

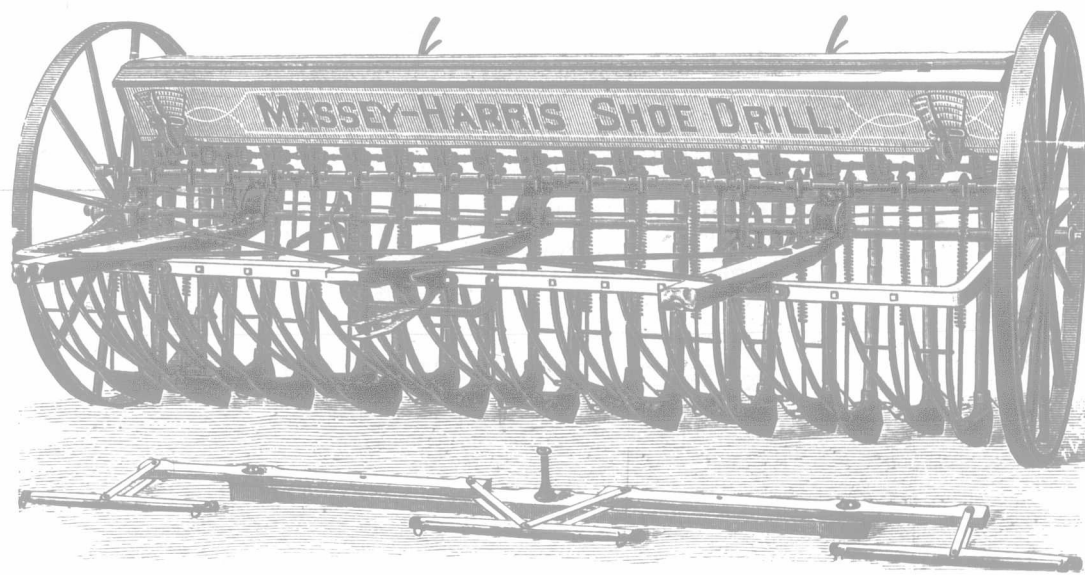
**PAGES
MISSING**

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Attract the attention of the world. Records of great speed, records of endurance, records of valor, records of strength, etc., etc., interest one and all. To be the holder of a world's record in this day and age of **hustle** and **bustle**, is indeed a proud distinction. **Everybody** and **everything** has a record, but there can be but one **champion**, one best. Others are almost as good, but still not **THE BEST**. Is not the grain drill that planted

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The entire 1903 product of the Canadian Northwest—peopled, as it is, by the most progressive, UP-TO-DATE farmers of the world—champion of CHAMPIONS?



INTERCHANGEABLE, SHOE, HOE, or DISC, the product of years of experience, dating back to when one of our affiliated firms introduced the first successful shoe drill.

ANOTHER RECORD. In times of prosperity it is well to cast an eye backward to days gone by, when things were not "so ROSY." We are proud of our RECORD then. We had faith in the GREAT CANADIAN NORTHWEST, and did not pull out, like a great many others, and to-day we have NEVER-CHANGING AGENCIES in every town, where you can at all times get repairs. This is important at SEED-TIME as well as HARVEST.

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Branch Houses: WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

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THE LITTLE WONDER.

At last the question of **POWER** for the farm, the shop and the printing press, is solved by **THE**

Little Wonder

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The Little Wonder is the lightest in weight (250 pounds), and most compact of the age. It takes very little space, and being odorless, it can be placed in the house of the farm for cream separator work, etc.

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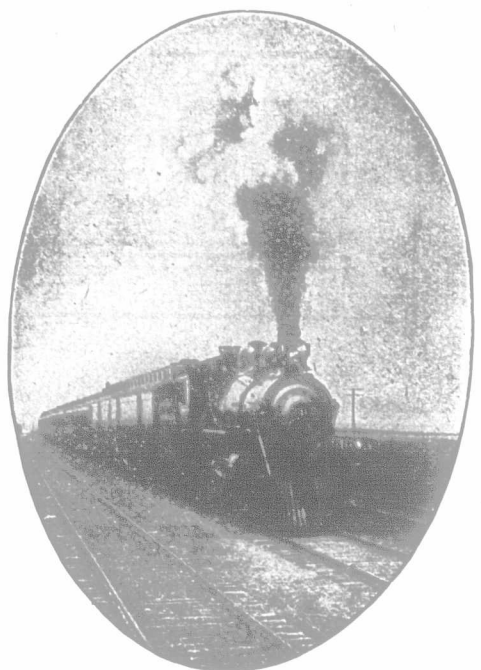
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We are also Western Agents for the
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EMPIRE
CREAM SEPARATOR
Wholesale and retail.
Catalogues free.

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If you are considering a trip to the coast call at the Northern Pacific office, 391 Main street, for descriptive literature and full information.
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Bicycles for Ladies and Gentlemen, only \$10. For the small sum of ten dollars we can sell you a first-class second-hand wheel. These wheels are all up-to-date and fully guaranteed, nicely enamelled, and look as good as new ones. Last year we sold a vast number of them; this year we expect to sell a still greater number. We sell our wheels all over the Dominion. In many instances, when a wheel is purchased in a neighborhood, and is seen by the friends of the purchaser, we get a great many orders from that district, which shows how our wheels are liked. With each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of charge. Wheels are nicely crated for shipment without extra charge. Remember, many of these wheels are worth \$20, but to make quick sale of them we are offering at this very low figure. We advise customers to buy before the rush. Remember the price, only \$10.

Combination Cobbler's, Harness-maker's, and Tinsmith's Outfit, only \$1.80. This very handy set of tools will save many a run to the shoemaker's, harness-maker's or tinsmith's; only \$1.80.

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Is made in the factory by skilled workmen on the most modern and up-to-date fence machinery in use.

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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.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

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

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

Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

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INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hail Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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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.

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ROBT. M. MOORE & COMPANY

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS:
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PHONE 2171.

Generators and town plants installed and piping equipped throughout. Estimates for contracts of all sizes given free. Acetylene lighting is the best known, and is safer than coal oil. Fixtures, burners and sundries kept in stock. Portable outfits from \$15.00.

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"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.



Concrete Houses

MADE OF

Hollow Concrete Building Blocks

on the PALMER MACHINE are most popular.

- 1.—The blocks are easily made of cement, sand and water.
- 2.—They last forever.
- 3.—They will not crack under any heat.
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- 6.—They are warm in winter, cool in summer.
- 7.—The houses are rapidly put up, as each block takes up two square feet of wall surface.

State price and quality of sand; give dimensions of buildings you purpose erecting, and we will furnish an estimate of cost for you.

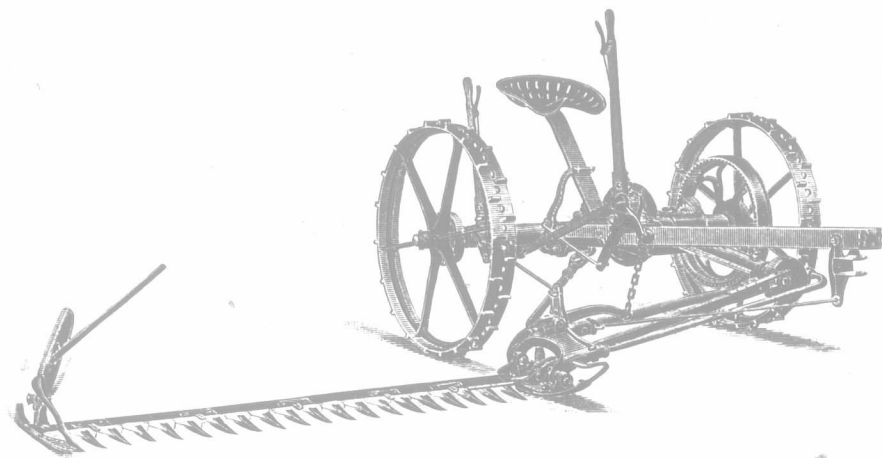
We are Sole Agents for Manitoba and the Territories for the H. S. PALMER MACHINES. We give exclusive right to use, operate and sell them in a block of four townships. Write us to-day for full information.

The CEMENT BUILDING BLOCK CO., Ltd.,

We sell the National Portland Cement.

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The Trustworthiness and Superiority of Frost & Wood Mowers

is fully recognized by all farmers who have hay to cut. Our careful selection of the best materials, excellence in workmanship, and handsome finish, insure great durability and constant satisfaction to the purchaser. This is the experience of all our customers. Let us help you also. Ask for our Catalogue "F," and vest-pocket memo. book. They are both especially interesting to farmers.

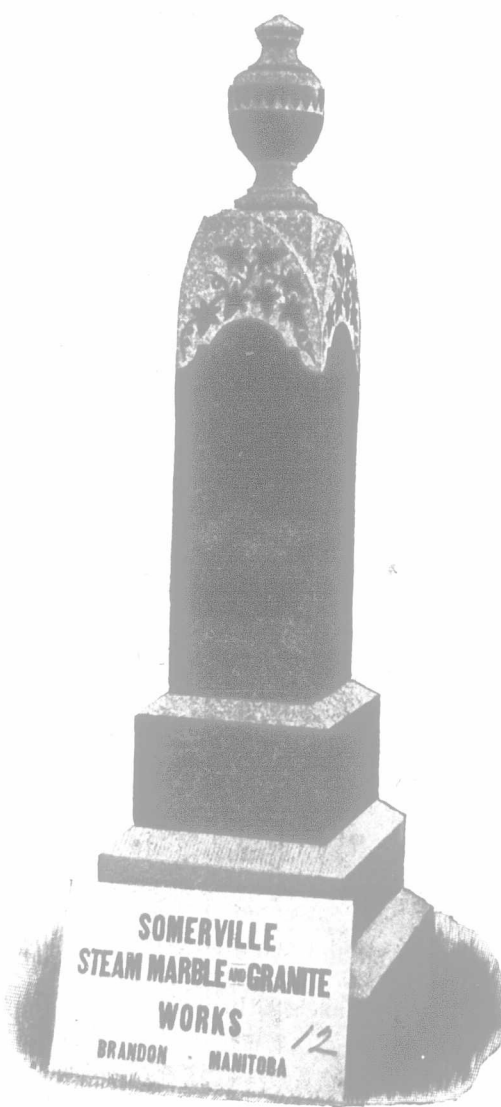


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DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES: BRANDON, REGINA, CALGARY.

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No connection whatever with any other firm or individual.

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

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND DESIGNS.

We have the largest stock of foreign and native granite Monuments in Canada.

Lettering and carving done by pneumatic hammers.

Electric and steam power.

For style and finish, low prices and a good square deal, buy from

The Somerville Steam Marble & Granite Works,

BRANDON, - MAN.

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Manitoba Farmers, Wake Up!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND AMERICAN FARMERS ARE COMING TO WESTERN CANADA THIS YEAR TO SELECT HOMES.

Are You Going to Wait until the Best and Most Available Lands are Taken?

We offer you now **TWO MILLION ACRES TO SELECT FROM**

IN THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN DISTRICTS:

The Famous Saskatchewan Valley—the best known district in Western Canada.

The Big Quill Lake Plains—equal in every respect to the great Portage Plains of Manitoba.

The Carrot River Valley—known as the "Park" region of the Canadian West.

The Dauphin Lake District—unsurpassed in fertility.

The Last Mountain Lake Valley.

The Great German Catholic Colony District in Saskatchewan—the largest in Canada.

The Big Mennonite Colony West of Big Quill Lake—which is destined to be the largest Mennonite Colony in Canada, and other districts well known.

WITH \$1.00 a bushel wheat, the American farmer regards lands that will produce from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre worth not less than forty dollars an acre. The prices at which we are selling such lands explains why the American farmer is coming to Western Canada. We are the only land company in Western Canada to-day offering to the intending purchaser such a wide range of territory to select from. We do not have to convince you of the value of this privilege of selection. All lands are accessible to railroads, and at the present time there are four railroads actually building in our territory, and the surveyed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific runs directly through the center of our lands.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY, AND NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

PRICES FROM \$7.00 TO \$10.00 AN ACRE, ON EASY TERMS.

DO NOT BUY OR LOCATE ANYWHERE UNTIL YOU HAVE WRITTEN US. WE HAVE THE LAND YOU WANT.

SEND FOR MAPS, DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS AND PRICE LIST TO

The Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Northern Railroad Bldg., corner Main St. and Portage Ave.

Please mention this paper when writing.

FRUIT LANDS

in
BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the far-famed Lower Fraser Valley, "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA." We have blocks of fruit land for sale close to the city, good market and fruit-canning factory. The best climate in the world. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, strawberries and raspberries yield enormous crops. \$900 worth of strawberries sold off one acre of land. Write at once for descriptive pamphlet and full particulars.

F. J. Hart & Co.,
Real Estate, New Westminster, B. C.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

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Undertakers and Embalmers,

Stephen Avenue,
Open day and night. PHONE 214. CALGARY, Alta.

1903 XMAS 1903

Xmas papers—Graphic, London News, Pears, Black and White, Globe, etc., etc., 50 CENTS EACH.

Diaries and Daily Journals, '04

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

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THE ROYAL

Yorkton's Leading Hotel.

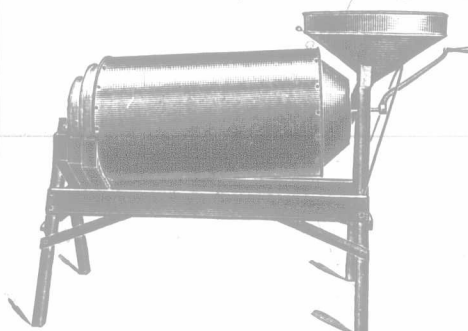
Cuisine unexcelled. Charges moderate.
W. J. NEWTON, Proprietor.

SHIP YOUR FURS

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.
To McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE BEEMAN-AIGNER CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man

STEEL AND IRON HARROWS AND PULVERIZERS

TO FILL OUT YOUR SPRING ORDERS.

JOHN WATSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
WINNIPEG, MAN. (LIMITED).

Lumber For Sale.

We have a quantity of Spruce Lumber, rough and dressed; also some dimension Tamarack, which we offer for sale in car lots, at special prices, until March 20th.

WARREN & SUTHERLAND,

P. O. Box 114 West Selkirk, Man.

DRYSDALE & CO.



MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS

Write for catalogue.

BRANDON,

Box 222. in MAN.

HEGLA HEATING

in your home means well-ventilated rooms, an even distribution of heat, the absence of dirt and dust, a saving of fuel, and many other advantages described in our booklet "About Heating," which will be sent upon request.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited,
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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.

Splendid Investment—Opportunity for large or small capital. Make your idle dollars earn you more money. Better than banks. Particulars free. P. J. GODING, P. O. Box 173, Washington, D. C.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MARCH 30, 1904.

No. 601

Editorial.

Hints to Agricultural Societies.

Many agricultural societies are wide-awake to the needs of their respective localities; many are not, so we purpose to suggest some improvements which we trust to see put in practice by a goodly number.

In many localities of the West clovers are being introduced, although often with but meager success. The clover family is a very important one, so to encourage experimenting it would be well to offer special prizes at the fairs for home-grown seed of the leading varieties, say bushel lots of alfalfa, common red, and alsike. The writer has noticed all of these growing in the West, and last year at Magrath Bishop Harker won the alfalfa seed prize with a bushel of home-grown seed. At Nanton, Macleod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek, Olds, and many other places, alfalfa is being grown with varying success. Alsike is doing fairly well in many places, both in Manitoba and the Territories; red clover too in some places is being grown. As mixed farming in many parts is the main stand-by, and as even in what might be termed exclusive grain districts there is a tendency to grow more stock, it will be seen how important it is to encourage the growth of such an excellent forage plant. It would prove beneficial as part of the rotation in the grain districts should it be found possible to grow it successfully; one of the ways to render it more adapted to the climate and conditions is to encourage the production of home-grown seed. It has been proven at the Experimental Farms that the seed from acclimatized trees grows much better than that from others. Even animals have to become acclimatized before they do well, so naturally we may expect that the clover family would become more adapted to the climate if home-grown seed could be purchased.

Some agricultural societies are slow in strengthening themselves numerically; they fail to adopt means of reaching the many newcomers who are making homes in their neighborhood. A neat little folder, containing the pith of their rules and methods, should be prepared and sent to each newcomer as soon as possible after his arrival, and the chances are he will through it realize the worth of the society for gathering valuable information which will help him to avoid mistakes, consequently if he is a pushing man he will join, adding strength to the society. Many Western farmers are so used to doing things on a large scale that they do not care to make use of the small packages of new varieties of selected seeds which the Government offers, but is it not possible for agricultural societies to get the Government to give them, say one-bushel samples, and allow the society to make the tests. Individuals who are willing to avail themselves of present methods should certainly be encouraged to continue, but where individuals are not enthusiastic in this work let the society take it up, and most of the neighborhood would see the results. It might also be well to offer prizes for grain grown from these experimental samples, thus encouraging the finding out of suitable varieties. The Olds Agricultural Society have set apart forty acres for experimental purposes during the coming year. Half of that acreage will be timothy, which is a reliable crop in that neighborhood, but the idea is that the twenty acres of timothy will pay all expenses. The other twenty acres is to be divided between rye grass, brome, alfalfa, and the other clovers. Olds is a mixed farming district, with a live agricultural society, and the purpose is to

get a fair idea of what these different grasses and clovers will do. The prize-lists of many agricultural societies are neither clear nor up-to-date, consequently unnecessary dissatisfaction occurs at fair time. Look yours over carefully, comparing it with some of the prize-lists of the leading fairs, then grade it according to your finances, and a greater measure of success will be the result.

The Yankee's Bugaboo—A Soap Bubble.

A recent visitor from the South, after spending a few days in the Manitoba capital, stated that the bugaboo that retards the movement from the great Central States—was our weather and the crown! To Canadians such an assertion is a cause for merriment, and while it may cause the newcomer to approach our confines in fear and trembling, it is after all only a similar feeling to that possessing the boy who intends to take a cold plunge—once he is in he enjoys it, and so it will prove to our friends from the South.

The weather, after being experienced by the Yankee, is found nothing to be afraid of; it is invigorating and conduces to quick movements during December and the first three months of the year, but that is all. Our climate is one of our greatest possessions, and is one of the causes for our grains, vegetables, etc., ranking so high. Any person who has experienced winters in Chicago, Wisconsin or Iowa, knows that by comparison the winters of Manitoba and the Territories do not suffer, and our summers are as superior to theirs as gold is to the baser metals.

The crown, fortunately for us, stands for more than mere monarchy. It stands for laws that are observed and enforced, for freedom from train-robbing, lynching, bank-breaking, and cheap divorce; in fact, it stands for better morals, more hard work and less scheming to get something for nothing; for humane treatment to Indians, and a hundred other advantages. But for the trifling differences mentioned, the American will note very little differences after crossing the line. Some things he may not appreciate at once, but these things will grow on him, and he will be satisfied to make his and his children's home in Canada. He will find that our schools are higher grade than his; perhaps more thorough, and the only disadvantage we can see at the present time to the American farmer is that there is as yet no agricultural college worthy of such a name to be found between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. We might, however, whisper to the newcomer, that one is due to arrive any time in Manitoba. While such a void is felt and deplored, our Dominion Experimental Farms, and the Departments of Agriculture at Ottawa and Regina, are diffusing agricultural knowledge as fast and as cheaply as possible, and the newcomer has at his command an agricultural press unsurpassed anywhere.

Under the heading of "Bovine Aristocrats," the Superintendent of the St. Louis World's Fair Press Bureau, sends out a special article written by A. C. Cantley, in which it is represented that cattle from the finest herds in the world will "lock horns" in the greatest competition ever witnessed since history began to record the achievements of mankind, and among the aforesaid competitors he includes Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Red Polls and Polled Durhams. How he proposes to induce the latter to "lock horns" is a conundrum that will bother even Chief Coburn to solve, but it is probably no tougher than some other subjects which he has tackled since he assumed the management of the live-stock department of the show.

Directions to Contributors.

Have you anything to say which can be of real practical value on the farm or in the home to anyone else? If so, we extend you a hearty invitation to say it in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," where you will have an appreciative audience extending over every portion of the country, and may thus have the privilege of helping very many thousands of persons. However, although the great desideratum in regard to articles is that they be really helpful, there are other essentials that should be remembered as well.

(1) Articles should be concise. If ten words will explain what you want, why use twenty? Remember, we have little space for superfluous words in the "Farmer's Advocate."

(2) In writing, stick to the point.

(3) If you wish your MS. returned, enclose stamps for that purpose.

(4) Sign your name and address to every communication. If you do not wish them published say so, and your wish will be respected.

(5) Write on one side of the paper only.

(6) Do not roll your manuscript. Fold it flatly and put it in an envelope.

(7) Write as legibly and as neatly as you can, and if you have any doubt as to the spelling of a word "look it up" in the dictionary.

(8) Be prompt. Do not delay forwarding practical information or an important item of agricultural news till "next week." Send it now.

These conditions are not hard, and in suggesting them we have full confidence that our contributors will understand and comply, and so at the same time improve their own compositions and save us much valuable time.

Parasites and the Cattle Industry.

Out West, where the cattle range the thousand hills and browse the grasses of the Alberta pastures, there are parasitic profit-takers, as the rancher knows to his cost. The mange parasite and the ox bot-fly (the warble breeder) are two bad offenders in this respect, by interfering more or less with the nutrition of live stock and the profitable putting on of flesh, and also by lowering the value of the hides to a marked degree. Neither of these insect pests are new; long acquaintance, however, does not make the cattleman any more friendly towards them, and he is anxious to be rid of these insect tax-collectors quickly and permanently. A little statement said to emanate from the packers is that they will classify hides according to the number of warble holes found in each. Prime hides must not contain more than four warble holes. The attitude of the packer towards warbled hides is undoubtedly the result of pressure exerted upon him by the dealer in hides and the leather merchant, and the easiest way out of the difficulty is the best way, namely, destroy the warbles. Warble destruction is imperative, if loss is to be avoided in the marketing of hides and in the loss of steer flesh. Cattle-buyers on the ranges, as elsewhere, are prone to give themselves the benefit of any doubts; we may therefore expect them, keeping in mind that hides bring, say five cents a pound (at Montreal recently being quoted at eight cents), to make plenty of allowance for getting out on the safe side when buying cattle.

Recently (March 2nd) we drew attention to the mange problem, and suggested that the solution of the problem would be arrived at by the construction and operation of dipping stations. The dipping of itself could not be depended upon to settle the warbles, but when the cattle were being

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$7.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

treated for mange the opportunity would be afforded to destroy thousands of the warbles or grubs, the larval form of ox bot-fly (*Hypoderma lineata*), which if done for a season or two would soon mean the disappearance of the fly, and no more warbly hides. We have seen warbles in the backs of young cattle near Calgary as late as the beginning of May. In another column we reproduce a recent press bulletin by Dr. Mayo, of Kansas.

There is one thing sure, that the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture must not delay in attending to the mange problem, and must see that quarantine on mangy stuff is enforced. No excuses for the prevalence of this serious pest will avail; it must be grappled with, and that AT ONCE!

The "Farmer's Advocate."

We farmers of this sunny clime
Find work galore in summer time,
But when the winter nights grow long
We feel a craving deep and strong,
For something good to fill our pate—
We find it in the "Advocate."

Without, the storm and wind may rage
As we peruse each well-filled page,
What stores of knowledge here we find
Wherewith to fill the hungry mind,
We quite forget the night's grown late,
And still peruse the "Advocate."

It tells of all the brute creation,
Of every kind, with variation,
And how to treat their numerous ills
With wash and blister, drugs and pills,
And much we've learned that we can date
Since reading in the "Advocate."

It also tells when we should sow,
And how to plant, and when to hoe;
And when the hens had better hatch;
What they should eat, in what to scratch;
And chicks, I find, should ne'er be late,
I see that in the "Advocate."

This paper's age is thirty-eight,
It every year becomes more great,
It is the farmer's joy and pride,
A comfort at his fireside,
It is a paper up to date
This yellow-backed old "Advocate."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Horses.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Horses.

(Continued.)

DIARRHOEA.—This term is applied to all cases of simple purging in which the faeces are loose, liquid, and frequently discharged without coexistent inflammation. Diarrhoea may occur as a spontaneous effort to discharge from the intestines some irritating matter which is obnoxious to them, or to the system generally. It is also induced by various causes, such as indigestible food, sudden changes of diet (particularly from a dry to a moist one), frosted roots, food of poor quality, medicinal substances, parasites, diseases of the liver, copious drafts of cold water when the animal is heated, etc. A fertile cause of diarrhoea is the consumption of impure or stagnant water. This is particularly noticed in dry seasons on farms that have hollows that are not drained and contain a pond of water. As the season advances the water becomes less by evaporation and other causes, and as it decreases in quantity, there being no fresh supply, it becomes impure. Horses that have access to such water in hot weather frequently suffer from diarrhoea. Foreign matters, as sand, nails, etc., in the stomach or intestines also cause the disease. Some horses are so constituted that diarrhoea is easily excited; for instance, feeding a carrot or turnip is sometimes followed by purging. Other horses (called washy) purge more or less while driving, notwithstanding all possible care on the part of the attendant.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms cannot readily be mistaken. There is more or less severe purging, the faecal matters are fluid or semi-fluid, usually of a dirty brown color and without offensive odor; sometimes clay colored and fetid. There is usually an absence of symptoms of acute pain; there is, at least in the first stages, an absence of inflammatory action in the bowels. In many cases the patient eats, fairly well; in others the appetite fails, but thirst is usually excessive or in proportion to the severity of the attack. Where spontaneous cure does not take place in a few hours, the symptoms increase, the patient becomes dull, mucous membranes injected, the pulse becomes frequent and weak, appetite fails, but he will drink large quantities of water if allowed to. He usually stands in one place, not caring to move, and soon becomes weak from the want of nourishment and the excessive drain upon the system.

TREATMENT.—If possible ascertain the cause and remove it. If it occur repeatedly in a horse after eating or drinking certain foods or fluids, under certain circumstances, we must, of course, endeavor to avoid such conditions. As in all cases prevention is preferable to cure, washy horses should, if possible, be allowed an hour or more after eating before being driven. If the purging arises from the presence of some foreign or offending matter in the stomach or intestines, its expulsion should be aided (unless the animal be very weak) by the administration of a gentle laxative, as 1 to 1½ pts. raw linseed oil. This, of course, increases the diarrhoea temporarily, and tends to increase depletion, but it also tends to cause the removal of the cause of the trouble, which must be done before thorough recovery can take place. If the animal should be in a weak condition, it would be dangerous to give a purgative, even though the cause be suspected or known to be an irritant as stated, as the action of the purgative might so deplete the animal as to cause death. In such cases we should attempt to check the diarrhoea, as will be described. Feed him well for a few days, and when he has gained strength administer a purgative to remove the irritant and prevent a recurrence of the diarrhoea. In many cases of slight or even acute diarrhoea, where the animal has not lost his appetite, a change of food and a few days rest will effect a cure. In mostly all cases, thirst being excessive, he should not be allowed to drink large quantities of water at a time, but be given water of good quality often and in small quantities. If, after the action of the laxative has subsided, the bowels do not regain their normal condition, but diarrhoea continues, or if we deem it unsafe to administer a laxative, we must endeavor to arrest the purging by administering astringents and calmatives. Except in very serious cases it is not well to check the diarrhoea suddenly, but in extreme cases we give large doses and check it as soon as possible, even though we may have to administer a little oil later on to overcome constipation. The most successful mode of treatment probably is the administration of opium, catechu and prepared chalk. The dose for an ordinary-sized horse is from 1 to 3 drs. powdered opium, 3 to 6 drs. each of catechu and chalk, mixed in a pint of cold water and given as a drench. In cases that are not severe, we would give the minimum dose, but in extreme cases the maximum should be given, and in either case the dose should be repeated about every four hours

until diarrhoea ceases. Care should be taken to not repeat the dose after the cessation of the purging, else constipation will be caused. It is also good practice to give cold water in small quantities, say of one gallon, in which a tablespoonful of starch has been stirred every hour, or as often as he will take it, but not more frequently than every hour. If excessive weakness is noticed, stimulants, as 4 to 6 ozs. of brandy, should be given, mixed with his drench, and he should be encouraged to eat dry hay and oats, but if he will not take these, give him a little of anything he will take, and if necessary drench him with milk, eggs and brandy. If the faeces be fetid, give about 4 drs. hyposulphite of soda, dissolved in his drinking water, about every eight hours. "WHIP."

