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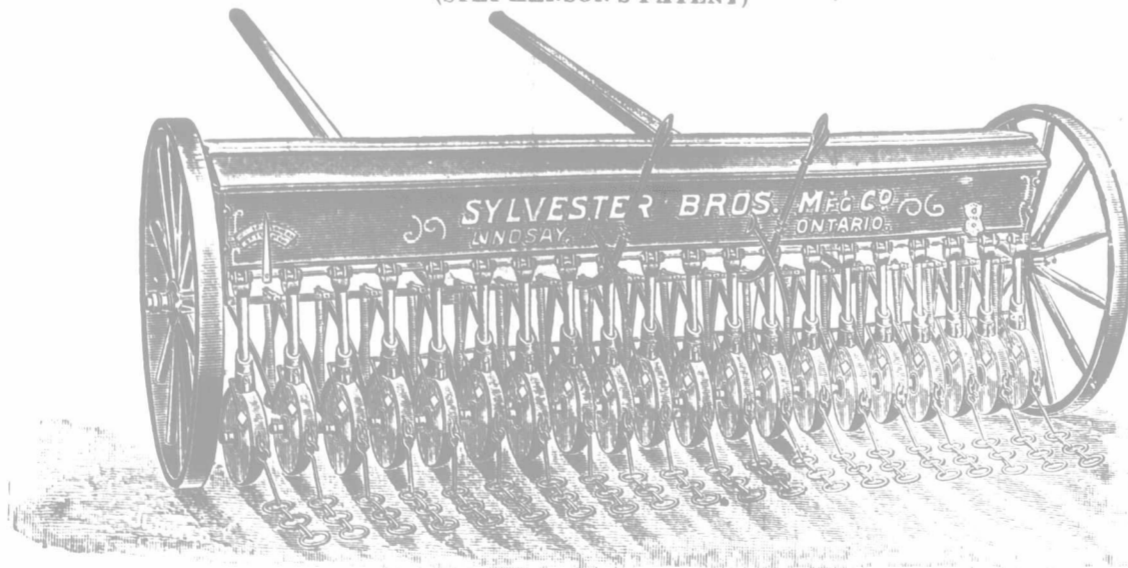
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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Editorial.

A Study of Rust.

The origin of rust in wheat threatens to divide public opinion almost as effectively as did that of chess some years ago in the east. So far, people have not been so much concerned about the origin of the disease as about its control, but now comes an old resident of Manitoba with the assertion that rust is not a living organism, but a sweat or coat, as of paint, thrown off from the clouds in damp weather. This is a pretty clever conclusion for one who, evidently, never had the advantage of scientific knowledge or investigation to assist him in the study of rust.

We presume, not many will dispute that rust is a living organism belonging to the lower forms of vegetable life, resembling, but far below, that of the moulds. The vegetable kingdom, by the way, contains distinct forms, varying all the way from very minute, invisible, single-celled organisms, up to the largest trees, and rust is one of the former kinds. Being very minute, and not being differentiated with powers to gather and manufacture its own food, the rust plant finds it necessary to live on food already prepared, hence its attachment to wheat in the form of a parasite.

As rust is a living vegetable organism, it naturally follows that, in order to grow and reproduce itself to the best advantage, it must gain admission to its feeding ground, the wheat plant, and must have favorable weather conditions for growth. The wheat plant is so constructed that the pores through which it breathes, or through which its waste products are cast off, become distended in moist weather and reduced in dry times, and it is through these pores or stomata that the spores of rust, which are always in the air in the form of dust particles, gain admittance to the tissues of the wheat. They cannot attach themselves to the outside of the wheat blade and begin growing, they must first reach the less resistant cell walls, inside the outer covering or bark of the wheat stalk or leaf. During moist weather these cells, being more distended with sap, their covering less resistant, and the pores wide open, everything is made easy for the access of the spores or rust, which are assisted from the atmosphere by dampness, either dew or rain, and so the rust develops, not because a moist atmosphere is the cause of rust, but because it makes conditions most favorable to its growth.

Having gained entrance to the interior of the wheat plant, the spores of rust, which correspond to the seeds of higher plants, burst and produce long, threadlike tissues, which penetrate between the cells, and absorb food directly into themselves, thus maintaining the rust parasite at the expense of the wheat plant. This growth of the parasite naturally weakens the growth of the host, consequently rusted wheat is immature, light and generally wrinkled. The presence of rust in wheat, however, is not detected until after it has begun to grow, then, because of the irritation it causes in the cells of the wheat plant, they are stimulated for a time, and show a deeper green, and a rapid but short period of growth. Soon after this stage, the dust upon the wheat appears. This dust is made up of an infinite number of spores, which spread the disease to other plants, and carry it over for the next crop. These continue to be produced as long as the

supply of sap in the plant continues thin so that it can easily be appropriated.

Having a knowledge of the conditions that best suit the development of rust, one can more intelligently take steps to fortify himself against it. First, one must endeavor to get plants in the very best condition, for a healthy, growing plant is more able to resist the attacks of the rust disease than is an underfed or overfed crop. Spindly-growing wheat, and that growing on rank, rich ground has, according to observant men, invariably suffered more from rust than has a crop of healthy plants, not growing too fast nor too slow, and on soil neither too wet nor too dry, too rich nor too poor, but just in the proper tilth to produce a strong, healthy growth. Then, there are other less visible influences that may modify these others. For instance, some varieties of wheat are more disease-resistant than others; some soils are better provided with the elements that go to make the best growth of straw or produce greater vitality in the plants. Some localities may be so situated that the atmospheric currents carry to them greater amounts of the spores than they do to others, or it may be that a combination of all these circumstances may set up disease in an apparently healthy crop, and the absence of these influences might account for the escape of a crop from rust when it was otherwise disadvantageously situated. Many things are to be considered in the fight against rust, some of which may be modified by man, while others cannot. Man can only prepare the land to the best of his ability, sow early the disease-resistant varieties, and give any other encouragement to healthy, but not too luxuriant growth. Warm, sultry weather just at the time when there is most sap in the plants, making conditions most favorable to the growth of rust, cannot be controlled.

Rust lives over from one crop to another in the spore stage, either upon the ground, attached to the grain, or in the straw. The spores on the straw in stacks, protected from the weather, rarely grow, however, and the treatment of seed for smut must destroy those upon the grain, but there are still millions left upon the ground that will be blown into the air when the soil is dry, to be carried to the crop should the weather become sultry and damp.

The Force of Example.

In the older parts of the Province of Manitoba and the Territories, or new Provinces, the invasion of recent years has had almost as much effect as upon the unsettled prairie. It is not that the newcomers established new communities, and opened up new districts, but they have given to the older residents a wider vision, they have brought with them ideas which, to those who have been residing in the West for many years, mean new ideals. To them the wealth they can produce from their farms is only limited by the number of acres they can control, but the limit the older settler had put upon his productivity was that of capability to cultivate and harvest, and these limitations were very often merely imaginary, the result of habits acquired in countries where small holdings were the rule. The invaders bring with them large ambitions, broad ideas and supreme optimism. They do not stop sowing when they have a large field finished, unless it is time to stop. They sow all they can in seeding time, and in autumn manage to harvest the crop. Their method has already been rewarded by success, and their example has had its effect upon those among whom they have settled, for this year, for the first time, some land will be sown that was taken up twenty years ago.

The Curing of Consumption.

The question of stamping out consumption should be an important one to everyone, if not from benevolent motives, at least from selfish ones, since it has been decidedly proved that everyone, at some period of his or her life, has absorbed consumption bacilli, and has only been saved from the disease because the body happened to be in a disease-resistant condition. Had there been a weakness anywhere, the germs would have multiplied and consumption been the result.

In a report recently issued by the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, containing papers by eminent tuberculosis specialists, many interesting facts are given regarding discoveries and observations of tuberculosis. As regards prevention, however, the old suggestions are repeated, suggestions which cannot, however, be repeated too often until education regarding this dread malady has been complete. Patients are advised to go to regular consumption sanitariums, when possible, thus securing the best conditions for themselves and immunity from danger for their friends at one stroke. The use of the spit-cup by patients, or of some similar device for preventing the drying of the sputum, and consequent dissemination of the light, dry bacilli through the air, is emphatically insisted upon. Everyone, well or ill, is urged to live hygienically in every way, and to pay especial attention to ventilation and out-door exercise.

In regard to the establishment of consumption sanitariums, the history of the Phipps Institute shows "how easy it is in any community to make provision for the treatment of the consumptive poor, without waiting until a great deal of money is at hand, and ideal conditions." The Phipps Institute itself was opened in an old building, hastily fitted up to admit the patients—many of whom were too poor to pay—who came crowding in before the place was in convenient condition to receive them. There was further difficulty in obtaining nurses, as ordinary nurses were afraid of the disease, but the difficulty was finally met by securing girls who had been cured at White Haven. The success of the Institute has since fully warranted the beginning under such inauspicious circumstances.

Other sanitariums mentioned in the report as having been especially successful are those at White Haven, Connecticut, and Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks, and at Gravenhurst, Ont. In all these institutions, however, the plan of combat is practically the same: the patients are induced to live out of doors as much as possible, be the weather what it may; they sleep alone in rooms perfectly ventilated; their lives are regulated by a strict system of discipline; complete rest of mind and body, so far as attainable, is encouraged; the food supplied is pure and nourishing. At the Phipps Institute, three quarts of milk and six raw eggs daily, in addition to one meal of solid food, beef or mutton, fresh vegetables, and fruit, are given. Medical remedies are, to a certain extent, used at most of the institutions, although at Saranac Lake, the only one employed is Koch's system of tuberculin inoculation.

In every case, whether in a sanitarium or out of it, it is to be noted that PERSISTENCE is the price of success. As remarked by Dr. W. Osler, late of Johns Hopkins University, now of Oxford University: "Benefit is usually a matter of months; complete arrest a matter of years; absolute cure a matter of many years." But it can be accomplished, and the persistent, hopeful co-operation of the patient is the price of health and longevity.

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The Old, Old Story of the Parent and the Apron-strings.

The recent reports of the discussions on the Autonomy Bill, and the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, ought to make it plain to some of the Eastern members in the Dominion Parliament that the West has got beyond the apron-string stage. As to the broad question of separate schools, we have our own opinion. Our objection to the educational clause is that the Federal Government is attempting, by it, to bind the new provinces to methods of education distinctly detrimental to the country, and have attempted to interfere with provincial rights in the matter of education as a whole, and as such are to be strongly condemned for that attempt to thus take out of the hands of the new provinces their inalienable right, a right handed down to all Britishers from the days of Magna Charta, and one prized by all, viz., to think for, act for, and govern themselves.

The incorporation of the educational-school clause in the Autonomy Bill is an act most un-British, and we regret to note that so many of the Eastern politicians sit mutely by and see the rights of the young provinces denied them. The British North America Act, Clause 93, reads: In and for each Province, the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education" (vide Bourinot's "How Canada is Governed," page 306), subject and according to the provisions governing the provinces at the time of the union, which the Privy Council decided did not apply to Manitoba, and which applies even less to the Territories, which, at the time of the passing of the Bill in 1867, were a no-man's land, inhabited by the buffalo and the Indian, and occasionally traversed by the fur-traders of the Hudson's Bay Co.

While we deprecate strongly attempts to stir up religious prejudices, or sectionalism, north

against south, or east against west, the time has come when no lover of the principles of British Government can condone the attempt of the Government at Ottawa to fasten in leading-strings forever the people of the new provinces in the matter of education.

The wise old men of the older provinces have by their actions in this matter, awakened the suggestion that they have possibly reached Dr. Osler's age limit of usefulness, if the education clause in the Autonomy Bill is a fair criterion.

The attitude of Mr. Sifton and the Western members, so far, is worthy of praise, and we sincerely hope that no pandering to political expediency will prevent them insisting that the fullest measure of provincial rights be incorporated in the Autonomy Bill, so that the new provinces may not be unduly handicapped, either at the start or forever. Cut the apron-strings!

Horses.

How Have Your Stallions Wintered?

The statement has been made that following the two days of idleness on Christmas and the following day in Chicago at least one hundred horses died from azoturia, commonly but erroneously called "spinal meningitis." It may be concluded that hundreds of other horses suffered less severe attacks of the same disease, and were saved by prompt veterinary aid, but many of them will be left weak and otherwise unfit for work for some time to come.

This is a disease common in large cities where hard-worked horses are given a few days' rest, and it also occurs in the country to a less extent. The appearance of disease, however, is but an indication of extreme overexertion. Many horses must feel the effects, in weakened muscles and reduced energy, of prolonged rest during winter, after the steady work of summer and fall. This applies with particular force to stallions. Horses are naturally active, energetic animals, but many stallions are kept the whole winter in box stalls, with but a few hours' exercise each week. Such treatment must necessarily tend to reduce the vitality and stamina, atrophy their organs, and have a weakening effect upon the offspring. We are firmly of the conviction that most stallions do not get enough work or exercise for the good of themselves and their colts. Upon the subject of winter care of stallions, little has been said, and it is an uncomplimentary reflection that most stallions die during the idle season. In order to throw more light upon the best methods of keeping up the health of such animals, and to assist those who are annually purchasing such breeding stock, we offer our columns to horsemen to discuss this subject. Those who are invariably successful in bringing their stallions through the winter might take this opportunity of assisting their fellow horsemen in the management of their sires. Let us have some good horse-breeders' experiences.

England Wants Canadian Horses.

The British Government has commissioned Mr. W. S. Spark to investigate the world's horse supply with the object of ascertaining where 10,000 horses could conveniently be purchased in case of war. Last year, Mr. Spark spent some time in the Argentine Republic inspecting the horses there in the interests of the British Government. In his report he declared against the Argentine horses.

The British War Department requires about 4,000 horses annually, and has authorized Mr. Spark to buy 500 of these in Canada. Two types of horses are required—one for cavalry, something the type of a heavy hunter; and another for artillery, which requires a heavier horse, one probably with a dash of Clyde or Shire blood. Horses of these types can be found on the ranges, and doubtless many will be taken from this source.

More Stallion Laws.

The Minnesota Legislature is being urged to pass a law prohibiting the selling of stallions, unless they are paid for in cash. North Dakota and Wisconsin have given the law a trial, with the object, it is claimed, of protecting farmers from dishonest dealers. One of the striking features about this agitation is that it is not pressed so hard by the farmers who purchase stallions as by others who are interested in their sale. Laws of this kind would scarcely find much support in Canada, for, although in many cases horses have been sold on time for much more than their value, the people of this country are not in favor of laws that tend to restrict trade, and are rather averse to such paternal legislation. But what is wanted is reliable assurance that imported stallions are pure-bred, that the pedigree accompanying every stallion is genuine, and that a horse is not doped up for sale when

he has some constitutional unsoundness. Such misrepresentations have been known to exist, and if a government will undertake to protect its electors from frauds of this nature, which the purchasing public has little opportunity to investigate, there will be little complaint of the conditions governing the stallion business.

Watch the Mare at Foaling Time.

(Continued.)

We, of course, assume that the mare is provided with a comfortable box stall of sufficient size. This should be thoroughly clean and well bedded, and if there be an absence of feed boxes, mangers, etc., all the better, as these are more or less in the way, and in some cases mares foal while standing, and there is a danger of the foal dropping into one of them.

If the mare show symptoms of nervousness on account of the presence of an attendant, he should remain out of sight as much as possible. If the act of parturition take place in a normal manner, he should not interfere, but if complications arise he should endeavor to correct the fault. It is not uncommon for the mare to lie down with her croop so close to the wall that delivery cannot take place. In such a case she must either be forced to rise or be shifted into a favorable position. If the labor pains have been frequent, severe and long for considerable time, and still no visible progress has been made towards delivery, the attendant should roll up his shirt sleeve, oil arm and hand well, and endeavor to ascertain the nature of the obstruction, whether it be malpresentation, nondilation of the os uteri, or other causes. If he has sufficient skill to rectify matters he should do so at once, and if not he should secure more skillful assistance as soon as possible, as ignorant or unskillful interference will, in all probability, complicate matters and render successful interference beyond reasonable hope.

In many cases, after more or less prolonged pains, an easy birth takes place, and it is not uncommon in such cases, where the membranes have not ruptured, for the fetus to be born enclosed in them, and unless immediately liberated will perish from suffocation. So soon as the circulation of the blood from the dam to the fetus ceases, the latter must breathe or perish, and in this case it cannot breathe, because it is enclosed in a complete sac. Instinct is supposed to teach the mare to liberate the fetus, by tearing the membranes with her teeth, and this is sometimes done, but in the majority of cases she lies for a few minutes after delivery, and in the meantime the fetus suffocates. The attendant must cut the membranes, liberate the fetus, and attend to the umbilical (navel) cord. He should remove all mucus from the mouth, nostrils and eyes of the fetus, and if the dam is still inactive, he should rub it well with clothes or wisps of straw until it becomes dry. This rubbing, or the licking of the dam, when she will attend to it, stimulates circulation by the friction, while if the foal be left alone the circulation remains sluggish and respiration weak. In regard to the umbilical cord, if it remain unbroken during delivery it should be promptly attended to. Here instinct is again supposed to operate, and teach the dam to bite it off; but we find that extraneous aid is often necessary. The attendant should be prepared for such emergencies, by having at hand a knife and some strong soft cord. He should tie the cord tightly around the umbilical cord, about one inch below the abdomen, and cut it off with a scraping motion of the knife about an inch below that. He should also be provided with a bottle of the solution of corrosive sublimate, 1½ grams to the ounce of water, and should dress the navel with this as soon as possible, and four or five times daily until healed, in order to prevent the entrance of the germ that causes joint ill.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—In some cases the fetus, following either a rapid or prolonged birth, is apparently dead, but the activity of the circulation can be detected by placing the hand just behind the left elbow and feeling the beating of the heart. If respiration be not established quickly the little animal will perish. Respiration, under normal conditions, is established by what is called a "reflex nervous action." The young creature is more or less suddenly ushered into the external air, which is usually much cooler than its former habitation; this acting upon the skin causes a gasping, which is continued by regular respirations. When this fails to act, it can be aided by slapping the fetus with cloths wrung out of cold water, or even throwing cold water upon the fetus, and by spreading and closing the fore legs of the animal, and by breathing into its nostrils or forcing air into them with a small bellows. Many foals perish from this cause, and at least a reasonable percentage of them could be saved by prompt and rational attention.

WEAKNESS OF THE OFFSPRING.—Many foals are so weak and helpless when born that even a few hours' inattention will prove fatal; while if they are attended to and assisted to their feet and held up until they get nourishment from the dam, in at most an hour after birth, and every half hour or so afterwards, until they gain sufficient strength to help themselves, they will do well. It usually requires two men to do this, and if the dam be restless, a third is needed to hold her.

VICIOUS DAMS.—Some mares, and especially those with their first foals, are so vicious with them that unless interfered with they will destroy them. This viciousness usually soon passes off, but close attention is required at first. In most cases all that is required is for an attendant to hold her with a bridle, and another attendant place the foal in position to suck. In

other cases it is necessary to apply a twitch to the mare, or even tie one hind foot forward, to prevent her kicking. This should be done each time the foal wants nourishment, until the mare becomes reconciled. In the majority of cases the dam requires no particular attention, except to see that she is provided with a warm drink and warm feed of bran as soon as the foal has been attended to, but of course there are liable to be many conditions in which she will require special and skilled attention.

There may also arise in the fetus conditions not mentioned that require special attention, but we think we have shown that it is wise to keep a close watch on the mare that is about to fetch forth young.

"WHIP,"

Brandon Turf Club has decided to hang up \$6,400 in prizes for trotters, pacers and runners on May 24th and 25th.

Stock.

The Seed Fair and Poultry Show at Neepawa.

For two last days of February, the farmers of Beautiful Plains, the townsmen of Neepawa, and professors of all sorts fraternized at the two-day live-stock judging, seed fair and poultry convention, at the noted North-western Manitoba town of Neepawa.

The sessions were held under the auspices of the Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association, and were in charge of G. H. Greig, secretary of the Live-stock Associations of Manitoba. The lecturing staff included Prof. J. H. Grisdale, C.E.F., Ottawa; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; Jas. Murray, Seed Division, Winnipeg; W. J. Black, Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg; Prof. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph; S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man.; and A. G. Hopkins, editor "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg. All the sessions, the day ones in Willoughby's mammoth barn and the evening ones in the Court House, were well attended.

The live stock used were the two valuable Shorthorns, the roan Mayflower, champion Shorthorn cow in Canada, 1904, and the white Sally of Pine Grove, from the Van Horne farm, East Selkirk, Man.; two Herefords in good condition, from the champion herd, Beresford, Man., and two representative youthful Doddies from the Aberdeen-Angus herd of Sam Martin, Rounthwaite, Man. Horses were furnished locally by J. Harry Irwin and Wm. Willoughby for scoring.

All hands seemed to take great interest in the demonstration work, especially the ladies in that of the poultry plucking and dressing done by an expert Old Country poulterer, R. H. Cook, Riding Mountain, Man., and in the short, practical talk on desirable and undesirable types of utility fowls, illustrated with live birds by Prof. Graham, who pitifully remarked that the utility bird for the farmer needs to be judged much the same as the beef steer, only with this difference, the meat of the fowl should be on the breast, instead of the back, as in the steer.

At the first evening meeting, Prof. Graham said that in order to get plenty of eggs in winter it was necessary to have the right breed, and he had found Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons gave the best results. Pullets hatched early in the season are the best winter layers, and the next best were yearling hens. The housing of the birds was very important. The idea had been that to get eggs in winter you must have hens very warm, but they had found at Guelph that such warm houses destroyed the constitution of the birds, and fewer of the eggs hatched. They were now trying how much cold the birds would stand, and this winter from the house where the temperature had gone as low as seven below zero they had got the largest number of eggs, and the hens were the healthiest. Houses must have plenty of light, and they found that straw overhead kept the houses dry, which was most important.

To get eggs in winter they gave a ration of

grain, roots and meat. Wheat was the best grain for hens, and barley and oats came next. Oats were best soaked in warm water for several hours; it softened the husks and swelled the kernel. Feed grain in the morning, mangels or turnips and a little meat at noon, and soaked oats or wheat again at night. The best way to feed roots was to drive a nail in the pen and stick a mangel or a turnip on it. He recommended the fattening of chickens in pens made of laths, the pens to be slightly raised above the ground, so that droppings would pass through and they could be easily cleaned. Birds should be rubbed with sulphur before being penned, to prevent vermin. The ration recommended was skim milk, or sour milk (whatever you start with keep to; do not alternate), finely-ground oats, and a little coarse flour. This gave excellent results, but could be varied, according to the coarse grain on hand on the farm. Birds should be put up to fatten when three months old. Fed as above, they would be fit for market in a month or six weeks.

J.H. Grisdale followed with a talk on steer-feeding, which was attentively listened to, and in opening his address stated that there were three reasons for feeding steers: First, to make the best use of roughage; second, as the best method of keeping the land in its pristine fertility; third, to have something for men to do in the winter. The gist of his advice was as follows, and is the result of his investigations at the Central Experimental Farm: First, get good steers of beef strain, house them so that there will be plenty of ventilation, and a temperature above freezing. He favored feeding loose, in which case steers should be nearly of uniform size, dehorned, and fed eight or nine in a loose stall, allowing sixty square feet of space for each steer. The shorter the period occupied in getting them fat, the more profitable. He recommended succulent food. A few pounds of roots daily would be of great benefit, and a couple of acres devoted to roots would be profitable to every farmer. If roots were not obtainable, feed with a few pounds of cut straw, wet, and the meal mixed with it. He had found clover hay the best, and it could be easily grown in this country. Meal should be fed with the roughage to get best results. The amount of meal depended largely on the condition of the steer; half a pound a day was enough to start with, and the meal ration should be increased very slowly. Feed twice a day, in the morning and about four in the afternoon.

Deputy-Minister of Agriculture W. J. Black gave an address on soil moisture, and illustrated the movements of the water in different soils by apparatus specially prepared. He recommended early plowing, wind-breaks, and the use of the land-roller to conserve the moisture. An interesting discussion followed his remarks.

Mr. Larcombe gave an address with many practical points, such, for instance, as stating that fertilization of the flowers of pumpkins, etc.,

should be done at midday. That in order to obtain large, even-sized pumpkins, the vines should be rooted at the scale bearing nodes or joints, and that to insure large crop of potatoes the small ones should not be used for seed year after year. His method is to select large, smooth, sound potatoes one year, and cut to three eyes, dusting with wood ashes, to prevent leakage of potato juice, the following year from this crop using the small potatoes, from which have been removed the end with the bunch of eyes, leaving only two or three at the most, for seed, this method to be followed alternately. All planting of cucurbits is done on the level, and not according to the seed catalogues, which recommend the manured-hill system.

At the second evening meeting, Jas. Murray, Western Representative of the Seed Division, Ottawa, spoke, and congratulated Neepawa on being the first to introduce the seed exhibit in connection with the winter fair. He pointed out that the ideal to aim at was seed grains that were pure enough for seed on clean land. The samples shown (in the exhibit) were many of them very good, but even those taking first prize had not been absolutely free from the presence of wild oats. Much of the wheat that this year had graded "rejected" at Winnipeg would have graded No. 2 or 3 northern if it had not been for the presence of wild oats. This was a most harmful weed, and great care should be taken in preventing, so far as possible, the sowing of wheat with wild oats in it. He suggested that, after judging, the parcels of seed grain should be labelled, not only with the name of the grower, but, in addition, with the amount of the particular sample he had raised, the amount of seed he had for sale, and the price. Mr. Murray ended his address with suggestions along the lines of rigid selection to obtain first-class seed.

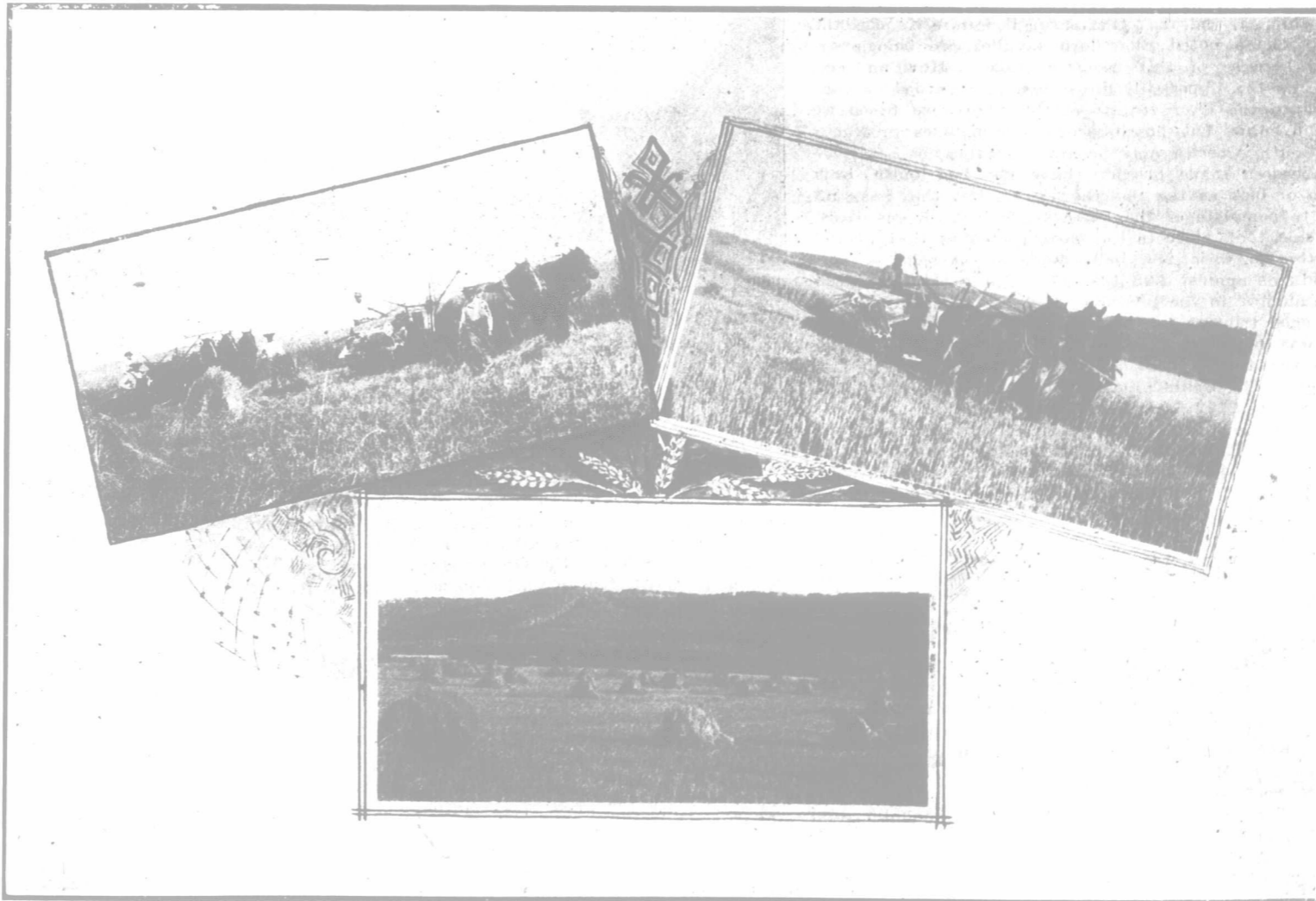
The second evening meeting was enlivened with stereopticon views of live stock, descriptive talks as the views were thrown on the screen being given by Messrs. Ness, Grisdale and Hopkins, the former of whom had charge of work in scoring of horses, being assisted by W. J. Black. Following the final meeting, the town council banqueted the visiting lecturers at the Hotel Hamilton, thus concluding a most successful session, at which quite a number of youths and ladies assembled. The prize list will be found in the Gossip.

