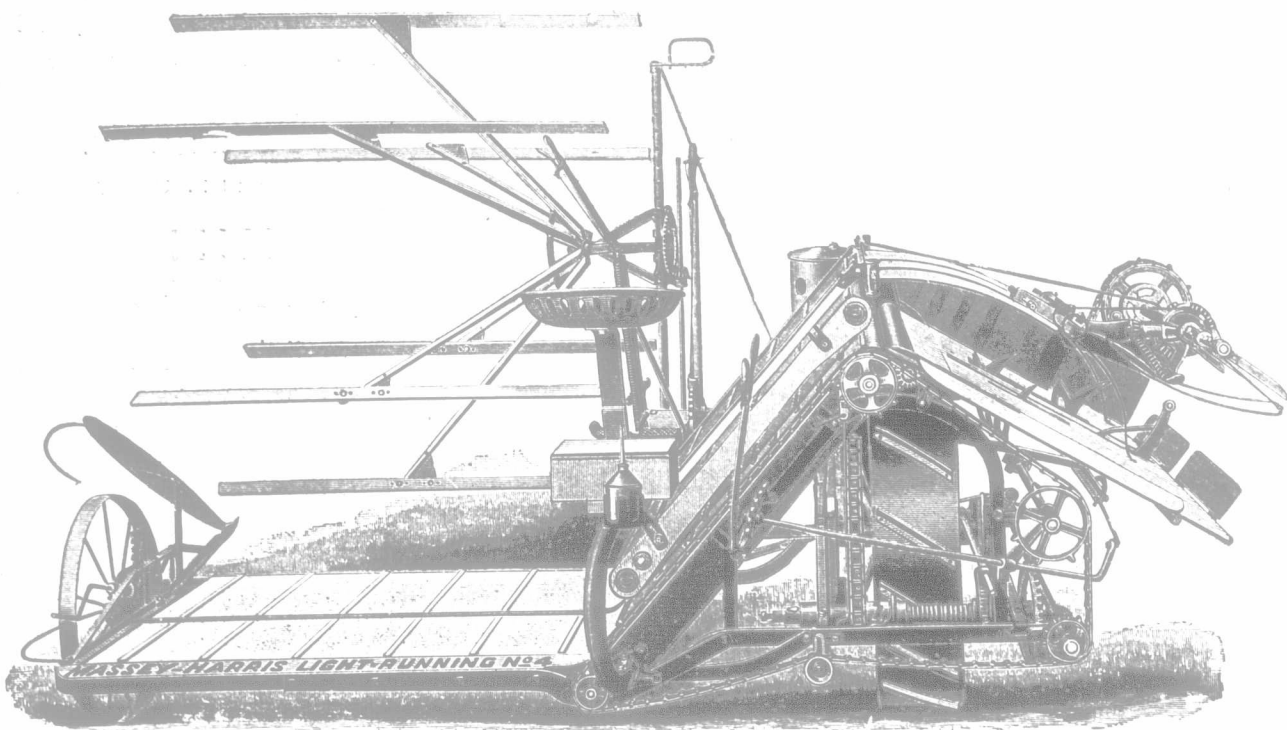


**PAGES  
MISSING**

# MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited



## THE Binder

That has won a unique place for

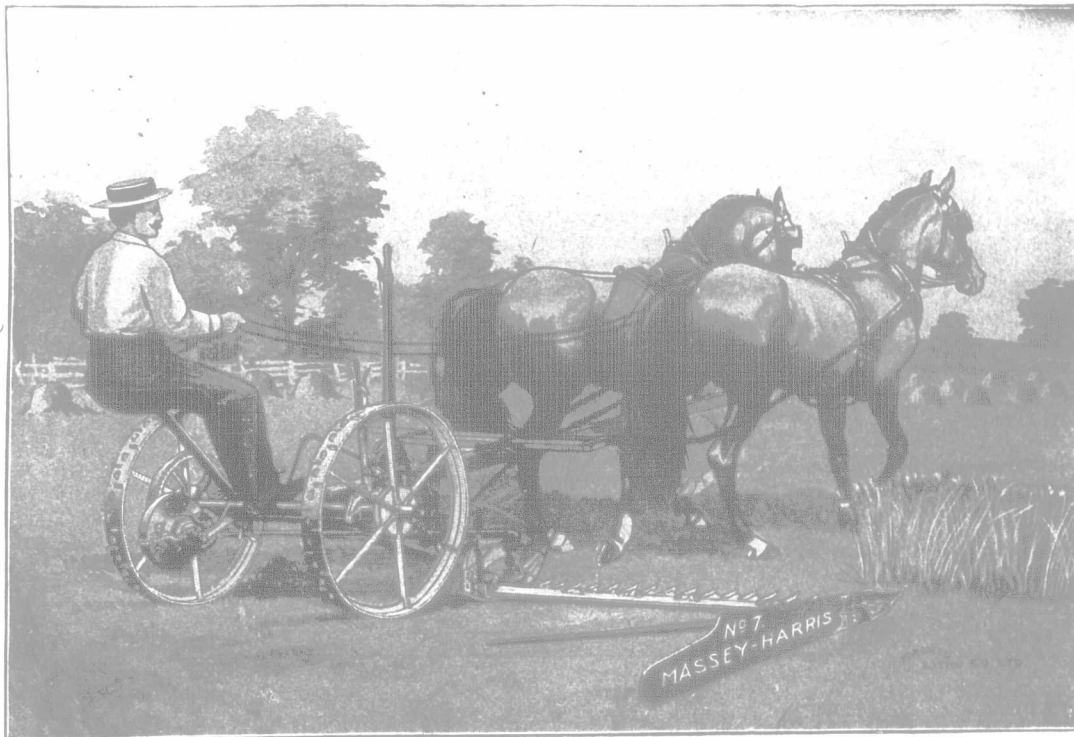
**STRENGTH,  
LIGHTNESS,  
SIMPLICITY.**

Unsurpassed for  
Cutting, Elevating,  
Binding.

## MASSEY-HARRIS Mowers

Sizes :  
4 1-2 feet to 7 feet.

**LIGHT OF DRAFT,  
SMOOTH  
RUNNING,  
CLEAN CUTTING.**



## SELF-DUMPING Hay Rakes

Sharpes, 8 and 10 feet.  
Massey-Harris, all steel,  
9 1-2 to 12 feet.

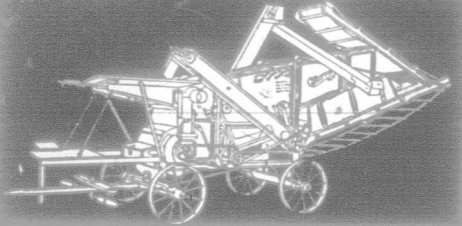
**IMPROVED WORKING  
QUALITIES.  
BEST OF MATERIAL.**



**BRANCHES : WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.**

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

**SMALL THRESHERS**



**Save All Your Grain.**  
 Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers can own them and **Thresh Any Kind of Grain** when it is ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, durable, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it.  
**BELLE CITY MFG. CO.,**  
 Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.  
 Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000  
 Reserve Fund, \$2,980,000  
 T. R. MERRITT, President.  
 D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.  
 AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—  
 Lloyds Bank, Limited, 72 Lombard Street, London.  
 Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.  
 WINNIPEG BRANCHES:  
 North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.  
 Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

*"How to Catch Wolves"*



By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON  
 Government Naturalist of Manitoba,  
 will be mailed free on application to the publishers,  
 Oneida Community, - Niagara Falls, Ont.

**HELP FOR WIVES**

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.  
 Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practising physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box.  
 Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.  
**Colonial Medicine Co.,**  
 20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

**LAND**

10,000 ACRES CHOICE LAND for sale, near Moose Jaw. Improved farm lands. Easy terms. Homestead entries made. Land scrip for sale. Choice farms for sale near Buffalo Lake. m SEYMOUR GREENE, Moose Jaw.

**ALBERTA LAND AGENCY**

OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.  
 For bargains in South Alberta lands, also loans and insurance, address  
**WM. E. McLEOD, OKOTOKS, ALB'RTA.**

**Light, Perfect Light**

Acetylene gas is the nearest sunlight, cheaper than coal oil and less dangerous. Write us and we'll tell you how it's cheaper and why less dangerous.  
**ROBT. M. MOORE & CO.,**  
 HENDERSON BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

**GOSSIP.**

"Aren't you angry because your husband bets on the races?"  
 "I don't know yet," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "I haven't heard whether he won to-day or not."

"My idea of a wise man," said the youth who thought he knew things, "is one who knows when to stop talking."  
 "A man who possesses the genuine brand of wisdom," rejoined the venerable philosopher, "knows when not to begin."

A labor organizer was recently addressing a large open-air meeting, when tumbling over the heads of the crowd came a huge cabbage. After the laughter which this occasioned had subsided, the Irishman, like a true son of his country, turned the tables on the cabbage-thrower by shouting, "It's your ears, gentlemen, I want, not your heads."

King Edward, like others, occasionally takes great pleasure in telling a joke on himself. Here is one which the New York Times repeats:

Queen Victoria while in Scotland during the boyhood of Edward was fond of taking her easel to the coast or to the river and spending long hours over her water colors. The little Prince of Wales usually accompanied her. On one of these occasions he found time rather heavy and cast around for something with which to amuse himself. Near by he espied a bare-footed, kilted Highland boy of his own age building a sand castle. Edward went up to him and calmly kicked the castle over.

"Dinna do that again," said the boy. He rebuilt his castle of sand, and once again it collapsed before young Edward's royal foot.

"If ye dae that again—"  
 There was silence as he built the castle for third time.

Out shot the royal foot once more. The next moment his Royal Highness, the future King of England, was rolling in the sand with the infuriated Scotch boy, whose fists were flying like a wind-mill.

Edward howled for help, but Queen Victoria, who was an interested witness, sat still and allowed the kilted lad to administer punishment to his heart's content. When the prince eventually reached his mother's side, nose bleeding and bedraggled, the Queen only remarked:  
 "You deserved that."

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, in his new book, "A Preacher's Story of His Work," has some very interesting stories to tell of his experiences when he first took up his work on the East Side in New York. He says, in telling of one of his experiences:

"I remember one man in particular—a big, strong fellow. He came in and sat down in the Sunday school (by this time I had some of the very best teachers I could find working there, and I always put the best workers I had there), and began to talk in a way that a man should not talk to a lady. He was a little drunk. I saw the lady's face flush; I walked over and told him to get out. He would not move. I said:

"We are here to help you people; we are paid nothing for it; now, you are enough of a man to respect a lady; why do you sit here and make it impossible for her to teach those boys?"

"He swore at me and would not get out."  
 "You don't want me to call a policeman, do you? Go out quietly."

"He jumped to his feet, and I saw I was in for a row. He was as big a man as I am. I did not call a policeman, but I hit him harder than I ever hit a man in my life, and knocked him down. Then I stood over him and said:

"Have you had enough?"  
 "He said, 'Yes.'"  
 "All right," I answered; "now get out." And he went.

"About three weeks after that we got into a scrimmage outside the Sunday school room with some toughs, and, to my horror, I saw, elbowing his way through the crowd, this same burly fellow, and I began to feel that, between him and the others, I would be killed, when to my astonishment he walked up to the ringleader and said:

"The doctor and me can clean out this saloon; you get out."

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce.**

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

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

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA.  
 London, England, Office: 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

One hundred and eight branches throughout Canada and in United States

**FARMERS' BANKING**

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

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

**BRANCHES IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST:**

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

WINNIPEG—Man.: John Aird, Manager.

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

**MONUMENTS**

Headstones, Etc.

No connection whatever with any other firm or individual.

When purchasing from an agent be sure he is representing our establishment.

Write for prices and designs.  
 We have received two cars of marble from Vermont, and expect the balance of shipment (four more car loads) within two weeks. This consignment consists of some of the

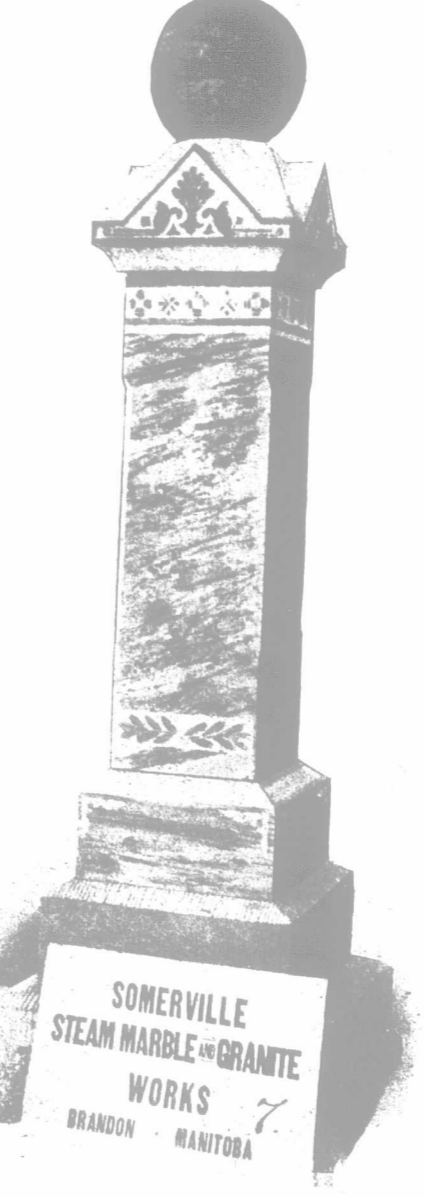
**FINEST MARBLE**

EVER BROUGHT TO CANADA. We buy in large quantities and the quarry owners give us the pick of their stock. Just a word about

**SCOTCH GRANITE.**

If you want something very choice let us hear from you quick. Our representative will be in Aberdeen, Scotland, in July on a purchasing trip, so you can look out for some choice designs. For style and finish, low prices and a good square deal, buy from

**The Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works,**  
 BRANDON, MAN.



SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS  
 BRANDON - MANITOBA

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



# Berliner "Maroon" Records

Are in a class separate and distinct from all others—they will last fully ten times as long and are splendid examples of sound recording. No other records can approach them in quality and volume, and as for wearing quality—Gram-o-phone Records will be good for years after others have been forgotten. Be sure to get "MAROON" Records, with the "Dog" on the back.

Berliner Gram-o-Phones and Records are for sale by over 1,800 agents in Canada. There are Berliner "Maroon" Records of everything worth hearing in music, song and speech—more than 2,000 to choose from. Records and Gram-o-Phones are made in Canada. BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONES are sold with a 5-year guarantee. May additions to the list of more than 2,000 Records follow:

### 7-INCH RECORDS. 50 Cents Each. \$5 a Dozen.

- POPULAR SONGS.**
- 797 Barney..... Robert Price  
Resembles "Bedelia" so much that it may be her brother.
  - 798 Daisy Donohue..... Robert Price  
Another of the same family.
  - 773 Hannah..... Bob Roberts
  - 776 I'm on the Water Wagon Now..... Billy Murray  
Very popular—From "The Office Boy."
  - 795 In the Village by the Sea..... Robert Price  
A beautiful sentimental ballad.
  - 777 Navajo..... Harry Macdonough  
One of the most popular hits of the season.
  - 794 Navajo..... Robert Price  
As sung by Miss Marie Cahill.
  - 801 Plain Mamic O'Hooley..... Robert Price  
(Probably related to the above "Daisy.")
  - 796 Susan Van Doosan..... Robert Price  
To hear it is to buy it.
  - 778 Sweetest Flower that Grows in Tennessee..... Joseph Natus  
One of the latest successes.
  - 779 Who Who Who Hulahan..... Dan W. Quinn  
An Irish success.

- VOCAL DUET.**
- 772 Under the Anheuser Bush..... Collins and Harlan  
These gentlemen tell of the happy times under this celebrated "bush."

- BAND RECORD.**
- 780 Sylvia Ballet..... Sousa's Band  
A new record of an old favorite.

- ORCHESTRA RECORDS.**
- 785 Gondolier, The—Intermezzo..... Pryor's Orchestra  
A new intermezzo of the popular order.
  - 787 Polly Prim (characteristic march)..... Pryor's Orchestra  
This makes a fine Two-step—by the composer of "The Colored Major."

### 10-INCH RECORDS. \$1.00 Each. \$10 a Dozen.

- SONGS.**
- 5685 A Jolly Old Monk..... Louis Cassavant  
Of the "Red Feather" Company.
  - 5670 Always in the Way..... Joseph Natus  
A charming child ballad.
  - 5634 Good-bye, Liza Jane..... Robert Price  
A new "Coon" song.
  - 5674 I'm on the Water Wagon Now..... Billy Murray  
The hit of "The Office Boy."
  - 5636 Maid of the Philippine Islalide (Florodora).....  
Miss Greta Risley, of the Florodora Company
  - 5671 Man in the Overalls, The..... Joseph Natus  
Dedicated to the working man.
  - 5672 Navajo..... Harry Macdonough  
The latest Indian melody.
  - 5679 Navajo..... Robert Price  
Made in Montreal—Try it.
  - 5673 Sweetest Flower that Grows in Tennessee..... Joseph Natus  
A beautiful ballad.
  - 5675 Who Who Who Hulahan..... Dan W. Quinn  
An Irish hit.

- VOCAL DUET.**
- 5676 Under the Anheuser Bush..... Collins and Harlan  
**BAND RECORDS.**

- The following are all splendid records:
- 5134 Goo Goo Eyes Polka..... Grenadier Guards Band
  - 5683 Love's Old Sweet Song (Cornet solo by Herbert L. Clarke)  
..... Clarke's Providence Band
  - 5682 Mexican Serenade..... Sousa's Band
  - 5680 Polka Rapido..... Grenadier Guards Band
  - 5677 Sylvia Ballet..... Sousa's Band
  - 5681 Violetta Polka..... Grenadier Guards Band

- DESCRIPTIVE RECORDS.**
- 5678 Clancy's Prize Waltz Contest..... Len Spencer and Orchestra  
A lively record, descriptive of a Bowery dancing contest. Mr. Spencer excels in his portrayal of the East Side tough.

Sold on easy payment plan if desired. Read Coupon carefully and cut out and send to us. Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice. Full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records sent free on request. Any Style of Gram-o-phone sold on the Easy Payment Plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price. Cut out Coupon and mail it to us.

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

Manufactured only by  
**The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co.**  
of Canada, Limited.

2315 St. Catherine Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

**SEND "B" COUPON TO-DAY**

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada, Ltd.,  
2315-19 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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

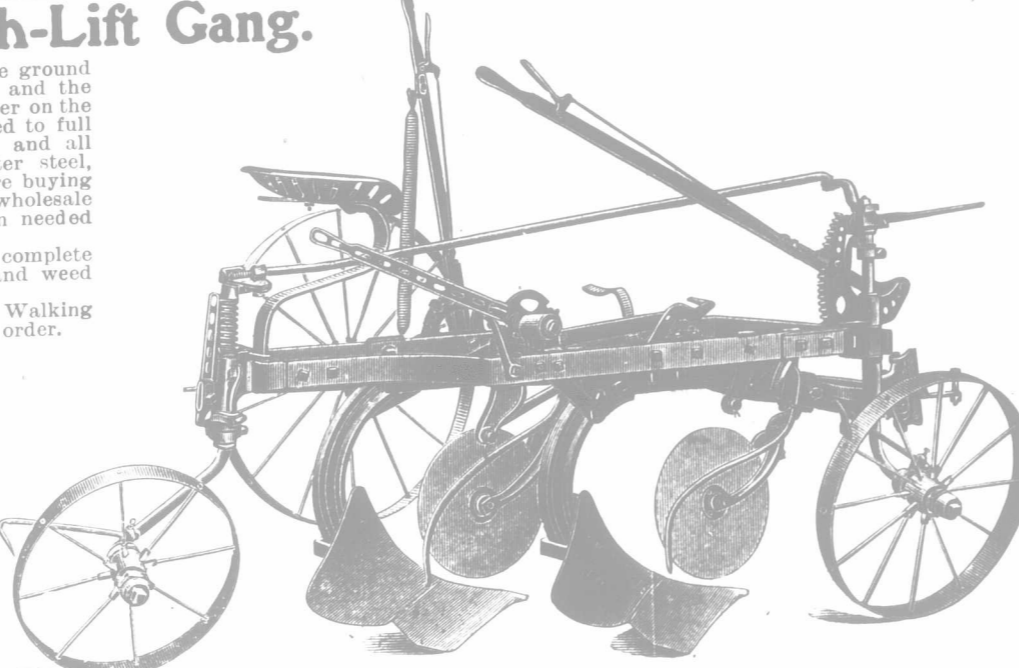
Name.....  
Occupation..... P.O. Address.....  
Express Office..... Province.....

If you wish a spun brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records..... F. A. W.

## The Imperial High-Lift Gang.

This Gang is so easily hoisted from the ground that the operator can raise the plows and the weight of a man with the use of one finger on the hoisting lever. The plows, when raised to full height, clear the ground by 6 inches, and all wearing parts are made of soft-center steel, hardened and highly polished. You are buying direct from the manufacturer at the wholesale price, and can secure extra parts when needed from Minneapolis.  
Price of a Two-Plow Gang, 28 in. cut, complete with quadruple trees, rolling coupler and weed hook, \$45.00; cash with order.  
We can sell you an all-steel 18-inch Walking Plow, steel beam, at \$13.50; cash with order.  
Plows will be shipped from Minneapolis, and proper attention paid to billing so there will be no delay at the customs house.  
For reference we give you Dunn and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, or any bank at Canton, O., and if you want wholesale prices on Disc Harrows, Spike Harrows, Spring Harrows, and Land Rollers,

WRITE  
**THE BUCHER & GIBBS**  
PLOW CO.,  
Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.



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

### GOSSIP.

"Yes," said the friend of the family, "they were married in haste." "And repented at leisure, eh?" queried the other. "Oh, no," was the reply: "they repented in haste also."

"Is it true," asked the interviewer, "that when you first came to this country you worked in your shirt-sleeves for a living?" "It is not," replied the successful public man, indignantly. "Ah! No offense, I hope." "When I came here," continued the successful man, "I didn't have a shirt."

I was travelling down south, said John S. Flaherty, the theatre manager, and while driving in the country I saw a colored man under a tree by the roadside. He was gazing lazily up through the branches, while by his side was a hoe. Weeds were growing luxuriantly in the cornfield, which stretched over acres into the distance.

"What are you doing?" I asked the negro.  
"I se out heah to hoe dat corn," said he.  
The answer was given in an unmitable drawl. "Then what are you doing under the tree? Resting?" I persisted.  
"No, sah, I se not restin'," was the answer. "Ah'm not tiahed. Ah'm waitin' faw the sun to go down so Ah kin quit wuhk."

A southern planter employed a negro to work some of his land during the last year on shares. On account of the high price of cotton the negro's half of the proceeds amounted to \$1,600. The planter knew that it would ruin any Afro-American to get such a sum of money, and decided that half of it would be enough. Upon further reflection the conviction grew upon him that \$800 would ruin any negro in the world, so he cut the sum in half again, and piling four hundred shining silver dollars on his desk, sent for the negro and brother, and said that he was ready to settle. The man came in and fairly gasped at the amount of wealth in sight.  
"Fo' Gawd, boss," he said, "is dat money all ours?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, den, divide it in two ples, and you take youah half and I'll take mine."

When the May baby and the June baby got well acquainted they exchanged confidences.  
"My milk comes from the certified cow," said the May baby.  
"So does mine," said the June baby.  
"It is milked by a man in a white suit, with sterilized hands, through absorbent cotton, and kept at a temperature of forty-five degrees."  
"So is mine."  
"It is brought to me in a prophylactic wagon drawn by a modified horse."  
"So is mine."  
"Then how in thunder do you manage to be so fat and well?"  
The June baby winked slyly.  
"I chew old paper and the corners of the rugs and anything I can find that is dirty, and in that way I manage to maintain the bacterial balance which is essential to health," he said chuckling.  
The May baby laughed long and loud.  
"So do I," said he.  
The mamma heard the goo-gooing, but they assigned to it only the usual fantastic significance. It was just as well.

### WOUNDS BY RUSTY NAILS.

Every little while we read in the papers that someone has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or hand or other portion of the body, and lockjaw resulted therefrom, and that the patient died. If every person were aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds and would apply it, then such reports would cease. The remedy is simple, always on hand, and can be applied by anyone; and, what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound or any bruise or wound that is inflamed, with burning woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from such a wound. People may smear at this remedy as they please, but when they are afflicted by such wounds just let them try it.

**DRYSDALE & CO.**



**MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS**

Write for catalogue.

**BRANDON,**

Box 222. in MAN.

**PENMANSHIP** Stenography and Book-keeping, complete course for Home Study in all three, \$5. Insures a beautiful hand. Situations for all graduates. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg.

**Last Mountain Valley**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

The price of land in this district will be RAISED ON

**JUNE 1st.**

Intending purchasers should make their applications before that date to get the old price.

Railroad is now being constructed.

Write us at once.

**Wm. Pearson & Co., 383 Main St., Winnipeg.**



MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

American paper Roofing is a failure in this respect. Fourteen years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-wool Mica Roofing. It is economy to use the best roofing. The fact that the C. P. R. has used this roofing for the past 10 years is a guarantee of its usefulness. Please send stamps for samples and booklet.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.: Dear Sir,—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All Wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house, and roof over the new engine at the mill have all been roofed with this material, and has given good satisfaction. (Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING Co., F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

**W. G. FONSECA & SON**  
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,  
188 HIGGINS AVE., - WINNIPEG.



For "EMPIRE" EASY-RUNNING Cream Separators Champion Harvesting Implements Anderson's Force Pumps, Windmills or Real Estate

write A. J. SMYTH  
Box '3, Calgary, Alta.

**PROVINCIAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY**

Is the Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

Established in 1891 by Manitoba Government Charter.

Manitoba Farmers, look after your own.

Has been in operation with SUCCESS for THIRTEEN YEARS. Pays SIX DOLLARS per acre for total loss of Crop. The cost is regulated by the damage by storms, and expenses. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER ACRE is the maximum cost. Eighteen cents per acre was charged in the years 1901 and 1902. Premium money, not required, returned to insurers annually. The cheapest Hail Insurance in the world. Pays no dividends to Shareholders. Has paid all claims to date. Gives Hail Insurance at prime cost. Farmers' Company, managed by Farmers only.

**The Cheapest and Surest Hail Insurance in Existence.**

LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1904:  
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine W. F. SIRETT, Farmer, Clendale  
THOS. L. MORTON, Farmer, Gladstone JAMES RIDDELL, Farmer, Rosebank  
W. H. BEWELL, Farmer, Rosser C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden  
F. C. STRATTON, Farmer, Elva.  
HEAD OFFICE: STRANG BLOCK, 449 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.  
C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden, Managing Director.

**SHAVER & GRAHAM,**  
Undertakers and Embalmers,  
Stephen Avenue,  
Open day and night. PHONE 214. CALGARY, Alta.

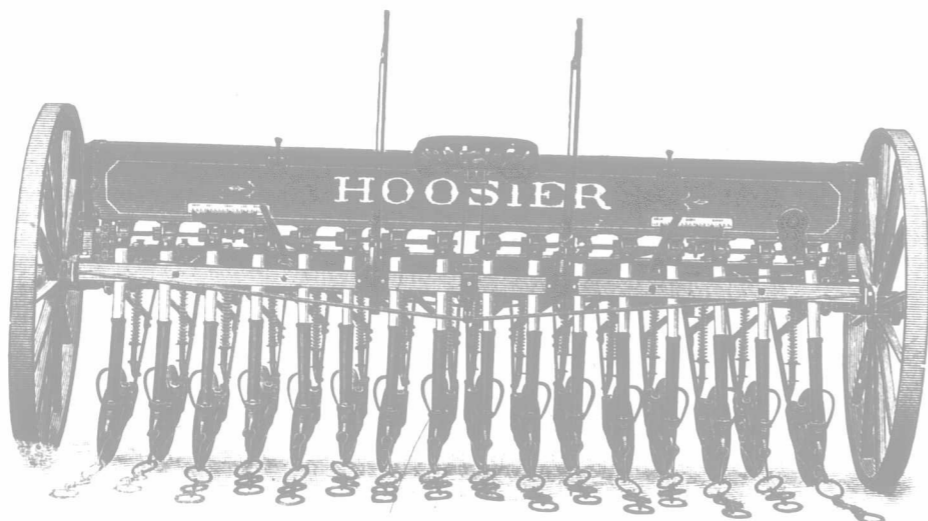
**BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS**

I have the largest list of farms for sale in this Valley, and would like to correspond with anyone considering visiting this country.

JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

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

**Hoosier Single Disk Grain Drill**



THIS DRILL was built especially to meet the demands and needs of the grain-raisers of the great Northwest. It is constructed upon the "Zigzag" principle in order to give the greatest possible clearance for clods and trash of all descriptions. It has the celebrated Hoosier Force Feed, which sows all kinds of grain with accuracy, and which can be regulated to sow the fractional part of an ounce. It is extremely light in draft, has no neck weight, strongly built, has angle steel frame which is thoroughly trussed and braced, which keeps all working parts in perfect alignment. The bearings are thoroughly "chilled," smooth as glass and equipped with the Hoosier Hard Oil Compression cups for lubricating disk bearings, one filling of these cups being sufficient to thoroughly lubricate the disk bearings in planting many acres. This hard oil "hits the spot" and it does the work. The hard oil forms a perfect seal and no dust or grit can get in to cut out the bearings.

We have just gotten up our New Hoosier Zigzag Drill Catalogue. It is profusely illustrated and shows everything in detail. It is worth having. It is FREE. Write for it to-day. We want our Canadian friends to write us. We are always glad to answer questions and do it promptly.

**American Seeding-Machine Co., CANADIAN DIVISION, Winnipeg, Man.**

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

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MAY 25, 1904.

No. 609

## Editorial.

### Hail Insurance.

It is unnecessary to point out to thoughtful farmers the advisability of insuring grain crops against hail, and of doing it without delay. The cost, either in Manitoba under the mutual or stock company system, or in the Territories under Government supervision, does not amount to much compared with the advantage it is to be safe from financial embarrassment from the effects of a hailstorm. No doubt thousands are so situated that the loss of a season's crop would not be seriously felt. Knowing their own strength in this respect may perhaps cause a few to hesitate in placing insurance, but notwithstanding this, it should not be forgotten that it is nothing more than the observance of a sound business principle to insure against possible losses. The best and most successful business men, managers of large city concerns, do not hesitate a moment to insure when a risk is involved. Neither should the business farmer, when he has such a grand opportunity of obtaining it, practically at cost, as is now within his reach.

To the farmer who has heavy financial responsibilities, failure to meet which would mean disaster, hail insurance affords an opportunity of having an easy mind in regard to one of the main channels through which a loss may come. It is worth something to him to know that he will have money to meet his obligations, and buy seed, if necessary; and worth something to be sure that his season's labor will not have been in vain.

While it is true that many districts have never been visited by a serious hailstorm, and many others only once in many years, it is equally true that almost every year some locality that was considered within the safe belt is subject to a visitation, resulting in heavy loss. It is, therefore, not good business on the part of a grain farmer to neglect placing some insurance, and the matter should not be delayed until the danger period has actually been entered.

### Beware of the Faker.

Several instances have been reported to the "Advocate" recently which go to show that the faker is again abroad in the land. Having heard of the prosperous times which Western Canada is enjoying, he has come from afar off with a glib tongue and smooth manners, and will sell to and line well his pockets through those who are always wanting something for nothing. He will appear at your door this summer, according to our best information, as a philanthropist in the jewelry line; he will have watches and all the rest of the ordinary faker's paraphernalia, and will sell, "just because it is the last," at less than half price. He will probably drop in upon you, too, with presumably a bankrupt stock of silver knives, forks, etc. The goods he handles will be made to sell; they will be good imitations of the real thing, but if you buy them even at an apparently low price you will certainly regret it soon afterward, when the yellow metal shows through the white. As an enlarger of photographs, also, he will appear. No written order will be required by him, but if he gets a photo of a member of the family his little game will be worked. Of course he will enlarge it cheaply, but he will get in his fine work when it comes to placing a frame at a handsome figure. His will be a smooth game of bluff from start to finish.

These inimical characters with enlarged graft-

ing propensities are likely to appear in a score of different ways, some of which have never been reported. They seem to think farmers are an easy mark, and there is no doubt many of these parasites have found some truth in this assumption. It is well, therefore, for everyone to bear in mind the wisdom of the two sage expressions which have been handed down with good effect, viz: "Do not expect something for nothing, and never sign a paper for a stranger."

### The Country Home Builds Noble Character.

For many years there has been a common cry to be heard in Eastern Canada and in the U. S. A. as well, that the country boy was inclined to leave the farm and bend his energies cityward, nevermore to return for active work to the scene of his birth. Fortunately that tendency on the part of the young men of the farm cannot be said to be characteristic of those whose birthplace was on Western soil. In fact, it may be fairly said that the tendency in this country is countrywards.

It is fortunate that this is the case, and it is to be hoped that the development of our agricultural resources and the environments which surround the country home may be such that our young men may be retained in the interest of all that is noblest and best in agriculture. It is rural life more than any other that tends to build a balanced character. Fresh air and manual exercise are required to develop sound bodies capable of pursuing the strenuous life of young Canadians of to-day. It is around the farm home, too, that the truest conception of nature, as exemplified in plant and animal life, is to be found; nowhere are there greater opportunities presented for originality of thought and the creation of intellectuality. Devoid of the many temptations common to the city youth, the country boy grows up surrounded by a great field for nature study. What makes crops grow? Why do some fields yield produce heavier than others, and why do some animals grow larger than others of the same type? These are common questions which every observing youth is forced to ask himself.

The farm home is a great school, when the head of the family can appreciate it as such. The boy should early be interested and instructed in the various methods of seed-bed preparation. He should be taught to be inquisitive as well as observing, in regard to those things which in after life will be of benefit to him. As soon as possible he should be led in a tangible way to become interested in the affairs of the farm. Why not give the boy a calf or a colt for himself, to which he may direct his attention, and thus become interested in caring for animals? Some of the greatest and most successful live-stock men in the world to-day attribute their success very largely to the interest in live-stock aroused by the attention they gave their first protegee. It may not be uncommon for the Western father to practice this, but cases are known where as soon as the animal became mature it was sold, and the boy allowed no consideration of the money it brought. It is not necessary to say that treatment of this kind can bring but one result, the fruits of which will be seen in a carelessness for ever after, as well as a lack of full confidence in the original giver. No father should forget that youth is the training time, a period when the boy is being fitted for the stern duties of manhood, and it is due every son of the farm that his guardians consider themselves responsible for the development of all that is highest and best to Canadian citizenship, and the farm home is the best training school.

### Encourage Plowing Matches.

The season for plowing matches soon will have come again, and those who figured as winners last year may be getting ready for placing another "well-laid" furrow.