Training a Fast Colt.

Mr. D. J. McClary, the Canadian who has been so successful as a trainer and driver in the United States, gives in the following his idea of how a colt should be trained. Mr. McClary, having trained and driven the following horses to their records, Star Pointer 1.59½, Guynett 2.04½, Joe Pointer 2.05½, and many others, a word from him on the subject is of value to others. He says: "In regard to training and educating colts, the first and main object is to keep the youngster always feeling well. Do not get him tired, as that takes away his strength. Strength gives rapidness. When a colt gets tired so as to lose this, then is the time he is apt to hit himself and cause bad gait, or will cause him to break. Do not drive far from day to day; keep him fresh, with a very short jog and a little brush when he feels like it, and be sure and say 'whoa,' and take him back carefully before he has used all of his strength, so he will never know how fast or how far he can go. The colt not knowing his limit, his courage will stay good longer. The best place to brush a colt is on a straight road towards the barn. Do this before he is tired. A person training must form some judgment as to the disposition of the colt, as they must not all be worked alike. Quite often it is necessary to turn one out for a day or two after hard work, and every colt should be turned out or let up a day or two in a course of twenty days' training."

Stock.

The Warble Fly and Its Work.

An editorial in another column refers to grubby hides caused by warbles, and draws attention to the losses incurred thereby. The following excerpt, from a bulletin of Dr. N. S. Mayo, Kansas Agricultural College, gives more specific information on the same topic. It is well to note that the ox bot-fly does not puncture the skin on the backs of cattle in order to deposit its eggs, which later change to grubs (larvae).

Warbles or grubs are the larval form of the ox bot-fly or heel-fly (*Hypoderma lineata*). The grubs or warbles are noticed as little lumps or bunches just beneath the skin of the back. Directly over each warble there is a small pore or opening in the skin, through which the grub breathes.

The adult heel-fly or warble-fly is a little larger than the common house-fly. In the latter part of the summer she deposits her eggs upon the hair of cattle in the region of the heels. The presence of the flies among cattle causes much annoyance. The animal licks the part, and the larvae are taken into the mouth. From the throat or gullet, the small larvae bore their way through the tissues, until they locate beneath the skin of the back, where they increase in size quite rapidly, so that the lumps are large enough to be noticed by the latter part of December or early in January. In February or March, these larvae or grubs work their way out through the small hole in the skin, fall to the ground, burrow into dirt or litter, pupate, and, some weeks later, transform into adult flies.

In 1895, it was estimated that sixty per cent. of the cattle in Kansas were affected with warbles, and the financial loss by damaged hides was estimated, for the United States, at from fifty to sixty million dollars. Grubby hides are usually 'docked' about one-third.

Warbles are more prevalent in the western part of the State, and attack young animals more severely than older cattle.

As the adult flies do not travel far, the cattle owner can free his herd pretty well from these pests by treating them at this season of the year. If other cattle in the immediate vicinity are affected, the adult flies will travel far enough to infest neighboring cattle. All cattle owners should unite to destroy this pest.

Treatment should begin as soon as the warbles are noticed upon the animals' backs. Most of the warbles or grubs can be destroyed by putting turpentine, kerosene, crude petroleum or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the warble. If the opening is very small, it should be enlarged by using a smooth, pointed stick. A maceo excellent method of applying the medicine. By running the cattle through a chure, they can be treated rapidly. Cattle should be examined in ten days, and any escaping the previous treatment should be destroyed by a

second; or, better, squeezed out and crushed; or they can be crushed beneath the skin by pinching the lump, or killed by inserting a pointed wire or large blunt-pointed needle. It is important that any grubs squeezed out or escaping naturally should be destroyed, or they will transform into adult flies."

Feeding Separator Milk.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, writes of calf-feeding as follows:

"I have made calf-rearing my business for over twenty years, and during the last fifteen years have placed my chief reliance on skim milk. For growing calves I consider separator milk at least equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when whole milk is fed; but they will make as good growth and be as thrifty on skim milk. There is nothing in butter-fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter-fat can be converted into body heat and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains thirty to thirty-five per cent. oil. My system of feeding is very uniform. When the calf is dropped, I let it suck once, and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning, I give it no feed until the following morning. This is done so the calf will be hungry, and will drink the milk without the finger. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking the dam. A small calf gets three pints and a large calf four pints. This I continue for about one week. Then for one week I give it whole milk half and skim milk half twice a day, giving it only from three to four pints. The third week I feed all separator skim milk, but put in the milk a teaspoonful of ground flax. I gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal so that by the end of the fourth week it is receiving a heaping tablespoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early cut hay, and a little whole oats or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts.

"The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk.

[Would it not be better to allow the calf more than one draft from its mother's first milk, and if its first drinks from the pail were taken slowly "with the finger," would it not be more beneficial?—Ed.]

"It has been the general opinion among farmers that separator skim milk was not a strong or nutritious feed, and that a large mess must be given to make up in quantity what they supposed it lacked in quality, and the result was that calves were overfed and indigestion would be produced, which was followed by scours and bloat.

"If directions are strictly followed the calf will always act more hungry after taking its meal than it did before, but it is better thus than to give it a larger mess and then have a case of scours or bloat on your hands. The milk should be measured every time with a clean tin cup, or weighed with a balanced scale. Each calf should be fed by itself out of a clean tin pail, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding, just as thoroughly and carefully as one does the milk pails. Place the calves in small stanchions while they are being fed, so they will not get in the habit of sucking each other. Have the little manger in front of them wide enough so an ordinary tin pail containing the mess of milk can be set into it. Have partitions placed in the manger, and when it has taken the milk take out the pail, and if the calf is old enough to eat oats or bran, throw in about a tablespoonful, and it will soon get in the habit of chewing the oats as soon as it has taken the milk, for about that time it wants to do something, and if it is not confined in a stanchion or tied out of reach of another calf it will amuse itself by sucking its neighbor's ears. The bottom of the manger should be a dressed board about ten inches wide, and should be so adjusted that it can be taken out once a week and scrubbed with hot water and soap, for the manger must be kept absolutely sweet and clean."

Extracts from Letters.

It's as though we cannot live without the "Farmer's Advocate." JAMES BOOTH, Morden.

We find your paper much more interesting since it comes weekly. P. MARK, Assa.

Your enterprise is a noble undertaking. I wish you every success. (REV.) A. H. ANDERSON, "Golden Hills" Farm, Killarney, Man.

Birmingham Shorthorn Sale.

Mr. J. B. Lythall, the popular auctioneer of the Birmingham Agricultural Society, little dreamt when he at his own risk instituted, thirty-five years ago, these annual sales, what a notable and world-wide show and sale he was destined to see it grow into. The second annual sale was held by the society, with Mr. Lythall as the auctioneer, and that arrangement still holds good.

One fact cannot be too widely known, namely, that at Birmingham there is no running up. Every animal in ten of the classes has to be entered under the condition that it is put up at one hundred dollars, and at any bid beyond that price the animal is sold. For those who desire to send young bulls there is one class in which a higher reserve is allowed, but be this what it may, the first bid in excess secures the calf for the bidder.

It is because of this certainty of absolute sale, without any humbug, that has made for the Birmingham annual sales a name and reputation second to none. Buyers from all over the country attend, and many representing the wider field were also there this year. We noticed none from Canada nor the States, but Argentine was well to the fore, as was also Germany, South Africa and the Australasian Colonies were also represented.

Rancher vs. Farmer.

THE VIEW OF AN OLD SETTLER.

It is not unusual to hear discussion whether this part of Southern Alberta is safe to farm in. Those who have been farming here for some years are satisfied with results, whereas those who are engaged in stock-raising predict dire calamity to the farmers when the dry seasons return. Now, it may interest some of your readers to have the experience of one of the first who settled in this country. I came here in the fall of 1874, and should judge by the conditions of the lakes that at some period that summer considerable rain had fallen. I heard, however, from traders, that the previous years had been very dry, and that farming would have been impossible without irrigation, but as there was no farming done in that time they may have been mistaken in their conclusions. I began farming in '78, and the subsequent seasons were so favorable that I thought this was an ideal farming country. Conditions continued good more or less up to and including '85; in '86, however, there was almost a total failure owing to drouth—this was the beginning of the dry years during my time. I consider that the dry seasons continued for eleven years; that is, the lakes were dry during that time, but farming was by no means impossible during all these seasons; in fact, some of the best crops were raised during that period. Although the annual rainfall was light, we had the rain at the time when it did the

most good. In all there were about six seasons when crops suffered to a great extent from drouth. Now, if the farming results of this country for the next thirty years should only show a record of six failures, or partial failures, it ought not to deter anyone from coming here to engage in that business. Although my experience of this country compels me to admit that the farmer here takes no more risks of failures than he might experience in other countries from different causes, still I think the Government have made a great mistake in not strictly reserving this part of Alberta for stock-growing for many years yet, and the following are my reasons:

The Northwest Territories are of vast area and wheat can be successfully grown in all parts;

no matter how great the immigration of settlers may be there will be room for them all for many years to come. Now, nature has endowed Southern Alberta with peculiar advantages for stock-growing which other parts do not possess. Not only is the grass the most nutritious and has the power of self-curing, but the climate is such that stock can take advantage of this and graze the entire year. Now, where is the necessity of sacrificing the cattle industry for the sake of growing some wheat which could be produced equally well elsewhere in the Territories? It is not that the Territories as a whole would lose settlers; I think the opposite result is effected. It is not logical to conclude that because this country was reserved for grazing, the settler who comes here to grow wheat would take umbrage and turn back. No, he would select another locality; but the settler who comes here to engage in stock-growing, and possesses the necessary capital, is the man who will turn back. He sees that those who are already in the business are forced out. This country could continue for all time producing stock, but as a grain-growing country its value will be comparatively short. No matter how fertile a soil may be, constant cropping will wear it out, but there are other agencies at work here. During winter but little snow lies on the ground, and high, dry winds are almost constant; when land has been worked for some time there is a great loss of soil by drifting, especially in the dry seasons, and when wheat-growing ceases to be profitable, the country ceases to be of any further value.



Sand Boy.

Winner of first premium in the three-year-old Shire stallion class, and sweepstakes of the breed, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1904. Owned and exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

This year's entry was 625, and 437 were sold at an average of \$217, and this includes all ages from sucking calves to two-year-olds.

Another reason why Canadian breeders should attend these sales, by taking a month's trip they could take in the Shire Horse Show held in the preceding week, as well as others; be able to attend and see for themselves the two largest and most important shows and sales held by distinct breeds in the world.

This was the most remarkable sale ever held in Birmingham, for the number sold, for their high average, and for the large number which went above the \$500 limit.

Of these there were twenty-four, and four sold for \$2,000 and up to \$3,000, the highest price which was paid for Viscount Baring's Royal Victor, by Francisca =76711=, by W. F. Miller for the Argentine; Lord Lovat's Baron Skeabart by Royal Star =67477=, went to the same buyer at \$2,200; Mr. F. J. Steward's Barrington Boy, by General Buller =76747=, to Mr. MacLennan at \$2,050; W. J. A. Preece's Drayton Rearguard, by Rearguard =77572=, to the same purchaser at \$2,000. Seven others brought from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each.

Messrs. Harrison's two-year-old heifer, Little Meg, realized \$600, the top price for ten females, and was the only female to exceed the \$500 mark.

The actual number of bulls sold was 330, the average being in round figures \$225. Six bulls between ten and twenty-one months old made an average price of \$743.

Wheat-growing can follow ranching, but once land is broken it has forever lost its value for winter grazing. It is too late now to entirely reserve this part for grazing, but some portions of it, such as the Porcupine Hills, where there is still room for many small ranches, might still be protected from the farmer.

The life of the rancher owning a moderate number of cattle has not been a happy one in this country. About 1881 the Government granted enormous leases to a few large companies, who were allowed to bring in great herds of cattle free of duty from across the line; these vast herds of cattle roaming all over made it difficult for the small stockman to carry on his business, and impossible for him to reap the full profits. These leases were eventually cancelled, and the number of small owners kept increasing until it looked as if the few large companies who possessed most of the cattle in the country would be succeeded by resident stock-owners with moderate herds. This would have been an ideal country; all would have been prosperous, dry seasons or wet seasons (indeed, the dry seasons gave us our fattest cattle), but it was only a dream—the man with the plow and the cattle-hunting dog has settled it forever.

Theory and Treatment of Milk Fever.

Mr. A. S. Wheeler, V.M.D., in charge of the Biltmore Farms herd of Jerseys in North Carolina, writes us:

In regard to the treatment of milk fever, and the cause of same, it might not be out of place to mention that iodide of potash, sterile water, salt water, and the injection of air and oxygen, as far as I can learn, are as efficacious the one as the others. Might not this lead us to believe that the etiological factor of the disease was due to an emptiness of the blood vessels of the udder, into which there was a sudden determination of the blood, and hence an anæmia of the brain, producing the collapse and paralysis which present themselves in what is known as parturient paresis; in other words, does it not indicate that there is a sudden disturbance of the blood circulation, induced by the process of calving and shrinkage of the blood vessels in the pelvic portion of the maternal organs, and the rush of blood to the udder, thereby causing a deficiency of blood in the brain? It does seem to me, although I am not positive on this point, that a large percentage of cases in our herd have been cows that are heavy milkers, and in which cows the udder has not been fully distended as it should be for the size of the udder. It seems to me that bacteria do not play any part in the causation of this disease, unless we might consider that the pressure might retard the growth of the bacteria, which does not recommend itself to me as a tenable theory. We are using a bicycle pump very successfully; in fact, all that seems necessary to do in these cases is to get the udder as tight as possible, and is it not probable that the distention of the udder by any one of the above methods simply ligates the blood vessels of the udders, thereby tending to correct the disturbance of the blood circulation and restore the animal to health?

We introduced the system of not milking cows out for a few days after calving, on November 1st, 1902, and since that time up to March 1st, or during a period of fifteen months, we have had 86 cows to drop their calves that were susceptible to milk fever, or in other words that had three or more calves. During that time we have had five cases of milk fever, all of which recovered. From October, 1900, to November, 1902, we had 17 cases of milk fever; that is during a period of 25 months. It is not possible without considerable trouble to furnish the number of cows that calved during that period that were susceptible to milk fever, but there was probably not as large a number as for the preceding period. This, I think, is a very favorable showing, and we feel very much encouraged, and intend continuing it as a result of our experience. One of the cases of milk fever that occurred, in fact the last one, started before the calf arrived; of the other four cases, one came in three days over nine months, and did not make her usual bag; another came in twelve days over nine months, and she did not make a tight bag; the third came in a week ahead of nine months, and the fourth came one day less than nine months. These cases, of course, are only a few, and only of a sufficient number to suggest careful watching in future.

Biltmore Farms, N. C.

An Expected Cattle Movement.

Murdo McKenzie, at Fort Worth, Tex., the other day said that the Matador steers will go to the Medicine Hat country to be matured hereafter, instead of the Dakotas. The settler is after us in Northwestern Canada the same as in Texas and the Dakotas. We have been compelled to desert S. Dakota on that account, and I do not expect the grazing industry will survive many years across the Canadian line. The small stock-grower will soon have possession of our big pastures from the Rio Grande to Canada, and they will raise more stuff than we ever thought of.

Money-making Meat-shops.

The improved weather conditions which this month has brought along have had a beneficial effect, not only in the world of agriculture, but in all kinds of business. It is earnestly to be hoped that the present dry spell may continue, so that farmers may overtake the heavy arrears of their work. During the three months which ended with February, there has been a more than usually ample supply of home-fed beef in the general markets of the country. Whatever else may be said of the state of our trade in live stock, there is every reason to congratulate ourselves on the health of our cattle, which, for a long time past, have appeared in full numbers and in excellent condition, whether as finished beef or as growing stores.

Judging from the purchases made at the recent Perth and Birmingham pedigree bull sales on behalf of Argentine breeders, it would appear that the South American Republic is making strenuous efforts to capture our markets for their beef, and it must be admitted they are going about it in the right way. Mr. F. Miller, whose purchases are more particularly in my mind, is one of the principal buyers of pure-bred stock for export, and he and his principals are to be congratulated on his selections. At Birmingham, Mr. Miller, after keen competition between English, American and German buyers, secured Viscount Baring's bull calf *Loyal Victor*, for \$3,000.00. This magnificent animal is not yet twelve months old, and his price has not been reached at these sales for many years.

Following on the Shire Horse Show mentioned in my last letter, we have had at the Royal Agricultural Hall the shows and sales of the Hackney and Carriage horses, as well as the Thoroughbred hunter and polo and riding pony. At the former, the general quality cannot be written as above the average, but as regards both the breeding and harness classes, they may be called an average. Included in the general company were a large number of foreigners, many of whom appeared to be from France, which circumstance favors the impression that the Hackney is finding its level, and that a high one, in that country for improving the action of the ordinary harness horses which are bred across the Channel.

In this week's shows, the competition for the twenty-eight King's premiums of £150 each, offered by the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding, was less keen than usual. The stallions catalogued show a decline from the number displayed last year, when there was also a noticeable diminution.

The attendances at all these spring horse shows have been very satisfactory. The fact that members of the Royal family, including the King and Queen, have paid them visits no doubt helped in a great measure to swell the crowds, but the general excellence of the exhibits was the great attraction.

In Smithfield market, beef of all descriptions has been very slow of sale, the quantity put on the market being much in excess of the requirements of the trade. This, too, in spite of the fact that the consumers have lately shown a preference for beef over mutton, and prices have dropped considerably this week. The decline in value may be roughly put at a half cent per pound on hind quarters, and fully one and one-half cents on fore quarters. The best quality mutton is very dear in our markets at present, and those in the know do not look forward to any reduction for a long time to come. Of course, plain frozen mutton does not compete with the home or town killed mutton.

One of the surprises of the week was the announcement of a five-per-cent. dividend by Eastman's Limited. It is just thirteen years since the directors had such a satisfactory report to present. During the year, the company made a net profit of £91,665. It may interest your readers to learn that Eastman's Limited have no less than 982 retail butchers' shops going in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

At Mark Lane, yesterday, there was a very thin attendance of wheat buyers. English wheat was steady, but trade was very quiet. Foreign wheat was steadily held at late prices, but the demand was limited; No. 3 northern, Manitoba, was quoted at 35s. 6d. (\$8.52). For flour, sellers were asking late prices, but buyers did not respond.

At Depford cattle market, on Monday, there were on offer 880 United States cattle, which were quoted at 11½c. to 12c. On the same market, 195 Canadian beasts made 10½c. to 11½c. in a slow trade. On Wednesday, 809 States cattle met a very slow demand, and the best bunches only made 11½c. to 11¾c., and a clearance was not effected.

The market for Canadian cheese is in much the same position as it was last week, rather quiet but firm, and the transactions reported have been at about the same rates, say 10½c. for primest colored and white, and 10¾c. for fancy lots. There is a good enquiry for cheese about one-half cent under the above prices, and, provided there was sufficient assortment on show on such terms, a considerable clearance would soon be made. The stock on hand at the Commercial Rd. station has been worked down to 88,000 boxes, compared with 54,000 boxes this time last year.

The change for the better in the weather, combined with superabundant supplies, has had the effect of bringing down prices on the butter market, especially for the finer qualities, which have lately ruled rather dear.

Trade in the bacon department has been of dragging character. The smallness of the purchases made by dealers has led to an accumulation of both green and smoked meats. The shortage of Canadian bacon has not been felt to any extent, as shippers and dealers

in seeking to make extra profit by it, directed the attention of buyers to other brands.
London, Eng., March 13th, 1904.

Care of the Lambs.

The unusual severity of this winter, and the unusual depth of snow has doubtless prevented the ewe flock from getting the amount of exercise necessary to the uniform production of strong, vigorous lambs, and the probability is that a larger percentage of weak lambs than usual will be born. In this case closer attention at lambing time on the part of the shepherd is imperative if he would save a good share of the lambs. When lambs come weak, and unable to find their own way to the fountain of strength, it is well to have the ewe and her lamb or lambs placed in a small pen by themselves, till the lambs get strong enough to follow their mother. For this purpose short, light hurdles, tied together in corners of the pen, answer very well. If a lamb is too weak to stand and suck, and the shepherd is alone, a good plan is to lay the ewe gently on her side, and kneeling on one knee, with the other foot across her neck, draw the lamb on its side, or upon its knees, up to the udder; milk a little into its mouth, and then place the teat in its mouth, when if it is at all likely to live it will catch on and help itself. A heavy feed at first is not the best, nature's plan being a little at a time and often. As soon as the lambs learn to help themselves and follow the dam, it is better for both to move about with the flock, as a little exercise is good for both, and besides there is danger of overfeeding one ewe by herself, causing udder trouble. In the case of twins and an insufficiency of milk, it is often possible to draw on another ewe that has only a single lamb, and has some milk to spare. It is better to try this expedient than to resort to cow's milk, carrying the hungry lamb along until a ewe loses her lamb, and may be used as a foster mother. She may be made to take to her new charge by stripping the skin from her own lamb and fastening it on the one to be adopted, tying the ewe for a few days in a small pen where the lamb may be always near her, and holding her if necessary while it sucks. If cow's milk must be used, let it be from a fresh cow, and always from the same cow, fed from a bottle with a rubber nipple attached, and fed in moderation.

When the lambs are about ten days old their tails should be docked, about the second or third joint from the rump. The safest way to do this is to cut up from the lower surface of the tail against the thumb held on the upper surface. This obviates any jerk or shock of the spine. It is rarely that excessive bleeding follows docking at this age, but if it does it is easily stopped by tying a soft string around the stump, which should be cut away next day. In case the ram lambs are to be sold for the meat market, they should be castrated at the same time as the docking is done, and immediately preceding. This may be done when a few days old by clipping off the scrotum and contents with a pair of shears, or by cutting off the end of the scrotum and drawing the testicles out separately, casings and all, with a pair of forceps, or with the teeth, as the Old Country shepherds generally do.

The Angora Goat.

For three years the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting with the Angora goat, and sums up its experience as follows: Angora goats are quite hardy and thrifty, and can be kept with the same winter care that sheep demand. It takes about 750 pounds of hay to winter one goat. With plenty of young woodland or brushy pasture there will be no food cost in summering them. They are effective in clearing up underbrush in woodland covered with birch or evergreen. They will likely destroy other varieties, except very large trees. They will clear out bushes and waste growth in pastures, in preference even to the grasses. Ordinary fencing will not hold them. A fine mesh-wire fence, of such height that they cannot rest the front feet upon it, will hold them, even in small areas. They do not jump, but are good climbers.

The flesh has a flavor between that of lamb and venison. The carcasses are small, and there is no market in the East for the flesh. The fleece is called mohair, and that from crosses brings a somewhat higher price than wool. The purer the breeding the better the mohair is, and the heavier is the clipping. Three pounds per animal is about all that can be expected from a clipping from seven-eighths bred goats.

They are very docile and intelligent, and make excellent pets. Their bush-eating proclivities would make them a nuisance among decorative shrubs. The Station does not recommend them for most Maine farms.
Maine Experiment Station. CHAS. D. WOODS.

Farm.

Manitoba Wheat in Britain.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Early in January I communicated with a number of milling firms in Britain, with a view to finding out at first hand how Manitoba's last wheat crop reaches the British millers, especially directing my enquiries to the reliability of Western certificates and the alleged mixing in transit. Realizing that the grain-growers of the West would be interested in this correspondence, I enclose you a few of the replies I received for publication, if you can make space for them.

Yours truly, R. MCKENZIE, Secretary, Manitoba Grain-growers Association.

FROM JOHN WILSON & CO., LTD.

Leith, Jan. 27th, 1904.

R. McKenzie, Esq., Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, Brandon, Manitoba:

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of standard samples of your Manitoba wheat. We may mention that, personally, we have had little cause to complain of shipments of wheat graded from Manitoba. Your wheat certainly commands the first place on this market, but the only objection we have to it is that we have to pay the very top of the market, and a little higher even than any other country's products, but we must confess that the quality of the wheat grown in your district is admirably suited for our trade. Along with this we send you a sample of two shipments we have had recently, No. 2 Manitoba and No. 3 Manitoba, we having no No. 1 Manitoba in stock at present, but we also send you a sample of No. 1 northern, Duluth. Duluth inspection this season has not been so satisfactory as in former years, but we presume this is on account of the season not producing the same quality of wheat as it has hitherto done.

We have never had any cause to complain of the certificates issued from the interior of Canada, but we certainly have had good cause to complain of the certificates issued at Montreal. Recently, we had a parcel of 3,500 qrs. hard Kansas wheat shipped from Montreal by a Chicago firm, in which a large number of the pickles were heated and which totally unfitted the wheat for the purpose of milling and making flour. It was attended with very serious loss to us. This wheat had no right to receive a certificate at all, but, evidently, the people in America think they can get it easier through Montreal than through any of their own ports, and for this reason we have issued notice to our correspondents that on no account can we accept of a Montreal certificate until we have had some guarantee that it can be relied upon.

A certificate ought to be like a Bank of England note, as we pay the money against the same and have no appeal.—A satisfactory export trade can only be sustained by making these certificates beyond all dispute, yours faithfully,

Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) JOHN WILSON.

THE SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.

Edinburgh, Jan. 21st, 1904.

R. McKenzie, Esq., Secretary, Messrs. The Grain-growers' Association, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada:

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 1st inst. to hand, also samples of wheat. It is not our experience generally that Manitoba wheat is depreciated in transit. We have had reason to complain of No. 1 northern, Duluth, and No. 2 red winter from United States, but have not had similar cause for complaint, as a rule, of any Manitoba wheat. We are just now receiving 7,000 qrs. No. 2 northern, Manitoba, shipped to Glasgow per "Hibernian," and are sending you a sample of same. You will see that it compares very favorably with the standard sample, and we are well pleased with it. We are of opinion that the Manitoba certificate is a reliable document, and have no sympathy with the complaints that have been made as to the quality of Manitoba wheat. We are of opinion that much of the difficulty arises from buyers on this side not being in touch with first-class houses. In our case, we purchase our Manitoba wheat mainly through our New York branch, represented on the Produce Exchange by Mr. John Gledhill. We think that Manitoba wheat is not quite so strong as Duluth of similar grade. This year, however, is an exception to this rule, and, in our opinion, No. 2 northern Manitoba is about equal to No. 1 north Duluth on the present crop. We prefer to mill equal quantities of both, viz.: one-half Duluth and one-half Manitoba, similar grades. To give you an idea of how we appreciate Manitoba wheat, this season we have bought, since December 1st, 32,000 qrs. Manitoba wheat, and only 1,000 Duluth.

Should we at any time have any special reason to complain of any shipments, we shall be very glad to communicate with you, and shall be pleased to hear further from you on any future occasion. Yours truly,

(Sgd.) MR. W. F. STEWART, Com. Manager.

JOHN URE & SON,

67 Hope Street,

Glasgow, Jan. 22nd, 1904.

R. McKenzie, Esq., Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, Brandon, Manitoba:

Dear Sir,—We are much obliged for your favor of the 1st inst., as well as samples of Nos. 1, 2 and 3

northern Manitoba wheat, which we have examined with great care. So far as we can judge, we do not think that, as a rule, there is any tampering with Manitoba wheat before it reaches our market, although we have great cause to complain on Montreal certificates, where the grading seems to be of the most unreliable character. So bad, indeed, is it that millers in Glasgow refuse entirely to buy wheat on Montreal certificate.

We send you samples No. 2 and No. 3 north Manitoba as recently received by us; the No. 3 seems slightly more frosted and has rather a larger percentage of soft wheat than yours; the No. 2, however, is, in our opinion, quite as good as yours.

We do not use No. 1, and it hardly ever comes to this market. We are, dear sir,

Yours truly, (Sgd.) JOHN URE & SON.