Advertisers, Take Note.

Dear Sirs,—I am sending in a new subscriber. My father takes the "Farmer's Advocate," and we think it is a very good paper. It is very popular around here, nearly everyone takes it.

Yours truly,
Ridgeville. (MISS) A. HELEN BOURNE.

Dear Sir,—I find I simply can't be without your paper.
Red Deer. A. FANCHER.



Harvesting Scenes near Rapid City.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE PERTH BULL SALES.

Perhaps it will be of chief interest to your readers if I at once begin with my tale concerning bull sales. We have been having a grand time, and the sales have simply eclipsed anything ever before known in these parts. Shorthorns have been the rage, and with prices like 600 gs., 500 gs., 360 gs., 350 gs., and anything from that down to 100 gs. in numerous instances only need to be mentioned in order to show how lively the trade is. Perth is the great center for the sale of the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus bulls, but good demand is also experienced for both kinds at Aberdeen and Inverness. The reason for the great prices this year is to be found in the South American demand. Numerous buyers from that part of the world were forward, and they could alone have made a prosperous sale, but the home demand was also brisk, and all round the Shorthorn spring trade has been phenomenal. Perthshire breeders have come out well, and the north country men distinguished themselves to purpose. Two hundred and ninety-five yearling Shorthorn bulls were sold, at an average price of £49 11s. 11d., as against £36 13s. 3d. for about an equal number in the preceding year. The difference between the two averages was equal to a good selling trade. The highest price 600 gs., was made by a March calf, bred by Captain Graham Stirling, of Strowan, Crieff, whose sire was a Montravel-bred bull, of the Brave Archer race. The second-prize winner in the class in which the Strowan bull was first, made 500 gs. He was bred by Mr. Duncan Stewart, of Millhills, Crieff, who made an average of £302 1s. each for his three, which formed the first-prize group. The next highest prices, 360 gs. and 350 gs., were made by bulls bred by Mr. David Hume, Barrowell, Brechin, who had the second-prize group, and made the highest average of the day, viz., £273 for the three composing the group. All of these high-priced bulls went to Argentine buyers. Mr. Hume's three were got by the Lovat-bred bull, Viking, and the Millhills first-prize group by the Uppermill bull, Proud Favorite. The second highest average was £245, made by Captain Graham Stirling, for three by his Montravel-bred bull. Millhills sold four in all, for which he got an average of £235 14s. 6d. The next best average was £173 5s., made by that noted breeder, Mr. James Durno, Westertown, Oldmeldrum, for five. A noted Ross-shire stock, that of the Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, Conon Bridge, who made the best average at Inverness, came in with an average of £107 17s. 9d. for four, and their Inverness average was £57 8s. 0d. for three. Cromleybank herd, in Aberdeenshire, owned by Mr. Reid, made a capital appearance, with an average of £135 19s. 0d. for four.

Some things about this extraordinary Shorthorn demand are worthy of special note. The pedigree craze in a new form is asserting itself, and if it be not kept in hand it will end disastrously for the breed in this country. It is nonsense to affirm that no good Shorthorns exist except their pedigrees can be traced to a foundation prior to the number 10,000 in Coates' Herd-book. The pedigree qualification which suits the Argentine will not suit the United States, and it is difficult to say what the present attitude of the Argentine to the tuberculin test may be. It is rumored that the 1,200 gs. bull at the Uppermill dispersion has never been shipped, and that the reason is failure to pass the test. Some noted Shorthorn families are being neglected because of this pedigree craze. How an embargo on the Uppermill Missies can be regarded as conducive to the improvement of the Shorthorn breed we do not know, but possibly pedigree maniacs in North and South America may be able to explain.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders have not had quite such a run of luck as the Shorthorn men, but they have no need to complain of the Perth trade in their favorites. The sale took place in the week preceding that of the Shorthorns, when 266 bulls made an average of £26 8s. 5d., as against £23 14s. 9d. for something like the same number in the preceding year. The sale was one prolonged triumph for the Erica tribe. The best average was made by the Ballindalloch herd, which also made the two highest individual prices, 306 gs. and 205 gs. The Ballindalloch average was £192 18s. 9d., as against £172 10s. last year. Both the highest-priced bull and the highest-priced heifer were purchased by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun, Dollar, who has a rising herd, and is determined to have nothing but the best. The second highest price for a bull was 205 gs., paid by Mr. James Calder, of Ardarvie, Bridge of Earn. The difference between the Shorthorn and the A.-A. demand was the difference between a foreign and an exclusively home trade. The Irish Department of Agriculture has practically banned black polled cattle, and for them there was next to no demand from Ireland. With Shorthorns it is altogether different. They hold the field in the Emerald Isle, where a movement is on foot to establish a register for milking Shorthorns bred in Ireland. The idea is a good one, and by and by the results will be seen. But we are leaving our text. After Ballindalloch, in respect of an average came Mr. Kennedy's herd at Doonholm, a newly-founded herd, in which Erica blood has played a great part. The average for five bulls from Doonholm was £43 1s., and the next best averages were £41 12s. 2d., made by Auchorachan, and £41 6s. made by Colonel McInroy, of The Burn, an Angus breeder. All the Ballindalloch high-priced specimens were got by Bohemere, one of the best bulls of the breed in recent years.

Highland cattle-breeders had a good bull sale at Oban this week. The highest price was nearly one-

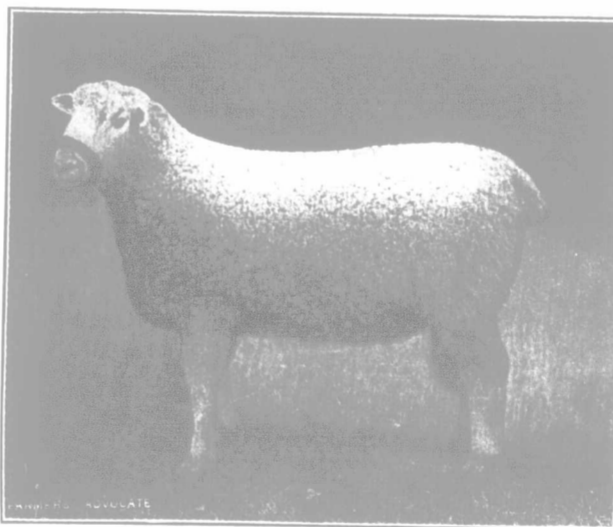
tenth that of the highest-priced Shorthorn, viz., £60. He was a bull stirk or yearling, bred by Mr. John Macdonald, Duntuilim, and was purchased by Sir William Ogilvy, Dalgleish, Bart., Errol, Perth. Other good prices were £59, for a magnificent four-year-old bull, bred by the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin, and sold to Lord Malcolm, of Pottaloch; £40 for the first-prize two-year-old bull; £56 for the third; £52 for the fourth; £50 for the fifth; while the second was withdrawn unsold at £62. He was the favorite among all the bulls offered. As illustrating the different points of view from which good bulls may be regarded, it may be mentioned that the third highest-priced Shorthorn bull at Perth (360 gs.) was only placed sixth in his class, and the Highland bull stirk placed sixth in his class made £40, being much more than any of those placed in front of him except the first. Sixty-eight Highland bulls at Oban made an average of £26 3s. 8d. each.

Clydesdales are again being sent to Canada for this season, and the report from the Toronto Show indicates that the trade is likely to be good this year. Mr. William Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., an old friend, has shipped two well-bred horses, calculated to take your market, and Messrs. Bawden & Macdonnell, from Exeter, have made a shipment since I last wrote. Mr. Colquhoun bought his horses from Messrs. Montgomery, Castle-Douglas, and the Exeter firm, as usual, made their trade with Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries.

Another matter of common interest is the effort to improve Cheddar cheese in this country. It has at length gone home to the understanding of the Galloway makers that Canadian cheese threatens their market, and there is no longer a disposition to treat the matter as one of little moment. The feeling at a well-attended conference, held in Castle-Douglas, was that the distance between the Scots and the Canadian cheddar might again be increased, and no doubt there are advantages in favor of the home maker which ought always to put him ahead a bit. It is idle to go on making cheese which only competes with oversea products. There is vast room for improvement, and one would feign hope that the lessons to be learned from other peoples will not be wholly lost on our makers at home.

Dartmoor Sheep.

The Dartmoor sheep of the present day are a large, long-wooled variety, rivalling in size the Cotswold, Lincoln or Romney Marsh breeds. They are the result of crossing the original Dartmoor sheep with Leicesters and Lincolns, and do not give the idea of a forest or mountain race. They must, indeed, be very different from the "wild Dartmoor sheep" or "ugly old Dartmoors" of



Dartmoor Shearling Ram.

First prize, Royal Show, England, 1901.

which Youatt wrote. Allowing for the influences of show-yard training, one can only now regard the Dartmoors, as seen at the leading English shows, as one of the heavy, long-wooled, hornless, white-faced races of sheep, with such an amount of the old nature as suffices to inure them to the severe winters of their native home, the highlands of Westmoreland. There were six entries of Dartmoors by three exhibitors, all from Devonshire, at the Royal Show at Park Royal, London, in 1904.

Teaching the Calf to Drink.

Gently place the calf's nose into the milk, which must always be blood heat. Put a very small amount of milk in the pail, or receptacle in which your calf is fed; one-half inch is sufficient, and push the little bovine's nose down onto the bottom of the pail. It will soon learn that you are performing a friendly act, and will get a taste of the milk and begin to suck, sip and bunt the bottom of the pail. Add to the milk, and continue the good work until the calf gets enough. Do not put in enough to cover the nostrils. One or two such lessons and the calf will readily take care of all the milk that it should have, and will not be so likely to gulp it down to the injury of its digestive apparatus.

Welsh Cattle.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Some time back, I remember a correspondent enquiring, under the heading, "Were They Welsh?" If I remember rightly, I think he had seen some white cattle with black ears and nose some time in Wales. I have seen a number of these cattle, which were considered to be the old Welsh breed. I enclose you a clipping from a local Old Country paper, giving the history of this ancient breed, which, I think, will be interesting to many of your numerous readers.

G. J. GRIFFITH.

CHARTLEY PARK CATTLE.

The origin of this herd dates back to the reign of Henry III. About the middle of the thirteenth century the present park was enclosed, and some of the so-called wild cattle from Needwood Forest driven into it. But it is hardly safe to conclude these progenitors of the herd were the direct descendants of the aurochs (a name often wrongly given to the European bison). That this animal, the urus of Cæsar, was indigenous and contemporaneous with man in Britain is shown by its remains having been found in beds of Pleistocene age, with stone axes embedded in the skulls. Some naturalists have held that its wild descendants survived in Enfield Chase till the close of the twelfth century. Not till much later did this ancient wild ox become extinct on the continent. It is believed that the figure of Herberstein's book, published at Basle in 1571, was taken from life; and there is the author's testimony that the animal was black in hue. If the wild ox survived in the wooded districts bordering London on the north till the twelfth century, it may well have lived on farther to the north till a later period. This is the strongest argument for the view that the Chartley and Chillingham herds are the descendants of true wild oxen driven from the forest of Needwood in one case and of Caledon in the other. There can be no doubt that they are, like the domestic breeds, descended from the aurochs; the question is whether the cattle that ranged the British woods between 600 and 700 years ago sprang directly from the wild stock or from animals that had undergone partial domestication, and, escaping therefrom, had taken to a wild life. Bell raised this question in his "British Quadrupeds." Then Darwin pointed out the resemblance in essential structure between the Pembroke and the aurochs, and the strong tendency of cattle that had escaped from domestication to become white. Now Mr. Lydekker suggests that, though the Pembroke retain the ancestral black hue of the aurochs, inasmuch as there is, or was, a strain of that breed with a marked tendency to throw white calves, they are the stock whence the white park cattle have developed.

The Chartley cattle differ considerably from those at Chillingham. Though both are white, the muzzle and inside of the ears of the former are black, and of the latter red, and the latter hue has been established since then by selective breeding. According to Mr. J. E. Harting, the chief authority on the subject, the average number of the herd for many years was about forty, but during the last half century it has fluctuated greatly. According to a local paper, in September last there were "scarcely more than a dozen," and it is said the number is now still less. The future of the herd is of great interest to naturalists. Should Col. Congreve buy the cattle they will, no doubt, remain in the park which he recently purchased. Nearly twenty years ago a committee of the British Association suggested that the owners of the Chillingham, Chartley, and Cadzow herds should endeavor to form a new herd, which, left without any selective breeding, might be expected to revert to the aboriginal wild type. This was to be done by drafting for the herd such calves as would otherwise be sent to the butcher. If this cannot be carried out, Mr. Harting has suggested that the purchaser should co-operate with the owner of the white herd at Lamphey Court, near Tenby. These animals are said to belong to an old Welsh breed, and are hardly to be distinguished from those at Chartley. The results of uniting the herds would be of great interest, and this seems to be the best means for perpetuating the Chartley type.

Will the Embargo "Go"?

With Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman pledged to join hands in securing the free imports of store cattle from Canada, and with a solid phalanx of Irish members on their side for the time being, they are not without hope that they will soon achieve the victory for which they have so long been fighting. Canada is, and has always been, absolutely free from all diseases which are scheduled as contagious, are the strongest arguments that can be adduced for the repeal of the Diseases of Animals Act. The reason why the Irish breeders have been so suddenly converted to the view that the British ports should be reopened to Canadian store stock, which would inevitably involve a heavy reduction in the price of store cattle, which is the principal export from Ireland, is said to be this: The Irish landholders are just now in the way of purchasing their holdings under the Irish Land Act, and by reducing the price of their principal product, namely, store cattle, they intend to purchase their farms at much lower prices than they could otherwise do. When they have attained this end they

will very soon again apply the closure to the Canadian store stock importation trade, for the Irish members, by their solidarity and organization in Parliament, can usually hold the balance of power in any Government.—[North British Agriculturist.

Getting at the Cost of Production.

I noticed in your paper about a year ago an article headed, "Our two cows, and what they have done for us." It interested me, and as I have kept a book account of our two cows, what they did for us, I will enclose statement of same:

First cow was fresh April 8th, 1904; second cow fresh June 10th.

Total number lbs. butter made was..... 547
Total number lbs. butter sold was..... 454

Total number lbs. butter used at home..... 93
Total amount received for butter sold was \$163.45.

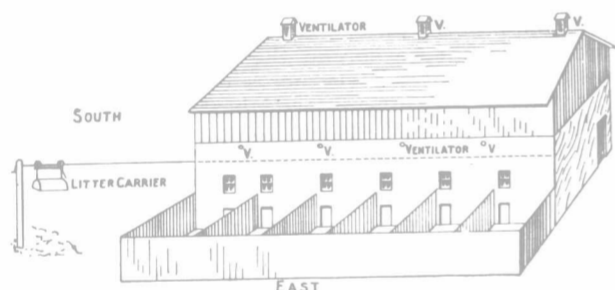
I fed 14 bushels oats, cost 30c. per bushel; paid 45c. for getting same chopped. I bought one load of sheaf oats, costing \$5; cost of grain altogether was \$9.65, which, subtracted from \$103.45, leaves \$93.80 for our work. In summer they have lots of prairie pasture; in winter I feed slough hay, which we get for the cutting. Cow No. 1 was milked for the last time for that term, February 22nd, 1905; cow No. 2 is milking yet. We have two calves, a heifer and a steer besides. I bought the two cows in Ontario in January, 1903, for \$29 each; one is part Holstein, the other is no particular breed. The price of butter was 20c., 25c., and 30c. per pound. ONE WHO TRIES.

[Note.—The more people figure the cost of production of such farm products, the better for the country, because the inquiry is bound to result in a study of methods so as to increase that production and decrease the cost. Who amongst our readers can tell us and our friends what it cost to feed their horses the winter through, or for twelve months?—Ed.]

Plan of Pigpen.

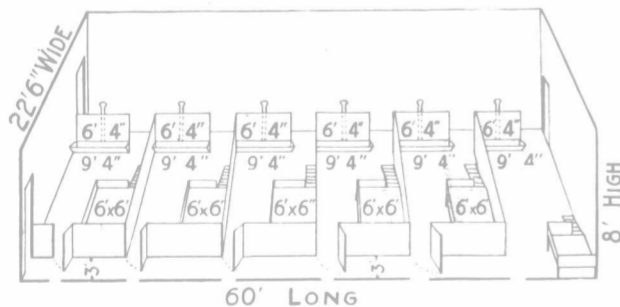
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I herewith send you a plan of a pigpen which I built on my farm last summer. It might be of some little advantage to intending builders of pigpens, as it cost me considerable time studying it out. Figure 1



View of Piggery.

On farm of D. O'Connell.



Inside plan of D. O'Connell's Piggery.

shows building from outside looking from north-east corner; figure 2 shows inside of building. The walls are of stone, 8 ft. from floor to floor, and 4 ft. frame on top of that, making a loft to hold straw for bedding. The floor is cement, with fall of 2 inches from troughs to manure passage and drain. Manure and feed passages are 3 ft. wide each, leaving the pens entirely away from the stone walls, and the beds or sleeping places are elevated so that the pigs can walk around underneath them, and floors open so that any wet that pigs may make in same will leak away, thereby keeping them clean and dry. The troughs are of cement, with iron plate on top, fastened by means of bolts placed in cement, heads down. This plate is to protect troughs and save feed. It projects inside the trough about 1/2 of an inch, so that if a pig puts his feet in the trough when feeding he cannot pull out the feed, as this iron scrapes it all off. In front of the troughs there is a swinging door for convenience in feeding, on the inner side of which there are pieces of iron (old boiler plate) fastened with bolts to divide the troughs so as to give each pig 12 inches of feeding space to himself, and hinder him from getting lengthwise in trough and keeping the rest away. Then the trap-doors going out into the yards are swung on pivots, by means of a piece of iron bolted onto it about 1 1/2 inches from top, and rounded at each end, and projecting one inch, which works in a hole in side of

frame, letting the door hang in center. When the pig puts his nose against it from inside it pushes out, letting him pass out under, and drops back in its place shut; then when he wants to come in it works just the same, so it is always shut, and still always open for the pigs to pass through. Then I have a manure carrier run on a tight steel coppered wire, firmly fastened to joists at rear end of passage, and drawn up tight by means of a threaded eye bolt (with handle nut) through post out in yard. Manure box, as shown in cut, is dumped to let manure out. It revolves quite easily, is held in place by hook hanging at end, and is easily dumped by tripping. Any further information desired will be gladly furnished. D. O'CONNELL.



Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

President Canadian Hackney Horse Breeders' Association.

Farm.

About Industrial Exhibitions.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Expositions, McKinley said, are the "timekeepers of progress." But expositions are, or should be, more than that. They do more than merely reveal a few years' progress of a nation or nations. They instruct the people in the means by which progress is made. Expositions are world-teachers, and the more distinctively educational they are, the nearer they approach to being ideal.

It is true that a comparison of products creates an incentive for the producer to attain greater excellence in his products. But the excellence of a product depends upon the skill and effectiveness with which the process of its production is carried out.

If you exhibit to an art student a beautiful and technically correct painting, you will, no doubt, stimulate, elevate and refine his ideal, and encourage him to renewed efforts, but you would render him more valuable assistance if you performed in his presence the process from beginning to end, by which the painting was evolved.

This principle of uniting theory and practice, of teaching by object lessons, as well as by objects, is coming to be the ruling one in the great expositions. The same principle should dominate our agricultural fairs. Like national and international expositions, they should be essentially educational. If they are not educational they fall short of achieving the purpose for which they are supposed to be organized.

It is true that a large proportion of the people who attend fairs look upon them as institutions for entertainment, and give them their approval or condemnation according as they do or do not find them entertaining. Whence arises this evil? Some will say the fault lies with the public. This, in part, no doubt, is true. Yet I do not hesitate to say that local show managers are largely responsible for the defection. It is a fact too well known to require proof that a public taste can be cultivated for almost any form of diversion. The commoner and baser instincts of mankind call for amusement, and it is to these instincts that local show managers usually appeal. They get out large posters, advertising in glaring and prominent type races, fireworks, acrobatic feats, or balloon ascensions; in every case the sensational is given prominence over the rational and the useful. I have no special condemnation for racing contests, fireworks, tight-ropes, balloons, etc. They are all right on appropriate occasions, and, if kept within proper limitations, may even be useful and instructive; but if you are going to have an industrial fair, let it be an industrial fair, and not a horse-race or circus parading under that name. It

would be quite as sensible to bring a cageful of monkeys into a school to get an increased attendance of children, that you might more effectively teach them reading and writing, as to bring sensational features into an industrial fair, thinking thereby to make the industrial part of the fair more effective. Large gate receipts are essential to a successful exhibition, but they do not necessarily indicate that the purpose of the exhibition has been successfully carried out.

Agricultural societies make a mistake in handing over the management of their exhibitions to race-horse men, or men of sporting proclivities. The management should consist of rational, thoughtful men, with plenty of energy and clear-cut ideals of the real purpose and functions of an industrial fair.

It is asserted, and very widely believed, that without racing events, side-shows, etc., it would be impossible to awaken sufficient interest in an exhibition to make it a financial possibility. This is a mistake. In the first place, the racing and side-show features do not increase the interest in the agricultural and live-stock exhibits any more than the monkeys would stimulate a desire on the part of the children to study their lessons. On the contrary, these sensational events monopolize the attention of the people, thus frustrating the real purpose of the exhibition. In the second place, if the directorate consists of the right men, if the show is well organized and properly carried out, the people will respond without the inducements of sensational amusements.

To arouse interest—I mean sane, healthy interest—the industrial part of a show should be well advertised. The managers should address personal letters to prominent men in the various communities in their districts, inviting them to co-operate in making the show a success. Let the people feel that they have a responsibility in the matter, that the success of the show depends upon their attitude toward it, upon their personal efforts. Invite them to come and help make the show, rather than to come and enjoy a show someone else has made. Comprehensive prize-lists should be got out and circulated well beforehand, and the directors in charge should see that the exhibits are placed in positions conspicuous and convenient for inspection. The judges should be men who are specially qualified to judge the exhibits under their particular departments. The live-stock judging might well be accompanied by instructive lectures; for while it is well to know that an animal is superior to other animals in its class, it would be a much greater advantage to know why it is superior, and how such superiority may be attained.

There should also be lectures on practical grain-grading and scientific agriculture, bearing on soil fertilization, rotation and adaptation of crops, noxious weeds, etc. In short there is, to my mind, no more appropriate time or place for instructive lectures on agricultural subjects than at an agricultural fair.

There should be practical demonstrations by actual process in as many as possible of the industrial and household arts. Buttermaking contests, with both the dairy and creamery processes, would be interesting and attractive features, and, where practicable, plowing matches might be held.

The same hackneyed programme should not be carried out year after year. New features, new methods, interesting and instructive, should be introduced; but care should be taken that all changes are in the line of progress. There are reasons for the existence of the exhibition besides a public craving for amusement. It has purposes besides that of affording entertainment. Exhibitions advertise the resources of a country or district, educate the people in methods and processes, show the results of experiments, and help to decide as to the adaptation of products. Exhibitions reveal the deficiencies of the past, and measure up the possibilities of the future. Only by keeping in view their intrinsic values, acting under the best motives founded upon the highest ideals, can promoters of exhibitions achieve for them a success worthy of the name.

Alta. F. W. HUNT.

Believes in Using Manure.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your invitation from subscribers on the subject, "What Are You Doing With Your Manure?" I thought I would start the ball rolling. The idea that some farmers have that "manure does the land little or no good" is quite erroneous, judging from the experience I have had since I started farming in Manitoba. During the last seven years I have hauled all the manure on to the land with very satisfactory results. The method I have adopted is to let it accumulate in a big pile in the yard during the winter months, always endeavoring to make the heap as high as possible, so that it will ferment well and destroy any foul seeds that it contains. I generally haul out after seeding on to the land intended for fallow at the rate of three loads to the acre. Last year I hauled out one hundred and twenty loads, and covered forty acres. I believe the manure spreader would be a very good addition to our line of farm implements, but think the amount of manure made on a half-section would hardly warrant the cost of one of these machines. Wishing to hear more on this subject from fellow farmers. G. J. G. Rounthwaite.

A Few Observations on Rust.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In response to your invitation to farmers to give a few opinions on the deficiency of the crop caused by rust on the past crop, I venture to pen my ideas as briefly as possible. My own crop, fortunately, escaped serious loss. A few neighbors adjacent also fared nearly as well. The crop to suffer the least was on high, light soil, sown early, and thinly seeded. Any odd patches where manure had been heavily used, or where the grain had stooled to an extreme, seemed to be the worst affected. I took the ripened sections out first, and in some fields left the stricken patches five or six days longer, but did not see that it made any improvement in that time. If the grain was any way near solid at all, I would not let it stand longer. I am of the opinion that in a good many cases the failure to obtain a good grade of grain was not altogether caused by rust. The seeding was too late, and on flat, wet bottoms the season was too short to mature the kernel in proper season. I noticed one or two large fields which should have given excellent yields, but were sown entirely out of season, and only run over at that, and the owners were quite willing to attribute it to rust. I know of no particular way to combat the trouble but early sowing, when it can be done, limiting the seed, especially on a summer-fallow, to an amount a shade below the average sowing. Where land is apt to be too much watered, it would be a good idea to drain in some manner. I am only a newcomer to prairie farming, but I always believed in cutting a shade on the green side every year, and I have never had to regret it.

Roblin Municipality.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.

Oat Smut, and How to Check It.

A Wisconsin bulletin on smut in oats says: "The black dusty matter often found in the heads of oats at harvest time is made up of the tiny seeds or spores of a fungus which has lived on the oat plant during the growing season. When this rusty material, made up of an almost infinite number of spores, is blown about, some of the spores, which are the same as seeds of higher plants, become attached to oat grains. The smut spores so attached go along with the grain into the oat bins, and follow it into the field, and are sown with it at seeding time. When the oat grains sprout, the smut spores also sprout, and soon send suckerlike tubes into the young oat plants. These fungous plants spread inside the oat stems, sucking the juice, and thus injuring the host plant. Finally, that part of the fungous plant which has grown up into the head of the oats matures into spores, which are formed in what would otherwise be useful oat grains. Thus we find, as the oats ripen, smut heads. The spores from such heads, blown about by the winds, scatter the trouble.

"It is equally important to know that practically all of the oat smut spores which lie out of doors over winter in the wet and cold, are killed by such exposure, and do no harm to subsequent crops of oats. It is only the oat-smut spores which adhere to the grains of oats, and stay with them during winter in the grain bins or grain sacks, that do harm, and if these can be killed before seeding time, then the fields of oats will be practically free from smut when harvest time comes.

"Affected oat plants make a sickly growth, and generally head lower and somewhat later in the season than the healthy plants; therefore, the extent of damage to the crops is not noticeable by casual observation. It is largely due to these facts that smut has been able to invade the oat fields of the State almost unnoticed by the farmer, until it has gained its present strong foothold.

HOW TO TREAT SEED OATS TO PREVENT SMUT.

"If the desire is to sow fifty bushels of seed oats, or less, secure from your druggist one pint of formaldehyde. Put into a barrel or tank thirty-six gallons of water, and pour in the pint of formaldehyde liquid, and stir thoroughly. Next fill a gunny-sack with the seed oats, and submerge it in the solution for ten minutes, then lift the sack from the barrel, and allow it to drain for a minute or two, in order to save the solution. Empty the oats on a threshing floor, or on some outside platform, to dry, and repeat until all is treated. Shovel the treated grain over at intervals until dry or nearly dry before sowing.

"If a large quantity of seed is to be treated, the work will be facilitated by having several barrels or a large tank which will hold a number of sacks of oats, so as to treat several bushels every ten minutes. The time saved by having an abundant supply of the solution in the tank or barrels will more than repay the extra expense of the formaldehyde purchased.

THE OATS MUST ALWAYS BE COMPLETELY SUBMERGED FOR TEN MINUTES.

"It is well to treat seed grain several days before sowing, in order to give it ample time to

dry, or difficulty may be experienced when sowing with seeder or drill. If sown while damp, the seeder or drill should be set so that it will sow about one bushel more per acre than when sowing dry oats.

"The formaldehyde solution here recommended is not poisonous to farm animals, and will not injure sacks or clothing coming in contact with it. Oats treated with formaldehyde solution and not used for seed may be fed to stock, but when so fed should be mixed with other oats.

"The treatment of oats here recommended facilitates the sprouting, and gives the grain a healthy appearance, readily distinguished by any observer. It is possible that the treatment kills other disease germs, of which we, as yet, have no knowledge."