There are good reasons why plowing matches should be held in almost every district where grain-growing is carried on. It is the young men of the country who receive most benefit from the plowing match, and it shows those who are anxious to learn what good plowing really means. It is one thing to describe how it should be done, but it is quite another to give an actual demonstration. Inasmuch, also, as it shows how it ought to be done, the plowing match teaches the young men of a community to take an interest in good plowing, and in careful and intelligent farming. No young fellow with the aspirations of a true Canadian can attend a match without being enthused with a desire to become capable of carrying off the honor of a prize. In nearly every instance, too, it happens that the man who can win glory at the plow is one who performs the other operations of the farm with considerable skill. To work up a spirit of friendly rivalry, such as a strong competition in plowing will, positively tends to make everyone concerned more proud of the calling. It is true of men in all walks of life that they are apt to think at times that the occupation which they are engaged in is not the proper one for them, and competition, being always the life of trade, has a marvellous effect in making men rise to the occasion and be satisfied that they can do things worthy of any man of honor.

There is, undoubtedly, a tendency in this country to do things in such a wholesale way that details are not always looked after as they should be. This, of course, is to be expected in any new country where labor is scarce and there is so much to be done; but should we not hesitate to consider how much better it would be sometimes to do a little less and do it better? Careless, indifferent plowing encourages weeds, which are, unfortunately, too common already. It also limits the chances for the heaviest crop being reaped, and it breeds a general carelessness on the part of a manager or laborer who allows it.

Plowing matches should, therefore, receive the earnest sympathy of all who are interested in advanced agriculture. It is just a question whether some agricultural societies might not be better worth their cost were they to devote their energy to the holding of a successful plowing match in their midst, instead of attempting a show of agricultural products and live stock where the farmers who should support it fail to appreciate the value of so much effort in their behalf.

### The Right to Make Posts.

A subscriber in Western Manitoba writes us that in his municipality the right to make cement fence posts is being sold at a good figure to some farmers, and he enquires what we think of the proposition? We are indebted to our reader for this information, but we trust that few who regularly peruse the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" have been induced to give a financial consideration for the privilege of doing what they are justly entitled to do themselves, without any obligation whatever to anyone. The agent for the right referred to may have some special form of fence post patented, but we doubt very much if it is any better than a cement post which may be manufactured by anyone who cares to prepare a few wooden moulds large enough to enclose the size of post desired.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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AND N.-W. T.

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### Weed Suppression by Spraying.

The fight with weeds is always a stern one on the fertile prairie soil. Such things as large farms, the itinerant threshing outfit, as well as the climatic conditions, are all favorable to a vigorous growth of weeds. Weed infestation has provoked legislation to stamp out weeds; has caused theses to be written by the Department of Agriculture on weed identification and suppression; has induced a campaign of education through the Institutes regarding weeds, and has been the result of calling into being a weed inspectorship. Yet with all this formidable armament, it remains for the farmer to do the practical work of weed extermination, by pulling, plowing, cultivating, spraying, rotation of crops, and the growing of grasses and fodder plants.

Not the least offensive of the weeds infesting the country is mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*, order Cruciferae), an annual growing from one to four feet high, with hairy stalks; a wonderfully prolific seed-producer in long pods, with a flower of a bright yellow, which makes many a field conspicuous at great distances, and a seed that lives in the ground for years. Pulling mustard is a slow method of getting rid of it, if present in any quantities; the prospect, therefore, of an easier and yet effective method will be gladly received by man owning farms infested with the "yellow peril."

The new method is, briefly, spraying the weed (wild mustard) area with a solution of bluestone (copper sulphate), a method which originated with a Frenchman named Bonnet, and has been experimented with by the Royal Agricultural Society of England (Dr. Vollcher), the Ontario Agricultural College (Prof. M. W. Doherty), and Cornell University (John L. Stone) with satisfactory results.

In another column we give the latest results of experiments, and the conclusions arrived at therefrom. It might be well for the Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture to take up the work, or have some tests made in parts of the Province where mustard is plentiful. Such a demonstration would be highly instructive, attractive, and would serve as a good object for an Institute meeting. We commend the idea to the Deputy Minister, by whose hands the details would necessarily have to be worked out.

## Horses.

### Retention of the Meconium in Foals.

At birth the intestines of a foal contain a considerable quantity of feces, of a dark, almost black and tarry appearance, existing in lumps of various sizes, and about the consistence of putty. This is called the "meconium," and is formed during fetal life. It is necessary that this material be expelled, else the little animal will soon become ill with what is usually called constipation. The fact in many cases is, the meconium has passed backwards by the normal peristaltic movements of the bowels, the rectum has become filled, and efforts to expel it are made, but it exists in such large lumps the foal has not sufficient expulsive force to overcome the resistance offered by the sphincter muscles of the anus, and hence is not able to defecate. The symptoms presented are as follows: A few hours after birth the foal shows symptoms of uneasiness, elevates his tail and makes vain efforts to defecate; as time passes the symptoms become more marked and continuous. After a time he refuses to take nourishment, lies a good deal, rolls, lies on his back, rises to his feet, takes the natural position for defecation, and makes expulsive efforts; lies down again, etc. If relief be not afforded, inflammation of the bowels will occur, followed quickly by death. This condition is the cause of death in a large percentage of foals every year, and is more likely to be noticed in early foals than in those of mares that have been on grass for some time before parturition. Irrational treatment in such cases is liable to be followed by serious and often fatal results. When the cause of the symptoms is understood, we can readily see that the ordinary practice of administering purgatives is irrational and harmful. We know that the trouble is the meconium exists in the rectum in such large lumps the foal is unable to force them through the anus; we also know that a purgative acts upon the anterior intestines, both small and large, but has very little, if any, action upon the contents of the rectum, whose function is simply to act as a reservoir for the feces until it becomes filled, when, by what is called a reflex nervous action, its muscles contract, and this, aided by a contraction of the muscles of the abdomen, forces the contents out of the anus. We can therefore see that if we, by administering purgative agents, stimulate peristaltic action of the anterior intestines, and also render their contents somewhat or quite fluid, and in the meantime do not remove what may be called a mechanical obstruction to their exit, we complicate matters rather than relieve. The newly-born foal, while probably quite smart and active, is, at the same time, very delicate and very susceptible to the action of medicinal agents, and even small doses of purgative medicines are very liable to set up diarrhoea, even when the meconium is not retained, and diarrhoea very quickly weakens the foal, and is often difficult if not impossible to arrest. We should, if possible, avoid giving purgative agents to foals, and it is very seldom a foal requires them, especially when the first milk ("the colostrum") of the dam has been taken. This is really not milk, but a clear, viscid fluid of a laxative nature. In cases where there has been an escape of milk from the mamma for some days previous to birth, as sometimes occurs, it may be well to give to the foal a small dose of laxative medicine, as an ounce of castor oil, to take the place of the natural laxative that has escaped prior to birth, but in the majority of cases this is not necessary, while in no case should more drastic purgatives, as aloes or large doses of linseed or other oils, be given. The ordinary practice of giving a laxative to all foals as soon as born cannot be too strongly condemned. Of course there are rare cases in which it is necessary to give laxative agents, but they are few, and when one exists great care should be taken, and small doses of castor or raw linseed oil be given. In cases of retention of the meconium, mechanical rather than medical treatment should be adopted. The nail of the fore finger should be trimmed, in order to prevent scarification; the finger then oiled, and introduced into the rectum, and all the meconium that can be reached should be removed. Any person who has never done this will be surprised at the quantity he can generally get. As the contents of the rectum are removed, a fresh supply will be forced backwards from the intestines, and in some cases a couple of pints or more will pass. After all reachable has been removed, it is good practice to inject into the rectum six or eight ounces of a mixture of equal parts raw linseed oil and warm water, or of soapy warm water. This operation should be repeated every four or five hours, until it is noticed that the contents of the rectum are yellow, which indicates that the meconium has all passed and the feces formed from nourishment taken after birth have reached the rectum. When this condition, which usually appears in about 24 hours after birth, though in rare cases much longer, has been reached there is little danger of constipation. In fact, while in many cases the foal can expel the

meconium without extraneous interference, it is good practice to anticipate trouble in all cases, and give the described attention to the meconium. This will save the foal the necessary expulsive efforts to expel the fecal matter, and thereby conserve its strength. Another point worthy of attention, the neglect of which sometimes is responsible for serious losses, is to observe whether the foal urinates in the proper manner. In rare cases we find a false membrane occluding the exit from the bladder, and where such exists of course urine cannot pass. If ineffectual efforts to urinate be noticed, this condition should be suspected, and the assistance of a veterinarian, or other expert, should be secured to pass a small catheter, break down the membrane, and thereby allow the escape of urine from the bladder. When this is not done, unless the urine escapes through the urachus (a fetal canal leading from the bladder to the navel opening, and which should become obliterated at birth), which may have remained pervious, there will soon be inflammation, and probably rupture of the bladder, which of course will prove fatal.

"WHIP."

### Spare Not the Brush.

Because it appears to mean "extra work," the benefits derived from careful grooming of horses are too often lost sight of. As a rule, the principal object aimed at is to remove the superfluous dirt and give the animal a passable appearance as he goes out from the stable on his daily round of labor. This, however, should be only a mere secondary consideration; regular grooming has many other and more important advantages. It stimulates the secretive organs of the skin, touches up the muscular structures, and removes much of the soreness caused by severe exercise. Proper grooming by one who does not love the horse requires patience, but the neglect to perform this duty to our noble friend means the encouragement of skin diseases, both parasitic and eruptive. Where horses are being worked steadily, the principal grooming should be done in the evening, because then it is most needed, will be most effective, and the horse will rest better afterward.

In grooming horses there is, unfortunately, a common practice of using a currycomb under the guise of removing itchiness from the skin. Currycombs are too much used for this purpose on nervous, thin-coated and thin-skinned horses. In cleaning such horses the only use to make of the comb is to clean the brush. Who has not seen a horse flinch as a careless groom flourished a currycomb over his body? It is safe to say that most horses that act ugly in the stable have been taught to do so through the use of a currycomb. A strong, heavy brush, if properly handled, will be found quite sufficient to remove any dirt or dust from the horse's skin, and if a glossy coat is desired, a coarse woollen cloth or a piece of shaggy leather will be just the thing.

### Management of the Foal.

Once the act is over, let the foal shuffle into life in his own weak and helpless way. Let him for the present be the staggering Bob of the loose box, in which there is no such thing as a manger for him to creep under to his own injury, nor are there any projections, ragged hooks, or nails, nor anything whatever except the framework of a well-floored square or rectangular room. Let the foal find out his own way of sucking the mare. If the attendant attempts to assist the foal the mare will utterly fail, because no one can bend the neck of a foal into the required position, still less can he hold it there during the time of sucking. As the foal strengthens, he will in a few hours so worry for the milk that even a ticklish mare will eventually become so accustomed to his movements and his frolics that she must give way to him. If no one startles the mare she will not tread on him, even accidentally, nor injure him in any way. Here and there a mare will obstinately refuse to allow a foal to suck, and then the attendant should put a blinker halter on her, and hold her during the perseverance of the strong and determined foal. This should be done very frequently during both day and night, or the desirable approach to nature will not be attained. Young, vigorous mares have a copious flow of milk, quite out of all comparison to the size of the udder. Bad milkers must be supplemented by cows' milk and sugar. When the foal is three days old, both it and the dam usually understand each other sufficiently well to be left entirely alone.—[Ex.]

### A "Yank." Appreciates.

Please find enclosed my renewal to the "Farmer's Advocate." Although I am a "Yank," I like to hear from the other side of the line. Generally, I like your paper as well as any farm papers on this side, and on some things a little better.

Stilwell, N. D. J. B. RADEFORD.

**Fitting the Collar.**

The collar should fit so snugly that there can be no slipping and sliding over the shoulder side-wise, and the attachment of the traces should be so adjusted that they will cause no sliding up and down, or any uneven or intermittent pressure on any part of the shoulder. If the top of the collar is not of a shape to grasp the neck firmly, a stiff pad that can be fitted to the neck should be used. There should be no rubbing of the collar over the top of the neck; the latter should be grasped firmly, and move with the lateral movement of the collar. As the horse moves forward, first one side and then the other of the collar is thrust forward of the other, the load pulling back on it produces a sliding of the collar over the shoulder first to one side and then the other, provided there is room in the collar for it. If you will stand to the side of a horse and watch the movement of his shoulder as he walks, you will notice that the upper end of the shoulder-blade has no fixed position, but moves backward and forward. As the upper end moves in one direction, the lower end moves in the opposite direction, the fixed point or center of motion being midway between the two ends of the shoulder blade. It is very important that the point of attachment of the trace be directly over this center of motion. When it is so placed the rotation of the shoulder about this point is not interfered with; when it is placed too high the upper end of the shoulder can move forward only by pushing the load out of the way, and the alternation of pressure on the sloping surface causes a certain amount of rubbing, even if the collar fits well, and a sore at the upper end of the shoulder blade is likely to be the result. Placing the attachment too low does the same for the point of the shoulder. In addition, either improper attachment greatly increases the amount of work the horse must perform, as the load must be pushed out of the way at every step. This is a very prolific source of stiffness in the fore quarters.—[Prairie Farmer.

lined kennels lose instinctive character and intelligence, but most prominent prizewinners are reared on farms, where, if they are not always trained to work, their associations are for their best development, physically and mentally.

OBSERVER.

**Letters from Prof. Kennedy.**

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Prof. W. J. Kennedy, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, in the Iowa Agricultural College, and Vice-Director of the State Experiment Station, will, during his tour in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, for which he has been granted a year's leave of absence, contribute a series of



**Prof. W. J. Kennedy.**

Who Will Contribute a Series of Articles to the "Farmer's Advocate" During His British and European Tour.

articles to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," giving his impressions of leading exhibitions, agricultural education, and other topics of special interest to Canadians at the present time. A progressive son of Canada, Prof. Kennedy's advancement under the flag of "Uncle Sam," in his chosen avocation, has been followed with interest on this side of "the line." As already announced in these columns, Prof. Kennedy goes abroad commissioned by the United States Department of Agriculture to investigate and report upon European live-stock conditions.

**The Extended Pedigree Form Favored.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Dear Sir,—It was with a good deal of interest that I read your editorial of the 27th ult., under the heading "Are your cattle well bred?" As you point out, this subject is a most important one to the breeders of pure-bred stock. So important did we consider it in connection with our own herds, that for our own private use we had a special herdbook printed to show the extended pedigree of every animal in the herds. This in-

volves a double labor, as, in order to check the pedigrees issued by the registrar under the present system, it is also necessary to keep some record of them in that form.

It seems to me that the sooner the extended form is adopted by herdbook authorities the better. A person would then know, by a glance at the pedigree of an animal, just what he was buying, so far as the breeding of the animal went, at any rate, and a good deal of the "family nonsense" we hear so much about would be done away with.

The pedigree shown in your article of the 27th ulto. represents a cow of the "Heather Bloom family." Perhaps someone can explain why she is more a "Heather Bloom" than a "Princess of Kinochtry" or a "Shah"?

I hope you will keep this subject before the breeders until something is done. At the present time, when there is a talk of changing the records from Provincial to Dominion control, why not have the matter brought before the proper parties?

In this connection, I should like to know if something might not be done to get a set of the English herdbooks on file in some central place in the Province, where the breeders of Manitoba could have access to them. I would suggest that a set be obtained and placed with the Secretary of the Live-stock Associations, or perhaps the Provincial Librarian might be able to get a set for the Provincial Library. WALTER JAMES.

**A Hereford Breeder Strongly Favors the Extended Pedigree.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Sir,—Are your cattle well bred? I notice this heading to an article in the "Advocate" of April 27th. In answer, I say "Yes," and I have the tabulated pedigrees to show it, as my cattle are recorded in the most up-to-date herdbook, that of the "American Hereford Association." I never was one to go hunting among the mouldering tombs of the past to find the gateway into heaven. I believe in evolution, and that the guiding star is as bright to-day as ever to those who wish to advance. I care not where a good thing comes from; truth is golden wherever it is found, and surely it is found in the extended form of pedigree, as you have so ably shown in your article. The other kind is misleading; shall I say a fraud? It leads the unwary to believe there is some marvelous power and virtue stored up in the casket, although it may be unseeably; the jewel will burst forth into glory like a June rose some day.

If the sire be half of the herd, as has been often said, why not show his pedigree as well as the dam's? The day of the Aborigines' way of breeding is past, so that the sire is known as well as the dam, and his ancestors ought to show up. When a man comes to my place to buy, I show him my herdbook, which gives him more confidence than all the talk I can give. I have heard it said, talk is cheap. We are all more or less Missourians, and want to be "shown it." When we show the tabulated pedigree, then let him see the tattoo number in the ear of the animal, which corresponds with that on the certificate, he feels pretty sure there is something in a pedigree. He is blind indeed that cannot grasp the advantages of tabulated form. I would like very much to see the Canadian Hereford Association be the first to take up this matter in Canada, and complete it. We Hereford men have little to say about color. We are a little inclined to think like the man who said, "D— the color, so that the least is good." I would, however, take a leaf from T. F. B. Sotham's book, and have the names of animals worthy of me it marked by a star or letter in their pedigree. I trust there is none afraid to copy the good, and that we will soon have the extended form in general use, and to the "Farmer's Advocate" we will give all the praise. OSWALD PALMER.

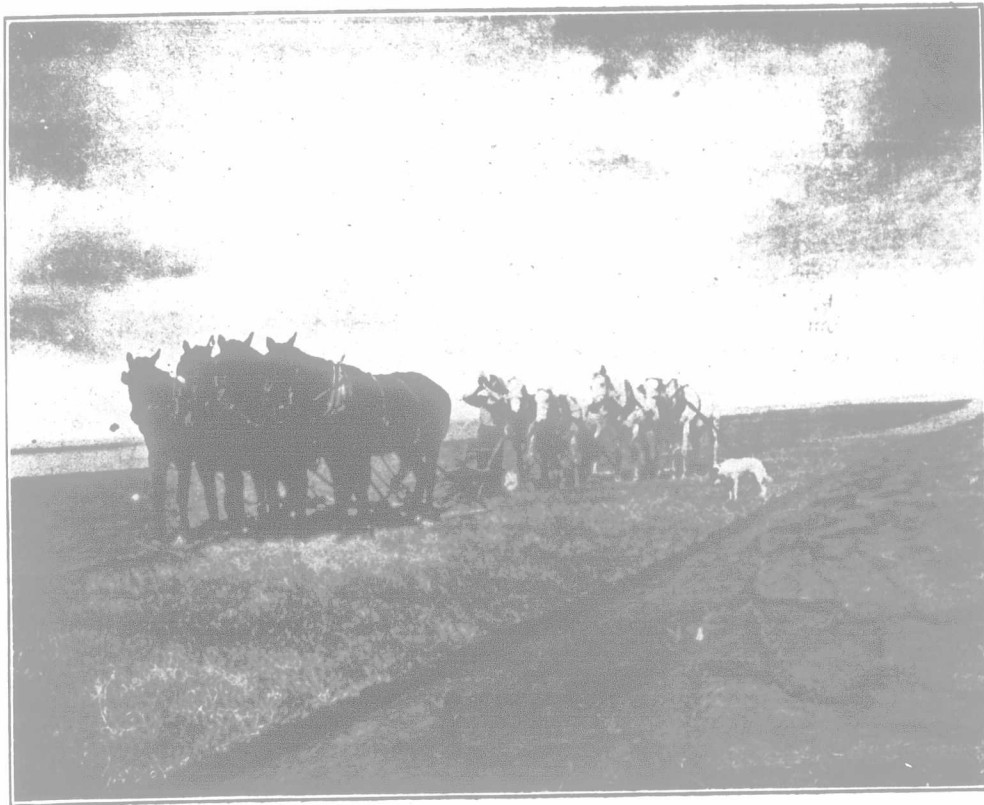
Lacombe.

**Stock.**

**The Brains of a Collie.**

"T. B. M.," in the "Farmer's Advocate" for March 23rd, advanced the argument that the head of the collie dog has been so changed that he has not now, according to bench show requirements (because of the shape of the skull), any brains. So long as a dog has abundance of brain room, that should be sufficient. "T. B. M." wants a "projecting" forehead, one with the "stop" of the setter or St. Bernard. Would he say that a collie with the head formation he desires would certainly turn out a worker? Hardly! He would not want the inexpression of the setter, nor the stolid, complacent look of the St. Bernard. A collie must have his wits about him to be a high-class worker, and the expression of the best individuals now shown give indication of his still possessing them. Besides, collies never had very prominent foreheads, the farmers' dog (always called a collie) sometimes more prominent than the clean-cut ideal of the fancier. The collie of twenty years ago had a medium length of muzzle, and a rather broad, deep and fleshy skull, covered with a comparatively long coat of hair, rendering it in appearance bulkier than it actually was. The collie shown to-day has a long muzzle, set on a skull as long as it is possible to get it, and with the least amount of flesh on it obtainable. The lower jaw too has been lined down, giving less cheek, and also less thickness. With the much greater length of skull, there must be additional space for brains, and this would indicate that the prizewinning dogs of to-day have brains in weight as large as those of years gone by.

"T. B. M." gives his experience (one instance) of the working quality of a fancy-bred collie. Has he not heard of sheep-dog (collie) trials in Scotland, North of England and Wales, where fashionably-bred dogs successfully compete? Yet all collies are not good workers, no more than are all horses, or even men, as "T. B. M." possibly has realized. He will find families of nervous and shy dispositions, that never develop satisfactorily, but with individuals of character and courage better results are obtained. When he bought his prize-winning collie, "T. B. M." evidently expected that the prize won was a guarantee of his working ability, about which possibly he took no precaution to enquire. If he were buying a trotter would he not wish to know about his record as well as show winnings? It may be admitted with reason, that collies raised for generations in con-



**Breaking the Virgin Sod.**  
Cutting a wide, thin furrow and laying it flat.



## Farm.

### Keeping Farm Accounts.

Over thirty-two years ago my husband and I began our life together. First among our plans was that we should do our business on a cash basis. We changed from country to city, then again to the broad life of this Northwest prairie, yet our plan as to the cash business has never altered. Our method of keeping our accounts varied a little, according to our environments.

We have a large, well-bound book, which lasts over several years. On the left-hand page we place all receipts, and on the right-hand page all the expenses. In large letters at the top we write the name of the month, then enter the accounts like this: (Left-hand page.)

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

6th—One load buffalo bones .....\$5.50  
Opposite this, on the right-hand page, under the same date, I write:

One bag flour, \$4; sugar, 50c.; tea, 50c...\$5.00

At the end of each month we add up receipts and expenses, setting down the sum clearly at the bottom of the column, draw a line, and begin with the next month. At the same time, we add all the monthly totals together; then strike the balance of receipts and expenses for the whole year, setting that down clearly at the foot of the column where it belongs. By this method we can turn to our books and see at any time just how much we received and expended at any month and in any year. More than that, it is a great satisfaction to be able to turn there and look up just how long we have used a binder, a gang plow or a sewing machine, just when we sold Old Lily cow, or just when we paid that old gentleman for the list of groceries for which he has sent his bill. It has saved many a dispute and much hard-feeling.

As to its being difficult to do or to remember to do, it became, after a couple of months, as second nature. It gives one a chance of comparison, and sometimes much food for thought.

We have for several years kept a separate poultry account, and a few times other separate accounts for a special purpose. RESIDENT.  
Cottonwood, Assa.

### Spraying Mustard with Bluestone.

The experiments referred to in our editorial show that the use of bluestone in solution sprayed upon the yellow-weed pest is both feasible and practical.

A "Farmer's Advocate" representative some time ago (1902) had the opportunity of seeing Prof. Doherty (O. A. C.) carry out some work along this line, and later visited the sprayed fields, and reports: "We have no hesitation in recommending Prof. Doherty's method for the destruction of this most pernicious weed. A suitable spraying outfit, ready to attach to cart or wagon, may be had for less than \$20. The cost of the bluestone (copper sulphate) will not exceed 85c. per acre, and if the spraying be carefully carried on for four years, there is no doubt but that the weed will be thin enough to be pulled by hand. The saving in moisture and plant-food during that time will in itself be sufficient to pay the actual cost, and in the end the land will be greatly increased in value."

The Cornell Station (Bulletin 216) gives general advice on the matter of mustard spraying: "The pump and all metal fittings should be of brass, as the bluestone solution is very destructive to iron; wooden vessels should be used. It has been observed that the treatment is most effective if made in bright, clear weather.

"Young plants are more quickly and certainly destroyed than those in bloom.

"If the weather is cloudy, or the mustard rather mature, increase the strength of the solution, or the amount used, or both.

"A knapsack sprayer may be used for small undertakings, or a common barrel pump may be placed in a wagon, and a spray nozzle at the end of a lead of hose may be swung from side to side behind the wagon by means a rod four or five feet long.

"The successful efforts at the destruction of wild mustard by means of the copper sulphate solution have awakened a wide interest in the question of combating other noxious weeds by means of this or other chemical agents.

"As offering helpful suggestions, we append the following lists, based upon our own observations and numerous reports from various sources:

"Plants reported killed by copper sulphate solutions: wild mustard, wild radish, wild barley, penny grass (if young), shepherd's-purse, wild buckwheat, lamb's-quarter, ragweed, sow thistle, hemp nettle, bindweed, dock, dodder.

"Plants reported severely injured: curly dock, black bindweed, dandelion, sow thistle and senecio.

"Plants reported as not injured: wild rose, poppies, pigweed, spurge, cornflower, field thistles, chamomile, couch grass, bentgrass and hoarsetails.

"Crops that may safely be sprayed: all cereals, as wheat, rye, barley and corn; the grasses, peas, sugar beets.

"Crops that are killed or severely injured by the copper sulphate solution: cabbages, potatoes, turnips, beets.

"The mustard is most effectively treated while

young, as it is more susceptible then, and later the crop protects it from the spray.

"The results have been highly satisfactory, except when rain has immediately followed the application, in which case it must be repeated.

"General Conclusion.—Wild mustard growing with cereals or peas can be destroyed with a solution of copper sulphate, without injury to the crop. A three-per-cent solution (about ten pounds to the barrel, or forty gallons, of water), at the rate of forty to fifty gallons per acre, gives very satisfactory results."

### A New Soil Gospel.

A mild sensation in the circle of students of soil chemistry has been created by the issuance from the United States Department of Agriculture of Bulletin No. 22, from the Bureau of Soils, by Dr. Milton Whitney, chief, entitled "The chemistry of the soil as related to crop production," the theory and teachings of which, if accepted as correct, are calculated to upset and discredit most of the beliefs and practices of agricultural scientists and practical farmers alike. We have in the past been taught, and have believed, that soils vary greatly in fertility, according to their nature and composition, some lands being naturally poor crop yielders, and others generous in their returns to the husbandman. That under methods of farming where no plant food is returned to the land, either in the form of stable manure, of decayed vegetable matter, or of a commercial compound, including the essentials to crop production—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—the amount of plant food in the soil is decreased by each crop grown, and that, as a consequence, sooner or later we fail to secure the yields of former years, until we furnish our crops available plant food in addition to that in the soil. The teaching of Bulletin No. 22, in brief, is that all soils contain practically the same amount of available plant food; that practically all soils contain sufficient plant food for good crop yields for all time; that the application of plant food in the form of farm manures, leguminous crops (as clover), or of commercial fertilizers, has little value in influencing the available plant food supply, but may possibly improve the physical condition of the soil; and that the problem of controlling the yield of crops is simply to control soil moisture, through control of soil texture, and this is to be realized by "a simple rotation and change of cultural methods."

If this new doctrine were accepted as sound, the growing of clover as a restorer of fertility may be abandoned, and the inventors who are racking their brains to produce a manure-loader as an additional labor-saving appliance for helpless farmers, will be disappointed in their hopes of a fortune from their patent, and may turn their attention to the construction of an endless chain tramway, driven by the herd bull on a treadmill as he takes his daily exercise, to convey the manure from the stables to the rivers, or to the filling of gullies, since the adoption of stone and concrete basements renders it impracticable to move the barns readily, as is said to have been formerly the practice in some Western States, when the manure in the yards became higher than the stable doors.

While the farmer knows from observation and experience that a system of continual cropping without returning something to the land, in the way of fertilizing material, is liable to lead practically to the same result as that of presenting cheques on the bank till there are "no funds" to his account, the importance of intelligent cultivation is also liable to be underestimated, and if the author of the bulletin in question will follow up his message with a clear definition of the changed "cultural methods" which are to ensure good crops, he may place the farming community under lasting obligations. His idea appears to be that by proper cultivation at the proper time, a sufficiency of moisture may be retained in the soil, no matter what the weather conditions may be, to grow and develop the crops to a maximum yield. The successful outcome of crops in seasons of plentiful rains, even on what are regarded as comparatively poor farms, and the reduced yield in a dry season even on good land, certainly supports the theory that moisture is a principal requirement, and that given this, with sufficient drainage to readily remove an excess of water, good crops are reasonably certain, and that the crops of average farms, in average seasons, suffer not so much from lack of the chemical elements of fertility, as we have been wont to think, as from the lack of uniform moisture to render these elements available as food for plants. Water is the great conveyor of the fertility that is in the soil to the growing plant, and tillage facilities the movement. These truths deserve more attention than they have yet received, but to do this we must not forget others equally and fundamentally important.

The observant farmer has learned from experi-

ence that in the case of corn, roots, and other hoed crops, frequent cultivation after rains, both before and after planting, serves to maintain the moisture in the land and immensely benefit the crop, but the perplexing question is how to apply the same principle in the case of grain crops, the nature of which is to preclude the possibility of cultivation after seeding? A term of about three months is required for the growth and development of these crops, and if a protracted season of drouth ensues soon after seeding, which is always a possible contingency, the question arises, What is the "cultural method," that can be applied to meet such an emergency and ensure a sufficiency of moisture to give the best results?

On the whole, the more one thinks of the new doctrine under discussion the less he is disposed to harshly criticize it, since it clearly embodies an element of truth and reason, and while we need not accept it in its entirety, we may learn helpful lessons from it, and may profitably adopt its principle in part, for it is certain that in many cases we may by judicious fall and spring cultivation conserve soil moisture to a large extent, to be utilized in growth and perfection of crops even in a dry summer. But let us not yield a jot or tittle of our faith in clover and manure as a means of imparting fertility and improving the physical condition of the soil by supplying humus, which increases the water-holding qualities of the soil and greatly helps to maintain uniform moisture. With the use of these, and an intelligent rotation, we may not only maintain fertility, but may on lands impoverished by injudicious cropping rebuild a fertility equal to or exceeding that which the pioneers of the country found.

### Breaking the Prairie Sod.

A WORD TO BEGINNERS.

Breaking the prairie sod will occupy the attention of hundreds of new Canadians this year who have never followed a plow under conditions peculiar to the plains. In plowing the virgin soil, the main object is to get it well rotted and in a condition to produce a heavy crop next year. The proper time to "break" is from May 1st to June 20th, depending upon the earliness or lateness of the season. Those who do not sow any land, and have, consequently, no harvest to take off, will be disposed to continue breaking as long as possible. It is not wise, however, to break any more than can be got rotted and backset during the season.

The depth to plow depends upon the texture and condition of the soil. When the surface is comparatively smooth, from 2½ to 3 inches deep, and from 10 to 12 inches wide will be best. By plowing this depth the grass roots are cut, part remaining in the soil and the rest being turned to the sun to die. It also requires a smaller expenditure of power to do the work, as compared with deep plowing, and when backsetting it is easy to go one inch deeper, and turn up sufficient loose mould to make a good seed-bed when mixed with the decayed surface layers of sod. Where there is considerable scrub on the land, it should be cut and removed before plowing, and here the plow will be required to go down five or six inches to get below the roots.

Straight plowing is always desirable, as it ensures a more even turning of the soil, and the flatter the furrow the better it will rot. It is a good plan to run a land-roller over the surface in the opposite direction to the way it was plowed to flatten the creases and pack the furrows, thus ensuring quick rotting.

Backsetting consists in plowing the first breaking in the same direction, after rotting has taken place; and as previously pointed out, it should be done one inch deeper than the first plowing, to bring up mould to mix with the decayed sod and form a seed-bed. On sandy soils some prefer plowing about five or six inches deep when breaking, and disking the rotted sod to work up a seed-bed. This will do very well on scrub, but on smooth land it is not desirable, as it requires more power, and rotting does not take place so rapidly as with shallow breaking.

### Sugar Beets on Summer-fallow.

"Sugar beets can be well substituted for bare fallow," writes Dennis H. Stovall, in the Northwestern Agriculturalist. "It has been found in Europe and this country that it is much more profitable, as well as better for the land, to raise a crop of beets than to allow the ground to lie as idle fallow.

"The farmer can, by proper cultivation, devote one-fifth of his land to beet culture, and raise as much from the remainder of his land as though none of it was occupied by beets.

"The first plowing, which should be in the fall, of not less than ten inches, and, if possible, subsoiled to a depth of fifteen inches. Shallow plowing will not do in the successful growing of sugar beets."

**Water and Tillage in Sugar-beet Culture.**

By Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The agriculture which relates to sugar beets is necessarily agriculture of a high grade, because low grade agriculture will not prove profitable in beet culture. The beet is largely a garden plant, and it was for some time after its cultivation began altogether so. Then it developed into a forage plant for cattle, and then, finally, for the production of beet sugar, by the improvement in its quality, which was begun, first of all, by Vilmorin, who was the father of the improvement of the beet, and afterward carried to even greater success in Germany. By selection, by cultivation, and by care, we have developed the beet from a plant containing from four or five or six per cent. of sugar to a plant containing thirteen or fourteen or fifteen per cent. of sugar. Now, there must not only be sugar in the beet, but there must be enough beets to make the amount of sugar grown per acre a profitable amount. The census report shows that considerably less than ten tons per acre was the average yield in the United States during the census year, or the year just previous to the census, and, in fact, it was, in some cases, as low as seven tons. It is difficult to see how agriculture of that kind could prove profitable with such a yield, unless land was very cheap and labor very cheap. But successful industry, especially successful beet industry, tends always to raise the price of agricultural land, so that lands on which good crops of beets can be grown, say an average of ten or twelve or fourteen tons per acre, are lands which naturally command a high price in the market, because they produce a crop which will pay interest on a large fixed investment. It will, therefore, be necessary in this country to bring the average yield up to about twelve tons per acre at least. There is no reason, it seems to me, why we cannot look forward to a yield equal to the average German yield of fourteen tons of beets per acre. We all know that a great many beets have been grown where the yields have been very much larger than these I mention; but we must not take individual instances into consideration when we are speaking of an industry as a whole. We must consider only the average yield.

The question of growing a big crop of beets is simply a question of feeding the beets, and, therefore, it is a question of nutrition just as much as the growing of a steer for the market, or of a horse for the race track, or of a draft animal, or any other animal, is merely a matter of scientific nutrition and treatment. Of course, you must begin with an animal bred for that purpose just as you must begin with a beet bred for that purpose in order to produce sugar. Then you must feed that beet in order to produce the result desired.