[NOTE.—The grading of wheat samples submitted by the Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association to the Winnipeg inspector, and the rating accorded in Great Britain to wheat from which said samples were taken, shows a marked disparity. Two samples sold and graded in Great Britain as two northern, Winnipeg inspector grades good three northern. One sample grading two northern, and sold as such in Great Britain, grades three northern at local inspector's hands. Of two samples grading and sold as three northern in the Old Country, only one makes the same grade here, the other grading four northern good. Secretary MacKenzie thinks there is a nigger in the fence somewhere.—Ed.]

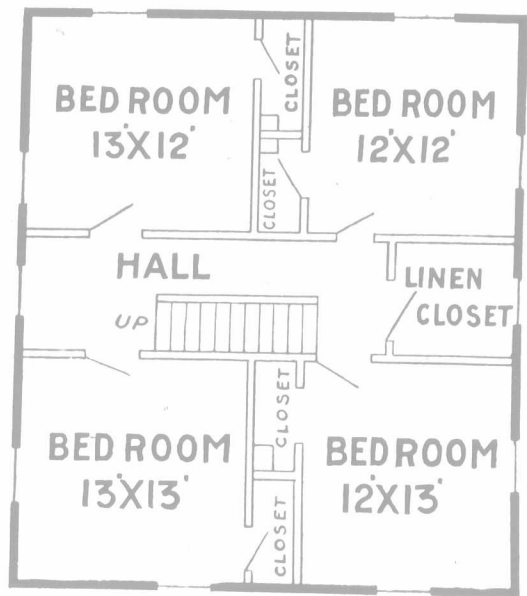
A Pleasant Farmhouse.

By A. I. C. B.

I enclose a plan of my mother-in-law's house, which I helped plan and which was built five years ago. All those who have seen it say that it is one of the most comfortable and pleasant farm homes they have seen. It was planned to meet the needs of a family of eight grown sons and daughters, all at home. The nearly square, compact shape gives the most room, with the least expense; while the long porch, the dining-room entry and a dormer window in the square roof, over the hall door, break the square, plain outline of the outside, making it look what it is—a substantial, comfortable home. There is a



GROUND PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

stone-walled cellar under the whole, the original plan being to divide it in the middle by a brick wall, and use one part for vegetables and the other for a furnace, cistern, etc. The house is back-plastered throughout, weather-boarded, covered with good tar paper, and clap-boarded on the outside. The porch roof is of tin, and the whole house is well painted. Inside it is all finished in hard plaster, and delicately tinted with a fresco border, so that no paper is needed. The wood-work is of yellow pine, oil finished, and is very handsome. The dining-room is wainscoted, as is the living room of the family. At its east door, which is the most used in the house, is an entry-way, where wraps may be hung, and a box-seat for rubbers, overshoes, etc. As built, the house faces the road on the west; the hall door is toward the south and the driveway. At each side of the narrow front hall is a large rolling door, which, being open, almost throws the two rooms into one, and makes an ideal place for large entertainments. The deep china closet between the dining-room and pantry has deep drawers in the lower part, up to three feet high, opening into either room, where the tea towels and table linen and silver may be kept. The upper part on the dining-room side has glass doors. The linen closet upstairs was at first intended for a bathroom, but has not been fitted up as one yet. The plan of the rest of the upper floor speaks for itself.

The contract for this house, cellar and all, completely finished, was taken by a building company for \$1,150.00, but I do not think they would build another like it, without considerable more money. I forgot to mention that the front window in the parlor is a large one of plate glass and the upper part of the hall door is of frosted glass.

There are two chimneys, which pass between the closets on the upper floor, but, being plastered inside and out, there is no danger of fires. Each chimney is 8 x 12 inches inside. As you will see, I have given the outside measurements of the rooms. The house is 28 x 32 feet in size. You will notice each bedroom has two windows, which is quite necessary for ventilation where the summers are warm. There are registers in the floors of each of the upper bedrooms, so that they can be warmed from below, and though in a cold climate, nothing freezes in the house, it is so warmly built.

Steer Fattening Experiments at Indian Head.

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to the Indian Head Experimental Farm on March 16th, when everything was found to be in the regular methodical order. The employees in the seed-distributing department had their hands full executing orders in the free distribution of seed, being unable to supply more than half the number of free samples ordered, all classes of seeds being in great demand.

The steer-fattening experiments were found to be at a most interesting stage. The experiments consist of the fattening for sixteen weeks of eight two-year-olds and eight one-year-olds. The experiments commenced on Dec. 18th, 1903. The gross weight of the two-year-olds at that date was 9,150 pounds. After twelve weeks' feeding the gross weight was 10,160 pounds, being an increase of 1,010 pounds. The one-year-old lot were started at a gross weight of 6,900 pounds. Their increase made in twelve weeks was twenty pounds more than that of the two-year-olds, being a net gain of 1,030. The animals are all fed on ensilage, mixed with cut hay and straw, and chop consisting of two parts barley and one part wheat. The two-year-olds were started with a chop ration of six pounds per head a day, fed in three meals, and increased to twelve pounds per day in the last four weeks of the test. The yearlings were started with a ration of four pounds a day, which was increased to ten pounds in the last four weeks. The animals in the tests are very ordinary range steers, and are by no means of a perfect beef type, with the exception of two in each lot, which were bred on the farm. The yearlings are a pretty equal lot, and are on the whole a better beef class than the others. In the two-year-olds there is one lanky individual of a restless temperament, which may be classed as an ill-doer, and his presence will account for the loss of a considerable number of pounds in the result of the test in that class.

Professor T. N. Carver tells an amusing story of a clergyman friend, who, upon one of his trips through the Western States, observed that almost every man he met and spoke with used profanity. Finally he found one man who talked to him for twenty minutes without using an oath. As they were about to separate, the clergyman shook hands with the stranger, and said: "You don't know how glad I am to have a chance to have a talk with a man like you. You are the first man I have met for three days who could talk for five minutes without swearing." The stranger was so surprised and shocked at this deplorable state of affairs that he instantly and innocently ejaculated: "Well, I'll be damned!"

Dairying.

Keep the Separator Clean.

While in conversation recently with Professor McKay, of the Iowa Dairy School, he said that much injury was being done in various parts of the country to the cause of the farm separator, and also to the quality of the cream delivered therefrom, by agents who are over-zealous in promoting their separator sales. In order to induce farmers to purchase separators, they will represent that it is practically no work to keep them clean. The attempt of farmers to follow their representations in regard thereto results in dirty separators, that contaminate all the cream that passes through them. The poor quality of the product, and the consequent low price received therefor, tends to throw discredit upon the farm separator. These machines must be kept absolutely clean if good results are to be obtained and the farm separator is to be a success. Washing, by simply running water through it after the milk has been separated, will not clean any separator. It requires considerable work and attention to keep these machines properly cleaned, but this is the only way to make them a success; and the agent who misrepresents these requirements, while he may sell a few more machines at the time in a new territory, does an injury to the farmers to whom he makes sales, by causing them to produce a product of poor quality, and he does an incalculable injury to the cause of the farm separator in general. It is far better for the success of any such enterprise to have it accepted squarely on its merits, than there will be fewer disappointments, and such progress as it makes will be substantial. —[Ex.]

Cheese and Butter Content of Milk.

"How much cheese will there be in 100 pounds of 3% milk; 100 pounds of 3½% milk; 100 pounds of 4% milk?"

The results of experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College have given us about the following average pounds of cheese from 100 pounds of such milks: Milk testing 3% fat, the yield of cheese averaged 8.85; milk testing 3½% fat averaged 9.7; milk testing 4% fat averaged 10.1 pounds per 100 pounds of milk. The yield of cheese from milks testing 3% to 4% fat will vary considerably at different seasons of the year, according to whether the cows are fresh or advanced in lactation, and according to how the milk has been cared for, and also to some extent on the skill of the cheesemaker. The figures given show the average of good results. H. H. DEAN.

"How much butter would there be from 100 pounds of milk testing 3, 3½ and 4% fat?"

Under good conditions we may count on making about one-sixth more butter than there is fat in the milk. This excess of one-sixth is due to the fact that in the making of butter we incorporate with the fat about 16% of curd, water and salt. Assuming then that we should be able to make one-sixth more butter than there is fat, the yield of butter from 100 pounds of milk would be about 3½ pounds from 3% milk; 4.08 from 3½% milk; 4.66 from 4% milk. In round numbers the yield would be 3½, 4 and 4½ pounds butter per 100 pounds milk. In actual practice there would probably be slightly more butter in proportion to the fat, made from 100 pounds of the richer milk, because a slightly less percentage of the fat in the whole milk would be lost in the skim milk while separating. H. H. DEAN.

"Which is the better way to pay for milk to be made into cheese, by 'pool' or 'test'?"

I presume that subscriber means by the term "pool" that the patrons are paid according to the weight of milk delivered, and that by "test" he means paying the patrons according to the percentage of fat in their milk. Comparing these two methods, we have no hesitation in saying that paying for milk to be made into cheese according to the fat which it contains, as determined by the Babcock test, is much preferable to paying for milk according to its weight, chiefly because paying for milk according to weight places a premium upon skimming and watering milk, and is no encouragement for a patron to send good milk to the factory. It also assumes that poor milk or milk with a low percentage of fat is as valuable per 100 pounds for cheesemaking as richer milk. This, of course, is not true. The plan suggested by the Dairy Department of the College of adding two to the percentage of fat, we consider the fairest way to divide proceeds among patrons of cheese factories. The addition of the two to the percentage of fat makes allowance for the caseous or curdy matter in milk, which is essential for the manufacture of cheese. As the result of experiments carried on during five years, we have concluded that the method of paying patrons according to the percentage of fat, plus two, is the most just method which can be adopted in ordinary factory practice. H. H. DEAN.

Siberian Butter.

In a recent issue of Wedel & Co.'s London circular the future of the Siberian butter trade is referred to, and we give the following extracts:

"The Russo-Japanese war must have an important effect on the butter market of the United Kingdom during the coming six or eight months, owing to the stoppage of the import of Siberian butter. On this there can be no two opinions. The Russian military authorities will not allow the safety of the Russian army or the existence of the Russian Empire to be imperilled for the sake of Siberian dairy farmers. The railway is about 4,000 miles long, and is a single line, having sidings at stated distances, and belongs to the Government. The full journey of goods trains under these conditions will take quite a fortnight each way, and as the empty trucks must be returned with the utmost speed from the Far East, no delay to take up Siberian butter or any other merchandise can on any condition be allowed by the military authorities. During the two years ended 31st December last, the imports of Russian butter into the United Kingdom exceeded 24,000 tons per year; of this amount 16,000 tons came from Siberia. It is estimated that another 4,000 to 5,000 tons found a market in Denmark, Germany, and other Continental countries; thus there will be during the coming summer a shortage of about 20,000 tons of Siberian butter, to be made good in the butter markets of Europe and the United Kingdom. The Siberian butter which goes to Denmark releases an equal amount of Danish butter for export here, while that which is now consumed in other Continental countries will prevent an equal amount of better quality butter from those countries finding its way into the United Kingdom. It appears, therefore, that the supplies of Siberian, Danish and other Continental butters to British markets during the present spring and summer will show an average shortage of over 12,000 cwts. a week."

How to Keep Informed.

Editor Farmer's Advocate,
Winnipeg:

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed \$1.50 renewal subscription to the Farmer's Advocate. Your weekly edition is a welcome visitor to our house. I would strongly advise all farmers to keep themselves well informed on everything pertaining to their calling, and with this object in view, subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate and help those who are helping us.

Yours truly,

WM. STOREY,

Manitou, Man.

March 12th, 1904.

What the Agricultural Colleges are Doing.

The farm mechanics department of the Iowa Agricultural College has arranged for a course of lectures by the makers of farm implements. Seats are being rapidly booked at the box office.

Wisconsin Agricultural College has broadened out the instruction in farm mechanics, formerly divided between the departments of agricultural physics and practical mechanics, into a department of agricultural engineering, with Prof. G. N. Knapp in charge. Prof. Henry, writing, says: "Those putting up buildings in the cities have the assistance of a trained architect; the farmer lacks such assistance."

The Carlyle (Assa) Herald says of the Indians of the White Bear Reserve: "Few are aware of the earning power of these Indians. They have now 350 head of cattle, and real and personal property amounting to \$276,000. The money spent by the Indians in the towns of Arcola, Carlyle and Manor amounts to a sum in the course of a year. This is the result of the methods employed by the Dominion Government in their treatment of the aborigines of the plains, and is in marked contrast with the policy pursued by the U. S. Government, whose actions seemed based on the idea that the only good Indian was a dead Indian."

Poultry.

Scratchings.

Don't set eggs from your breeding pens until at least ten days after mating up.

Never market eggs the age of which you are in doubt about. Bad eggs destroy the demand for hen fruit.

One cockerel is not sufficient for a flock of sixty hens, if you want to get fertile eggs and want also to get chickens that are a notch better than the parent birds.

Manitoba and the Territories are the ideal turkey countries. Have you bought a gobbler?

Your chickens will give too much surface cultivation if allowed in the garden. Mesh wire can be bought, so keep them in or out.

Kill the dunghill rooster right now, and buy a well-bred, well-shaped bird, of one of the utility breeds. The farmer's wife keeps poultry with one of two ideas, perhaps both, to make money by selling eggs and dressed poultry.

Have eggs set early. The early spring chicken catches the market.

If you have no setting hens until late in the season, why not try an incubator of one of the standard patterns.

It does not pay to keep hens as layers after they are two years old.

The following is the ruling by the A. P. J. on the mating of immature birds: "As a rule, eggs from cockerels and pullets do not produce as strong chicks as those from pullets and cocks, or cockerels and hens!"

Clean out the poultry-house, nests and roosts thoroughly. Lice and sitting hens are apt to get too thick!

The Disappointments and Troubles of the Poultryman.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As a poultry fancier and a reader of your valuable paper, allow me a small space in which to set forth the advantages and disadvantages of an exhibitor of pure-bred fowl and a true fancier.

In reading an account of the Poultry Show held at Brandon in January, I was greatly surprised to see so small an exhibit from the fanciers of the city of Winnipeg, knowing, as I do, that there are some of the best fowl raised for exhibition purposes in the city of Winnipeg, and upon enquiry from some of my brother fanciers, I elicited the following information: In the first place, some of them said their birds were laying, and they were getting sixty cents per dozen for their eggs, and they did not want to disturb the fowl to get them into show shape, as it would stop them laying for the time being, thereby losing considerable revenue from the egg product. Second—Another reason was that, owing to the small amount of cash given in prizes, it did not pay to send the birds from home; also, when the birds were offered for sale at the show, the would-be purchasers would not give nearly one-half the price of the value of the birds. Also, on enquiry for stock or eggs from outside points, when they asked an enquiring party two dollars for a setting of eggs from first-prize hens, they could very seldom get a sale; or if they asked two or three dollars for a good-scoring bird, they would be offered one dollar for it, so they didn't care to go to the expense of showing their birds. These and numerous other causes were the reasons they did not show this year.

Now, Mr. Editor, these are lamentable facts, and are not calculated to further the interests of pure-bred poultry in this great West of ours.

Just a word or two to show the public that a fancier has a good deal of expense attached to his business: In the first place, he has to pay for a trio of good pure-bred birds, at least \$25.00; he then has to pay a heavy express rate on bringing them into the country, postage on writing, express on money orders, stationery, etc., customs entry, run risks of getting them through O. K. without sickness; then he has to quarantine them at home before letting them into his suitable henhouses, as any old place would not show to look at your stock, unless you have nice clean quarters and your fowl looking well, he will not care to buy from you. If he keeps white fowl, when his tain kind of food, so as not to get any yellow in the again, he has to keep a good many poultry remedies on hand in case of sickness, just as the farmer has

when he has a lot of stock in his barn to care for. The fancier must keep punches, leg bands, score-cards, advertising envelopes, business cards, etc., take a few of the poultry journals, buy cuts of his birds to put on his business cards, advertise in some good live journal, such as the "Farmer's Advocate," which is read by the farming community; subscribe to the poultry associations, give a special prize at the shows; attend the meetings of the association wherever held, belong to committees, arrange to attend all fairs, buy a standard of perfection, read it and study it, so as to be thoroughly posted in the business. These, and many other vicissitudes too many to mention, such as buying baskets and printed labels, to ship eggs in; replacing bad hatches, postage on stationery to customers, time in attending to stock, writing letters, etc.; and, if he lives in the city, he is liable to have some of his chickens or birds stolen. He has to buy wire netting to keep the fowl in bounds, for fear of annoying his neighbors, as they are not particular about killing your best and valuable birds. He also has to try and keep his breeding pens from laying in the winter, so they will be good and strong, and, therefore, fertile during the egg season in the spring.

Now, after all this expense and trouble, is it fair that he should be asked to sell a bird for one dollar, worth five dollars, or a setting of eggs for fifty cents, worth two dollars, as he breeds both for utility and beauty? there is no prettier sight on a farm or on a city lawn than a uniform flock of good pure-bred fowl, apart from the revenue which you can derive from them properly cared for.

A GENUINE FANCIER.

Apiary.

Foul Brood and Imported Bees.

One of the most important matters which came under discussion at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association was the danger of introducing the much-dreaded foul brood disease into the Province.

During the discussion it transpired that this scourge of beekeepers had actually at one time got a foothold in the Province. Fortunately, however, its stay was of short duration. The gentleman in whose apiary it developed, knowing its malignant character, decided that it was no case for half measures, and promptly burned the infected colonies, seven in number.

This is the only case of foul brood so far seen in the West, and it was developed in imported colonies. Let us hope we have seen the last of it, for not all the other ills that bee flesh is heir to can work as much mischief as this one. But eternal vigilance is the price of safety, for what happened once is liable to happen again. In the Province of Ontario they have had for years a law for the suppression of foul brood, with penalties ranging as high as \$100, and an inspector and sub-inspector of apiaries to enforce it, but still the disease persists. Its eradication is a matter of extreme difficulty, owing to the fact that colonies weakened by disease so often fall a prey to robber bees from other hives, and even from other apiaries in the neighborhood. Honey stored in cells that have contained foul brood is always infected, and carries the disease to any other hive into which it may be taken.

As this Province is now free from this scourge, beekeepers and those intending to become such, should remember that prevention is vastly better than cure, and costs a great deal less. Intending purchasers of bees should be very careful where they place their orders, and any who may be obliged to send abroad should buy only on an absolute guarantee against loss in this respect.

J. J. GUNN.

Factory vs. Homemade Hives.

By Morley Pettit.

The subject up for discussion now in the apicultural world is the relation of advantages and disadvantages of having hives made, (1) by regular supply dealers, (2) at planing mills, (3) at home, with wind, horse or foot power.

1. Hives made by supply dealers are made of good pine, not necessarily clear, but sound, thoroughly seasoned, and cut accurately to the thirty-second of an inch. Of course the buyer needs to know what he wants, and insist on getting it, but any good supply factory can turn out such stuff. They are then shipped to the buyer, at his expense, and nailed together, painted, and paid for by him.

2. Hives made at planing mills are not cut accurately, and the lumber is not well seasoned. The workmen are not accustomed to the accurate measurements necessary for hives, and most of them don't care. To get anything like the necessary accuracy the beekeeper must either run the machinery himself or else stand right by the man who is doing it, and pay four or five dollars a day in either case. Then the most skilled and careful workman cannot do accurate work on the machinery which is plenty good enough for a planing mill. If when the hives are ready for use there has been a little less money paid out for

them, it is a question whether it pays in the end. 3. While I have had a great deal of experience with 1 and 2, I have had none here. But some say it is good, others that it is unsatisfactory. The first cost is considerable, but were a man's time worth nothing in winter he might save money.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Alberta Hotbed and Cold Frame.

By "Alar."

The first two years Eve had been too busy to fuss with a hotbed, but the third spring her garden had been got into such good shape in the fall that the building and care of a hotbed would not be an over-burden. After the garden had been plowed in the fall, and a dead-furrow left in the middle thereof, she had spaded out some more soil, making the dead-furrow wider, about four feet, and a few inches deeper, so her hotbed pit would be ready in the spring before the ground thawed, as she had found that the ground thaws very slowly in the spring here. Indeed, post-diggers claim to have struck ice here in July.

I tell thus minutely just how Eve did various things, to show how one weak woman managed to do all her garden work alone, for though in one of my former articles I was misunderstood to say that she required frequent hired help, she really did it all alone. The "frequent hired help" were the ones who helped to eat the "garden-sass."

Eve had intended to have her "gude mon" bring some slabs or cheap lumber from the saw-mill, with which to make the frame, but the mill was at some distance and the sleighing barely sufficed for the necessary hauling, so she did as others before her had done, and after all, it may be better to fall into the ways of a country, and the Alberta hotbed is really unique. It is not beautiful, except to one who can see the beauty of utility, but it answers its purpose well, and the expense may be from nothing, and some work thrown in, up to several dollars.

The first one Eve saw was built of logs or large rails, somewhat as a log-house is built, and six or seven feet high on the north side, and she took it to be a pippen, but a companion enlightened her. It had not been fitted with glass frames, but was built high, lower on the south side, and well banked up with coarse manure. Thus, with bottom-heat and side-heat, the little

about a foot high, and the north side about three and a half feet, and with ends slanting from one to the other. The width was about three and a half feet, as that is a handy width to reach across in planting, etc.

Early in April she got manure from the horse stable, well mixed with finely-broken straw, and tramped it well into the prepared pit, to a depth of from one to two feet, and watered it. On top of that she placed about four inches of good garden soil, then she banked up the frame with coarse manure, and in two or three days the bed was ready for her seed. She had thrown the excavated soil up into a heap the fall before, so it would thaw early and be easy to handle.

After the seed sowing, all her hotbed required was plenty of water given at night, and good weather. The cans of pansies, and any other things she had started in the house, were put in this frame, and either covered or could be easily removed to the house if a cold night was coming on. Light freezes will not touch ordinary hardy plants in such a bed.

Eve also wanted a cold frame, at least to experiment with, for she had read that cabbage plants and cauliflowers do better in cold frames than in hotbeds in the Northwest, and, besides, she had had experience with a cold frame in her former home, and felt that she was surer of success with it. The difference between a hotbed and a cold frame is, that whereas the former gets most of its heat from beneath, the latter gathers its heat from the sun and stores it under glass. The cold frame will not make so rank a growth, neither will it be so soft, and in it small plants for transplanting may be better hardened off. So Eve got a window for her henhouse, that was to be the next winter, and used it upon her little cold frame; but she made this frame of boards, and banked it also, and mixed some sand with the rather rich garden soil to fill it. As soon and whenever the weather was warm enough, the glass was raised or left off altogether. She did not commence to use the cold frame as early as the hotbed, for it was not so well prepared to resist the cold.

Growing Onions.

A correspondent asks us to outline the growing of onions. Land intended for onions should be manured and plowed in the fall, and if not, well-rotted manure should be applied in the spring. When plowed in the fall, all it will need is good surface cultivation this spring, as onions do best on a firm soil, and the moisture will move

in such a prepared plot better than where spring plowing is done. When the land is ready to work it can be cultivated up and the seed sown in rows sixteen inches apart. The seed should be so thick that about eighteen will lie to the foot in the rows, thus requiring four or five pounds per acre. The seed is covered about one inch deep. For best results, the seed should be in before the middle of May. Before sowing the seed it is well to test its vitality, so that a better knowledge of the amount of seed to sow will be obtained. Too thick sowing of onion seed should be avoided, as the after-thinning is a slow process. Good seed only should be used, as inferior seed often produces scallions or thick-necked onions.

When the plants break through the soil, cultivation should begin whether there are weeds or not. Straight rows make this work much easier, if the garden cultivator is used. Weeds should never be allowed to grow, and if they are kept in check the onions will probably get sufficient cultivation. When the plants are about one inch in diameter, an application of a nitrogenous fertilizer or hen manure will hasten their growth. As onions grow on the surface, they will stand considerable crowding, and are better for it. When nearly full-grown the tops of good onions become weak about the neck and fall over. After remaining this way until the tops and roots are dry, the bulbs can be pulled and left to dry for a few days; turning frequently will hasten this process. In Canada this stage will be reached about the beginning of September. In moist seasons considerable care will be required to get the onions



Grafted Apple Trees, Brandon Experimental Farm.

April plants would be well protected; possibly with the addition of some branches and hay on an occasional cold night, and out of it had come radishes and lettuce, early beets and cabbage plants, and flowers galore; at least a month earlier than possible in the open ground. By its aid, also, vegetable marrows had been raised in Alberta, and tomatoes had been grown for green pickles, and even ripened.

Eve concluded to develop home resources, in the shape of her own muscles, instead of spending money for her hotbed, so she got poplar rails from the bluff near by, sawed them the exact length she wanted her hotbed, laid them tight together on the ground, enough of them to make the right height, and nailed strips of board across the sawed ends. When the two sides were done, they were raised into position, and some pieces of slabs were nailed across the ends. Rails could be used in this way, but slabs are handier.

As she had dug a pit into which to pack the heating material, she only made the south side

dried. They should never be left in the ground after they are ready to pull, as there will be danger of them starting a second growth. The best place to keep them after they have been dried, is in a dry, cool shed; in cellars they invariably sprout. Some good varieties are Red Wetherfield, Yellow Danvers and Extra Early Red.

Onions are also raised from sets, small onions which are planted in the spring. These sets are got by sowing the seed late in the season in poor soil. The seed is sown very thick, so that they are much crowded, and everything is done to prevent a large growth. Onions grown from the sets are surer and earlier than those grown from seed. Growing or buying the sets is the chief drawback to this plan of culture. Within recent years gardeners have begun the practice of starting the seed in boxes, and then transplanting the young onions into the rows. By this means the crop gets an early start and is evenly planted, but it, of course, involves more work.

Where maggot and mildew are prevalent, the onion crop should be grown on different soil each year, and at a considerable distance from the location of the previous year's crop. When a plant is attacked by the maggot it turns sickly, and should be destroyed at once; affected plants should also be destroyed at harvest time. Mildewed tops should be burned, and under no circumstances plowed under.

Events of the World.

Prairie fires have burned over an area of 40,000 acres near Hemingford, Neb.

David Watson Stevenson, the noted British sculptor, died at Edinburgh recently.

Thirteen men have been put to death by strangling at Seoul for having been implicated in the murder of the Queen of Korea in 1895. Twenty-two highwaymen were executed in the same way at the same time.

The most severe earthquake known in that vicinity in twenty years shook Victoria, B. C., on the evening of March 16th. On March 21st, slight shocks were felt in portions of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The ice-breakers on Lake Baikal are getting ready to begin operation at the end of March. The stories of soldiers being frozen to death while crossing the Lake have produced much amusement in Russian military circles.

Lightning struck a powder magazine at Diegosauzeur, Madagascar, causing an explosion which killed twenty persons in its vicinity. In a village about two miles away, seven more people were killed by falling stones from the magazine.

Colonel Luetwin, the Governor of German Southwest Africa, reports that severe fighting took place between the Germans and the native rebels on March 14th. The Germans were forced to retreat, with the loss of seven officers and nineteen men killed, and many wounded.

A despatch to the Daily Graphic from Sebastopol states that five of the Black Sea battleships are being quietly overhauled in preparation for any possible concession by which they may be enabled to pass the Dardanelles and join the Baltic fleet when it sails for the Far East in June.

According to a despatch from a Shanghai correspondent to London papers, the Japanese navy is using an instrument invented by a British engineer by which the slightest sound made on any vessel within a certain radius is made audible, thus enabling a ship to tell of the approach of an enemy.

The British bark, Lady Cairns, collided with a German vessel off Dublin Bay on March 20th, her crew of twenty-two men being drowned. The American steamship, New York, also collided with a British troopship off Cape La Hague, France. Both vessels were badly damaged, but no one was injured.

Advices from Bolivia state that a group of British and American engineers have discovered treasure to the value of \$16,000,000, which had been buried about 400 years ago, in the time of the Incas. It is stated that intense excitement prevails among the Bolivians, who believe that many millions more are still buried there.