The Timber Problem.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The scarcity of timber is the greatest drawback of the prairies. It is one, however, over which we have control. Different agencies have been at work to make timber scarce, one of the most destructive being the fires. When the pioneers came into Manitoba, they had not much confidence in the country, and only settled with the intention of going back as soon as they had made a little money. Timber was scarce, but they did not spare it, and made no provision for the future by planting trees. Most of the pioneers, after enduring a good deal of hardship, have done well, and remained in the country. Thousands of people, inspired by their pluck and industry, have since settled in the West. These have helped to develop the resources of the country, but have also increased the demand for timber. The result is that some farmers go as far as 15 or 20 miles for their wood. In some districts,



J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

President Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association, President Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

what was bush land a few years ago, has since been taken up by settlers, and is being rapidly cleared.

During the winter 1902-1903, the retail prices for firewood in Winnipeg ranged as follows: Poplar, \$7.50; jack-pine, \$9; tamarack, \$10 a cord. Foodstuffs being on the whole cheap, some people must have spent as much for fuel as for food, a condition of things which is abnormal.

In the newly-settled districts, the scarcity of timber will not be felt for some years, but in the old-settled parts, firewood, as well as lumber, will have to be imported, thus tending to make prices higher. The time has come when something must be done to remedy this state of things.

Nothing less than the wholesale planting of trees in every locality will solve the problem. The "Farmer's Advocate" has, at different times, published articles written by competent men, pointing out the beneficial influences of trees on the crops and climate, as well as their aesthetic value, and urging readers to plant efficient wind-breaks on their farms. The Government has generously arranged for the free distribution of tree cuttings to farmers asking for them. The experimental farms have demonstrated that many varieties of trees can be successfully grown on the prairie. The solution of the problem is in the hands of the people. Individual and collective effort are necessary to ensure ultimate success. An ideal township would be one where every farm would have wind-breaks, where roads would have trees on either side, and where one or two sections would be planted to trees and divided into permanent wood-lots. These would be readily bought or rented by neighboring farmers. The writer knows one locality in France where all the farmers have a wood lot. They go to it in the fall and make a mark

with paint on the trees they intend cutting down during the following winter. Not more than one-twentieth part of the lot is cleared in one season. The stumps of the trees cut down send up sprouts, which become full-sized trees in about twenty years. With such careful management, a permanent supply is ensured every year. In France, according to E. Reclus (geographic universelle), there are 9,185,000 hectares (an hectare is 2.47 acres) of timber land, or nearly one-sixth of the total area of that country. This is, however, insufficient to meet the demand, and a large quantity of lumber has to be imported from foreign countries. If it pays to have so much timber land in a country where land is dear, why should not the planting of trees prove a profitable investment in a country like this, where land is so cheap?

There is a lot of land which is either too broken, swampy or sandy for profitable cultivation, which could be planted to trees and become a boon to the community. There are a good many substitutes for firewood—coal, peat, oil and gas. Straw, which is now going to waste, could also be made use of. Straw could be compressed by special machines into bricks of convenient size, and thus become a valuable fuel.

All these will help us to wait patiently for the time when, as a result of the foresight of tree lovers, timber will be plentiful on the Western prairies, the balance of nature restored, and climatic conditions materially improved.

ALLAN SWAN.

Manure on Breaking.

A reader who resides between Regina and Saskatoon says:

"Kindly inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, whether it would be advisable to put manure on last year's breaking. I do not wish to pile it, on account of its fermenting, and have nothing but breaking to put it on. The soil is sandy loam, and has not been disk harrowed. The manure has very little roughage in it."

"There are not wanting many people who, if this question were put to them, would emphatically condemn such a course; while others would be in favor of it. It all depends upon the condition of the soil, and even when the land is in the best of tilth, and yielding good crops, manure will often make the straw stiffer, and frequently reduce the probability of rust. Under the circumstances mentioned, the soil being sandy loam, we would not hesitate to spread the manure on thinly. A very successful farmer, on soil quite similar to that south of Saskatoon, told us recently that he spread the manure of seventy head of cattle over forty acres of his wheat land each year, and invariably had best wheat off land so treated. Light applications are all that is needed. About three loads to the acre would be sufficient. Grain-growers might, with profit, watch more closely the effect of manure on their lands, for it may so happen that, even on the richest soils, manure would supply some element in which the soil was deficient for the best growth of wheat.

Would Not Cut Green.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read some of the experiences with rust in wheat of 1904. Now mine in cutting wheat affected with rust teaches me to let it get ripe before cutting. I noticed some of my neighbors cut when in the green stage, and I examined it three or four days after, and found it very much shrunken. My wheat was equally as ripe as theirs, but I let it stand a week longer before cutting. I had forty acres each on fall plowing, spring plowing, and summer-fallow. My spring plowing was ripe first, and I cut it then. My fall plowing was cut next. My summer-fallow was later ripening, so we had to wait two or three days, but the frost came, and so I cut it right away. My first two pieces that I cut graded No. 2 northern; my summer-fallow was nice plump wheat, but it was touched with the frost. Part of my summer-fallow was sown with pure Red Fife wheat (it was not touched with the rust), the other part was a mixed variety, and was badly rusted, but the wheat was all nice plump wheat. My pure Red Fife I put in the granary for seed—it was very clean. The rest I marketed from the machine, and if I should ever be troubled with rust again, I will let my wheat get ripe before cutting. Being close to market, I have been watching the wheat coming in, and notice it very much shrunken. I made inquiries regarding cutting, and find that the majority of farmers cut too green.

GEORGE HAWES.

Macdonald.

Hints on Seeding.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

It has been forced upon me that too little attention is given to the selection of seed; the using of any kind of seed does not insure a good crop. Variations in the height of wheat stalks in the field is often caused by a mixture of good and poor seed. I would not advise anyone to use a roller, as it leaves the ground too level, but the pulverizer packs the land firmly, and by going both ways on the field, little squares are formed which hold the rain and prevent it running off if the land is rolling.

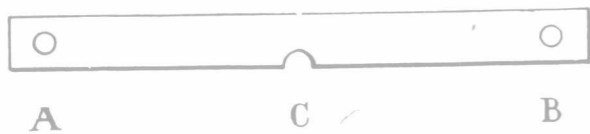
J. B.

Horticulture and Forestry.

To Keep Trees in Line.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As the time of tree-planting is at hand, this simple diagram may prove a great help to those who have not seen it. The usual method is to stake out a plot, or even a long row, and see that the stakes are straight in



line. How provoking it is to find when you have pulled up your stake and dug the hole, that you can't get the tree just where the stake was; for an inch or two out of line makes an unsightly job. Take a board 8 ft. long, bore a hole in each end (A B in diagram), then cut a notch, C; now place the board with the notch C against the stake, then drive a pin or stake through the holes into the ground (the pins or stakes are a little less in diameter than the holes in board); you then lift the board off the stakes, and when the hole is dug ready to receive the tree, you place board on the pins or stakes, draw the tree into the notch, and leave it there until you have filled in around the roots, so the tree will not move either way. By this simple device you can commence anywhere on your plot, and if your stakes have been right, so will your trees be.

Crossfield, Alta.

The Early Bird.

By Alar.

The old saying that the early bird catches the worm is very applicable to affairs in the Alberta garden, only in garden lore it might read: "Tis the early cabbage that heads," for it surely is. Our summer seasons are usually short and cool, and even a cabbage seems to need all the time there is to make a sizable head. It seems a fine climate for cabbage, if one only understands the way to utilize it. Plants started in the house the latter part of March, transplanted into a larger box as soon as large enough, and set out where they are to grow in May, will make fine heads by fall, if they are well cared for, and even with these conditions I would prefer seed of a medium early variety.

I have found that plants that have been once or twice transplanted before they are set out in the open ground do the best. The transplanting makes both tops and roots stocky, and when they are set out exposed to sun and wind, they keep right on growing, without any setback. This applies also to celery, tomatoes and other plants started in the house. All such plants should be hardened off gradually, and made used to sun and wind before they are set out. A cold frame is a fine place for this. I would treat cauliflower about the same as cabbage, though it need not be planted till later, unless wanted very early, for they say it does not stand as much cold. I could not see the difference in my own experience with it.

Another bird that must be early is the one that puts in the onion sets and seeds. They delight in cool weather to grow, and a few warm days to ripen. The only trouble with onions here is that they seldom ripen, but that should not prevent our having plenty of them in their season. One cannot be too early in getting them in in the spring, just as soon as the bed can be worked. Indeed, in some places they plant onion seed in the fall, and here in Alberta small onions live over the winter in the ground.

Parsley can be sown at the same time as the onions. Next come the garden peas. When the farmer begins to plant his oats, the housewife should begin to plant her peas, sweet peas first, if she is to have any; then the small, hard, round kind, better omitted, and, lastly, the wrinkled varieties, which are very sweet and tender, and almost as early as the round ones. They should all be in the ground by the time the oats are sown, and to insure a long season for eating green peas, I would plant in the proportion of three rows of early wrinkled peas to one row of medium early and one row of some late variety. Some years the late variety might fail you, but you would have a goodly proportion of early kinds. But plant them all early. They also like cool weather in which to grow, and the early plantings make more vine, and also more pods.

When the peas are in you can go on sowing lettuce, beets, carrots, parsnips, summer turnips, etc., until, almost before you know it, it is time to put the potatoes in the ground, and they, too, should be in early, during the first half of May. One year I had potatoes side by side in the same ground, and, while the early planting made a wonderful yield, those planted two weeks later were scarcely worth digging. They had the same care. Different seasons may modify these results, but to my mind the question of potato

raising here in Alberta, in an ordinary season, is somewhat the question of the early bird and the worm.

Celery should have been started indoors, at least as early as the first of March, and radishes as early as possible, in a hot-bed. If you want delicious radishes, try them in the latter, instead of the open.

A friend said to a neighbor who had a fine garden: "It seems as if you must make things grow by magic." She replied: "The only magic I know of is learning how, and keeping everlastingly at it. It is my hobby." Her magic was the magic of the early bird, who sings his daybreak song, then perches on the garden fence waiting for his breakfast to appear. So the true gardener is ready for the first signs of spring. Her sewing-machine has sung its song, her housecleaning is either finished or not begun, and she stands, like Ceres, with her seed in her hand, awaiting the first robin's song.

The old saying, "better late than never," has no application in the Alberta garden, unless it is better to plant two bushels in the summer, and get one in the fall. No one should be satisfied to get less than one-hundred-fold out of this wonderfully rich soil.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M. P., of Toronto, one of the foremost politicians of the country, died on March 3rd from heart failure, following pneumonia.

The Dominion Minister of Railways has announced plans for improving the terminal facilities, docks, etc., of the Intercolonial at Halifax, by an expenditure of \$1,000,000.

Messrs. H. and A. Allan, of Montreal, have signed a contract with the Dominion Government for a steamship service to France. The contract has been drawn for three years, and four vessels, the Laurentian, Pomeranian, Sardinian and Buenos Ayrean will be employed. Each will be fitted with cold storage. Preference will always be given to Canadian shippers, against whom there will be no discrimination in freight rates.

A big power plant is to be established by the Edison Sault Electric Co. on St. Mary's Rapids, near the "Soo" locks, in the immediate future. It is estimated that \$120,000 will be spent on the plant during the coming summer.

The County Council of Halton, Ont., has decided to erect a house of refuge for the poor of the county.

The naval station at Esquimalt has been formally abandoned, and all naval departments of the station have been closed.

Experts have expressed the opinion that the oil fields known for some time to exist in Alberta may prove to be among the richest in the world.

British and Foreign.

All the universities and colleges of Russia have been temporarily closed by the authorities.

Sir Henry Irving, the famous English actor, has collapsed from overwork. He is nearly seventy years of age.

A serious revolt against the Turkish Government has broken out in the Province of Yemen, Arabia.

The Earl of Selbourne, First Lord of the Admiralty, will succeed Lord Milner as British High Commissioner in South Africa.

The British Government will spend \$166,945,000 on warships this year. The programme includes one battleship, four armored cruisers and five ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyers.

A convention of workmen, remarkable in that at it, for the first time in their lives, the delegates met with freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed them, was held at St. Petersburg, on March 1st. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution, demanding the release of the workmen who have been arrested since January 22nd, and that, at future assemblies, the right of freedom of speech and liberty of the press in regard to all transactions be assured.

The situation in the Caucasus now practically amounts to civil war, the greatest disorder reigning at Baku, Batoum and Tiflis, where riots and assassinations occur daily, the troops being entirely inadequate to meet with such atrocities. In Poland the strikes on the railways have ended, but practically the whole Province has been declared in a state of siege, and is now governed under a form of martial law.

The piercing of the gigantic Siamon Tunnel through

the Alps, between Switzerland and Italy, marks another triumph in engineering. The work was begun in 1898 by two parties, one Swiss, the other Italian, working from opposite sides of the mountain, and so accurately was the advance gauged that the parties met exactly, the throwing down of the last barrier forming a continuous passage, twelve miles long, through which trains will be run as soon as practicable. Among the many obstacles encountered while carrying on the work the most serious were hot springs, which so heated the atmosphere at times that work had to be discontinued until means of cooling it were found.

The decision of the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident was publicly announced in Paris on February 25th. It has been definitely proved that there were no torpedo boats in the vicinity at the time of the catastrophe, and Admiral Rojestvensky has been censured for his precipitancy in ordering the guns to be fired. At the same time, it is acknowledged that he acted under the mistaken idea that the trawlers were really torpedo boats, the Russians having been advised that such an attack was likely to be made in the vicinity. Russia had agreed in advance to indemnify the Hull fishermen, and the question of punishment or reprimand will be left in her hands. The expenses of the commission were estimated at \$150,000.

The fighting which has been going on continuously in Manchuria for the past fortnight has at last culminated in the utter rout of the Russians, who are again in retreat northward, leaving Mukden in possession of the resistless Japanese. General Kuropatkin has, for the present, taken up his stand at Fushun. The battle, unique in the length of time which it occupied, in the number of men engaged, and in the extended front over which it was fought—a distance of one hundred miles—is described as the bloodiest of the war; and, in fact, one of the bloodiest of modern times, about 100,000 men having fallen out of between 800,000 and 850,000 men engaged. There was comparatively little hand-to-hand fighting, as at Pouteloff Hill, but the quick-firing machine guns and mortars wrought terrible devastation upon both sides, every foot of the way being stubbornly contested. The heavy siege guns from Port Arthur, in especial, were of great advantage to the Japanese. It is to be hoped that this reverse may have some effect in inducing Russia to consider proposals of peace. A much more potent factor may, however, be found in the fact that Russia's financial credit is declining. The French banking houses, which have so far been the principal source of Russia's money supply, have, it is said, reduced Russia's prospective loan of 800,000,000 francs to 500,000,000, and have notified the Russian Minister of Finance that Russia can float no more loans in Paris for several years. Should this prove true, it may be just possible that the Battle of Mukden may be marked as the last great battle of the famous Russo-Japanese war.

Field Notes.

The surest way to make a profit is to keep down the cost.

Dr. Oronhyatekha has resigned the Presidency of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, Limited.

The County Council of Victoria has passed a by-law adopting a county system of roads, and will raise \$100,000 to commence improvements on the 200 miles of roads to be taken over.

Another party of students from the Argentine Republic is to attend the O. A. C. at Guelph, Ont. The number has, however, been limited to six by the Argentine Government.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, after a careful study of the question, has reached the conclusion that pupils in consolidated schools enjoy better privileges and are taught by better teachers than under the old district plan, and that besides these advantages the slight additional cost which transportation of the pupils involves is a small matter.

Stock Judging at Brandon.

The itinerary of Secretary Geo. H. Greig, of the Manitoba Live-stock Associations, and his corps of assistants, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Grisdale, Robt. Ness, W. J. Black, Jas. Murray, and A. G. Hopkins, finished at Brandon early in the month, where successful meetings were held.

The sessions dealing with horses and beef types of cattle were especially well attended, Brandon being well known as the horse center of Manitoba. The pure-bred cattle from the Van Horne, Chapman and Sam Martin herds were used here for demonstration purposes, as at Neepawa and Winnipeg, and aroused considerable interest on account of their merit and show-ring records. Ring work with the score-cards was followed, as at the other points visited.

Jas. Murray, of the Seed Division, opened the evening meeting, and urged the establishment of seed fairs at the time of the fat-stock shows, and live-stock judging schools, claiming that knowledge of grain was important to Western farmers.

Mr. Ness, in speaking on draft horses, expressed himself as follows, and dealt a good deal on the value to

the district of Brandon of the fine horses imported by Mr. McMillan and Mr. Galbraith. Speaking of importing, he said that in the early days, when the American and Canadian breeders had gone to the Old Country for horses, they had depended almost entirely on weight. If a horse only weighed enough, and had a long pedigree, they had thought he must be all right, and in this way many undesirable horses had been brought into the country. A Scotchman never asked to have a horse put on the scales, and of late years American and Canadian importers had got away from that idea; for his own part, he liked a horse to be a fair size, but he must have quality. The most important part of a horse was from the knee down, and if you got a good foot, a fine silky feather, a long slanting pastern and sharp bone, you might be sure you were getting a horse of good quality. Defects above the knee, unless they were very glaring, could be overcome to a great extent, but unless a horse was good from the knee down you could do nothing with him. Neither Baron's Pride or Hiawatha, two of the grandest horses Scotland had ever had, would have gone a ton weight, so that weight was not such an important matter. Long pedigrees were useless, unless you looked into the matter and found what record the family had for breeding and quality. He concluded by urging the importation of more good females, as it was impossible to get the best out of good sires unless they had better mares to mate with them.

The stereopticon bucked at an important stage of the evening meeting, and disarranged the programme for a few minutes. Agriculturist Grisdale (C. E. F., Ottawa) introduced the subject of "Feeding beef cattle," with the axiom, "Well bought is half sold," and urged the buying of young steers, as long as they were well grown, and grades of any good breed. He said that from a day old to six months it cost 1¢. to 2¢. to put on a pound of flesh on a steer, from six months to a year 4¢. to 5¢., and from a year to two years about 6¢.; hence the advantage of getting them young and thrifty. As a meal ration, he recommended a mixture of oats, barley, peas and oil meal. He especially laid emphasis on the use of oil meal, saying that at Ottawa they were able to buy our Western oil meal, pay freight from Winnipeg to Ottawa, and feed it at a profit. He further characterized it as one of the most profitable foods for producing flesh on beef or swine, and also for milk in dairy cows.

W. J. Black, D. M. A. for Manitoba, spoke on "Light horses," and gave the characteristics of the types as symmetry and action for carriage horses, speed and stamina for roadsters, and quality for saddle horses. He stated that there seemed to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to what was a general-purpose horse, many of the country fair boards seeming to consider an undersized draft horse to come under that head. He considered a general-purpose horse was one that could draw the plow, work on a binder, haul a light load to town, look presentable in a buggy or carriage, and not out of place with a saddle on his back. The nearest horse to this type he had seen at the Brandon fair last summer. They were valuable horses to have, but he doubted if it would pay to breed them.

Dr. Hopkins, of this paper, talked for a short time on the construction of bone, muscle, the hoof, skin, and other portions of the anatomy of animals, to which attention was being frequently drawn by all the lecturers on live stock, and in so doing endeavored to show in the description of the various parts why the horsemen, cattle-breeders and swine-raisers had a preference for certain qualities and shapes when speaking of the parts of animals in general view.

The places used for the live-stock demonstrations were overcrowded, but it is hoped that the armory to be erected this summer will furnish abundant facilities for such demonstrations, in addition to stallion and poultry shows, which Managing Director Greig hopes to establish in the near future.

Lethbridge Poultry Show.

The poultry show held at Lethbridge, on February 22nd, in connection with the stock-judging school, was quite a success, there being many fine birds on exhibition. Some of the winners were:

Wyandottes, White.—Cock—1, R. Harvie; 2, Jno. Barrow. Hen—1, S. J. McDiarmid; 2 and 3, R. Harvie. Cockerel—1 and 3, W. Sloan; 2, E. Fraser. Pullet—1, R. Harvie; 2, E. Fraser; 3, W. Sloan.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred.—Cock—1, W. A. Hamilton; 2, J. W. Baldwin. Hen—1 and 2, A. Hutton; 3, J. W. Baldwin. Cockerel—1, W. A. Hamilton; 2, J. W. Baldwin; 3, A. Hutton. Pullet—1, J. W. Baldwin; 2, A. Hutton; 3, W. A. Hamilton.

Langshans, Black.—Hen—1 and 2, Sam Jones. Cockerel—1, J. Howard; 2, Sam Jones. Pullet—1 and 2, Sam Jones.

Leghorns, White.—Cock—2, E. T. Saunders. Hen—1, 2 and 3, J. Shorthouse. Pullet—1 and 2, J. Shorthouse. Cockerel—1, J. Shorthouse.

Leghorns, Brown.—Hen—1, 2 and 3, C. W. Lowther. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, C. W. Lowther. Cockerel—1 and 2, C. W. Lowther.

Ducks, Pekin.—Male and female—D. J. Whitney.

Turkeys, Bronze.—Male—1, G. J. C. White. Female—1, G. J. C. White; 2, W. Hyssop.

An Experience in Shipping Grain.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I see the subject of grain inspection at local and terminal elevators has received considerable discussion through your valuable paper, and has been the means of enlightening a great many farmers in the way our grain is handled. I want to say a few words in regard to my experience in shipping my own grain.

I shipped a car of flax to McHugh, Christensen & Co., and on Dec. 7th received returns for 694.42 bushels—\$581.10. For this flax I was offered 77¢. a bushel at local elevator at Saskatoon, so you see I received 6¢. per bushel, or \$45 more by shipping it myself. The freight on this car was \$113.65.

The latter part of December, 1904, I shipped a car of wheat. I intended to sell this car at local elevators, and took down a sample, and at each elevator and at mill they called the grade strong No. 2, worth 70¢., so I concluded to sell, and brought two loads down the next morning, and at each elevator and at the flour mill they called it No. 3, worth 64¢. I thought this was not right, and concluded to ship a car myself. About January 10th I received returns, the car of 751.40 bushels netting me (after excessive freight on 31.00, at 36¢. a hundred) 77¢. a bushel; or, in other words, \$97.63 more than I would have got if I had sold at the elevator—a difference of 13¢. a bushel. This was sold on a basis of No. 1 northern, and the freight on the 751.40 bushels was \$112.51. From this you see it paid me well to load it in a car and ship. Here the question arises, why was I charged for 694.40 bushels, freight \$113.65, and on 751.40 bushels the freight was \$112.51, and 57 bushels more wheat than flax? JAS. M. WELKER, Nutana.

[Ed. Note.—Our correspondent's query is not easily answered; in fact, some of the rulings made re freights are not easily understood, unless one is on the ground to go over the freight classification. Our advice is, join the Grain-growers' Association, and if there is not one for your district, organize one. Write W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy, Assa.]

SHORT INTERVIEWS WITH ADVERTISERS.

No. 4.—Mr. Gordon McKenzie.

MCKENZIE BROS., WINNIPEG.

We have always been firm believers in the gospel of good advertising, and we are free to say that no paper has so strengthened us in this belief as the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." We have received more replies from it than from any other paper we ever used, and as a result of these inquiries, secured business from every section of Western Canada.

Corn Wheat.

I have been raising this grain near Okotoks for the past two years. It yields well, and is claimed to possess the properties of both corn and wheat. The kernels are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length, and the heads are about six inches in length. The straw is of strong and stout growth, and will resist the drouth and rain much better than ordinary wheat. The plant stools out in the same way as rye, and yields great quantities of straw per acre, which is very valuable for stock-feeding, and is highly recommended for fattening hogs and cattle. H. B.

[Note.—This grain was quite widely exploited some years ago by American seedsmen, but it failed to materialize into the success claimed for it. Probably conditions in some parts of Alberta are suitable for its growth.—Ed.]

Live-stock Outlook Improving.

The News, Medicine Hat, says as follows: "The good weather of the past few weeks has put new life into the stock business. All classes of stock are doing well. The demand for horses is brisk, and promises to be better. There is a prospect that the market for beef this year will be better, as railway construction and new settlement will make a demand for rough stuff. There is also a possibility of the embargo being removed in Britain. Altogether, conditions look brighter than for two years."

J. E. Smith's Shorthorn Sale.

Notwithstanding that the day was stormy, there was a large attendance of farmers and breeders present at the dispersion sale, on Wednesday, March 8th, of the large herd of Shorthorn cattle belonging to Mr. J. E. Smith, of Brandon, and very fair prices were realized, fifty females making an average of \$125.80 each, while the average for the whole herd of 64 head was \$115.85.

Our English Letter.

The Argentine wheat crop is now reported as likely to be ten per cent. less than last year, and in Australasia it is probable that the exportable surplus for Europe will not exceed 1,500,000 qrs., as compared with 4,000,000 qrs. last year. This means that the shipments, which from January 1st to June 30th, 1904, averaged 100,000 qrs. per week, may not exceed 50,000 qrs. in the same period this year. Russia is the "dark" horse at present, and the Indian crop, on which so much depends, would still appear to be in a somewhat doubtful state in certain parts owing to very severe weather. For the moment, therefore, the wheat market presents many interesting features.

The embargo on Canadian cattle is kept very much to the front just now in Parliament and in the press, but the Government, strongly backed by the agricultural papers, sit still and do nothing. They croak enough about the possibilities of disease being imported, whereby our valuable herds would be decimated, etc., etc., but no evidence of disease can they produce. They pretend to be frightened by a bogey of their own making, whereas the simple truth is they enjoy the protection the Act affords, and they won't let it go if by any means they can attain their end.

The season of horse shows in London has come round again, and, as usual, that of the Shire Horse Society is first on the list. Compared with last year, the entries show a decrease of 181—681, against 862 (which was a record entry). It seems certain that with the advance of mechanical traction the Shire horse will be the first to go. He is not beautiful; he is not speedy; his only virtue is his horse-power. Given an engine that will do the same work equally well, and do it cheaper, no sentimental considerations will save the cart horse from extinction. As a show, the animals are of rare merit, and the judges had no light task in awarding the prizes, which, by the way, are very generous. His Majesty the King, accompanied by the Queen, paid a visit to the Royal Agricultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and had a splendid reception. Both the King and Queen were looking remarkably well. The winner of the champion and challenge cups for Shire stallions was Lord Rothschild, who secured the trophies with the four-year-old stallion, Girton Charmer. As his Lordship won the cup a year ago, it now becomes his absolute property. Lord Rothschild scored another great success in winning the fifty-guinea (\$250.00) challenge cup, offered for the best Shire mare or filly, with his nine-year-old black mare, Princess Beryl. The success of Lord Rothschild, in securing both the male and female championships, was deservedly popular, for he has long been a steady and consistent supporter of the Shire breed, and is, moreover, the new President of the Shire Horse Society.

The wheat market at Mark Lane is in a very tranquil state. The past week's arrivals of foreign are large, nearly 100,000 qrs., and the demand is very quiet. The unfavorable crop news from India has had the effect of causing a smart advance in Indian wheats, and in a lesser degree this has been reflected upon La Plata descriptions, and Russians. Australians are also held rather high, but are difficult to sell at any advance. It is quite natural that any probability of a lessening supply of Indian wheat should have a strengthening effect upon the market, because it is necessary that we should have fully as much Indian and Russian wheat during the next six months as we have received in the past five, if our foreign supplies during this period are to equal our current requirements. Prices: No. 2 N., Manitoba, landed, \$9.48; No. 3, landed, \$9; No. 2 Calcutta, landed, \$7.68; Russian on the spot held up to \$8.64. For shipment there is little enquiry, except for the best. Argentine and Australian, quoted \$8.40.

Flour is the problem of the day. Minnesota and Illinois preserve an attitude of unabated firmness, and \$7.92 is the lowest price for their best spring wheat flour. This is regarded as a fancy quotation. For Australian flour, \$6.25 is paid, but it lacks strength, and does not move off well. Argentina sends some flour, which at \$6.72 is still cheap, but the poorer Argentine sorts are only fit for feeding purposes, and the same applies to low-grade American. There are a few samples of fine Russian in Mark Lane, for which \$7.40 is paid, but the supply behind the samples is small, and they do not in consequence affect values generally.

There has been a decided advance in spot values of maize at Mark Lane. La Plata is worth \$5.80, landed, and mixed American, \$5.04.

The live cattle trade is in a very depressed condition, which is not to be wondered at, when the very low prices ruling for beef at the central markets are taken into consideration. On Monday last 631 States beasts were sold at 10¢. to 11¢. per pound, and on Wednesday, although 1,730 were in the lairs at Deptford, only 815 were offered, and with difficulty were disposed of at Monday's rates.

Deptford, Saturday, 25th.—1,585 U. S. cattle, 10¢. to 11¢.; 315 Canadian cattle, 10¢. to 11¢.; 329 Canadian sheep, no quotation; 1,200 States beasts were withheld from the sale. Trade very slow.

The beef trade in Smithfield is wretched; the low prices accepted for really choice Argentine chilled affects all other kinds. Scotch sides, 11¢. to 12¢.; English, 10¢. to 11¢.; U. S. chilled hinds, 9¢. to 10¢.; fores, 6¢. to 6½¢.. Argentine chilled hinds, 7¢.; fores, 5¢. per pound. Mutton is very firm, and makes good prices. Scotch sheep, 15¢.; teigs, to 17¢.; English sheep, 14¢.