The first great food for any growing plant is water. Those of you who live in irrigated regions perhaps have a more lively conception of the importance of that statement than those who live here. The first great need, then, of the beet is water. Hence you cannot grow beets without providing, in some way, for an adequate supply of water. Nature may supply this; but in non-irrigated regions nature's supplies are apt to be somewhat irregular, and, therefore, one of the first functions to be performed in the raising of beets is to prepare the soil in such a way that it will hold water in time of drouth, and let it off easily in time of flood. Water, therefore, which is the chief food of the beet, must be continuously supplied. In irrigated areas the supply is under control; but in non-irrigated areas it must be so manipulated that the land will be supplied in time of drouth and the water may be gotten rid of in time of flood, because in excess it becomes an injury. There should, however, be at all times a sufficient supply to maintain the growth of a plant during times of dry weather. We all know how the preparation of the soil tends to conserve the water supply in time of drouth, and the cultivation of the soil, especially surface cultivation, tends to retain the water which otherwise would escape into the air. We know that if we keep the capillary surface mulched, namely, the upper layer of the soil, which may be regarded as the mulch, and thus break the capillary continuity between the surface and the lower part, which is the seed-bed and home of the root of plants, we can prevent largely the evaporation of water. Hence, until the beets have grown to such an extent as to shade the land, frequent surface cultivation is absolutely necessary in times of dry weather. Previous to that, in the preparation of the seed-bed, there must be a deep loosening of the soil for two reasons: First, because the beet root must be allowed to go straight down. You can never get a profitable yield of beets if the taproot is turned aside by any obstruction, whether it be by a stone, or by hard-pan, or anything else. The soil must be prepared in such a way that the taproot can go straight down in order to get beets of a symmetrical shape, and hence the soil is necessarily loosened to a very much greater depth than is necessary in the cultivation of the cereals.

For this reason, unless the soils are naturally

loose; that is, extremely sandy, precedent to the planting of the beets and preferably in the previous autumn, deep plowing and subsoiling are necessary to prepare the bed. This serves two purposes: It helps to take care of the water supply, and it gives opportunity for the taproot of the beet to enter the soil. This has a double advantage. In the first place, it promotes the growth of a beet of proper shape; and, in the second place, it gives a deeper layer of soil from which the beet may draw its nourishment.

break or wear out, and can be replaced, but when the main frame is once out of true line, sprung in some parts or worn out, the life of the plow is generally exhausted; therefore, the necessity of a strong, well-constructed main frame. The frames that we want on our plows should be strong and simple in construction. The extra weight of a strongly constructed frame increases the draft but very little, while on the other hand, if the frame is light and weak and gets thrown out of true line, or gets sprung in some part, the draft is not only increased very much, but the plow will work imperfectly ever after.

**WHEELS.**

The wheels have a very important function to perform in the working of a gang plow. They are not only very important factors in the draft of the plow, but their size and construction very largely govern the quality of the work that the plow performs. High wheels should be used on all plows. Thirty-four inches for the land wheel and twenty-four inches for the furrow and rear wheels is not too high. High wheels add steadiness to the plow, and tend to reduce the draft. A cushion spring applied to the land wheel connection would add much steadiness to the plow on uneven ground. The width of the tires must be determined by the weight of the plow. They should be wide enough to bear the weight of the plow when at work, without cutting into the soil, and be of an oval shape, thereby cleaning the selves, and thus needing no scrapers. An improvement to the sprocket wheels would be to rivet a piece of sheeting on each side of the wheel—thus appearing like a car wheel without the flange. This would prevent the winding of grass, stubble and dirt around the tires and spokes, which cause so much inconvenience and extra draft in wet weather.

**BOXES AND SPINDLES.**

The boxes and spindles on a gang plow are subjected to much wear and friction, hence the great importance of their construction. The spindles, or axles, should be made of the best Bessemer steel, and the boxes of hard cast steel, because of the durability of this material. The boxes should be made thoroughly proof against the entrance of dust and the escape of oil, thereby insuring light draft, almost unlimited durability, and making much less greasing necessary. The front axle should be set with set screws in a cast, which gives an opportunity to set the axle and wheel closer to the land when the share wears away, and insures the cutting off of the whole furrow.

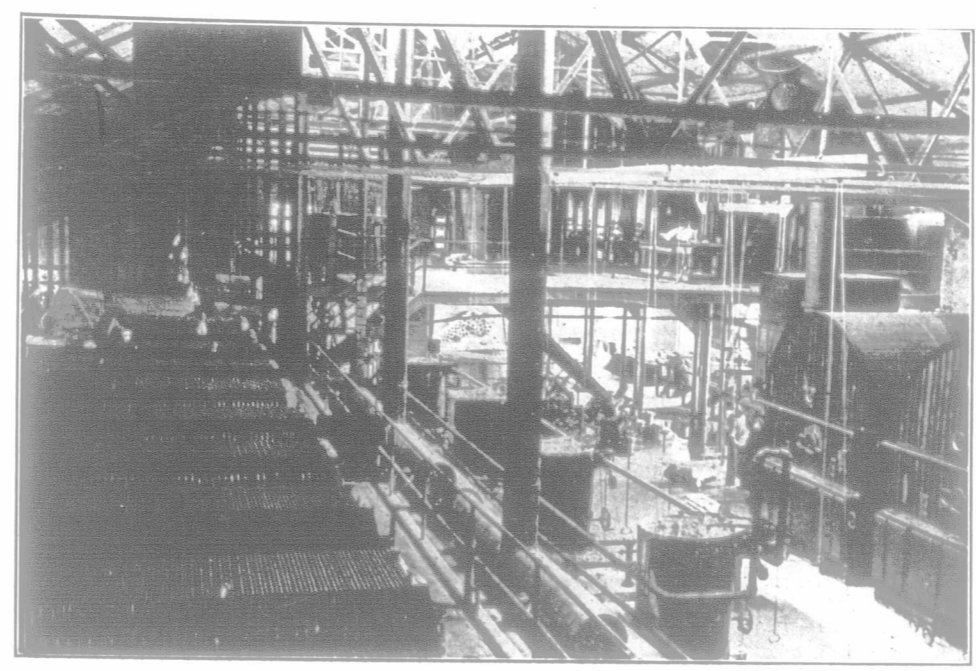
**BEAMS.**

The beams we want on our gang plows should be well arched, and the rear one set well back, thereby preventing the clogging of the plow when the soil is wet and the stubble long.

They must be well braced, and have sufficient strength to withstand the draft of five horses in ordinary plowing, when run against a stone, a stump, or broken-off fence post.

**BOTTOMS.**

The most important parts of a gang plow are the bottoms. If the bottoms are not carefully designed and properly made any other good features are of little value, hence the necessity of mould-boards and shares that are correctly designed and susceptible to taking on the highest degree of



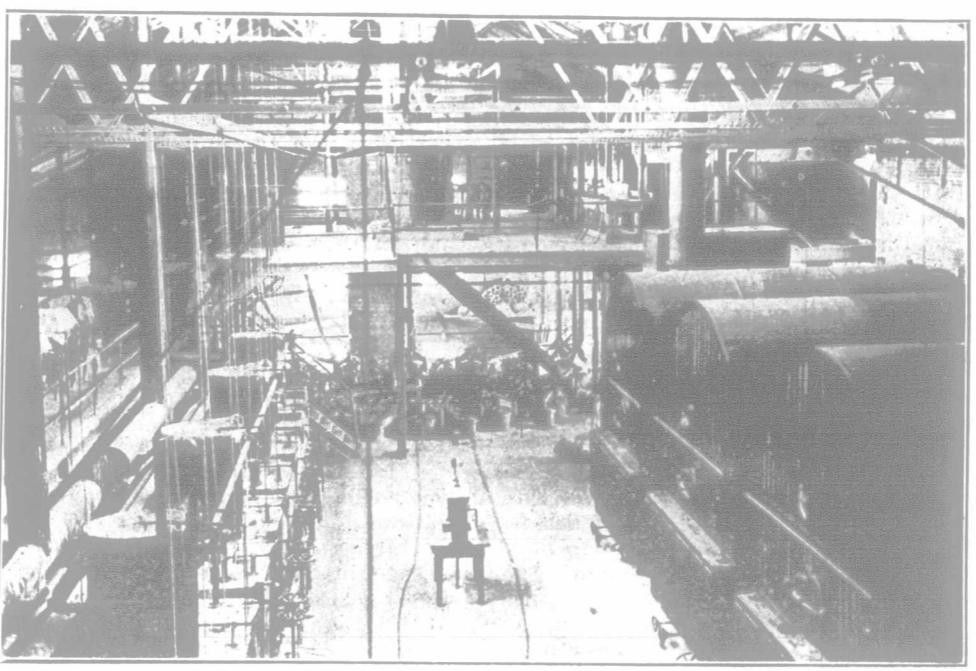
An Interior View of Raymond Sugar Factory, Raymond, Alta. To the left may be seen a long row of filter presses. On the right, the two large furnace-like structures are the evaporators.

**Gang Plows for the Prairie.**

It is only a quarter of a century ago since the first gang plow was invented, and although this plow did not do as perfect work as the gang of to-day, it was a labor-saving machine, and opened the way for inventions which have produced the machine of modern times.

**GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.**

There are certain principles which must enter into the construction of every successful gang plow. The new features which are introduced from time to time are intended to accomplish new results, or to accomplish the same end as the old, but with greater ease and less expense. How successful these new features are, trials in the farmers' fields only can tell, and in writing this paper I will point out the requirements which my experience and the experience of many others has found to be partially or altogether lacking in the gang plow of to-day; and which requirements are essential to produce the proportionately least amount of draft, and the strongest, most durable and best working



In Raymond Sugar Factory, Raymond, Alta. To the left may be seen carbonators, and at the farther end, on the floor, the diffusion battery, while to the right are the evaporators, and just above them, only further back, the measuring tanks.

gang plow. Next to the correctly designed and properly made bottoms, durability and strength are the most important factors to secure in all the parts, and are factors that do not receive sufficient consideration in many of the most essential parts of the gang plow.

**MAIN FRAME.**

The life of the plow, as a whole, is dependent on the main frame. Other parts of the plow

polish. The first steel mould-boards were hardened by chilling the outer surface after heating in layers of charcoal. This method was not successful and was soon substituted by a process of hardening in hot oil. This was a fairly successful, but very expensive method. To give best results the mouldboards should be made of three layers of steel, welded together; the middle one being soft, and the two outer ones very hard. The mouldpoint should be reinforced with a patch of the very finest hard steel; then they should be shaped and heated, immersed in a preparation, varying with the different plow makers, and held firmly by clamps while cooling. By this method the shape is preserved, and the tension overcome by the middle layer of soft steel.

The shares should be made in the same way as the mouldboards, but not hardened quite so much, and need to be strongly reinforced at the weld, where the wedge is put on. This adds much to their strength, and gives more material to work on when sharpening them.

The bottoms, after having been ground and polished in the usual way, should be given an extra polish on a mud wheel; this will put on a land finish that can be produced in no other way, and will detect soft spots if there are any.

Two styles of mouldboards are essential to securing the best results under prevailing soil conditions. In sandy and light loam soil, a bottom with a bluff mouldboard should be used, as it thoroughly pulverizes the soil, and gives it the power of holding the water drawn by capilarity from the subsoil, for this water should be conserved to produce a good crop on this soil.

In heavy loam and gumbo soil, the mouldboard with less curve is best, because, while it does not pulverize the soil as well as the bluff mouldboard, it scours much better, and so its place on this soil is manifest.

#### LAND-SIDE.

Land-sides are not needed on our modern gang. The bail and beam bearings being made strong and well-fitted, and the furrow and the rear wheels running in the corner of the furrows, will prevent the plow from crowding the land, and insure a lighter draft than when a land-side is used to keep the plow in line.

#### COULTERS.

Large coulters are best, as they cause less draft, and the cutting surface being increased, they do not dull so quickly as small ones, and the wear on the boxes is much less. The coulters arch, if much larger than it is on our present gang, would prevent the clogging of the coulters in wet weather, which causes a great deal of extra draft and poor work.

#### BAILS.

Plows are manufactured with two styles of bails, a single and a double bail. Superior points are claimed for each style, but trials in the farmers' fields fail to show any superior work of one over the other. If made with a long leverage, so as to raise the plow bottoms high from the ground, either style is good.

#### DRAFT.

The frame of a riding plow, properly constructed, carries not only the weight of the plow, but of the furrow as well, and is sustaining as much strain as it should be subjected to. Such being the case, it is manifestly better to draw the plow from the beam. With frame draft, the hitch is practically stationary, and accordingly as the plow is set deeper the hitch is proportionately higher, causing variation in the quality of the work, and an increase of much unnecessary draft. With beam hitch, the draft—higher or lower—as well as the landing of the plow, is accomplished at the clevis, and a straight line of draft being sustained, absolutely uniform work can be secured in all kinds and conditions of soil, and the draft is increased only in proportion to the depth of the plowing.

#### OTHER PARTS OF THE PLOW.

The levers, foot-lift, plow-lock, yielding-rod, coulters attachments, pole attachments, caster lift, etc., are parts of secondary importance.

They are already constructed in the most scientific and automatic way, but simplicity should be paramount in the manufacturing of these, as well as in all other parts of the gang plow, for most of our plowing is done by unskilled labor, and fancy points may cause the farmer much trouble and inconvenience.

[The above article was prepared by a student of North Dakota Agricultural College, and as farming conditions in that State are very similar to those that prevail in this country, we believe it will prove interesting to many of our readers.—Ed.]

#### Docking in Michigan.

Michigan has an anti-docking law, whereby all persons owning docked horses are required to have registered them prior to December 6th, 1901. It is also unlawful to bring a docked horse into the State, unless it be so registered. The fine for violation of the law is not less than \$50, nor more than \$250, in default of payment, the alternative of imprisonment for not less than ninety days. *American Veterinary Review.*

#### Millet a Useful Crop.

One of the crops which it will pay many to try who expect to need considerable nutritious cattle or horse fodder is millet. It will be especially suitable to those who have land that is wet until too late in the season to sow grain. Millet is one of the best substitutes for hay that we have, and on ordinary fertile soil it will yield three times the tonnage per acre that hay will. It may be sown as late as June 15th, but the latter part of May is preferable in most districts of this country. In a favorable season it is apt to grow very heavy produce, an abundance of leaves, and not seed until late.

In his annual report for 1902, Angus Mackay, Supt. Indian Head Exp. Farm, shows a yield at the rate of over fifteen tons per acre from a variety known as Italian, while Moha Hungarian yielded eleven and Algerian eight tons per acre, being sown on May 30th and cut on Sept. 9th, before seed had formed. In his report for the following year he shows sixteen tons from sowing in drills nine inches apart, and fourteen tons from sowing broadcast May 28th, and cutting Sept. 7th, when it had headed out, and was from 39 to 42 inches in length.

S. A. Bedford, Brandon Exp. Farm, in speaking of millets in his report of 1902, says: "These useful annual fodder plants have given a very fair return this year. The abundant rainfall and open autumn has been favorable to them. Most of them are easy and quick to cure." The report further shows Algerian and Italian each to have yielded over twelve tons per acre. In the year following, the best yield of Japanese millet, the only variety reported, is given at slightly over six tons per acre.

Stubble land plowed in the spring makes a favorable seed-bed for millet. It should be harrowed and sowed immediately after plowing to retain all moisture, and a stroke of the harrow after sowing will be advisable on many soils. About a half bushel of seed is usually sufficient to sow per acre, and one bushel (forty-eight pounds) may be purchased direct from any of the leading seed houses for about \$1.75.

Millet should not be allowed to get ripe before cutting. Some recommend cutting before it blossoms, but provided the seeds reach the dough stage before frost comes it is better to cut at that period, as it will make better feed.

### Dairying.

#### Scottish Milk Records.

A rather novel scheme for the improvement of farm dairy herds was inaugurated last year by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. It was arranged that experts in milk-testing should visit certain herds in three counties, at regular intervals of two weeks, and remain over night at each place, so as to be present at night and morning milkings, and so able to judge of all conditions. At each milking a regular form was filled out; hence at the expiration of the time set for the visits of the experts, the dairymen knew exactly what each cow was doing, and were thus enabled to detect and discard the unprofitable ones.

Several interesting facts were presented during the experiments. It was found to be the rule that the animals of medium size gave more milk than the large ones; that the large ones varied most in yield, and also required more food to keep up their milk than the smaller ones. The percentage of fat also proved to be less in the milk of the large cows than in that of either the medium or small ones.

In the testing of Ayrshire cows as regards age, there was shown to be a uniform and steady increase in the number of gallons of milk containing three per cent. of fat from the age of two years up to eight years; from nine to twelve a slight decrease was noticed, and after that a gradual decline. The difference between the quantities given by two-year-olds and eight-year-olds was shown to be an average per year of age of nearly 18 gallons. At three years old the milk was of slightly higher quality than at any other age; the difference in fat, however, contained in the milk of the three-year-old and eight-year-old cows was so trifling as to be practically not worth paying any attention to. . . . When the milking was done at regular intervals of twelve hours, there was very little difference in the quantity of fat contained in the morning and evening milkings. When, on the other hand, the milking was done irregularly, eight or nine hours only elapsing between the morning and evening milkings, and fifteen or sixteen between evening and morning, a great difference was noted, the morning milk containing a much smaller percentage of fat than that of the evening.

The difference in quality as well as in quantity of milk obtained by milkers of different degrees of efficiency was strikingly shown. In one case, where a skilful milker did the work, the milk tested a fairly high average. A poor milker succeeded to the care of the cows, and immediate-

ly the milk tested lower. Again the former attendant resumed the work, and again with the same result, more milk and of a higher quality all of which goes to show that indifferent milking will not do if the possible profit is to be gained from cows, and that, unless one would reap the reward of the unfortunate milkmaid of the fable, who aimed too high and lost everything, one must milk systematically, scientifically, and thoroughly.

#### Venus and the Cow.

In view of the novel expedient adopted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture of exhibiting oil paintings of Canadian live stock at the St. Louis World's Fair, in lieu of living specimens, the following quotations from a piece of fiction, entitled a "Summer Lymnal," written by Mr. John Trotwood Moore, a lover of country life, and particularly devoted to horses and cows, seem appropriate. The volume is a romance of Tennessee, where Mr. Moore lives and studies nature. Here, in part, is his idea of cows. He says:

"And the cows—I love to lie down with them, on the grass—for, if one really wishes to learn something, one must lie down with nature. And so, when I really wish to think, to solve the problems that confront me daily, I go out to that cool and shady spot and talk it over with the cows.

"I love to talk to the cows—and to Miss Cynthia. But I believe I'd rather talk to the cows than to Miss Cynthia, because they never ask questions.

"Besides, though I love a horse, and all others of our domestic animals, it is my deliberate opinion that the Jersey cow is the most perfect animal that lives. From the big, tender and thoughtful eyes, which give so much character to her clean-cut, dished and bony face, to the dainty switch that graces her tapering tail, there is not another animal that walks the earth with more grace and beauty, and combining it all with so much usefulness.

"Men may gamble on horses, but there is no temptation about a cow. All her paths lead to sweetness, contentment, honest living and broader thinking. The sight of the clean, white dairy, pungent with the odor of ripening milk and cooling cream in the darkling waters, is itself a sermon on holy living; while the tinkling of the tiny streams that purr around the gold stamped tray of butter is the music that accompanies it.

"The oldest of my cows is Content. I always address my remarks to Content chiefly, because she is a fine listener.

"Content," said I, "this is a more beautiful picture than one sees on canvas, isn't it? And let me tell you another thing, you living cows are more beautiful than all the dead statues in the world.

"It makes me smile, Content, to see people going across the ocean to see works of art, when they might walk out into a meadow and see such a picture as this. Going across the sea to rave over broken-armed and broken-hearted Venuses, dug out of Pompeii, copied after Greek Aphrodites, dug out of heaven knows where, when all they would have to do is to tap one of you with a cluster of locust blossoms and make you stand up, straighten your beautiful and silver-golden sheen, to see the most perfect statue in the world.

"Stand up, Content! There, now, let's compare you with Venus.

"Broad hips (they say that is a strong point with the Venus)—why, I would take a yard-stick to measure yours. And ankles (that's another boast of the Venus)—well, I can span yours with my thumb and middle finger. Now, I am told these are the two strong points about the Venuses, Content; if so, they are not in it with you.

"And in looks—that sinewy health and lack of surplus flesh—why, no Spartan maid is your equal. Your eyes? They are great, still, calm lakes of poetry. Not a line about you that is not a line of beauty. And from the tapering turn of your little curving horns to the big golden quarters of an udder tucked well up behind and well out in front, I am willing again to declare that no Venus—hi—ho—but where was I at?

"Ah, yes; on the subject of art. And that reminds me, Content, of the great amount of sham and fraud that is practiced under that name. It is with art as it is with incomprehensible poetry—people rave over it who have no conception of what they are raving about. They go on about the Miles and Apollos, and the other naked things they happen to see, when their artistic rather is about large enough to comprehend the flaming posters in the village-blacksmith shop, announcing the coming of a company of soubrettes in a melodrama of faded hopes."

"It is life that I love, Content—life, not death. And so a Jersey cow is more beautiful to me than a Venus, a graceful brood mare than Diana, and I would not exchange my saddle horse for all the Apollos that ever were mounted on a pedestal.

"It is life that I love, Content—life, not death. And suppose these statues have perfect limbs and straight noses and beautiful faces. And suppose they do look as if they were about to speak or about to move, whenever I look up into their eyes and see the big sunken holes in the marble there, I am shocked and disappointed. Throughout all the ages, no one has ever been able to put a single spark in the only place the light was needed—the window of the soul."

"Ah, Content, then, my dear big, calm eyes on me; they make me satisfied with life."

**Butter: From the Stable to the Table.**

There are two methods of creaming milk, the natural or gravity method and the cream-separator method. As the former is the older method, we will consider it first. We do not advocate the use of shallow pans, only in cases where one or two cows are kept, or in the spring and fall, when the ice supply has given out. Strain the milk into the pans as soon as possible after milking, using a fine wire strainer, with two or three thicknesses of cheese-cloth fastened over the bottom with a tin hoop, so as to be easily removed, for the cloth must be well washed and scalded each time after using. Keep the milk in a cool, well-aired room, free from odors. The milk should stand twenty-four hours in summer, and from thirty-six to forty-eight in winter, and the cream should always be skimmed off before the milk thickens. . . . Where ice can be procured, or where there is a cold spring, the deep pans are a great improvement over the shallow ones. You may use a box or barrel; the only essentials are to keep it sweet and clean, and use plenty of ice. Strain the milk into cans as soon as drawn, and place immediately in the water. To obtain the best results, the milk should be quickly cooled to forty-five degrees or below. When the milk has cooled, cover the cans. Avoid disturbing the milk while the cream is rising.

The ideal method of getting the cream from milk, however, is by the cream separator. A separator, if properly handled, should mean more butter, better butter, more young stock, and less labor.

**PASTEURIZING.**

Pasteurizing is not necessary if good-flavored butter can be made from the raw cream, but if flavors due to the presence of undesirable germ life, or to cows getting turnips, weeds, etc., are present, pasteurizing will ensure getting good-flavored butter with increased keeping qualities. Keep the cream sweet until sufficient is collected for a churning, then pasteurize it in this way: Place the can holding the cream in a vessel of hot water. Do not have the water rise to over 180° F. or the cream will have a cooked flavor. Heat the cream to 166°, stirring very frequently. Remove from the fire, and let stand twenty minutes. The cream is now a clean seed-bed, into which, if we wish it to ripen quickly, we must put a starter. A good starter may be obtained by filling a sterilized Gem jar with milk from a healthy, fresh milch cow. Set the jar of milk in a warm, clean place to sour naturally. When sour it should have a clean smell, and a sharp, pleasant, acid taste. The amount of starter to use depends on the length of time the cream is to be held, the weather, and the kind of cream. The amount may vary from five to fifteen per cent. In winter, when the cream is to be churned next day, ten to fifteen per cent. of starter is not too much.

If the cream has been pasteurized, when it has cooled to 80 degrees put in the starter, stir well, cool to between 60 and 70 degrees, then stir occasionally to insure even ripening. When it has a slightly acid taste, cool further to 55 degrees, or lower, and hold at that temperature till churning time. It is well to have two cream cans, as there is always a skimming which should not be added to the can before churning time. No fresh cream should be added to the ripe cream for at least twelve hours before churning time. The cream can should be well washed, aired and scalded each time used. If the cream is not to be pasteurized, to the first skimming may be added a pint of the sour cream on hand. This acts as a starter, and controls the flavor. Stir well each time fresh cream is added, and keep in a room where the temperature is from 55 to 65 degrees. Separator cream should be cooled before being added to the can. When the cream is ripe enough, it should be of the consistency of syrup, and when poured should have a smooth, velvety appearance, and an agreeable taste and smell. Holding the cream too long gives a bitter flavor. Cream should not be allowed to freeze.

**CHURNING AND WORKING.**

Before starting to churn take the temperature. If it be too cold, place the can in a pan of hot water and stir. Try not to have the cream so warm that it has to be cooled, as it is likely to give soft butter. As to temperature, the poorer the cream, the higher the temperature; the less cream in the churn, the lower the temperature. Where cream is properly cared for, the temperature in winter will vary from 56 degrees to 62 degrees, and in summer from 54 degrees to 60 degrees. Avoid having too much skim milk in the cream, and too much cream in the churn, as these are the two chief conditions that cause long churning. The churn may be either round or square, but should have no dashers inside.

Scald the churn and rinse well with cold water. Strain the cream into the churn through a perforated dipper. In winter, it is necessary to use a little butter-color of a reliable brand—a teaspoonful to four gallons of cream is sufficient. Measure the color, and pour directly on the cream. Put on the lid, and revolve the churn 70 or 80 revolutions to the minute, drawing the plug occasionally to let the gas escape. When the butter has broken, add two or three quarts of water, the temperature of which will depend on the condition of the butter. If it has been quick in coming, have the water 52 to 54 degrees in winter, and colder in summer. If you have been a long time in getting butter, do not add the water until you have the butter the size of wheat grains, and are ready to draw off the buttermilk.

To wash the butter, strain into the churn about as

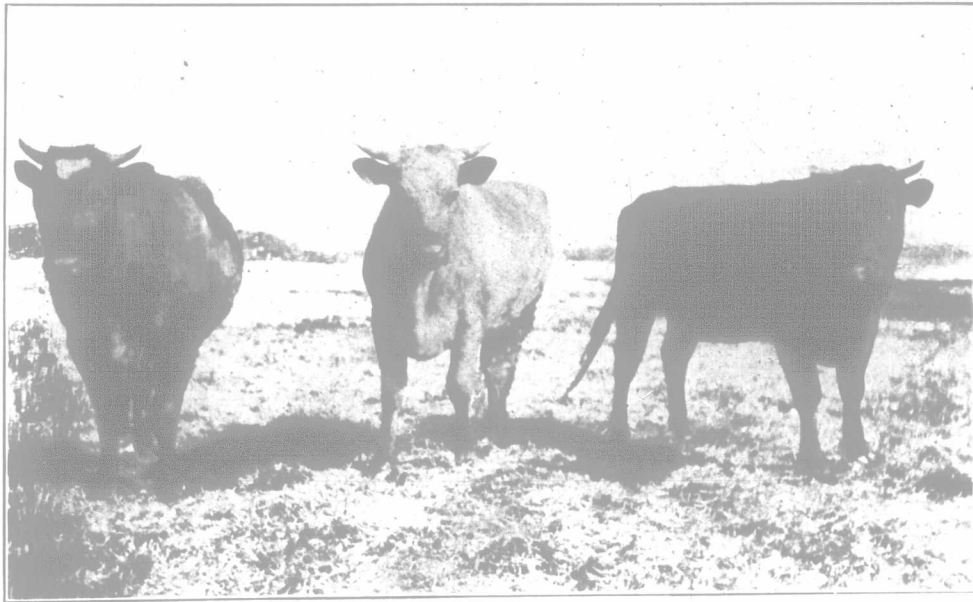
much water as you had cream. Put on the lid, and revolve rapidly a dozen times. One washing is sufficient, unless the water comes off very milky, which it should not do. Let the butter drain ten or fifteen minutes.

I prefer salting in the churn. The quantity to use will vary with the taste of the consumers, but, as a rule, one ounce to the pound when salting in the churn, and three-quarters of an ounce when salting on the worker, is sufficient. After the amount of butter has been ascertained and the salt weighed, sift the salt through the dipper, put the lid on, and rotate a few times; let stand for half an hour, then gather into lumps by slowly revolving the churn. Allow the butter to remain in the churn from two to four hours; take out, and give sufficient working to remove the excessive moisture. The buttermaker who is still using the butter-bowl and ladle should abandon it and get a lever butter-worker. When the moisture is nearly all expelled, and the butter has an even color and close texture, it has had sufficient working.

In getting ready for the local market, there is no package neater than the pound print. Fill the print by pressing down on the butter, which has been rolled out to about three inches in thickness on the worker. Scrape off the bottom evenly, and wrap the print in the best parchment paper, which has been wet in clear, cold water. When you go to market, see to it that not only the butter, but the basket and yourself are as neat and clean as can be. A buyer first looks at the one who has the butter for sale, then at the butter. Let it be the aim of every buttermaker to produce butter of the very highest grade, and only can this be done by exercising the greatest attention and care in every detail of its progress from the stable to the table.

**Weeding Out Unprofitable Cows.**

The importance of getting rid of the unprofitable cows cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is not the slightest doubt that one of the chief reasons why so many believe that dairying does not pay is because there are so many cows kept that do not produce enough to pay for their feed. It is easy enough to talk about this matter, and quite as easy to believe



Some of the Young Stock to be Sold at Jas. Bray's Sale, June 14, 1904.

that it is true, but taking action in the matter is the main thing.

The herd should be gone over carefully, the amount of milk which each cow gives noted, and, if possible, weighed for a time. If there is not a creamery within reach where the percentage of cream in the milk may be determined by means of a Babcock test, a comparative estimate of what each cow is producing may be made by using glass jars of about a pint capacity, and filling them three-quarters full, being careful each one contains exactly the same amount. When the cream rises, a comparison of the depth in the different jars will show very well what each cow is capable of doing. Both morning and evening milk should be used, and the length of the lactation period should be taken into consideration.

It may be difficult to find profitable dairy cows to purchase, but a dairyman is better without any than to have only those that will not produce profitably.

**U. S. Rural Mail Delivery.**

The members of the U. S. Senate committee on postal affairs, struck out of the postal appropriation bill the clause permitting rural free delivery carriers to solicit business or receive orders for any person, firm or corporation while making their rounds. The committee, however, decided that the carriers should be permitted to carry merchandise for hire, for and upon request of patrons residing upon their respective routes whenever the same shall not interfere with the discharge of their duties to the government, and with this amendment the bill was passed. The Postmaster-General will prescribe regulations governing the carriage of merchandise.

**Poultry.**

**Scratchings.**

Look out for lice killing the chicks.

\* \* \*

It is now too late to set any more hens this season.

\* \* \*

Don't keep poultry for fun this year. Try to make them pay.

\* \* \*

Keep the poultry-house clean in warm weather; dirt breeds disease.

\* \* \*

A few drops of coal oil and melted lard, equal parts, will dispel the parasite.

\* \* \*

There is a lot of talk about different breeds, but one is best for most farmers.

\* \* \*

Some say the poultry don't pay, but eggs come rather handy on the farmers' table.

\* \* \*

The best show of poultry ever held in Western Canada will be at Winnipeg Industrial this year.

\* \* \*

When eggs are cheap, don't sell too many. Preserve them for winter; there is good money in it.

\* \* \*

Three poultry fattening stations are to be established in the West. Where will they be located?

**Caring for the Chicks.**

A B. C. correspondent writes: Chicks must be removed from the hen as soon as they begin to hatch. For this purpose it is best to have ready a covered basket, with a hot-water

bottle—a flat molassee can will do—and some squares of thick flannel. If the basket is placed quite close to the hen, and if our hands are warm, the chicks may be taken carefully away, even before they are dry, but in no case should the new chick be allowed to take the very least chill, as it will probably be weakly afterwards, and most likely will die in the long run. If the eggs are chipped only, try to keep the hen on the nest if possible, and if she will not stay quietly, the eggs

must be covered with warm flannel until she returns. Every chick should presently have its bill dipped once into water, and then be kept covered up warm for two days, either in a warm basket or under a hen. If the nest is large and comfortable, the chicks may stay there for three or four days, as they require a great deal of brooding and very little food for the first week of their existence. The first meal that a chick should have is a piece of dry bread, crumbled, and mixed with a little hard-boiled egg. Over this a little shell grit and fine sand must be sprinkled. Hens should never be allowed their liberty when with a brood of chicks. They scratch the food away, and trail their little scraps of babies about until they are exhausted. They should be confined religiously in a coop, with a sack spread in front of it. The chicks can be fed on the far end of the sack, and if they leave a heap of food lying, it need not be wasted; the sack can be shaken towards the hen. For the first three weeks the entire diet of the baby chick may consist of groats—which are the hulled evaporated oat before it is rolled—a little wheat may be added slowly. Feed the hens a mash, consisting chiefly of bone meal, bran, barley meal, and ground oats. The little ones will eat a little of this and it will not harm them, as the hen will clear it up before it gets trodden on; but allow the chicks very little of anything but the driest of dry food before six weeks old, and keep plenty of grass sods, or, better still, clover sods, always before the coop. Litter the coop freely with Pyrethrum Aureum, to prevent lice.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Ganges Harbor, B. C.

### Poultry will Pay on the Farm.

The advisability of raising more poultry on the farm, where there is the great advantage of feed at first cost, should be more seriously considered by farmers. There can be no doubt that the farmer of Manitoba is allowing a great revenue-producer in the form of the poultry industry to slip from his grasp. This two years Manitoba has had to import for her own Thanksgiving and Christmas trade, poultry to the value of about \$30,000.00, or thereabout, to supply the home market. What is the matter? Surely we can raise as good fowl here with the wheat we grow as can be produced in the east. For the farmers' sons and daughters, if they will get down to business at once, there are great possibilities in this line of commerce. In these days of cold storage to and from all countries, goods can be put on the markets in first-class condition. Perhaps you say: "It is all very well for the writer to say this, but he never had to contend with wolves, hawks, etc., as we have had to, and, besides, we have no right house to house them in, and we can't get much for our eggs at the store." Well, so much for your opinion. I have been through it all, and can assure you that conditions are changed. There will be no slump in the egg or chicken market for several years to come, so go ahead and produce poultry all you can, and you will find it will pay you better than anything on the farm. You will be surprised to hear that two months ago in the city of Winnipeg there were only five cases of eggs in all the wholesale houses with which to supply the whole city, nor could they be got at any price. The writer knew of 75c. per dozen being paid for eggs not strictly fresh. See how many eggs are being sent to the Vancouver trade. One ocean liner on the Pacific consumes a million eggs on one voyage. See the product of the United States poultry for the last few years. The number of chickens in U. S. A. is reckoned at two hundred and fifty million, producing one hundred and thirty-six million dollars' worth of eggs, and one hundred and forty-four millions of market poultry. The egg product excelled the combined gold and silver output for every year since 1850. Nineteen hundred and three poultry of U. S. A. would buy all the milk cows in the States.

It is necessary to be very careful in preparing eggs or dressed poultry for market. Take time and sort the eggs, wash them nice and clean, and pack them neatly, using clean paper, straw, etc. Write to the Editor of the "Farmer's Advocate," asking him to give you the names of some good fancy store or restaurant, or wholesale house, where you can write as to prices, shipping, etc., then do not change from one merchant to another because he offers a quarter of a cent more. You will be the gainer in the end by remaining with one firm when it is depending upon your produce for a certain class of customers. B. G. Winnipeg, Man.