The Russian Government is building armored trains similar to those used by the British in South Africa for use on the Manchurian Railway. The chief immediate object of these trains is to intimidate the bands of Chinese robbers who have been molesting the road, and who may become bolder as the war advances.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen

Victoria, and at one time heir-apparent to the throne of England for a short time, is dead. From 1856, to 1895, he was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. He was present in the battle of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, and was also at the famous siege of Sebastopol.

The British submarine boat, No. A1, was run down by a Donald-Currie Liner off Portsmouth, England, on March 18th, eleven persons being carried down and drowned in her. At the time she was struck, the vessel was engaged in practicing military manoeuvres, and was lying in water seven fathoms deep, awaiting the approach of a battleship. She was one of the newest of the submarine fleet.

Letters which have arrived at New Orleans from South America state that an alliance has been formed by Brazil, Ecuador, Argentine, Chile and Bolivia to guard against absorption by the U. S. The belief, it is declared, prevails throughout Brazil and Argentina that in the event of a revolution in either republic, the U. S. will intervene on behalf of the revolutionists, thus paving the way for annexation.

Another wonderful achievement in surgery has been accomplished, this time in Philadelphia, where Dr. Jas. K. Young has succeeded in curing a case of infantile palsy, a disease which has caused more cripples than any other known to medical science. The operation consisted in splicing or grafting a partially dead nerve in a paralytic child's leg to a live one. The operation, which was concluded in ten minutes, with very slight loss of blood, has been so successful that the child is now able to move the foot, which was before entirely helpless.

A recent despatch from the Far East states that at midnight of March 21st, Admiral Togo's squadron, consisting of fifteen ships and eight torpedo boats renewed the bombardment of Port Arthur, again taking a position behind the promontory of Liaotishin. The Russian fleet formed in line in the roadstead and replied to the fire, which was chiefly directed against the town. At about 11 o'clock a. m., after firing over 200 shells, the Japanese withdrew. Reports of casualties vary. Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs five Russians killed and nine wounded. Admiral Makaroff reports none killed. Both state that a Japanese war vessel was disabled, but as yet no particulars have been received at Tokio of Japanese losses. It is believed that considerable damage was done in the town during the bombardment. On land, it is stated that Russians are strongly massed along the Yalu, having with them 150 field guns. Several skirmishes of outpost guards are reported from that vicinity but as yet no engagement of any importance. A Seoul despatch says that an encounter occurred at Samung between the Japanese and a body of 200 pro-Russian Koreans. The Japanese dispersed them, killing five, wounding twenty, and capturing thirty-six. One Japanese soldier was wounded.

Field Notes.

Over 1,000 Russians, who fled from Russia to escape army service, have arrived in New York.

The sum of \$25,000 has been appropriated by the Dominion Government for colonization roads in the Northwest.

Twenty thousand men in the building trades alone are out of work in the United States, as the result of labor troubles. It is feared that the strike epidemic will be as bad as that of last spring.

On March 9th the Grand Trunk Railway Co. deposited the sum of \$5,000,000 in cash with the Bank of Montreal as a guarantee for the satisfactory performance of their share of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Napoleon Antoine Belcourt, who has been chosen to succeed Mr. Brodeur as speaker for the House of Commons, is a well-known barrister and educationist in Ottawa, and has held a seat in Parliament since 1896.

One hundred and fifty English and Irish immigrants arrived in Toronto one day recently. All who wanted work on farms have found ready employment, with salaries ranging from \$100 to \$240 a year, according to experience.

Robert Machray, Anglican Primate of Canada, who died recently in Winnipeg, assumed the position of Bishop of Rupert's Land in 1865. Although his bishopric was the largest in the world, being nearly as large as all Europe, Bishop Machray for many years labored rather as a hard-worked missionary than as a potentate of the church, and it is on this account that he has been most loved by the Canadian people. He was also identified with the re-founding and continuous progress of St. John's College. Anglican churchmen considered him the greatest of their number outside of England.

Westminster Fat-stock and Stallion Show.

From the unanimous expression of those who visited Queen's Park, New Westminster, during the week ending March 13th, the first Spring Stallion and Fat-stock Show held in the Pacific Province was a great success. This being the initial step in an exhibition of the kind, few farmers had a clear idea of what was required to meet the judge's ideal in the various classes, and as the time since the announcement of the show was comparatively short, large entries in all sections could not be expected. Any lack in this respect, however, was more than made up by the interest taken by all who attended in the exhibits and in the lectures on live stock delivered by W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, who was present by request to judge and lecture on live stock.

The committee of management went to considerable trouble to prepare the Machinery Hall for a judging arena and lecture-room. The central portion was neatly enclosed by a strong fence of wire netting, and the floor well littered with sawdust. Along the sides, raised seats were constructed, suitable to accommodate several hundred, and the City Council very generously provided for the installation of sufficient electric lights to allow the evening performances to proceed as if in daylight. In fact, it is safe to say that nowhere in Canada has better provision been made for practical demonstrations in live-stock judging.

The exhibition was formally opened at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, by Capt. Tatlow, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and immediately afterwards a representative specimen of a dairy cow was brought into the ring, score cards for dairy cattle were passed, and, after an introductory address by the judge, a practical demonstration in judging dairy cattle was given, a large number of those present entering the ring and marking a score-card according to their judgment. Later, the animal was closely criticised and the score-card marked by the judge. The following morning, the cattle entries were judged, and in the afternoon the sheep and swine. The two latter classes were the subjects of score-card criticism and judging, which lasted for nearly three hours.

The evening session was devoted to instruction in judging beef cattle, except that, by special request, a short period was devoted to the dairy cow. At this meeting the crowd was large and the interest intense.

On Thursday, attention was directed entirely to horses. During the afternoon the judging took place, and a large number were in attendance. In the Thoroughbred class, Daira, a splendid specimen of the breed, was shown by E. H. Rainey, Vancouver. Standard-breds were represented by Colloquy, a big, strong animal shown by J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, and by Palestine, a promising two-year-old owned by H. H. Lennie, New Westminster. Three Clydesdales were shown, G. B. Embree, Delta, being placed first, with Golden Prince, a horse of splendid scale and substance. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, came in for second with Royal McGregor, an animal of fine quality and action, standing third. In Suffolks, Jos. Steves, of Steveston, had two entries, and in Shires, Wm. Campbell, Cloverdale, had the only representative.

At the evening meeting, the horses were all brought into the ring, and the judge, in a few words, gave his reasons for placing each animal. This was followed by a lecture and score-card work on heavy horses, and a lecture on light horses. There was a splendid crowd in attendance, and everyone was interested in the proceedings, until eleven o'clock, when adjournment took place.

Friday's programme consisted of a consideration of the dressed carcasses. A cow and steer shown on foot in the ring by Thos. A. Sharp, Experimental Farm, Agassiz, were slaughtered, and, with the assistance of the butchers, Messrs. Woodron, Vancouver, and Reichsbach, New Westminster, some very practical and valuable conclusions were drawn. The same work was carried on with sheep and swine, and the requirements of the market were demonstrated in the presence of the producers of live stock, as it could be done in no other way. The market for live stock in British Columbia at the present time is entirely local, and, owing to the large lumbering and mining industries of the Province, it is likely to remain so. It has, hence, conditions peculiar to itself, and there is no better means whereby the producer may ascertain facts concerning the needs of the consumer than the Fat-stock Show. In the demonstration of mutton carcasses, it was shown that the demand throughout the Province is for a carcass evenly fleshed, but not fat, weighing from fifty to sixty pounds, dressed. In fact, one sheep that while alive was regarded as rather lean, was found to be too fat when dressed. J. H. Wilkinson shearing Southdown ewe of almost perfect conformation.

In the dressed-hog competition, Shannon Bros. had the first-prize entry, and H. Webb, Chilliwack, the second. In the class for live animals, the former showed a Berkshire sow fit to win in the best shows of Canada. Indeed, it is questionable if she has any superiors of her age anywhere.

In the discussion which took place on dressed hogs, the important fact was brought out that, after all, the ideal Canadian bacon type, long in the side, smooth in the shoulder, heavy in the ham, smooth throughout, and carrying a high percentage of lean meat, is the hog that best suits the B. C. market. This was

heartily concurred in by the local butchers, and henceforth breeders of pure-bred hogs at the Coast will be more determined than ever to produce animals that will conform to the national standard.

The lessons obtained from the dressed beef carcasses were no less interesting than those of sheep and hogs. The market at present demands a carcass weighing about seven hundred, not particularly fat, but evenly fleshed, with juicy meat. Steers that have been well fed from birth will be ready to meet this demand at two years old.

Although small, this event marks the beginning of a great educational institution that has already become a strong factor in the upbuilding of Canada's fertile western Province. Nowhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have farmers shown a higher appreciation of an attempt to spread live-stock education, and nowhere have the business men of a city shown a keener interest in the success of an institution so thoroughly agricultural.

Tributary to New Westminster there is an extremely fertile agricultural country, whose husbandmen must be classed among the most intelligent. The Royal Agriculture and Arts Association, too, is fortunate in being directed by practical men, for with W. H. Keary, mayor of the city, as manager, and T. J. Trapp as Chairman of the Board of Directors, the ship of exhibition progress cannot but go on to greater usefulness.

An effort is being made to secure patronage for a Dominion Exhibition in this city in 1905, and it is to be hoped that the proposition may be favorably considered by the Ottawa authorities. For some time, financial assistance from Canada's capital has not been forthcoming to the live-stock associations, and, in consideration of the urgent need for educational work being carried on west of the Rockies, and the readiness with which it would be appreciated, it is difficult to understand why it should be longer withheld.

The Westminster Fat-stock and Stallion Show is now well established, and next year's show may be well looked forward to by all farmers and stockmen in British Columbia.

How the U. S. B. A. I. will Handle Cattle Mange.

The following regulations are issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, with a view to checking cattle mange, which exists in some sections of the West:

"In furtherance of the regulations for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States, dated March 10th, 1903 (B. A. I. Order No. 106), notice is hereby given that a contagious disease known as scabies, or mange, exists among cattle in that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River and the eastern boundary of Minnesota, and in order to prevent the dissemination of said disease and to aid in its eradication the movement of cattle within and from the above described section of country shall be governed by the following regulations:

"1. Cattle that are affected with said disease or that have been exposed to its contagion shall not be moved or be allowed to move from one State or Territory into another, except as hereinafter provided.

"2. Cattle affected with scabies or exposed to the contagion thereof may be shipped for immediate slaughter when transported in cars bearing a placard on each side with the words 'Scabby Cattle' in plain visible letters, said placard to be affixed by the railroad company, or they may be transported by boat when healthy cattle are not carried on the same trip. Said cattle when unloaded en route or at destination, shall not be brought into contact with healthy cattle. At whatever point such cattle are unloaded they shall be yarded in pens reserved for the exclusive use of such cattle and entirely separated from other cattle pens, or else the pens shall be immediately cleaned and disinfected after the cattle are removed therefrom. The cars or boat space occupied by such cattle shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after the cattle are unloaded and before being again used for cattle.

"3.—When any cattle infected with or exposed to scabies are found in any stockyards they shall be kept separate from healthy cattle, and shall not be per-

mitted to leave the yards except for slaughter, unless they are first dipped in accordance with these regulations.

"4.—Cattle in the above described section of the country that are not affected with scabies and have not been exposed to the contagion may be moved without restriction, except as may be provided by other regulations of this department or such as may be lawfully imposed by the authorities of the State or Territory to which destined. Cattle affected with scabies or exposed to its contagion may not be shipped or trailed out of any State or Territory or stockyards for grazing or stocking until they have been dipped in some preparation approved by this Department. Until otherwise directed the lime-and-sulphur dip, made in the proportion of twenty-one pounds of flowers of sulphur and sixteen and three-fourths pounds of unslacked lime to one hundred gallons of water, and properly prepared, shall be used for dipping cattle. Affected cattle shall be given two dippings, with an interval of ten to twelve days between; exposed cattle shall receive one dipping.

"5.—Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry will, upon request, give certificates for cattle found upon inspection to be free from the disease and not to have been exposed to contagion, and for cattle that have been satisfactorily dipped under their supervision.

"6.—Cleaning and disinfection shall be done by first removing all litter and manure and then saturating the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring and ground of chutes, alleys and pens with a five-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid in water, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

"7.—Violation of this order is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment."

The Loco Weed in Southern Alberta.

A short time ago one of the "Advocate" staff was questioned regarding loco weed, and what to do for locoed stock, and it developed that the enquirer had lost, and was losing, live stock from this form of weed poisoning.

The experienced rancher is familiar with the term "locoed," but was beaten to devise effective means to combat the disease resulting from eating the weed. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and later the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, issued bulletins on this subject, and have shed light on a troublesome weed pest and its eradication. The weed known as white loco (Oxytropis Lambertii Pursh) is a small, pea-like plant, six inches to one foot high, with conspicuous white or cream-colored flowers from a thick, woody persistent root. It is widely distributed throughout Montana, and is found also in Alberta.

There seems to be proof that the loco weed is spreading northward, especially by stock brought in from a district in which the loco weed exists, thus giving a sufficient reason for the scheduling of such districts by our Dominion Department of Agriculture. Sheep, cattle and horses, according to the Botanist of the Montana Experiment Station, are the means of spreading this weed; importations of stock from that State and from New Mexico, in which the weed is also found, should be stopped. The annual losses from this weed in Montana amount to \$100,000. Sheep are the chief sufferers, horses next, the younger animals being the more frequently affected. This weed acts as a slow poison, and appears to affect the nervous system; animals affected become stupid, step high, eyes are glassy, teeth become loose, coat shaggy, and the appetite for the weed, tops and roots becomes inordinate. Horses are permanently injured by it, and get crazy from the effects of it. Stock learns to eat it in May or June, the flowers having a sweetish taste; the plant appears to afford pleasurable sensations to animals, and they gradually acquire a taste for it, which they will satisfy as long as the weed

can be got. One of the methods suggested is to keep the young stock off the land infested with this weed until after July 1st.

Loco weed can, it is thought, be exterminated by giving it a treatment that used to be in favor with thistles, namely, cutting the top of the plant off about three inches below the surface of the ground, such operations being carried out during the time the plant is in flower, May and June. No cure is known; prevention, in the way indicated, is the only method to be adopted to avoid losses to stock. Reference will be made to lupine poisoning, also to the toxic effects of the death camas (wild onion, wild leek) at a later date. The early spring is the dangerous time from these plants, so that it will pay ranchers to be on the lookout as soon as the spring rains and sun start vegetation.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Thompson, Sons & Co. report weather conditions more favorable in winter wheat belt; weaker feeling resulted, and prices go lower. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 89c.; No. 2 northern, 85c.; No. 3 northern, 81c.; feed, 52c.; all in store, Fort William or Port Arthur. Oats—No change. Barley, 42c. for feed. Bran, \$18 per ton; shorts, \$19 per ton; no change in other feeds. Baled Hay, \$11; loose, \$12 to \$14 per ton. Seeds—Same as last quotations. Butter—Creamery, none offering; dairy, bricks, first choice, 25c. per lb. Eggs—Nothing doing; prices expected to fall rapidly with approaching spring weather; top price, 25c. a dozen. Potatoes, 65c. to 70c. per bushel. Seneca Root—Clean, dry stock, 60c. here. Country frozen hides, 5c., less five pounds tare. Sheep pelts, same. Hogs, 5c., weighed off cars; dressed, choice weights, 6c. Cattle—Choice, 4c.; dressed country beef, 6c. to 6c. Territorial crop report yields: spring wheat, nineteen bushels; fall wheat, twenty-three and four-fifths bushels; oats, thirty-two and one-fifth bushels; barley, twenty-four and three-fifths bushels; flax, nine. Average for six years past—Spring wheat, nineteen and two-fifths; oats, thirty-four and two-fifths; barley, twenty-five and two-fifths bushels per acre.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Extra choice beefs, for the Easter market, 5c. per pound; prime beefs, 4c. to 5c.; good mediums, 4c.; ordinary, 3c. to 4c.; and common stock, 2c. to 3c. Calves, \$1.50 to \$1.1 each, or 2c. to 5c. per lb. Sheep, 3c. to 4c. per lb., and spring lambs, \$1 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs, 5c. per lb.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.85; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.10; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.60; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.20 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.50. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$5.25; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; western sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.10; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle firmer at 11c. to 12c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep, 13c. to 13c. per lb.

Coming Events.

Horse and Cattle Show, Calgary, May 10th. Treherne Show, August 9th. Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, July 25th to Aug. 6th. W. A. A. A., Brandon, August 9th to 12th. June 28th, Hudson Usher, Queenston, and others, Shorthorns, at Hamilton.

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"Don't look for flaws as you go through life;—
And even when you find them,
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtues behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light,
Somewhere in its shadow hiding;
It is better far to hunt for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding."

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Well," she said, glancing at the group gathered under the laburnum-tree, "just now aunt Belinda thinks we had better go over to her; so, suppose we do it? At any rate, I found out that I was too complaisant to Mr. Poppleton."

When the party separated for the afternoon, Barold took Lucia home, and Mr. Burmstone and the curate walked down the street together.

Mr. Poppleton was indeed most agreeably exhilarated. His expressive little countenance beamed with delight.

"What a very charming person Miss Bassett is!" he exclaimed, after they had left the gate. "What a very charming person indeed!"

"Very charming," said Mr. Burmstone with much seriousness. "A prettier young person I certainly have never seen; and those wonderful gowns of hers—"

"Oh!" interrupted Mr. Poppleton, with natural confusion, "I—referred to Miss Belinda Bassett; though, really, what you say is very true. Miss Octavia Bassett—indeed—I think—in fact, Miss Octavia Bassett is quite, one might almost say even more charming than her aunt."

"Yes," admitted Mr. Burmstone; "perhaps one might. She is less ripe, it is true; but that is an objection time will remove."

"There is such a delightful gayety in her manner!" said Mr. Poppleton; "such an ingenuous frankness! such a—a—such spirit! It quite carries me away with it,—quite."

He walked a few steps, thinking over this delightful gayety and ingenuous frankness; and then burst out afresh,—"And what a remarkable life she has had too! She actually told me, that, once in her childhood, she lived for months in a gold-diggers' camp,—the only woman there. She says the men were kind to her, and made a pet of her. She has known the most extraordinary people."

In the meantime Francis Barold returned Lucia to Lady Theobald's safe keeping. Having done so, he made his adieux, and left the two to themselves. Her ladyship was, it must be confessed, a little at a loss to explain to herself what she saw, or fancied she saw, in the manner and appearance of her young relative. She was persuaded that she had never seen Lucia look as she looked this afternoon. She had a brighter color in her cheeks than usual, her pretty figure seemed more erect, her eyes had a spirit in them which was quite new. She had chatted and laughed gayly with Francis Barold, as she approached the house; and after his departure she moved to and fro with a freedom not habitual to her.

"He has been making himself agreeable to her," said Mr. Burmstone with grim pleasure. "He can do it if he chooses;

and he is just the man to please a girl,—good-looking, and with a fine, dominating air."

"How did you enjoy yourself?" she asked.

"Very much," said Lucia; "never more, thank you."

"Oh!" ejaculated my lady. "And which of her smart New-York gowns did Miss Octavia Bassett wear?"

They were at the dinner-table; and, instead of looking down at her soup, Lucia looked quietly and steadily across the table at her grandmother.

"She wore a very pretty one," she said: "it was pale fawn-color, and fitted her like a glove. She made me feel very old-fashioned and badly dressed."

Lady Theobald laid down her spoon.

"She made you feel old-fashioned and badly dressed,—you!"

"Yes," responded Lucia; "she always does. I wonder what she thinks of the things we wear in Slowbridge." And she even went to the length of smiling a little.

"What she thinks of what is worn in Slowbridge!" Lady Theobald ejaculated. "She! May I ask what weight the opinion of a young woman from America—from Nevada—is supposed to have in Slowbridge?"

Lucia took a spoonful of soup, in a leisurely manner.

"I don't think it is supposed to have any; but—but I don't think she minds that. I feel as if I shouldn't if I were in her place. I have always thought her very lucky."

"You have thought her lucky!" cried my lady. "You have envied a Nevada young woman, who dresses like an actress, and loads herself with jewels like a barbarian? A girl whose conduct toward men is of a character to—to chill one's blood!"

"They admire her," said Lucia simply, "more than they admire Lydia Egerton, and more than they admire me."

"Do you admire her?" demanded my lady.

"Yes, grandmamma," replied Lucia courageously. "I think I do."

Never had my lady been so astounded in her life. For a moment she could scarcely speak. When she recovered herself she pointed to the door.

"Go to your room," she commanded.

"This is American freedom of speech, I suppose. Go to your room."

Lucia rose obediently. She could not help wondering what her ladyship's course would be if she had the hardihood to disregard her order. She really looked quite capable of carrying it out forcibly herself. When the girl stood at her bedroom window, a few minutes later, her cheeks were burning and her hands trembling.

"I am afraid it was very badly done," she said to herself. "I am sure it was; but—but it will be a kind of practice. I was in such a hurry to try if I were equal to it, that I didn't seem to balance things quite rightly. I ought to have waited until I had more reason to speak out. Perhaps there wasn't enough reason then, and I was more aggressive than I ought to have been. Octavia is never aggressive. I wonder if I was at all pert. I don't think Octavia ever means to be pert. I felt a little as if I meant to be pert. I must learn to balance myself, and only be cool and frank."

Then she looked out of the window, and reflected a little.

"I was not so very brave, after all," she said, rather reluctantly. "I didn't tell her Mr. Burmstone was there. I daren't have done that. I am afraid I am sly—that sounds sly, I am sure."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Contrast.

"Lady Theobald will put a stop to it," was the general remark. "It will certainly not occur again."

This was said upon the evening of the first gathering upon Miss Belinda's grass-plot, and at the same time it was prophesied that Mr. Francis Barold would soon go away.

But neither of the prophecies proved true. Mr. Francis Barold did not return to London; and, strange to say, Lucia was seen again and again playing croquet with Octavia Bassett, and was even known to spend evenings with her.

Perhaps it might be that an appeal made by Miss Belinda to her ladyship had caused her to allow of these things. Miss Belinda had, in fact, made a private call upon my lady, to lay her case before her.

"I feel so very timid about everything," she said, almost with tears, "and so fearful of trusting myself, that I really find it quite a trial. The dear child has such a kind heart—I assure you she has a kind heart, dear Lady Theobald,—and is so innocent of any intention to do wrong—I am sure she is innocent,—that it seems cruel to judge her severely. If she had had the benefit of such training as dear Lucia's, I am convinced that her conduct would have been most exemplary. She sees herself that she has faults; I am sure she does. She said to me only last night, in that odd way of hers,—she had been sitting, evidently thinking deeply, for some minutes,—and she said, 'I wonder if I shouldn't be nicer if I were more like Lucia Gaston.' You see what turn her mind must have taken. She admires Lucia so much."

"Yesterday evening at dinner," said Lady Theobald severely, "Lucia informed me that she admired your niece. The feeling seems to be mutual."

Miss Belinda colored, and brightened visibly.

"Did she, indeed?" she exclaimed.

"How pleased Octavia will be to hear it! Did she, indeed?" Then, warned by a chilliness, and lack of response, in her ladyship's manner, she modified her delight, and became apologetic again.

"These young people are more—more less critical than we are," she sighed. "Octavia's great prettiness—"

"I think," Lady Theobald interposed, "that Lucia has been taught to feel that the body is corruptible, and subject to decay, and that mere beauty is of small moment."

Miss Belinda sighed again.

"That is very true," she admitted deprecatingly; "very true, indeed."

"It is to be hoped that Octavia's stay in Slowbridge will prove beneficial to her," said her ladyship in her most judicial manner. "The atmosphere is wholly unlike that which has surrounded her during her previous life."

"I am sure it will prove beneficial to her," said Miss Belinda eagerly. "The companionship of well-trained and refined young people cannot fail to be of use to her. Such a companion as Lucia would be, if you would kindly permit her to spend an evening with us now and then, would certainly improve and modify her greatly. Mr. Francis Barold is—Is, I think, of the same opinion; at least, I fancied I gathered as much from a few words he let fall."

"Francis Barold?" repeated Lady Theobald. "And what did Francis Barold say?"

"Of course it was but very little," hesitated Miss Belinda; "but—but I could not help seeing that he was drawing comparisons, as it were. Octavia

was teaching Mr. Poppleton to play croquet; and she was rather exhilarated, and perhaps exhibited more—freedom of manner, in an innocent way,—quite in an innocent, thoughtless way,—than is exactly customary; and I saw Mr. Barold glance from her to Lucia, who stood near; and when I said, 'You are thinking of the contrast between them,' he answered, 'Yes, they differ very greatly, it is true;—and of course I knew that my poor Octavia could not have the advantage in his eyes. She feels this herself, I know. She shocked me the other day, beyond expression, by telling me that she had asked him if he thought she was really fast, and that she was sure he did. Poor child! she evidently did not comprehend the dreadful significance of such terms.'

"A man like Francis Barold does understand their significance," said Lady Theobald; "and it is to be deplored that your niece cannot be taught what her position in society will be if such a reputation attaches itself to her. The men of the present day fight shy of such characters."

This dread clause so impressed poor Miss Belinda by its solemnity, that she could not forbear repeating it to Octavia afterward, though it is to be regretted that it did not produce the effect she had hoped.

"Well, I must say," she observed, "that if some men fought a little shyer than they do, I shouldn't mind it. You always do have about half a dozen dangle around, who only bore you, and who will keep asking you to go places, and sending you bouquets, and asking you to dance when they can't dance at all, and only tear your dress, and stand on your feet. If they would fight shy, it would be splendid."

To Miss Belinda, who certainly had never been guilty of the indecorum of having any member of the stronger sex "dangling about" at all, this was very trying.

"My dear," she said, "don't say 'you always have;' it—it really seems to make it so personal."

Octavia turned around, and fixed her eyes wonderingly upon her blushing countenance. For a moment she made no remark, a marvellous thought shaping itself slowly in her mind.

"Aunt Belinda," she said at length, "did nobody ever—"

"Ah, no, my dear! No, no, I assure you!" cried Miss Belinda, in the greatest possible trepidation. "Ah, dear, no! Such—such things rarely—very rarely happen in—Slowbridge; and, besides, I couldn't possibly have thought of it."

She was so overwhelmed with maidenly confusion at the appalling thought, that she did not recover herself for half an hour at least. Octavia, feeling that it would not be safe to pursue the subject, only uttered one word of comment,—

"Gracious!"

(To be continued.)

"How dirty these chairs are, Norah!" said the mistress of a rosy Celtic treasure, lately acquired. Norah looked disturbed for a moment, but quickly recovered.

She ran her finger along the seat of one of the chairs, and then regarded it closely.

"Now, who'd ever think 'twud make all that difference to have nobody sit in 'em just the way day, mum?" said Norah in amazement. "If 'twasn't for visitors O'd have to be at 'em wid a cloth all the time!"

Fashion Notes.

Now that winter is almost past, it is time that the spring sewing should be well in hand. The underclothing is usually the first on the programme to be done, and the best plan is to get it out of the way as early as possible.

The materials for spring suitings are mostly coarse and loosely woven fabrics that lend themselves to the soft, flowing lines of this season's fashions.

The fashions of 1830 are being revived, and in their train come laces of all descriptions. Frills of lace are worn at the wrists of both dress and coat sleeves.

There are numerous styles of collars and other neck pieces, without which the costume is incomplete. They are being made of lace and chiffon, with a foundation of featherbone to hold it up.

The old-time ruchings are again in vogue, and are pretty on ribbon stocks, as well as those made of the material of the waist.

Tucked chiffon forms a pretty collar. The tucks are tiny, and are put up and down. At the top is a row of narrow velvet, brightened in the front and at the back with tiny flat gold buttons.

The foregoing has been written for M. H. R. O., who wrote to Dame Durden, asking suggestions for pretty collars.

AUNT LYN.

"Ah, yes," sighed Miss Bluestocking, "Emerson appeals to us women of Boston. Although he has passed into the beyond, we always retain him in our hearts."

"You don't say?" replied Miss Wash. "I wonder how he likes being kept in cold storage."



The Hurt Family.

"THE HURT FAMILY HAS MANY BRANCHES."—JAMES PAYN.