Important Judgments Rendered.

It will be remembered that the Manitoba Grain-growers, in convention at Brandon last month, decided to stand by Mr. Ferris, in his case against the C.N.R., the first judgment being appealed by the railway company, which has lost on that appeal.

Ferris versus C.N.R.—The plaintiff sued to recover the value of a quantity of wheat which he alleged was shipped by him over the C.N.R. and was not accounted for. In September, 1902, Ferris loaded a car of C. N. R. with wheat at Oakland station to be shipped to Port Arthur.

For the defence a number of witnesses were called to prove that the car arrived safely in Port Arthur, and that nothing remarkable was noticed in connection with it, either en route or after its arrival. It was weighed by Government officials and tested, and it was asserted the car could not hold 1,334 bushels, as contended by plaintiff.

The judgment of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Debu, that the judgment of the trial judge in plaintiff's favor should be affirmed, and defendant's appeal dismissed with costs.

The Autonomy Bill not Satisfactory.

The Medicine Hat News, a well-informed journal, faults the location of the dividing line between the two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and is, in the opinion of this paper, taking good ground for its opposition. Candidly speaking, the entire bill, as presented, is a blundering piece of legislation, and evidences one of two or more things: 1st, the representatives of the people at Ottawa do not yet know their Canada;

THE DIVIDING LINE.

"We feel that it is incumbent upon the News this week to repeat, and emphasize, our remarks of last week regarding the dividing line between what will be the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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omy Bill, indicate that the question of the boundary is unsettled, but that it will probably be at the 110th parallel.

"The News emphatically states that to put the boundary west of the 105th parallel will be detrimental to the best interests of the country. We are upon the ground, we know the conditions—climatic, topographical and general—and to divide the ranching country at Walsh and throw part of it into Alberta and part into Saskatchewan, will be aside altogether from what the requirements of the country demand.

"To make a division on a line which would suggest itself by a glance at the map as a good one, is not sound reason, when vested interests, present settlement, climatic and other conditions, all recommend a different course of action.

"We will expect, when this bill comes up for discussion, that some of the Western members will rise up in the House and point out the injustice to the stock country of a division at the 4th meridian.

"Aside altogether from the question of where the capital is located—for the first session or permanently—this question of the division line is one on which Eastern members require education, and this education it is up to Western members to give; and we will expect them to act as schoolmasters.

"The boundary line should run north and south to the east of Swift Current. The stock country should be in the western province."

Hereford Breeders' Association.

A special meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association convened at the Rossin House, Toronto, February 16th, 1905, for the purpose of considering the advisability of making their association and records national. R. J. Mackie, president, occupied the chair. He spoke briefly as to the benefits to be derived from having national records, and called upon Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, who outlined the scheme of nationalizing the records, which the members approved, and on motion of M. Copland, seconded by M. H. O'Neil, it was resolved:

"That the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association at once proceed to nationalize their association and records; that the office be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa; that J. W. Nimmo be Registrar, and R. J. Mackie, W. H. Hunter and W. H. Hammill be a committee to meet with the Live-stock Commissioner and complete arrangements forthwith."

Mr. O'Neil said there were a number of herds of Herefords in Canada which were not recorded in the Canadian book, and he thought the association should try and make some inducement in order to get the breeders to record in the National Record. This was the general opinion of the meeting, so R. J. Mackie moved, seconded by W. H. Hunter:

"That the Registrar be authorized to issue a circular, stating that all American pedigrees now in Canada, shall be re-registered in the Canadian book at cost price, and that this condition shall prevail until the 31st of December, 1905."—Carried.

W. H. Hammill moved, seconded by W. H. Hunter: "That the Canadian Government be and is hereby asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

"And it is hereby further resolved, 'That animals for breeding purposes be admitted free of duty when pure-bred, registered in the authorized book of records of the Dominion of Canada, or of the country in which the breed originated, and when owned by a bona-fide resident of the Dominion.'"

Postage on British Periodicals.

Senator Drummond is to be commended for calling attention in the Senate to the almost prohibitive postage levied by Great Britain on papers, magazines and other publications intended for Canada, and the apparent ease and facility with which cheap publications, often merely advertising mediums, find their way into Canada from the United States. The policy of the British post office was referred to as unwise and unpatriotic. The following resolution was adopted, with a view to strengthening the hands of the Postmaster-General: "That the attention of the Government be directed to the local, foreign and Imperial postal

charges, with the view of remedying certain inequalities therein, and the Senate affirms the principle that the conveyance of letters, newspapers, books, periodicals, etc., should be at a lower scale of charges within the Empire than at the time ruling with any foreign country."

Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Under present conditions the stock, visible and invisible, is very moderate, and all will be urgently wanted before new wheat can be ready, and what this year's crop may be is a matter quite uncertain at this date. The large milling companies are buying all the wheat they can secure at country points, at prices above Fort William values, and it is reported that the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. is having wheat shipped back over from Port William to their mill at Keewatin, a distance of 300 miles. Cash prices have declined along with speculative prices, and buyers hold back, but holders are firm, and there is very little wheat for sale at the decline. Prices are as follows, viz.: No. 1 northern, 93c.; No. 2 northern, 90c.; No. 3 northern, 84½c.; No. 4 extra, 77½c.; No. 4, 76c.; No. 5 wheat, 68½c.; feed, 56c., spot or March delivery. All prices are on basis of in store, Fort William and Port Arthur. It is reported to have taken five bushels and ten pounds in 1904 to make a barrel of flour in the U. S., as against four and a half bushels the year before.

Oats—Firm and advancing; contracts beginning to be made for railway construction work. White, No. 2, 37½c.; No. 3, 36½c.; rejected and feed, 35½c.

Barley—Prices about level with oats, and when the weights per bushel and feeding values are considered, the brewers' favorite grain is likely to be adopted by feeders of live stock.

Millfeeds and Flour—No change from last week's quotations.

Hay—Steady, at former prices.

Potatoes—Lower prices, 5c. to 10c. a bushel of a reduction being noted, due to importations from the U. S. Present prices, 60c. to 65c. per bushel.

Dressed Meats—Off in price, mild weather being responsible.

Dairy Produce—Creamery butter, firm, at 27c. to 28c.; farmers' butter ranging from 10c. to 20c., on a slow market.

Eggs—Same as last week—30c. per dozen.

Hides—Salted are firm, at 6c. to 7c.; frozens not in favor, owing to mild conditions.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Top-notch stuff got up to 4c. for good butchers'; inferior grades slow sale, at \$2.75 per cwt. Sheep and Hogs—No change in prices.

Montreal Markets.

Several lots of best cattle have been bought by shippers at 4½c. to 4¼c. per pound; pretty good cattle, 3½c. to 4¼c.; common stock, 2½c. to 3¼c. Milch cows have sold at \$20 to \$50 each; a few held at higher figures. Young calves, \$1.50 to \$3 each; good veals, \$6 to \$10 each. Sheep, 3½c. to 4c., and lambs, 4½c. to 5c. per pound. Fat hogs are higher in price, selects selling at about 6c. per pound. A few small lots sold at 6½c. per pound.

Chicago Markets.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.60. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.80 to \$5.15; good to choice, heavy, \$5 to \$5.20; rough, heavy, \$4.85 to \$5.95; light, \$4.75 to \$5.05; bulk of sales, \$4.95 to \$5.05. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.60 to \$6; fair to choice, mixed, \$5 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 12c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8½c. per pound; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.

"The awakening of our best sympathies, the cultivation of our best and purest tastes, strengthening the desire to be useful and good, and directing youthful ambition to unselfish ends—such are the objects of true education."—J. T. Headley.

The Voice of the Habitant.

That the spirit of poesy should be found in Quebec is no marvel. Given a land of rugged mountains and fierce torrents; of furious wintry storms, and sudden summers creeping up soft and green from the southland; of red-sashed lumbermen shouting on the river, and feet-footed coureurs-de-bois gliding silently through the woods—people that land with a simple, pastoral, religious, yet superstitious race, unversed in the hard facts of science, and the much wisdom that comes from many books, and there one must find poesy, a poesy that, had it never found voice in the measured beat of iambus or trochee, had yet been born in the thought of the habitant, who descends in the winds that sweep down from the hoary Laurentians, the sound of weird shrieks and laughter from the chasse galerie, and who knows that through the moanings of the deep forests come also the mournful howlings of the dread Loup Garou.

Yes, Quebec has had her poets: poets of thought in plenty, poets of word who have voiced that thought in the plaintive songs droned behind the oxen in the fields, or measured off to the dip of paddle or creaking of oar on the river. But these poets have spoken for the most part in French, French readable in Paris, if all but unrecognizable in the strange patois accent of this curious Canada, where a great French Province lies happily under the flag of Britain, Quebec has had her poets. She has, however, had but one pre-eminent interpreter, but for whom French Canada would to-day be, to a great extent, a sealed book to the rest of the Dominion, and he, following out the contradiction of it all, is no French-Canadian, no Frenchman even, but an Irishman of the old sod itself. Little need to speak his name, for who does not know that French Canada has spoken to the world through Dr. W. H. Drummond, author of "The Habitant," and the many delightful poems that have succeeded it?

Dr. Drummond was born at Currawn House, Leitrim County, Ireland, in April, 1854, and spent his earlier school days at Mohill in the same county. While still quite young, however, he came to America, and studied for a time in the Montreal High School. After graduating thence, he took his medical training at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, from which he returned to practice medicine at Montreal, and,

incidentally, to begin the literary career which has marked him, if not the founder of a school, at least—as Dr. Louis Frechette has said, in transferring to him the title conferred upon himself by "le grand poete Americain Longfellow"—the "Pathfinder of a New Land of Song." Undoubtedly, Drummond had literary genius to begin with. Had he never seen French Canada he would have been a writer. But, also, had he never seen French Canada he would probably have missed the opportunity which made him a "pathfinder." In the literary world, in these days of much-travelled highways, it is a mark of originality even to discover a new by-path. J. M. Barrie will ever stand pre-eminent as the first of the "kail-yard" school, Wordsworth of the nature school, and so on. In the same way will Drummond ever stand apart as the first to discover the literary possibilities hidden among the lives of the habitants. "Having lived practically all my life side by side with the French-Canadian people," he says, "I have grown to admire and love them,"—and perhaps this last was the secret of it all. Loving these people, yet not one of them, he saw that they were unknown,



Wm. Henry Drummond, M. D., F. R. S. C.

misunderstood by their countrymen, and felt that in cosmopolitan Canada this should not be. Hence, with no ambitious schemes, probably, for doing away with the "race strife"—for the most effective reformers are often the least assuming—he began to write of these people, using their dialect, letting them, in fact, speak through him, so fully had he made their thought and their lives his own. "The Papineau Gun," and "The Wreck of the Julie Plante," were two of these earlier poems, and so immediate was their popularity all over Canada, that Dr. Drummond's place as a writer was at once assured.

Following these came other poems,

one and all with the ring of truth in them—poems telling of the simple lives of the habitants; their adventures on the rivers; their work in the fields; their little love affairs, and their rollicking parties, when the fire blazed merrily in the "beeg box-stove," while Bateese or Joe tuned up the fiddle, and gay couples took the floor to dance till dawn. Between the lines, too, might be read much of the inner life of these people their fund of good spirits and sly sense of humor, their little philosophies, their simple religious faith, and their quaint superstitions. Above all, might be gathered an inkling of the contentment that marks the genuine habitant, a contentment that comes of wanting little, enjoying much, and trusting all else to "le bon Dieu" who can make all things right. In these busy days it has become somewhat the fashion to smile at the nonprogressiveness of the habitant; yet, perhaps, in his philosophy he is richer than we. It is at least something to be satisfied with life. Read what he says:

De fader of me, he was habitant farmer,
Ma gran'fader too, an' hees fader also,
Dey don't mak' no monee, but dat isn't fenny.

For it's not easy get ev'ryting,
you mus' know.

All de sam' dere is somet'ing
dey got ev'ry boddy,
Dat's plaintee good healt', wat
de monee can't geev,
So I'm workin' away dere, an'
happy for stay dere
Cn farm by de reever, so long
I was leev.

O dat was de place w'en de
spring tam she's comin',
W'en snow go away, an' de sky
is all blue—
W'en ice lef' de water, an' sun
is get hotter,
An' back on de medder is sing
de glouglou.—

W'en small sheep is firs' comin'
out on de pasture,
Deir nice leetle tail stickin' up
on deir back,
Dey ronnie wit' deir moder, an'
play wit' each oder
An' jump all de tam jus' de
sam' dey was crack.—

An' ole cow also, she's glad
winter is over,
So she kick hersef up, an'
start off on de race
Wit' de two-year-ole heifer, dat's
purty soon lef' her,
W'y ev'ryting's crazee all over
de place!

We leev very quiet 'way back on de
cree.

Don't put on sam' style lak de big vil-
lage,

W'en we don't get de monee you tink
dat is fenny.

An' mak' plaintee sport on de Bottes
Sauvages.

But I tole you—dat's true—I don't go on
de city

If you geev de fine house an' beaucoup
d'argent (plenty of money)—

I rader be stay me, an' spon' de las' day,
me,

On farm by de rapide dat's call Cheval
Blanc.

Dr. Drummond's poems have been
collected into three well-known vol-

umes, "The Habitant, and Other Poems," "Johnny Courteau, and Other Poems," and "Philorum's Canoe and Mademoiselle Vercheres." To know Drummond, is to be enthusiastic over him, and the number of those who read his works increases rapidly. Hence, it is easy to foretell that a most enthusiastic welcome awaits a new volume, "The Voyageur," which is to appear in the early future.

Determination and Success.

In every walk in life, strength comes from effort. It is the habit of self-denial which gives the advantage to men we call self-made. He is often very poorly put together. His education is incomplete; his manners may be uncouth. His prejudices are often strong. He may worship himself and his own oddities. But if he is successful in any way in life, he has learned to resist. He has learned the value of money, and he has learned how to refuse to spend it. He has learned the value of time, and how to convert it into money, and he has learned to resist all temptations to throw either time or money away. He has learned to say NO. To say NO at the right time, and then to stand by it, is the first element of success.—David Starr Jordan.

Attend carefully to the details of your business.

Be prompt in all things.

Consider well, then decide positively.

Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.

Endure trials patiently.

Fight life's battles bravely, manfully.

Go not into the society of the vicious.

Hold integrity sacred.

Injure not another's reputation or business.

Join hands only with the virtuous.

Keep your mind from evil thoughts.

Lie not for any consideration.

Make few acquaintances.

Never try to appear what you are not.

Observe good manners.

Pay your debts promptly.

Question not the veracity of a friend.

Respect the counsel of your parents.

Sacrifice money rather than principle.

Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.

Use your leisure time for improvement.

Extend to every one a kindly salutation.

Yield not to discouragement.

Zealously labor for the right and success is certain.

—Baron Rothschild's Maxims.

John Morley on War.

I hear constantly, when people are advocating the necessity of a military policy and military training, they say, "Oh, but remember, military training gives men courage." It teaches Englishmen and Scotchmen the virtues of discipline." I thought, the other night, when I came down here in a blizzard, the wind raging, snow falling, all dim and dark and dangerous: "Am I to be told that the engine-driver on the footplate of that engine has not got courage and discipline, and must needs become a soldier in order to learn what courage and discipline are?" No man in the country is more incapable of using a disparaging word of the soldier who does his duty, but to tell us that military discipline is the only discipline that will make men of us, that I entirely deny.—John Morley.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.
By a Trained Nurse

The Corset and the Growing Girl.

This time I am going to take advantage of my privileges as a trained nurse, and put in a plea for the deliverance of growing girls from corsets. The corset-made figure is an ugly one at best, but if grown persons elect to exhibit themselves in that form one cannot well prevent it. They have, at least, ceased growing, but it is a shame to allow a young girl so to deform herself. From fourteen years up, the child's body begins to take on the fashion and functions of the adult, and it is said that the change is not absolutely completed until the twenty-fifth year. In view of this statement, it is surely not pulling the lines too tight to say that absolute freedom should be allowed until the twenty-first year. The natural supports of the body are the muscles of back, chest and abdomen. They are fully competent for this task if not interfered with. If they should fail, the proper treatment is exercise, to develop and strengthen them. The woman whose muscles are strong and whose body is upright has usually a beautiful form, and often a slender waist. The chief attraction of corsets seems to be that they reduce the size of the waist, and this, of course, they can be made to do, at the expense of stomach, liver, lungs, etc. As a matter of fact, those who are built on the plan that permits a small waist retain it much more surely and gracefully by the help of exercise and strong, pliant muscles than by corsets. There are some persons who are not built in such a way as to be entitled to a small waist, but they can, at least, be straight and well proportioned, and even graceful, with the grace of perfectly-functional muscles. A girl who has worn corsets will say that she is comfortable in them, and needs the support, etc., etc., etc. Of course, this is so. She has relieved the muscles from doing their proper work, and they have become weakened and unable to do it, and will

never recover the power while she wears the corset. The young figure, too, has followed the line of least resistance; in other words, has adapted itself to the corset shape, so that the girl feels no particular inconvenience. She has gradually become accustomed to the weakened muscles and deformed shape. Girls, it is true, are sometimes shapeless and clumsy looking during the growing period, but the remedy, even from an æsthetic point of view, is not corsets, but freedom of movement, exercises and walking in the fresh air, with the chest up and lungs full. I have a great respect for the woman who, having a naturally stumpy figure, has respected it, and kept it straight and strong and in good order; not much for the person who, in connection with large hips and broad shoulders, has cultivated a corset-made waist. What is more distressing to see than the young girl with the old face, corset-made woman's figure, and dress to match, who is still young enough for short skirts, and often combines them with the other items. If corsets are worn at all, by anyone, they should be made to fit the individual's form AS IT IS, not as the corset makes or someone else thinks it ought to be. When a girl reaches the age of twenty-one, having paid due respect to her body, so that her muscles are strong and vigorous, the chances are that she will find corsets intolerable. If, however, she elects to wear them, she cannot do herself the same amount of harm that she might have done had she begun seven years earlier. Young girls, in these matters, usually follow the mother's advice, and it seems to me that few of her duties are clearer than to uphold and advise that course which tends to secure to her daughters perfect adult bodies, as well as cultivated minds. There is a want of dignity in the woman who sacrifices her body to appearances and the fashion of the day, and there are few who do not look well if they take pains to choose the clothing

that is suitable and looks well on them, rather than something which may be pretty and fashionable as worn by some other woman, but entirely unsuitable to their own individuality. I have yet to see the woman who cannot look well without the aid of corsets.

A. G. OWEN.

Notes from Over the Seas.
SOMETHING ABOUT JOHN CHINAMAN.

John Chinaman is getting to be pretty well known in Canada, especially at the more extreme ends of the Dominion, where his value as an all-round, though somewhat expensive, domestic is fully recognized. There are those who consider the Chinaman as affording a solution to our own very serious problem of domestic service, but they are mostly those whose purses are pretty well lined, and who can afford to get themselves out of the tangle by a lavish expenditure of dollars. Because, to our Canadian eyes, all Chinamen look so much alike we are apt to consider that one is much the same as another, whereas there is as with difference between them as with the natives of any other nation upon earth. One mistress of a household, where a Chinese servant undertook every department of work from attic to cellar, and did it all well too, said: "Don't talk to me of women servants, if we can only keep 'King Ling,' he is worth all of them put together, and we don't grudge him his wages." Whilst of another Chinese domestic, who looked as if he must be King Ling's brother, smiling as placidly, going about as noiselessly, and apparently as busily, was spoken of invariably by his master as "that rascal of ours, not to be trusted further than you can see him." Now, let me introduce to you John Chinaman, as he appears to one who knows him well in his own country, and whose amusing description, written expressly for the pages of a parochial magazine which comes to me regularly from the Old Country, I venture to copy without waiting for a permission, which would, however, I feel sure, be readily accorded, if asked.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

"There is no doubt that, once you have come into contact with the 'Heathen Chinee,' and are enabled to observe him closely, your previous opinion of him soon undergoes a change. Seen, as

he is by most Europeans, in close connection with Western civilization under the restraining influences of good laws, he is a "good sort," hard working, civil, jolly, and, in most cases, honest.

"His capacity and willingness for hard work would make a member of a Trades Union at home shudder. His pay is small, but so are his expenses. There are many cases on record where he has been known to exist on a dollar a month. The visit of the Fleet means a harvest to him, as he will hover about the ships in his sampan (small boat) and pick up all the refuse that is thrown overboard, such as bread, vegetables, etc. The fact of its having been soaked in salt water does not concern him: it all goes into his curry, along with some bad fish, to add a flavor.

"The English language in the mouth of a Chinaman is something to admire. It is called 'Pidgin English,' 'pidgin' being the nearest approach they can make to the word business. A peculiarity of a Chinaman is that he can't pronounce his R's. Thus, 'All right' is 'all light,' 'proper' is 'ploper,' and so on. Chinese writing is too horrible for words. They have no alphabet, but a separate figure for each word. As the writing of each province varies, the study of Chinese calligraphy is one to be avoided. I would give you a sample, but regard for your feelings compels me to forego this pleasure.

"John is inordinately fond of his pigtail. He would rather be deprived of anything but that, and to treat it irreverently is a great insult. It is a useful appendage, as it can be used in cold weather as a boa round the neck, and in windy weather for tying on his hat. When he gets bald, he wants to die; all the joy of life is gone from him. This pride in his pigtail is strange, when it is considered that the wearing of it was originally imposed upon the Chinese by the Tartars as a sign of servitude.

"The Chinaman holds life very cheap. The market price for a child's life used to be about a dollar, and that of an adult about ten dollars. The price has now gone up, one of the results of the advent of the European and American traveller. A Chinaman was accidentally knocked down a well here the other day by an Englishman. The Englishman was not up for manslaughter, but the matter was settled by the payment of £20 to his widow. She will retire for life on that."

I remember once to have read that "in China, if a woman murders her husband, she is chopped up into little pieces, and is thrown out without proper burial; but if a husband murders his wife, he is only imprisoned for three months." After which quotation what more need be said about John Chinaman, except that we are thankful he is no countryman of ours. His standard of right and wrong differs as wide as the poles from our own. We will not deny him the possession of some virtues, and we must acknowledge that he has not been without his uses since he landed upon our shores, our extremity having been but too often his opportunity, but it will be largely our own fault if, as was the case with the rabbits in Australia and with the sparrows in Canada, in the course of time the imported species do not overrun the land.

H. A. B.

The Pride of the Family.

This is a solemn conclave over the set of a dress, the becomingness of a hat, and the shade of a ribbon; for the "Pride of the Family" is to be a bridesmaid, and she is expected to do credit to her acknowledged position. The moment is evidently of grave importance, one not to be treated with levity; the mother has turned out her treasures; the handbox has yielded up its treasures, and all alike await anxiously the momentous decision, which hangs upon "reflections" of the tell-tale hand-glass.

H. A. B.

Humorous.

The Beginning.—Pat was a bashful lover and Biddy was coy—but not too coy. "Biddy," Pat began, timidly, "did ye ivver think av marryin'?" "Sure, now, th' subject has niver entered me thoughts," demurely replied Biddy. "It's sorry Oi am," said Pat, turning away. "Wan minute, Pat!" called Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me a-thinkin'."



(From painting by Thomas Hovenden.)

The Pride of the Family.



The Sermon in the Hospital.

(Continued from page 344.)

Poison not thy wine
With bitter herbs if He has made it
sweet;
Nor rob God's treasures because the key
Is easy to be turned by mortal hands.
The gifts of birth, death, genius, suffer-
ing,
Are all for His hand only to bestow.
Receive thy portion, and be satisfied.
Who crowns himself a king is not the
more
Royal; nor he who mars himself with
stripes
The more partaker of the Cross of
Christ.
But if Himself He come to thee, and
stand
Beside thee, gazing down on thee with
eyes
That smile, and suffer; that will smite
thy heart,
With their own pity, to a passionate
peace;
And reach to thee Himself the Holy
Cup,
(With all its wreathen stems of passion-
flowers
And quivering sparkles of the ruby
stars),
Pallid and royal, saying 'Drink with
Me';
Wilt thou refuse? Nay, not for Para-
dise!
The pale brow will compel thee, the pure
hands
Will minister unto thee; thou shalt take
Of that communion through the solemn
depths
Of the dark waters of thine agony,
With heart that praises Him, that yearns
to Him
The closer through that hour. Hold
fast His hand
Though the nails pierce thine too! take
only care
Lest one drop of the sacramental wine
Be spilled, of that which ever shall
unite
Thee, soul and body to thy living Lord!
Therefore gird up thyself, and come, to
stand
Unflinching under the unfaltering hand,
That waits to prove thee to the utter-
most.
It were not hard to suffer by His hand,
If thou couldst see His face: but in the
dark!
That is the one last trial: be it so.
Christ was forsaken, so must thou be
too;
How couldst thou suffer, but in seeming
else?
Thou wilt not see the face nor feel the
hand,
Only the cruel crushing of the feet,
When through the bitter night the Lord
comes down
To tread the winepress. Not by sight,
but faith,
Endure, endure—be faithful to the end!
—Harriet Eleanor Hamilton King.

Winning Souls for Christ.

Selections from "St. Andrew's Work,"
by Rev. D. Hague, M. A.
Oh, that every Christian might be led
to see that he should earnestly try and
make a personal effort to save others.
Unless he waters others he will not be
watered, and the candle hid under the
bushel of cowardice or inactivity will
slowly but surely be extinguished. The
soul that ceases to confess Christ will
cease to possess Him; the Christian that
does not give out will soon not take in.
One has illustrated this by a geographic
comparison. There is the sea of Galilee,
with its sparkling waters fresh and pure
and sweet. Why is it so sweet and
fresh and pure? Because it is always
giving out, as well as taking in; it has
an outlet as well as an inlet. But look
at the Dead Sea! It is lifeless, and

dreary, and funereal. And why? It has
an inlet, but no outlet. It is all for
self. It takes in all it can, but gives
nothing out. The Christian who does
nothing for Christ, never goes forth to
sow by all waters the precious seed that
he has so freely received, never finds a
thirsty soul to bring to the living water,
will shrivel, and wither, and waste as a
fruitless branch. Would that every
Christian would at least endeavor to
win a soul. It is our calling. It is our
profession. It is our duty.

The worker for souls must always be
natural, open and true. His words and
character must be in harmony, for if the
one belies the other his work is vain.
He who goes forth to influence his fel-
low man for Christ must be sure, first of
all, that he is one who acts as he be-
lieves, speaks as he thinks, and appears
to man as he appears to God; and then
must carefully beware lest his manner and
words be more unctuous and gracious
than the reality within. All pedantry,
affectation, unnatural and goody-goody
phrases are to be avoided as poison.
Every overture that is made and every
word that is said must be made and said
in the frank and hearty manner of one
who is, before man and before God, with-
out guile, or deceit, or sham, or hypo-
crisy, or any such thing. I shall never
forget the way in which a friend of mine,
a very fine young fellow too, when asked
what he thought of a certain Christian
worker, replied: "Oh, he is too oily."
What he meant was that his manner was
too smooth, or, as one remarked of a
certain politician, "He's too sweet to be
wholesome." I might mention other
very necessary characteristics if space per-
mitted, such as wisdom, love, faith,
patience, sympathy, etc., which the work-
er for Christ should earnestly covet, and
constantly endeavor to attain by prayer
and practice; but there is one that in
some ways perhaps surpasses, if it does
not include them all; and that is the
one thing often lacking, but sorely needed
—"the Divine gift of Common-sense."

If Christians only realized more how
much they could do by a simple word,
or how many opportunities are given to
them by God if they would only take
them, they would not miss so often that
wonderful and indescribable joy that
comes to the man who speaks a word for
the Master to another soul. If you have
a word to say, say it. If you are ever
moved to open your lips, open them, for
while we stand hesitating the angel of
opportunity goes past our doors, never to
return again. The late Captain Hope, a
brave and true servant of Jesus Christ,
told his doctor a few days before his
death, that when he was a midshipman,
an old officer said to him one day: "I
never go to bed without prayer,
do you?" It was a simple question
and yet was the means of controlling
a great and noble life. "It is between
seventy and eighty years ago, but from
that day to this I have never done so
either." Then he added: "See the in-
fluence of a good word."
"In the morning sow thy seed, and in
the evening withhold not thine hand: for
how knowest thou which shall prosper,
either this or that, or whether they
shall be both alike good."

Abiding Peace.

Long years of peace;
When far from me seemed gloom and
death,
When sorrow seemed an old man's
dream,
May I not once more feel your breath?
Long years of peace;
I see far in front of me
A heaven made up of years like yours,
A whole, a bright eternity.
Long years of peace;
I think of you as yet to come,
And wonder when Time's last New Year
Shall gladly bid me welcome Home.
—Horatius Bonar's Last Hymn.

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

Facts About Flour

Of Special Interest to Our Women Readers

"Royal Household" Maxims.

A cook is only as good as the flour she uses.
A poor cook can make better bread with "Royal Household"
Flour than a good cook can with poor flour.
"Royal Household" recipes make bake-day the pleasantest day of
the week.
There are two kinds of flour, "Royal Household" and the kind
that has not been purified by Electricity.
"This flour is just as good as"—begins the grocer. "Send me
'Royal Household,' nevertheless," interrupts the woman who knows.
"I have tried 'just-as-good' flour before."

