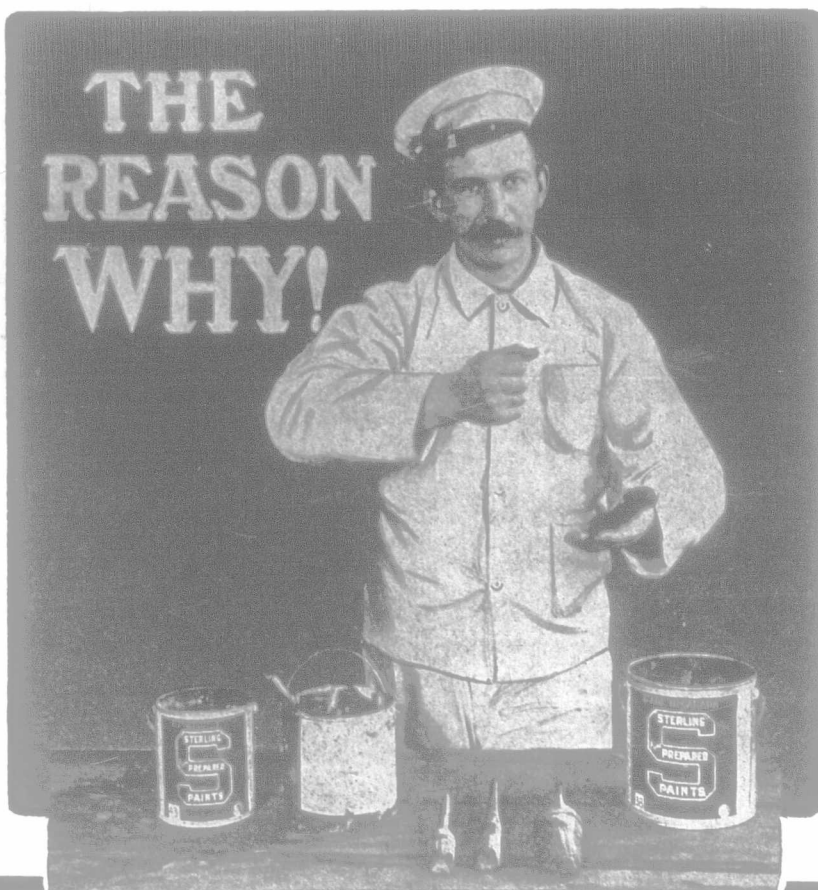
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