Do you belong to the Hurt family? Now, don't be in a hurry to answer, but just look back into your life and think the question over, remembering that "the Hurt family has many branches."

THE SENSITIVE BRANCH,

the members of which pride themselves on being more sensitive than their neighbors. Therefore, they are very easily hurt by the chills and slights of a cold, hard world, and they nurse their wrongs and consider themselves very badly treated.

You never find a member of this branch of the family taking trouble to help a neighbor. You never find her visiting the sick; she is much too sensitive.

SELF-CONSCIOUS BRANCH,

whose members are always thinking of themselves, and suspect the world of doing likewise, and not doing it kindly. If two people say something at the other end of the room and laugh, this member of the Hurt family is badly hurt indeed.

Often one thinks of the quaint little couplet:

"Two men look out through the same bars; One sees the mud, and one the stars."

Then one meets a confirmed evil-thinker. She will bring evil out of such trifles that a nice-minded woman would never dream of regarding with suspicion.

There is a branch of the Hurt family blessed—or shall we say cursed?—by the possession of

A LONG MEMORY FOR WRONGS.

"I can forgive, but I cannot forget," says its members. Have they ever tried to forget? As far as one can see they are trying hard to remember every trifling detail of the hurts administered to them.

"We, all of us, try to forgive and forget. When similar treatment we crave, And think we are virtuous paragons, yet We cannot forget we forgave."

It is foolish to remember trifles, but is it not worse to remember real wrongs and continue to feel hurt be-

cause of them? More lives have been spoiled in this way than perhaps in any other. The hurt feeling has been encouraged, every detail of a wrong kept in mind, and there is no real forgiveness, as there is no forgetting.

A WOMAN MAY BE JUDGED

by the sort of thing she will remember or forget. There is so much that is good to remember, so many kind words and actions, so much to thank God for every day of our lives.

"Remember all that time has brought The starry hope on high, The strength attained, the courage gained, The love that cannot die."

"Forget the bitter brooding thought, The word too harshly said, The living blame love hates to name The frailties of the dead."

Cultivate a short memory for wrongs, if you would break away from the Hurt family. Forget family feuds, forget silly chaff, forget all littlenesses, and then with a free mind take whatsoever things are pure and lovely and of good report, and think on these things.

Be always ready to make allowances for others. Wrong may be done, wrong is sure to be done, and we are sure to suffer it now and then; but we can always refuse to receive it, not by angry words, but with the soft answer, and, above all, with a mind so full of what is good and lovely that wrong feelings can find no lodging there.

"Sometimes we fondly nurse our grief With soothing tender care; And then to see how fast it grows, Makes e'en its owners stare."

"We feed it with the richest food A fertile mind can give, When smarting under fancied griefs From those with whom we live."

"And with this food it thrives so well, And grows to giant size, That though rich blessings strew our path They're hidden from our eyes."

"'Tis wiser far to take our griefs And troubles day by day To Him who waits and yearns to bear Our every grief away."

—Selected. HOPE.

Little Men and Women.

Treat the children like little men and women. It will do much toward making them men and women. Perpetual frowns, scoldings and fault-finding do much toward making them surly, ill-tempered, and story-tellers.

A Father's Love.

Much is said and written in glorification of mother love. Father love is less in evidence, but one little girl's opinion of it appears in the following story:

A young rector was in charge of a large church in the west end of London, whose wife died, leaving a motherless child. The people hoped that some aunt, sister or niece would come to look after the child, but none such appeared.

Gradually it came to be known in the parish that their scholarly and eloquent rector was as much at home amid the mysteries of the nursery, the warming of a child's mug of milk, the washing of "baby's" face, etc., as he was familiar with the mazes of theology and the changing phases of biblical questions.

Four years slipped by, and one Easter Sunday, when the church was adorned with wreaths and lilies of sweet perfume, the child was placed, as usual, in the corner of a front pew, and the service went on until the sermon began.

This was on the Mother of Christ—her agony of heart at the cross, her wonder at the news of the resurrection, and from this he turned to tell of the sadness and misery of those who feel the mother want in this world."

The face of his motherless child inspired unusual earnestness as he pictured that wonderful mother love.

In conclusion he said: "Think what a child's life is without a mother's love? Who can tend, who cherish, who can love—who—but a mother?"

And in the depth of his feeling the rector's strong voice halted, as if for an answer.

In the hush of the great congregation a little voice spoke out very sweetly from that front pew:

"A faver (father) would do ev'ry bit as well, papa, dear!"

The rector closed the service somewhat abruptly, his voice trembling as he gave the benediction.

The little child ran into the vestry and the rector clasped her to his heart, as the little one, in a half-frightened tone, asked: "You arn't angry wif me, are you, papa, dear? I forgot ev'body was a-lis'-ning!"

—[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Spurgeon's Wit and Wisdom.

Some excellent sayings of the late C. H. Spurgeon are given in a volume of "Personal Reminiscences," by the Rev. William Williams. Here are some of them:

"I don't like dancing. It was through a dance that the first Baptist minister lost his head, and I may well be afraid of it."

"Mind your illustrations are correct. It will never do to describe Noah as one did, sitting outside the ark reading his Bible."

"Always get the true meaning of a text. One local preacher took 'He for Our Profit,' and preached on 'The Prophetic Office of Christ.'"

"Mind your figures of speech are not cracked. Don't talk like the brother who said, 'I fly from star to star, from cherry-beam to cherry-beam.'"

"Get amongst your people, or somebody may be saying of you as one old lady said of her minister, that he was invisible all the week and incomprehensible on Sundays."

"Shun all affectation in the pulpit and mind you never get into the goody-goody style. One of this sort once said, 'I was reading this morning in dear Hebrews.'"

"Mind the theme of your sermon suits yourself. A beardless boy should not preach from 'I have been young, and now am old.'"

"Have just been reading Feb. 17th issue. Was thinking that Quiet Hour was worth the subscription price. Hope is such a helpful writer."

JOHN A. MARTIN.

Domestic Economy.

Clothespins may be made to do duty twice as long if they are kept clean. Every two or three weeks boil them and dry them quickly.

A sharp pain in the lungs or side can be driven away by applying vaseline and mustard in the proportion of two parts vaseline and one part mustard. Rub it together and spread on a piece of linen as you would an ordinary paste. This is also excellent for a severe pain in the back of the neck, and has been used with good results for breaking up the grip.

WHY FLANNELS SHRINK.

Flannels, or any articles made of wool, are entirely different in their ultimate fibers from linen or cotton or any vegetable fabric. The fibers are spiral in form, and heat and cold and rubbing make them draw up, while certain strong alkalies seem to produce the same effect. It is therefore necessary that flannels should be washed in water of even temperature, wrung dry and rubbed as little as possible. Rub when necessary with the hands, and not on a board. Do not put flannels outdoors to freeze in winter, but hang them before the fire, or in a warm room, to dry as quickly as possible, and they will not shrink.

HEALTHY BEDROOMS.

Each person requires 1,000 cubic feet of air in the sleeping room. Measure the room you sleep in and see if you have 1,000 cubic feet. Multiply the length by the breadth, and then multiply this product by the height of the room, and if this equals 1,000 you have 1,000 cubic feet. For instance, your room is 10 feet square and 10 feet high, then you have exactly 1,000 cubic feet in your sleeping-room. A room of this size, if it is well ventilated, is, says Science Siftings, sufficient for healthy respiration. If it is smaller than this, it is insufficient. If your sleeping-room is only eight feet high, it should be a little over eleven feet square. From these examples anyone can figure up for himself the size of his sleeping-room. Generally speaking, however, if more attention were paid in the direction of keeping bedroom windows open all night, summer and winter, less attention would be required as to the size of the room.

CARE OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

It is necessary to know just which parts of a machine are subjected to the greatest friction in order to keep the instrument in good condition, as well as to understand how to reach the hidden parts. Any machinist will explain to a seamstress the mechanism of her machine. For every twelve hours of use the machine should receive a thorough cleaning and oiling and all the surplus oil must be wiped away. Should a poor quality of oil be used, and the works become clogged in consequence, a thorough oiling with kerosene, afterwards wiping dry and oiling with the best sperm oil, will be found to remedy the evil. When the stitching is not neat and regular, the tension is probably too loose or too tight, or possibly the tension spring has become broken. With the lengthening or shortening of the stitch, the tension must be changed accordingly. Anything which may give a shock to the machine should be avoided. One shock may cause more serious injury to the works than a year of steady service. Nothing contributes so readily to throwing the machine out of order as the breaking of needles. The machine should be run steadily and evenly, never started nor stopped with a jerk. When not in use it should be well protected from dust, and left unbanded with the foot lifted from the feed.—[In Prairie Farmer.



Grandma's Angel.

Mamma said, "Little one, go and see
If grandmother's ready to come to tea."
I knew I mustn't disturb her, so
I stepped as gentle along, tip-toe,
And stood a moment to take a peep—
And there was grandmother, fast asleep.

I knew it was time for her to wake;
I thought I'd give her a little shake,
Or tap at her door or softly call;
But I hadn't the heart for that at all—



Grandma's Angel.

She looked so sweet and so quiet there,
Lying back in her old arm-chair,
With her dear white hair, and a little smile
That means she is loving you all the while.

I didn't make a speck of noise;
I knew she was dreaming of little boys
And girls, who lived with her long ago,
And then went to heaven—she told me so.

I went up close, and didn't speak
One word; but I gave her on her cheek
The softest bit of a little kiss,
Just in a whisper, and then said this,
"Grandmother, dear, it's time for tea."

Helen's Babies.

Oh, I've such a lot of dollies,
It would really make you stare!
Just twelve! Would you believe it?
Twelve children in my care!

Every one says, "Such a family! j'
But they're a great comfort to me.
Mamma calls 'em "Helen's Babies";
And that's what they are, you see.

There's Bessie, my biggest dolly;
And Gracie, with golden hair,
And eyes that shut and open;
She's 'most alive, I declare.

There's Clara, and Alice, and Jennie,
And Gracie, with golden hair,
And eyes that shut and open;
She's 'most alive, I declare.

Now, Dot is a dear little dolly,
In the sweetest blue satin dress;
And Nellie, and Celia, and Hattie—
You'll think there's a lot, I guess.

There's Robbie, my little sailor,
And Topsy, as cute as can be,
And Ko-Chung-Kee, the Chinaman—
They're all so dear to me.

I'm sure so big a family
You won't very often see;
But this is a "truly story,"
About my dollies and me.

Grumble Town.

"Oh, keep away from Grumble Town;
It is a horrid place,
Where every woman wears a frown
Upon her gloomy face;
And every man in sullen tone
Has something mean to say.
The very children whine and moan
In quite a dismal way."

I am sure none of you children live in Grumble Town all the time, but you may visit there sometimes, and if you go there often you will get fond of the place and spend more and more of your time with the grumblers, and grumblers are very unpleasant people to live with. They generally get the best of everything, because all their friends know they will make such a fuss if everything doesn't suit them, but they are not any happier for that. I once read of a family which always found something to complain of at meal times.

Lord, for the food that Thou hast given us, give us grateful hearts." One Sunday the whole family had been to church, and had enjoyed the sermon very much. As usual, a very good dinner was waiting to be eaten, but the grumbling was worse than ever. After dinner, Mr. Porter said: "I've been thinking, children, it would be just as well not to ask a blessing on our food any longer. We have such poor things to eat we can't be expected to be thankful." The children looked very astonished and ashamed, for the sermon they had all listened to that day had been about some of the very poor people in the world, who were very thankful for even a piece of dry bread. They had such nice dinners every day, as they all knew, although they chose to find fault while eating them. Mr. Porter then said that they had better get a grumble box, and they each agreed to put a cent into it as a fine for every grumble or complaint about the food on the table. At first the coppers rattled in pretty quickly. "The potatoes are stone cold," said Nell the very first day—and so they were—but when Harry handed her the box, with a polite bow, she laughed, and owned that it was a real grumble. After the first day or two, very few grumblers were caught, but it was with great glee that all the children shouted, "You owe a cent, father!" when one day he remarked, mildly, "This is very tough steak, my dear." Even the mother had to pay a cent once, when an unexpected visitor dropped in for dinner, and she said: "I am so glad you came, but sorry we have not a better dinner to offer you." A cent, mother, a cent from you!" they all exclaimed. "That's a genuine out-and-out grumble," said Harry, and Mrs. Porter looked caught, as she smilingly slipped her copper into the box held out to her. They decided to spend the money on a good dinner for some really poor children, but, after a few weeks, no more grumbling was heard, and it seemed likely that the poor children's dinner would suffer, unless the Porter family started fines for some other bad habit. It isn't always necessary to tell everybody about things we don't like. A school teacher used to teach subtraction in a very curious way on stormy days, when everyone seemed rather miserable.

"Let's all subtract unpleasant things
Like doleful dumps and pain,
And then," said she, "you'll gladly see
That pleasant things remain."

If we subtracted all the unpleasant things, and added up or multiplied all the pleasant things, dividing the nice times with other people who don't have many, what jolly arithmetic lessons we should have. A little boy was once carrying home a fine basket of blackberries, and a man who met him on the road said, "Won't your mother be glad to see you come home with such a lot of berries, Sammy?" "Yes, sir," said Sammy, "and I won't tell her about the briars in my feet." Probably he did tell her, all the same. Most of us do tell when we cut or burn ourselves or run a splinter into a finger. But some people can bear even greater troubles without mentioning them. I once knew a dear little girl who had hip disease. She was tied to her crib—tied with straps round her shoulders, so that the heavy weight which was fastened to her feet would not drag her down. As she grew taller, the crib was lengthened. Did she grumble, do you think, because she could not run and play? No, indeed, she did not. Her face was like sunshine whenever the pain was not very bad. She loved to have other children play hide-and-seek near her, although they would gladly have played quieter games that she could join in, but she said she liked to watch them running about. Once I went to see her, when she had the measles, and when I tried to tell her how sorry I was, she laughed, and said, "It is my birthday, so the doctor said the



Helen's Babies.

She opened her eyes and looked at me,
And said, "Why, Pet, I have just now dreamed
Of a little angel, who came and seemed
To kiss me lovingly on my face."
I never told her 'twas only me;
I took her hand, and we went to tea.

—St. Nicholas.



Some Floral Troubles.

"To the Flower Corner:

"Will you please tell me about the cyclamen. I sent for two last fall. One bulb was started, but has not done much; the other has never come up. I have given them good care. I have a beautiful salmon-colored azalea, which I bought in November. It has had over thirty flowers, and has been flowering for a month; it has fifteen blossoms on now. I should like to know how to care for it when it ceases to flower. My pelargoniums do not flower as much as I would like; please tell me about them. I enjoy the Flower Corner so much. I have about one hundred house plants, and have had plants blooming all winter. Our windows are large, and the house warm."
MRS. TREMEER.
"Randolph."

Possibly you did not get your cyclamen bulbs in good condition. If they were perfectly dry when they reached you, it is little wonder that they did not do much for you. Florists, in shipping these bulbs, should always see that they are packed in damp moss, but, unfortunately, this precaution is not always taken. If, on the other hand, the bulbs reached you in good con-

dition, it is quite possible that you did not attend to the watering properly. Cyclamens are very particular about this. They require to be kept continually moist, yet too much wet at the roots will destroy them, hence especial care must be taken with the drainage. In potting them, first put some broken crockery in the bottom, cover it over with some fibrous material such as sphagnum moss, which will prevent the clay from washing down, then fill up with good garden loam with which has been mixed about one-fourth the quantity of old, well-rotted manure. In the spring, when the blooming period is over, give less and less water until finally just enough is given to keep the roots from drying out entirely; set the pots away in a cool, shady place for the summer (remembering, of course, never to let the plants get bone-dry) and on rainy days turn the pots over so that too much moisture will not get in. When the plants show signs of new growth take out as much of the soil as possible from the top and fill up with rich earth; if the pots are filled with roots, re-pot very carefully into pots a size or two

larger; water well and set in a warmer, lighter place where the plants may be urged on to fresh growth. Cyclamens should be kept in a cool window, an eastern one is admirable, and the foliage should be syringed every day. You may grow them from seed if you like, although they will not likely bloom the first season for you; but if ever again you have to deal with a "dry" bulb try sinking it well into the soil, covering it up with moist fiber, and keeping it in a dry, cool place until the leaves have started; then remove the moss and move into a warmer place. . . . It may possibly be interesting to you to know that the cyclamen is a native of Palestine, where it grows in the clefts of the rocks and on the hillsides, blooming earliest of all the flowers in the Holy Land. Many superstitions have clung about it. It was at one time called the "Bleeding Nun," and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and it was held that disaster would come to any maid or woman who dared to step over it.

Regarding your azalea, I may say that amateurs find it very hard to get this plant to bloom a second time. However, I have talked with a successful "home" florist, who has one now well in bud for the second time. She says the method she adopted with this plant, which bloomed magnificently last year, was to plant it out in the garden in the summer, giving it the

Travelling Notes.

Florence, January, 1904.

I think, in my last letter from Venice, I said more about the Square of St. Mark's and its flock of pigeons than I did of the church itself, and yet, amongst the many churches I have visited, I consider it by far the richest and most beautiful. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, with five domes, five hundred marble columns, forty-six thousand feet of mosaics, and the altar over the tomb of St. Mark, where it is supposed that the body lies, is one solid mass of gold and silver, studded with precious stones. The marvel is that these wonderful, bright, clear, crystal mosaics, each representing scripture scenes, should have survived throughout long centuries and still retain their exquisite coloring. Whilst it was impossible not to give the fullest meed of admiration to this miracle of art, I could not but think of the immense districts in our big Northwest, where, in scattered homes, live so many of our own Canadians, far away from even the very smallest church in which to meet for prayer and praise. True, "God dwelleth not in temples made with hands," and is not far from any one of us, whether in mansion or prairie shack, but, all the same, the sense of contrast seemed, as I gazed upon that gorgeous scene, almost overwhelming. (In Rome, they say, there are over four hundred churches, and, of these, we must at least see fifty.)

On leaving Venice, we had most affectionate "adieux" from our German landlady and her maids, the latter of whom poured many blessings upon us, wishing us "journey trip, journey trip," by which we understood them to mean a pleasant journey or delightful trip. But we are getting used to mixtures of all kinds, and generally manage to read all our riddles, or not to bother our heads about them if beyond us altogether. That latter remark applies more especially to the dishes set before us at meal-time. Their composition is mostly guesswork, but as, so far, they have not disagreed with us, we have been quite content, and found them, on the whole, tasty and good. It is remarkable how much poultry is served at Continental tables. We are sure to get it at least once a day, sometimes twice, and generally of excellent quality. Here, at Florence, from which I now write, and where we shall probably remain for another three weeks, is an excellent boarding house. We shall not only have our usual courses of poultry, but of many other things equally as good, as well. As far as the weather is concerned, we find this a great improvement upon Venice, especially the first three days after our arrival, when the sun shone brilliantly from morn till eve. So warm and summerlike was it, that our kind landlady invited us all, no less than fifty of us, to go with her to her farm, five miles distant. When we arrived, we found a bountiful tea prepared for us in the garden. Think of that, in mid-winter!—and so warm and balmy was the air that many of the ladies discarded their wraps altogether. The last two days have gone back on their previous record, for they have been raw and rainy. I wonder if it would interest you to know how we manage to keep our expenditure within reasonable bounds? Well, we are independent of Gaze or Cook, choosing our own routes, and even travelling third-class for shorter journeys. Then we eschew hotels, which are always expensive, and go to well-recommended pensions, where, being a party of three, we are always received on very moderate terms. For instance, here at 37 Corso dei Tintori, of first-class reputation, we pay only five francs each, or one dollar per day. There are some very pleasant English and American guests, who share with us the comforts of a really lovely home, with splendid fires all over the place, several sitting and reading rooms, and many other advantages, all included

measles would do for a birthday present, and I might as well have them now, for I have to stay in bed anyway."

Dear little May, what a favorite she was with everybody, but she laid down her heavy cross years ago. Her short life was a very happy one in spite of the pain and the long months in bed. In fact, I don't think I ever knew a happier child, which shows that people can always find a silver lining to a dark cloud, if they only look for it.

"I know a funny little boy—
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

"I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan—
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?"

"There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks
Like waves on snowy sand.

"He smiles the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The schoolroom for a joke he takes—
His lessons are but fun.

"No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and mope and sigh."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Address all communications intended for the Children's Corner to Cousin Dorothy, Winnipeg.

Helps to Keep Well.

Lettuce and celery help nervous people.

Visit your dentist every six months.

Eat tomatoes, which are good for the liver.

All varieties of the onion tribe help digestion.

Don't worry unless you really enjoy worrying.

Rest for half an hour, anyway, in the middle of the day.

Spend at least an hour outdoors every day—more if possible.

Never drink water which has stood in a sleeping room all night.

Peas, beans and lentils are a very economical food, and also nourishing.

Eat an orange or an apple—two of them are better—every morning before breakfast.

Eat always less than satisfies you to repletion. Drink two quarts of water a day—eight glasses.

Don't have a light in your room at night of any kind. It takes up the oxygen of the air, and is irritating to the eyes.

The paper handkerchief is suggested by a hospital magazine as more sanitary in some kinds of contagious diseases than the linen one. It can be destroyed at once.

Air out your house thoroughly twice a day—early in the morning and before you go to bed. Then sleep with a current of air through the room. Pile on the bedding if you need it.

These few rules, observed faithfully, will make you healthy, wealthy and wise—for is not a healthy man always rich?—and his health is a sign of his wisdom. Try these for the first half of 1904, and you will need no other New Year's resolutions. — [Canadian Thresherman.

"We-ell, some ways I'd like to an' some ways I wouldn't," said Farmer Bentover, when the suave dispenser of encyclopedias had paused in his siren song.

"You see, if I was to sign for that 'ere cyclopedee in forty-seven parts, including the index and appendicitis, I'm sorter afraid I'd hev to work so hard to pay fer it that I'd be too tired to enjoy readin' it; while if I read it at my leisure, as I ort to, in order to get the good of it, I wouldn't have time to ern the price. So, all things considered, I'll have to deny myself the privilege, as it were. Looks sorter like rain off to the sou'east, don't it?"



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in the terms. The three colonials are more than content with their pleasant surroundings, and two of them, anyway, make the fullest use of their opportunities. They are regular students of art, sculpture, architecture, languages, and everything which comes under the name of culture. I freely confess that I am not. I am content to skim the surface of things, and to take their interpretation of everything without demur, though I try to conceal the fact that I do not really appreciate these "old masters." My very head whirled as I look upon picture upon picture of wooden figures and odd-shaped animals. There may be something wrong in my point of vision, but when I think of the graceful creatures which are presented from week to week in the pages of the dear old "Advocate," I cannot believe that the models from which the old masters painted their pictures had really necks like swans or legs puffed out as if from acute inflammation. There, the heresy is out, and with it goes Mollie's reputation, if she ever had it, as a woman of culture! The people of the present, their ways and customs, interest me much more than any representations of the past. It amuses me to tackle the ever-recurring difficulties of language, postal regulations and coinage. Sometimes it has been the pounds, shillings and pence of Old England; then the francs and centimes of Belgium; the thalers, the marks and pfennings of Germany, and now the lire and centesimo of Italy, but I am fast becoming an adept. It behooves one of us to come out of the clouds and regulate the petty details of our lives, and that generally and fittingly falls to the share of willing— MOLLIE.

How to Live to 100.
 [Senator Wark, in the Globe.]

I find that the information usually sought from me is as to my food and habits of life, that may show why my life has been extended beyond the usual span. As to food, I have been accustomed to eat oatmeal porridge and milk from my childhood, and I still use it for the principal part of my breakfast, with a single cup of black tea and a slice of plain bread after it. I consider it both wholesome and nutritious. Till quite late in life I ate butchers' meat, I did not care how fat, but the fat began to disagree with me, and I have made it a rule to eat nothing that disagrees with my digestion, no matter how palatable. I have, therefore, for many years, eaten neither beef or mutton or pork in any form. I take instead a little fowl or fish with my cup of tea at mid-day for dinner, and at six o'clock I find a cup of tea and a slice of bread is all I need. My cup of tea is my only dessert; I eat no pie or pudding, drink nothing stronger than tea, eat no suppers, go to bed at or before ten o'clock and rise these dark mornings about half past seven.

I now ask my young readers to open their Bibles at the 25th chapter of Matthew, and read from the 31st verse to the end, and learn that, whether life is long or short, the important point is to be prepared for its end.

A Presence.
 By Cora A. Matson Dolson

In the old house she sits
 Still in the same low chair;
 While she patiently knits,
 Rocks in the silence there.

Knitting, with head bent low,
 Weak hands, wrinkled and old,
 Here where the firelight glow
 Long on the hearth lies cold.

When the gray moth its fill
 Seeks in the shadowed bowers,
 Then, with slow step and still,
 Walks she amid the flowers.

Ever a quiet ghost
 Gentle and old and sweet,
 Here where we knew them most
 Linger the age-worn feet.

The Welcome Wag.

A gentleman was walking with his youngest son at the close of the day and in passing the cottage of a German laborer the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was only a common cur, but the boy took a fancy to him, and asked his parent to buy the animal for him, promising to take good care of it.

Just then the owner of the dog came home and was demonstratively met by the dog. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog and I should like to buy him. What do you ask for him?"

"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog, but as my boy wants him I will give you a sovereign for him."

"Yaas," said the German, "I knows he is very poor dog, and not vort much; but der ish van leetle ding mit dat dog I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."

The Law of Work.

That there is much discontent with work among the so-called middle classes in America is due in large part to the pampering of children, to the supplying of their natural and artificial wants, and to the sentimental idea that "their day of toil will come soon enough." In general, work is not a curse, but a blessing—a positive means of grace. One can hardly begin too early to impress upon children lessons of self-help by tasks appropriate to their age and forces, and to beget in their scorn of idleness and of dependence on others. To do this is to make them happy through the self-respect that comes with the realization of power, and thus to approximate Tennyson's goal of man: "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control." —[Century.

Humorous.

As long as the hen is convinced that this is spring, we don't care what the lion, the lamb or the ground hog thinks about it.—[Toronto Star.

A lady, having sent an order for a joint of mutton to the butcher who usually supplied the wants of her household, received the following note in reply: "Dear Mem,—I am sorry I have not killed myself this week, but you can have a leg off my brother.—Your affectionate Butcher."

A prominent educator in Philadelphia tells the following story on himself: In his early teaching days he had a position in a country schoolhouse in New England. The people in the neighborhood worked out their taxes by giving him board, and when there was no vacancy in the farmhouses he took a small room, while the neighbors supplied 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 time transpired, and there was no pork forthcoming. One day he met the boy alone in the school-yard. "Look here, John," he said, "how about that pork?" "Oh," replied the boy, "the pig got well."

A WAR PUZZLE.

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

Advt.

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Dear Friends,—

With the end of March, good-bye to winter! Is there one of us who doesn't hail the thought with delight? A whole, long, bright, glorious summer ahead of us! A whole summer's work, too—but what of that? On a farm, if one can't have all pleasure—according to the social definition of the word—one can at least find pleasure in one's work; and, after all, isn't that just the truest, most sensible, most satisfying "pleasure" in the world? Work is not the thing that drudgery is, and should never be permitted to degenerate into it. Let all of us "Single Nookers" recognize that fact, and in planning for the coming summer, let us study out every means by which we can avoid the drudgery and make our work a real pleasure, to which the little social enjoyments, the "teas" and picnics, and visits of friends may only come as a pleasing variation, not as the oases in the dead blank of a great Sahara of toil and moil and hate-it-all.

Perhaps just now the most formidable bugaboo in the work horizon is housecleaning. It does seem rather "funny," to be sure, to think of pleasure in connection with housecleaning; yet there is a great big satisfaction about it, too. It does seem so good to "get at the dirt," up with the carpets, down with the curtains, and out with every speck of the accumulated, unget-at-able dust of a whole winter season. Little wonder, after all, that a young girl should write, as she did lately, "I am just crazy to get at the housecleaning."