Answers to Correspondents.

NEAREST GROCER—We are always glad to send to our corre-
spondents the name of the nearest grocer who handles "Royal House-
hold" Flour.
HOW MANY RECIPES—We sent the ten recipes that one of our
correspondents asked for last week for her neighbors. We are always
glad to send as many recipes as are needed.
THE BEST PAYS BEST—The reason grocers find it pays to push
"Royal Household" Flour is not because the profit is larger per bar-
rel—for it isn't so large—but because it pays to please the customer.
HARD WHEAT VS. SOFT WHEAT—"Royal Household" Flour
is made of the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best
spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is winter wheat—in-
ferior for flour-making. Some millers advertise that they "blend"
soft and hard wheat to get better flour. We do not blend wheat for
"Royal Household" Flour.

The Best Test is Your Own Test, in Your Own Home.

Your test, Mrs. Home Baker, is final, if you find "Royal House-
hold" best in your baking; there is no argument.
Every day many Canadian women write us how pleased they are
with "Royal Household" Flour.
—That it is all we say it is.
—That it's just as good for pastry as it is for bread.
—That it's quicker, easier to bake good bread and good pastry
with "Royal Household" Flour, by the "Royal Household" Recipes.
That's one reason they like it so much.

Testimonials:

Last week we received nearly five hundred testimonials.
"THE FLOUR FOR ME."—"Royal Household" is the flour for
me. I have used the popular brands, but none can compare with
'Royal Household.'—Mrs. J. H. Shearer, 302 Richard St., Vancouver,
B. C., Nov. 12, 1904.
"THERE IS TOO MUCH BAD FLOUR."—"Royal Household"
is what the people want—a better flour. There is too much bad flour
put on the people of this country at the present time.—J. W. Elliott,
Shortreed, B. C., Nov. 27, 1904.
"A GREAT IMPROVEMENT."—"I had an idea Hungarian was
as good flour as it was possible to make, but I find 'Royal Household'
a great improvement, particularly in requiring much less kneading,
and makes a whiter and lighter bread."—Mrs. G. A. McLauren,
Savanne, Ont., Oct. 17, 1904.
Have you sent for the Recipes?
They are free—send NOW.

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in a field of growing wheat without in-
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sure. The improvement in the crop will
more than repay you for the trifling ex-
pense and the investment in the Spra-
motor. Write for full particulars; free
Booklet D.

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Also raincoats, skirts and waists. **MANAGER**
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for high-class trade.
J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Pat's Angel.

The morning was cold and cloudy,
A regular Chicago day,
I had just got my hatch o' "Herald's,"
And was hurrying right away.
Newsboys can't do no pokin',
Or there'd be the mischief to pay.

There had been a sleet a-fallin',
And it made things awful slick,
And I saw a man come down, sir,
Jus' come down double quick—
Then pick himself up a limpin',
I laughed till I's nearly sick.

But somehow while I's laughin',
My feet went from under me,
And I come down jus' ker-whallop,
And the stars that I did see!
I thought of a song I'd heard sometime,
'Bout "layin' me down to dee."

I thought I's dead for a minute,
So I let myself jus' lay,
And I wondered kind o' stupid,
If I'd get to heaven that day—
And then, thinks I, "I've got there,"
For I heard an angel say:

"Poor fellow, he's had a tumble,
Just help me lift his head."
"And your scarf will stop the bleeding,"
Another angel said.
And I thought, "If this is heaven,
It's jolly to be dead."

Somehow I didn't know nothin',
Till I opened my eyes up wide,
In what I guess was a drugstore,
'Cause there's bottles on the side,
And the loveliest lady a-standin',
And lookin' as if she'd cried.

At first I's so awful happy
I couldn't say a thing:
Then I said, "If you're an angel,
Won't you let me hear you sing?"
And she answered, "I'm not an angel,
I'm the Daughter of a King."

She said I could allus tell 'em
By the silver cross they wear,
And she explained to me her meanin',
And I thanked her for her care.
I tell you I'll not forget her,
That lady good and fair.

And now when I meet a lady,
Who wears a cross like that,
I bow as polite as I can, sir,
And take off my old felt hat,
For I b'lieve they're all of 'm angels,
As sure as my name is Pat.

Out West Among the Indians.

CHAPTER I.
The Telegram.

It was a pleasant June day in Summerville, and the streets were crowded with horses, carriages and people, but among the crowd was a messenger boy who was hurrying to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Green. When the messenger got to the house, he ran up the steps and rang the bell and delivered his message. As Mrs. Green took the message, or telegram, and read it, she was surprised, for it read as follows: "Come to Mildmay at once." When Mr. Green came home he started as soon as possible, and when he reached Mildmay he was greeted by a stout man, who Mr. Green knew as a Government officer by his badge. The man said, "There is very bad news for you, as you will lose your home and property, as you are not the rightful owner of it, and the only chance for you is to go out west to some settlement and try to earn a living." Mr. Green was speechless. After he got over the shock and found it was true, he started for home, and in two weeks Jack, their son, and they also, were on the train starting out West, with what little they had. When they had been on the journey for a week, they had a strange encounter with some Indians, in which one fellow lost his eye. There had been a train ahead of them, and the passengers had provoked the Indians, and they

had waited for the next train, which happened to be theirs. The Indians broke the windows with their bows and arrows. One Indian tried to stop the train, but was killed. They were soon out of their reach, and were speeding on again as if nothing had happened, but for the poor fellow's eye, which began to swell. In about a week they reached the station, from which they went by wagon.

CHAPTER II.
Jack's Scare.

When they had started by wagon next day it was ten o'clock. All that morning they travelled through bluffs, over hills, and through sloughs, and at noon camped near a cluster of trees. After we had dinner, Jack went to find some water. He was just dipping it up from a spring when he heard a low growl; he looked up, and there was a black bear about ten feet away, coming towards him. He yelled, but the bear had him and was hugging him unmercifully. Mr. Green heard him yell, and ran around the trees with his rifle. When he saw the bear he got ready to shoot it in the side, so as the bullet would go right through the bear, as he was in close range. Just as he shot the bear jumped, and the bullet grazed Jack's hands. The bear let go of Jack and went for Mr. Green, but was soon laid out. When Mr. Green got to Jack's side he lay in a senseless heap. Mr. Green dashed water in his face, and when he recovered his senses he went with his father and cut the bear meat up. They then started again and went about three miles and got stuck in a slough. They were calling at the horses, and did not notice a party of cautious Indians approaching. They yelled at them, and said in broken English, "Surrender or you die." The Indians then tied them on the ponies, and then they took the horses and wagon out of the slough, and took them to camp. They found that the camp belonged to Big Wolf. They were kept in captivity for a month or more, when they heard a rebellion had broken out. They hoped the troops would visit the camp, as Mr. Green declared he would join them. In about three months more they saw objects coming over the hill in the distance, which proved to be the troops. After hard fighting for two days the camp was taken and Mr. Green joined the troops. It was not without loss that the camp was taken, for three officers and thirty-three soldiers were killed, and three wounded. Shortly after Mr. Green was promoted in the regiment, and on returning to Summerville fell heir to the property of his brother, and was as well off as ever.

GORDON CASWELL (age 12).
Saskatoon.

Dear Sir,—I am going to school every day. I am in the second reader. We have seventeen head of cattle. We play football at school. There are two girls and three boys in my class. There are seventeen scholars going to school now.

ROBERT H. WOODS.

Warwick, Alta.

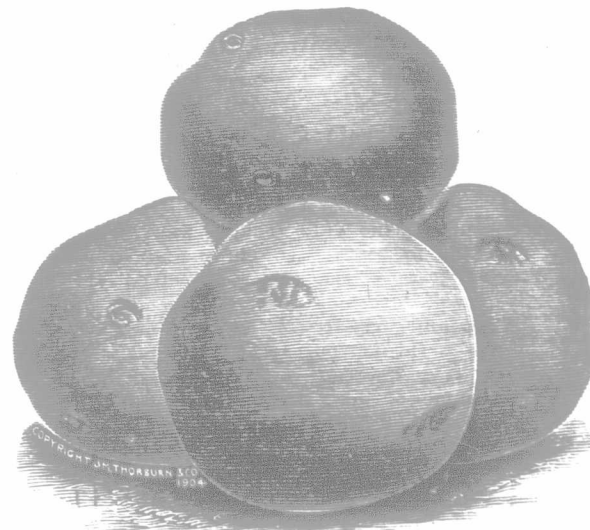
Humorous.

Epitaph on John Adams, of Southwell, a carrier, who died of drunkenness:
John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A carrier, who carried his can to his mouth well.
He carried so much, and he carried so fast,
He could carry no more, so was carried at last,
For the liquor he drank, being too much for one,
He could not carry off, so he's now carrion.

Little Stanley had spent his first day at school. "What did you learn?" was the mother's first question. "Didn't learn anything." "Well, what did you do?" "Didn't do anything. But there was a woman there who wanted to know how to spell 'cat,' so I told her."

THE BEST ALL-ROUND POTATO IN EXISTENCE

New Noroton Beauty



The most valuable introduction since the Early Rose—sent out by one of the most reliable Seed Houses in America, who claim:

It is the earliest potato ever grown.

It is by far the most productive extra-early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts.

It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety.

Its table quality is superb and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late.

It is the best all-round potato in existence.

These claims are substantiated by Mr. E. L. Coy, the American potato expert. The ground-work of the tubers is white, slightly rusted, and splashed more or less pink, with pinkish eyes. The shape is round and the flesh white.

Price, postpaid, to Canadian points: 1 pound 80c., 2 pounds \$1.40, 4 pounds \$2.60, 8 pounds \$4.65.

Our beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Implements, etc.—88 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants, Hamilton, Ont. Established 1850.

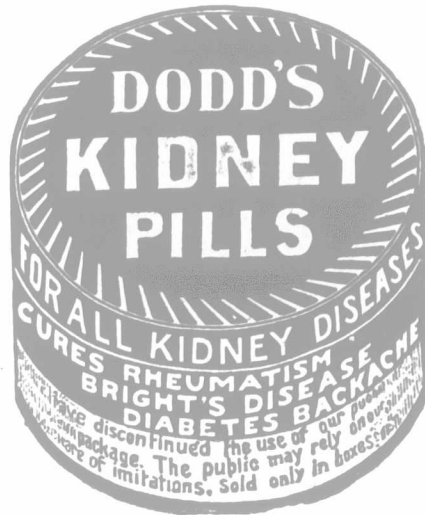
A Farmer's Request

"You must wake and call me early,
Call me early, Katie, dear,
For the House and Barn need painting,
And the Summer Sun is near!"

THE MOST RELIABLE PAINTS—MADE IN A SYSTEMATIC MANNER BY MODERN MACHINERY AND THE FINEST OF STOCK—ARE MANUFACTURED (note name carefully) BY

The Canada Paint Company
LIMITED.

"Ha! ha!" chortled a loud-voiced man, slapping Grimshaw on the back, "I'll bet ten shillings you don't remember me!" "You win," returned Grimshaw, coldly, as he passed on.

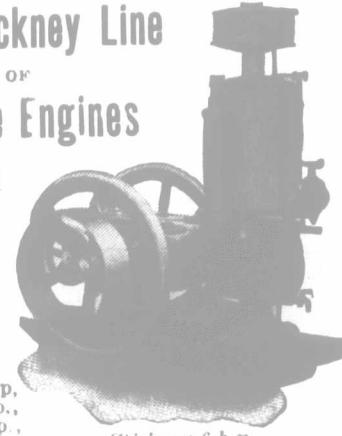


The Stickney Line
OR
Gasoline Engines

are the simplest and best for the farmers.

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

Made in 3 h.p., 6-h.p., 9-h.p., 12-h.p., 15-h.p., 25-h.p.



Stickney 6-h.p.

Write us for catalogue and prices.

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

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

Amherst
Every Day
Shoes
Noted for
Durability
Warranted solid
leather ASK FOR
"Amherst MAKE"

**Leslie's
Furniture
Catalogue "C"**

is a complete guide and an education in the purchasing of furniture. You should have catalogue "C," now that spring is so near. Write for it to-day. It cost us much thought, time and money, but is free to you for the asking.

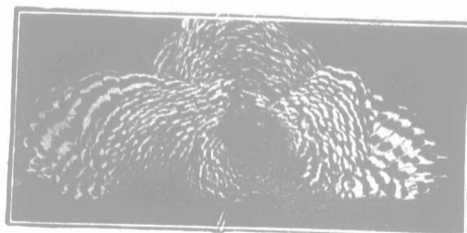


The first time you use this large, easy chair, you'll know the difference between sitting IN a chair and ON a chair. The difference is worth more than the price. \$6.75

It has a spring seat and buttoned back, and is covered in velour or tap-estry.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "C"

JOHN LESLIE,
324-28 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Barred Plymouth Rocks
AND
SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG
Eggs, \$2 per setting. Breeding stock a matter of correspondence.
THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Alberta



Our Competition.

Once again I must say how much we have been gratified at the result of our competition on "Incidents Showing Intelligence in Animals and Birds." As usual, the only trouble was in awarding the prizes, for so many and so interesting were the letters received that the task of judging has been no sinecure. I am sorry to say that we were obliged to throw out a few essays from the prize list on account of their length, some of our competitors having written over 300 words instead of "about 200." In other cases, again, the incidents related, although very interesting, seemed to show training rather than intelligence on the part of the animals referred to. After these were put aside, however, we had still to cross our Rubicon, for there yet remained several essays which met all our requirements. From these, after much deliberation, we picked out the three which seemed the best, the winners being: Brenda Neville, Cottonwood, Assa.; E. P. Sinaluta, Assa., and Annie Lee, Lacombe, Alta.

The honor list, exclusive of prizewinners: Soberides, Colin, Deborah, Periwinkle, Wrinkles, Mrs. E. C., M. A. C., Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Hagel, Shamrock, S. J. Neville, W. R. B., H. Bailey, E. Christopher. DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

INTELLIGENCE IN SHEEP.

Sheep are not often credited with much intelligence, but that they are not altogether stupid may be seen by the following:

Our little flock of sheep numbered about twelve. The white, woolly darlings were all quite tame, and seemed to fully understand that we were their friends. Late in the summer, a new member in the form of a long-wooled, frightened-faced Leicester ewe was added to the flock.

One afternoon I heard a loud bleating, accompanied by a strange scraping and knocking on the door. Opening it, I saw a young Shropshire ewe looking anxiously up at me. She immediately trotted a little way off, then looked back at me and bleated. She seemed in great haste. I followed her around the house, and there on the lawn stood the wild though beautiful Leicester in a sad plight. A long piece of loose barbed wire was wound three times round her body, entangled in her wool, making it difficult to free her from it.

The Shropshire, knowing where to find us, had brought her distressed companion nearly half a mile, and then called us to the rescue. The wild sheep would not have come without persuasion.

AN INTELLIGENT CAT.

We once had two pet squirrels and a cat. The cat was a fine hunter, and would catch wild squirrels and other such game in the woods. As soon as our squirrels were caged, however, the cat made friends with them, and at a regular time each day we would let them have a romp over the house together. One day the cat came from the cellar to my sister and mewed, and then ran back to the cellar. This was repeated three times, when my sister thought that she had better follow Pussy, who took her to the edge of an open cistern. Then it was found that one of the squirrels had fallen into the water. It was taken out, but help had come just too late. If the first summons of the cat had been obeyed, we felt sure that its life could have been saved. E. P.

INTELLIGENCE OF A DOG.

One afternoon in the winter of 1900, my husband went to the barn to do his chores, our little boy, and Dave, the dog, accompanying him. In the yard was a young bull, supposed to be gentle. Suddenly the animal became enraged at the little fellow and ran at him as he stood against the stone wall in the shed. No human power could have saved the child, but the dog dashed between him and the bull, and seizing the animal by the nose

directed his attention elsewhere. This incident took place near Hamilton, Ont., and is only one of many which I could relate, illustrating the intelligence and fidelity of old Dave. ANNIE LEE.

ANSWER TO MRS. JORDAN.

Dear Mrs. Jordan,—Dame Durden has forwarded me your request for the way to make quick bread. I am glad to be able to send the recipe, and hope you will have good success with it.

Quick Bread.—Peel and boil twelve medium-sized potatoes in sufficient water to have one quart when potatoes are done. Put three large tablespoonfuls flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one tablespoonful salt in a crock (about two-gal. size). Mix well together. Into this pour the boiling water from the potatoes, stirring briskly. Then add one quart boiling water, and one quart cold water. When cool enough, add two Royal yeast cakes, which have been soaked in one cup tepid water. Stir well; cover tightly with plate (not tin). Set crock in a warm place until the yeast is light. It will be ready to make bread next morning, and will keep for a week, or longer in cold weather.

To make bread, allow one and a half cups of the above yeast, and one and a half cups hot water (added very slowly) to each loaf required, as much ginger as can be lifted on point of teaspoon, and enough flour to make stiff batter. Beat well with spoon, cover up tightly; set in warm place. When light (in about one hour), add dessertspoon salt, and about the size of a walnut of lard (melted) to each loaf; flour to make stiff enough to handle without sticking to hands. After kneading the flour in well, about ten minutes, make into loaves; set to rise. When light, bake.

Added points: The rule I follow in regard to proper lightness is when the dough is twice the original bulk. Always have all dishes and flour warm. If there is not sufficient water on potatoes, add enough to make the quart. Salt to suit taste. Strain yeast when making bread to remove possible lumps.

ONE OF THE MAIDS.

Lloyd Osbourne says that Robert Louis Stevenson once invited a friend to visit him in Samoa.

His friend said that nothing would give him greater pleasure, if he could secure the leisure to do so. "By the way, Louis," said he, "how do you get to Samoa, anyway?" "Oh, easily," responded Stevenson, "you simply go to America, cross the continent to San Francisco, and it's the second turning to the left."

HE MEANT EVERY WORD HE SAID

Ex-Reeve's Rheumatism Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Was so Crippled that He Could Hardly Get Around, and Could Get no Relief from Doctors or Medicines.

Presden, Ont., March 13th.—(Special.)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Rheumatism slick and clean." Mr. W. G. Cragg, the well-known merchant and executive of this place, was the speaker, and he evidently meant every word he said. "It was the inflammatory kind of Rheumatism I had and it crippled me up so that I could hardly get around to do my work in my store. I had the best doctors and everything in the line of medicines I could hear of, but nothing even gave me relief.

"Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and six boxes cured me completely." Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys are weak they strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood and the Rheumatism will go with it.

PIANOS

If you want one, new or used, for cash, or monthly payments, write us to-day and secure full information, prices, etc. Descriptive catalogue "J" free.

Pianos shipped on approval to all parts of the Dominion without charge. All instruments fully guaranteed.

LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel St. MONTREAL. Reference: Any Bank in Canada.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

I HAVE a few White Wyandotte cockerels for sale also cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets in single-comb White Leghorns. My stock is of the best. At the recent Manitoba Poultry Show I took 19 prizes on these two varieties. Also one three-hundred-and-sixty-egg size Cyphers incubator, and one one-hundred Prairie State incubator. Wyandotte eggs, \$3 per 13; Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 13. John C. Longmore, Holland, Man.

RED Belgian Hares, pure-bred. Pedigreed stock for sale. Pairs not related, 10 months old, \$1; trios, \$2 f.o.b. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Watt & Henderson, Brucefield, Ont.

GET rid of lice before warm weather begins, and your hens will raise 100% of all chicks hatched. Lice are the poultrykeepers' greatest enemy. You can clean them all out now, cheaply and quickly. For years I have successfully used the only real louse killer that is absolutely certain in results. It costs but eight cents per pound to prepare, and the hens apply it themselves. I will sell the formula, with complete directions, for 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. American Poultry Co., Fourth Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—High-class Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 28 River Ave. Winnipeg.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Silver-laced Wyandottes, stock. Eggs \$2 per setting. Scotch collie pups. W. J. Lurden, Hanlan, Man.

Fine S. L. Wyandotte cockerels for pure bred sale, \$2.25 each. Express charges paid to any part of Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. Also one fine Ancona cockerel for \$1.50, express charges paid. Second and third prize Ancona cock for sale. MIN'IO T. ADAMSON, Virden, Man.



To Bring Up The Chicks

Strong and healthy there is nothing like Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Chicks very frequently become exhausted from a rapid growth of feathers, which is characterized by debility, general ill condition and leg weakness. The digestive organs of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a work wonders in these cases. It strengthens every organ, makes pullets lay earlier.

We guarantee that if Pan-a-ce-a is fed once a day, beginning when the chicks are less than a week old and continued until they are well feathered, there will be no loss from gaps or other diseases.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Is formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1-2 lb. package 35c; 5 lbs. 65c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50. Sold on a written guarantee.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

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

When setting the hen sprinkle both hen and nest with Instant Louse Killer.



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

With the Flowers.

Early Spring "Doings."

We will suppose, now, that your seed-boxes have all been arranged, and that you are patiently watching the miniature brown beds for the first peep of the tiny green leaflet, or the little bent hoop of pink or green, which proclaims that the germination of the first seed has been successfully accomplished. In the meantime, what else is there to do? Think a minute. Have your Chrysanthemums been attended to yet? Or are they still down there in the cellar, where they have been dozing since New Year's, gathering strength for their summer's growth? If so, remember that they have slept long enough. Bring them up; cut off all old stems that may be left; water with tepid water, and set them in the warmest, sunniest window you own. They will soon respond to your care by sending up a veritable forest of fresh, green sprouts, which you may let grow until it is warm enough outdoors to admit of your taking up the whole root and planting it out in the garden for the summer.

If, however, you want the very finest results next fall, try this plan with a few of the sprouts. When they are about four inches high, clip them off with a sharp knife slantwise, as close to the ground as possible, and plant them in shallow boxes of pure, clean sand, which should be kept continually wet. Set away for a few days in a shaded place until root growth begins, then move to warmer, brighter quarters. When well rooted, say in about two weeks, transplant to very small pots filled with good rich loam, moving again, when necessary, to larger pots. Finally, when the weather is warm, plant out in the open ground, and give plenty of water, until it is time to re-pot in the fall again. Begonias may be rooted in somewhat the same way by laying leaves flat on the sand, and covering up the stem ends with it.

In March also, bring up any Geraniums, Fuchsias, Roses, Lemon Verbenas, etc., which have been kept resting in the cellar for summer blooming; re-pot in good soil and start into growth again. Remember that tepid water is always best for watering. Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias should also be brought up at this time and re-potted.

Dahlia lovers should not forget that, to secure a long blooming season in this northern clime, where frosts often come so early in fall, it is absolutely necessary to start the tubers in the house. The operation, however, is not difficult. Divide the tubers and plant in sand or loam, being careful to have the right end up. Keep moist, and when the weather gets warm set the boxes outside for a while each day, bringing them in, or covering them up at night. Then, when all danger of frost is past, transplant into the beds.

A great many people who have had plants flowering exhaustively during the winter make the mistake of expecting them to keep on growing during the summer just as though no tax had been made upon their vitality. As a result the growth becomes spindly or straggling, and when the next flowering season comes, there is nothing but disappointment. A lesson or two of this kind should teach one that a yearly time of rest is just as necessary for nearly all plants as the nightly period of sleep is for animals. In nature, plants get their rest either during winter as in the temperate zones, or during the hot dry seasons that visit most sections of the torrid regions. In caring for house-plants, we must strive to imitate these conditions as closely as possible; hence all Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Cyclamens, Caeti, etc., that have been blooming during the winter should be given their summer rest. After they have finished flowering keep a close watch on them, and as soon as the foliage gives any indication of dwindling or ripening off, begin to withhold the water supply gradually until finally just enough is given to keep the roots from dying out entirely. Set them away in a cool shaded place,

and keep there during the summer, then re-pot in the fall and force as rapidly as possible for winter blooming. Geraniums may be much benefited by being sharply cut back before the new growth begins. A continuous succession of Geranium growth may also be had, of course, if one chooses, by slipping and seeing to it that a number of young vigorous plants are always kept on hand.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

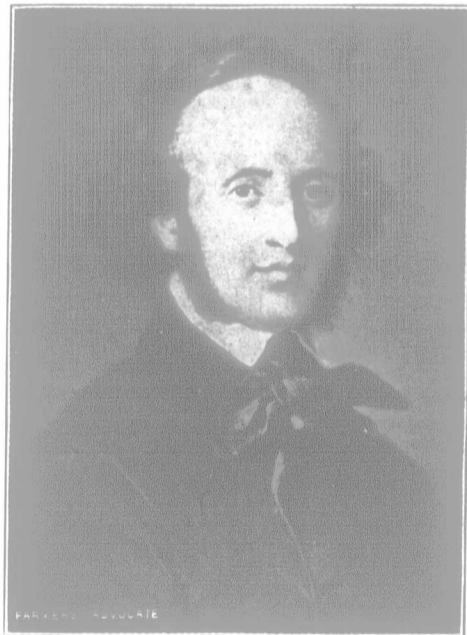
Mendelssohn.

Jacob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartoldy.

Born, 1809; Died, 1847.

If there ever was a fairy prince in music, Mendelssohn must surely have been the one. Born of a cultivated Jewish ancestry and in refined surroundings, he represented that artistic type to which the world owes so much. His grandfather was the renowned philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn, his father though a money-getting business man, of a refined and lovable nature; his mother, a gentle lady, full of enthusiasm for the beautiful and noble.

Everything that affectionate care and wealth could procure for the promising boy was at his command, and so we have him at seventeen producing a master work, not only as good as anything he wrote later, but a masterpiece recognized by the musical world—the overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream."



Mendelssohn, 1809-1847.

Ten years later came the publication of six little pieces for the piano, "Songs without Words." These are still prime favorites.

All of the Mendelssohn works are characterized by sweet and pure melody, delicate harmonies and great finish of detail. Most of his orchestral overtures were written before he was twenty-one years old, and are full of fresh, boyish enthusiasm. The greatest of his works are his psalms and oratorios. "Elijah" is full of beautiful and noble effects, and "St. Paul" has great beauties, one of the chief being the soprano air: "Jerusalem, Thou that Killest the Prophets," one of the purest songs for church use ever written. "Oh, for the Wings of a Dove," from "Hear My Prayer," is one of the most beautiful church soprano pieces to be found. The melody, with its supporting harmonies, is an exact and poetic setting for the words. "The Wedding March" takes an important place, having been used by the world at large as a most suitable jubilation for voicing happiness at marriage ceremonies. Nine times out of ten it is played as the bridal pair pass out of the church. The combination of joyful pomp and lingering sentiment make it a masterpiece.

Among Mendelssohn's close friends and companions, were his sister Fanny, who married the famous painter, Henselt;

Carl Von Weber; the poet, Goethe; the philosopher, Dr. Humboldt; Chopin, and the Schumanns. The latter friends he met in Leipzig, where it may be said that Mendelssohn founded the famous Conservatory of Music.—Adapted from "The Great in Music," and "Masters of Music."

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

"I know it, and for that reason I have come to you for such assistance as you can give me at this stage of the proceedings. You are in possession of certain facts relating to this man which it concerns me to know, or your conduct in reference to him has been purposeless. Now, frankly, will you make me master of those facts; in short, tell me all you know of Mr. Clavering without requiring an immediate return of confidence on my part?"

"That is asking a great deal of a professional detective."

"I know it, and under any other circumstances should hesitate long before proffering such a request; but as things are, I don't see how I am to proceed in the matter without some such concession on your part. At all events—"

"Wait a moment! Is not Mr. Clavering the lover of one of the young ladies?"

"Anxious as I was to preserve the secret of my interest in that gentleman, I could not prevent the blush from rising to my face, at the suddenness of this question."

"I thought as much," he went on. "Being neither a relative or an acknowledged friend, I took it for granted that he must occupy some such position as that in the family."

"I do not see why you should draw such an inference," said I, anxious to determine how much he knew about him. "Mr. Clavering is a stranger in town; has not even been in this country long; has, indeed, had no time to establish himself upon any such footing as you intimate."

"This is not the only time Mr. Clavering has been in New York. He was here a year ago, to my certain knowledge."

"You know that?"

"Yes."

"How much more do you know? Can it be possible that I am groping blindly about for facts which are already in your possession? I pray you listen to my entreaties, Mr. Gryce, and acquaint me at once with what I want to know. You will not regret it. I have no selfish motive in this matter. If I succeed, the glory shall be yours; if I fail, the shame of the defeat shall be mine."

"That is fair," he muttered. "And how about the reward?"

"My reward will be to free an innocent woman from the imputation of crime which hangs over her."

This assurance seemed to satisfy him. His voice and appearance changed; for a moment he looked quite confidential.

"Well," said he, "and what is it you want to know?"

"I would first learn how your suspicions came to light on him at all. What reason had you for thinking a gentleman of his bearing and position was in any way connected with this affair?"

"That is a question you ought not to be obliged to put?"

"How so?"

"Simply because the opportunity of answering it was in your hands before ever it came into mine."

"What do you mean?"

"Don't you remember the letter mailed in your presence by Miss Mary Leavenworth during your drive from her home to that of her friend in Thirty-seventh Street?"