### To Break up Clucking Hens.

There are many ways of breaking clucking hens that are inhumane and injurious. One of the worst is to suspend the chickens in a cage with a wire-netting floor, allowing a cold draft to circulate about their legs and bodies. The object of breaking cluckers is usually to persuade them to continue laying more eggs, and to do this they must be treated with more than usual attention.

The best method of all is to set apart a small comfortable shed, facing south, and open at the front, with sufficient wire to keep them in. It must be lime-washed and littered deep; in fact, it must be extra comfortable. A great many cluckers may be put in at once, as they keep each other busy at feeding time. Turn in a couple of vigorous young cockerels. There will be quite sufficient exercise provided to break up the most broody. Starve for 24 hours, and when the company is so hungry that it can think of little else, scatter plenty of corn among the litter. Afterwards feed very generously, but not too much corn. Remember, the clucking hen is pretty well exhausted, and will rest herself in nature's way while sitting. The less natural non-sitters stand about and look wearied, but do not understand the refreshment of broodiness. I have had pure-breds that were so valuable that I could not forego a single egg, and they continued laying without actually missing a day, though clucking loudly. In a case like this, the cockerels introduced must be very choice. The water cups must be well protected, or they will always be upset.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Heronsmere, Ganges Harbor, B.C.

### A Good Cure.

Being an interested reader of the "Advocate" every week, and having noticed what has been said about hens eating eggs, I find they are just as likely to eat eggs in summer as in winter, and the best cure is to fill or line an eggshell with mustard, made into a paste, and put it on the ground where the hens are. It is amusing to see the hens wiping their bills diligently after having a taste. I prepare eggs in this way occasionally, and the hens never eat eggs now.

A LOVER OF THE "ADVOCATE."

Oakville, Man.

### How to Break up the Cluckers.

Remove the cluckers from the nest to a roomy coop on the grass or dry earth. Feed them well, and give them clean water; keep them there three or four days. You can put three or four in one coop. This has been my method for years, and I have never found it to fail. I treat clucking turkeys the same, but sometimes they have to be cooped for a week.

I consider coops with a board bottom an abomination. I like to move the coop every morning, then the grass keeps fresh and green. When our coops are occupied with young turkeys, and we have a number of cluckers, we shut them in the root-house for several days, and have no more trouble.

MRS. J. L. H.

### High Figures.

An American poultryman, Mr. Geo. H. Northrup, Raceville, N. Y., sold twenty-three Rosecomb Black Minorcas for \$4,000, obtaining \$1,000 for one cock and \$500 for another. These prices have never been equalled anywhere before in the world. The purchase was made for a wealthy poultry fancier in Germany.

### Apiary.

#### Beekeepers Talk of Troubles.

"Hello! Have you time to jump into my rig and go down to my place right away?" "Why, Mr. Jones, what is the matter, you look as if a company of Russian sharpshooters had been after you? Did you get dumped over the end of the bridge, or did you run into a nest of hornets?" "You seem to take your neighbor's troubles very coolly. Jump in." "Gee! there is quite a commotion among your bees. Under the circumstances, I would advise you, if you are not looking for more trouble, to get out of the rig here and put away the horse." "Yes, I'll put her in the stable."

"While you were gone, I have been looking around, and in my judgment you have got on your hands a bad case of robbing, and you have brought it about simply by your own carelessness. I presume from the amount of dishes around among the hives, you have been feeding them, and the number of dead bees in those dishes would indicate you did not provide the means to keep them from drowning in the syrup. Feeding outside of the hive, even if quite a distance intervenes, is not good to practice, according to my experience, and to feed on top and around the hives is possibly the best way to bring about present conditions. Although I can sympathize with you, because I have been in the same fix, and have had a face as contorted as you have over it too. I can't help but feel kind of glad the little fellows have taught you the lesson to-day practically, even although a little impressively, the need that the greatest care be exercised; that no sweets be spilt or left around the hives, especially when there is no honey coming in. Bees will but very seldom steal their food if they can get it honestly, but in early spring, with often a shortage of stores, and an ever-increasing family to provide for, and not much to be found in the field, they are very quick to find out any sweet that may be around, and often fight to the death to procure it."

"What to do with the bees is a hard question, but as the afternoon is pretty well advanced, I think it would be about as well to leave them alone until they quit flying. In the evening, I would close all entrances to about half an inch, and make sure of shutting up all openings, if any, around the lids, or cracks in the hives; remove all dishes that have had any honey or syrup in, and to-morrow, should they persist in forcing their way into any of the hives, I would remove the hives so attached into a dark cellar, and place hives in their places containing a little honey, which the bees will clean up, and afterward leave. Be sure and place the hives on the same stands from which they were taken. It may be necessary to repeat this operation, but I must be going. Please drive me over, and have a look at the way I do my feeding, and compare the results."

"After setting out the hives, if the weather is favorable, I go through them and clean them out, at the same time keeping a sharp lookout for the queen. If not seen, and no eggs present, the hive is marked, and in about a week is again examined, when eggs ought to be present, if not queenless. I proceed with the cleaning, by removing the hive to be operated upon from its stand, substituting a clean empty hive in its place. I then remove the combs, and place them in the same order in the empty hive. Should a hive be short of stores, even if the weather is too unfavorable to open it, it may be fed by placing an empty super on the top of the hive, without removing the pro-

polis cloth, or the several folds of woollen material it had on in winter. Then place a shallow dish inside containing syrup, with plenty of pine sliver floating on top to keep the bees from drowning, and a larger piece connecting the rim of the dish with a small hole made through the material on top of hive for the bees to get up."

JAS. DUNCAN.

### Outdoor and Spring Management of Bees.

A great many beekeepers think (or did think before this last winter) that this subject was worn threadbare. Beekeepers that knew all about wintering bees, have come to the conclusion that there is a lot to learn yet. For my part, I do not think I know it all, nor do I ever expect to, but I am always willing to learn, or willing to do all I can to help a brother beekeeper. As I have had success this last winter, only losing eight colonies out of 160, I will give you a few outlines of my method.

In the first place, as soon as the honey harvest is over, I go through each colony to see if they have a queen. If I find any without, I give them a frame of brood from some other colony so they can raise a queen. Then along in September, I weigh up all the hives, and if I find any short of stores, I feed them up. All colonies should have not less than thirty pounds of honey, not counting bees, hives or combs. When all are fed up, I start and pack away for a hard winter, and if it comes a mild one I lose nothing. I follow Mr. Alpaugh's system considerably, for I think it is as cheap and as simple as any I have seen or read about. In the first place, I make a case to hold four colonies, two facing north and two facing south, or at any angle I choose, as it makes no difference how they stand as long as they have plenty of stores and are well packed. I make the outside cases large enough so that there will be about three or four inches of chaff or forest leaves all around, and about eight inches or a foot on top. When setting the bees in, put a little chaff in bottom of case at the back of the hives, so they will slope a little, then if there is any snow blows in it will melt and run out. I take the cover off and put a new piece of cotton over the top of the frames, so the moisture can pass off, and the bees come out as clean and healthy as they went in in the fall. The cover of the case must be well painted, so that no wet can get in, as bees cannot live where there is dampness.

My spring management is mostly all done in the fall, as I do nothing with them in the spring but occasionally look at them carrying in pollen, and clustering on the outside of the cases, which they were doing yesterday and to-day, May 4th and 5th. It is more pleasure for me to sit on a case and see the bees working than it is for me to try and boom them. I take them out of the packing as soon as the apple trees blossom, and put on extra supers for the queen to lay a few more eggs, so I will have plenty of bees for the clover when it comes. D. ANGUSHI.

### Clipping and Scraping.

By Morley Pettit.

I wish to mention two matters of importance to be attended to now. These are clipping queens for the swarming season, and scraping hives and frames clear of propolis and beeswax.

When the swarming time comes, it is a great advantage to be able to go to a hive that is swarming, find the queen at the entrance, cage her, move back the hive, set the new hive in its place, with caged queen at entrance, then watch the swarm return for its queen, and enter the new hive. What a contrast to the nerve-racking, tree-climbing methods of hiving swarms with unclipped queens. The value of having hive parts well fitting, and kept as free from propolis and burcombs as possible, should be almost self-evident. An annual overhauling will accomplish this fairly well.

During profuse bloom, or before, when bees are getting enough honey to keep them from trying to rob, every brood-chamber should be looked over and set to rights. The day must be bright, comparatively still, and thermometer at or above 70° F. in the shade. The beekeeper should have at least one extra hive and bottomboard. Have it scraped, bottom stop edges and frame rabbets, clean of propolis and beeswax. Transfer the combs of the first colony into the clean hive, being careful to keep them in the same order. Use just enough smoke to keep the bees quiet on the combs while they are being handled. Glance over each comb until you find the queen, catch her carefully, and clip off her wings with a pair of embroidery scissors.

When all the combs and bees are transferred to the clean hive, scrape off the top bars with a short-handled hoe, and set the hive on the stand where the old one stood. Thoroughly scrape out the old hive, and use it for the next colony, and so on.

Horticulture and Forestry.

June in the Alberta Garden.

By "Alar."

It is to be hoped that the seeds, excepting a few late radishes, are all in the ground before June, and most of them up; then, if we have our rains in June, as we are apt to have, the little plants will get the benefit for them. At any rate, they will get the benefit of the longest sunny days of the summer, without which, it seems, nothing would grow in this far Northwest. There are exceptions to all rules, but Eve's experience made her dubious about late sowing of seeds, and she was quite inclined to agree with the old settlers, who had told her to get her seeds in early, even if they didn't come up for weeks. Seeds are slow to germinate here, for the soil keeps cool far into the summer, and most of our early rains are crystallized—a fine arrangement where the moisture before June is apt to be barely enough for germination.

One year, Eve wanted some late beets, and planted seeds of an early variety in June, but when a killing frost came in September she found nothing but tops to pull. Again, she followed the advice in many of the catalogues, to sow turnips in June and July. She sowed some in June, and in the fall, when she saw how small they were when compared with those sown in May, she came to the conclusion that the cultural directions were made for a warmer place than Alberta. Growth, as a rule, is slow here, though there are occasional seasons of rapid growth. No one but a prophet can tell when they will come, whether in June, July or August. The wise gardener will be ready for them, and then—oh, how the potato vines and peas will grow, and what a dark, luxuriant green they will be; no miserable, burned-up vegetation! It is enough to pay one for all the weary weeks of waiting.

About the first of June is a good time to transplant the cabbages, cauliflowers, etc., which should have been planted early enough in boxes or hotbed to be sturdy plants by then, and well hardened to sun and wind. Eve had made a failure with her first efforts at cabbage-raising, but she had learned a few lessons thereby. She had sowed the seed too late, and when she transplanted the little slender plants, instead of setting them rather deep and drawing the earth to them somewhat, she had left them to wobble feebly about on their long stems. To be sure, they grew, but presently the big leaves were all covered with tiny worms, and she began a siege of extermination with soot, lime and saltpetre, and a few other things friends recommended. About the first of September she saw the last of the worms, and what was left of her cabbages began to head, but by the middle of the month a frost about finished their growth. About that time, she called upon a gardener, who had a large patch of finely-headed cabbage, and enviously asked him what he did to defeat the worms. His reply was, "Nothing; I saw no worms." Eve began to think that possibly if her plants had been earlier and thriftier, and set more firmly into the soil, the worms would have given them a wider berth.

Another mistake many inexperienced gardeners make, is to let the root crops—carrots, beets, etc.—grow too thick together. It looks such a waste to thin them with a liberal hand, but when harvest comes they find a lot of unusable roots. June is the time to thin them out, and also the time to destroy the weeds and grass, which, if left until a little later, will choke the crop. June's work in the garden is not at all interesting, as marking off the rows and sowing the seed was earlier, neither is it easy for the back, but how many a seed-sowing has been wasted, how many a garden ruined by its neglect! And then, it has its compensations. Not less pleasant to the gardener's heart are his clean, weedless rows, than a newly-cleaned house to the eyes of a thrifty housekeeper. The black soil begins to be hidden by the growing rows; lettuce and radishes begin to appear on the table, and occasional early flowers lift their bright faces for your admiration. June in Alberta is a month of such perfect days as we have seen nowhere else, or of weeping skies. It is somewhat like its own roses—beautiful petals, but cruel thorns. But for the sake of its grateful moisture for growing things, we forget its sometimes unrestrained tears, and even its muddy roads.

Trees Should be Cultivated.

No better example of what cultivation will do to aid the growth of trees need be illustrated than the one to be found herewith. In photo-engraving No. 1 is seen a hedge cultivated regularly since planting; while the one shown in No. 2 has been in grass, with the exception of three feet immediately round the hedge. Mr. Harry Drown, Horticulturist, Brandon Experimental Farm, in sending in the photos said: "The contrast is much more marked than shown in the photographs, the color of No. 1 being a rich, vivid green, while that of No. 2 is decidedly yellow."

The great advantage of cultivation is that it forms a mulch which retains the moisture in the soil. Growing plants of all kinds take up enormous quantities of water, but trees in particular are very exhaustive in that respect. If they are worth planting at all, and no sane person will dispute that fact, they are worth being cared for after planting. It is a common, but very great mistake to imagine that trees will do well without some cultivation any more than will a

crop of garden vegetables. In the woods, in their natural condition, trees are mulched with their leaves, but in small plantations the mulch must be made for them.

Trees for the Northwest.

It will be very satisfactory to learn that Dr. William Saunders, Director of Canadian Experimental Farms, announces that an apple tree has been found that will thrive and grow well generally in the Western and Northwestern climates. It has been brought about by crossing the Duchess or Wealthy variety with a crab



Hedge of Nativa White Spruce (Picea alba).

Brandon Experimental Farm. Cultivated since planting.

apple. The fruit is said to be not very large, but that it will be admirably adapted for domestic use.

The climate of the Northwest is not different from that of other countries in that it may require a selection of a particular kind of tree to grow, and the necessity of acclimatizing it. Experiments and tests will soon bring this about, and, apparently, Dr. Saunders has one kind that will grow. People can, therefore, try it with a good amount of success in sight.

Apple trees have grown successfully in certain parts of Alberta. At Medicine Hat, such trees thrive, and we understand Mr. Findlay has been very successful with them. In Calgary, certain varieties have been planted, and seem to grow quite as well as the ordinary shade trees. Mr. J. H. Tomlinson in his garden has one or two trees entering the fifth season, and quite a number in the fourth season, and hopes to have some bearing fruit this season.

The experiments and tests are, therefore, well advanced, and it is hoped a large number of people will co-operate by making further experiments. The question will soon be settled, and we have no doubt it will be shown that Alberta and other parts of the Territories can grow fruit trees.—[Calgary Herald.



Uncultivated Native White Spruce.

Brandon Experimental Farm. Compare with illustration No. 1, which was planted at the same time, but kept cultivated.

"As a buyer of our agricultural implements, Canada, our best customer for many years, has now fallen behind Argentina and Russia. A decline of half a million dollars is shown by the record for the first nine months of the current fiscal year as compared with the same period of last year. Much of this is due to the sales made by the several branch Canadian factories of United States concerns. The increase in Argentina is very large, over fifty per cent. in the nine months' period."—[Farm Implement News, U. S.

Events of the World.

A recent despatch from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, states that on May 14th serious fighting occurred between the Turks and Armenians in the Sassoon district, 700 Turks and 900 Armenians being killed.

William Marconi, who arrived at New York on May 14th, on the steamer Campania, declares that he maintained constant communication with shore stations during the voyage, and that the publication of a daily newspaper at sea is a thing now practically assured.

The U. S. has again lost men in the Philippines. On May 8th, Lieut. Winfield Harper and thirty-nine men of the 17th Infantry were caught in an ambush by several hundred Moros. Two American officers and fifteen men were killed, and five men were wounded.

In order to allay further apprehension as to the attitude of China towards the war, the Chinese Government has again addressed a note to the foreign powers at Peking, renewing her declaration of neutrality. An Imperial edict will also be issued again enjoining all Chinese to continue in a strict observance of neutrality.

Details of the earthquake in the Balkans, which took place on Easter Monday, have just become current. It is now known that 2,000 houses were destroyed and 10,000 people left homeless in the Jumbala Valley. All the crops in the valley were ruined by streams of sulphurous mud and water which issued from crevices in the ground.

Upon Lord Dandonald's recommendation, the Dominion Government has decided to fortify the Port of Vancouver. A strong battery of powerful guns will also be erected on Partridge Island, at the entrance of the harbor of St. John, N. B. The work will be accomplished during the summer.

The census of India for 1901 shows that the growth of Christianity has been, comparatively, far more rapid than the growth of the general population. In 1872, the Christians in India numbered 1,506,098, of whom 1,246,288 were natives. In 1901, the Christians numbered 2,923,241, of whom 2,664,313 were natives. Of the latter number, two-fifths were Catholics.

An outbreak of cannibalism has taken place on the Admiralty Islands, where a Chinaman and four blacks were recently killed, roasted and eaten. On news of the outrage, the German Warship, Condor, immediately went to the spot, arrested the ringleaders and bombarded the village. The ringleaders were taken to the nearest German station, where they will await trial for their crime.

The Tibetans are still showing firm resistance to the British advance, and are massing in such numbers as to indicate that it is their plan to exterminate the force now in Tibet. Since those now offering opposition are much better armed than those with whom the British had to do in their earlier encounters, it has

been deemed necessary to take some steps in the matter, and, consequently, half a battalion of British and half a battalion of native infantry in India have been ordered to prepare for immediate service in Tibet.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent cables the following, under date of May 15th: "A great religious meeting, promoted by influential men was held in the park to-day to determine the question of found-

ing in Japan a church, pro-Christian in character, but on independent lines. Leading men consider the time has arrived to adopt the elements approved by the majority of civilized nations. An edict establishing a national church is not improbable."

Treasonable dealings, which had fair to exceed in importance those with which Captain Dreyfus was charged, and in which several men are implicated, have been unearthed in Paris. It is stated that eighty-five plans of the fortifications of Toulon, along with other important military secrets, were sold to the Germans. An Italian, Cesare Golio, and a naturalized French contractor, Jeremie Mesqui, are the chief among the accused.

The Glasgow Herald declares that the combined cargo of steel and pig-iron on the way from Nova Scotia to the Clyde is full of interest to Great Britain and America. The question of the open door to Canada for British finished products, if Canadian bounty-fed steel is to be received, is bound to become a live one in the early future. The paper deplors the fact that Scottish ironmasters have not diverted their capital long ago to the iron fields of Newfoundland and Eastern Canada instead of to the unsatisfactory fields of Spain.

No striking event has occurred in the Far East during the past week. The report that all the docks at Dalny had been blown up by the Russians, in order to prevent them from being utilized by the Japanese, has been modified. It is now confirmed that two only of the quays were destroyed, the object being to prevent the Japanese from landing field guns with which to threaten Port Arthur. It is believed that it is now impossible to transfer such guns from the ships to the shore. The Japanese are making quick work with the construction of the new railway in Corea, which is being built to facilitate the forwarding of troops to the north. General Kuroki is still advancing steadily toward Liaoyang, and official despatches state that a Japanese force is marching north from the Liaotung Peninsula to co-operate with him. Heavy land action is expected at an early date. The Japanese, however, have met with some disasters at sea. On May 12th, her torpedo boat, No. 48, was destroyed while removing mines from Kerr Bay, north of Dalny, seven men being killed and seven wounded. Again, on May 16th, while engaged in this same occupation in the same place, the cruiser, Mikayo, struck an undiscovered mine and was blown up, going down in 22 minutes. Further details have not yet been received.

### What do You Want?

Do you want to buy anything right away? Do you want to sell anything right away? If so, state your wishes in our "Wants and For Sale" department of the "Farmer's Advocate," which has been instituted to meet the needs of our readers in these lines in the speediest possible manner. "Wants and For Sale" will appear weekly henceforth. We have much pleasure in calling your attention to it, and have all confidence that you will not be disappointed in the result if you decide to make this column a medium by which to state your requirements. "Poultry and Eggs" is another small advt. department of similar character. Special rates are quoted, as announced at the head of these departments in every issue.

### Canadian Papers in Britain.

Mr. O. B. Fysh, of Moose Jaw, who was commissioned by the Canadian Government to go to England to secure information regarding immigration to Canada, believes that in 1901 more immigrants will come from England than in any previous year. He advocates the placing of good Canadian papers in all the libraries of England, as the best means of advertising the country. He had found that every Englishman was ready to listen to facts about Canada when they were given officially. On several occasions, circulars had misled intending immigrants. In the ship in which Mr. Fysh sailed back to Canada there were about 1,700 immigrants, most of them English, and many of them prosperous farmers, with money.

### The College Advisory Board.

Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, and J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., have been appointed by Manitoba University, and Walter Lynch, Westbourne, and Alexander Morrison, Carman, by the Government, as members of the Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College. Only one member now remains to be appointed. The first meeting will be held in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Thursday, May 26th, when the board will be established and the work of college organization proceeded with without delay.

## Field Notes.

Pilot Mound, Man., has become incorporated.

"Content thyself to be obscurely good."—Addison.

"Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."—Shakespeare.

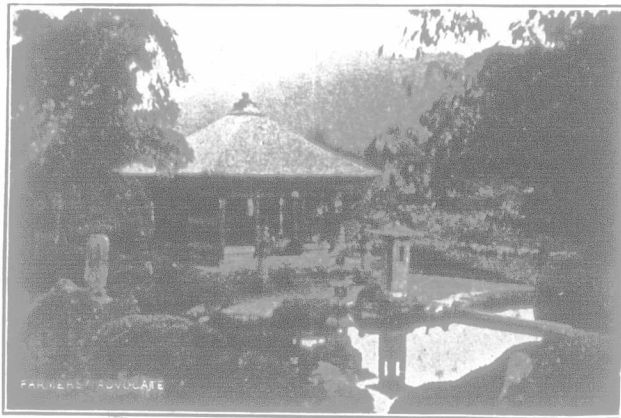
Over 2,000 immigrants, chiefly British, landed at Quebec on May 9th.

When a rich young man gets to sowing his wild oats he usually buys a horse to feed them to.

The Winnipeg Presbytery will urge the General Assembly to take organic church union into consideration.

French River District settlers report deer dead by the thousand in the northern woods, as a result of the severe winter.

A new iron deposit of rich hematite has been discovered in the Temagami Reserve, about sixty miles north of North Bay.



Garden Scene, Nikha, Japan.

covered in the Temagami Reserve, about sixty miles north of North Bay.

The saying that all the world is a stage would be all right if it were not for the fact that everybody wants to ride on top.

Navigation was opened at Fort William on May 7th. The first C. P. R. steamer left Owen Sound for the Upper Lakes on May 10th.

The herd of buffalo kept on Lord Strathcona's farm at Silver Heights, near Winnipeg, stamped on May 9th, and made off across the country.

On May 12th, the C. P. R. grain elevator at Fort William was burned with 300,000 bushels of grain. The loss is about half a million dollars.

A fruit, flower and honey show, to be conducted on the same lines as the Fat-stock Show in Guelph, will be held in Toronto in November next.

St. Henri, a western suburb of Montreal, was destroyed by fire on May 13th, over twenty houses being destroyed; \$100,000 is the amount of loss.

On May 15th, Captain Dunn, of the Dominion cruiser, Petrel, seized 127 more gill nets, which had been set in Canadian waters in Lake Erie by American fishermen.

Sheepmen in the Lethbridge district report a good winter for stock. The lambing season has opened favorably. Harker Bros. will lamb 13,000 ewes this season.

In response to an official order by the company, many station agents of the C. P. R. have had flower



The Post in Manchuria.

gardens planted around their depots. In some cases, trees have been liberally planted.

Large numbers of fish, many of them maskinonge, were frozen in Lake Scugog, Ontario, last winter. It is thought that owing to the low water the lake froze to the bottom.

Captain Dunn, of the Dominion Government cruiser, Petrel, on May 10th, seized 118 gill nets, which were being illegally used in Canadian waters in Lake Erie. The nets were all confiscated and sold.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal campaign, which has flagged somewhat since his departure for Egypt, has been reopened. Intense interest in the issue has again been aroused throughout England.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, who has been Governor of Newfoundland since February, 1901, has been transferred to Mauritius. His departure has caused much regret among the people of Newfoundland.

A painting by J. W. Morrice, a Canadian artist, has been purchased by the French Government for the Paris Art Gallery. It is entitled "Le Qual des Grand Augustins," and represents a view in Paris.

The C. P. R. will, at an early date, construct a railway from Guelph to Goderich, a distance of about eighty miles, thus obtaining from the line an independent connection between Toronto and Lake Huron.

In the British House of Lords, Lord Stanley has intimated to the Australian Government that if they will fix a day for their adhesion to the scheme, he will at once establish a penny-post from England to Australia.

Dr. Wolff, of Berlin, Germany, a well-known authority on the subject, calls attention to the high mortality from cancer in the beer-drinking districts of Germany. He instances Bavaria and Salzburg, both great beer-drinking centers.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking recently before the Land Law Reform Association, at Westminster, said the fiscal campaign of last autumn had served a good purpose in calling attention to the land question. "Back to the land" was the cure for the greater part of our social evils.

The estimated acreage on the lands tributary to the Lethbridge irrigation canal is 50,000 this year, as against 30,000 last year. Three thousand five hundred of this is beet land. Grain crops are already up and doing well. The chief increases have been in the Lethbridge and Raymond districts.

The Duke of Sutherland has expressed himself as much pleased with Canada. He thinks, however, that there is some danger of Canada becoming Americanized, and is of the opinion that the Canadian and Imperial Governments should make more earnest efforts to have British immigrants settle in the Dominion.

"The value of 'succulent food' cannot be over-estimated on a dairy farm. Some, otherwise careful farmers, make the mistake of thinking that 'anything nutritious and filling will do for the cows.' Such a course may do fairly well for the cows, but it won't do best for the milk-pail or the butter profits. Roots, ensilage, pumpkins—succulent food of many kinds—are appetizers that bring extra dairy dollars."—Farmer's Advance.

### At Brandon Experimental Farm.

The varieties of new wheat being tried this year at Brandon Experimental Farm are a macaroni wheat—Mahmoudi—and Galician wheat, imported by the Galicians. Two new varieties of spelt—red spelt and white spelt—have been added. A new variety of oats tried this year is called Storm King. There is no new variety of barley added. In the potato experiments, three new varieties have been added.

#### CLOVERS.

Clovers are receiving special attention at the Brandon Farm this year, and a larger area is being seeded down, chiefly with red and alfalfa clover. Mammoth red alfalfa, alsike and white Dutch are now in a flourishing stage on separate plots, and the success attained with each and all of them fully warrants the extension of the experiments, not only on the Experimental Farm, but in a general way amongst farmers all over the country. Mr. Bedford has noticed, for the first time, a good deal of volunteer clover coming up this season.

#### STEER FATTENING.

The steer-fattening experiment has been concluded, and is considered a great success. The full statistics are not yet available, but will appear in our columns at an early date. The fattening process occupied four months, and consisted in the fattening of one-year-old steers, against the same number of six one-year-olds. The following is the average individual gains in both cases:

One-year-old Steers.	
First month	49 lbs. each.
Second month	47 lbs. each.
Third month	57 lbs. each.
Fourth month	38 lbs. each.
Two-year-old Steers.	
First month	60 lbs. each.
Second month	50 lbs. each.
Third month	62 lbs. each.
Fourth month	22 lbs. each.

The steers were a lot of choice grades. They did well, with one exception, and Mr. Bedford considers the experiment a highly satisfactory one.

### Canadian Wheat.

We are pleased to find that upon strict investigation the cry against the improper grading or handling of Canadian wheat has been thoroughly investigated. We are indebted to several of our Scotch friends for the information that we give in this issue regarding what at one time seemed likely to develop into a serious controversy. Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Grain-growers' Union, with commendable enterprise, determined to get at the bottom of the matter once for all, and the result is far from being unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it has shown up in a very clear manner where the cause of complaint lies. After this, we are sure that Montreal certificates will be strictly enforced into, and the grading put upon a more satisfactory footing.—[The Miller, London, England.]

**The Calgary Sale and Breeders' Conventions.**

The fourth annual sale at Calgary was a success, in spite of the fact that last year's beef prices had been unsatisfactory to the producers, and that a large quantity of stock was catalogued for sale, much of it inferior stuff. Demand for bulls was good and unsatisfied, yet, withal, there is a tremendous opportunity for improvement in the stock offered, and, undoubtedly, at present a great field for the castrator with a keen-edged knife. The feed-box has not been as heavily drawn upon by the breeders as is necessary if they wish to capture a market worth the having, namely, the British beef market.

Monday evening, some of the cattle-breeders met and elected officers for 1904. Unfortunately, there was not a full representation, owing to the non-arrival of the northern contingent from Lacombe, Innisfail and other points. In fact, it was impossible for them to be there, owing to these men having to accompany their stock. It is regrettable that such occurred, as the Association needs all the membership possible in order to be broad in its views, advance the quality of the cattle, and secure cash, and cannot afford to antagonize or divide the breeders into sections. The officers elected were: Peter Talbot, M. L. A., President; Vice-president, Jno. A. Turner; 2nd Vice-president, D. H. Andrews. Directors: Hon. Wm. Beresford, Shorthorns; R. Sinton, Herefords; R. D. Lake, Aberdeen-Angus; E. D. Adams, Galloways.

The secretary's report for the year was read and approved, and the question of holding the sale later was discussed. A week or ten days later was suggested as fitting in better with the needs of Eastern Assiniboia, Dr. Creamer pointing out that seeding prevented the attendance of buyers from the eastern part of the Territories. The question of how to limit the offering was discussed, and the difficulties of inspecting stock so as to cull out the inferior stuff was mentioned. G. Hoadley, Okotoks, suggested charging a heavier commission on inferior stuff. Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, thought that nothing should be done to prevent cheap bulls being offered, as the buyers would get such privately, if not at the sale. Dr. A. G. Hopkins said it was the duty of the breed association to see that inferior stock of that breed was not offered for sale publicly. Assistant Live-stock Commissioner Ketchen believed it better to have all classes represented, and pointed out the difficulty of inspecting at the farms, on the score of expense and men to do the work. A motion was passed, asking the National Breed Associations to co-operate with the Territorial Associations in the improvement of the stock offered for sale.

Sittytion Hero 16th was grand champion of the Shorthorns; The General annexing the honors in the Hereford ring. The sale averages read an instructive lesson at the present time, and demonstrated that the provincialism of the Dominion Shorthorn Association has borne fruit, inasmuch as the grand old breed, the reds, whites and roans, was badly beaten by the Whitefaces—a defeat that cannot be turned into a victory for some little time, although we believe it may be, eventually, if the Ontario men throw away the shadow (the States market) for the substance (the Western Canada market). Aggressiveness marks the work of the Herefords, and unless all signs fail, the range stock will be largely charged with Whiteface blood. This topic we shall recur to again, and let the figures speak for themselves just now. Seventy-six Hereford bulls averaged \$127.50; one hundred and twenty-five Shorthorn bulls averaged \$105.08; Shorthorn females (54) averaged \$65.58; Hereford females (14) averaged \$91.43; Aberdeen-Angus bulls (5) averaged \$105.00; while the Galloway bulls averaged \$38. In justice to the long-haired, flat-poled fellows, let it be said they were very young and not in fit to make long prices.

**THE HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The show under the above auspices brought out some good Clydesdales and Hackneys, other breeds being just represented in some cases by animals not at all typical or of high merit.

CLYDESDALES were judged by Robt. Miller, Stouffville; Hugh Conn, Ottawa, and W. S. Spark, Canterbury, Eng.; and in the aged stallion class no fault could be charged to their placings. Turner's Vanora's Pride (imp.), a bay, with off fore and both hind legs white, a horse with substance, quality and action, a true goer, was deservedly first. Meiklejohn's brown Charming Prince, a son of Sonsie Lass, with considerable quality, but lacking the substance of his successful rival, was second. Beresford's Matchless, a bay McQueen, and a fair moving horse, was third. The big horse, Royal Verdict, and Clark's Pride of Eastfield, were forced to be content with lower ratings, although useful looking horses. In the three-year-olds, we cannot agree with the placing. The second horse should have been thrown out altogether, or else rated first. The judges would have been better to have awarded no prize in this class. A growthy, promising colt was a son of Activity, owned by Moodie, of Millarville. Clark's Prince Patrick came second. Taken as a whole, while some good horses were out, previous years have seen much better stuff. The championship of the breed went to Orpheus, a full brother to Sturdy Royal, and a right good one, owned by Whalen, of High River. It is well to mention that Vanora's Pride did not contest the right of the late-player to the championship. Shires were a poor lot, and the

other draft breeds were represented by indifferent horses, if we except the Belgian, Pothin.

The Hackneys were a magnet to many horsemen, and Christie's chestnut was worth looking at. He went great guns, and had quality and substance to burn. Mr. Miller's guiding hand was not in evidence in judging this class of horses for heavy leather, and the second ribbon strayed to a horse off type as a Hackney, although capable of doing a stunt, which fetched the crowd. We thought his hock action defective, but was later assured by one of the judges that it was good, although, later, he admitted our contention that the horse was off type and lacked the substance necessary for work in heavy leather. To be correct, Clark, of Crowfoot, should have had second place, if conformation is to be considered in selecting a breeding horse. This horse went indifferently. He lacks training and handling to get the best out of him. The disagreeableness of the afternoon rendered showing unpleasant work, and reporting had to be performed under difficulties. In Thoroughbreds, two were out, and the two adjudicators of ribbons had to consult Dr. Rutherford. One of them balked at the marks of feather firing on the bay fellow's tendons, who had, however, more bone and substance, so that Sofrasco wore the red rosette, Lord Glenn the blue. In Coachers, Harlequin is well named. He acts the part exactly.

The evening meeting of the Association was productive of business and information, to which, just now, we cannot devote as much space as we should like. The secretary pressed for an expression of opinion from the Association as to the advisability of establishing a horse sale. The meeting passed a motion eventually, which commits the Association to a three-day horse fair and sale. Messrs. Eckford, Moodie, Meiklejohn, Dr. McEachren, Spark, Hoadley, Bannister, Miller, Drs. Creamer, Elliott and Rutherford all spoke to the question, and were united as to the importance of bringing buyers to central points where horses would be offered. One of the big difficulties is that ranchers in the past have been disposed to offer horse stock improperly fitted or broken. Dr. Rutherford then referred to the serious diseases, mange (which was comparatively prevalent) and maladie-decoit (fortunately, confined to one district), which were troubling horse-breeders, and urged upon breeders the benefits to themselves of taking all possible precautions against these diseases, even to the veterinary inspection of stallions. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. A. Turner, President; D. H. Andrews, 1st Vice-president; Harold Bannister, 2nd Vice-president. Directors: Clydesdales, R. Meiklejohn; Shires, Geo. Hoadley; Hackneys, J. E. Thompson; Thoroughbreds, E. J. Swan; Standard-breeds, Dr. Creamer; Coachers, M. Moodie; Percherons, A. H. Eckford.

**ECHOES FROM THE FOOTHILLS.**

First it was the Indian, then the palefaces; now it's the whitefaces!

Have seen better cattle at the Royal. Quite an opportunity for Dr. McEachren and I to get off our coats.—The Veterinary Director-General.