Another of our members upon whom the inspiration of this coming event has already descended, has sent us a very timely letter upon the subject. We think the points of this letter are very well taken. The most of us do, as a rule, leave too much for the "final plunge," hence accomplish results which are not always as satisfactory as they might be if more forethought were exercised.

HOUSECLEANING — ITS JOYS AND SORROWS.

Perhaps in the near future we may have the pleasure of having our housecleaning done by the new system of compressed air; in the meantime, we can only use the means we have to the best advantage and wait patiently for the gasoline engine.

The time is drawing near when the music of the carpet stick will fill the air. My opinion is that we leave too much for the grand final plunge. Just now, when our nerves are quiet and our minds are clear, how many things we can arrange for. For instance, we are going to paper a room. Take a look around, and find out what colors will harmonize best with the furnishing of it; examine the curtains, and see what is needed in that line. Mentioning curtains, a friend of mine told me of an excellent plan for repairing large holes in lace ones, which are so hard to mend. Take a piece of an old lace one, and cut it a little larger than the hole; place it underneath, starch and press. When the curtains are hanging, the mended part can hardly be noticed in the fold of the drapery, certainly not nearly so much as heavy darning.

We who have to practice economy must needs find every plan we can to help and save. Still, things will wear out no matter what we do. All the more need for us to buy as carefully as we can, and with good judgment, get what we need, not only to wear well, but also what will be pleasing and restful to the eye. If carpets are opened in the center seam, and the fresh, untacked sides put together, the room will have a fresher appearance, and the carpet will be all worn alike.

If we take a little more time during the heavy part of housecleaning season, our work will be as well done and our strength saved. Some people have no mercy on themselves, or anyone else. They tear every room inside out all at once, and for days there's nothing but confusion and ill-temper. By taking one room at a time there is more peace, less fuss, and more rest. Try to manage so that the men can help you to lift heavy furniture, mattresses, etc.

When everything is clean and ready for its place, take a look around. See how you can hang your pictures to give the best effect. Some pictures look so much better in a subdued light, while others need a good light to show the best points. Next thing, move the furniture to a different place. This not only takes away the old look of last year, but helps to preserve the furniture, which, if upholstered, will be faded in the place which is always nearest the light. If a good paint is needed for the kitchen floor, try using yellow ochre, linseed oil and a little turpentine. This is a good lasting paint, and much cheaper than the prepared ones.

The joy of housecleaning comes in at the last. When we see how beautifully clean everything looks, we give a sigh of contentment, and remember that "labor has sure reward."

A HOUSECLEANER.

Some of our readers, possibly, may not have heard of the housecleaning machine referred to by "Housecleaner." It is a new invention, but its work has been proved to be so effective that it is already being introduced into every large city. It is conveyed from house to house, stands outside while doing the work, yet does it perfectly and with such speed that one man or woman operating it is able, with the greatest ease, and without lifting a carpet or taking a piece of furniture outdoors, to clean a house of twelve rooms thoroughly in a day. The motor power is electricity, and from the machine run long tubes like water hose, which, when moved around over carpet and upholstery, draw through them every particle of dust in and beneath the fabric. Of course, as will be understood, the cleaner only removes dust. The machine which will apply soap and water automatically has yet to be invented. Yet this dust-eater is surely the greatest invention which has yet been perfected for making the endless cleaning processes easier. Is it too much to suppose that before ten years every progressive rural community, as well as every city and town, will have its housecleaning machine, and so help to conserve the strength of its women and add to the comfort of everybody?

The following letter will, we are sure, be most interesting to many, as well as to Pacific. We all like to hear from those who have had "experience."

A LETTER FOR "PACIFIC."

Dear Dame Durden,—The spirit moves me this evening to write something with reference to Pacific's wonderings whether a farm free from debt will be worth all the privations necessary to its accomplishment; also as to some ways and means which have been tried and found practicable by some women in this sparsely-settled country, who have been able to contribute a small share towards that attainment? Whereas the means must be prior to the end, we will discuss some of the means which have been used, and if the circumstances are not identical, perhaps they may suggest similar attempts to some struggling wife and mother. When we arrived in this country, the much-maligned but greatly useful, C. P. R. was very far from completion; consequently, freight was higher and less was brought into the country, especially in the line of

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5930X. Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoat, deep flounce trimmed with three frills, finished with fancy bias stitching and strapping 1.50
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household supplies; therefore, the settlers were obliged to depend for their comforts very much upon their own resources, and when money was lacking, very many expedients were resorted to for filling the empty purse. Not many settlers bought land; the majority settled under homestead regulations, and frequently had little money left after the ubiquitous shack was built, and the team of oxen or shaggy ponies, the plow, wagon and harrows were paid for. Time, too, was precious, for during the summer the land must be prepared for crops or nothing could be had for next year's supplies.

Housekeeping was not the easy matter that novices may think, where so little room was available that when one article was wanted almost every other thing in the shanty had to be moved to get at it. Still, not much time was spent in the home decorations, which we nowadays read so much about. Our valleys along the rivers were not overrun with cattle, consequently from July till fall frosts, the banks were heavily laden with small wild fruits. July brought us Saskatoons, and from them onward through a routine of gooseberries, raspberries, black currants, pin-cherries and choke-cherries, till we ended with thorn apples, we could always find abundantly more than we could use ourselves. Strawberries also were small, but plentiful. Sugar was dear in those days, but not nearly so expensive as preserved fruits or jams. As it was found difficult to get such provisions for the large gangs of men working on the uncompleted railroad, a man who kept a store in one of the small station villages offered to send pails of jam. We picked fruit and bought sugar and pails from him; he did the shipping and paid us the money. It was hard work, but brought quick and large returns. We only got eight pounds of sugar for a dollar. We spent many days of hard work, and tore our dresses and boots some, but we got twenty-five cents per pound for our jam, pails returned. He shipped once a week, so we had several pails ready for each shipment, though we had to go nine miles to his station. That was one out of many plans. Another, which helped to pass away our long winter evenings, when oil was dear and books were scarce, was the knitting of coarse, warm, double mittens. It did not take long to get used to knitting in the dark, and many happy evenings my girls and I spent in that occupation, during which time we also played numbers of guessing and other impromptu games. One of my daughters and I grew to be such experts that we could wind the yarn and complete a pair of mittens from tea time till ten o'clock. I trow we neither of us can do so now, though. These mittens were so much better than the woven ones in the stores that men gladly gave us fifty cents per pair for them. I think that is enough for the business part of my story. As for the satisfaction of having a home free from all embarrassments, I can truly say it has all paid. We can look back at all those early struggles now, as almost being like some far-away dream, but this realization of our hopes does not prevent our sympathy reaching out and extending a warm hand-shake and wishing God-speed to others who are experiencing these privations and hardships at the present time.

Assa.
Many letters from others are still held over, but will appear as soon as possible. W. J. Barnard, in a subscription letter says: "I enjoy your paper very much, especially Ingle Nook Chats. I wish you were able to give that department more room. It is so helpful to young housekeepers and bachelors."

I thank Mr. Barnard very much for his expression of appreciation. I should be much pleased to comply with his request, but that is impossible just now. DAME DURDEN.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

"What's the crowd doing down at the court-house?" inquired the stranger.

"Oh, they're tryin' the case of Miss Johnston," replied the southerner.

"Why, that was the man they lynched yesterday, wasn't it?"

"Yess, but to-day some of the boys got tumbled with a foolish curiosity to know whethal he was innocent or guilty, sub."



"Only one best tea Blue Ribbon's it."

THE KIND THAT GROW

THE greatest seed house in Canada has staked its reputation for years on the quality and value of its Flower and Vegetable Seeds. We're ready this spring with the finest line we've ever had, put up in uniform style to sell at

5 Cents a Package,

vastly better than we anticipated with an enormously big demand last year, and the promise of still greater increase this spring. All of which means that

Steele, Briggs Seeds

are the kind that grow. People are shrewd enough to insist on something they know to be good, and the very enthusiasm of trade has prompted us to do better than ever before.

Look for Steele, Briggs Seeds next time you go to the store.



If your dealer doesn't keep them send direct to us, sure.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

Branch Store in WINNIPEG

TORONTO, Ont.

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA.

The Best Seed Potatoes

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

Sir Walter Raleigh.—The best main-crop variety, very productive, white flesh and skin, of uniform large size, smooth, with few, shallow eyes and of splendid quality.

Prices of above varieties: 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 50c., postpaid to Canadian points. By freight peck, 35c.; 1-bus., 60c.; bus., \$1.10; bag, \$1.50. Jute bags 10c. each extra.
Write for our 88-page illustrated catalogue of seeds and supplies, free.

New Pride of Aroostook.—This grand new potato comes from Aroostook County, Maine, which is famous for its potatoes. It has been grown four years by its originator, who says it cannot be beaten. It is a second early, pure white variety, oblong in shape, and of exceptionally fine appearance and splendid quality. It has great vitality and is wonderfully productive, easily beating any variety of equal earliness. The introducer says: "It is the leading early potato." 1 lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 75c., postpaid to Canadian points. By freight, 1/2-peck, 45c.; peck, 75c.; 1/2-bushel, \$1.30; bushel, \$2.10; bag, \$3.25. Jute bags 10c. each extra.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., - Hamilton, Canada.

Men's \$2.50 Calf Boots for \$1.98.

We have just received 240 pairs Men's Fine Box Calf Boots, made on the most stylish lasts, solid leather throughout, therefore good wearers, and of good appearance.

Our regular selling price of these boots is \$2.50, and they are well worth it, but to introduce this boot to our mail-order friends we offer this boot for a short time for \$1.98.

All sizes. Remember, this week's price—\$1.98.
Postage 30c. extra.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.
539 to 549 Logan Ave., WINNIPEG

"What is a bucket shop?" asked the boy.

"A bucket shop, my son," said the father, feelingly, "is a modern co-operation establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bung-hole."

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



Traits of Character.

A healthy body is the basis of an intellectual development. Strength of the body is the instrument of the soul, and as far as it is weak or diseased, as far as the brain is physically deteriorated, so far is the noblest soul hindered in its work and kept back from its highest usefulness.

We want to develop the qualities necessary and to have a well-balanced being; something that has power, force, courage, energy, combined with gentleness, frankness, tenderness and sympathy; full of firmness, intensity and resolution. When you see a pupil overflowing with life and energy, it is the teacher's duty to train his active powers in pure and noble ways. Great care should be exercised in the discipline of the will power. Nothing is more pitiful than a person having no apparent mind of his own. He agrees with every whim and fancy in vogue.

Our admiration for Roderick Dhu, in the Lady of the Lake, lies in the fact that he shunned all low, mean, unmanly acts to gain his ends. When Fitzjames was in his grip, how did he treat him? Does he ever show a sign of giving up? Not he. It is with a sigh of respect that we read the last of his sturdy life; we compare what he did with what he might have accomplished. The world needs more of his stamp; a high standard of ideals.

Whatever you do, do not let any pupil become lazy in school, employ him at school, employ him at something useful; make him do it well. The doing of an act is often worth more than the task in itself. If the whole school is accustomed to do things in a neat, orderly manner, the pupil who is inclined to be slovenly in his habits will feel he forms a section of his own. Everything done should be a means to an end. We often forget that very few of our pupils will ever go over the same routine of work through life. The food given them in school is intended only to give them an appetite for more; the result is to be a continual growth.

How careful we should be that we form a solid foundation on which to build. Little things cannot be overlooked; watch the small acts of your pupils.

(1) Shirking work should not be tolerated.

(2) School courtesy must be enforced, have them treat each other nobly. In doing this, let them have their shares in the games; see that fair play is shown each time, but do not let anyone show any cowardice. The proper mingling together of children should form one of the best means of making men and women of them. We all have to face the grim look of the world.

BONNIE DOON.

Physiology.

THE HEART.

The heart is a hollow, muscular organ, conical in shape, and placed within the chest between the lungs; it lies almost in the center, but slightly to the left. It measures five inches in length, and weighs about ten ounces. The hollow space within is divided into four compartments, two being on the right and two on the left. The blood is constantly passing in and out of these compartments, being forced out into the arteries by the contraction of the strong muscles of which the walls of the heart are composed. If you close one hand tightly, then relax the fingers slightly, so as to leave a slight hollow, then close them tightly again, and continue this action at the rate of seventy-two times per minute, you will have an idea of the way in which the heart works. When the muscles relax, and so make the spaces within the heart larger, they fill with blood, and the contraction of the heart muscles forces the blood out into the arteries. A large artery, called the aorta, carries pure blood from the left side to all parts of the body. The pulmonary artery carries impure blood from

the right side of the heart to the lungs, where it becomes purified, and is carried back by the pulmonary vein to the left side of the heart, from which, as we have said, it is forced out through the aorta. At the openings, where the arteries pass outward, there are valves which prevent the blood, which has just been forced out, returning while the heart is expanding and being filled from the veins. When the valves are injured, we have one of the many forms of heart disease.

In a healthy grown person, the number of heart-beats is about seventy-two per minute, though the number varies under certain conditions. The rate is increased during digestion of food, by active exercise, and by mental excitement; it is much less when one is sitting than when standing, and still less when lying down. There is great danger in suddenly starting into active exercise or hard work after resting for a time; it is best to let the exercise or work be light at first, and to gradually increase it until one is able to put forth his greatest effort.

Excessive smoking of tobacco causes irregular action of the heart: that is, it does not beat with constant rhythm as it should. The fact that a doctor will invariably order a smoker who is suffering from any disease of this organ to stop smoking, is good proof that the habit is injurious. Beer drinkers, more than any other class of people, suffer from a disease called "fatty degeneration"; this means that the muscular structure wastes away, and is gradually replaced by fatty tissue. This is a frequent cause of death.

The amount of work done by the heart is marvellous, being about one-fifth of the total amount done by the whole body; this seems more wonderful when we consider that its weight, as compared with that of the body, averages about 1-160. It goes on working day after day and year after year, sending pure blood through the arteries to nourish the body, and receiving the impure blood from the veins, then sending it to the lungs to become purified and used again; every moment of our lives depends upon its constant and regular action.

TRADE NOTES.

THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE COMPANY, whose advertisement appears on the back cover of this issue, have built up a very large and successful fence business in a comparatively short time—not over four years. Its manager, Mr. A. E. Bashill, is known personally to several members of the "Advocate's" staff to be a man not only of business integrity, but with a wide and practical knowledge and experience in the requirements of wire fencing for the farm. We have always found the company prompt in carrying out its undertakings. Their machines and fences deserve the large and growing demand which they are receiving, as they appear to be giving general satisfaction. We have no doubt whatever that anyone availing himself of the proposition made in their advertisement on the back of this issue will get reasonably prompt shipment of the goods.

A WAR PUZZLE.

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

LAST	\$8.10 PER ACRE.
MOUNTAIN	
VALLEY	
Wm. Pearson & Co., 383 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.	LANDS.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

Irish (WHITE) Oats



108
BUSHELS
TO THE
ACRE.

FORTY-FOUR
POUNDS TO THE
MEASURED
BUSHEL.

Strong, Stiff Straw, Large,
Plump, Handsome, Meaty,
White Grain.

In many cases the spikes
or breast will contain three
full kernels where other oats
give but two. A remarkable
stooler, and for this reason six
pecks (½ bushels) is sufficient to
seed an acre. Lb. 30c.; 3 lbs. 50c.
By mail postpaid. By freight or
express, peck, 30c.; bushel, 90c.;
10 bushels, \$8.50. (Cotton bags 20c.
each extra).

New Grain Corn-Wheat

A MAMMOTH CEREAL (three times the size of wheat), possessing the properties of both corn and wheat.—Creating considerable interest in Western America, and yielding sixty bushels per acre. The kernels are about three-quarters of an inch in length, with a hard outer bran shell. Straw strong and stout growth. Resists drought and rain better than wheat. Heads about six inches in length, and the grain sets out in rows. The plant stools out like Rye, and yields several tons of straw per acre. Weighs 60 lbs. per bushel, which is the quantity to sow on an acre. For fattening hogs and cattle is unequalled. Lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid; by express or freight, peck, \$2.40; ½-bushel, \$4.20; bushel (60 lbs.) \$7.20. (Bags 20c. each extra).

Seed
Annual

The
Most
Complete
Published.

Free for asking. Write to-day.

WM. RENNIE, Toronto, Ontario.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LAND OF HOMES THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY.

California Winters.

Oh, yes, it rained here; but you can get a good umbrella for 80c. What does a fur coat cost?

No Zero Frosts.

If you are thinking of coming to the coast, we can sell you unimproved land from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre, on very easy terms, in blocks of 20 to 160 acres, or improved farms from \$3,000 up, close to schools, churches, stores and railway stations or steamboat landing. We have the best market for farm produce in the world, and the best climate in Canada. Be sure and write for our pamphlet.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION 322' CAMBIE STREET, Vancouver, B. C.

Special Notice!

From start to finish the Canada Paint Company manufacture every item on their list. Farmers, house-owners, house-builders, householders and house-keepers can not do better than take this advertisement to the local agent and ask to see the Canada Paint Company's cards of shades suitable for every class of work. Do not look abroad for better paints than we offer. They are not to be found. The best paint in the world is made by the Canada Paint Company, by Canadian workmen, Canadian capital, and for the best Canadian trade.

om

E. O'REILLY

GRAIN DEALER WINNIPEG, MAN.

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


REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

IF YOU WANT A CARLOAD OF Lumber, Cedar Fence Posts, Tamarack Piling,

write us for a price delivered at your station.

THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON, 396 Main Street, WINNIPEG. P. O. BOX 659.

BOYS. LOOK! FREE RIFLE



SURE DEATH TO RATS, CROWS, SQUIRRELS, RABBITS, ETC.

Boys! How would you like to have an All-Steel Long-Dis- tance Air Rifle of the best make and latest model, that shoots B. B. Shot, Slugs and Darts with terrific force and perfect accuracy? We are giving away Absolutely Free these splendid Rifles to anyone who will sell only 1 1/2 doz. large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties, in every imaginable color. Everybody buys. M. Species, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the Seeds sold. They went like wildfire." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Boys, this is the best Air Gun made. It has all steel barrel and fittings, improved globe sights, pistol grip and water stock. It is always ready for Squirrels, Bats, Snarrows, etc. Geo. Allen, Brandon, Man., says: "I received my Rifle yesterday and think it is a beauty. I have shot 5 birds already." Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3326, Toronto.

Are You Going to the Coast?

No doubt many will wish to know what is the best time to go to British Columbia. If you are going to the interior, I should say August or September, when the country is at its driest, and you can judge what land needs irrigation. If you want to buy a cleared farm in the Lower Fraser Valley, and crop it the same year, come any time between Jan. 1st and May 1st; but if you have only small means, and think of taking up a 20 or 40 acre block, come between the 1st of March and the 1st of June. After the latter date there is no time to do more than a month's chopping before it is time to burn.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance, in land clearing, of the following rules, which ought to be carved above the doorway of every settler's cabin in a bush country: (1) Always do that kind of work most suitable to the season of the year. (2) Follow a regular rotation in all clearing operations. (3) Never chop in one year more than you can brand up before the next chopping season comes round. It is safe to say that, by strictly following these rules, the cost of land clearing can be reduced to one-fourth of what it would cost by disregarding them. As to tools, all that is wanted the first year is a double-bitted axe, if you know how to use one, or a single-bitted one, if you are only learning. If there is no clearing on your place, buy a small wall tent, and about 100 feet supplemental of 12 x 1 inch boards for your camp, and set it up on the south side of your land, where you should begin clearing in order that subsequent clearings may get the full benefit of the sun.

In chopping, the object should be to burn as little of the more valuable timber as possible; therefore, leave all the first growth fir and cedar until you can dispose of them profitably. Another reason for leaving these big trees is that they are all coniferous, and when burnt leave very little fertilizing ashes to replace the vegetable humus of the soil which has been destroyed by the fire. Besides, when all the other timber is burnt off, these trees are more exposed to the wind, and are often uprooted; thus the cost of stumping later on is saved. The second fir makes good cord-wood, for which there is ready sale to the steamboats at \$2.25 a cord, a price which about pays for the chopping and hauling; moreover, it pays to take this away, as by doing so you save the burning and logging, and do not burn your land. The deciduous trees, on the other hand, when chopped and burned, make a lot of good ashes, which enrich the soil and make a fine seed-bed.

The best time to start chopping is the 1st of April, by which time the trees are bursting into leaf. The burning may be done about the middle of August. It is better to chop only five acres and pile everything up well, than to chop ten acres and pile carelessly; the better the piling, the better the fire, and a good burn is more than half the battle. Here are a few hints as to chopping: (1) Pile the brush and trees in rows, not in heaps, in the direction in which they will dry out most speedily. After the

(Continued on next page.)

MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA FARM

A thoroughly competent man wanted to take full management of one of the finest farms in Alberta. Applicants must be prepared to invest from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in the business. The farm, which is situated 2 1/2 miles from an incorporated town on the C. & E. Ry., is well equipped in horses, machinery, implements and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres of choice lands; 186 acres in high state of cultivation, 110 acres ready for seed. Hay meadow cuts 150 tons. Comfortable and commodious house, barn, granaries and other buildings. Dairy for 50 cows and piggery for 200 hogs. Plenty of good spring water. Lots of timber for building and fuel. Owner has cleared on this farm \$5,000 in the last 4 years. Must leave if for other interests. A good chance for the right man. None but fully-qualified persons need apply. Address: Opportunity, care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

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

SEED CORN

North Dakota and Minnesota raised Seed Corn, Kiln Dried and Tested, Millets, Grass Seeds, Seed Grains, etc. Send for Price List.

FARGO SEED HOUSE, Fargo, N. D.

EASILY EARNED

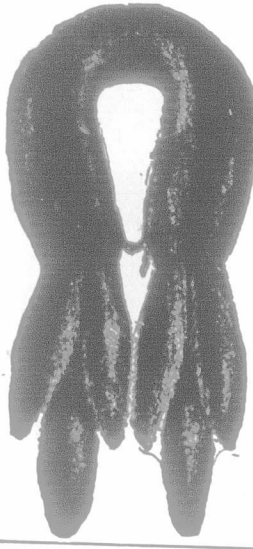
Boys you can easily earn this large finely made Magic Lantern that shows dozens of large beautifully colored Pictures of a kind, animals, towns, performance, ships, Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, etc., etc., by selling only 1 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 different colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Everybody buys them. They are the best sellers you ever saw. Write us at once and we will send the Seeds postpaid and in a few days you will be making lots of money giving magic lantern shows. THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3321 TORONTO



Family Portraits IN COLORS FREE.

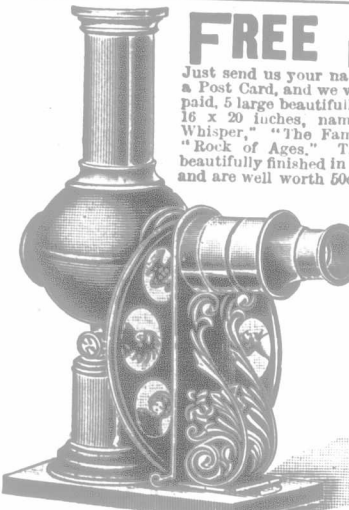
If you want one of these beautiful portraits FREE send us your name and address and we will send you postpaid, and trust you with 3 doz. of our large, fast-selling packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains over 60 different varieties, the finest in the world, all large flowering deliciously fragrant and in every imaginable color. You will find our Sweet Pea Seeds the easiest sellers you ever saw. MARY MCGREGOR, APPLE HILL, ONT., writes: "I received the Seeds at five o'clock and at half past they were all sold. People were so glad to buy. They jumped at the offer." A certificate worth 50c. given free with each package. When you send us the money, together with the photo you wish enlarged, and we will have it artistically executed, and beautifully framed in its heavy rich gold frame, carefully packed and sent by express to your home. Any artist would charge \$15 for making one of these beautiful paintings, and your picture dealer would charge you at least \$5.00 for the frame. We have the highest priced artists in Toronto, who faithfully enlarge in perfectly natural, pastel colors, any photo of yourself or loved ones. Colors chosen by you. Each portrait is personally executed by our own artists, and is richly mounted and framed in a massive hand-made, beautifully carved gold leaf frame, full size, 30 x 26, which will be a credit to the finest home. No such offer as this has ever before been made. You get your framed pastel painting absolutely FREE, and the photo you send will be returned. The demand for these enlarged beautiful natural color pastel portraits is enormous and we can only fill orders in exact rotation, so send your name and address at once. The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3325, Toronto.

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



FUR SCARF FREE

Soft, warm, glossy black, 3 ft. 6 inches long, 5 inches wide, made of selected full fur skins with 6 fine full tails. A handsome, stylish fur given free for selling at 10c. each only 10 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **Everybody buys them.** Mary Spees, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the Seeds sold." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card today and we will mail the Scarf postpaid. Don't delay. Mary Murphy, McPhail, Ont., says: "I am delighted with my fur. Everyone thinks it is beautiful." **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3320, Toronto.**



FREE MAGIC LANTERN

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

FORTUNE TELLER FREE



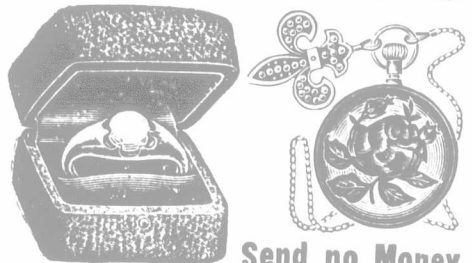
A marvellous invention that will tell your fortune and answer every question you ask it. Free to you for selling only 1 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. (A Certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is hand-drawn and decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. If you wish to know whether for anything else that now puzzles you, write us at once to send you the Seeds and in a few days time this wonderful Fortune Teller will be telling you everything you want to know. Address **The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3323, Toronto.**



FREE LANTERN AND ENGINE

Splendid Magic Lantern with powerful lenses showing dozens of pictures in colors and Real Steam Engine with brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and fly wheel, and Russian iron burner compartment, given for selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties, of every imaginable color. **You can sell 3 and 4 packages in every house.** A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card today and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. When sold return \$1.50 and we will forward immediately both the Lantern and Engine. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3342, TORONTO, ONT.**

LADIES' WATCH AND OPAL RING Free

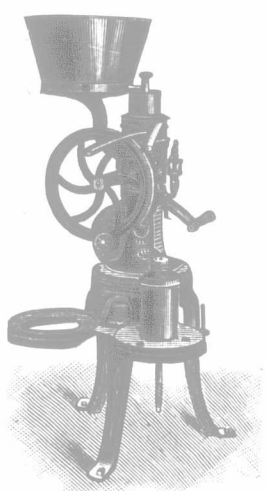


Send no Money Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid, 16 Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Perfumed Heart Shaped Locket, enclosing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly colored from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful Lockets sell everywhere for 25c. and people are glad to buy. You sell them for only 15c. and give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one. Return the money, and for your trouble we will give you this beautiful Little Lady's Watch with fancy gold hands, on which a large rose with buds and leaves, is elegantly enamelled in seven colors. Robinson, Powasson, Ont., says: "My watch is a perfect beauty." Write us a Post Card today and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. A 50c. Certificate free with each package. Gracie Brown, Ch. Verre, S.S., said: "I sold all the Seeds in a few minutes." **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3333, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

LEADS THEM ALL.

Are modern, up-to-date Canadian-made machines for modern, up-to-date Canadian farmers, whose time and money are valuable. The many excellent qualities of this machine has made it the Favorite Cream Separator of the Canadian farmer and farmer's wife.



National Advantages.

- Extreme simplicity.
- Entire freedom from complicated parts.
- Large capacity.
- Ease of turning.
- Ease with which it is cleaned and kept clean.
- Perfect construction and durability.
- Absolute safety.
- Handsome in design, finish and appearance.

A Great Favorite With the Students.

Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont., Feb. 9, 1903. Gents.—We are using a "National" Cream Separator in the Dairy School and find that it skims clean and is easy to run. The Bowl may be quickly and thoroughly cleaned. The appearance of the machine is attractive, and it looks as if it were built substantially enough to stand more than the ordinary amount of hard usage. On account of its many excellent points it is a great favorite with the students. J. W. HART, Supt.