"On the afternoon of the inquest?"

"Yes."

"Certainly, but—"

"You never thought to look at its superscription before it was dropped into the box."

"I had neither opportunity nor right to do so."

"Was it not written in your presence?"

"It was."

"And you never regarded the affair as worth your attention?"

"Whatever I may have regarded it, I did not see how if Miss Leavenworth

chose to drop a letter into a box with her own hands I could in any way prevent her."

"That is because you are a gentleman. Well, it has its disadvantages," he muttered, broodingly.

"But you," said I; "How came you to know of it? Ah, I see," remembering how the carriage in which we were riding at the time had been procured for us by him. "The man on the box was in your pay and informed, as you call it."

Mr. Gryce winked at his muffled toes mysteriously. "That is not to the point," he said. "Enough that I heard that a letter which might reasonably prove to be of some interest to me, was dropped at such an hour into the box on the corner of a certain street. That coinciding in the opinion of my informant, I telegraphed to the station connected with that box, to take note of the address of a suspicious-looking letter about to pass through their hands on the way to the General Post Office, and following up the telegram in person, found that a curious epistle addressed in lead pencil and sealed with a stamp, had just arrived, the address of which I was allowed to see—"

"And which was?"

"Henry R. Clavering, Hoffman House, New York."

I drew a deep breath. "And so this is how your attention first came to be directed to this man?"

"Yes."

"Strange. But go on—what next?"

"Why, I next followed up the clew, of course, by going to the Hoffman House and instituting enquiries. I learned that Mr. Clavering was a regular guest of the hotel. That he had come there direct from the Liverpool steamer about three months since, and registering his name as Henry R. Clavering, Esq., London, had engaged a first-class room, which he had kept ever since. That, although nothing definite was known concerning him, he had been seen with various highly respectable people, both of his own nation and ours, by all of whom he was treated with respect. And lastly, that while not liberal, he had given many evidences of being a man of means. So much done, I entered the office and waited for him to come in, in hopes of having an opportunity to observe his manner when the clerk handed him that strange-looking letter from Mary Leavenworth."

"And did you succeed?"

"No; an awkward gawk of a fellow stepped between us just at the critical moment, and I missed seeing what I wanted to. But I heard enough that evening from the clerk and servants of the agitation which had been observed in him ever since he received it, to convince me that I was on a trail worth following. I accordingly put on my men, and for two days Mr. Clavering was subjected to the most rigid watch a man ever walked under. But nothing was gained by it; his interest in the murder, if interest at all, was a secret one, and though he walked the streets, studied the papers, and haunted the vicinity of the house in Fifth Avenue, he not only refrained from actually approaching it, but made no attempt to communicate with any of the family. Meanwhile you crossed my path, and with your determination incited me to renewed effort. Convinced from Mr. Clavering's bearing and the gossip I had by this time gathered in regard to him, that no one short of a gentleman and a friend could succeed in getting at the clew of his connection with this family, I handed him over to you, and—"

"Found me rather an unmanageable colleague."

Mr. Gryce smiled very much as he might have done if a sour plum had been put in his mouth, but made no reply; and a momentary pause ensued.

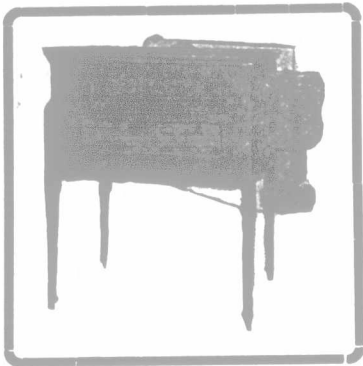
"Did you think to enquire," I asked, "if anyone knew where Mr. Clavering had spent the evening of the murder?"

"Yes; but with no good result. That he was out during the evening they all agreed upon; also that he was in his bed in the morning when the servant came in to make his fire; but further than this no one seemed to know."

"So that, in fact, you gleaned nothing that would in any way connect this man with the murder, except his marked and agitated interest in it, and the fact that a niece of the murdered man had written a letter to him?"

(To be continued.)

BEGIN A-RIGHT



Cyphers Incubators

and Brooders is the
way.

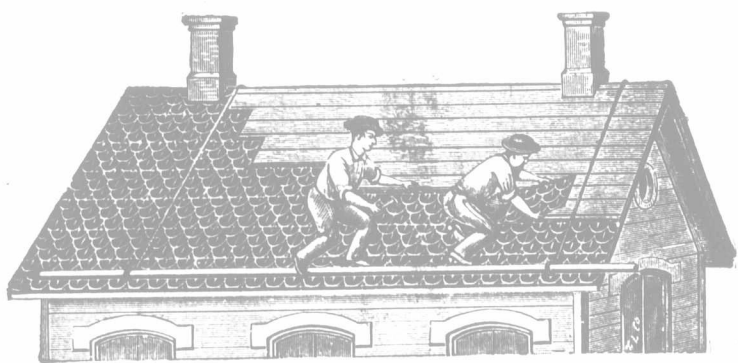
To buy now means much money saved, as the prices are surprisingly reduced.

If interested, drop a line, and we will write you at length.
Address

Ashdown's
WINNIPEG.

THE VILLAGE BELLES.
The village belles were wringing:
Pray do not turn the hose
Upon me when I tell you
They were wringing out the clothes.
—Lippincott's.

Pedlar's Steel Shingles and Siding



At \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet

We have a complete assortment of Sheet Steel Roofing and Siding, suitable for all kinds of buildings, including plain Brick, Rock-faced Brick, or Stone Siding, at \$2.00 and \$2.35 for Painted Steel, and \$3.50 and \$3.65 for Galvanized Steel. Steel Shingles in Two Styles and Six grades, varying in price from \$2.50 per square for Painted to \$4.50 per square for best galvanized.

Absolutely Wind, Water and Storm Proof.

Nothing on the market compares in price and durability to our Sheet Steel Building Materials. Over 5,000,000 Square Feet sold in 1904. Write for Catalogue No. 11 describing all grades. State requirements, and special prices will be given.

Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont.

GOSSIP.

A "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently paid a short visit to the Percheron stables at Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., where Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorne have their last importation of 17 head, three of the consignment having been sold and delivered before we reached there. Owing to the absence of the proprietors, we were unable to get the breeding of the horses, but we can say frankly that individually they are the best lot by far that this firm has ever imported. Most of them are jet blacks, and, generally speaking, have nicely-sloping pasterns, so different from many we have seen. Anyone desiring to get a stallion of this kind should visit this stable early.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co. have advertised a sale of pure-bred cattle to take place at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of May, open to breeders from all parts of the country. This sale will be welcomed by breeders of pure-bred cattle, as heretofore there were no proper facilities for disposing of pure-bred stock owned outside the Territories. It is held by request, and the Secretary informs us that it is being thoroughly advertised all over the country. Persons having stock to enter for this sale should do so at once, as, owing to the numerous enquiries regarding this sale, the entry list will have to be closed earlier than anticipated. No one will be debarred from the sale. Every breeder will be given a good show as regards entering stock, so that everyone will be satisfied, and in order to make a thoroughly representative sale of cattle from all parts of the country, and thus let buyers and sellers judge for themselves where the best different breeds come from.

In this respect it will, no doubt, be an educative sale, and the company are to be congratulated on the interest they are displaying in furthering the interest of the live-stock industry. Breeders should, therefore, send along their entries as soon as possible in order that that part of the country should be thoroughly represented and that each herd should have its champions. This company started operations early last year, and have done a creditable year's work, holding sales every Friday. No doubt there have been a few mistakes, but in starting a live-stock market little things turn up that only time and experience can rectify. Horse sales will take place now, and continue every Friday during the year. Mr. W. Ellison, Sec.-Treas., will be pleased to correspond with parties taking part in this great spring sale of pure-bred cattle, wishing information.

My Offer to Kidney Sufferers

I will give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy free to try without cost or deposit or promise to pay.

I could not make this offer—a full dollar's worth free—if mine were an ordinary kidney remedy. It is not. It treats not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves that control them. The cause of kidney trouble lies ALWAYS in these nerves. The only way to cure kidney trouble is by strengthening and vitalizing and restoring these kidney nerves. That is exactly what my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. Therefore I can make this offer with the certain knowledge that every kidney sufferer who makes this trial will be helped.

When I say "nerves," I do not mean the ordinary nerves of feeling, thought, action, I mean automatic nerves, which night and day, unguided and unseen, control and actuate and operate every vital process of life. These are the master nerves. The kidneys are their slaves. Your mind cannot control them. Your will cannot sway them. Yet when they are strong, you are well; when they are not, you weaken and die.

I have written a book on the Kidneys which will be sent when you write. This book explains fully and clearly how these tiny, tender "inside" nerves control not only the kidneys but each of the other vital organs. I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know. It is not intended for or open to those who have used my remedy. They need no further evidence. But to those who have not heard, or hearing, may have delayed or doubted, I say "simply write and ask." I will send you an order for which your druggist will hand you a full dollar bottle—and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements—simply write me to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

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

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

EASTERN LIVE STOCK ARRIVES.

The car of the Ontario live-stock associations with live stock destined for points west arrived in Winnipeg a few days ago, and contained the following animals: Ayrshire bull for Jas. Walsam, Portage la Prairie; Clydesdale mare, J. J. Sproule, Minto, Man.; three Shorthorn cows (Nonpareil 44th =12696=, Nonpareil 57th, Nonpareil 58th =27131= and Nellie Bright =54369= and calf) for Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Man.; Shorthorn bull, Leader (imp., Coates, Vol. 51), by Lovat's Heir, out of Jilt 30th (imp.), for A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.; two Hereford bulls for Thos. Struthers, Walsh, Alta.; Ayrshire cow for Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod, Alta.; Shorthorn bull for F. H. Towers, Cochrane, Alta.; two Thoroughbred mares for P. H. Winter, Lacombe, Alta.; Clydesdale mare for H. H. McLure, Lethbridge, Alta., and Shire mare and Shorthorn calf for Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Neepawa, Man. The car was in charge of Mr. Teasdale, and was billed through to Calgary by A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, recently addressed a meeting of Confederate veterans in Columbia.

In the course of his address Bishop Capers spoke of those men who deceived their wives, pretending that they are detained late at their offices on business, when really they are spending the evening at the theatre or the club.

"These men," he said, "are fewer than the comic writers of the press would have us believe, but, nevertheless, here and there, they do exist. I wish that they could all be caught as nicely as one of them, a resident of Columbia, was caught the other day.

"He said to his wife, as he was leaving home in the morning:

"Oh, by the way, my dear, if I find I can't get away from the works in time for dinner to-night, I'll send you a note by a messenger."

"The wife in a tart tone replied:

"You needn't bother. I have already found the note in your coat pocket."

GOSSIP.

Mr. Will A. Dryden, of the firm of John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., writes: We have lately shipped two young bulls to the Northwest. One, imported last year and a very promising calf, is straight, long and wide, with good Shorthorn character, and is full of the best Cruickshank blood. He goes to Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, to cross on his Cruickshank cows, and we look for splendid results from this mating. Two others are sold to go to the West later in the year. We still have four unsold, all of Cruickshank breeding, and among the best of the lot—one a Lavender, one a Clipper, and one an Easthorpe, and all fit to go to head any herd. A few weeks ago we had a short visit from Hon. W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, who many years ago purchased some good Shorthorns from our herd, among them being the imported bull "Pioneer," bred by E. Cruickshank, and used for some time with great success in his herd. In a recent letter to the senior member of our firm he states, first in reference to the Maple Shade barn, the basement plan of which lately appeared in your valuable journal: "I had previously heard very good accounts of the new barn, and was not by any means disappointed in my expectation of it. It is a grand, good building, and I do not see how you could very much improve on it, if indeed you could improve on it at all. I think it is the best all-round building I have seen, and the plan is suitable for either the small or the large farmer." In writing of the cattle and sheep, he states: "As to the Shorthorns and Shropshires, you know it is a number of years since I had the pleasure of visiting 'Maple Shade' before, and from statements I had heard from time to time, I had received the impression that the grand old herd at 'Maple Shade' had somewhat deteriorated; that the animals had declined in symmetry and general character, and that the old-time herd of Shorthorns was not to be found there. But when I had an opportunity of looking over the animals this false impression was very quickly dispelled, for I must say, my opinion is that the herd looks as well as it ever did, and this is saying a good deal. The young bulls are a fine lot, and very uniform. I do not think I ever saw a more uniform lot, and if the product is any evidence of a good sire, then it would appear to me that 'Maple Shade' has at present an exceptional sire in its chief stock bull, 'Prince Gloster,' and what I have said of the Shorthorns equally applies to the Shropshires. The flock seems to me to have been well maintained and in fine condition." This voluntary expression of satisfaction of the work carried on at 'Maple Shade,' and coming from so independent a source, is very much appreciated by us, and will be long remembered. Our lambs are coming in good numbers, and thriving well. We could spare a half dozen beautiful imported ewes, safe in lamb, and at a reasonable price.

Librarian Putman, of the U. S. Congress library, tells a story of a colored man who came into the library a few days ago and asked one of the assistants for a "good law book." He explained that one of his neighbors intended to sue him, and he wanted to get a book so he could find out the law.

The clerk gave him a copy of a book called "Every Man His Own Lawyer." The colored man sat down at one of the desks and turned the pages of the book for an hour. Then he came to the desk of the assistant and said:

"Deed, boss, cain't you get me sump-in' easier? Dis yere is d' fifth edition. Cain't I have d' fust edition? Mebbe I c'u'd understand dat. I ain't bin gittin' on right smart with dis yere fifth one."

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

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

The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster

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

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

Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hothouses and conservatories, live and flourish the winter through in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

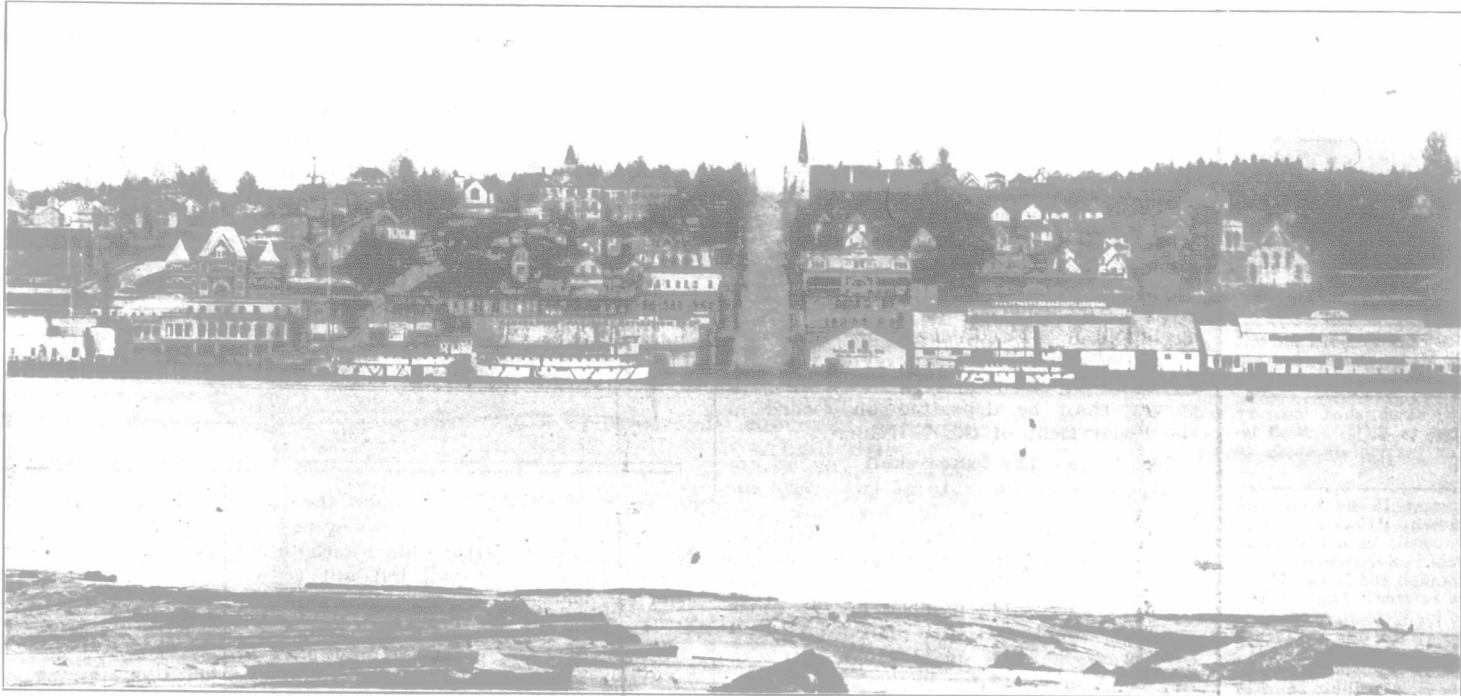
Thunder and lightning—the terror of so many people—are here almost unknown, and so very mild and harmless when they do occur as to cause little alarm even to the most timid. The climatic conditions are, therefore, almost ideal; certainly unequalled in our great Dominion.

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

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict. There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—65x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

For fuller or special information and maps, address

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



The Fraser River, which is spanned opposite the city by a million-dollar bridge, is the greatest salmon river in the world, and has yielded as high as \$5,000,000 worth of canned salmon in a good year, giving profitable employment to the thousands of fishermen and cannery operators. Numerous steamers having their headquarters at New Westminster give daily communication with the farming districts above and below the city.

Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood-working factories, car-building works, distillery, roller

mills, fruit canning, cold storage plants, breweries, foundries, machine shops, etc. But there are openings for many other industries, electric power for which is available at a very low price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms, very reasonable. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to those of any city in the Province.

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

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

The Dominion Exhibition will be held at New Westminster, B. C., on the following dates: 27th September to 7th October, inclusive. This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster

GOSSIP

A few rods from the thriving town of Markham in York County, Ontario, only 20 miles from Toronto, is the Shorthorn-breeding establishment of Mr. Ed. Robinson. His spacious barns are comfortably filled with imported females, from some of the best herds in Scotland, and their offspring, which are also by imported sires. Imp. Royal Champion, by Duthie's Morning Pride, a dark roan of good quality, heads the herd. Among the young bulls on hand ready for service is a roan yearling by Imp. Penan Diamond, dam Mary 15th (imp.), a growthy fellow, evenly covered with a good quality of flesh and plenty of hair, and is expected to make a large, good one. A red-roan, by Imp. Rustic Chief, dam Imp. Duchess Gwynne, a great milker and breeder, is also a promising fellow with plenty of substance. Another good one is a twelve-months-old roan, by Imp. Rustic Chief, dam Imp. Alice 4th, a mossy-coated, deep-bodied, thick-fleshed chap. There is also a red bull about the same age, by the same sire, and from an imported dam, that should make a good one. The females are a choice bunch, all of breeding age being imported, with one or two exceptions.

Dorothy Princess (imp.) has a choice heifer calf by her side, about a year old, from the imported sire, a smooth one. Moss Rose (imp.) is looking well. She is bred the same as Choice Goods, the World's Fair champion. Mary 14th (imp.), a winner in Scotland, by Duthie's Morning Pride, has a choice roan bull calf, by Royal Prince (imp.), and although inbred has every appearance of being an extra good one. Roan Rose (imp.), the dam of Broadhooks Golden Fame, the bull Mr. Jacobs, of Blyth, paid \$930 for at Thos. Mercer's sale, has a red bull calf at foot, by Royal champion. It is quite young, but has every appearance of making a good one. We also noticed a good heifer from same dam is Broadhooks Golden Fame that is very much like him—full of quality. Of the Jilt tribe, there are two imported cows, which have every appearance of being heavy milkers. They are roans,

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

LABOR-SAVING FARM MACHINERY

Now is the time to get your implements in shape for the spring work. A new Disc Harrow will help both you and your land, if you get the right one.

The F. & W. Windsor Disc

has proven a marked success with others, and it will with you.

Built with 16, 18, or 20 inch Discs.

The DISCS are on the out-throw principle, and equipped with two levers. The WINDSOR disc is fitted with large BALL BEARINGS, which lighten the draft and lengthen the life of the machine. The WINDSOR is one of the greatest levelers on the market. A few seasons' use will make your farm better fitted for the use of Binders, Mowers and Rakes. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue "F."

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

Head Office & Works, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Branches: Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Regina.

by Scottish Prince, and have a good pair of daughters by Rustic Chief (imp.), a sire that left many good ones for Mr. Robinson, and is now at the head of Wm. Thomsbn's herd at Mitchell, Ont. Imp. Princess Alice 4th has proven herself a good breeder, having produced Princess Alice (imp. in dam), by Conqueror's Crown, and another nice heifer calf by Royal Champion.

The Marr Missies are well represented by a lengthy, smooth one that is giving good returns. Love Bird (imp.) has made a name for herself by producing the bull that made a record for himself by his winnings throughout the Northwest during 1903. Many other good ones are in stock here, but space will not permit mentioning them. There are also other families that have not been mentioned. When in that district drop off at Markham, and see this fine herd of typical Scotch Shorthorns.

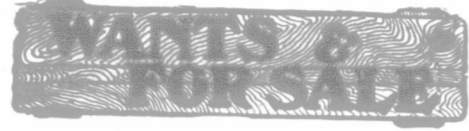
James Rankin Young, the new superintendent of the U. S. dead-letter office, admires politeness.

"It is possible," he said recently, "to be polite always. It is possible to be polite even when discharging a drunken coachman. I know that this is so, for I have seen the thing done."

"A friend of mine found himself obliged last week to get rid of his coachman for drunkenness. He summoned the man into his presence, and discharged him with this polite speech: 'I fear, Montgomery, that we must part. It has been impossible for me to avoid noticing that several times during the past month you have been—er—sober. Now, I don't believe that any man can attend properly to drinking if he has driving to do, and, therefore, at the month's end you will be free to devote yourself exclusively to your chosen occupation.'"

"To live long it is necessary to live slowly. The gods have given us a long life, but we have made it short—Cicero-Seneca."

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



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

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

FOR information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free. m

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

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

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

WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent "Canada's Best" Nurseries. Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, designed for Western men, free. Spring canvass now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

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

BEES FOR SALE—I am now booking orders for Italian bees in Langworth hives, Hoffman frames, for May delivery. W. E. Cooley, Solsgrith, Man.

FOR SALE—Having decided to quit farming, I beg to offer for sale my home farm, Springbrook, two miles north of Austin, S. half 4, 12, 11, 320 acres, all fenced, about 175 under cultivation, and most of it ready for crop. Another 100 a-ares can be broken, balance, about 40 acres, wooded with elm, ash, maple and poplar, along banks of spring creek that runs past buildings—three story cottage roofed brick house, 32x30, full basement, furnace, cistern, front and back stairs, large frame kitchen, frame barn, 52x50, 18 ft. posts, loft for 30 tons hay and 4,000 bushels oats, staled for 16 horses and 60 head cattle, frame stable, 24x100, lean-to 16x100, frame stable 16x32, log stable 14x24, good loft, log house, used for granary and crusher room, henhouse, root house, crusher, cutting box, pulper, steam engine, cream separator and 9 portable granaries, 600 bushels each. Buildings are new and up-to-date. School on the section. A dairy herd of over 60 cows, 75 head young cattle, 20 horses, and 50 hogs, consisting in part of imported pure-breds, 100 tons hay, a full line of implements and quantity of seed grain. Can be purchased with farm if required. A 30 acre section to the east, 610 acres, 320 under cultivation and large portion of it ready for crop, fenced around and 2 1/2 miles cross fences, can all be broken, good water, frame house, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, three bedrooms, frame stable 28x46, good loft, log granary, pigpen, etc. Buildings protected by a fine bluff. The purchaser may also lease 480 acres cornering this section, with 220 ready for crop, and a section convenient for hay, pasture and wood. A grand chance for a big farmer. For further particulars apply to John D. Hunt, Carberry, Man.

THREE hundred and twenty acres one and one-half miles from Swan River town, all fenced, one hundred and twenty acres broken, frame house, stable, granary, best water price \$5,000. Quarter section on Swan River, 1 1/4 miles from town, frame house, thirty acres broken; price \$2,000. Half section four miles from town, thirty-five acres broken, log house, stable; price \$750 per acre. Ashdown & Bossons, Swan River.

BEE SWAX WANTED—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Man.

FOR SALE—Three registered black and all black Aberdeen-Angus bulls, ready for service. Best of blood. Farmers' price. G. W. Ferguson, Graton, N. D.

FOR SALE—Good farm, E 1/2 1-2 1/2 w, 1 mile from Main street, Cartwright; 75 acres under cultivation. New farmhouse, 20x28; frame stables, 16x24; good well; some hay slough. Only \$6,000. Apply to A. G. Irwin, Cartwright, Man.

SITUATION WANTED by young man as experienced breeder and exhibitor of sheep. Apply Box 27, Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—Fine upright piano in natural mahogany, 3 pedals, full iron frame, beautiful tone. Color of case is a little light. On this account price is reduced to \$135. Pleased to show it at any time. Layton Bros., 141 Peel St., Montreal.

The demand for Shorthorn bulls at the Perth sale on February 21st was very animated, many of the animals being purchased for the Argentine. The highest price was 600 gs. for Captain Graham Stirling's first-prize yearling, the purchaser being Mr. Miller, while Mr. MacLennan gave 500 gs. for the second-prize winner, exhibited by Mr. Stewart, Millhills. Others made high prices. Mr. Colman bought one at 320 gs.; Mr. Hume, whose first-prize winner made 350 gs. to Mr. MacLennan, had an average of £273; Captain Graham Stirling, £245; Mr. Stewart, Millhills, £235. The average for 249 bulls was £49 11s. 11d., against £36 13s. 3d. last year.

GOSSIP.

NEW REGULATIONS RE GRAZING LANDS.

The following regulations have recently been passed at Ottawa by the Governor-General in Council (vide Canada Gazette, Feb. 25):

Sec. 1. Leases of Grazing Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

Sec. 3. In surveyed territory the land embraced by lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsurveyed territory, if required by the Minister of the Interior, the party to whom the lease may be promised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made at his own expense by a Dominion Land surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor General, and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.

Sec. 3. (a) The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of two cents for every acre covered by his lease, and shall within each of the three years from the date of the lease place upon the tract of land leased, not less than one-third of the whole number of the stock which is required to be placed upon the said tract, namely, one head of cattle or five head of sheep for every twenty acres of land covered by the lease, but not to exceed that number, and shall, during the rest of its term maintain cattle thereon in that proportion, unless otherwise determined by the Minister of the Interior;

(b) and he shall, when required by the Minister of the Interior, furnish returns of the number of stock owned by him.

Sec. 4. After placing the prescribed

number of cattle or sheep upon the tract leased, the lessee may purchase a reasonable area of land within his leasehold for a home farm and corral, but not to exceed ten per cent. of the total area of the leasehold.

Sec. 5. (a) The whole or any part of any lands authorized to be leased, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, shall be open to homestead and pre-emption entry, or to be purchased from the Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate, upon application being made thereof, and as entries are granted or purchases effected, the lease shall become void in respect of the land so entered or purchased.

(b) The Minister of the Interior may, however, upon the receipt of an application for a lease for grazing purposes of lands claimed to be unfit for agricultural purposes, withdraw the lands covered thereby from homestead entry or sale pending an inspection thereof, and on being satisfied that any or all of the lands included in the application are not fit for agricultural purposes, he may lease such lands and withdraw the same from homestead entry or sale during the term of the lease.

Sec. 6. A lessee of grazing lands shall not be permitted to homestead lands within any tract leased to another for grazing purposes.

Sec. 7. Failure to fulfil any of the conditions of his lease shall subject the lessee to forfeiture thereof.

Sec. 8. No person shall be allowed to place sheep on Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories except in such tracts as have already been or may at any future time be especially set apart for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior.

Sec. 9. The lease shall be in such form as is determined by the Minister of the Interior in accordance with these regulations.

All horsemen will agree that the time to purchase a stallion is right now so that he may be got used to his surroundings and his groom, and be put in condition for the season's work. This applies particularly to horses intended to travel amongst the farmers in well-settled districts, and also to ranchers, because unless horses are gone after now only those will be available after the big stables have been gone over, or the cracker owned by the breeder picked up. In our advertising columns is to be noted the advertisement of Robert Elliott, who offers for sale Canada's Pride [4947], Vol. 14, Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, a bay horse, with white star and on nose, near fore foot white, and both hind pasterns white. His marking should suit the most fastidious. Canada's Pride was foaled May 28th, 1902, and last November weighed 1,640 lbs.; has a good dinner basket, and his underpinning, feet and legs are the kind recognized as Clydesdale quality, and what is also of value, he is sound, healthy, acclimated and ready for work. His pedigree contains four imported horses, including Wentworth Chief (imp.) [4946]; Old Lord Haddo (imp.) [49]; that good imported horse, Sovereign [124], and Imp. Canorbic [58]. His dam is Daisy Wentworth [6510]. Neepawa is served by the C. P. R., M. & N. section with a daily train each way, and the C. N. R. with a tri-weekly train each way, and Mr. Elliott's farm is in the corporation. Write him, or go and see the horse. His terms and price will be found right for either the individual stallion owner or the small or large syndicate.