The greatest need is to get the buyers and sellers of horses together.—A. H. Eckford.

We should have an annual sale like this about the end of May, in Manitoba, at either Brandon or Winnipeg.—Wm. Martin.

Some system of culling out should be started to prevent so much inferior stock coming to the sale.—Jas. Tough.

I am strongly in favor of opening up our Shorthorn herdbook to the 30th volume of Coates.—Robt. Miller.

Would rather have my dipping vat than a hay stack.—Ray Knight.

The worst kind of scrub is the pure-bred scrub.—A. P. Ketchen.

Western men have got to learn to feed.—George Leigh.

Never saw cowmen so afraid of a little flesh on bulls.

The Western country will surprise the world.—W. D. Flatt.

Your Canadian horses are the best wearing kind we ever had.—W. S. Spark.

The poor stuff should be culled out.—R. Sinton.

If I cut the heaviest weighing cattle when shipping out, they would be the Hereford or the White Shorthorn grades.—D. H. Andrews.

The culling out of inferior pure-breeds is the duty of the breed associations.—The Editor.

Breed the right sort of horses, break promptly. If you cannot do that, go out of business.—Dr. McEachren.

We have mange in this country, and we must get rid of it.—Geo. Lane.

The Government of the N.-W. T. will do all they can to assist get rid of the mange.—Dr. Elliott.

The monopoly in the buying of our beef stock is hurting the producer. Competition is badly needed among the cattle buyers.—Geo. Milne.

**Coming Events.**

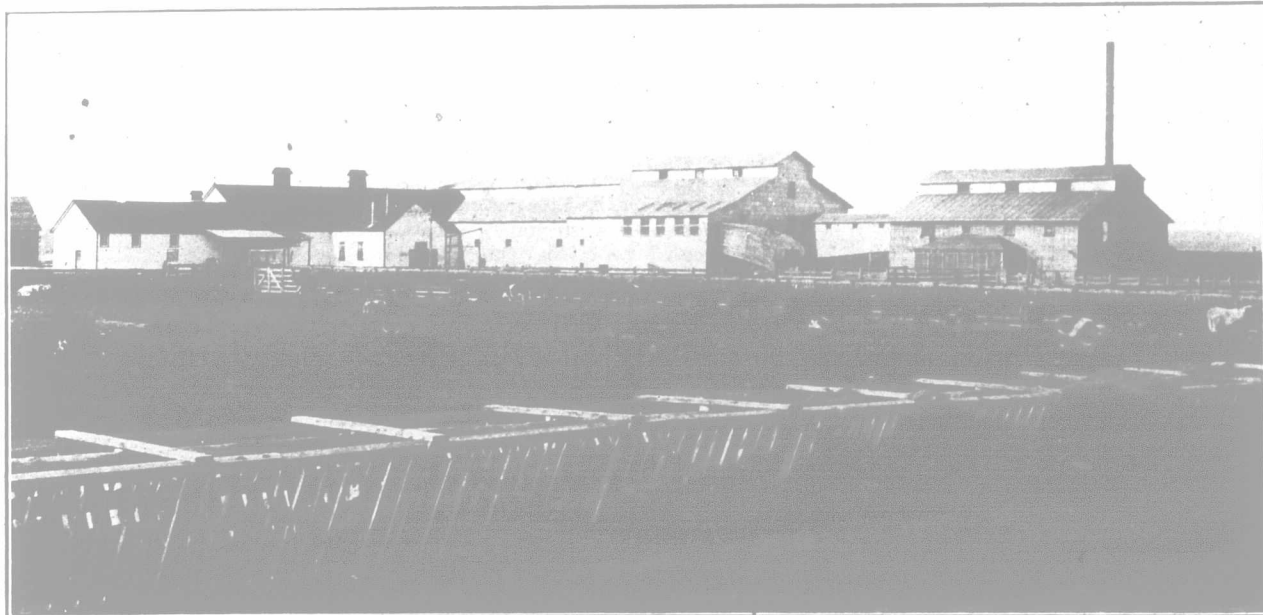
Agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, grain-growers' and other organizations in which farmers are interested may have the date of any important events to be held under their auspices included in the following list by addressing a post card containing the information to this office:

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

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

Innisfail .....	July 12
Holland, Man. ....	July 19
Neepawa .....	July 19-20
Virten .....	July 19-20
Shoal Lake, Man. ....	July 21
Ft. Saskatchewan .....	Aug. 4-5
Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg .....	July 25 to Aug. 6
Strathcona .....	Aug. 8, 9, 10
Treherne, Man. ....	Aug. 9
Ft. Qu'Appelle, Assa. ....	Aug. 15-16
Maple Creek .....	Sept. 27-28
Chilliwack .....	Sept. 28-30
New Westminster .....	Oct. 4-8
Okotoks .....	Oct. 10-11
Pincer Creek .....	Oct. 12
Cardston .....	Oct. 13-14
Carman .....	Oct. 13-14
Raymond .....	Oct. 18-19

- Austin, fair, Oct. 6; and sports, July 1.
- Brandon, fair, Aug. 9-12.
- Battleford, fair, first week in October; race meeting in August.
- Birtle, fair, Sept. 29.
- Calgary, fair, July 5, 6, 7, 8.
- Crystal City, sports, June 22.
- Edmonton, fair, June 30, July 1-2.
- Fairmede, fair, Aug. 13; sports, July 1.
- Gladstone, fair, Oct. 6.
- Grenfell, fair, Aug. 12.
- Indian Head, Turf Club, July 1.
- Killarney, fair, July 19, 20, 21.
- Lacombe, fair, Aug. 20; horse races, July 1.
- Lethbridge, fair, Aug. 15.
- Moose Jaw, fair, Aug. 5-6.
- Manitou, fair, Aug. 11-12.
- Morden, fair, July 21-22.
- Medicine Hat, fair, Oct. 1-2.
- Minnedosa, fair, July 21-22.
- Morris, fair, July 6-7.
- Minto, fair, July 4.
- Moosomin, fair, Aug. 9; sports, July 1 and 12.
- Red Deer, sports, July 1; fair date not fixed.
- Regina, fair and sports, Aug. 17, 18 and 19.
- Wawanesa, fair, July 6; races, May 30.
- Wapella, fair, Aug. 11.
- Yorkton, fair, July 19-20.



A Corner in Calgary Stock-yards.



### German Implement Trade.

The German market, which only four years ago purchased nearly three million dollars' worth of American agricultural implements in the twelve months, has steadily diminished its imports from the United States. Last year only shows a trade worth little more than half that of 1900. Germany was, only two or three years ago, one of the very best continental markets for American farm implements. Industry in that country has of late been passing through hard times; but the agriculturists have been the least to suffer, the depressions having been more industrial than agricultural. The bulk of foreign machinery in use at the agricultural colleges in Germany is imported from Canada and the United States.

Germany began to manufacture farm machinery about a quarter of a century ago. It has since then made steady progress, although it cannot compete successfully in every branch of the industry against foreign imports. Nine firms in the United States, two in Canada, and four in Britain have depots and agents in Germany, and they do a considerable amount of business. But, with the sole exception of mowing machines, the import of foreign machinery seems to be gradually but certainly diminishing.—[Farm Implement News.

### Train the Colt.

From the start the young colt should be handled with a view to being educated or trained to be handy when full grown. As early as possible teach him to lead. Get a little halter made on purpose, it will do for training the "youngsters" for years if properly cared for. Take him out every day for a walk, and a trot even, if the time available should not exceed ten minutes; and if it happens that you desire to show him at your nearest fall fair, he will show to advantage. The colt that shows training and is able to present his action to a judge, will win with disadvantages in other respects, when in competition with the colt that is running loose, and that cannot be handled.

In training the young fellow to lead, be sure to teach him to stop or start promptly at the word of command. When you say "whoa" mean it, but do not be harsh. In his second year the education should continue, when a smooth bit may be placed in his mouth, and a little later the harness put on, and the first lessons in driving given. Colts taught in this way develop into horses that are worth considerably more money than similar ones that have been neglected, and the trainer will have had considerable satisfaction in doing his work, and will have learned a little himself as well.

### Cattlemen Unite.

Archie McLean, who is one of the most prominent cattlemen in Southern Alberta, has acquired a half interest in the "C. Y." ranch, along with Osler, Hammond & Nanton. The property is well equipped with buildings, has fine water privileges, and is all fenced. It includes 50,000 acres. The stock consists of 7,000 good Shorthorn grades, and a good stamp of heavy mares. He is also in partnership with T. Bater, in the export business, and in future will do the buying in the Territories formerly done for the T. Bater Co. by H. A. Mullins. Mr. Bater will have Winnipeg for headquarters. Mr. Bater is also interested in range stock. He has 3,000 head with Todd Bros. at Claresholme, and is adding another thousand from the Territories and Manitoba. He is branding five hundred head in the Lethbridge stock-yards.

### Gold Medals for Judging.

With a view to encouraging young men to take an interest in the study of live-stock judging, the "Farmer's Advocate" will again give a gold medal at both Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions to the farmer or farmer's son taking the highest standing in judging horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Fuller particulars later.

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### News from the Capital.

#### CANADIAN IMPERIAL EXHIBIT.

The vote of \$8,000 at the last session of Parliament for improving the Canadian exhibit in the Imperial Institute, London, Eng., was never expended, and a similar sum is being appropriated for the purpose this year. The delay in the arrangements for the Imperial Institute is on account of reorganization under the Board of Trade of the Imperial Government. The Institute was formerly under a special commission.

#### THE DOMINION EXHIBITION AT WINNIPEG.

The members on both sides of the House of Commons approve the vote of \$50,000 to the Dominion Exhibition to be held in Winnipeg next July. Now Mr. Sifton says the Exhibition of eastern manufactures and the introduction of visitors from agricultural settlements in the United States are the two features the Government wishes to encourage by the subsidy. A special building will be provided for the manufactures from Eastern Canada. The special attention to be paid to American visitors is an effort to keep up the movement of settlers to the Northwest. It is being made by the Government to offset the campaign carried on by United States people in the Western States to injure the reputation of the Canadian Northwest. The opinion of Parliament is that the proposal to run an excursion train from Halifax should be carried out, and give every member an opportunity to visit the exhibition. The Dominion grant would, of course, not be devoted to defraying the expenses of the excursion. The appropriation for exhibitions in foreign countries this year is \$200,000, an increase of \$50,000 over last year. One hundred thousand is asked for experimental farms, \$10,000 more than the previous year. This is to cover the new cereal-breeding department and a general increase in expenses.

#### ST. LOUIS FAIR OPENING.

A private despatch to Ottawa gives the information that the real opening of the St. Louis Fair had to be postponed twelve days on account of unpreparedness on the part of exhibitors. The time was extended till the 13th of May. Canada is among the exhibitors that will benefit by the extension. There is scarcely another nation, however, so far advanced in the preparations.

### Another Canadian Promoted.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College, Professor W. J. Rutherford, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, was made Acting Head of the Department, and Acting Chief of the Animal Husbandry Section of Iowa Experiment Station during the absence of Professor Kennedy, who was granted a year's leave of absence to study live-stock conditions in European countries, and make a report of same for the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Rutherford has also been appointed Expert in Animal Husbandry by the United States Department of Agriculture, and given direct supervision over the co-operative range sheep-breeding experiments. He came to Iowa one year ago from the Ontario Agricultural College, of which he is a graduate, and has won the respect and admiration of all who have come in contact with him, either in the classroom or elsewhere.

### For Lice

I found last summer it was an excellent plan to hang a small canvas bag, about the size of a blue-bag, containing sulphur, inside the turkey coop, just low enough so that the mother turkey would knock against it as she stepped about the coop. I suppose the same thing would answer just as well with hens. I always use insect powder on my young turkeys. I powder them once a week for about three weeks, and have very good success with young turkeys. MRS. J. L. H.

The discouraging outlook throughout the winter wheat area of Canada and the United States has had a rather depressing effect upon the binder-twine trade.

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## Markets.

### Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. report that there was very little news to affect either side of the market, and trading was exceptionally dull, and the visible supply may decrease 1,500,000 bushels. Manitoba wheat very quiet, with almost nothing doing, but the price is firm. Cash wheat seems to be scarce, and if there was any demand the price would easily advance. July delivery: No. 1 northern, 85½c.; No. 2 northern, 82½c.; No. 3 northern, 79½c.; all in store, Ft. William and Port Arthur.

Oats—Firm, and little offering; feed grades are worth 37c. here; No. 2 white, on track, 40c. to 41c.; farmers' loads, in the country, 31c. to 33c.

Barley—Malting not offering; feed, little offering, at 41c. to 42c.

Hay—Prices lower for baled articles; supplies coming forward more freely; car lots, \$17 to \$18 a ton; loose hay on the street brings \$20 to \$22 a ton.

Feed—Bran, \$18, in bulk; shorts, \$19; oat chop, \$28; oil cake, \$27 per ton.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Little doing, either in creamery bricks at 25c., or in dairy lines at 17c. to 18c., here.

Eggs—Prices have tumbled down to the low teens, 13c. being quoted.

### LIVE STOCK AND BY-PRODUCTS.

Cattle—H. A. Mullins & Co., live-stock commission brokers, report quite recently an advance in prices in England, and say they anticipate a fair market at steady prices.

Butchers' stuff, of good quality, 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 4c. to 4½c.; down.

Stockers—No demand. At Calgary, recently, a bunch of Ontario dairy-bred stuff, yearlings, several uncastrated, were exposed at auction; bids only got up to \$13.50 a head, \$15 being the reserve. It was miserable stuff. Reckless buying of stockers by ranchers reacts on themselves when they come to sell their beef. A couple of trainloads of Mexicans, very ordinary stuff, were seen going West to fill private orders. Cattle progress is at the present time distinctly backward on the ranges, and poor prices and markets later on will bring the lesson home very forcibly.

Sheep—Fair quantities coming forward at 5c.

Hogs—Still 5c., with receipts fairly liberal; weights for above prices are 160 to 250 pounds.

Hides—Complaints of hides coming forward damaged for lack of salting; such soon spoil in warm weather; 5c. to 5½c. are prices offered for farm hides.

### Toronto Horse Market.

Walter Harland Smith reports the prevailing prices as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, sound, \$135 to \$200; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$225; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$160; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$180; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$225; matched pairs draft horses, \$350 to \$450; serviceable second-hand workers, \$75 to \$125; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$120.

### Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.60; poor to medium, \$4.20 to \$4.90; calves, \$2.25 to \$5.25; Texas-fed steers, \$4.20 to \$4.60. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.75 to \$4.90; good to choice heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$4.85. Sheep—Good to choice westerns, \$5 to \$5.65; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.75; woolled native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.10.

### British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle are firm at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per lb. Sheep firm, 13½c. to 14½c. per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

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"The birds for love are singing,  
The young buds bloom for joy,  
The flowers, their incense flinging,  
The great brown bees employ."

**A FAIR BARBARIAN.**

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XXVI.

"Jack."

The first person they saw, when they reached the lawn, was Mr. Dugald Binnie, who had deigned to present himself, and was talking to Mr. Burmestone, Lucia, and Miss Belinda.

"I'll go to them," said Octavia. "Aunt Belinda will wonder where I have been."

But before they reached the group, they were intercepted by Lord Lansdowne; and Barold had the pleasure of surrendering his charge, and watching her, with some rather sharp pangs, as she was borne off to the conservatories. "What is the matter with Mr. Barold?" exclaimed Miss Pilcher. "Pray look at him."

"He has been talking to Miss Octavia Bassett, in one of the arbors," put in Miss Lydia Burnham. "Emily and I passed them a few minutes ago, and they were so absorbed that they did not see us. There is no knowing what has happened."

"Lydia!" exclaimed Mrs. Burnham, in stern reproof of such flippancy. But, the next moment, she exchanged a glance with Miss Pilcher.

"Do you think"—she suggested. "Is it possible?" "It really looks very like it," said Miss Pilcher; "though it is scarcely to be credited. See how pale and angry he looks."

Mrs. Burnham glanced toward him, and then a slight smile illuminated her countenance.

"How furious," she remarked cheerfully, "how furious Lady Theobald will be!"

Naturally, it was not very long before the attention of numerous other ladies was directed to Mr. Francis Barold. It was observed that he took no share in the festivities, that he did not regain his natural air of enviable indifference to his surroundings,—that he did not approach Octavia Bassett until all was over, and she was on the point of going home. What he said to her then, no one heard.

"I am going to London to-morrow. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," she answered, holding out her hand to him. Then she added quickly, in an undertone, "You oughtn't to think badly of me. You won't, after a while."

As they drove homeward, she was rather silent, and Miss Belinda remarked it.

"I am afraid you are tired, Octavia," she said. "It is a pity that Martin should come, and find you tired."

"I am not tired. I was only—thinking. It has been a queer day."

"A queer day, my dear!" ejaculated Miss Belinda. "I thought it a charming day."

"So it has been," said Octavia, which Miss Belinda thought rather inconsistent.

Both of them grew rather restless as they neared the house.

"To think," said Miss Belinda, "of my seeing poor Martin again!"

"Suppose," said Octavia nervously, as they drew up, "suppose they are here—already?"

"They?" exclaimed Miss Belinda.

"Who"—but she got no farther. A cry burst from Octavia,—a queer, soft little cry.

"They are here," she said: "they are! Jack—Jack!"

And she was out of the carriage; and Miss Belinda, following her closely, was horrified to see her caught at once in the embrace of a tall, bronzed young man, who, a moment after, drew her into the little parlor, and shut the door.

Mr. Martin Bassett, who was big and sunburned, and prosperous-looking, stood in the passage, smiling triumphantly.

"M—M—Martin!" gasped Miss Belinda. "What—oh, what does this mean?"

Martin Bassett led her to a seat, and smiled more triumphantly still.

"Never mind, Belinda," he said. "Don't be frightened. It's Jack Belasys, and he's the finest fellow in the West. And she hasn't seen him for two years."

"Martin," Miss Belinda fluttered, "it is not proper—it really isn't."

"Yes, it is," answered Mr. Bassett; "for he's going to marry her before we go abroad."

It was an eventful day for all parties concerned. At its close Lady Theobald found herself in an utterly bewildered and thunderstruck condition. And to Mr. Dugald Binnie, more than to anyone else, her demoralization was due.

That gentleman got into the carriage, in rather a better humor than usual.

"Same ma, I used to know," he remarked. "Glad to see him. I knew him as soon as I set eyes on him."

"Do you allude to Mr. Burmestone?" "Yes. Had a long talk with him. He's coming to see you to-morrow. Told him he might come, myself. Appears he's taken a fancy to Lucia. Wants to talk it over. Suits me exactly, and suppose it suits her. Looks as if it does. Glad she hasn't taken a fancy to some haw-haw fellow, like that fool Barold. Girls generally do. Burmestone's worth ten of him."

Lucia, who had been looking steadily out of the carriage-window, turned, with an amazed expression. Lady Theobald had received a shock which made all her manacles rattle. She could scarcely support herself under it.

"Do I"—she said. "Am I to understand that Mr. Francis Barold does not meet with your approval?"

Mr. Binnie struck his stick sharply upon the floor of the carriage.

"Yes, by George!" he said. "I'll have nothing to do with chaps like that. If she'd taken up with him, she'd never have heard from me again. Make sure of that."

When they reached Oldclough, her ladyship followed Lucia to her room. She stood before her, arranging the manacles on her wrists nervously.

"I begin to understand now," she said. "I find I was mistaken in my impressions of Mr. Dugald Binnie's tastes—and in my impressions of you. You are to marry Mr. Burmestone. My rule is over. Permit me to congratulate you."

The tears rose to Lucia's eyes.

"Grandmamma," she said, her voice soft and broken, "I think I should have been more frank, if—if you had been kinder sometimes."

"I have done my duty by you," said my lady.

Lucia looked at her pathetically.

"I have been ashamed to keep things from you," she hesitated. "And I have often told myself that—that it was sly to do it—but I could not help it."

"I trust," said my lady, "that you will be more candid with Mr. Burmestone."

Lucia blushed guiltily. "I—think I shall, grandmamma," she said.

It was the Rev. Alfred Poppleton who assisted the rector of St. James to marry Jack Belasys and Octavia Bassett; and it was observed that he was almost as pale as his surplice.

Slowbridge had never seen such a wedding, or such a bride as Octavia. It was even admitted that Jack Belasys was a singularly handsome fellow, and had a dashing, adventurous air, which carried all before it. There was a rumor that he owned silver mines himself, and had even done something in diamonds, in Brazil, where he had spent the last two years. At all events, it was ascertained beyond doubt, that, being at last a married woman, and entitled to splendors of the kind, Octavia would not lack them. Her present to Lucia, who was one of her bridesmaids, dazzled all beholders.

When she was borne away by the train, with her father and husband, and Miss Belinda, whose bonnet-strings were bedewed with tears, the Rev. Alfred Poppleton was the last man who shook hands with her. He held in his hand a large bouquet, which Octavia herself had given him out of her abundance. "Slowbridge will miss you, Miss—Mrs. Belasys," he faltered. "I—I shall miss you. Perhaps we—may even meet again. I have thought that, perhaps, I should like to go to America."

And as the train puffed out of the station and disappeared, he stood motionless for several seconds; and a large and brilliant drop of moisture appeared on the calyx of the lily which formed the centerpiece of his bouquet.

(The end.)

**He Could Dress Himself.**

A teacher in a kindergarten in Boston had among her pupils a little chap of tender years named Harry D. One morning Harry came to school with the flush of triumph on his face.

"I can deth mythelf, now," he said, with a decided hiss.

"You can dress yourself?" said the teacher. "Why, what a smart little boy you are."

Soon after the session of the school had begun up went Harry's hand.

"What is it, Harry?" asked the teacher.

"I can deth my own thelf."

"You have already told me that," said the teacher.

Twice Harry announced that he could "deth himthelf," and when he announced it for the third time the teacher said:

"Now, Harry, you have disobeyed me twice, for I told you not to interrupt me by saying again that you could dress yourself. You may go behind that screen in the corner and stay there until I say that you can come out."

Harry obeyed, and a moment later two or three visitors were announced.

"What a charming lot of little people," said one of the callers, "and only one vacant seat."

"The little boy who sits there is here," said the teacher. "I had him go behind that screen for a slight infraction of the rules, but he may come out now. Harry, dear, go back to your seat."

Harry came forth, and, horrors! he was clad in nothing but the simplicity of nature!

"I can undeth mythelf too!" he announced.

Tableau.—[M. W.]

**The Story of Caliph, Stork.**

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

CHAPTER IV.

When the Caliph had finished his narrative, the owl thanked him, and said: "Now, listen also to my story, for I am not less unhappy than you. My father is king of India. I am his only daughter. My name is Lusa. The magician, Kaschner, who enchanted you, is also the author of my misery. One day he came to my father and demanded me as wife for his son Mizra. My father, a hot-tempered man, ordered a servant to throw him downstairs. The wretch succeeded in approaching me again in a different disguise, and one day, when I was taking refreshments in our garden, he, disguised as a slave, administered a drink to me, which changed me into my present abominable shape. I fainted with fright, and he brought me here, crying to me in a terrible voice: 'Here you shall stay, ugly, despised even by animals, until your death, or until a man, with his own free will, asks you, even in this horrible shape, to become his wife. Thus I am avenged on you and on your proud father.' Since then many months have flown. Lonely and sad, I live as a hermit in these ruins, abhorred by the world, a fright even to animals. The beauties of nature are hidden from me, for I am blind by day, and only when the moon pours her pale light over the castle does the veil fall from my eyes."

The owl had ended; again she wiped her eyes with her wings, for the recital of her sufferings had made her tears flow.

The Caliph fell into deep thought during the story of the princess. "If I am not deceived," he said, "there is a secret connection between your misfortune and mine, but where shall I find the key to this riddle?"

The owl answered: "Oh, sir, I have the same feeling, for in my earliest youth a wise woman once prophesied that a stork would bring me great happiness, and perhaps I could tell how we might be saved."

The Caliph was much surprised, and asked in what way she meant.

"The magician who has made both of us miserable," said she, "visits these ruins once in every month. Not far from this room is a hall, where he feasts with many companions. Often I have listened to them there. Then they tell one another their infamous deeds. Perhaps he might then pronounce the magic word which you have forgotten."

"Oh, dearest Princess," cried the Caliph, "tell me when he comes, and where is the hall?"

The owl was silent for a moment, and then said: "Don't be angry, but only on one condition can I fulfil your desire."

"What condition? What condition?" cried Chasid. "Command us; I agree to anything."

"Well," said the owl, "I would also like to find my deliverance, and that can only be if one of you marries me."

This proposal seemed to hit the storks rather hard, and the Caliph beckoned his servant to go outside with him.

"Grand Vizier," said the Caliph, outside of the door, "this is a stupid business, but you could take her."

"Indeed," answered the Vizier, "so that my wife might scratch my eyes out when I get home? And then I am an old man; you are young and unmarried,

and more suitable for a young and beautiful princess."

"That is just it," groaned the Caliph, hanging his wings, sadly "Who can tell whether she is young and beautiful? It is buying a pig in a poke."

They tried to persuade one another for a long time, but at last, when the Caliph saw that the Vizier would rather remain a stork than marry the owl, the resolved to accept the condition himself. The owl was delighted. She told them they could have come at no better time, for the magicians would probably assemble that very night.

She left the chamber with the storks, and led them to the hall. They walked for some time along a dark passage. At last a bright light streamed towards them through a half-ruined wall. The owl whispered to them to keep very quiet. Through the crack, where they stood, they could overlook a large dining hall. A row of pillars ran around it, and it was splendidly decorated. Many-colored lamps replaced the daylight. A round table, laden with many and exquisite dishes, stood in the center of the hall. Round the table stood couches, on which sat eight men. In one of these men the storks recognized the peddler who had sold them the magic powder. His comrades called on him to narrate his newest deeds. Among other stories, he told them the story of the Caliph and his Vizier.

"And what was the word you gave them?" asked a magician.

"A very difficult Latin one; it is Nutabor."

(To be continued.)

### A Horse-to-Horse Talk: The Family Steed's Story.

Black Molly Finds Waiting More Wearisome Than Work—Hard-hearted Woman.

"Oh, indeed!" black Molly sniffed, wrinkling her upper lip; "that shows how much you know—or, rather, how little. Look at me! This is what family horses come to. I was only ten years old last grass, but am stiffer and rustier than my own grandmother! Family horses, understand, work seven days in the week—I fairly hate the sound of church bells. Think of standing tied in a shed all day long, with only a swallow of water and a wisp of hay—and sometimes not even that. Still, Sundays are not quite so bad as weekdays—you go everywhere then—to mill, to market, the post office, and, worst of all, to the store. You are tied in the boiling sun, or where the wind strikes to your marrow, and left without food or water, hours and hours and hours. I wonder what men can find to talk about. I wonder, too, how they are so stupid as to let their own property be so badly used. I don't in the least mind work—there was never one of my stock but was willing to do or die. It's standing, the long, cruel, useless waiting that has soured me. And they won't even loose the checkrein while I wait. If they gave me my head free, I should not be more than half so tired."

"True for you, Molly! Truer than gospel," Lord Kelso, the brown hackney, said in a plaintive whinny. "I know. Checkreins have been for me, at least, the root of all evil. They brought me to my present pass. Five years ago I was a park horse, with nothing much to complain of, out of harness. I had a box stall, always knee deep in clean bright straw, and was free to walk or roll or lie down in it, at my own sweet will. Since the windows were set so as to give me light without glare, and screened to keep out flies, even my docked tail did not trouble me much. I stood by oats and hay, had apples and mashes nearly every day, and a groom who knew how to rub and curry me without hurting me the least bit. He was a good-hearted fellow, too; so, I think, was my owner. I am sure if he had known more I should have suffered less. It was different with his wife: she was hard-hearted; flinty-hearted, indeed. In the park she wanted him to be forever putting me through my paces, and once I heard her say, petulantly, 'Frank, what's the use of paying so much for a horse unless you mean to make him show off, especially when the Grimbs are in sight?'"

[Exchange.



### Two Little Maids from School.

Nan and Margery Danescombe could hardly sit still as the train drew nearer and nearer to the little country village where "grandmother" lived. School, with its worries, was left behind for ten days—the Easter holidays are dreadfully short, are they not?—and every minute these two little maids from school were flying nearer and nearer to the dear old country homestead. At last the train stopped and the eager crowd of cousins on the platform almost tumbled under the wheels in their hurry to welcome the travellers. What a jolly ride they had from the station in the big old-fashioned carriage, and how fast all the tongues went! Aunt Nancy declared it was enough to drive any old maid crazy, but she looked as happy as any of the children, and they knew she was only joking. After a hurried visit to the pigs, calves, hens and other live stock—not forgetting the puppies and kittens—Margery and her cousin Mary slipped away into the attic, and presently returned dressed as you see them in the picture. They always loved to "dress up," as most little girls do, and they were tired enough by that time to settle down for a little while with a big book full of pictures. Margery was almost too excited to look at the pictures, and the book soon dropped to the floor, where it stayed until Aunt Nan picked it up with a resigned sigh, which ended in a smile—for who could be vexed when the children were so happy?

Next day was Good Friday, but the rain was coming down in torrents, so nobody could go to church. Aunt Nancy gathered the wild flock of nephews and nieces round grand-



Two Little Maids from School.

mother's chair, by ringing the big hand-bell. Then they had a nice little Good Friday service, beginning with the 95th Psalm, which even little Alfred could sing through without a mistake. They sang hymns and read some more psalms—verse about—then listened to the wonderful story of how the Lord Jesus died on the first Good Friday. Then they scattered in different directions, looking quiet and grave for a little while, but soon laughing and shouting again. George amused himself by putting into practice some verses he had learned at school, and Alfred followed his lead until poor, distracted Aunt Nan came flying out to

the rescue, with her hands all over flour, and put a stop to this new and dangerous play of sliding down the banisters. George then sat down on the top step and recited the verses, as he was not allowed to act them.

Down grandmother's banister rail  
Swift as the wind I slide;  
I'm the engineer  
That never knows fear,  
And I travel far and wide.  
Each time I rush upstairs  
Grandmother cries, 'Don't fall!'!  
When, whiz! I drop  
Without any stop  
Between Boston and Montreal.  
I hurry again to the top,  
Oh, my! it is such fun,  
For this is the train  
That's flying from Maine  
And arriving at Washington.  
Once more I am off like a flash,  
To carry the Winnipeg mail.  
I am sure you would guess  
'Tis the lightning express  
On grandmother's banister rail."

After dinner was over it was still raining, so Margery and Mary decided to make a doll's house. They got a good-sized cardboard box, and used nearly a paper of pins to fasten the partitions between the different rooms. As Margery (the chief architect) had just come from Toronto, she made a basement kitchen and dining-room, with a swinging door between. Above that was a long drawing-room, and on the top flat were two bedrooms. The carpets were made of wall paper in small patterns, with narrow borders to finish each room. Window-blinds and curtains, cut out of old catalogues, were pasted in place to represent windows. Eaton's catalogues also furnished pictures for the walls, and any quantity of other articles. The stove and stovepipe were made of a bit of black card-

found in the scrap-basket, and carefully fringed. The drawing-room was quite grand, with its draped mantelpiece, and fireplace blazing with red tissue-paper flames; its piano built of old dominoes, with a row of black spots on the white ivory for a keyboard, and all the rest of the dominoes showing only the black backs. A silk drape and piano lamp made a good finish. The cosy corner was covered with crinkled tissue-paper, and some tiny silk cushions were heaped on it. Nan had become interested long before this, and her clever fingers manufactured a dainty dressing-table for one of the bedrooms. The mirror was made of a bit of broken looking-glass, draped with the crinkled paper. One bedroom was pink, and the other blue. The beds were like English beds, each one had a tiny canopy top, and net curtains tied back with baby ribbon. The washstands were just squares of cardboard, bent in the middle and sewed to the wall. Pretty drapes hung down in front, and pitchers and basins—from Eaton's—were pasted to slips of paper and fastened in place.

Of course all this was not done in a day; in fact, a good many hours of every day were spent in the big empty conservatory, which made such a pleasant playroom. If the floor was littered with paper and scraps of silk, who cared? Certainly Aunt Nancy didn't, for the Easter holidays are very short, and she knew the house would probably be tidy and rather too quiet in a few days.

One day Eaton's new spring catalogue for 1904 was brought in, and the children at once pounced on the colored rugs and carpet squares which decorated the back of the cover, putting them down in the little house, where they looked very grand. I have told you all about this house-building, so that you can try your hand at it some rainy day, when you have nothing to amuse you.

When the last day arrived—all too soon—the pretty toy was carefully hidden in a corner of the attic, to be left there until the summer holidays. How unwilling they were to go to bed that last night! They would not own that the cap fitted when Aunt Nan brought out her scrap-book and read aloud these verses:

"Two little girls are weary,  
Weary of books and of play,  
Sad is the world and dreary,  
Slowly the time slips away;  
Four little feet are aching,  
Bowed is each little head,  
Yet they are up and shaking,  
When there is mention of bed.  
Bravely they laugh and chatter,  
Just for a minute or two;  
Then, when they end their clatter,  
Sleep come quickly to woo.  
Slowly their eyes are closing,  
Down again drops each head,  
Two little maids are dozing,  
Though they're not ready for bed.  
That is their method ever.  
Night after night they protest,  
Claiming they're sleepy never,  
Never in need of their rest;  
Nodding and almost dreaming,  
Drowsily each little head  
Still is forever scheming  
Merely to keep out of bed."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

### Plain Living.

A set of rules for a simple life has been drawn up. They are not perfect, but they will help.

We should never buy things that we do not want.

We should never willingly, or through mere indifference, buy things that are not genuine.

We should never try to do things that we know we cannot do, or have not time to do.

And we should never do things that we do not want to do and do not approve, just because other people do them and ask us to do them.

If we all observed these four rules of sincerity, we should discover that simplicity of life is, indeed, after all, an attainable ideal.—[Classmate.

# HEALTH IN THE HOME.

*By a Trained Nurse*

### Breathing.

A great deal is said about the importance of deep breathing, and a glance at the anatomy of the chest shows us why this is so. The greatest capacity of the chest and the greater portion of the lungs are beneath the armpits. If the entire lungs are to be filled with air, the chest must be enlarged to its full extent, for the lungs do not expand and contract by any muscular effort of their own, but suck in air like a sponge as the chest cavity expands, thus giving them room to fill up, and the air is expelled again by the contraction of the chest, the ribs pressing down upon them. The lungs are never entirely empty of air, except in diseased portions; a certain amount always remains, which is called residual air, as opposed to tidal air, which comes and goes with the act of respiration.