Made in three sizes:
No. 1 A—500 lbs. per hour.
No. 1—350 lbs. per hour.
No. "B"—250 lbs. per hour.

Write for booklets and prices to **JOS. A. MERRICK,** 117 Bannatyne Avenue East, Winnipeg, Man.

Are You Going to the Coast?—Continued.

first year this will, of course, be east and west. (2) Do not pile any brush on logs. You will want all your cedar logs, and fir logs will not dry out if covered. (3) All small deciduous trees (particularly hazel, vine maple and willow) should be cut right into the ground. When they sprout, the cattle will keep them trimmed down, and so kill them nearly all out before fall. Fir, cedar or hemlock seedlings need not be cut so close. The trunks of the larger alders and maples may be cut into convenient lengths, left on the ground between the piles until the chopping is finished, then hauled out of the way, cut into cordwood, and split for one's own use. They should never be allowed to be on the ground all summer without splitting. It is a good plan to leave a few of the larger trees which are to be burned until the last; then chop them so they will fall across the top of the brush piles, where they will have the best chance to dry. Do not chop anything after August 1st; but a week or two before burning, take a scythe and mow the ferns between the piles. These, when dry, help the fires to run. Your clearing will now be in order for a good burn, and if you choose, for two or three weeks, you may leave it and work outside, as the harvest will be on, and everybody will want help.

In writing these notes I am assuming that the settler is devoting most of his time to his clearing. However, the only time which it is absolutely essential to keep to is during the burning, which must be done the latter half of August. If you want to work out, you can do your chopping any time between March 1st and August 1st, and will probably find that you can chop in two or two and a half months as much as you can conveniently finish up the following winter, probably about ten acres, or enough to give a start either in poultry or small fruits, or even dairying in a small way. CHAS. E. HOPE, The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

GOSSIP.

"Here's some angel food, John," said the young wife, proudly. "I made it all myself."

"Well, dear," replied the diplomatic John, "as you're the only angel about the place it's up to you to get outside of it."

The American invasion continues; the latest acquisition to the Winnipeg business circles being S. E. Sprague, of Minneapolis, who will have charge and push business in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the International Stock Food Company. Mr. Sprague likes the Canadian West, and will, no doubt, get close to the people, as he is affable and open-minded, coming up to Caspar's noted standard of men: "Let me have men about me"; all of which goes to show that although one can get three feeds for a cent, it is no slim diet either.

TRADE NOTE.

THE BEST FENCE FOR THE FARMER.—The "Ideal" woven wire fence combines every advantage of strength, economy and durability in a superior degree. It is in every respect worthy of the highest commendation. It is a fence that needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Owing to the great demand for Ideal fencing, the manufacturers, the McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., have been obliged to double their capacity and now have the largest factory of the kind in Canada. This indicates that fences made from all No. 9 wire, as the "Ideal" are among the most practical and best for the farmer.

SCARLETT'S WHITE ROCK POULTRY.

My prizewinnings at recent poultry shows was 1st pullet, 1st hen, 3rd cockerel. Second pen under Judge Myers, of Indiana. Pullet's scored 95, 94 and 94 points. Hens scored 94. For stock and eggs, address **E. SCARLETT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.**

FOR SALE: Cornish Indian Games, Barred Rocks and Golden Wyandottes.

Also fancy pigeons. Eggs for hatching from Indian Games and Golden Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, \$2 for 15 eggs. Write **S. LING,** 128 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

1898-1904. PARTRIDGE COCHINS and Blue-barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs from finest matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Box 517. **A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man.**

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.

Highest prices paid by **W. J. GUEST,** 600 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

WANTED

Strictly fresh EGGS and prime BUTTER for high-class trade.

J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS and BERKSHIRES—Winnipeg 1st-prize calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs. **F. J. COLLYER,** Houghton Farm, Welwyn Station, Assa.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

6, 8, 9 and 12 foot widths. The favorite rollers for all the Provinces. Write for full description and reasons why Bissell's are the best. Address on **T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.**



WE TRUST YOU

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

CATARRH.

Hay-fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Sore Throat and Weak Lungs cured by our pleasant home treatment, which gives relief from the first. It cleanses, soothes and heals. This beautiful, nickel-plated instrument, and medicine for six months' treatment, sent postpaid on receipt of only \$1. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Write for free book of testimonials. **THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED,** 2 QUEEN ST. E., TORONTO, DEPT. 7

Glydesdales and 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. **Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.**



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

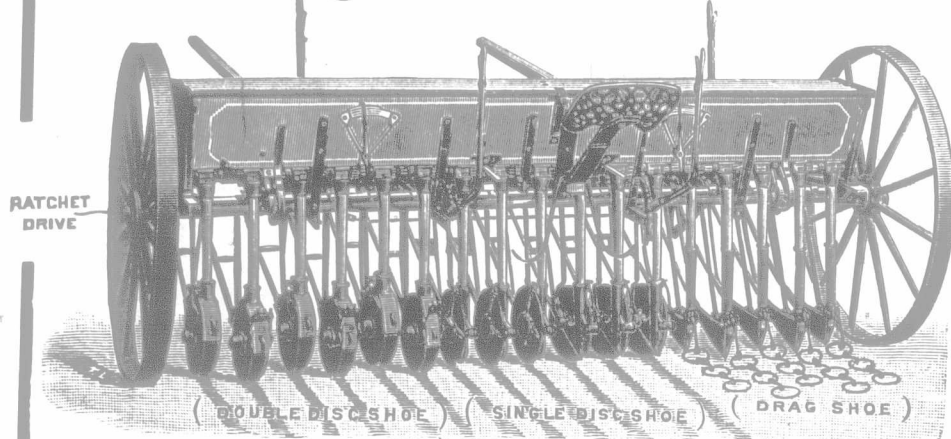
Don't Buy a Drill

Until you have investigated the

Cockshutt Line

If Strength, Finish, Durability and Quality count, our line will interest you.

COCKSHUTT SHOE DRILL



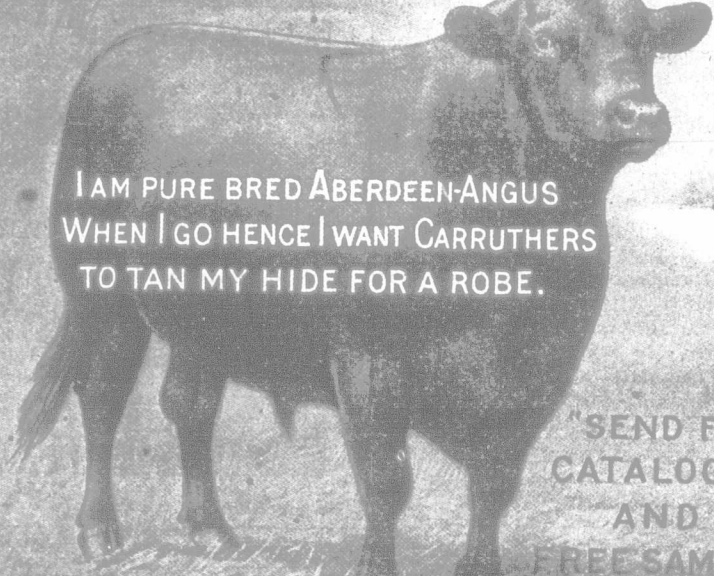
Cockshutt Drills will sow and cover grain in every kind and condition of soil.

No extra attachments required for sowing FLAX.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.,

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.
Factory—Brantford, Ontario.

OW & HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES.



I AM PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
WHEN I GO HENCE I WANT CARRUTHERS
TO TAN MY HIDE FOR A ROBE.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE
AND
FREE SAMPLE

CARRUTHERS & CO. BRANDON, MAN.



FOR SALE BY ALL
LEADING JOBBERS.

CLIP YOUR HORSES

with 20th Century Clipper ONLY \$7.50
They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue to CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

GOSSIP.

Complaints against clouds in the heavens never yet brought sunshine into hearts.

"I want you to understand," remarked the indignant young broker, "that I am no ignoramus. I went through college, sir, and have my sheepskin to show for it." "So!" said the senior of the firm; "well, I didn't go through college, but I have taken several sheepskins to show since then—fleece and all. See?"

J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove, Deleau, Man., reached by train from Hartney (C. P. R. and C. N. R.), sends in his list of Hereford bulls and females, which he is making as a draft for sale from his herd. He draws attention to the records of his white-faced favorites at Chicago International, 1903, where the carload lots was won by Hereford cattle, which dressed out 68.3 per cent., the record for the Show. He also lists two pure-bred Shetland pony mares, each three years old.

In Tokio Admiral Uriu is regarded as a kind of Haroun al Raschid. They declare there that he investigates personally—sometimes even in disguise—every detail of the workings of the Japanese navy. Hence many odd adventures befall him.

Once Admiral Uriu got wind of certain complaints that had been made against the soup served on a torpedo-boat in his squadron. He shot from his flagship in a launch one day at meal time and boarded this torpedo-boat just as two sailors came from the kitchen carrying a huge and steaming caldron.

"Halt!" the Admiral shouted. "Set that caldron down."

The sailors, with wondering looks, obeyed.

"Now," he said, "bring me a spoon."

An officer hurried forward.

"But, Admiral—" he began.

"Never mind, sir. There's a complaint from this boat, and I'm going to settle it now," said Admiral Uriu.

He lifted the lid from the caldron, ladled up a spoonful of its contents, and, after blowing on the liquid, he swallowed it. Then he made a wry face.

"You call this soup?" he exclaimed.

"Why, it is nothing but dirty water."

"Yes, sir," said one of the sailors, "we have just been scrubbing the galley floors."

A Texan ranchman, stung into print by some depreciatory remarks on mules, wrote as follows about them: "I have just returned from a trip west with a mule train, of about 400 miles through a country where bridges are unknown and the roads are merely the best places you may find to drive—sometimes mountains, intersected with steep-banked creeks; other times long steep rises with places two or three feet deep in mud. These, after rain, are almost impassable for miles, as the wheels cut in axle deep. We frequently helped to pull out teams that were stuck fast, and for one mule team we pulled cut three horse teams; if properly handled, mules will come down on their knees at a pull as many times as you ask them. We never asked more than twice, and if the cart remained fast then, either cut loose the 'trail' or doubled the team. In explanation of this term I must say that the usual way of freighting is to take four to eight mules, generally six, two abreast, the leaders, small, quick Spanish mules, with a span of large American mules as wheelers, the driver riding the near wheeler. Two waggons are used, the larger in front and a lighter one or 'trail' behind. Having the load thus divided between eight wheels, it does not cut into the sand or mud as it would on four wheels. Six mules, the leaders no larger than ponies, will take 6,000 to 7,000 pounds anywhere, making fifteen to thirty miles a day according to the state of the roads; and I have known a team in summer drawing 1,000 pounds per head of load driven fifty miles in a day, to reach water, and they did not appear to suffer. They do not require the food horses need (who invariably lose flesh in the winter time), but will live on corn with very little roughness. Mules, weight for weight, will pull more than horses and live on less."

Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length Of Time, If They Only Knew Of The Cures Being Made By

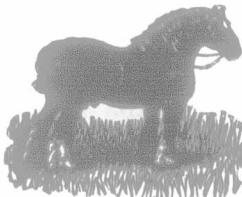
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Terbrook Mines, N.S., tells the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pains across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured.

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



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

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

D. FRASER & SONS

EMERSON, MAN., Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tam worth and Poland-China pigs.

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address

J. M. MACFARLANE,

MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

FOR SALE: A strictly

First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure foal-getter.

YORKSHIRE SOWS

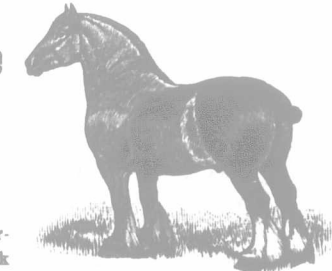
A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

WEIGHTMAN & REID,

Westhall, Man., near Brandon.

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.

MEN WANTED

THROUGHOUT CANADA AND UNITED STATES. SALARY OR COMMISSION—\$840 a year and Expenses, payable weekly to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions, SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

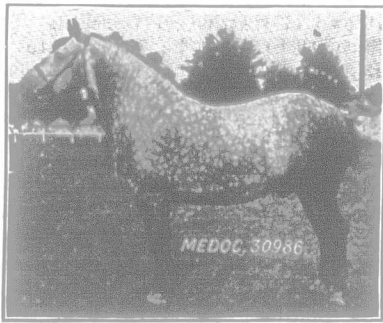
JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

LEW W. COCHRAN,
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



STOP! Farmers, Think

ARRIVED—The pick of the Clydesdale stallions shown at the International Live Stock Show just held in Chicago.

Winners! Winners! Winners!

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. This lot comprises twelve head, an aggregation I defy to be duplicated in this country. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST." PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.** OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

Also

STANLEY CAMERON [3274], rising three; and a few Stud and Filly Colts. Also a grand young Bull Calf.

A. & G. MUTCH, Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Assa.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Veterinary.

ROPE BURNS.

Mare got front of hocks made raw while caught in a rope. One healed, but the other has a crack and scab on it.

J. B.

Ans.—Wounds of this kind are practically burns and hard to heal, especially in front of the hock where the skin relaxes and contracts at each step, which tends to perpetuate the wound. Keep her as quiet as possible, and dress with four ounces raw linseed oil four ounces lime water and two drams carbolic acid, three times daily. If proud flesh forms, apply a little butter of antimony, once daily, as long as necessary.

COW WITH SPLIT TEAT.

Cow got her teat split. I kept a rubber band on it, but it healed in two sections. The milk duct is in one side, and it leaks.

J. F. McK.

Ont.
Ans.—The sections should have been carefully sutured with catgut or silk sutures when the wound was fresh. Nothing can be done now until she goes dry, when she can be cast and secured, and the opposing surfaces of the sections scarified (or practically skinned) until they are completely raw, then placed carefully in opposition and carefully stitched with carbolyzed catgut or silk sutures. The wounds should then be dressed, three times daily, until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum, Phenyle or carbolic acid. It will be good practice to keep a teat syphon in the duct until healed, to prevent occlusion of the duct. It will require a veterinarian to operate successfully. Instead of this operation, the blind section can be entirely removed, but this will leave an imperfect teat.

V.

LUMP ON HOCK—TROUBLE WITH HENS.

1. Mare got kicked in front of the hock, and as a result there is a movable lump, the size of a hen's egg.
2. Hen's crop became full and hard. She was thus for a week, when we killed her.

3. Hen has nothing in her crop, and her head is drawn back, and keeps moving all the time.

4. Hen's head is swollen to twice its normal size, and her eyes are almost closed.

J. M.

Ans.—1. Lumps of this kind are very hard to remove without operation, which is dangerous, and can be performed only by a veterinarian when in the region of a joint. The daily application of compound iodine ointment will reduce it in time, but it requires, in most cases, a long time.

2. Hen was crop bound, and an operation, which consists in cutting into the crop, removing its contents, stitching up the wound, and feeding very lightly until healed would have cured.

3. This one has disease of the brain, and should be killed.

4. This one has roup. It will be better to kill her, and give the flock a little permanganate of potash in their drinking water to prevent the spread of the disease. The henhouse should also be disinfected and whitewashed as soon as possible.

V.

Legal.

OWNERSHIP OF OIL.

If a man has a homestead in N.-W. T. and there are indications of oil on it, can another party go on it and stake out a claim, or has the Government a claim on the oil?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Crown reserves all minerals. The land belongs to the homesteader. Another party cannot go on the land without the homesteader's permission; unless he obtains special permission from the Dominion Government for the purpose of testing for minerals, of which oil is one, and which are reserved by the Crown.

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 bunches—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.

Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, eleven Clyde Fillies, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs.

Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.

Write for prices, or come and see.

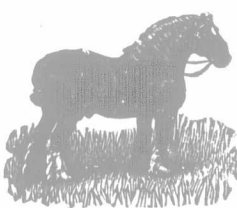
GEO. ISAAC,

Cobourg Station, G. T. R. COBOURG, ONT.

JOHN WISHART Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

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

CLYDESDALES



Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams.

Traynor Bros. REGINA.

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 Shorthorn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

ROSDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop.

CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R., Stns.

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and P. R. Fowls.

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs.

S. BENSON, NEEPAWA, MAN.

FOR SALE.

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

HIND BROS.,

COTTONWOOD, ASSA.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

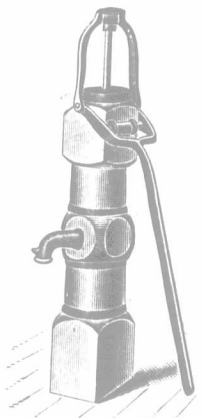
WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

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.

Cater Pumps Never Freeze



Our pumps are all fitted with Porcelain Cylinders and Bartlett Buckets, which makes a perfect working pump. Have you tried one of our 20th-Century Stock Pumps. They fill a pail in three strokes. Just the pump for wells not more than twenty feet deep.

Hayes Pumps.—We are agents for the genuine Hayes Force Pumps, and the Myers Brass-lined Cylinder Pumps with glass valve seat. Both the Hayes and the Myers are adapted for deep wells.

We sell the Peters Double-cylinder Pump. It is a very easy-working pump.

LAST LONGEST, COST LESS THAN OTHERS.

WINDMILLS.

We are sole agents for the Woodstock Windmill, with graphite bearings, which never needs oiling. No more climbing to the top of your windmill on a cold day to oil. Use a mill with graphite bearings.

HOG WATERERS. Do you keep hogs? They should always have clean, fresh water. Use one of our Handy Fountains **\$2.25 EACH** and you will have it. Only

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY.

THE BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS
H. CATER, Proprietor. BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Beautiful Presents FREE



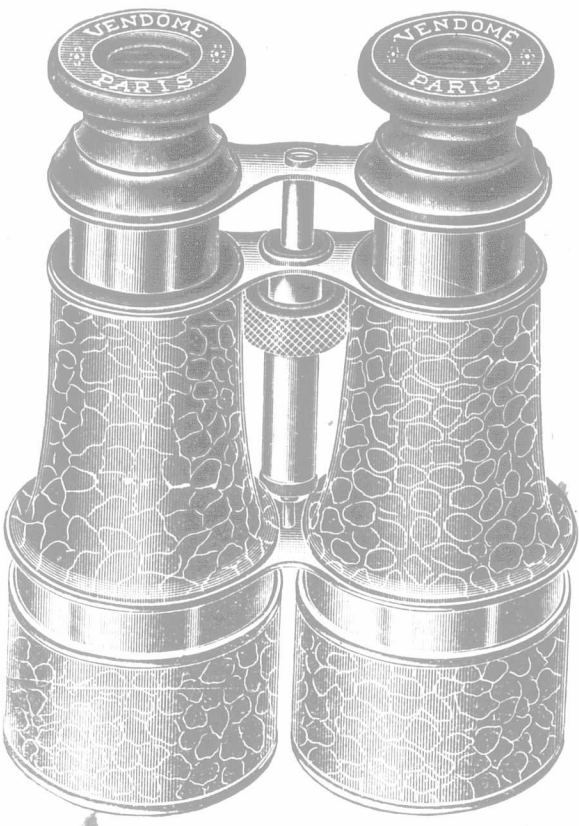
For a Few Minutes' Easy Work. No Money Required

Simply send us your name and address on a Post Card and we will mail you postpaid and trust you with 20 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our Seeds which you say that every package contains the finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all giant sweet scented flowers in every imaginable color. **A certificate worth 50c. free with each package.** When sold return us the money and we will immediately send you the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen.

21 INCHES HIGH with long, golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and moveable head, arms and legs. Her handsome dress is elegantly trimmed with ribbons and lace, and she has a beautiful hat to match, as shown in the picture, also stockings, slippers, and lace-trimmed underwear. **Girls, remember, you get this handsome Doll, beautifully dressed from head to foot—worth \$2.00 cash in any store—absolutely free for every one who sells only 20 packages of Seeds, and if you sell the Seeds and return the money within a week after you receive them, we will give you a handsome Solid Gold finished Ring, set with a large magnificent Fire Opal in a velvet lined box, free as an extra present, and if you write us at once we will give you an opportunity to get this beautiful Gold finished double hunting case **WATCH FREE** in addition to your other presents without selling any more Seeds. **Remember, no other company gives such valuable presents for doing so little work.** You will find our Sweet Pea packages the fastest sellers you ever saw. **Write us to-day.** We guarantee to treat you right. The Publishers of this paper will tell you that we always do exactly what we say. Address **THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3332, TORONTO, ONTARIO****

Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65 FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE

Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. It measures 5 inches long, when fully extended, is strongly and handsomely made, the trimmings, cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern is provided with extensive sunshades which may be pulled down over the object lenses thus enabling the Glasses to be used with remarkable results at night and is fitted with 6 specially ground lenses, (the outer or obj. lenses being over 2 inches in diameter), of four times magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. We could not think of offering this Field Glass at such an extremely low price were it not that we had a large number made specially for us by one of the biggest Field Glass manufacturers in France, during their slack season in the winter. Thus by buying from us you not only save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's profits but you get the benefit of our close prices, obtained by having our goods made this way. We also give you the same privilege you would have in any store to see and examine the Glasses before paying for them.

SEND NO MONEY

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

Could you let me know whether I would have to pay local improvement tax, which was registered against my homestead 1888 and 1889. I filed on my land January 3, 1900? Where should I write for further information? Alameda. C. V.

Ans.—Not if you cancelled previous entry or homestead at the date mentioned. Write Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Assa.

PROPERTY DIVISION OF INTESTATE.
Who inherits a woman's property in Alberta if she dies leaving a husband and brothers, but whose father, mother and children are dead? RALA.

Ans.—The husband will inherit one-third, and the balance will be divided equally between the brothers. The question just referred to is governed by an old English statute. There is an Ordinance of the Northwest Territories which gives the wife all of her husband's estate.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

1. In the Territories a storekeeper fails, can his assistant claim for wages due in preference?
2. Can the assistant claim for month's wages in lieu of notice, as per agreement with the storekeeper, the assistant losing his situation at a moment's notice? ANXIOUS.

Ans.—1. There is no preference given to employees over other creditors in the Northwest Territories.
2. The storekeeper's assistant can claim a month's wages in lieu of notice, if it was so agreed at the time of hiring.

ENGLISH LAW

How far is the common law of England binding on the courts of the N.-W. Territories? Reference to ordinance on subject would oblige. J. A. M.

Sask.
Ans.—Wherever an Englishman goes he carries with him as much of English law and liberty as the nature of his situation will allow. Each colony, at its settlement, takes with it common law and all statute law applicable to its colonial condition. Also, quoting from Imperial Act, 28 and 29 Vic., Chap. 23: "An Act of Parliament or any provision thereof, shall be said to extend to any colony when it is made applicable to such colony by the express words or necessary intendment of any Act of Parliament." Also, Imperial Act, 34 and 35 Vic., Chap. 28, grants power of Dominion Parliament to legislate for the peace, order and good government of the Northwest Territories. In the absence of Canadian or Provincial legislation, the common law and statute law of England that may be applicable, applies to the Northwest Territories.

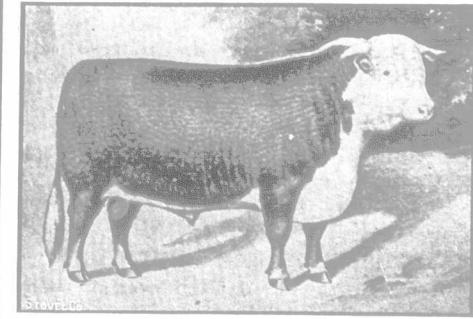
LIABILITY FOR STALLION SERVICE.

I own a pure-bred Percheron stallion, registered in France and United States and Canada, and moved him in this neighborhood last season; insured the mares to be in foal for \$15; if not in foal it would not be anything. One man bred two mares on the fifth of May; never returned either one of them to the horse. He says that one got in foal; the other he bred to another horse. Can I collect for the two mares? If so, how? He paid me for one; refused to pay anything for the other. Another man bred a mare on the 29th of June; never returned her for trial. I took the horse off the road on the 10th of July, 1903. The mare is in foal, he says; but not to my horse; he says he bred her to another horse. What can I do in either case? My horse was always fit for his stud duties.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Southern, Alberta.
Ans.—The owners of the mares are liable to you for the use of the stallion; although you may be unable to collect more than the fee for the season. If you stood the stallion on the insurance fee basis, as per the stud-card, both men are liable for the full insurance fee. The onus is on the owners of the mares, who did not return them at the regular periods for trial. You would not be required to prove anything beyond that you were willing and your stallion was able to perform his stud duties, thus fulfilling your part of the contract during the season. You would need to produce stallion-card with fees charged in court, if you went to law over the matter.

30-Island Park Herefords-30



30 Bulls for sale, ages from ten months to two years old.

Write for prices, which you will find are very reasonable.

A few choice young Cows, bred, for sale.

J. A. CHAPMAN,

Beresford, Manitoba.

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.

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.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

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 NATA & SON, Fowler, Ird., U.S.A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

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

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

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.

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. m

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake, Alta. RR station, Red Deer. C. H. CROCKER & SON.

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, MANITOBA.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

INSURANCE ON PURE-BRED STALLION.

Please give me an address in your valuable paper of an insurance company in which one can get a pure-bred stallion insured.

H. J. T.

Ans.—Write Joe Cornell, manager Central Canada Insurance Co., Brandon, Man., and mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

RUNNING THE LINE BETWEEN SECTIONS.

Where the land is surveyed with two sections in a block without a road allowance between, is it lawful to run the north and south line straight from mound to mound on the two miles through the center of the sections. I have been given to understand that no line can be run on two miles. Is this so?

FARMER.

N.-W. T.

Ans.—Unless one of these sections happens to be on a gore, the line must be run from mound to mound; and if one of them is on a gore, there will be a mound or post between the sections.

Veterinary.

PINWORMS.

I have a filly colt, born last July, and I notice that she has pinworms. She is in very good shape. Please give treatment.

P. M.

Ans.—Give an injection of salt and water, one handful of common salt dissolved in half a pail of water. A good injection to follow (in three or four days) with is one of six ounces of turpentine in half a gallon of linseed oil. The following powders will help: sulphate of iron, half a dram in the food three times daily for a week.

ABORTION IN MARE.

I have a mare which has just slipped her colt—about six months gone. I have been working her right along, drawing manure and straw. The other day we took her through some bad snow drifts and two or three hours afterwards the above happened. What I want to know is will she be safe to breed again? Is she still liable to lose any more colts should I succeed in getting her in foal? She is naturally a very keen mare. Is there any particular treatment after such accident, and does it weaken them for work afterwards? I have been told that a mare is never as strong again.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes, it will be safe to breed her again; only see that more care is taken during her pregnancy, especially about the time she slipped her colt before. There is no particular treatment needed, except a rest for a few days after the accident; it does not weaken her for work afterwards. It might be as well, if she gets with foal again, to have a few ounces of fluid extract of black haw on hand, and give her a few doses (one ounce daily) for a week at the six-month period, that being the time when she aborted.

PROBABLY SWAMP FEVER.

A horse, coming five, weight about 1,400, is in a poor, unthrifty condition. began falling in flesh last fall. Had vet. file his teeth; he also gave him some powders, but horse has not showed any signs of improvement. Have worked him more or less all winter, and lately he has tired easily, so stopped working him. Have fed good hay and a gallon and a half of oats, with some bran and oil cake, three times a day. Please prescribe.

J. M.

Westbourne.

Ans.—Owing to the prevalence of swamp fever in districts such as yours, I am led to believe, in default of more definite information, that your horse is suffering with this disease. You do not state whether the appetite is good or not. The appetite usually persists in swamp fever. You evidently have a valuable horse, and as seed time is approaching, you may need him. Call in a first-class V. S. Such can be got in Portage la Prairie, perhaps Lepp. Give the following for the present: powdered nux vomica beans, two ounces; powdered dried sulphate of iron, 2 ozs.; powdered gentian root, six ounces; mix well together, and divide into sixteen powders. Give one in feed morning and night.

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 gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

(516)

Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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

Regular Price, \$8.



21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 13-ounce case, SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise NOT ONE CENT. If there is no express office nearby, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.