Little Sister—What's the difference 'tween 'lectrity and lightning? Little Brother—You don't have to pay nuthin' for lightning.

\$6.00 ELGIN WATCHES \$6.00

We have just received a large shipment of Elgin Watches, and buying them in large quantities will enable us to mail you one in a heavy case, fully guaranteed, on receipt of \$6. If, when you receive this watch, you are not satisfied that you have got a bargain, return it and we will refund your money.

THE WESTERN SUPPLY CO.

Western Agents for Elgin Watches

Wholesale and Retail.

490 Main St., Winnipeg.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley

SPECIALIST.

If the impairment was of the eye you would not go to the surgeon, however great; nor a lung specialist, nor a dentist; you would go to a man who had concentrated his studies to the peculiarities of the eye, and who could treat your case with confidence and dispatch.

The same rule applies to the cure of drunkenness. That it is a disease is no longer a question, and the fact that it is rooted in the brain cells warrants your gravest consideration.

For Drunkenness The Keeley Cure is The Specialist. Dr. Keeley has been curing it for 20 years, and was a specialist before he established an Institute when he spent 11 solid years in diligent study of all forms of alcoholism. To prove the genuineness of our cure we only ask the privilege of referring you to men and women we have lifted from the depths and whose lives and homes we have blessed with happiness and prosperity.

The following demonstrates the respect and unshakable belief the great worker, Father Kinsella, holds for the Keeley Cure:

"The Keeley Cure is the nineteenth century's best help to the Church, the State and the home. I have asked Keeley-cured men in the most sacred places of religious communion; I have asked them on their sick beds; I have asked them on their dying couches, if this treatment benefited them, if it cured them; and I have heard it said on all occasions except one, 'Yes, Father, it has cured me.'"

(Signed) FATHER KINSELLA,
Chaplain Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kansas.

If you are even interested in a case, write and let us send you (under plain cover) our booklet, "Evidence and Proof from Reliable Sources." It is keenly interesting and gives the opinion of great men you know on the Keeley Cure. Correspondence confidential. Address the manager.

The Keeley Institute, Dept. A, 133 Osborne St., Winnipeg.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.

HOLDING MORTGAGE.

A man gives a mortgage on a farm. Is it customary and lawful for the party holding mortgage to keep in his possession the deed or certificate of title?

J. W. M.

Ans.—Yes; this has always been the custom.

LIEN ON MACHINERY.

Can a note and mortgage given to one of the harvester companies in Dakota, and recorded there, be collected by International Harvester Company in Territories?

M. M. M.

Ans.—If the note given is a lien note, and duly registered, they can follow and take the machinery covered by it. The note, if not originally given to the I. H. Co., would have to be assigned to them before they could take proceedings under it.

OWNERSHIP OF COW.

My wife had a cow, which her father gave to her before she was married, cow being branded with her father's brand. After we were married, nothing being said about a brand of her own, I branded cow with my brand. My wife has always ridden and helped to look after the cattle on the range. Can she claim increase from said cow, all being branded with my brand?

E. P. P.

Ans.—Your wife would be entitled to hold the original cow and her increase, unless she had parted title to it by sale or otherwise, notwithstanding the fact that they were branded with your brand for convenience. If the cattle are seized as yours, it would be necessary for your wife to put in a claim in the usual manner to the Sheriff.

Miscellaneous.

INSURING SCHOOLS—TREES.

1. Where a schoolhouse was erected for school purposes and insured as a schoolhouse, if there was a Christmas tree or a box social or a dance, held in the schoolhouse occasionally, would it destroy the force or value of the policy?

2. Would you kindly advise, through your paper, where I am to apply for free distribution of forest trees?

W. M. J. Sask.

Ans.—1. It is usual to include in a policy of insurance for country schoolhouses that they be used for school purposes and public meetings. If such a clause is inserted in your policy, it would not be voided. You had better enquire of the trustees, and see if the policy covers the circumstances named.

2. Apply to Angus McKay, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

LEAVING WIRE AS A TRAP—HOLIDAYS.

1. A builds a fence around his claim, but does not build it according to the Territorial Fence Ordinance. B's horses come in contact and go through it, and get badly cut up. Can B come on A for damages?

2. B puts up a stack of hay on Government land and fences it with wire; then draws the hay away; leaves the wire partly loose and partly fast to the posts. C's horses come on the old stack bottom, get mixed up in the wire, and one is killed. Has C any redress?

3. Can a man, working by the month, claim legal holidays? Has he a right to help with the regular chores on Sunday (I mean the same chores that he has to do on week days)?

J. H. Assa.

Ans.—1. B's horses would be trespassers, and we do not think damages could be recovered.

2. If this wire was left in such a way as to be a trap by which the horses were injured, the person who left the wire in that condition would be liable for damages.

3. There are no special legal holidays set apart in connection with farm labor. It is usual, however, for the persons engaging to stipulate that they shall have certain days as holidays. The servant will be entitled to perform the regular chores on Sunday, that is, necessary work.

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

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

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

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

Free books, maps and settlers' statements.

WM. PEARSON & CO., WINNIPEG.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

The Town of

LUMSDEN

N.-W. T.,

Is Headquarters for

Supplying Settlers

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

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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

Miscellaneous.

ROADS IN ASSINIBOIA.

What is the correct width of road allowance in Assiniboia at the present time? Has it been changed of late?

N. N.

Ans.—The present survey for roads calls for 66 feet. There are some old surveys of 99 feet, but all recent surveys show 66 feet.

HANDLING LAND THAT WASHES.

I have some washed land. More than half is washed. The balance is washed in spots here and there with the top soil on.

1. Can this land be cultivated or fertilized so as to grow or produce grain or grass, and how?

2. What is a lawful fence in this district?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. I regret being unable to advise how washed lands at Pincher Creek can be cultivated or fertilized so as to grow grain or grasses. A good deal depends on the bottom soil, and without seeing the land, reliable advice cannot be given. I would suggest that a sample of the soil be sent to Prof. Shutt, Exp. Farm, Ottawa, for analysis.

2. See March 1st issue, page 321.

TREATING SEED.

In what proportions should bluestone be sprayed on wheat to ensure against smut; also the amount of formalin and water to be used on oats and the proportions?

N. S.

Ans.—When a small quantity of wheat is to be treated, a strong solution of bluestone (one pound to a pail of water) is sprinkled over the grain, it being constantly shovelled over until every kernel has been dampened. The Brandon Experimental Farm also found that by steeping wheat for five minutes in a solution of five ounces of formalin to ten gallons of water, smut was prevented. The standard solution of bluestone for treating large quantities is made in the proportion of one pound of bluestone to about eight gallons of water, or from five to six pounds of bluestone to a barrel of water. In this solution, the wheat is steeped for from five to ten minutes. For oats, see article in Farm Department.

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT RAPE.

I have learned many valuable things from your paper since taking it. I would like to ask a few questions: How early would it be advisable to sow rape? We have nice warm weather, and my ground is all ready. It was plowed last fall about 10 inches deep, and is in good shape.

2. How many hogs can I keep on a pasture of 23 acres profitably?

3. How far apart should it be drilled?

4. Would it be advisable to plant part of the ground into something else? If so, what would you advise?

L. A. S. Spring Coulee, Alta.

Ans.—You can sow rape at any time after the ground is ready to sow cereals, such as wheat, etc. Would not advise you to sow the whole expanse at one time, but would sow at intervals. Twenty-three acres would grow a large number of hogs. It should be sown in rows, 21 to 30 inches apart, and may be sown with barley or oats, and should be sown on the flat. The land needs to be cultivated between the rows. Is usually ready at 8 to 10 weeks after sowing. The yield per acre varies from 6 to 30 tons. The Dwarf Essex is the variety to sow.

FOOD FOR COLT.

What kind of food is best for a young colt after being weaned to keep him growing? He is a Percheron.

N. Dak. G. W. T.

Ans.—Nothing equals a ration of oats and bran for young, growing stock, and for roughage clover hay is the best that can be got, although use can be made of good wheat chaff and oat straw, if the grain ration above is used, ample pasturage in summer time. In "Feeds and Feeding," the amount of oats recommended daily are two to three pounds up to twelve months old, four to five pounds up to two years. Give plenty of exercise.

RENNIE'S SEED BOOK
"A DAISY"

A good seed catalogue is necessary to everyone who plants seed. The most useful one is Rennie's, because it offers the highest type of seed produced in Canada. The book is free. Get it.

Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Western Branch: WINNIPEG

LARGEST MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE IN CANADA

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

Colds Become Pneumonia

AND BRING FATAL RESULTS IN A REMARKABLY SHORT TIME—THE SAFEGUARD IS

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Nearly everybody knows that pneumonia results from neglected colds, and yet there is scarcely a newspaper you pick up these days but contains the report of some fatality from this deadly disease.

Colds are so common that the danger they carry with them is overlooked.

In Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you have a positive cure for colds and a complete safeguard against such serious developments as pneumonia and consumption.

The exceptional curative properties of turpentine and linseed are well known, and in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine they are combined with half a dozen other ingredients in such a way as to be pleasant to the taste, and wonderfully powerful in the cure of throat and lung diseases.

Such ailments as croup, bronchitis and asthma are quickly relieved and entirely cured by this treatment.

There is, we believe, no medicine so well suited for family use as a cure for coughs and colds, and as a safeguard against the deadly ailments which so frequently arise from them.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ITCHY SKIN.

I have a horse in pretty good shape, but is scratching all the time. I thought he had lice, but can not find any on him. Can you tell me what he has, and what to do? D. H. F.

Ans.—He probably has a sensitive skin and his coat is full of dirt, which irritates him. As it is now near spring-time, clip him, clean him well, and if necessary, apply some of the well-known dips.

LACK OF CONDITION—COWS WILL NOT CONCEIVE.

Please give your opinion on mare, nine years old, out of condition. She is gaunt and does not feed or drink well, and is dry in the hair. Seems to feel good. I had her to the veterinary, and he does not seem to know what is the matter. She is not in foal.

2. What is good to cure corns in the feet? Mare is ten years old.

First mare, when standing in the stable, rubs her teeth on bottom of feed box.

3. Cow, seven years old, cannot get in calf. She had a calf last year, and I have tried four different bulls, and yet failed. The cow is in good condition, and comes in season regularly.

4. Another lost her calf two weeks ago while standing in the stable, and was not hurt in any way that I am aware of.

Coteau. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We should have the mare's teeth examined, and also watch the dung for symptoms or worms. Note answer to correspondents on such questions, and procure a book treating on diseases of animals. See our book list.

2. Have the mare properly shod; remove pressure from the affected spot; do not leave the shoes on for long periods—two months is plenty long enough.

Your third question leads me to suspect that it may have some con-

"The best workmen use the best tools."

The Improved
U. S. Cream Separator

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

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

Holds World's Record for Close Skimming.

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

Send for our Handsome Booklet Illustrated in Colors. Free.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

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

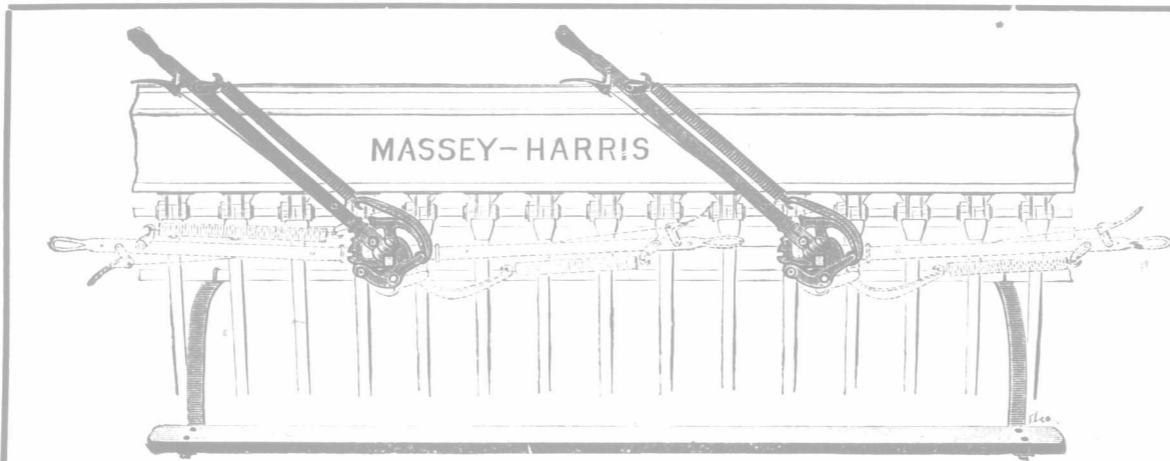
nection with the answer to No. 4. If abortion is in your herd, you will have trouble to get the cows with calf. The secretions of the mucous membranes (lining of the womb) become acid and destroy the vital element in the sperm or semen of the male. In such cases tonics and injections of solutions of permanganate of potash or bicarbonate of soda into the genital passage become necessary. Introduce your arm and examine the neck of the womb, and feel if it is open.

Miscellaneous.

TANNING HIDES.

Kindly state the best way to tan hides, and also take the hair off. H. C. F.

Ans.—It would require considerable space to describe the details of both these processes. The better plan would be to secure the book, "Taxidermy," price 50c., or "American Tanner," 25c., through this office. The latter gives fuller details.



15, 19 and 23 Shoes or Discs.

FOR SALE

STEP INSIDE our warehouse in your town and INSPECT our new up-to-date Shoe and Disc Drills, and as sure as you do you will BUY one. Note some of the good points on our

Shoe and Disc Drills

Frame is of angle steel—strong and rigid.
There is no sagging or bending.
The weight is evenly distributed.
They do positive and even sowing.
They sow all kinds of grain.

The new Conductors and the Riding Attachments make the drills thoroughly up-to-date.
The new side levers make the drills very easy to operate.
There are improved roller bearings in the hub.

STRENGTH EFFICIENCY RIGIDITY

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED

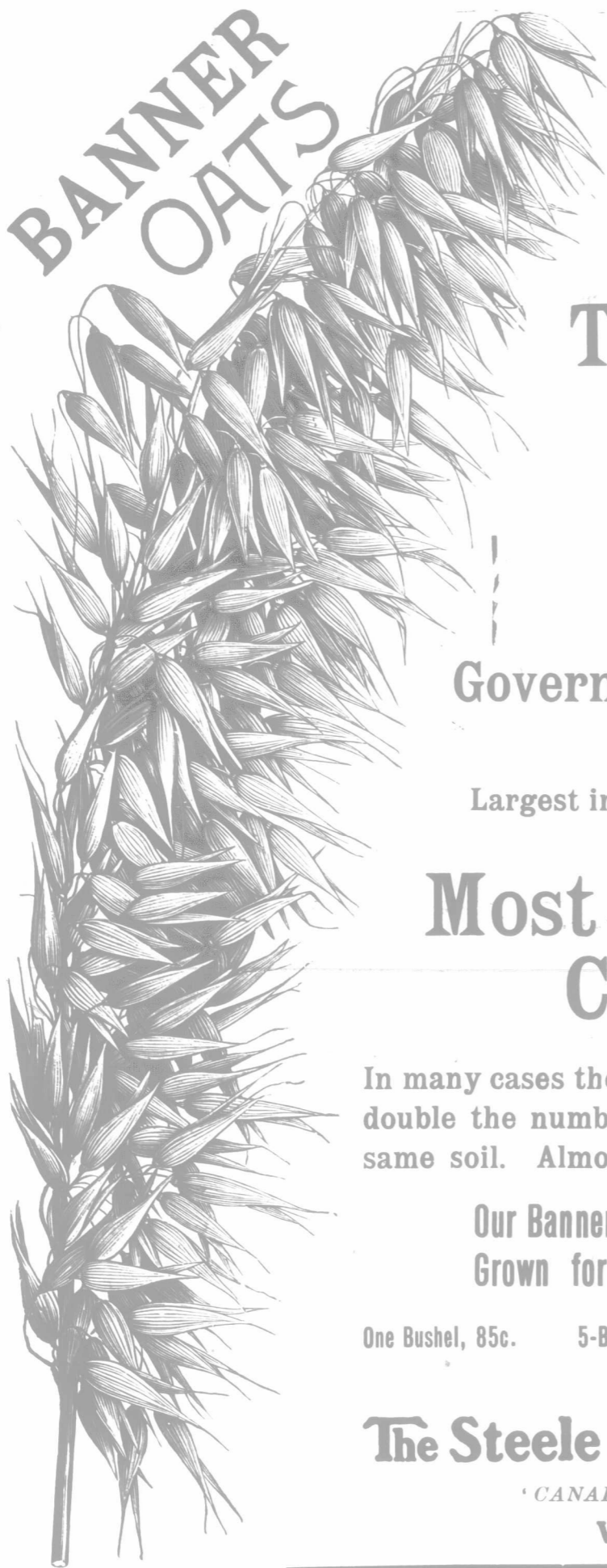
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**BANNER
OATS**



—The Banner Oat—

Leads all known varieties
of Oats

In Degree of Merit

The Perfect Oat

Heaviest in Weight
First in Earliness of Season.

First in Size of Grain
First in Strength of Straw

**Government Experimental
Farm**

Largest in Yield and Strongest in Straw.

**Most Prolific Oat in
Cultivation**

In many cases the Banner Oat has yielded more than
double the number of bushels to other varieties on
same soil. Almost Absolutely Rust-Proof.

Our Banner Oat is Specially Selected and
Grown for Manitoba and the Territories.

One Bushel, 85c. 5-Bushel Lots at 80c. 10-Bushel Lots and over at 75c.

The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.

'CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE'

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

ESTRAY.

On premises of Richard Staples (N. W. 12-16-26 w 2), Moose Jaw, Assa., since December last, red muley cow, branded N 6 Y.

On premises of Harry Sayers, Bresaylor, Sask., since the fall of 1903, red steer, now two and a half years old, branded F L, with quarter circle over, on right ribs.

Running in herd of John Harvey, Maple Creek, Assa., since last spring, gray mare, brand appears to be H, with bar over, and 3 under, on right shoulder.

On the premises of W. J. Davidson, Clover Bar, Alta., since last November, two-year-old steer, no brand visible.

On premises of W. T. Buckell (S. E. 7-49-27 w 4), Conjur Creek, Alta., since November last, buckskin mare, pony, two or three years old, blaze face, white stockings, no brand visible.

On premises of J. R. Sharp (12-25-3 w 2), Rokey Station, Assa., since about September, 1904, white steer, coming three years old, indistinct brand on left ribs; roan steer, coming three years old, short tail, indistinct brand on left ribs.

On the premises of Thomas Williams (18-9-5 w 2), Percy, Assa., since the beginning of October, 1904, red and white cow, horns curved to forehead, branded T and two other indistinct letters (position not stated), has a calf; red yearling steer, no brands.

On premises of R. Campbell, Burn's Ranch, Olds, Alta., Pinto cayuse mare, weight about 900 pounds, branded 8, bar under, on left shoulder, has sucking colt.

On premises of F. H. Budgeon, Carstairs, Alta., two red calves, steers, no brand visible, since last fall.

Came to "Thunderbolt" Reserve, since about one year ago, red ox, about six or seven years old, branded rowlock on right hip. Apply to Indian Agent, Battleford Agency, Battleford, Sask.

On premises of Samuel Young (N. W. 30-5-32 w), Carnduff, Assa., bay broncho mare, about 1,000 pounds weight, about six or seven years old, indistinct brand on left hip; light gray broncho colt, white hind legs, branded P on right hip; cream broncho colt; dark gray broncho colt, legs white.

On premises of G. S. Friesen (34-30-25 w 4), seven miles east of Sunnyslope, Sunnyslope, Alta., since December 20, 1904, sorrel mare, three years old, star in forehead; since about June 1st, 1904, red-and-white spotted cow, about four years old, has red calf, star in forehead, cut in left ear.

On premises of W. S. Tait, Cheadle, Alberta, working team—mare, branded mushroom on left hip; gelding branded G inside U on left shoulder, and brand resembling lazy H, JL, combination on right shoulder.

On premises G. G. Mentry, M. D., Innisfail, Alta., since one month ago, red steer, coming two years old, white spot back of elbow and belly, no visible brand.

On premises of J. A. Pearson (S 1/2 16-12-27 w 4), Claresholm, Alta., since about September 1st, 1904, white pony gelding, aged, unbranded.

On premises of F. S. Lockwood (7-35-26 w 4), Knee Hill Valley, Alta., roan yearling heifer, invisible brand on left shoulder, wad cut on right ear.

On premises of A. Gabrielson (14-19-4 w 2), Dubuc, Assa., red-and-white steer, about eight months old, since late last November.

On premises of T. J. Kelly (S. W. 36-35-26 w 4), Hill End, Alta. roan steer, two years off, branded indistinctly on left ribs and rump.

On premises of J. N. Gunn (9-29-5 w 2), Devil's Lake, Assa., red heifer, two years old, white spots, short horns, brand resembling open A on left hip.

(Continued on next page.)

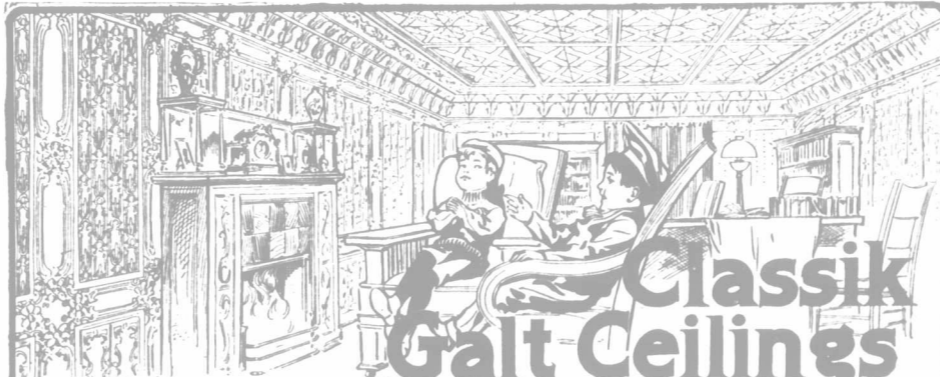
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New
Illustrated
Catalogue
is now
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Wide-awake.
Biggest and Best in Canada West.
270, 272 and 274 Main St.,
WINNIPEG.

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



**Classik
Galt Ceilings**

give a genuine air of refinement and luxuriousness to any room. They are made in all the Oriental, Classik, Colonial and modern styles, and when used in conjunction with Classik Cornices and Wall Designs, they give a charming effect—thoroughly artistic and strictly in harmony from top to bottom.

This 20th Century finish provides an artistic embellishment, absolutely fireproof, as well as strictly sanitary.

The Classik Kid, will tell you a lot more in this connection if you ask them.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.

A. DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

BRYAN BROS., Neepawa.—The thoroughbred poultry men. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$3, sitting of 15. P. O. box 511.

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Bred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.

C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

DAVID ALLISON, Strona Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Clervale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.

E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.

GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, etc.

J. G. WASHINGTON Nings, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.

JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melburni Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

JOHN LOGAN, Strathmore, Man. Shorthorns.

J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.

JAS. TOUCH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

L. AKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.

L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

THOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

THE "GOLD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonsdale, breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

On premises of W. Brookes (N. W. 2-3-8 w 2), Estevan, Assa., light bay filly, two years old, top of near ear split, small white spot on forehead, about 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, black feet; light bay filly two years old, small white spot on forehead, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, near hind foot white, other feet black.

On premises of Daniel Hamelin, Duck Lake, Sask., since last fall, black heifer, rising two years old, no visible brand, white spot on rump and white belly.

On premises of W. Adair (18-11-30 w 1), Maryfield, Assa., since January 1st, 1905, black sow.

On premises of H. Mundorf (N. E. 10-35-26 w 4), Knee Hill Valley, Alta., roan steer, coming two years old, branded 3. HT. monogram, bar over, on left ribs, clip in left ear.

On premises of Daniel Hamelin, Duck Lake, Sask., since last fall, roan bull, rising two years old, white spot on forehead, no visible brand.

On premises of Fred. Crocker (S. E. 14-44-22 w 2), red yearling muley bull, little white under belly, no visible brands, since December 23rd, 1904.

On premises of George R. Hammond (S. W. 16-10-25 w 3), Maple Creek, Assa., since February 14th, 1904, stallion, branded lazy HB on left shoulder, and bar, with inverted V over, on right shoulder.

IMPOUNDED.

Impounded in Village Pound, Magrath, Alta., since February 2nd, 1905, black spotted steer, two years old, branded N, 4 (reversed, inverted), with bar under, on left ribs. J. J. Gibb, poundkeeper.

Impounded in City Pound, Raymond, Alta., black-and-white spotted steer, two years old, under-bit in each ear, indistinct brand on left rib. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

Impounded in City Pound, Raymond, Alta., red-and-white spotted bull calf, crop right ear, under-bit left ear, indistinct brand left side; brockle-faced, red-and-white cow, long horns, fork right ear, underslope left ear, branded 1, diamond, 1, on right rib; red calf, six months old, white on face, on belly and legs, no brand; red cow, stub horns, branded 3 left hip, brand appears to be 7 V, bar under, on left rib, has red calf, branded 9, shepherd's crook, on left thigh, six months old. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

STRAYED.

HILLBURN, Assa.—Since December 27, 1904, three bay mares, about 1,200 pounds weight, two of them have a wide white stripe down face, the other has a little white on face, one has a white hind foot; dark brown pony and bay colt, with white stripe down nose and hind feet white. \$15 reward. John Chilton (2-16-32 w 1).

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Since the fall of 1903, gelding, dark, rising three years old, little white on face, stout and heavy-boned, little white on hind feet, branded inverted U, over lazy X on right shoulder. \$20 reward. D. McIntosh.

YORKTON, Assa.—Since July last, red cow, dehorned, branded T L on left hip; has roan calf; three roan cows, dehorned, X of black paint on left hip. Hartford & Co.

BLACKFALDS, Alta.—Since September, 1904, grey mare about 9 years old, weighing about 1,100 lbs., branded inverted 2 on right shoulder. \$5 reward. William Stewart, Blackfalds.

TRADE NOTE.

A CHOICE EXTRA-EARLY POTATO.—Notice the advertisement in this issue of John A. Bruce & Co., the well-known reliable seed merchants of Hamilton, Ont. They are drawing particular attention to their new seed potato, the New Norton Beauty, claimed to be the best all-round potato ever introduced. The firm also handles a most complete line of seeds, implements, etc., and can always be depended on for straight dealing. Write for their 88-page, illustrated catalogue.

True Philanthropy.

Mrs. E. V. Currah, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods a sample of the remedy that cured her.

NATIONAL GREATNESS

Depends on the Prosperity of the Farmer.

The prosperity of the farmer depends largely on having a

National Cream Separator

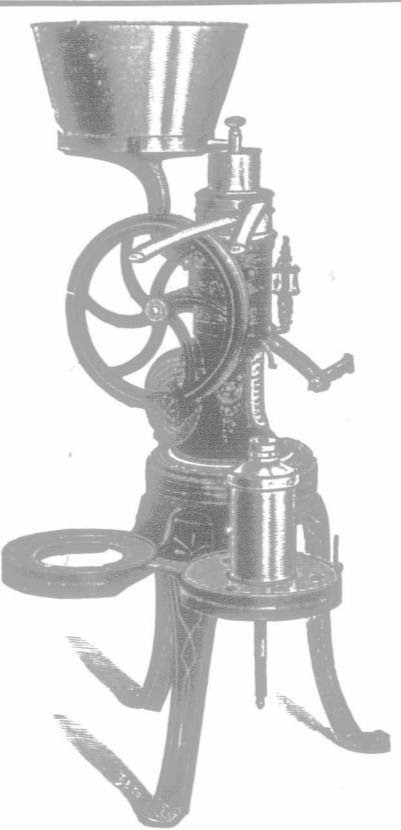
which will save time and labor, and insure additional profits in the dairy.

Many a farmer has lost the price of a Separator by delaying purchase. Buy now. The National soon

Pays for Itself.

We know the merits of our machine, fear no opposition, and solicit a free trial.

Don't worry about the price, the extra cream will settle for the National.



The RAYMOND MFG. CO., Limited, P. O. Box 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.



A COMPARISON.

The above is of a plate of Transcendant Crab Apples grown in Brandon Nursery. Alongside are two Transcendant Crab Apples grown in Ontario, an average sample taken from a box offered for sale.

We have this spring a very complete line of hardy

NURSERY STOCK

We offer 2,000 Crab Apple Trees at 50c. per tree. Hardy Raspberry plants at 4c. each. 75,000 Caragana, for hedges, at 1c. to 10c. Also Hardy Shrubs, Roses, Paeonies and Perennial Flowering Plants.

Write for Price List before you order to

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon Nursery, BRANDON, MAN.

A HOWLING SUCCESS



Dealers who handled the New Model last year have placed their orders this early in the season for more carts than we sold altogether last year. The reason for this is that farmers have discovered that

The New Model Harrow Cart

is a labor saver. They write us that they would not take \$25.00 for it if they could not get another. Don't wait. Write today. Our proposition to dealers will interest you. A postal will bring it.

THE FARMER WAGGE IMPLEMENT CO. WINNIPEG



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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Veterinary.