**EXPANSION OF THE CHEST** is accomplished by the muscles of the chest, back and front, and the diaphragm, a strong elastic membrane, which constitutes the floor of the chest cavity, and separates the heart and lungs from the organs immediately beneath. If the muscles have room for action, when the chest expands during the act of inspiration, the diaphragm or floor of the chest is pulled down, thus greatly increasing the size of the chest cavity, and permitting the lungs to take in a great deal of air. This is the natural way to breathe, with each breath expanding and filling the lungs in the region under the arms and about the waist line. All animals, children and savage peoples breathe in this way; everyone, in fact, except women who have accustomed themselves to wearing tight corsets. These compress the muscles of the chest and back so that expansion is impossible, and the individual has to do without sufficient air in the lower and greater part of the lungs, which means doing without the proper amount of the most vital element. It is a fortunate thing that it is not customary to sleep in corsets.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO BREATHE** happens to be the one that comes most easily. People who keep open windows, spend time out of doors, wear loose clothing, and work hard, cannot help breathing properly. The open windows provide the fresh air; work calls upon the nerve centers for more of it; the conscious desire to breathe arises in the brain, which through the nerves directs the proper motions of chest and abdomen to attain this end, and loose clothing permits the proper fulfilment of the function. No one breathes more with the upper part of the lungs than the lower on ordinary occasions, unless the lower lungs are diseased or the body deformed by tight clothing. The more work done, the more oxygen needed, which is one reason why fairly hard bodily work is so good, except when prohibited by the physician for special reasons. Those whose work is of the sedentary indoor kind can be greatly benefited by exercises. Everyone who leans over a desk all day knows the feeling of wanting to raise the arms and stretch. Round shoulders and shallow chests may be avoided and corrected by spending a short time morning and night, and even at noon, in exercising with a few comparatively simple motions. Oxygen is the great blood-purifier, and there is no way of getting enough oxygen except through the lungs. No one can afford to shut off any of their possible supply of oxygen, for no one is built to take in more than is needed. The human body is most perfect in its functions, and most beautiful in form when left

to nature and healthy living. The muscles of the body are the natural supports, and if they are kept strong and in working order by proper exercise, no artificial help is needed. If they are compressed within tight clothing they cannot perform their natural functions, and eventually lose the power of doing so, which is the reason why so many people assert that they need "support." Such people should exercise daily, removing their corsets while doing so, even if they replace them afterwards. In a short time they will find that they no longer like the corset; it will become uncomfortable, and finally be discarded, the body meanwhile attaining a graceful muscular poise, instead of the stiff upholstered corset effect. This applies also to heavy people. I have personally seen an extremely heavy, perfectly shapeless, elderly woman regain a natural, well-proportioned figure by means of physical exercises, done, of course, under competent direction, and comprising many involved movements. Any woman who is distressed about her figure would do well to ask her physician to recommend some thoroughly competent teacher of gymnastics, and take advantage of such instruction. The

**BREATHING EXERCISES** given below are recommended by a gymnastic teacher of standing amongst the medical profession, with whom I have consulted concerning them, in order to give my correspondents the best advice available. The fundamental qualification for deep breathing is a flexible chest. The following exercises raise the chest and increase its flexibility. I begin with the easier ones, and go on to those more difficult:

1. Lie flat on the floor, relaxing completely, so that the back is not arched nor the knees bent. Stretch the arms above the head along the floor, straight up from the shoulders, making a great effort to stretch more and more, as if trying to reach something a little too far away. Depress the chin at the same time, and do not stop breathing because you are stretching hard. Breathe in as you raise the arms, and continue to breathe deeply as you work. The ribs will be felt coming up high, and the whole chest enlarged and raised, the lungs being compelled to take in more air in consequence of the greater vacuum created in the chest between the lungs and the chest walls. This is less fatiguing than the standing exercises.

2. Hanging by the arms from a horizontal bar or rings is excellent—not trying to pull up on it, merely hanging, and remembering not to hold the breath. This also raises and expands the whole chest.

3. Stand straight on both feet, arms hanging at side, chest up and chin depressed. Extend arms in straight line slowly forward, upward, above head, well back, and then let them sink sidewise downward to first position, and repeat. Breathe in steadily and slowly as the arms are raised until the chest is quite full, and expel the air as they sink. Keep the arms perfectly straight from shoulder to wrist all the time, and the muscles on tension. None of these exercises are of any value when done with flabby muscles, or unless the chest is held high up, and there must be no bending back from the waist line, but from a point between the shoulder blades, as if there were a hinge there. When accustomed to this exercise it may be repeated with the heels raised. Rise on toes as the arms are extended upward, and lower again as they sink.

4. This is a Swedish movement. Stand firm with arms hanging at

side; raise forearm, placing finger tips on shoulders, keeping elbows close and firm against ribs, chin depressed, and chest up. Thrust arms straight up from shoulder with considerable force, retaining position firmly while you count one, and bring back sharply to first position. Thrust arms out straight and firm sidewise, and back to first position; thrust arms forcibly downward, and return to first position. Repeat, but not until over-fatigued.

5. Raise elbows on a level with shoulder, at the same time placing finger tips on chest, and from this position, keeping arms on a level with shoulder, fling them forcibly as far back as they will go; return to first position and repeat.

6. Stand firm, with hands on hips and chest up, chin depressed, and spring lightly on the toes from one foot to the other, as if running, though without leaving the spot, or if there is room to do it, run, rigidly remembering to keep the chest up and chin depressed.

7. This exercise is difficult, and had better not be attempted than not done properly. Assume the fundamental position, hips firm, chest up, chin depressed. Place hands on hips, the fingers of each hand pointing toward those of the other, and pushing on them, bend slowly back from a point between the shoulder blades until you feel the muscles pulling hard on all the ribs. Return slowly to first position. Fill up chest as you bend back. Except for the bending back, the fundamental position must not be changed.

All tight clothing must be removed while doing these exercises.

ALICE G. OWEN.

### Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

#### A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

##### The Aftermath of the Esquimaux Visit.

Oh! the "ancient and fish-like" odor which poisoned the whole ship upon the morning which followed the visit of the Esquimaux, and, oh! the comical incidents which each had to relate of the previous day's experiences. Upon the rigging flapped a multitude of garments, which, inflated by the light breeze, took on the shape of the bodies from which they had been stripped, smelling the while almost as horribly as they. These, in common with nearly every other bartered article, were not suffered to be taken "below" until they had been exposed to the sun and wind for many a day. Strung by their necks, hung miniature Esquimaux, i.e., dolls cleverly modelled and dressed, and bearing weapons for spearing fish, or for assault, some of which had been purchased for us by means of a good-sized packing needle, that possession most desired of every Esquimaux, man or woman. Indeed, one woman had smilingly handed up her baby to one of the sailors, who pretended he wanted it, and, so the story went, was reluctant to take the poor little creature back again, until it was made clear to her that she could keep her needle too. Babies were plentiful in Esquimaux land, but not so needles of any description. However, we took that story with a grain of salt. Upon the deck sprawled two or three fat puppies, and from hand to hand passed miniature canoes of artistic construction, perfect in detail and equipment.

"Did you see," said Capt. Hill, "that dirty beggar who fought so hard to keep the painted water-can he had stolen after he had dodged the steward to get down the companion stairs, and was brought up finally by the astonishing sight of himself in the long mirror in the ladies' cabin?" See him! I should think we did, for it was an incident too comical ever to be forgotten. I can recall it now as if it had happened but yesterday. First there was the start of surprise, for he knew that he was the first to break bounds

and get within any closed door; then the cautious approach; then the pantomime of motion, until by noting the unerring repetition of every movement, the truth dawned upon him that the creature he saw was himself, and no other. We had watched him with breathless interest before, but from that moment his every antic was punctuated by shouts of laughter from the beholders. Having touched the figure in the long mirror, finger to finger, head to head, and finally tongue to tongue (which appeared to be the test of all tests to an Esquimaux), he burst into mad yells of triumph, and began a series of leaps, which, getting higher and higher, threatened to end in concussion of the brain, as his head, at each bound, got nearer and nearer to the ceiling of the cabin. It was as much as two strong men could do to overpower the excited man, and get him on deck, from whence he was unceremoniously and quickly thrust over the bulwarks into his canoe.

"Well, you may laugh, young people, and by the same token I laughed enough myself too, but I had the worst luck of the whole of you, for didn't the creature tumble head foremost into my berth, roll his dirty carcass in my scarlet travelling rug, which you'll never set eyes on again, Miss Hetty, for 'tis overboard and scaring the walrus by now, and was just going to lay hands on my forage cap when he spied the hot water can and made a bolt of it. I've had the steward and the cabin boy busy scouring, scrubbing and fumigating ever since, but I'm thinking it won't be only polar bears I'll be hunting in my dreams when after this I bid ye good night on the Prince of Wales."

#### AN EXPLORATION PARTY GOES ASHORE.

July 29th tells of great excitement on board, it having been decided to carry out instructions given to the Captain from the Hudson's Bay Company, to land at one or more points to learn the nature of the soil and products, and to report generally upon the possibilities of the country. I am not sure whether the spot chosen was Charles, or Nottingham Island, or, indeed, whether it might not have been the mainland itself, one of the landings being at the "North Bluff," but my mother records that "the party had walked some miles, never wholly losing sight of the coast. They had found the country a succession of small hills, over which they clambered, only to find another awaiting them in its turn. They brought specimens of rock, plumbago, sandy-soil heath, and plants, but I do not think they found traces of what they had counted upon discovering. We ourselves, as our ship tacked slowly from point to point, sometimes very near to the shore, could see how treeless and stunted was the vegetation, the only green being of a mossy brown hue, and apparently produced by a low-lying, compact, berry-bearing shrub, edible or otherwise. We are told that no one had ever landed on this spot before, which may or may not give significance to the fact that the flag was hoisted, and after the Captain's health had been drunk, all voices had united in a burst of loyal song, "God Save our Gracious Queen." The explorers say that they took their luncheon by a lovely clear lake, and rested their weary bodies upon the softest of mossy cushions. Another entry speaks of the party having met several natives who at once hailed them as "King Jargy," showing that they were of the friendly tribes whose representatives had at one time or another visited the ships. In one hut, built roughly of stones, they saw the remains of a fire, which certainly corrects the idea that the Esquimaux never make use of such; at another some women and children set up a wailing, as if of fear, but were speedily appeased by gifts in token of goodwill. They had seen many kinds of ducks, deer, white bears and

cubs, seals, plover and swans, and brought on board two beautiful cygnets alive, besides wild fowl which had fallen to their guns. Amongst their "finds" were some not quite so pleasant, namely, mosquitoes and other winged tormentors. One of the men had picked up a piece of ore, to our uneducated eyes resembling silver, and another had put, one in each pocket, the skulls of two little Esquimaux children, which he had found protruding from what was apparently a grave once covered by stones.

I need hardly say that it had not been without longing, nay, with almost envious eyes, we younger ones had watched the boats conveying the exploring parties ashore. It seemed cruel to be so near "Robinson Crusoe Land" and yet to be forbidden to enter therein. The limitations of sex were hard to bear, but had to be borne nevertheless, for even in the Arctic seas what "can't be cured must be endured." The North Bluff was the rendezvous of the sister ships, and a pleasant break it was when the boat of the Prince Albert brought the commodore and some of the passengers on board the Prince of Wales as our guests, before we came to the parting of the ways, when the former must head for Moose, whilst the latter would make for York Factory, the haven where we would be. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

### "When Lubin is Away."

"I cannot mind my wheel, mother, when Lubin is away!" And what about Lubin, and what about the sheep upon the hills which Lubin is or should be minding? If he, like his bonnie sweetheart, has for awhile lost himself in the land of dreams and forgotten his shepherd's crook and his wandering flock, we may find some excuse for Lubin in the sweet face of his sweetheart. It is a good and intelligent as well as a bonnie one, and we may safely predict a happy home presently for the dear old mother, whose patiently quizzical look the artist has so cleverly caught, for she knows (who better?) that when the maiden's day dreams end in their blessed reality there will be no wheel less neglected and nothing left undone which can make the cottage Lubin is preparing for his bride the brightest and sunniest upon the hillside. H. A. B.

### Be Happy.

"Tis better to laugh than to cry, dear—  
A proverb you'll grant me is true;  
Tis best to forget to be sad, dear;  
The heart's ease is better than rue.

"Tis best to be glad for what is, dear,  
Than to sigh for the things which are not;  
Tis braver to reckon the joys, dear,  
Than the trouble that falls to your lot.

"Tis more to be good than be great,  
dear;  
To be happy is better than wise;  
You'll find if you smile at the world,  
dear,  
The world will smile back in your eyes."

"Give me my work to do,  
And peace of the task well done;  
Youth of the spring and its blossoming,  
And the light of the moon and sun.

"Pleasure of little things  
That never may pall or end,  
And fast in my hold no lesser gold  
Than the honest hand of a friend."

A priest asked, when examining a class in the south of Ireland, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" "It's a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "That," said the curate, is purgatory; put her down to the bottom of the class. "Leave her alone," said the parish priest, "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be perfectly right."



### The Attraction of Christ.

"Whatsoever spark  
Of pure and true in any human heart  
Flickered and lived—it burned itself to-  
wards Him  
In an electric current, through all bonds  
Of intervening race and creed and time—  
And flamed up to a heat of living faith  
And love, and love's communion, and the  
joy  
And inspiration of self-sacrifice!  
And drew together in a central coil  
Magnetic, all the noblest of all hearts,  
And made them one with Him, in a live  
flame."

A few days ago I attended a missionary convention in Toronto, and, as I joined with more than a thousand fellow Christians in eating the Lord's Supper, I could not help thinking how grand must be the sum total of that great multitude which no man can number, gathered from all nations and kindreds and peoples and tongues, which is drawn by a mysterious but irresistible attraction after Christ. Talk about the age of miracles being over! This divine spell is a continual miracle, in every century since the first two disciples left John the Baptist to follow One who had not even spoken to them. Think of those words which seemed so impossible of fulfilment: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me," and then think how wonderfully this Man has drawn to Himself the hearts of ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands. Napoleon once said that he had inspired men so that they were willing to die for him; but they must see and hear him before the fire of enthusiasm could be kindled, and even then it soon died out, for he complained sadly, "My army has forgotten me while I am still living." He said he was sure Christ must be more than man, for at this hour millions of men would die for Him—millions who had never seen His face nor heard His voice. The attraction of Christ is still as

enough to deny that there is some real, though invisible, influence attracting it. Though every needle may not feel this attraction, every magnetized needle does, and it could not possibly be accidental that for hundreds of years every magnetized needle that is free to move should always point unerringly in the same direction. Neither can it possibly be accidental, that for so many centuries millions of men, differing in everything else, have felt and acknowledged the mighty force which draws them to Christ. This fact stands without the faintest shadow of a parallel in history. No other man has ever won the passionate devotion of multitudes who have never seen him nor heard his voice.

Once when a surgeon was probing for a ball in the breast of a member of Napoleon's body-guard, the wounded soldier said, "Go a little deeper and you'll find the emperor." But only Christ Himself knows in how many hearts He dwells supreme. How many burdened souls can say:

"Over the narrow footpath  
That led from my lowly door,  
I went with a thought of the Master,  
As oft I had walked before.  
My heart was heavily laden,  
And with tears my eyes were dim;  
But I knew I should lose the burden  
Could I get a glimpse of Him."

Then think how wonderful it is that this attraction of Christ should be personal and individual. He does not win men in the mass, but attracts them one by one. "Draw me, we will run after Thee!" the King hath brought me into His chambers: we will be glad and rejoice in Thee, we will remember Thy love more than wine: the upright love Thee." Solomon seems to mix up his singular and plural pronouns in this sentence, and yet how exactly they express the truth. Each one can say to Christ—"Draw me." Each can say—"The King hath brought me" into the secret place of His dwelling—for He



When Lubin is Away.

(G. G. Kilburne.)

powerful as ever. Every day new disciples are drawn into the mysterious current of love to Him which has carried away with a glorious enthusiasm men, women and children for nearly two thousand years. This is a fact which no sceptic can deny.

You may twist and turn a compass how you will, but as soon as it is left to itself the needle turns toward the north. We cannot see any force drawing it always in that one direction, but no one would be foolish

has a special attraction and a special message for each soul, "which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it." On the other hand, in spite of our many disputes and points of difference, we can join together in saying—"We" will run after Thee, "we" will be glad and rejoice in Thee, "we" will remember Thy love. When I first began to write for the "Advocate," I was warned not to air my pet prejudices any more than I could help, as they might clash

with the prejudices of many of our readers. The truth is that instead of showing a united front against unbelief, we spend a great deal of time and energy in quarreling with other Christians. But surely all true Christians—of every denomination—are one in their love of the Master. "The spell of Christ—hast thou felt its fascination? Little children seek Him, young men and maidens in life's early promise are drawn by Him, men and women in the strength of their maturity, with all their heart and soul and mind and strength, mastered by this fascination are following Him."

"Not the pearly gates attract us,  
Not the streets of shining gold;  
'Tis the 'Altogether Lovely'  
Whom we languish to behold:  
Object of supreme affection,  
Central source of Heaven's perfec-  
tion."

I will only mention one example, out of many that might be given, to illustrate the mighty strength of the secret, invisible spell by which the Master draws men after Him. Many hundreds of years ago an order was sent out that every soldier in the Roman army must offer sacrifice to the emperor or die. Of course every Christian considered such sacrifice to be idolatry, and there were many soldiers of Christ in the Roman legions. One centurion found that forty men in his band were ready to die for Christ, but quite determined not to offer sacrifice to any other man. He ordered them out to the center of a frozen lake, with the choice of staying there and freezing to death, or returning to the warmth of the camp-fire and renouncing their Master. Boldly those brave men marched forth to die, clothed only in the robe of righteousness. The centurion watched them as they fell on their knees on the ice, and he wondered to hear their victorious shout: "Forty wrestlers wrestling for Thee, O Christ, claim for Thee the victory, and from Thee the crown."

Hour after hour crept slowly on, and the night grew colder and colder, but still the shout went up: "Forty wrestlers wrestling for Thee, O Christ!" But as the centurion watched, he saw one half-frozen man creep away from the rest and crawl towards the camp. One had given in, but the others did not know that their number was incomplete, and still the song arose to heaven: "Forty wrestlers wrestling for Thee, O Christ!" Then was shown the wonderful power of the attraction by which men are drawn, in spite of themselves, to the feet of Christ. The iron will of the Roman officer was conquered by that silent influence which he was powerless to resist. He threw aside his cloak and joined the band of martyrs, raising his voice with theirs in the triumphant shout: "Forty wrestlers wrestling for Thee, O Christ!" One had deserted from the ranks, but the gap had been quickly filled and the number made up.

Who can read this inspiring record without feeling stirring within him something of the matchless spell which has drawn men in all ages to be ready at any moment to yield their bodies that they might not serve nor worship any god except their own God.

The great army which follows the greatest Leader the world has ever known, is growing larger every day—are you a loyal member of it?

"Our fellow-travellers still  
Are gathering on the journey! the bright  
electric thrill  
Of quick instinctive union, more frequent  
and more sweet,  
Shall swiftly pass from heart to heart in  
true and tender beat.  
And closer yet, and closer, the golden  
bonds shall be,  
Enlinking all who love our Lord in pure  
sincerity;  
And wider yet, and wider, shall the cir-  
cling glory glow,  
As more and more are taught of God,  
that mighty love to know."

HOPE.



Mrs. A. T. Powell writes: "Would you kindly let me know through your valuable paper how to care for geraniums to have them flower? The buds will come on them, but they will shrivel away instead of coming out. Is liquid ammonia good for plants; if so, how many drops are required to a gallon of water?"

Geraniums are very easy of culture. Give them good drainage, good ordinary soil, and plenty of light; water when the soil becomes dry, and wash the leaves frequently, and your geraniums are likely to do well. If, however, you wish them to bloom at their best in the winter season, you must not let them flower during the preceding summer. Take off the buds according as they form, and nip the ends off the branches, so as to induce a compact growth; then, in the fall, report into pots which are not too large. It is better to put plants in rather small pots, and shift according as the roots fill them, than to place them in large pots immediately. Diluted liquid manure will be better for your plants than simple ammonia and water. If, however, you object to this, you might try the following, which is recommended by Ida Bennet, a practical florist and writer on floral subjects. Get at the drug store 1 1/2 oz. nitrate of soda, 1 oz. phosphate of soda, 1 oz. sulphate of potash. Mix and pulverize well. Put a rounding tablespoonful of the mixture in a gallon of hot water and let cool. When you wish to use this fertilizer, put a teacupful of the liquid on a six-inch pot; more, in proportion, on larger pots. Do not use oftener than once in two weeks, and do not let the liquid get on the leaves. The fertilizer need not be applied regularly until the plants begin to bloom.

A "PANSY LETTER." Dear Friends,—I will tell the success we had last summer with pansies. They were called "Mill's Giant Pansies." First we sowed them in the hotbed. After they came up they were very thick, so we transplanted them into boxes. Then we prepared our flower-bed, which was about twenty-five feet by four feet. We manured it well with cow manure, no straw mixed with it; then we put nice black soil on top, and when the plants were about three inches high we planted them in the bed, about six inches apart each way. They grew nicely, and when they began to bloom they kept on blooming till the frost killed them in the fall. They were greatly admired by all who saw them. We had poultry netting, two feet high, around the beds to keep the chickens out. Last fall we put pine boughs over the pansies, and we picked some blossoms the first of April this year. Could you please give any information about these climbers, cypress vine and Cobæa scandens—how to prepare the soil, and how they should be taken care of? LILLY M. HUETHER.

The seeds of both Cypress vine and Cobæa scandens (Cup-and-saucer vine) should be planted in a hotbed, or in the house, early in spring. When the weather is warm, and all danger of frost past, they should be planted out in rich, mellow soil. The Cobæa scandens does best in a northern or eastern exposure, and requires less water than other vines. The Cypress vine is one of the Bromæas, which are tender annuals; the Cobæa is a half-hardy annual, hence neither will stand much frost. The Cobæa grows very rapidly, and is much used in some places for covering trellises, fences, etc. Its flowers are at first green, but later they assume a lilac tint. The foliage of the Cypress vine is very pretty, and its flowers are scarlet and white.

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

Eggs.

By Kathleen Merivale Darrel.

[Note.—Many of our readers were delighted with the article on "Fish and How to Prepare Them," by the same writer, and we are sure this will also prove very helpful and seasonable, now that eggs are becoming more plentiful.]

As a rule, eggs are not given the prominent place upon the farmer's table which they deserve. They are a perfect food, and are highly nutritious, comparing very favorably with meat in this respect, and are really preferable as a hot-weather food, as they are much less heating. A few recipes for preparing several unusual and delicious dishes are given below:

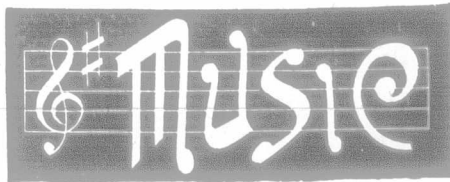
Baked Eggs.—Fry four or five thinly-sliced onions in a tablespoon of butter till they are lightly browned. Stir in one tablespoon of vinegar, and sprinkle the onion in the bottom of a buttered graniteware pan; carefully break in six eggs, and bake till the eggs are set. Mix one tablespoon of dried parsley with one cup of bread crumbs; fry to a golden brown, and sprinkle over the eggs before serving. Another good method of preparing eggs is useful in utilizing leftovers of rice or tomatoes. Press one cup of tomatoes through a colander, and mix into it one cup of boiled rice. Season with pepper, salt and three table-spoons of grated cheese. Simmer gently for eight minutes. Bake six eggs, and serve on a platter, with little mounds of rice dotted between them.

Creamed Eggs.—Boil eight eggs for twenty minutes; dip in cold water; roll, and shell. Divide them in half (cross-wise), cutting a thin slice from the round ends to enable them to stand upright. Blend two table-spoons of butter with two of flower in a saucepan; pour in two cupfuls of hot milk, and stir till it bubbles. Add four table-spoons of grated cheese, and season with celery, salt and pepper. Chop the thin slices of egg, and add them to the sauce. Arrange the eggs on a platter, and pour the sauce over them.

Poached Eggs.—Chop one small onion, and cook it in a pint of sweet milk; add butter, the size of an egg, pepper and celery salt. Turn into a frying-pan, and break in as many eggs as are required. Have ready a heated platter, covered with rounds of buttered toast, and when the eggs are set, place them upon the toast. Thicken the milk with two table-spoons of flour, mixed with three of cream, and turn over the eggs. Eggs poached in meat stock, seasoned with curry powder, are also delicious.

Eggs in a Nest.—Separate the yolks and whites of six eggs, being careful to keep the yolks whole. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and nearly fill six buttered earthenware cups with them. Drop a whole yolk in the center of each cup, sprinkle with salt and pepper; add a dash of lemon juice, and steam for thirty minutes. Serve in the cups placed upon small fruit-plates. This is a most delectable dainty for Sunday tea, and will tempt an invalid's capricious appetite when most foods fail.

Omelette.—Beat six eggs till light; add two cups each of milk and bread crumbs, and season to taste. Melt two table-spoons of butter in a frying-pan; turn in the eggs, and cook till nicely browned beneath. Fold one half over the other; slip on a platter, and serve hot. Endless variety may be secured by mincing cold ham and spreading it over the omelette before folding; dried cheese (grated), chopped cress, onions, radishes, or fresh parsley. Remnants of peas, string beans, tomatoes, corn, asparagus, parsnips or mushrooms may be reheated in a cream sauce and spread on the omelette. For a dessert, omit the seasoning, sweeten, and spread with any variety of jam, or mashed and sweetened stewed fruit. I have found this recipe an excellent one for scrambled eggs; stirring the mixture with a fork till it is sufficiently cooked.



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Dear Friends,—To-day we finish the publication of the prize essays in the last competition. The subject for our next is, "Beautifying the Western Home," the rules governing the competition being as follows: (1) All essays must be written on one side of the paper only. (2) Essays must not be over 500 words in length. (3) All essays must be received at this office not later than June 20th. Three prizes will be given, possibly more, if we receive a number of articles of real practical value. I hope we shall have a generous response to this competition, as the subject is one which should be interesting, and should bring out numerous helpful hints from our many readers scattered over the great West. Address letters to

DAME DURDEN.

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

**PRIZE ESSAY.**

Dear Dame Durden,—As I am a Western girl, and should be of age to know my own mind, I should like to be allowed to air my views concerning an ideal husband for the Western girl, and incidentally to have a try for your prize.

First of these qualifications, I believe, I should place a cheerful, even temper, because hardships are never made easier by grumbling at them, and blessings are very apt to be misconstrued, or not appreciated by the possessor of a hasty or pessimistic disposition. Besides, girls, think how you would like it if the good man came to his meals day after day with never a word of praise for the dainty cooking or neat housekeeping you take such pride in, though having a careful eye for any trifling mistakes or omissions you may make, and with no topics of conversation, save general railing and repining at the late spring, the rust in the wheat, or the mysterious lameness of his pet saddle horse. So this ideal husband must have a perennial fund of good spirits. Also he must be possessed of a loving and unselfish disposition, for no girl wishes to marry a man who does all his courting before the auspicious day, or who would take a wife merely to sew on his buttons or cook his meals, instead of taking her for a loving helpmate and life-long companion and equal.

Then, there is the more materialistic and practical side of the question to be considered which necessitates this ideal husband being what is called "a good manager," for though affection and cheerfulness are indispensable to a truly happy marriage, yet they are a poor substitute for bread and butter. So he must be able to keep the wolf, not only from the door, but clear off the quarter-section, though he need not be by any means rich, for Western girls are not accustomed to luxuries, nor led to expect them.

Then, I think it would be well if he and his wife were of somewhat similar tastes and intellectual attainments, for life on a ranch or farm is apt to be lonely (I speak from experience), and when one has but one companion, it is as well to see that he is a good one. So we Western girls, having so few outside pleasures and amusements, would like someone who would share in our literary tastes and other intellectual pursuits, instead of devoting all his time and energies to the chase after the almighty dollar. Money is valuable only for what it buys, and that is also limited by our ability to appreciate it, so let us not allow our lives to degenerate into a mere scramble for a little something to eat and wear, or we shall

have missed the better half of what makes them worth living. And remember that a life partner "doubles our joys" only so far as he takes an intelligent interest in the source of them.

This ideal husband should be fond of children also, and considerate enough to remember that his wife works perhaps quite as hard as he does, and that perhaps she might be glad sometimes of such a trifling help as having someone mind baby long enough to give her tired arms a short rest or her busy fingers a chance to set a few stitches in the sewing, which seems always waiting; not that he need be an assistant nurse or housekeeper, but there are many such little ways in which a thoughtful and loving husband could show his wife that he regards her as a little more than a mere baby-tending and housekeeping machine.

I have not yet mentioned the "outward seeming" of the ideal husband at all, but rest assured it was not from want of thought of it. On the whole, I believe I do right in leaving this to the last, for while good-looks would certainly be desirable, I do not consider them at all necessary; so as long as he is not quite homely enough to damage his looking-glass, I should not mind. Perhaps if he were handsome he might be vain, and, of all things, I would wish to be delivered from a conceited man, for he is invariably quite insufferable. Vanity is usually considered a woman's prerogative anyway, and even women would be no worse if they relegated it to the peacock.

Now, boys, look yourselves over carefully for shortcomings, and perhaps you will find an explanation of your lonely state; but don't lose heart, it is never too late to mend, or, rather, to get someone else to do your mending.

WEEWEE.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**

Dear Dame Durden,—The subject of the ideal husband is one which is somewhat difficult to deal with. It is absolutely impossible to lay down any rules in this matter, for what one girl would consider as a perfectly ideal husband might fall far short of another girl's ideal, and vice versa. So, I suppose, the best I can do, under these circumstances, is to describe my ideal husband:

First, the class of young men from which I shall choose my ideal husband, or with whom I shall form friendships, shall be limited. Those who belong to this class shall be strictly moral young men, without the common vices of the present day, viz.: "The use of intoxicants," "the use of tobacco," "the use of profanity," "gambling," etc. They shall be above reproach!

In order that my married life be a success in the truest meaning of the term, my ideal husband shall be an active christian ("Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers."—2nd Cor., VI., 14.), and it is better, if possible, that we belong to the same denomination.

If a man is to make an ideal husband, he shall be an ideal son and brother, considerate for the comfort of his mother and sisters, whom he shall treat with due respect, courtesy and marked affection. If he is not thoughtful of his mother's comfort, he will not be of his wife's. A man should be his wife's equal, if possible, in intellectual attainments, that there may be true companionship between them, and they should also have similar tastes. If his wife have some particular hobby, as music, art, or love of nature, and he does not possess a natural taste for that special subject, he shall endeavor to cultivate a taste for it. Ruskin, in "Sesame and Lilies," upholds the theory that women should study the occupation of their husbands, that they may understand his business, be capable of discussing it with him, and be able to sympathize with him. If that theory is correct, then, why shouldn't men study "domestic science" that they may under-

stand and be able to sympathize with their wives in troubles and difficulties which come to all housekeepers? The ideal husband appreciates his wife's work, and shows his appreciation. He places himself in her place, and can realize that a batch of burnt bread, or the destroyed garment, worries her in a more or less degree, as does disease among the farmer's cattle, or loss of customers to the salesman. Perhaps a knowledge of domestic science would prove of practical value to the husband, if his wife become ill, or happiness to go visiting, as women sometimes do. Then he will not be at the disadvantage some men are, who attempt to prepare their own breakfast, especially if they have not had bachelor experience. My ideal husband shall also be a liberal provider, and shall possess good health; for without the latter, he fails to be a perfect companion for his wife, and in nine cases out of ten he will be fretful and hard to please. He should also always be unselfish, kind, bright and cheerful. I think the majority of girls will agree with me that they prefer husbands whose occupation does not cause frequent absence from home, as railroad officials, agents and commercial travellers.

Last, but not least, I might mention the appearance of my ideal husband. Beauty is not to be despised, but is not foremost. A man who possesses a good physique, is manly-looking, and has honest, fearless eyes would probably come up to my ideal, as far as appearance is concerned.

Trusting that my somewhat lengthy letter will not be too great an affliction to your readers, I now close, wishing the Ingle Nook Corner all success.

VIM.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**

Dear Dame Durden,—These are a few requisites which one Western girl thinks make an ideal husband:

He should be a perfect gentleman, not afraid to be pleasant and courteous in the home; it is the little things of life which have so much to do in making or marring us, and one's happiness is largely dependent on the small happenings of everyday life. The cordial good-morning at breakfast time or the softly-spoken good-bye at parting are wonderful lubricants in the machinery of household life.

He should be true, kind-hearted and cheerful, and always ready to give Mary a little sympathy when she needs it; he should also try to scatter sunshine all along the path, instead of everlasting complaining and finding fault. There are ups and downs in everyone's life, and it should be Jack's place to help smooth the rugged places.

He should think of a wife as his equal, and not as an inferior, as one with whom he can talk over his affairs and ask for advice; in fact, Jack and Mary should "pull together," if they expect happiness.

He should be a man of good habits; one who is not hanging around the public-houses drinking, using profane language and smoking; but one who should find comfort at home, be it ever so humble.

He should possess "grit, grip and gumption," and with these I am sure he will always find success.

Of course, if Jack is good-looking (for, you know, all girls prefer one who is—yet, again, "beauty is only skin deep") and intellectual—well, so much the better. If the Western man thinks these requirements are not enough, perhaps the following would suit him better:

Gentle in personage, conduct and equi-

page,  
Noble by heritage, generous and free;  
Brave, not romantic, learned, not pedantic;

Frolic, not frantic, those must be he.

Honor maintaining, meanness disdaining,  
Still entertaining, engaging and new;  
Neat, but not finical; sage, but not cynical;

Never tyrannical, but ever reasonable.

Now, perhaps, by the time the Western man will come to a conclusion he has to be an angel; but if he can make a more pleasant companion for everyday life than an angel, he will probably be.

N.W. COOPER.

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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.

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Arithmetic

Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper appeared a scathing condemnation of modern methods of teaching arithmetic and spelling. We have always been of the opinion that too much time was spent on arithmetic. In fact, the time spent on this subject has been altogether out of proportion to the amount of use arithmetic would be in life to the learner. We believe that as a culture subject, something better could be had than the senseless grind in "conundrums." The child should be able to work out the kind of questions that are ordinarily met with in life quickly and accurately; but this does not include cube root, finding the cubical contents of a round cistern with a flat top, or the various methods of finding the difference between true bank and trade discounts. In fact, almost all the girls and 75 per cent. of the boys seldom have occasion to put into practice all that they learned of arithmetic at school. Then, why put such stress on arithmetic? Why force all the pupils to spend so much time on the most barren subject on the school programme, when only a few will receive any material benefit?

The only claim that arithmetic can have to a place on the school programme is its value for training the reasoning faculties. Most business men judge the efficiency of the teaching of this subject by the rapidity and accuracy with which the pupil can add and multiply numbers; but expertness in this line can be acquired with but little exercise of the reasoning faculties. In discussing this subject before the Teachers of East Middlesex, John Dearness, Vice-Principal of the London Normal School, said in part: "Logical number work is not suited to the minds of young children in the first grade, although, by skillful and persistent drill, many of them can be made expert in mechanical addition, etc. But it does not follow because young children can be made rapid adders, therefore the time and effort required should be devoted to that end. Outside of the accountant's office, it seldom makes much difference whether a person can add rapidly or not. Indeed, the excessive drill necessary to convert a child into an adding machine often results in arrested development, and prevents the realization of the higher aim of arithmetical subjects. Besides, if the practice is not constantly maintained, the pupil is liable to lose the faculty that has cost him so many hours of toil, and possibly many tears as well. A more rational practice than the one in vogue would be to postpone the teaching of formal arithmetic to the second class (grade III.), and then begin it by a suitably-graded series of practical, imaginable exercises relating to quantities whose numerics the children can grasp. Later, say in the third and fourth classes (grades VI., VII. and VIII.), they may be trained to manipulate large numbers rationally and accurately, and with a reasonable degree of rapidity."