Only one yearling

SHORTHORN BULL

left. He is a dark red; sixteen months old, by Lord Stanley 25th = 29247, and out of Christabel = 35881, a deep milker. If you want a bull, write at once.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS MUIRTON STOCK FARM

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

ROSELEA FARM, VIRDEN.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and Western Rye Grass Seed.

My present offering is 5 bulls from 12 to 18 months old, 6 cows (from 3 years up) with calves at foot. Sire of cows, Sir Victor = 21612, by Royal Don, Imp. Sire of young stock, Strathcona = 35421, by Golden Measure, Imp. = 29067, dam Donside Beauty, Imp. = 31178.

YORKSHIRES. Book is open for spring sired; 3 boars April and June farrow left.

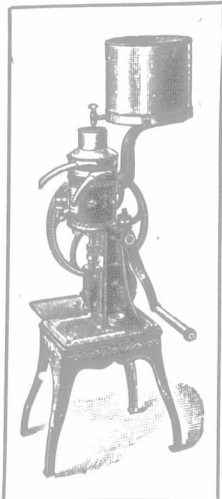
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. I am this season giving my patrons the benefit of wholesale sale prices, and am now booking orders for March delivery, at \$5 per 100 lbs., l. o. b., bag extra. I have, some years ago, been granted by the C. P. R. Co. a half rate on this seed, which is still in force.

K. McIVOR.

WANTED By experienced farm manager and graduate O. A. C. Guelph, position as manager on up-to-date farm, in the West preferred. Life experience with all kinds of soil, live stock and machinery. Good references. Box 333, AURORA, ONT.

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

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.



The Separator Question Settled.

The following comes from Denmark, the Home of Dairying:

"THE SEPARATOR QUESTION IS SETTLED IN DENMARK. THERE IS NO LONGER COMPETITION BETWEEN RIVAL MAKES, AND THE QUESTION 'WHAT SEPARATOR DO YOU PREFER?' IS NEVER ASKED. THE 'ALPHA' DE LAVAL IS UNIVERSALLY IN USE, HAVING IN A FEW YEARS OUTRUN ALL COMPETITORS."

Whether or not you should buy a separator is simply a question of your having three or more cows. But having the cows, there can be no reasonable hesitation as to what separator you will buy. It will be

THE DE LAVAL, THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.

Our catalogue will interest you. Send for it.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

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

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Greendale Stock Farm

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

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 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 RED HEAD HORSES

For sale: BULLS and HEIFERS out of Maiden's Blush and Manilla 2nd families, two families unsurpassed in Manitoba for breeding and quality. Good prize-ring record made by herd. Write or call

Thos. Wallace, Portage la Prairie, Man. Two miles from town.

FOREST HOME FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

12 bulls, reds and roans, the finest lot we have ever offered. Several choice show bulls of gilt-edge breeding, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated fellows, good enough to head any herd. Young sows in farrow. We have the 1st-prize aged sow, 1, 2 and 3 prize under 2 years, and sweepstakes sow. Others equally good, all in farrow, most of them to our sweepstakes boar. Fall pigs, both sexes. Orders taken for spring pigs. A fine lot of cockerels will be sold right to make room for new blood from the east. Intending purchasers should see our stock. Roland and Carman Station. Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young

BULLS

by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (Imp.).

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

Wait for Dispersion Sale in June.

Catalogues ready shortly.

JAS. BRAY,

LONGBURN P. O., MAN.

Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

PINE HURST STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns Headed by Golden Count = 39062 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstakes 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.

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.

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 showing winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,500.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm. Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right prices. ANDREW COOK, Ten miles from Minnedosa, C.P.R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Loyalty (Imp.) 4037. 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 FOR SALE. Butterfly—a bull with a grand breeding record. Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. JOHN LOGAN, Metchison, Man. Five miles from Franklin station (C. P. R.).

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM

Most noted prize-winning herd of the Territory. 40 for sale of various ages and both sexes. Young stock sired by NOBLEMAN'S PRIDE sweepstakes bull at Sask. fair for 3 years, sired by Nobleman (Imp.). Prices and terms to suit purchasers.

J. J. CASWELL, Saskatoon, N.-W. T.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

WORMS IN COLT.

I have a colt eight months old, has been thin right along, and indications of worms for four months; have given him tobacco, potatoes, raw linseed oil, at different times; but still passes worms and remains thin. Also has a poor appetite. Please advise. J. E. M.

Ans.—Give half a pint of raw linseed oil and from one to two ounces of turpentine (according to size) on an empty stomach. Give a hot bran mash in about an hour. Repeat for three mornings. Then give dram doses of iron sulphate night and morning for about eight days. At the end of this time, if thought necessary, repeat the oil and turpentine. It may be advisable to give an injection made by boiling two ounces of quassia chips in a quart of water, and cooled to blood heat, once or twice a day.

INJURY TO HOCK.

What is best to be done to a horse seven years old which received a severe blow on the knee joint of hind leg, about five weeks ago. There is a swelling on inside of joint, which is sore and very hard. It does not go down, although it has been well bathed with hot water and rubbed with liniment. No bones seem to be broken, although he scarcely puts any weight on leg when walking.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If any heat remains in the part, bathe with cold water until the temperature is normal. Apply the following blister: biniodide of mercury, one part; powdered cantharides, one part; lard (sweet), eight parts; mix well, and apply to the affected spot, rubbing it in well for ten minutes. Tie up the head for half a day afterwards, so that the animal will not bite the part or get the blister on its mouth.

DISTEMPER IN FERRETS.

Nearly all the ferrets we have get a form of distemper. We have tried several so-called remedies, but they have failed to cure them. The symptoms are as follows: The eyes are surrounded by matter, and in a few days are entirely stuck together. The arms also get swollen at the same time. The nose, mouth and lower jaw also gets dirty and scabby.

1. What is the best remedy?
2. Can it be prevented; if so, how?

H. H. H.

Ans.—Distemper is a disease that has to run its course, the great thing being to guard against complications. Good, nourishing food and sanitary surroundings are essentials. The eyes, nose and mouth might be washed with a solution of creolin, or some other good antiseptic. The kennels or houses in which the ferrets are should be kept clean, and some antiseptic used freely. There was a serum introduced for the purpose of inoculating dogs against distemper, but it does not seem to have met with general favor as yet. Milk, in which eggs are beaten, and raw beef would be nourishing. Drugging is of little avail. Light doses of quinine are useful.

BLACKLEG.

My cow was ill when going down to the stable in the morning; was down, and could not get her up; partly rise, then fall again. Seemed well the night before. She ate everything we gave her during that day, which consisted of bran mashes and hay. Drink was warmed. The trouble seemed altogether in hind parts; were swollen a little. Breath was a little offensive. She was dead the next morning about six o'clock. The bowels were moved several times during the day and night she was sick. This is the second one that has died. Symptoms the same, only in the other case the bowels were not moved at all. I gave a pound of salts to each one, and bathed the limbs with hot water. What was the disease, and what remedy or prevention? NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The suddenness of the attack, and the swelling over the hind parts, indicate that your cow was affected with black-quarter. For such cases—it is a disease of younger stock, six months to two years, not usually seen in cows—inoculation with blackleg vaccine is the best preventive. Attempts at a cure are generally unsuccessful.

What a Joy to be Free of Headache!

No Ailment Causes More Suffering—Not Mere Relief, but Lasting Cure, Comes with the Use of

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

What hosts of women suffer from attacks of nervous, sick headache.

Some have despaired of ever finding a cure, while others make the dreadful mistake of using powerful drugs to bring relief, not realizing the injurious effect which such treatment has on the system.

In the majority of cases headache comes from an exhausted condition of the nervous system and is associated with indigestion, irritability and sleeplessness. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes a thorough and lasting cure by building up, restoring and revitalizing the nervous system.

Mrs. Carrie Awrey, 68 Walnut street, Hamilton, Ont., states: "I had such severe attacks of sick headache that my nerves became completely unstrung, my system was run down and I could not rest nor sleep. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can truthfully say that I never derived so much benefit from any medicine as I have from it. I am entirely free from headaches now, my system seems to be much better than it has been for years, and I sleep well."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

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 2½ 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. Breeders 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 = 36320 = bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages. JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, 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.

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.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. S. R. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O. Alberta.

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, LAOOMBE, ALTA.

GOSSIP.

The Deloraine Agricultural Society's grounds are being offered for sale; an upset price of \$1,750 being asked.

Robt. Dodds, Brookdale, sold a pair of grey drafters recently for \$800. This is an object lesson in heavy horse breeding.—[Neepeewa Press.

Mr. A. M. Morden, one of Pincher Creek's pioneer settlers, recently gave a "Farmer's Advocate" representative a large sample of Turkey Red fall wheat. The wheat was uniform, plump, and of good color, and had graded No. 1 northern. Turkey Red is doing well in many parts of Southern and Central Alberta. As most of our readers know, it is an excellent variety of hard winter wheat. Dawson's Golden Chaff, a softer wheat, also a heavy yielder, is grown quite extensively in Alberta.

Steele & Co.'s photograph gallery, Calgary, is known to many of our Western readers as a reliable place for photographic work of all kinds. Mountain scenery and ranch views of very artistic finish can be purchased from this firm at their rooms on Stephen Ave. They also take views to order, and keep a choice supply of Western views of the early days. Those of our readers who take photos or snap-shots, yet who do not finish them, can, by sending them to Steele & Co., be assured of satisfaction; prices moderate.

THE COSMOPOLITAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

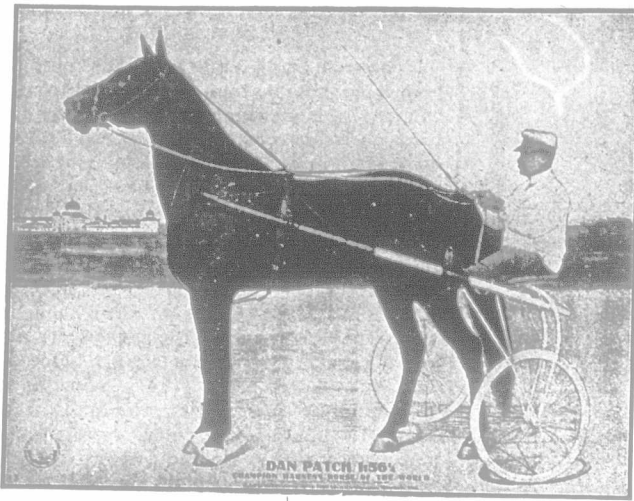
At the National Convention of Canadian stockmen, held in Ottawa from March 7th to 12th, there was an interesting discussion in regard to the establishment of a trade in pure-bred live stock between Canada and Mexico, the West Indies and Argentina. In this connection, Mr. Robert Miller, who has exported several carloads of stock to Mexico, informed the meeting that Holsteins were the only dairy breed wanted in that country. Mr. Pabelo, a native of Argentina, who is attending the Ontario Agricultural College, made a similar statement in regard to his own country. He said that Ayrshires were practically unknown there, and that Jerseys and Guernseys were not wanted at any price.

The extent to which a breed spreads throughout the world, and the ease with which it adapts itself to the varying conditions of soil and climate are fairly good tests of its intrinsic worth. Particularly is this true with dairy breeds, which are found only in civilized countries and on valuable lands. It has been said that the Holstein is found in more countries, occupying more territory, and probably producing more milk, more butter and more cheese than all other dairy breeds combined. Whether or not this statement is true, the fact remains that the phlegmatic Dutchman's calm-eyed spotted cow is very much in evidence in all parts of the world.

The doors of the United Kingdom and of the Channel Islands are closed against the Dutch invaders, but Germany has given them a warm welcome. The neighboring kingdom of Belgium, where all the improved dairy breeds may be said to have an equal chance, is practically monopolized by the Holsteins. They have travelled to inhospitable Russia, where at the mouth of the Dwina, nearly within the Arctic Circle, they have produced the Kolmogorian breed, the most highly-valued cattle of that country. They are the favorite cattle of South Africa, and they are well known in Australia. In far-off Hong-Kong they are catering to the wants of the English-speaking inhabitants, and in gay Japan, where domestic animals were until recently unknown, they are making themselves at home. The same may be said of Venezuela, of the Guianas and of the West Indies. The United States from Maine to California, and from Texas to Minnesota, are thickly dotted with herds of Holsteins that take second place to no other dairy breed, and in our own Canada, where the breed has only been introduced a little more than twenty years, it is rapidly taking as good a place as it occupies in the United States. May we not then conclude that this breed has a remarkable aggressiveness and power of adapting itself to circumstances?

G. W. CLEMONS.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903.
International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto:
Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.
I am sincerely yours,
GEO. SOUTER.

WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SIMILAR TESTIMONIALS AND WILL PAY YOU \$1,000 CASH TO PROVE THAT THEY ARE NOT GENUINE AND UNSOLICITED.

EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY.

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1.561, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the Use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: Table salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal ingredients

almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignoramus or falseifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 9 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely-illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN.
Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

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.

FERRY'S
Seeds
cost more—yield more—
save all experimenting—
save disappointments. 48
years the Standard Seeds.
Sold by all dealers. 1904
Seed Annual postpaid free,
to all applicants.
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

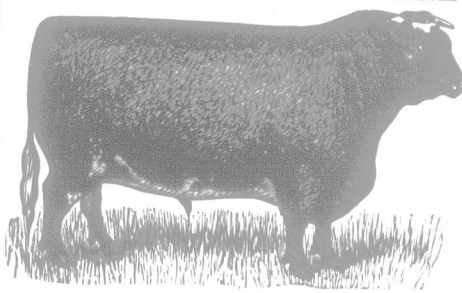
85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

Pine Grove
SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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

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

Present offering in Shorthorns: Our stock bull, 31933, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months, heifers and cows, Shropshire, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.**



17
High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

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 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156728 at the head of herd. om **JAS. A. CREER, Shakespeare, Ont.**

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURNE STA. & P. O.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes not by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

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

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

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.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

HOME FARM HERD.

Headed by COLANTRA 4TH'S LAD. Official test of three nearest dams, 25 1/2 lbs. of butter in seven days. Herd numbers 125 head.

BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

Special prices on six freight bulls of serviceable age. **W. B. BARNEY & CO., Hampton, Ia.**

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

2 Handsome BISQUE DOLLS FREE

Also a LOVELY BRACELET and SOLID GOLD-FINISHED JEWELLED RING

GIRLS! Here is a Tremendous Bargain

We have in our factory hundreds of big Sleeping and Jointed Dolls that arrived from Germany too late for our Christmas trade. We don't want to carry them over the summer so you can have them Free for a few hours' work. They are great big beauties nearly

1-2 YARD TALL

handsomely dressed in latest French Doll fashion with Dress and Waist in lovely colors, trimmed with Lace, beautiful Lace-trimmed Underwear, Lovely big hat, Real Stockings, Slippers, Buckles, etc. Stylishly dressed from head to toe.

Turning Bisque Head, Full Jointed Body, Long Curly Golden Hair, Beautiful Teeth, Beautiful Sleeping Blue Eyes. Dolly rows of teeth just like a Real Sweet Baby.

GIRLS, we offer a grand bargain. We will give you 2 lovely Bisque Dolls, one a Handsome big Doll as described, the other a beautiful Bisque Baby Doll also a lovely Heavy Sterling Silver plated Bracelet and a beautiful Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring, all FREE for selling only 16 packages at 10c a package of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address at once, no money. WE TRUST YOU and send Billing by mail postpaid. We will send you with the Billing handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches. You give a Brooch or Scarf Pin Free with each package of Billing you sell. Almost every body will buy. Every lady needs Billing. When sold returns the money, \$1.50, and we will send you at once the two lovely Dolls and the handsome Bracelet and Ring. The beautiful Premiums we offer are not to be compared to the cheap premiums usually given. No other firm ever offered such a lot of valuable premiums for so little work. We are a real able business firm and will treat you fair and right and we expect the same from you. Girls send us your order now and you can have all these handsome presents in a few days.

EXTRA PRESENTS Given to you FREE besides the 2 LOVELY DOLLS.

Elegant Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring. Handsome Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Chained Curb Chain Bracelet. Dolly Wide Awake Looking for its MAMMA.

No money wanted, not a cent from your own pocket, as we make arrangements to deliver these handsome presents right to your address without costing you one cent. Remember, Girls, we give these lovely presents free for selling only 16 packages of Marvel Washing Blue. Address, THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Doll Dept. 705, Toronto, Ont.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE

Day and Night Glass \$5.95

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICE

The most powerful and the most serviceable Glass ever offered at so low a figure.

Over 250 Pairs sold in 2 months and they have given such excellent satisfaction that we have had 20 more pairs shipped from France. This is a wonder-ful instrument the same as used by all Signal Service Stations throughout the United States. It is strongly made and handsomely finished, the draw tubes, cross bars and caps are large and heavy nickel plate. The eye piece is a fine black enamel, and extension sunshades are covered with fine black morocco. The Glass fitted with fine Achromatic lenses, carefully ground and fitted, giving a high magnifying power, and yielding finest definition. Each Glass is stamped with the words "Signal Service." With this Glass you can see miles away either day or night. It is considered the most reliable Glass made. The very fact that it is used by the Signal Service Bureau is sufficient guarantee of its power. Each Glass is provided with sunshades to prevent the dazzling rays of the sun from striking direct on the lenses when looking seaward. When all the tubes are fully extended the glass is nearly 9 inches long, and when closed measures 6 inches. Our price, \$5.95, includes a handsome carrying case, made of stiffened buff-red leather with straps. If you would like to see and examine the Glasses before paying for them, drop us a card with your name, address and nearest express office, and we will ship them there for your free examination; then when you are satisfied that they are without exception the biggest bargain ever offered in Field or Marine Glasses, pay the Express Agent \$5.95 and express charges. If you do not live near an express office or wish to guarantee safe delivery, You run no risk. We cheerfully refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. Loss of time in ordering as we shall not have any more of these Glasses in stock until next spring. Address, Johnston & Co., Dept. 3224 Toronto

HANDSOME TALKING MACHINE FREE

Reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., loud and clear like a \$50.00 Machine, enormous volume, can be used at concerts and entertainments, beautiful silver finished metal amplifying horn, spring motor, speed regulator, horn rest and all attachments name as on expensive machines, handsome ornamental base. Don't pay from \$15 to \$25 for a Talking Machine, we give this grand Talking Machine FREE for selling only 36 packages at 10c a package of MARVEL WASHING BLUE, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address, we trust you and send Billing by mail post paid; we also send Handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Billing; you can sell it quickly every lady needs Billing. When sold sends us the money, \$3.60, and we will send you this handsome Self-playing Talking Machine complete, also one Musical and Song Record, My Old Kentucky Home, Laughing Water, Boating Sun Dance, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, The Old Oaken Bucket, Hiawatha, Where is My Wandering Boy To-Night? Gwynn Back to Dixie, Maple Leaf Forever, Home Sweet Home, Way Down Yonder in the Corn Fields, etc. Send for the Billing now and you can have the Handsome Talking Machine in a few days! Remember this Machine is not a Toy but a full size Talking Machine. It is open for inspection at our office any time after 9 a.m. We will forfeit \$100 to anyone who sends us \$3.60 and can prove we did not send the Talking Machine complete. Address at once THE MARVEL BLUING CO., PREMIUM DEPT. 64 TORONTO, ONT.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

His Grace (imp.), the Suffolk Punch stallion owned by the Gazelle Stock Co., Innisfail, of which Frank F. Malcolm is manager, was recently seen by a "Farmer's Advocate" man. He is in good, servicable condition, and moves freely and gracefully for a horse of his weight. Many of our readers will remember seeing his photo shortly after the Calgary Show last season, as winner in his class.

Joseph McPherson, of Sprucevale, near Calgary, has recently purchased from John A. Turner, the young Shorthorn bull, Gloucester's Hero. He is a straight-lined, growthy fellow, of good quality, well let down in the flank, and possessed of long, deep quarters, and a general, good masculine appearance. Mr. McPherson has a fine lot of Shorthorn females and some promising young stock. His name has frequently figured conspicuously in the Calgary Shorthorn prize list.

The highest averages made by breeders at the Birmingham Show and Sale of Shorthorn bulls were as follows; these averages include the prizes:

	£	s.	d.
Lovat, Lord (5)	209	16	0
Baring, Vicount (7)	130	4	0
Dyke Bros. (12)	130	1	6
Rothschild, L. de (6)	122	18	0
Leon, H. S. (5)	118	2	6
Preece, J. A. (8)	117	4	6
Atkinson, Wm.	110	5	0
Minton, T. S.	105	0	0

BALGREGGAN STUD SALES.

Mr. John A. Turner, Balgreggan Stud Farm, Calgary, reports the following sales since December: Clydesdale stallions: Orpheus (imp.), his former stock horse and a Calgary winner; Red Burn, Montrave Layman, Tom Sidar, all imported; also Granite Prince and Lord St. Claire. Clyde mares: Proud Beauty (imp.); Jennie's Heroine, and Princess May. Shorthorns: A fine young bull, Gloucester's Hero, and a Ury cow, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary a year ago. These ready sales show that prices and quality are satisfactory. Mr. Turner's policy is: quick returns and small profits, and as he handles his business himself, he has not the expense which large horse firms have, consequently is in a better position to continue his present policy.

CATTLE FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA.

A shipment of ten head of Shorthorns and four Aberdeen-Angus cattle sailed on March 8th per Lakonia from Glasgow to St. John, N. B. The cattle were to the order of Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba, and were bought by Mr. Robt. Graham, Bridgeland, Selkirk. The purchases include, from Lord Rosebery's herd, Flambeau of Dalmeny (83497), a yearling bull, by Villager (80177), out of one of the famous Dalmeny Fanny family, and a fine roan two-year-old heifer. From Aberdeenshire there is the second-prize, blood-red bull at Elgin last month, Activity, and a good roan, Mikado, which gained first prize at Cuminstown last year as a calf, and second at Turiff Show. His sire, Crusader, is a son of the Clipper bull, Cornelius, full brother to Corner Stone, the champion bull of Scotland. Good Work is another good roan from the same family as Mr. Duthie's Prince of Fashion, Prince of Archers, etc. Among the heifers there is Empress of the North, two years old, a Miss Ramsden, with the same breeding as Mr. Duthie's champion breeding bull, Brave Archer, and so many prizewinners. There is also a very fine blood-red yearling, bred by Mr. Watson, Old Craig, named Countess of Glack, and got by Royal Velvet, from the Bellona family. The blacks include one bull and three two-year-old heifers. The bull is Hess, a great fleshy two-year-old, with fine top and length, and is an extra good breeder. The heifers are from Colonel Morrison's herd at Mountblairy, and are a very sweet, evenly-fleshed lot, and like doing well in Canada. The shipment also included one boar and two sows of the Large White breed from Lord Rosebery's herd, and two collie puppies of a prizewinning strain. The cattle, etc., were shipped in fine condition, and we trust they may reach their destination in safety.—[Scottish Farmer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! ELECTRIC BELTS IN THE REACH OF ALL

We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

Our Regular No. 7 High Grade BELT for only \$40

\$5

Our No. 7 Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies attachment) is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

The Prof. Karn Belt is a sure cure for Nervous, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the Belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from \$10 to \$40 for an Electric Belt, not half so good as the Prof. Karn's which we sell for only \$5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you 40 dollars first, and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at any old price.

Our Honest Offer.—If you do not care to send us five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D. \$5.00, with privilege of examination, if satisfactory, pay the express agent \$3.00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are manufacturers of all kinds of electric appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free. Do not buy until you see our No. 7 High Grade Belt. Write at once. Address

THE P. E. KARN CO. 132 Victoria St. Toronto, Can.

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, Om C. F. K. and G. T. E., Brampton, Ont.

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.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire 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.

HOMB BANK FARM

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES Are still at the front. Two young boars fit for service and early spring pigs from choice sows for sale. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices. JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, 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.

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

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S.,
Advice to all Sufferers from
Nerve Trouble is

**"GET A BOX OF
MILBURN'S
HEART AND NERVE
PILLS."**

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.



VIRDEN NURSERIES.
175,000 Russian poplars, Russian willows, maples, elm, spruce, seedlings, flowering shrubs, Virginian creepers, cuttings, small fruits, apples and crabs. We have by far the largest stock in the Northwest of these hardy, fast-growing trees. Drop us a post card for price list and printed directions.
CALDWELL CO., m VIRDEN, MAN.

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 SKYMOUK GREENE, Moose Jaw.

**Handsome Presents FREE
SEND NO MONEY**

Just your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 10 large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c each. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest mixture in the world of over 60 different varieties, all deliciously fragrant, all endless combinations of beautiful colors. We also give a certificate worth 50c free with each package. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this beautiful Ring, Solid Gold finished and set with Rubies and Pearls, and, if you send us your name and address at once, we will give you an opportunity to get this handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Case Watch, elegantly engraved, that looks exactly like a \$50.00 Solid Gold Watch FREE, in addition to the Ring, without selling any more Seeds. This is a grand chance. Don't miss it. **THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3228 TORONTO**



GOSSIP.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Early in April, the Calgary Business College intend moving into the new modern building on Stephen Ave., Calgary (nearly opposite Post Office). The front rooms of the second story will be occupied by the college. They are spacious, well-lighted and well ventilated. Up-to-date touch-typing, stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, etc., will be taught. Three months' course, \$30 (not including books). College open all the year. Start any time. For full particulars apply to W. H. Coupland, P. O. Box 265, Calgary, Alta.

LIVE STOCK AT ST. LOUIS.

Under the able direction of Chief F. D. Coburn, of this Department of the World's Fair of 1904, the most complete classification for cattle ever devised has been made. Over 35 acres, lying south of the agricultural and horticultural palaces and on a hill overlooking the grounds, will be devoted exclusively to live stock. A quarter of a million dollars are appropriated for prizes. The nearest approach to this was at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, when live-stock prizes amounted to \$142,500.

There are forty-five buildings, including thirty-three barns to accommodate 80 to 100 horses or cattle each, four dairy barns of octagonal shape and 100 feet in diameter, with silos and feed barns. The largest building of this exhibit is the amphitheater for the ring shows, the dimensions being 500 feet in length by 250 feet in width. Here will be the largest show-ring ever constructed for an exposition. The Live-stock Congress Hall, 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a seating capacity of 2,500, contains a sale-ring, and also an abattoir laboratory for the work of the Government experimental stations. Lectures will be delivered in this hall treating on all branches of animal husbandry, and meetings held for various live-stock interests.

The quarter of a million dollars for prizes in the live-stock department has been apportioned as follows: Horses, \$93,640; cattle, \$64,370; sheep, \$41,758; swine, \$30,920; poultry, pigeons and cats, \$16,625; dogs, \$7,500. A contingent fund will increase the amount to \$260,000. In addition the various breeders' associations will give prizes in liberal sums. All prizes for live stock will be awarded by individual judges, of the one-judge system, and by comparison, and their awards will be final. Only such animals as have been awarded first prizes in their respective classes will be eligible to championship awards, and the championships will in each instance be awarded by the judge who awarded the breed's class prizes. Judges are instructed to award in each instance only prizes of such grade as the merits of the individual animals justify, and absence of competition will not be accepted in any case as justification for awarding high-class prizes to animals of medium or inferior quality. No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a prize, nor shall a prize be withheld merely because of lack of competition. The cattle display begins September 12 and ends September 24. The following classes are provided: Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durham, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Dutch Belted, French-Canadian, Norman, Simmenthal, Sussex, Highland, Buffalo and Catalo; and oxen. Additional provision is made for a "cow demonstration" to show the dairy and beef merits of the different breeds of cows. All sales must be within the period from September 12th to 24th, inclusive.

The strictly dairy breeds are given opportunities to make a large showing, while features not in the least conflicting with their privileges enable the dual-purpose breeds to demonstrate their value for both dairying and beef production. This means a demonstration rather than a competitive test, and will enable each breed participating to show its own peculiar advantages. Prizes will be awarded to herds and individual cows, and the same cows may compete for herd and individual prizes. There are already entered for the cow demonstration 25 Jerseys, 25 Shorthorns, 5 Brown Swiss, 5 Devons, and a number of Holstein-Friesians. The cows are fed 120 days for the butter test.

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