SPELLING

With regard to this subject, you do the teaching profession or the schools an injustice when you judge the whole system of public-school teaching by the kind of spelling being done by the average stenographer. It is a well-known fact that very many of the girls, who are stenographers are candidates who failed to pass the entrance examination—possibly failed on the very subject of spelling—and rather than go back to school and fall back one class, they have taken a short course in a commercial school. Like addition and multiplication, spelling has but little to recommend it as a

subject for mental discipline. English is possibly the hardest modern language to learn, and so inconsistent and irregular are the words in the language that the acquisition of this knowledge is purely a memory exercise. In both the United States and Canada, spelling is given an amount of time altogether out of proportion to the value of the subject. We admit that possibly much of this time is wasted in memorizing lists of words that the pupil does not know the meaning of, and which he may never have occasion to use. The subject should not be ignored, but we do not consider that it should have a special place on the programme. It should be correlated with every other subject. In every written exercise, the spelling should be carefully observed, and errors corrected. Then the pupil learns to spell a word when he learns to use it. By using skillful methods, the teacher can secure reasonably accurate spelling of the words used in everyday life, and without apparently giving spelling too great prominence. A. B. Brandon.

Practical Beauty in the School-room.

Solomon ought to have uttered: "Cleanliness is next to godliness." As youth is the time to improve, and the best period of life to imprint upon the mind lasting impressions, we should teach the children that to be dirty and untidy is as much a sin as to lose one's temper, or to use bad language, or to strike blows in wrath. Whenever theoretical laws can be made practical, entwine them into the daily routine of your pupils' work. What value is it to a child to know that dust and dirt breeds and carries disease germs, injures the skin, eyes and lungs, if he does not exemplify his knowledge of hygienic rules in his personal appearance and surroundings?

The public school is largely responsible for the kind of men and women it educates to make a success or failure of life. The teacher has the upward and downward tendencies of the pupils at her disposal. If she is to develop the desired uniformity of character, she must arouse the better side of the child's nature, while restraint must be put upon those qualities that would prove fatal to his well-being. Teaching school is a solemn thing, when viewed from a psychological standpoint. Think of your position in the realm of the ideal; contemplation upon greater things than is even possible at present often lifts us out of a rut.

Here are a few of the many thoughts we may well consider: Am I a teacher in the true sense of the word? Is work done to last through eternity? Yes. There must be issues of my toil. No person can live in reality to himself or herself. Rays of light or darkness must necessarily spread abroad from the most reserved and secluded human beings. How can a teacher escape leaving the marks of her life in her pupils' actions? A child observes minutely. When we come to years of discretion, life is at our command. We are what we are, because we have willed it to be such. Circumstances may guide us at times, but if we have the right kind of steel, we will surmount the steep hill of difficulty. No matter how far we ascend in the social or business scales, our lives are judged by small things. While we are striving to unfold the child's faculties to achieve success in the world, we must not overlook the aesthetic veins of his temperament.

Let us note how we may do this by degrees: We must travel slowly and cautiously, as one rash act would cause the downfall of all our good intentions. Tact, combined with common sense will enable the teacher to renovate and improve the school to her taste. Have patience; do not ask for too many things at a time. Appreciate small favors, and show your esteem for the same by taking good care of them. Let the pupils have a rightful share in your plans; do not al-

low any indulgence in this matter. Everything should be kept neatly about their desks; no loose scraps should remain on the floor. Teach them in this way to comprehend the importance of little things, and the evil consequences that may result from their negligence.

The teaching of tidiness does not require a great deal of work on the teacher's part after she has established the correct atmosphere about her. The children will feel as anxious to beautify the school as the teacher. We cannot be too strict and particular.

The teacher and pupils are now in partnership; they are furnishing their house gradually. The school board generally supplies the staff of life. This would imply: (a) Comfortable building—well lighted, heated and ventilated; (b) ample room on blackboard; (c) maps—world, continents, countries and provinces that have a close connection with our own small circle. A good globe is an important factor. These are necessary in order to do justice to school work. Reason with your trustees, and tell them your efforts are lost unless they do their part. Allow me to say a word for the trustees and ratepayers in this line: I have always found them ready to comply with reasonable terms. Judgment must be used in each case; avoid dictating to them. They have the welfare of their children at heart, if you can only strike the vibrating chord. The best way to do that is to show sincerity and earnestness in your part.

We shall take it for granted that we have everything desired for actual study and teaching. That is, we are doing both, but can we improve our methods? The former requisites came directly, but now the company must pave its way indirectly. A school is not complete until it has a library. How can this be accomplished? The teacher and pupils put their varied energies together to give an exhibition of their talent. She should, however, let the pupils do all the work on the programme. Her part is to see that they do their various duties properly, and help in planning it. A concert is given, and, as it is for a good cause, a large audience listens attentively to their first attempts. Loud applause echoes from every corner, as the several children of the neighborhood do their share. The scholars are overflowing with joy, and they will feel greatly disappointed if concerts are not made an annual recreation. They look upon it as a delightful epoch in the school year. New books are added to our store, and the community, as well as the school, reap the benefits derived from our exertions.

You will argue that a school can do without these things, and what is the use of going to such trouble? We can stint ourselves in a great many ways, but we cannot afford to speculate on the elements that form the very fibers of our character. Anything contributing to the enlargement of your pupils' possibilities is time well spent. When a student leaves school, he should have recollections of wholesome and inspiring incentives to face the world. The person who has been in the habit of doing things in an orderly manner will not be at home in the midst of confusion and chaos. The children will invariably help the teacher, if she employs conducive means. Hence, we must draw the inference, if the school room and yard are not an ideal home, the teacher is shirking her responsibility.

Aestheticism is not necessary to existence but is a kind of mental gratification, free from all consideration of interest, and sought for itself alone. In the case of the lower senses, almost all activity has a direct connection with vital processes taking place in the living frame, with life-supporting functions. We enjoy beauty through the mediums of the eye and ear. Our animal wants may be satisfied without it, yet we cannot separate one from the other. The man whose tastes are purely physical may thrive as long as he has enough to eat and wear; but he would fail to meet the demands of the twentieth century.

Each human being should become all that he was created, capable of being expanded if possible to his full growth; resisting all impediments; casting off all foreign adhesions, and show himself at length in his own shape and stature. Genuine culture will bring out real humanity. All the faculties will be found in harmony. BONNY DOON. Gladstone, Man., April 30, 1904.

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



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### JUDGMENT AGAINST HOMESTEAD.

Can you put a judgment against a homestead in Canada for a debt contracted in the United States? A. B. Assiniboia.

Ans.—A homestead is exempt from execution for debt while the homesteader resides on it.

#### STACKS DESTROYED BY CATTLE.

A had a stack of grain in his yard last fall, about Nov. 1st. The stack was fenced with four strands of barbed wire; but B's stock came and broke the fence, and destroyed the grain; and B left his stock on the farm for three days and nights at a time. A asked B several times to keep them home, as they were destroying the grain, and he said he would not, as the herd law was closed. Can A collect damages from B for grain destroyed? SUBSCRIBER.

Sperling, Man.

Ans.—Yes; if fence around the stacks was a lawful fence.

#### PREGNANT COW.

Can you tell me how to find out when a cow is in calf after the third or fourth month; also best way of bringing one on to take the bull? Have a grade cow, a good milker, and about six years old, which never appears to come on, however much she is watched. A neighbor two miles away has a bull, which has been loose along with his cows, and mine have been in same direction very often.

Lloydminster. G. E. B.

Ans.—The best method of bringing an animal in season is by feeding so as to keep in vigorous condition; starvation or obesity both tend to deaden the sexual appetite. Sometimes it is necessary to use a vigorous young male, which will make advances, which will be repelled if the cow has been bred. The use of drugs, unless prescribed by a veterinarian, is to be deprecated.

#### CATTLE NOT AS REPRESENTED.

A gave a chattel mortgage on his stock, which he had just bought from C, the mortgage being given to raise money to pay for the cattle. C, by verbal agreement, said that there would be about fifty of the cows in calf, and that they were all right; but now A finds that there is only about six or seven in calf, and there is a number of the stock with a disease in their feet. Can A compel C to make up the difference; and if so, what steps should A take to get justice? Should A take possession of this stock before C makes good the deficiency? SUBSCRIBER.

Cannington, Manor.

Ans.—Unless there are witnesses to prove that C declared about fifty to be in calf, it is not likely that A can compel him to make good the deficiency; but if it can be proven that C was aware the cattle were diseased in the feet, and sold them on the understanding that they were all right, he would be compelled to make up the loss in this respect. Better place the case in the hands of your nearest and best solicitor, if you have sufficient witnesses to make a good case.

#### PEDIGREE WANTED BOOK ON HORSES' FEET.

1. I have a two-year-old stallion colt, sired by a pure-bred German Coach stallion at Belt, Montana. As he is a splendid type of roadster, I am anxious to secure papers for him. To whom should I apply, and what would be the probable cost?

2. Where can I get a book giving diseases and treatment of horses' feet, and what would be the probable cost? Airdrie, Alta. W. D.

Ans.—1. If your colt is a pure-bred German Coach, you will require to secure the registered name and number of his sire and dam, and fill in a blank form, giving date at which he was loaded, who bred him, etc. This form may be secured by addressing the Secretary of the German Coach Horse Association, J. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind. The fee will not likely amount to more than two dollars. If your colt is not pure-bred, and you simply wish to secure such papers as are required to allow his being held for service in the Northwest Territories, write the Department of Agriculture, Regina, giving full details about his breeding, age, etc., and a certificate as a grade stallion will be furnished.

2. Veterinary Elements, by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, is doubtless the best book you can purchase for your purpose. Ordering through this office, price \$1.50.

## MEN'S PANTS

ACADIAN PRIDE HOMESPUN

Heavy weight, dark gray mixture. Made from pure Nova Scotia wool. This cloth is kept up to the highest standard of excellence by the St. Croix Woolen Mill Co., St. Croix, Newport, Nova Scotia. Leading clothiers in all parts of the Dominion sell these pants. But if you can't get them at home, write to

CLAYTON & SONS, HALIFAX

enclosing \$2.75, with waist and leg measure, and a sample pair will be sent you at once, postpaid.

STRONGEST and BEST

\$2.75

PANTS  
MADE IN CANADA

### TRADE NOTES.

Canadian sentiment is a grand thing and should be fostered whenever possible. An opportunity to do so is afforded our readers in the advertisement of Clayton & Sons, Halifax, N.S. Two dollars and seventy-five cents brings you a sample pair of pants, made from pure Nova Scotia wool. Some say "there is nothing like leather," but for all-round comfort and wear the homespun takes the cake. The homespun clad farm-raised boy is the fellow who does things, and if you are raising such boys, put them in Acadian Pride Homespun pants.

### LIKES THE COUNTRY.

Col. G. C. Porter, special representative of the Toronto World, returned a short time ago from the coast, having made a trip to investigate the Canadian West on behalf of his publication. During a call on the "Farmer's Advocate," he expressed himself as being greatly impressed with the future of new Canada. "At every station in Alberta settlers' effects were piled up," he said, "and the number of new settlers was astonishing to anyone not familiar with the possibilities of the country."

Col. Porter is publishing a series of splendid articles in the World, which cannot fail to do much to awaken Easterners to a better understanding of what it is to be a Canadian.

EMPIRE SEPARATORS.—One of the finest booklets that we have ever seen is being sent out by the Empire Cream Separator Co., who have instituted the Empire Way in dairying. The cover is a delightful picture of a boy going fishing, whistling merrily as he goes. The booklet is illustrated throughout with engravings in keeping with the subject matter, and the matter presents the cream separator in a way never before attempted. We advise every one of our readers who is at all interested in dairying to send for this booklet, and learn about the Empire Way. It is sent free to every one who asks for it, and it is worth sending for. There is more separator information in it than was ever before published in similar work, and it is the kind that it is profitable for dairymen to acquire. Don't fail to send for it. Address Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

A HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY that is rapidly gaining the confidence of farmers is the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual, of which D. W. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie, is president, and W. C. Graham, Winnipeg, manager. During the last four years this company has endeavored to afford the grain growers of Manitoba an opportunity of securing hail insurance at as near its actual cost as possible, and a careful look into the present business standing of the company would be sufficient to convince anyone that it is on a good foundation. The year 1903 was by far the most satisfactory to date, and although a mutual company, they can now practically guarantee their claims. One of the advantages of this concern is that every farmer becomes a member as soon as he takes out a policy, and has, consequently, a voice in the management of the business. As a proof of the popularity with which their plan of hail insurance is meeting, it is interesting to know that last year several hundred policies were taken out unsolicited, and indications point to even a larger business in this respect this year. Promptness in any business is commendable, but the treatment received by Jno. Ferguson, Portage la Prairie, has few equals. On July 15th he was hailed out, and on July 22nd his claim was sufficiently adjusted that he received a check from the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. for \$500, the balance of \$1,000 being handed over on Nov. 25th, after the total loss had been estimated.

## 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.

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

REGINA STOCK FARM—Ayrshire cattle and improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: Choice young bulls and fall pigs (improved large Yorkshires). Now booking orders for spring trade. J. C. Pope, Regina.

FARM—372½ acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school ¼ mile, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply Alec Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

FOR SALE—I want one or two partners with \$5,000 to invest in cattle for one half interest in 750 acres of land, partly cleared, balance light alder and brush, in the Kamloops district, B.C. Ranch commands free Government range; bunch grass; will support 2,000 head of cattle. Good wagon road, abundance of water, finest climate in Canada. Address, Box 83, Vancouver, B.C. References required.

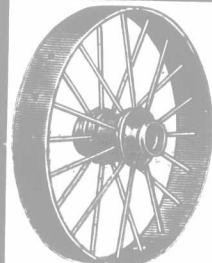
AGENTS WANTED in every county or township to sell our Merit Cream Separator. Large profits. Can make \$25 to \$50 a week easily. Address Superior Cream Separator Co., 52 East Pitt St., Windsor, Ont.

### HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

For first-class and up-to-date Photographs go to E. B. CURLETTE'S New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B. CURLETTE.

Mr. "Summerboard"—"What are you up to now?" Mr. "Hay-Seed"—"Just a-settin' this hen." "While you are about it couldn't you set that rooster, too?" "Set th' rooster? If that ain't a good one! W'y—" "As I was saying, could you not set him for about six in the morning? I am tired of being waked at daybreak."



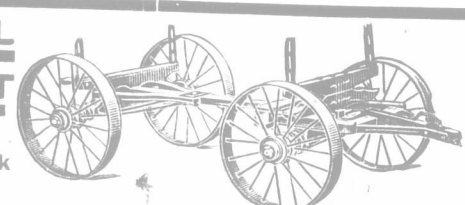
### The WHEEL YOU WANT

For Farm and General Work  
ALL IRON

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

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.  
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.

H. F. ANDERS & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N. W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.



### OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 365 West Water St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.



## Varicocele Hydrocele

Cured to Stay  
Cured in 5 Days  
No Cutting or Pain.  
Guaranteed Cured.  
Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

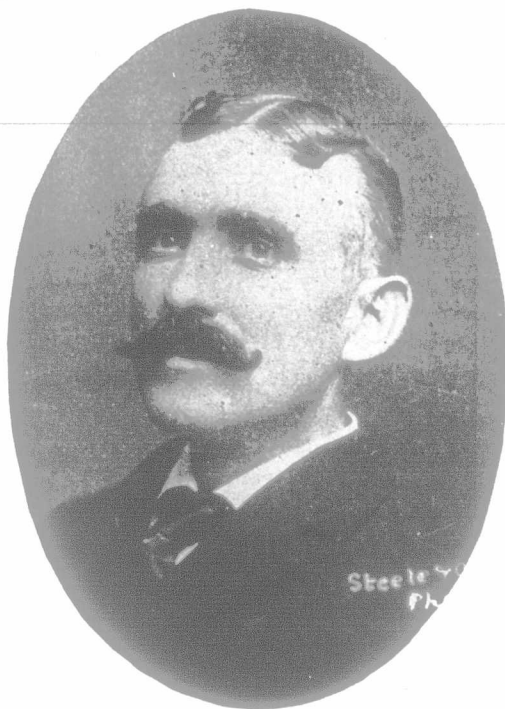
Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. If what I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Write me your condition fully and you will receive a scientific and honest opinion of your case. FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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



**IMPORTANT TO STOCKMEN  
AND RANCHERS.**

**Market Your  
Own Cattle.**

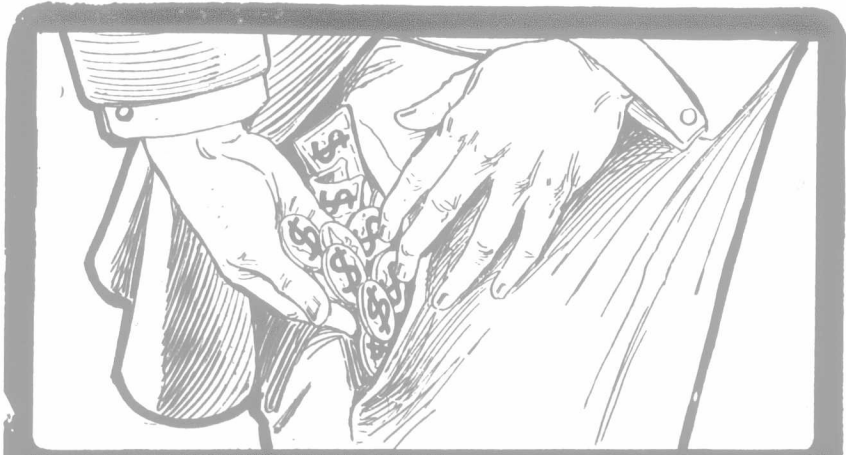
Our connections in all the Leading Live-stock Centers enable us to place your cattle to the best possible advantage and at the least possible expense. We make all arrangements to forward your cattle direct to Great Britain if desired, and Eastern buyers will be here in Winnipeg should you desire to sell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

**H. A. MULLINS,**

Live-stock Commission Salesman  
and Forwarding Agent,

**C. P. R. Stock-yards, WINNIPEG.**

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



**IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET**

To use Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

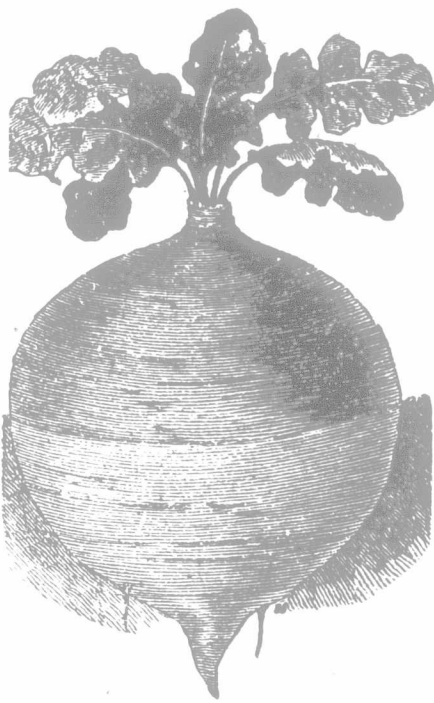
The entire surface appears to be one beautiful combination of curves and angles, without beginning or without ending—a veritable triumph of the interior decorator's skill.

Churches, dwellings, meeting halls, stores, and offices when fitted up with Pedlar Steel Ceiling and Wall Patterns present an appearance of richness and stability that cannot be duplicated in lath or plaster. Besides they are economical.

When we know you are interested, we'll send our handsome catalogue.

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.**

**THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA**



**BRUCE'S  
New Century  
Swede Turnip**

After carefully testing this variety for 3 years, we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the very best shipping varieties on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple-topped Swede, resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth and of fine quality, and the roots are clean and well shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a heavy cropper. 4 lb., 10c.; 4 lb., 17c.; 1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

Our beautifully-illustrated catalogue of seeds and supplies, 88 pages, free to all applicants.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

**GRAIN**

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

**MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,**

Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG.

Have your grain handled by a commission firm for best results.

1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS  
ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS  
FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

**veterinary.**

**CHOREA.**

Mare holds right hind leg up in the stable. She does not go lame, but when backing she cannot set the foot down quickly.

J. R. M.

Ans.—This is a nervous trouble and hard to treat. You will probably find benefit from giving four drams bromide of potassium night and morning.

V.

**BOG SPAVIN.**

Three-year-old Hackney filly has puffs on the inside of hock joints; exercise reduces them some.

F. H.

Ans.—These are bog spavins. Blister the parts once every month with one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let her head down now, and you may turn her on grass; but must oil every day until the scale all comes off, when you will tie up again and blister as at first. Follow this with a blister every month, as long as necessary.

V.

**PARAPLEGIA.**

Collie bitch took sick and lay for six days. She tried to vomit, and would not eat. I gave her milk and eggs out of a bottle. She is lively now, eats well, etc., but has no power of her hind quarters.

A. S.

Ans.—Paralysis has resulted as a sequel to the attack of illness, which may have been caused by arsenic poisoning. It is doubtful if she will recover. Give her five grains of nux vomica three times daily. It can be given by cutting a slit in a piece of lean meat, dropping the drug in, closing the slit, and giving her the meat. Increase the dose by two grains each day until a nervous twitching of the muscles is noticed, when you will cease giving the drug.

V.

**ROARING.**

Young driving horse has wind trouble. Just behind the jaw the throat is thick, there is a lump in which matter forms, and every few weeks it breaks, as it appears, and discharges at the nostrils. He breathes rapidly, and at the end of each breath there is a wheezing. He coughs considerably.

J. H. Q.

Ans.—The trouble is in the throat and head. I am of the opinion he has nasal gleet, as well as an affection of the throat, and it is doubtful if the latter can be cured. He is what is known as a roarer. It is possible benefit may be derived by blistering his throat; and the discharge from the nostrils may be checked by giving one dram each sulphate of copper and iodide of potassium twice daily. If his appetite fail, reduce the dose of potash. If the glands of the throat are enlarged, rub well daily with compound iodine ointment after the effects of the blister have passed.

V.

**LARYNGITIS.**

Horse coughs occasionally, and a thin substance runs freely from his nostrils. He has been so for three weeks.

D. G.

Ans.—This is laryngitis and requires prompt attention, else it will become chronic. As you say the horse is a valuable one, I think it would be wise to call your veterinarian in, as the disease is liable to many complications which require treatment according to symptoms. Where no complications arise, the following treatment is adopted: Rub the throat twice daily for two days with a liniment made of equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Give two drams chlorate of potash three times daily, either in soft food or placed well back on the tongue with a spoon. Do not drench. Steam the nostrils twice daily by holding his head over a pail containing boiling water with a couple drams carbolic acid. Of course, give rest and keep warm.

V.

**The  
EMPIRE  
Cream  
Separator**

though not the oldest, is the most popular separator in the world to-day.

Why? Simply because it is doing better work and giving greater satisfaction than any other can. That's why so many farmers have discarded all others.

It will pay you to get the best.

Send for our free books on the "Empire Way" of dairying. There's good sense in them.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.**  
Bloomfield, New Jersey,  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,  
Special Selling Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**JUST A COLD  
SETTLED IN THE KIDNEYS,  
BUT IT TURNED TO DROPSY.**

IT WAS CURED BY

**DOAN'S KIDNEY  
PILLS.**

Read of This Wonderful Cure.  
It May Do You or Your Friends Some  
Good to Know About It.

Miss Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithfield, N.S., writes:—About 18 months ago I caught cold. It settled in my kidneys, and finally turned into Dropsy. My face, limbs, and feet were very much bloated, and if I pressed my finger on them it would make a white impression that would last fully a minute before the flesh regained its natural color. I was advised to try DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and before I had used half a box I could notice an improvement, and the one box completely cured me. I have never been troubled with it since, thanks to DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.**  
P. O. Box 848, or  
Room 24, Herald Block, Calgary.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

**Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd.,  
Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.**

**THE ROYAL**  
Yorkton's Leading Hotel.  
Cuisine unexcelled. Charges moderate.  
**W. J. NEWTON, Proprietor.**

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

## GOSSIP.

Lost wealth is sometimes brought back, lost health seldom, but lost time, never.

Last October, at Wichita, Kansas, the famous trotting stallion, Cresceus, trotted a fast mile against time, and was credited with a mile in 1.59½. This performance and the claim to the record aroused considerable discussion among harness horsemen, with the result that the decision of the judges who held the time on the fast horse was protested before the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association. This Board, after carefully examining the evidence before it, denied the application to establish such a record. The Board also charges that gross fraud was attempted, and the Wichita Fair Board will be called upon to justify their position.

## FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

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

## FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.

- "Annual sale now going on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."
- "A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."
- "Wanted, experienced nurse for bottled baby."
- "Furnished apartment suitable for gentlemen with folding doors."
- "Wanted, a room for two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad."
- "Lost a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar around his neck and a muzzle."
- "Wanted by a respectable girl, her passage to New York, willing to take care of children and a good sailor."
- "Respectable widow wants washing for Tuesday."
- "For sale—a pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."
- "Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skin."
- "A boy wanted who can open oysters with reference."
- "Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."
- "Wanted an organist and a boy to blow the same."
- "Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."—Lyre.

## To Build Robust Health

start at the foundation of life and health. Assist your organs to do their work properly. Food and drink cannot nourish if your liver is not working right. Dyspepsia and Indigestion follow if your digestive organs are out of order. Constipation cannot exist if your bowels are free. A short course of Beecham's Pills will soon put you right and an occasional one will keep you so.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

will do more to build up robust health and maintain it than any other medicine. They have done this, and are continually doing it for thousands all over the world. If you start now and take BEECHAM'S PILLS occasionally you will certainly benefit to a remarkable degree.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.  
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America.  
In boxes, 25 cents.

## The OHIO Gasoline Engine

has less parts to it than any other engine we know of, and that means there is less to look after and less parts to go wrong. Being so simple, they are easily understood by anyone. We carry in stock all sizes from 3 h. p. to 20 h. p. A post card to us will bring our catalogue.

## BURRIDGE &amp; COOPER

MACHINERY DEALERS  
HENRY AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**LAMENESS.** When your horse is lame, cure the trouble at once. Don't wait until it is chronic and incurable. The best remedy in the world to cure lameness, etc., is

## DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

This famous remedy always makes a cure—where a cure is possible. This liniment is always seen in every well-kept stable. Sold by all dealers. 50c. per bottle.  
The MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, CANADA,  
Sole Proprietors.

## For Sale: Fruit and Dairy Farm

OKANAGAN VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**520 ACRES OF LAND** 300 acres suitable for fruit or meadow, 30 acres of orchard, 200 acres of pasture land; irrigation works constructed and operating; very cheap; must be sold. Apply

FAIRVIEW REAL ESTATE BUREAU,  
"DRAWER B," FAIRVIEW, B. C.

## GOSSIP.

"The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg has been advised by Mr. Robert Adamson, in Scotland, that he can send an additional number of experienced farm laborers, to arrive about the 13th of June. Those desiring to secure these men should apply to the Commissioner at once, remitting the usual advance of \$25, to be repaid out of wages. These applications must be received early enough to be forwarded to Scotland."

An Irishman, walking through a fashionable street in London, noticed beside a door a bell. Underneath the bell were these words: "Please ring the bell." Paddy went and rang the bell. In a second a powdered little footman appeared and asked him what he wanted.

"Nothing," said Paddy, "but I rang the bell because it says so."

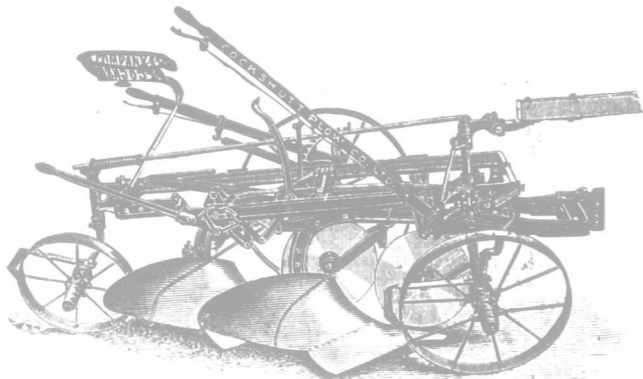
"Oh!" said the flunky with a smile, "I see you've come from the country where nannygoats grow on gooseberry bushes."

"Yes," said the Irishman, "but in London there are more wonderful sights. You've only to ring the bell and a monkey pops out."

A prominent educator, in telling of his early struggles, recounts that he once taught school in a district where he kept "bachelor's hall," the neighboring farmers supplying him with food. One day a young boy came running breathlessly toward him. "Say, teacher," he gasped, "my pa wants to know if you like pork." "Indeed I do like pork," the teacher replied, concluding that the very stingy father of this boy had determined to donate some pork to him. "You tell your father if there is anything in this world that I do like it is pork." Some days passed and there was no pork forthcoming. At last the teacher met the boy alone in the schoolyard. "Look here, John," he said, "how about that pork?" "Oh," replied the boy, "the pig got well."

The late James McNeill Whistler had a French poodle, of which he was extravagantly fond. This poodle was seized with an affection of the throat, and Whistler had the audacity to send for the great throat specialist, Mackenzie. Sir Morrell, when he saw that he had been called in to treat a dog, didn't like it much, it was plain. But he said nothing. He prescribed, pocketed a big fee, and drove away. The next day he sent post haste for Whistler. And Whistler, thinking he was summoned on some matter connected with his beloved dog, dropped his work and rushed like the wind to Mackenzie's. On his arrival Sir Morrell said, gravely: "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."

## PLOWS

JEWEL SULKY  
and GANG PLOWS.

Solid frame, uniform depth, light draft.

The most easily handled plow on the market.

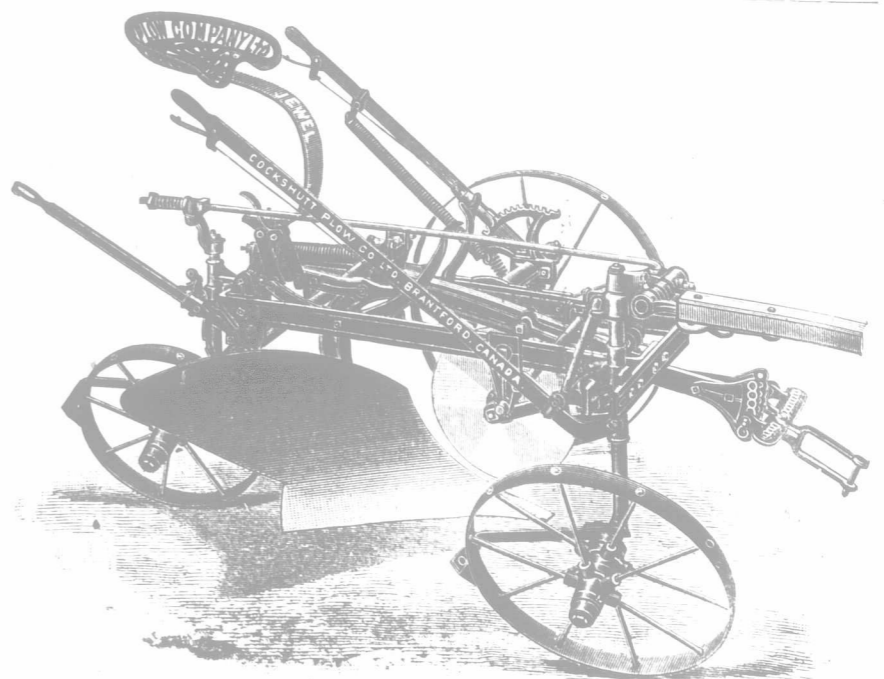
THE BEST IS WHAT YOU WANT.

Every plow guaranteed.

Write for catalogue.

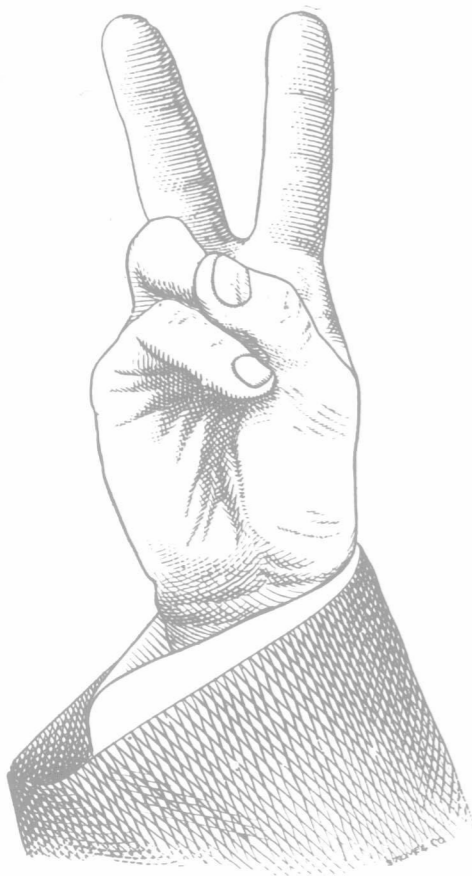
We also handle a full line of IMPLEMENTS and VEHICLES.

Be sure and see our samples, before buying.



Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
FACTORY: BRANTFORD, CAN.

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



# TWICE

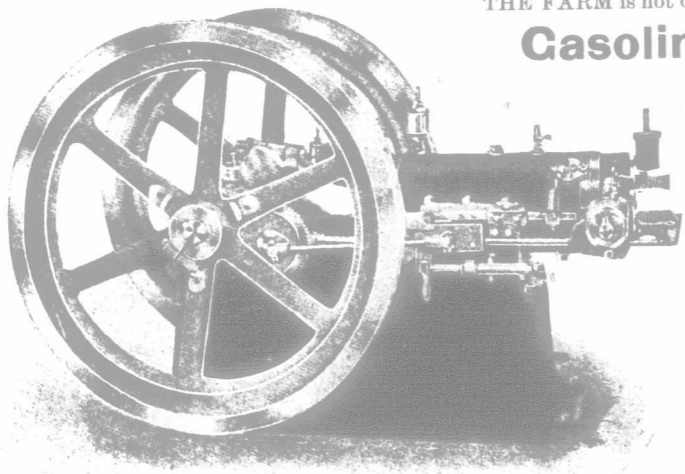
You can get twice the satisfaction, twice the lasting qualities—in fact, there is no point of merit in any cream separator that is not equalled or excelled in the

# NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Ball-bearing throughout, low-down milk can, easy to turn, easy to clean, simple, strong, safe, enamel finish, up-to-date.

No. B, 250 lbs. per hour. No. I, 350 lbs. per hour.  
No. IA, 500 lbs. per hour.

**JOS. A. MERRICK,** GENERAL AGENT WESTERN CANADA.  
117 Bannatyne Avenue East,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



## THE FARM is not complete without a Gasoline Engine

For quality and price we take the lead.

**Northwest Machinery & Iron Co., LIMITED.**  
WINNIPEG.

**NOTE THE KNOT—IT CANNOT SLIP. STRONG, DURABLE Ideal Fencing.**

The life of any wire fence is the life of its smallest wire. The IDEAL is large (No. 9), hard steel galvanized wire throughout, making it the most durable and the strongest.

The "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for illustrated catalogue of our Fencing and Gates. **FREE.**

**The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,** Walkerville, Ontario.  
**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,** Winnipeg,  
Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

## Who Owns This Stock?

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

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

### IMPOUNDED.

**BROADVIEW, Assa.**—Entire horse, bay, two years old, white face, two white feet, no brand. Glasgow Winter (N. W. 1/4 10-16-5 w 2).

**COULTER, Man.**—One sorrel pony gelding, about seven years old, branded on left hip, but not very distinct, nigh hind foot white, white stripe down face. J. F. Atkinson, poundkeeper.

### LOST.

**FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa.**—Sorrel horse, about 1,300 pounds weight, white stripe down face, branded Z T on right shoulder, and brand resembling diamond on left hip; last seen near Egg Lake, north of McLean. Reward given. D. Whitlock.

**LLOYDMINSTER, BRITANNIA, Sask.**—Since the middle of August, 1903, two bay broncho mares, one has enlarged teat. \$10 reward. W. Bates.

**DRINKWATER, Assa.**—Bay mare, nine years old, 1,400 pounds weight, branded S on right shoulder, left hind foot slightly crooked in; brown mare, eight years old, 1,350 pounds weight, branded S on right shoulder. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the above animals. James Forge (2-16-23 w 2).

**WOLSELEY, Assa.**—Since December, 1903, red steer, rising three years old, branded half diamond on right shoulder. Harry Hill (14-14-10 w 2).

### ESTRAY.

**BATTLE LAKE, Lewisville.**—Dark bay mare, aged, branded U on left shoulder. James McLaughlin.

**OKOTOKS, Alta.**—Black steer, rising three years old, branded C 7 P, with a quarter circle under the P on left ribs; red steer, rising three years old, brand resembling keystone on left ribs and left hip. Dan. R. McDonald.

**REGINA, Assa.**—Bay mare, two years old, white face, white spot on mane. Thomas Young (28-20-17 w 2).

**JUMPING POND, Alta.**—Since last fall, buckskin cayuse, aged, branded JB monogram on right thigh, and brand resembling reversed J, with quarter circle over monogram on right shoulder. J. Bateman.

**ESTEVAN, Assa.**—Running in the neighborhood of Estevan, a team of geldings, dark bay, about eight or nine years old, branded per-cent, sign on left hip, white stripe down face, black legs, mane and tail, halters on. There is with them a dark iron gray yearling colt, no marks.

**WOLSELEY, Assa.**—Since June 10th, 1903, mouse-colored pony, mare, white stripe down face and under jaw, white feet, right hind foot slightly clubbed. William Greene (22-15-10 w 2).

**BATTLE LAKE, Lewisville, Alta.**—Bay stallion, two years old, white stripe on face, hind feet white. James McLaughlin.

**NORTH PORTAL, Assa.**—Palace Feed Stables, since May 2nd, 1904, bay stallion colt, two years old, small white spot on nose, hind feet white. G. S. Richardson.

**STRATHCONA, Alta.**—Since April 24, 1904, brown stallion, about two years old, white face, no brand visible. William Outcalt, lot 13, in block 131.

**COLEMAN, Alta.**—Since May 1st, 1904, light bay stallion colt, about three years old, about 14 hands high, branded 7UP monogram, with bar under on left hip, black points. A. P. McDonald, liveryman.

**SHADELAND, Man.**—Strayed onto the premises of the undersigned, the west half of section 22, township 2, range 7, west, about December 1st, 1903, one mare colt, two years old, dark bay with star on forehead, and also one three-year-old mare, light bay with star on forehead, no perceptible brands on either. Thomas Mitchell.

## Chloro-Naphtholeum DIP

Any farmer knows that his stock pays a much better profit when they are kept in a thrifty condition—not retarded by disease. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip rids cattle, sheep and swine of lice, ticks, itch and all parasitic skin diseases. No mangy stock where it is used. Absolutely guaranteed cure. Experiment stations and large breeders freely recommend it. Non-poisonous, can be used externally and internally with perfect safety. Will positively keep hogs free from all disease. Sold in concentrated form; you add water.

1 gal., \$1.50. 5 gals., \$6.75.  
10 gals., \$12.50.

Sold everywhere by dealers, in sealed, trade-marked cans. Send for our booklets on "Preventive Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Stock." It comes free.

**WEST DISINFECTING CO.,**  
28 E. 59TH ST., NEW YORK.

### Merit Cream Separator

**Gets ALL the Cream.**  
Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water with any milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**  
or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts. Superior Cream Separator Company, 52 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.

## HORSES FOR SALE

1,000 horses to select from.  
150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

Well-broken heavy draft and farm teams. Also drivers and saddle horses. The foundation of this barn was formed by the purchase of T. McMillan's whole Clyde bunch; also 50 selected Clyde mares, and in addition the Quorm outfit of Thoroughbred and Coach Horses. Also one (imp.) Shire stallion. Will sell singly or in any quantity desired.

**LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.**  
Address:  
**GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.**

## Clydesdales & Hackneys

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station. om



**Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.**

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

Imported  
**Clydesdale and Shire Stallions**



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

## D. FRASER & SONS

EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

**HORSES:** Clydesdales bought and sold on commission.  
**JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man**

# Melotte

**EASY TO TURN  
LIGHT RUNNING  
ON PROPER PAYMENTS  
TIME SAVING  
THE MOST DURABLE  
EASILY CLEANED**

Melotte Cream Separator Co.  
124 Princess St.  
Winnipeg, Man.

## NEXT 30 DAYS ONLY

We offer special inducements to buyers of

### First-class Stallions

We have still on hand some excellent specimens of

#### Clydesdales, Suffolks, Percherons and German Coachers

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

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

**WE INSURE** against loss from Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Hailstorms, or Death of Valuable Pure-bred Animals.

In every case we give a Policy absolutely guaranteeing **PAYMENT OF LOSS** within a stated time.

THE ASSURED PAYS OUR PREMIUM AND WE ASSUME ALL THE RISK.

### THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MAN.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President. JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Mgr.

The Pioneers in the pay-your-loss-promptly method of Hail Insurance.



### McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

Prof. J. Gordon McPherson, D.V.S.,  
Inventor and Patentee.

Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900

Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901

Used in keeping the mouths of animals open while operating on the teeth or in giving medicine.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED,**

637 Craig St. - Montreal.

Price, complete, \$5.00

Files per set of six, 2.25

Large number in use in Manitoba and N. W. T., also U. S. Send for booklet.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### LAND GRANT TO SOLDIERS.

To whom do men who enlisted in the Territories and served in S. Africa, apply for their land grant? I enlisted in London, Ont., served two years with S. A. C., and have homesteaded in Assa. My grant will be given by the Ontario Government. Is there any available way for me to secure it in Assa? To whom had I better apply for it?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Apply to Department of Militia, Ottawa, Ont., from whence full information may be secured.

#### RIGHTS TO FISH—HOMESTEADING.

1. Has A the right to trespass by fishing in or along the edge of a stream running through C's property?

2. Can a son draw the deed for his homestead if he is living with his parents, supposing it is between twenty and thirty miles from his father's place? Has he got to put up any buildings in order to draw his deed? Can he draw deed without living with his father or residing on his homestead, supposing his father is within ten or fifteen miles from homestead?

SUBSCRIBER.

Golden Plain.

Ans.—1. No one may trespass on another's property for the purpose of fishing; but as rivers are public property, fishing from a boat would not be trespassing.

2. If a son be eighteen years of age, he may secure a homestead, and perform the required duties by living with his father, provided the latter lives on a farm either in the same township or the adjoining or cornering township.

#### GOSSIP.

Things are being done all the time that wisecracks said could not be done.

You can "see the finish" of the person who has finished his education.

You can get some authority for any fool thing you care to do.

If you give up all that has been given up by others, you might as well decide to travel in the beaten cow paths all your life.

Those past opportunities and present sad sighs are not laying much of a foundation for anything you would like to build in the future. Cut out the sighs.

The "to-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow" people are like Napoleon's Austrians in Italy. While they wheeled their army about he struck it twice.

Two candidates for office in Missouri were stumping the northern part of the State, and in one town their appearance was almost simultaneous. The candidate last arriving happened to stop at a house for the purpose of getting a drink of water. To the little girl who answered his knock at the door, he said, when she had given him the desired draft and he had offered her in recompense some candy: "Did the man ahead of me give you anything?" "Oh, yes, sir," replied the bright girl; "he gave me candy."

"Ah!" exclaimed the candidate, "here's five cents for you. I don't suppose that he gave you any money?"

The youngster laughed merrily. "Yes, he did, too! He gave me ten cents!"

Not to be outdone, the candidate gave the little one another nickel, and, picking her up in his arms, kissed her.

"Did he kiss you, too?" he asked, genially.

"Indeed, he did, sir!" responded the little girl, "and he kissed me, too!"

#### CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, has sold and shipped three Clydesdale stallions to Mr. John Graham, Carleton Place, Man. They are well-bred horses, and should do well in the Northwest of Canada, where the Clydesdale is in increasing demand and favor.—[Scottish Farmer.

## Spavin

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

#### Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft hunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

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

#### Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

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

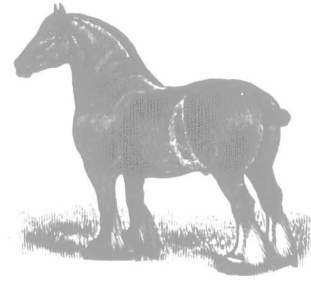
## ABSORBINE

REMOVES  
Puffs, Tumors, Thorough Pin, Capped Hock, Swellings, etc., without laying the horse up or removing the hair, strengthens strained and weak tendons, restores the circulation, allays all inflammation. Cures tumors, hernia, weeping sinew, etc., on human family. Price, \$2 per bottle. Circulars with testimonials free.

Manufactured by  
**W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.**  
**LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTPEAL,**  
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

## FONTHILL STOCK FARM

**50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES** to choose from.



**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,**

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

## BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

## Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

**W. S. CURRIE,**

LIVE STOCK DEALER,

Box 46, MEDICINE HAT, N. W. T.

## FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle.

**J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.**

Portage, Prairie, Man.

## JOHN WISHART

BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; prizewinners at the leading shows.

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

TRADE NOTE.

GATTING A SEPARATOR.—Says a correspondent: "The first advantage noticed in using our U. S. (Vermont Farm Machine Co.) cream separator was getting one pound per day more butter from our herd of ten grade cows, which would amount to a handsome item in the year. Both cream and butter were of better quality, and the calves testified to the merits of the skim milk. Labor was reduced to a minimum; cans and tanks abolished, and also the need for supplies of cold water or ice. Dairy farmers should not make the mistake of buying a separator of small capacity. I got a No. 5, U. S., 600 lbs. of milk per hour, and run 150 lbs. in 15 minutes with ease. It was none too large. The saving of time will soon make up for the little extra cost. I find it a very steady, easy-running, hand machine, and like it especially for its durability and thoroughness of separation—two other essential points in a separator. When one considers the great speed at which the bowl revolves, and that the machine must be operated twice daily, the absolute necessity for a well-constructed piece of mechanism is apparent."

GOSSIP.

To-day and to-day and to-day is my motto.

The "to-morrow and to-morrow" people acquire their education, but fail to use it soon enough.

They acquire wealth, but forget to enjoy it.

They are like the Philadelphia social climbers who get into society just when they are ready to die.

They drift. They miss life's trophies.

A man addicted to walking in his sleep, went to bed all right one night, but when he woke he found himself in the street in the grasp of a policeman. "Hold on!" he cried. "You mustn't arrest me; I'm a somnambulist." To which the policeman replied: "I don't care what yer religion is—ye can't walk the streets in yer nightshirt."

STARTING A BALKY HORSE.

Not long since a typical crowd was gathered in a village street to see a talky horse, and all kinds of devices were tried to get the horse to move on, but all failed until an attache of a livery stable came out with a rope and looped it around the animal's right fore leg and then gave it a hearty pull, which brought the leg sliding forward. The driver scarcely had time to get hold of the lines before the horse was off and gone. Since then this method has been tried several times when animals have balked, and it has been successful in moving them in every instance. The animal can only think of one thing at a time, and while he is speculating on the intentions of the man with the rope he forgets his determination to balk, and is travelling before he thinks what he is doing.

HAND-REARING A FOAL.

The chief difference between cow's milk and mare's milk is in the proportion of water, the mare's being much weaker than the cow's. The weight of solids is as 135 in the cow's and 95 in the mare's. Addition of 25 per cent. of boiling water to cold cow's milk suits colts very well. Give lime water, as a change from plain water every few days, and after the first three weeks, mix a little very fine oatmeal with milk in the palm of the hand, and induce the foals to take it by wetting their muzzles. Also add a little pounded white sugar as time goes on, and then some linseed tea. The chief trouble is to feed often enough. Follow the habits of the foal as closely as possible, which consist in a little food, a little play, and a little sleep, alternately. Do not give a lot of milk in the early morning, because the foal has been empty so long; that is how to get colics and diarrhoea, which is difficult to stop. A tablespoonful of linseed oil now and again will be found to answer well, and will not gripe.

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Herculex



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

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

What would you not give to have your old vim back again?

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

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

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. K. Fowls. For sale—Robbie o' Day = 22672 =, Sultan = 42642 =, and St. Valentine = 42641 =, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day. E. A. COX, Hazelton, Man. Two and a half miles from Beresford.

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle. Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V Clendenning BRADWARDINE, MAN.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake, Alta. RR station, Red Deer. E. A. CROCKER & SON.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. Drumbo Station, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P.O., Assa. HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108911, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy. W. S. VAN NATTA & SON, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

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

J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

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

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108829, —1718—, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, -om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P.O.

Herefords, Herefords

Imported and American-bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial this year; also male and female championship. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed.

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina. Breeder and importer of HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS. My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale. m

BONNIE BRAE HEREFORDS

A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA. m OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

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

# Sunshine Furnace



**Flues Easily Cleaned**

Cleaning out the flues of most furnaces is so difficult and complicated that only an expert can do it, and experts' services usually come high.

The flues in the Sunshine Furnace can be cleaned from two different clean-out doors and from the feed-door, so that there is no part of the flues which is not easily reached.

A special brush for this purpose is always supplied, and the operation is so simple that a boy can perform it.

The whole Sunshine Furnace construction is on the same plan of simplicity.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

## McClary's

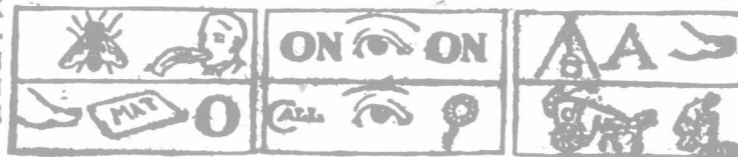
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

## \$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

**FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE**

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

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



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

**THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT 1401, TORONTO, ONT.**

**LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.**

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

**WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.**

**HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS**

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

**T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.**

**GALLOWAY BULLS**

Ten two-year-olds, 10 yearlings, all low-set, deep, well-coated bulls, in hard, thrifty condition. Description and breeding given on application.

**N. R. PEKREY, St. Mary's, Cardston, Alta.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 heifers, all to calve in February and March.

**JAS. B. GOVENLOCK, Neepawa, Man.**  
Three miles straight east of town. Box 54.

**SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.**

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls: General = 30339 =; Lord Stables 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) 28578 =.

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMMOTA, MANITOBA.**

**PINE HURST STOCK FARM**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

Headed by Golden Count = 39462 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.**

**Greendale Stock Farm**

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

**FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.**

**FOREST HOME FARM**

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

8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away down for next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per hundred.

Carman and Roland Stations.  
Pomeroy P. O.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.**

8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away down for next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per hundred.

Carman and Roland Stations.  
Pomeroy P. O.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.**

**TRADE NOTES.**

It is foolish not to profit by the failures of others, but it is better to try and fail, than to fail to try just because somebody says there is no use.

A SHEEP DIP that kills insects without injury to the animal or its skin and fleece, prevents fresh attacks, kills nits and eggs also in one dipping, has no objectionable smell, and acts also as a tonic and stimulant to the fleece, certainly has claim to patronage. The Cooper Dip comes in that list.

SPRING PARK NURSERY, Brandon, the plantation of the Brandon Hedge Fence Company, of which B. D. Wallace is manager, is one of the spots in the West which, pioneer like, is forging ahead, making tests and experiments, and laying down soundly established data to be taken up without risk by those interested in horticulture. While the practical farmer is growing the crops, the nurserymen and horticulturists are groping along, adding one experiment to another and one success to another. The Brandon Hedge Fence Co. had a splendid season last year, and millions of trees are now being shipped to customers all over the West. The varieties of trees with which most success has been attained are: cottonwood, maple, ash, spruce, buckthorn, caragana, and willow. There are eight varieties of willow grown on the nursery; five varieties of Spruce and six varieties of lilac are grown successfully. Great progress has been made in the increasing of varieties and the acclimatizing of those grown, and now the company can guarantee with the utmost confidence every plant they put out. The nursery is under the care of Mr. Thomas Robertson, who was in the Horticultural Department of the Experimental Farm for seven years. His experience enables him to take a thorough grasp of the business, and few reverses are to be found in the records of the nursery. Small fruit, shrubs and perennial flowers are now cultivated largely. In a hotbed, Mr. Robertson has at present fifty-three varieties of pansies. The breaking plow is every year in evidence, and this year upwards of thirty acres of new land are put under cultivation for planting next year.

PATMORE NURSERY.—A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" not long ago had the pleasure of a visit to the Patmore Nursery, Brandon. The employees were working at high pressure executing orders for spring planting. A large number of trees, plants, shrubs and small fruits were being handled, and every effort was being made to have them at their destination before growth was too far advanced. Extra heavy drifts did some damage during the winter, but otherwise everything was in the best of order. Mr. Patmore is greatly interested in the growing of apples in Manitoba, and remarked that he believed with Mr. Stevenson that Manitoba will, in the comparatively near future, grow all the apples necessary to supply local consumption. He showed, as an instance of the advance made with several varieties of crabs and other trees, which had been extremely hard to grow, but are now being grown quite easily. All the trees and plants shipped from the Patmore Nursery are well inured and tested, and a guarantee is given with every tree. An incongruity in the arrangements of the customs duties was pointed out by Mr. Patmore. An American firm sells in Canada, say twelve trees at \$1 per tree. The duty charged per tree is 3 cents. Should a Canadian sell to the U. S. 100 seedlings for \$2, which is about the regular price, 3 cents per seedling would be charged, making a duty charge of 150 per cent. in the latter case, and 3 per cent. in the former. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of trees of the higher-selling class were imported last year into Vancouver, B. C. The rate of 3 cents each on seedlings is certainly an unjust charge on nurserymen who take all the risk accompanying the growing of these seedlings to maturity. The grounds of the Patmore Nursery are well laid out, and while yet testing and experimenting with new varieties has to be engaged in, the trade is chiefly carried on in trees known to be hardy and inured by long acclimatizing to the rigors of our winters.

# Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

**EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE**

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

**Like a Crowbar**

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue P-186.

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

**THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL.**      **P. M. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA.**

**SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.**

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale.

**GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.**

**SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.**

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

**HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA.**  
Breeder of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM**

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 =, dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

**JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOUL, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of

**J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.**

**THE RANCHE STOCK FARM**

MANITOUL, MAN.

**SHORTHORNS** Twenty young animals to pick from. Also some fine sable collie pups, either sex. Apply MANAGER, above address.

**SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns**

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,500.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.

**GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assn.**

**SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm.** Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right price. **ANDREW COOK,** Ten miles from Minnedosa, C.P.R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales.** First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde-station Pilgrim for service. **ROBT. MENZIES, Sheol Lake, Man.**

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

# DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.



## The World's Best.

A machine which delivers cream from one spout and skim milk from another may be a cream separator in a very limited sense of the word. If no other qualification was required to make a perfect separator the "other kind" would be just as good as **THE DE LAVAL**. But with every inferior separator sold, the more apparent is the necessity for those qualifications which have made **DE LAVAL SEPARATORS** the Standard of the World.

OUR CATALOGUE WILL EXPLAIN THESE.  
THE SEPARATOR WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

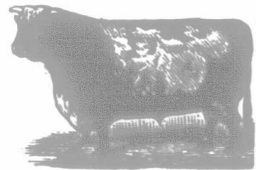
## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

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

248 McDermot Avenue,  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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

### J. E. SMITH.



## SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

all ages. Herd headed by Golden Measure (imp.) and Scottish Knight.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

## J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

## SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

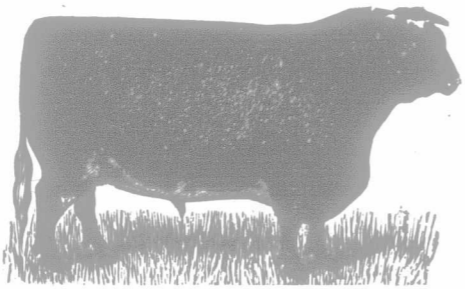
**10 YEARLING BULLS** Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

**20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES**

out of choice females and by **TOPSMAN'S DUKE**, **NOBLEMAN** (imp.) and **PILGRIM** (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grand massive bull.

**FEMALES, ALL AGES**—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmann's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

**ALSO HERD BULLS**—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmann's Duke. This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.



## J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

## W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.) from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.

Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. 'Phone connection

## PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

High-class CRUICKSHANK, MARR and CAMPBELL SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and 1st for herd under 2 years, at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imported "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr, assisted by imported "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; also "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 13rd," and "Clipper King," a superior young bull, full of the blood of the Cruickshank Clipper family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, fit for herd headers, for sale.

On **JUNE 23rd** next, we sell at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, in conjunction with other Canadian breeders, at the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., 15 of our imported and home-bred cows and heifers.

**W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Proprietors.**  
**JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr.,** Rockland, Ont., Can.

### GOSSIP.

SMITHFIELD FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

A pleasant drive of two miles from Brandon brings the stockman to Smithfield, an ideal home for Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Much of this farm has been seeded down in brome grass, and when visited in the early spring, when the prairie was bleak and yellow, the green sward of the fields looked rich by contrast, and afforded toothsome food for the large herd of Shorthorns. The farm is in a lovely situation, intersected by a sloping bank, in which there are numerous springs flowing perpetually to the Assiniboine. On ascending the hill or bank, the greater part of the farm is seen, and onward as far as the eye can reach the view is of rich fertile lands, and the commodious buildings and residences—the homes of many farmers who, but for the bounty of a great West, might still be living in the proverbial cottage with assets at nil by the scale pointer of the commercial thermometer. Mr. John C. Smith, the proprietor, is highly satisfied with the sales made, and finds that none of his stock remain to drug the market. Amongst the more recent sales of Clydesdales may be mentioned: Sir Everard, a two-year-old stallion, sold to H. W. Derby, Grenfell, Assa. He is sired by Hayfield (10619) (imp.), out of Bessie of Overlaw (imp.). Hayfield was sired by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, and his dam was sired by McPherson, he by Macgregor. This colt scaled 1,475 lbs. at 23 months old. Prince Charles 2nd [2916] was sold to the Beresford Draft Horse Association. He is by Prince Charles (imp.) (10841) [2728], dam Rosilee of Beresford [2340], she was sired by Lord Randie (imp.), grandam Rosilee (imp.). The three-year-old mare, Princess Charles, was sold to John T. Arthur, Brandon. She is sired by Prince Charles, and it may here be mentioned that Prince Charles is a son of Sir Morell MacKenzie, who was a first-prize winner at Glasgow Stallion Show, and a son of the great Sir Everard. Princess Charles' grandam, on the dam's side, was awarded at Toronto first prize, diploma and silver medal for best draft mare in Canada. There are two stud horses on Mr. Smith's farm: Darling's Prince Charles [3191], by Prince Charles, out of Grace Darling 3rd [2903], she by Pitfour Darnley (imp.), and King Edward, two years old [3057]. He also is got by Prince Charles, and his dam was got by Lord Randie (imp.). Mr. Smith has now eight registered Clydesdale mares for sale. He has sold this season about forty draft horses. He has been equally successful in Shorthorn sales. Seventeen two-year-old bulls were sold to Mr. J. A. Markle, Gleichen, Assa., and shipped on May 6th. Mr. Curtis has purchased the young bull, Goldwin Smith, by Golden Measure (imp.), out of Clara (imp.). The herd of Shorthorns are a good lot. A number of very good cows give the noted herd bull, Golden Measure, a good chance to prove his breeding, and the young stock show, in every individual, that he is doing so with unmistakable effect. The two-year-old heifers are as good a lot as could be brought together. Clara 3rd is a splendid heifer, straight-lined, and deep, well filled in flank and quarters. She is by Lord Stanley 2nd =22260=, out of Clara of Smithfield =28963=. Lady Abbotsburn 7th is a grand, blocky, cream roan. She is by Golden Measure (26057) (imp.), out of Lady Abbotsburn. Golden Clara is a very fine red-roan, by Golden Measure, out of Andromanda =37338=. Some other first-class heifers are: Lucy, by Golden Measure, out of Lady of Beresford 3rd =28974=; Evangeline 3rd, by Golden Measure, out of Evangeline 2nd =37348=; Stanley Matchless, by Lord Stanley, out of Matchless of Smithfield =28975=, and Golden Belle 2nd, by Golden Measure, out of Golden Belle (imp.) =26057=. Evangeline 5th is a very growthy, well-developed three-year-old heifer, by Golden Measure, out of Evangeline =28969=. Golden Measure Daisy is a blocky, smooth, three-year-old, out of Evangeline 2nd =37348=, by Golden Measure. Lovely 23rd, out of Beresford Flower, by Golden Measure, is a grand three-year-old. Another three-year-old is Golden Maid, by Golden Measure, out of Lady Cleveland 2nd (Continued on next page.)

## Healthy Kidneys, Pure Blood.

By Means of the Kidneys Only  
Can the Blood be Purified,  
and the Kidneys are Kept  
Healthy by

## Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

At this season of the year the kidneys are always sure to be more or less deranged.

The work of filtering from the blood the poisonous impurities which result from the artificial winter life is too much for them, and spring finds the blood loaded with waste matter and the kidneys in a sluggish and clogged condition.

The effects are felt throughout the entire system. The liver, in sympathy with the kidneys, becomes slow and torpid in action, the bowels are constipated and digestion is impaired, giving rise to headaches, dizzy spells and feelings of discomfort.

The quickest and most satisfactory way of setting the kidneys right is the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This great family medicine is endorsed by the many thousands who have tested its merits. Acting as it does on kidneys, liver and bowels, it is not only prompt to relieve, but thorough and lasting in the benefits which it bestows.

Next to a personal test of this preparation, probably the best evidence of its value is found in the enormous sale which it has throughout the length and breadth of this continent.

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

## Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief =29832= at head of herd.

Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 40437. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY Priddis, Alta.

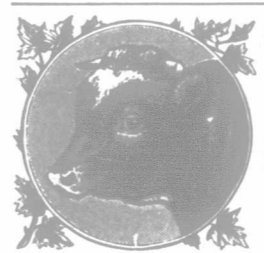
**SHORTHORNS**—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.



**SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES**  
Glen Ross Stock Farm  
FOR SALE—3 grand low-set bulls, sired by Golden Flame =27,770=: Golden Prince, 18 months old; Premier Prince, 11 months old; bull calf, 6 months old.

A. & J. MORRISON, close by Homewood Sta., C.N.R. 6 miles from Carman, Man.



### SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

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

**SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm.** For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices.  
J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man.  
Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

### SHORTHORNS

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

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



**Day's Aromatic Stock Food**



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

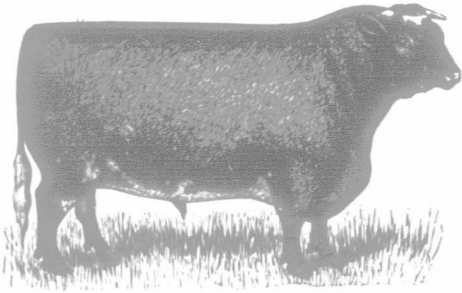
3 LBS. 30c., 36 LBS. \$3.10.  
Ask your dealer or write us.

**The Day's Stock Food Co.,**  
STATION C. TORONTO.

**SHORTHORNS**

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, Manager.**  
**H. CARGILL & SON,**  
GARRILL, ONTARIO.



9

**High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**

3 imported bulls.  
4 bulls from imp. cows and by imp. bulls.  
The others from Scotch cows and by imp. bulls.  
21 Scotch cows and heifers, including 9 imp. animals.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.**

**Sunnyside Stock Farm, James Gibb, Brookside, Ontario.**  
Breeder of high-class **SHORTHORN CATTLE** (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. **STOCK FOR SALE.**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854**

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choices ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. **AM A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. **Scottish Hero 156736** at the head of herd. **AM JAS. A. OKERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.**

**BELL BROS.,** Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present offering: Two bulls, 9 and 11 months. Stock always for sale.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General =28865=, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires**

Special offering at present: Young York shire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type.

**A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

**Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.**

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. **Scottish Prince (imp.)**, Vol. 49, at head of herd. **Royal Albert (imp.)** 20367, at head of stud. Farms 34 miles from Weston, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

We are offering **18 BULLS**

from 4 to 10 months old, bred by imported Diamond Jubilee =28861=. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

**FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.**

Weston Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.



**Range Cattle**

are particularly hard to guard against the spread and bad effects of diseases that once get started in the herd. Spanish itch, Texas fever, mange, lice, ticks, surfeit, eczema and all skin diseases are effectually prevented and checked by the timely use of

**Zenoleum**

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

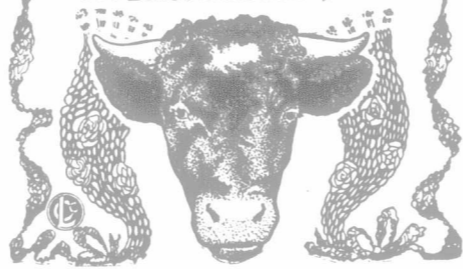
Endorsed and used by Government authorities, Agricultural Colleges and leading stock breeders everywhere. The only disinfectant and preventive of disease used at the International Live Stock Expositions held annually in Chicago.

**Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.**

Used as a spray, wash or dip on all animals.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Write for our free booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles."

**Zenner Disinfectant Co.**  
114 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.



**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

**BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

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

**Farm 1 mile north of town.**

**JERSEYS**

For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON,** O. P. R., and **G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.**

**4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4**

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the stall. **THEOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

**FREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES**

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **AM JAS. HODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q., G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 22 miles west of Montreal.**

**"Nether Lea" Ayrshires.**

Deep-milking strains. Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write to **T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.**

**Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS**

A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

**Holwell Manor Farm**

**SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.**

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered.

Scotch collie puppies from first class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont., on**

**BERKSHIRE**

Rams and Shorthorns. The **Ranch, Minnedosa, Berks-hire pigs** for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders.

**HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.**

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 781.)

=37855=. Many more young ones are worthy of special notice, but the only way to form a correct impression of stock is to go and see them, and those who go to Smithfield Farm with the intention of purchasing are not likely to depart without their errand.

A herd of first-class Shorthorns is that owned by Mr. Thomas Wallace, Portage la Prairie. They were seen recently by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, and while the animals have been highly commented on in former issues, every fresh visit increases our admiration for the Red Herd Farm Shorthorns. They have been splendidly wintered, and their perfect condition, combined with their high quality and pleasing conformation, make them very prominent members of the class called hard to beat. There is one very good yearling bull for sale.

Mr. John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, recently sold to Mr. Gilbert Rowan, Miniota, Man., the Clydesdale mare, Lady Coleridge. She is in foal to Prince of Edengrove. The season's circuit in Portage district is progressing satisfactorily with the Hackney stallion, Stuntney Pharaoh, purchased in March from Messrs. Galbraith. Stuntney Pharaoh [209] (11534) (imp.) is sired by Stuntney Paragon (7639), out of Stuntney Leilah (6199). Two foals have been born in Mr. Wishart's stud: a male, out of Lady St. Getian, and a female, out of Maude Granite. Both foals are sired by Prince of Edengrove.

Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, Aberdeenshire, has purchased for his herd of Shorthorn cattle, the two-year-old bull, Claret Cup. In the Newton draft of young bulls, in 1901, Claret Cup made the highest price of the sale, 130 gs., having been purchased at that figure by Lord Armstrong, Northumberland. He was by the noted sire, Morning Star, his dam being the Clipper cow, Camilla, by Mario II. In Lord Armstrong's herd he proved a great success, and won a gold medal at York the other day for the best bull and two of his progeny. One of his sons, Duke of Geneva 145th, has been sold by his lordship at the price which he paid for Claret Cup.

The Bowness Pure-bred Herd, owned by Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, has recently been increased by three promising imported animals. One is the two-year-old bull, Merry Champion (imp.), bred by Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Scotland. He was sired by Lovat Champion (imp.), a victor at numerous shows, and out of a Missie cow. The other two are heifers, both imported, and sired by Prince Royal. One is out of Lady Madge, bred by Marr, of Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scot. Moss Rose, the other, is out of an imported Scotch cow. They are a very choice trio, and may be expected to give a good account of themselves as breeders and also in the show-rings, if entered.

The Polled Angus herd owned by Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, Man., were seen a few days ago by the "Advocate" field man. The animals have wintered well, and a few choice ones will become candidates for public honors at the forthcoming exhibitions. The herd leader is Imp. Nalodyoski (20015), he is by Mail-boy (13637), out of Vixie (21542). A very good cow is Imp. Stumpie 12th of Skeyby (29750), by Quince, out of Stumpie of Summerby. Bertha =956= is a promising one-year-old heifer, by Bonnie Lad, out of Bertie, bred by Messrs. Richards, Bideford, Prince Edward Island. Lady Freida is also a very good yearling heifer, she was first last year as a calf at Winnipeg. There are a few very thrifty, well-developed calves in the herd. Four bull calves and two heifer calves are particularly good ones. One splendid heifer calf is out of Birdie =581=. Birdie is one of the record-makers in the herd; she is by Royal Sauter =202=, out of Oakland of Brandon =317=. She won first prize as a yearling, and the same place as a two-year-old at Brandon.

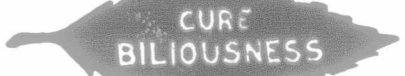
**MILBURN'S**



Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.



Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Blisters and Pimples.



Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Braach, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.



Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or **THE T. MILBURN Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

Are you thinking of going in for **YORKSHIRES?**

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, **S. H. DALMANY TUKK 2nd (imp.) =12415=**, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

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

**THE GOLD STANDARD HERD**



Of Large English Berkshires. Nearly 100 of the finest spring pigs I ever had are now for sale, mostly March and April farrow. These are bred from a lot of prizewinning sows of the long, up-to-date bacon type, and sired by boars of the same stamp. Don't delay, send me your order to-day. They are growing fast, save express charges by ordering early. A few fall pigs still for sale. Address **J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.**

**Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.**

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prizewinners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. **JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.**

**Tamworths Poland-Chinas**

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

**W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Manitoba.**

**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**

**CHOICE-BRED STOCK** now for sale; **PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.** Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.**

**T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,**

Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.**

Having left Snogrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton. I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in large numbers, as service and the sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs no akin. Address **WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.**

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