WIND-PUFFS ON HORSE.
What treatment would you recommend for removing wind-puffs from a horse?
Ans.—Bathe with ice-cold water for half an hour every morning; rub dry after bathing, and apply an iodine liniment, consisting of 1 dram of iodine crystals to 16 ozs. of water. If the horse is not lame, I would recommend leaving him alone. V.

TAPEWORM IN HORSE.
What is the proper method of removing a tapeworm from a horse? A. M.
Ans.—Give 2 ozs. of pumpkin seed every day for a week, after which give a ball. I would recommend pulverizing the pumpkin seed, by putting through a meat-mill or coffee-mill, or anything of the sort, if you have it convenient. The seed may be given in oat chop. V.

LUMP JAW.
Have a cow that has a lump on her jaw. We have been giving her iodide of potassium for three weeks, gradually increasing dose till she was getting 1 oz. three times daily. The hair on her neck is always wet. Should we continue giving iodide of potassium? D. M.

Ans.—Your cow is suffering from actinomycosis, or lump-jaw. If the bone is affected, iodide of potassium will not remove the lump; indeed nothing will. Better destroy the animal; but if the lump is only in the soft tissues, it can be removed by a veterinary surgeon.

INFLAMMATION OF STOMACH.
I had a valuable heifer die very suddenly. She ate breakfast, and was dead in an hour. She had been in perfect health. I examined her after death, but found nothing wrong, except on opening the stomach half of the surface had a reddish color, and was inflamed. Please let me know what you think was the cause of death.

Ans.—I think your heifer died of inflammation of the stomach. It is rather hard to say what was the cause, but in any case I consider it most unlikely that any more would go in the same way.

T. H. MAXWELL

Manufacturer of



All-wood Pumps, Wood Head, fitted for 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch iron pipe. Our Own Patent Force Pump, Deep-well Steam Pumps, Well-drilling Machinery and Wells Drilled.

Our Force Pump is especially adapted to this northern country. We guarantee it to be frost-proof, and will go into a five-inch pipe and let drainage of your yard get into your well. Our pumps are made in this country—you cannot expect a pump made in a southern climate to stand the cold as ours will. We sell the famous JOHN CURREY PUMP. Mail orders promptly attended to. We want your custom, and we guarantee our pumps.

178 Rupert Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.



A chance of a lifetime to buy a well-bred 3-year-old

Clydesdale Stallion

right. CANADA'S PRIDE (4947) G. C. S. B. Bay, with whitestars, near fore and both hind pasterns white. Acclimated and sure. Write, or come and see him.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Box 91, Neepawa, Man. C. P. R. and C. N. R. stations.

FIRING FOR BONE SPAVIN.

1. Would firing or blistering for bone spavin have an injurious effect upon a pregnant mare?

2. Would a like operation injure a sucking colt? W. K. H.

Ans.—1. The effect might be injurious. All operations should, if possible, be avoided in pregnant mares.

2. The only danger is the liability of the foal getting some of the blister on himself while rubbing against the mare, but this would not be serious. V.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.

Horse raised hard windpuff on hind leg. He is quite lame. M. S.

Ans.—Give rest. Clip the hair off, and get the following blister, viz., one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the part. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and oil every day. When the scale comes off, if he is still lame repeat the blister. The lameness should disappear, but it is doubtful if the puff will. V.

WARTS.

I have a Holstein bull; he has warts on his neck and head, and has one large bunch of warts on his shoulder. What causes warts? How may they be removed? Do they hurt him for showing purposes? F. H. M.

Ans.—Warts are caused by an irritation in the skin. Sometimes rubbing against the manger might cause them; sometimes an impoverished condition of the skin. Have them cut off, either with a shears or knife, and apply some butter of antimony with a feather. I think it would come against him for showing purposes. V.

SORES ON HEIFER'S LEGS.

I have a heifer with sores on her legs, about the size of a one-cent piece; covered with heavy scab. Please state cause and cure. S. F. R.

Ans.—I think the sores are caused by insufficient bedding. The animal lies on the hard floor, or if the heifer has been well bedded, it might come from an impoverished condition of blood. The treatment is as follows: 1 1/4 lbs. sulphate of magnesia. After the dose has operated, get 3 ozs. hyposulphite of soda; divide into twelve powders, and give a powder night and morning. Keep lard or oil on the scabs to keep them soft, and wherever a scab has been removed, apply a carbolic solution, one ounce of carbolic acid to 24 of water. V.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

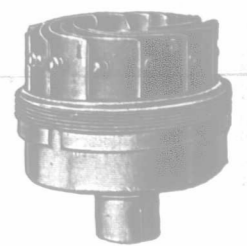


"Melotte"

Our new plates make the
a perfect machine. It lessens labor, because there are fewer pieces to wash after using than any other, and because it is the easiest turned, being easy work for a boy or girl to use our No. 1 [capacity] 400-lbs.-per-hour machine.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

Limited.
124 Princess St.,
WINNIPEG,
MAN.



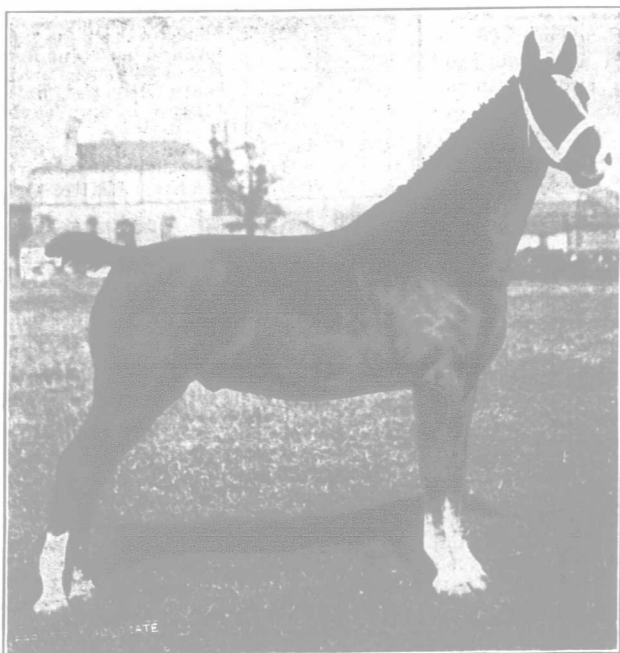
Box 604.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF

50 High-class Registered Hackneys 50

(Stallions and Mares),



As well as some excellent Harness and Saddle Horses and one Registered Clydesdale Stallion, will be sold at auction on

Wednesday, Mar. 29,
1905,

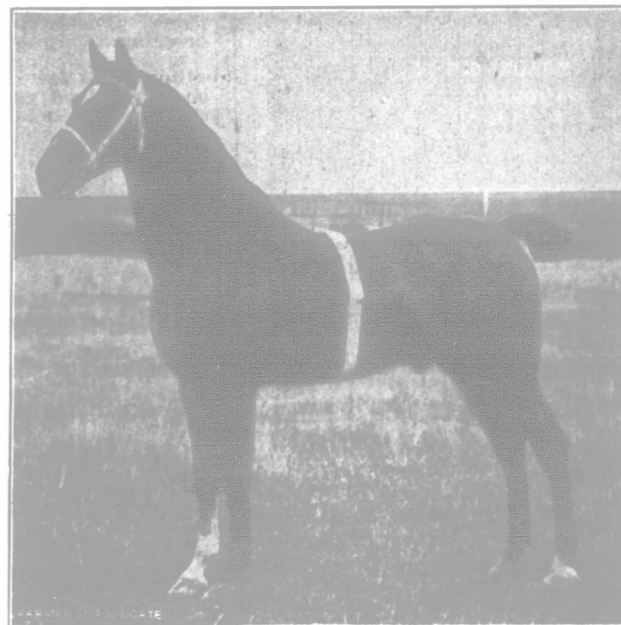
at **WAVERLY FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Consisting of the entire stud (without reserve), acknowledged to be the best in America.

Terms: Cash. Special arrangements may be made with parties desiring time.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

For further particulars, see Gossip.



SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. SHARP.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Auctioneer,
TORONTO, ONT.

ROBT. BEITH, Proprietor,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Bowmanville Station is on the main line of the G. T. R. (40 miles east of Toronto); 5 trains each way daily.

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



Visit the
Beaubier Stables
BRANDON

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

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
BRANDON, MAN.

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

A new importation of 32 head just arrived

CLYDESDALES 28, HACKNEYS 5

25 Stallions, 7 Mares.

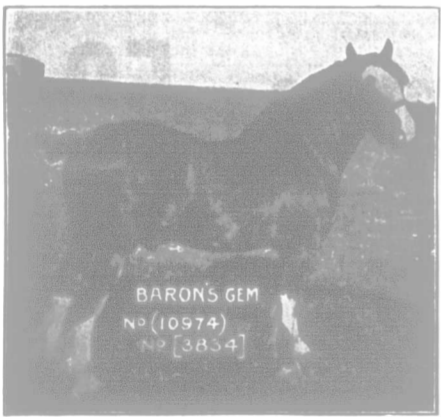
Six of the mares are supposed to be in foal to some of the best horses in Scotland. Some people are great believers in a good pedigree; others are all for horse and don't think much of a pedigree. My idea is a good horse with a good pedigree. Here are two pedigrees; come and visit us and see the horses they belong to.

FALLACY (Vol. 27)—Bay, white face and legs; foaled 5th May, 1902. Bred by J. C. Cunningham, Dunragit, Wigtonshire, Scotland. Sire Marcellus 11116; 1st dam Choir Belle (14992), by Macgregor 1487; 2nd dam Belle of Broadgate (13402), by Baron's Pride 9122; 3rd dam Nettie of Burhill (12950), by Sir Lawrence, Vol. 11, p. 168; 4th dam B.t. (7253), by Lothian Chief 503; 5th dam Nancy of Spottes (3288), by Young Wellington 1013.

SHORTHORNS

Eight bulls for sale; six of them imported, reds and roans, mostly yearlings, coming two in spring; also heifers, imported and home bred. Don't buy before you see my herd. Visitors met at Carberry, two miles from farm, if notified.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.



Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

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

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

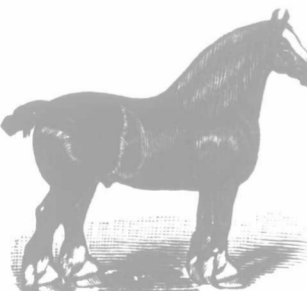
A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.



Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot. om

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM
CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long distance Phone in connection with Farm.

70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

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

GOSSIP.

WESTERN SEED GRAIN.

On another page of this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be seen an advertisement of the Steele, Briggs Seed Co. The above company has always maintained the enviable reputation of supplying the choicest possible high-grade seed grains which are to be obtained either in the United States or Canada. Their reputation as "Canada's Greatest Seed House" is fully merited, and will be maintained more than ever during the present season.

Since establishing the branch house at Winnipeg, Man., the Steele, Briggs Seed Co. have enjoyed the complete confidence of the trade and farming community throughout Manitoba and the Territories, always having made a strong point of "Specially-selected seeds grown for the Western country." All orders entrusted to the care of the Winnipeg house are executed with the utmost promptness at fair price, and with the highest quality of grains.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. have been established over 30 years. The head warehouses are at Toronto, Canada, with branch houses at Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

CARE OF STALLIONS.

The season of the year is at hand when stallions will be again in demand. As every reader knows there is a great deal of difference in the sureness of stallions as foal-getters. The importance of this property in a valuable stallion cannot be easily over-estimated. The degree to which it will be possessed by him will depend very largely on the way he is handled.

As a rule, the stallions which prove most sure as foal-getters are those which have been fed and exercised with intelligence. This does not mean that all classes of stallions will be fed and exercised in the same way. The treatment in these respects that would be proper for a heavy Belgian or a Shire would not necessarily be proper for a Standard-bred horse or a Cocher. For instance, it might be advantageous to let the heavy horses take all the exercise that they require in a roomy paddock from day to day, whereas the light horses in some instances might be inclined to take too much exercise if allowed to take it in that way. In some instances the draft stallions are so sluggish that it is necessary to set them to work moderately in order to keep them in the best condition possible for fulfilling the mission required of them.

With reference to food no set rule can be laid down. The hay and other products should, of course, be good in quality. Oats, bran, and a certain proportion of barley make a good grain ration, with now and then a handful of oil meal. The digestion of the animal should be closely watched, as nothing will unfit a stallion more quickly for his work than derangement of the digestive organs. In many instances stallions are injured by over-feeding, especially when not enough exercise is given. The feeding, however, should be sufficiently generous to keep the animal in good condition.—[E.]

TRADE NOTE.

STEVENS' OINTMENTS.—Messrs. Stevens, the makers of Stevens' ointment, the remedy so generally recommended for sprain, curb, side-bones, splint, ringbone, etc., write us saying that enquiries for the booklet "Lameness in the Horse" were so numerous after announcing in the "Farmer's Advocate" that it would be given away, that the Canadian supply was soon exhausted. A new consignment, however, has been sent to their Western representatives, Messrs. Martin, Role & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, so that any who have applied for one and have not received it will soon be supplied. Others are advised to get their application in early, or write direct to Messrs. Stevens & Co., St. George's Mansions, London, Eng. The booklet is one of the most complete in its description and treatments of lameness.

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
at stated intervals.

Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brick-dust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or **DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.**

FOR SALE:

Cleveland Bay Stallion

8 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 1450 lbs.; considered by competent judges to be the finest horse of his breed in Canada. Registered in Ontario Stud Book. Is now being wintered near Winnipeg and is in perfect condition. Pedigree and full particulars may be had on application to

P. O. BOX 539,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

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

For good disposition and broken to harness, communicate with **W. M. MARTIN**, or **J. W. IRWIN**, 311 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

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

WILL. MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

STALLIONS FOR LAND.

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

LEW W. COCHRAN,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

O. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.

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

FOR SALE: The registered champion HACKNEY STALLION

CONFIDENT SQUIRE.

A good actor, sound, and a proved stock getter. Champion at Winnipeg, 1901; at Brandon, 1904. Price and terms right.

SAM. MACLEAN, Franklin, Man.

GOSSIP

Parties wishing to procure a stallion of proved merit as a getter of carriage and road horses should note the advertisement of Sam Maclean, Franklin, Man., C. P. R., M. & N. section, offering for sale the registered Hackney stallion, Confident Squire, champion at Winnipeg in 1901 and at Brandon, 1904.

NEEPAWA PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize-list at the Neepawa Winter Fair:

- Grains. Red Fife wheat—1, J. H. Irwin; 2, Wm. McKinnon. White oats—J. R. Suddaby; Peter McNabb. Black Oats—J. H. Irwin. Barley—J. R. Suddaby; J. W. Drysdale. Timothy—Wm. Kellington; W. Brydon. Flaxseed—J. W. Drysdale.

Poultry.

- White Wyandottes, cocks—Bryan Bros.; Rev. F. W. Goodeve. Hens—1 and 2, Rev. F. W. Goodeve. Cockerels—Bryan Bros.; Rev. F. W. Goodeve. Pullets—Bryan Bros.; Rev. F. W. Goodeve. Brown Leghorns, hens—1 and 2, R. A. Mitchell. Cockerel—R. A. Mitchell. Pullet—1 and 2, R. A. Mitchell. Buff Leghorns, cockerels—2, J. W. Drysdale. Pullet—1 and 2, J. W. Drysdale.

- Orpingtons, hens—Bryan Bros.; J. W. Drysdale. Cockerel—J. W. Drysdale; Bryan Bros. Pullets—Bryan Bros.; J. W. Drysdale.

- Brahmas, cock—G. H. Amillon. Hens—2, Geo. Hamilton. Cockerel—1 and 2, Geo. Mathers. Pullets—2, Geo. Mathers. Hamburgs, pullets—1, Geo. Mathers.

- Barred Plymouth Rocks, cocks—1, H. Hodgkinson. Hens—1 and 2, H. Hodgkinson. Cockerels—1 and 2 and highly commended—H. Hodgkinson. Pullets—1 and 2 and highly commended—H. Hodgkinson.

- White Plymouth Rocks, cocks—Bryan Bros.; J. W. Drysdale. Hens—1 and 2, Bryan Bros. Cockerel—1 and 2, Bryan Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Bryan Bros.

- Buff Plymouth Rocks, cockerel—2, J. W. Drysdale. Pullet—1 and 2, J. W. Drysdale.

- Geese, any age—1, C. H. Stonhouse. Turkeys, pair of any age—1, J. Laidler; 2, J. W. Drysdale.

- Pair of Turkeys of 1904—2, J. Laidler. Ducks, pair of Pekin—1, Peter McNab; R. A. Mitchell.

- Breeding Pens. Barred Rocks—1 and 2, H. Hodgkinson. White Rocks—Bryan Bros. Brahmas—Geo. Hamilton.

- White Wyandottes—1, Bryan Bros.; 2, F. W. Goodeve. Orpingtons—Bryan Bros. Brown Leghorns—Harry Mitchell.

- Special for best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet of any one breed, by one exhibitor, silver cup—H. Hodgkinson.

- Special for best display of poultry by a farmer of County of Beautiful Plains, bronze medal, by Canadian Bank of Commerce—J. W. Drysdale.

Next winter it is the intention to add prizes for fat cattle and bacon swine.

PAGE FENCE = The WHITE Brand



All Page Fencing and Gates shipped from our factory in future (except our railroad fencing) will be painted WHITE, a trade-mark as it were, in order that ours can be readily distinguished from others at a glance.

While this coating of WHITE gives Page Fence and Gates a distinguishing feature, it will also be a preservative as an aid to the galvanizing in preventing rust.

In addition to these, we are making several other changes and improvements in our goods that will make them still better than ever, and still further ahead of all competitors.

Remember:—Page Fence is WHITE, WHITE, WHITE. And Page Gates are WHITE.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES CHOICE-BRED STOCK

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock which have been bred from imported stock.

A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

HEREFORDS Western Canada's leading herd.

S. HETLAND PONIES J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered HEREFORDS

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

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

Alberta Herefords PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE

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

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

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

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right. H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee.

SHORTHORN BULLS, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—28378—and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief—20044—and Golden Standard—34685—, and out of thick, heavy cows, Imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages for sale.

Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

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

Shorthorn Bulls and Females.

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

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba

Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crispin Chief—24037—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITTITON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITTITON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (Imp.) Lord Banff.

Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, CO. TONWOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (Imp.) 40437, also six choice bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (three champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—30462—and Royal Sailor—37071—. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROSSON, Manitow, Man.

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bulls and Tamworth Pigs for Sale. MASTERPIECE—23750—is a rich red-roan and is a sure and good stock bull. His sire Grand Sweep (Imp.)—17099—(64121) was champion bull at World's Fair, Chicago. Dam Mina Wilson 19025. Also three young bulls, 18 to 20 months old. Also pure-bred Tamworth pigs, both sexes. If you want something good, call and see us, or write. Stables in town.

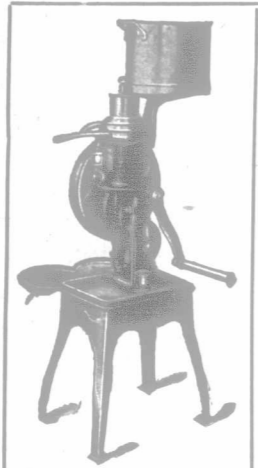
A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

Maple Grove Stock Farm—For sale: Three yearling SHORTHORN BULLS, all by Lord Misite of Nings, thrice winner of first at Winnipeg. WM RYAN, Nings, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns "Drumrossie Chief"—23832 and "Orange Chief"—58366—at head of herd. Young things, for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

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

De Laval Separators



Some users of separators claim they don't want their machines to skim as close as the De Laval because the calf must have a chance.

Funny, isn't it, that a man should buy a separator and deliberately feed the calf a product which ought to represent the profit on his investment?

Government Experimental Stations have repeatedly demonstrated that there are substitutes for butter-fat which give equally good results in feeding and can be bought for 90% less than the selling price of butter.

The DE LAVAL puts the profit where the profit belongs—in the dairyman's pocket.

Used by 98% of creameries on two continents.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BREEDING MARE WITH RINGBONE.

Twelve-year-old mare developed a ringbone about a year ago. Do you think it would be safe to breed her?

L. B. B.

Ans.—Either mares or stallions with ringbones, or kindred bone diseases, are very liable to produce foals with a congenital predisposition to the same diseases. Of course, all foals produced by diseased parents do not become diseased, but a large percentage does, hence the practice of breeding from such is generally condemned. V.

AZOTURIA, ETC.

Mare stood in the stable, and was fed on hay and oats for two weeks. I hitched her, and after driving two miles she became stiff; I drove her two miles further and she was better. I let her stand in a stable for two hours and then drove her home. What can I do to prevent a further attack, and how should I treat her if she has one?

2. One of my fat cattle occasionally loses his appetite and takes diarrhoea. When I cease feeding turnips, chopped oats and barley the diarrhoea ceases.

3. Skin in front of mare's hock is cracked and it exudes a yellowish fluid.

J. H.

Ans.—This was an attack of a disease called azoturia, due to standing idle and being well fed, and then given exercise. It is exceptional for an animal to get better when exercise is continued after symptoms of the disease appears. Prevention consists in giving regular exercise. Treatment consists in unhitching at the first symptoms, getting her into the nearest stable, giving a purgative, applying mustard over the loins, and blanketing warmly. Give two drams iodide of potassium every four hours for four or five doses, and allow her to stand idle for about three days. If she falls down and cannot rise, send at once for your veterinarian, as it will require treatment according to complications.

2. I think the diarrhoea is due to the turnips, and the loss of appetite to the diarrhoea. Some cattle cannot eat turnips with impunity. Cease feeding turnips, and it is probable that you will have no trouble.

3. This is sallanders, and is very hard to cure. Dress the wound once daily with butter of antimony applied with a feather, for four applications. Then dress three times daily with oxide of zinc ointment. Allow her to stand as quiet as possible. V.

SALLANDERS, ETC.

1. Mare had hind leg injured in front of hock. It did not heal, but began to discharge a fetid matter, and proud flesh formed. She has also capped hock.

2. Heavy mare has very hairy legs. They are very itchy and sore, and one broke out in front of hock.

3. Cow has a large lump on her throat just beneath the skin.

H. E. H.

Ans.—1. This is called sallanders, and, on account of the motion of the joint, is very hard to cure. Keep her as quiet as possible. Apply butter of antimony with a feather once daily until all proud flesh disappears, then apply oxide of zinc ointment three times daily. The capped hock is also hard to reduce. If there is serum present it must be lanced. If no fluid is present rub well once daily with a liniment composed of four drams each resublimed iodine crystals and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of glycerine and alcohol.

2. Treat hock the same as No. 1. Purge with nine drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one and one-half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week. Dress the itchy legs twice daily with corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a quart of water. The hair must be parted and the liquid applied to the skin, and draughts and cold excluded until the legs become dry. Horses with coarse hair and beefy legs are particularly predisposed to this condition, and it is very hard to combat.

3. This may be actinomycosis (lump jaw), or a fibrous tumor. As it has no bony connection it should be carefully dissected out, the skin stitched up, with the exception of an opening at the lowest part for the escape of pus, and the cavity flushed out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. V.

Spavin

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

The "STAY THERE"

Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Barn, and females. Drumbo Station, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

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

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

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. 43, 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. om

PLEASE DON'T imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it. JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854. Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

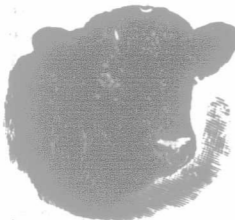
Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

ED ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Mr. J. B. Ketchen, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., says: "Have used your Barren Cow Cure very successfully on a very hard case. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg Ont.

SALE OF

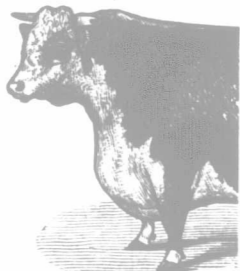
Pure-bred Cattle



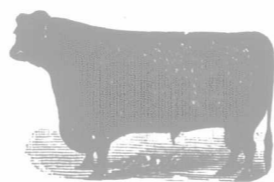
Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts.

By request we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the STOKES-YARDS, CALGARY, on

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 23 and 24



Farmers and ranchers desiring to sell or purchase will find this one of the great opportunities of the season. Don't miss it. For entry forms, etc., apply to the



SECRETARY,

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Limited P. O. Box 846, CALGARY.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

AFTER 50 YEARS

As used in the Royal Stables.

Yes, after 50 years' use

STEVENS' OINTMENT

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



Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Directions with every Box. Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man. Western Agents. om

YOU'LL GET MORE MILK

From your cows if you give them an occasional dose of

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

in their feed. It keeps them in good condition, aids digestion, promotes health, and makes the lactical ducts secrete more milk.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. 25c. PER PKG.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man. "The Northwest Almanac" is a valuable storehouse of information for you.

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

SEEDS THAT GROW

Thousands of Canadian farmers have made money the last few years. This is a big country; there is ample scope and plenty of room, with chances all in the favor of those who use

STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS

Absolutely nothing to equal them for big crops and good returns; everything about them strictly high-grade. It's the quality of the seeds we send out that made us the Largest Seed House in Canada.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE—FREE

It Tells All About Them.

Order through your local dealer, or send to us direct. Insist on STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS, and avoid substitutes.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

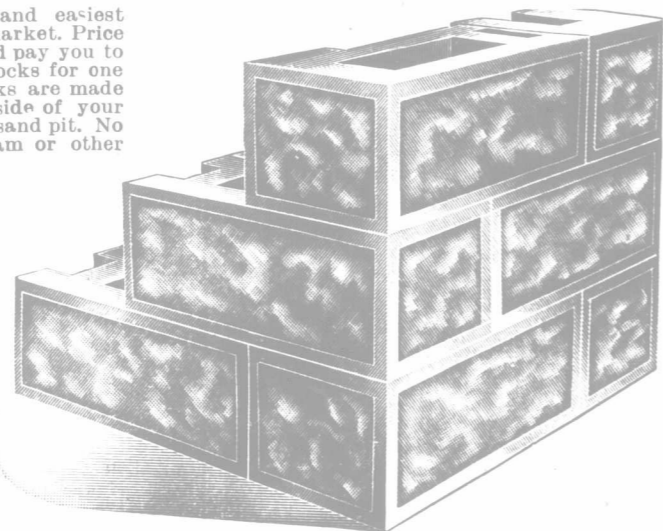
TORONTO.

HAMILTON.

WINNIPEG.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.



MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

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

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

JAMES SMITH, om
MANAGER.

W. D. FLATT,
HAMILTON, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

CURED THOROUGHPIN AND IS GOOD FOR ALL BUNCHES.

Thamesford, Ont., Jan. 12th, 1905. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

We have a bottle of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. We used it on a mare for thoroughpin and it disappeared entirely. We have a horse with a lump on his breast, and we would like to try the Balsam on it. We have lost the directions for using it. Would you please send us a copy of the directions? FRANK PETTIT.

REGULATIONS RE ANIMAL DISEASES

The following regulations are to be found in the Canada Gazette of recent date, and refer to two diseases of live stock, one affecting cattle, commonly known as lumpy jaw (actinomycosis), the other affecting hogs, viz., hog cholera.

Re actinomycosis:
1. The disease of actinomycosis is hereby exempted from the operation of sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903.
2. No animal affected with actinomycosis shall be exported from the Dominion of Canada.

Regulations Relating to Hog Cholera and Swine Plague.

1. Every owner, breeder or importer, or dealer in hogs, shall, on perceiving the appearance of hog cholera or swine plague amongst the hogs owned by him, or under his special care, give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture, and to the nearest veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture, of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid.

2. Every veterinary surgeon practising in Canada shall immediately on ascertaining or suspecting that a hog is affected with hog cholera or swine plague, give similar notice to the Minister, and to the nearest Veterinary Inspector.

3. In the Northwest Territories, the notice required to be given by the two preceding sections of these regulations shall be deemed sufficient if given to the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, or other officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, or to one of the Veterinary Staff Sergeants of the said force.

4. Hogs affected with hog cholera or swine plague, or which have been in contact with, or close proximity to, hogs affected with either of the said diseases, shall, on an order signed by a duly appointed Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, be forthwith slaughtered, and the carcasses disposed of as in such order prescribed.

5. The Minister of Agriculture is hereby authorized to order compensation to be paid to the owners of such hogs, at the rate set forth in subsection 2 of section 12 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903, as amended by chapter 6 of the statutes of 1904.

6. Before ordering compensation to be paid to the owners of hogs slaughtered under the provisions of these regulations, the Minister shall require the production of a satisfactory report, order for slaughter, certificate of valuation and slaughter, and certificate of cleansing and disinfection.

7. No hog which has been affected with or has been exposed to hog cholera or swine plague shall be permitted to run at large, or to come in contact with any hog which is not so affected.

8. Any Veterinary Inspector or other duly authorized person may declare to be an infected place within the meaning of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903, any common, field, stable, cowshed, or other place or premises where the infection of hog cholera or swine plague is known or suspected to exist.

9. No hog shall be removed out of a place declared to be infected on account of hog cholera or swine plague, without a license signed by an inspector or other duly authorized person.

10. Every yard, stable, hogpen, or other place or premises, and every wagon, cart, carriage, car or other vehicle, and every utensil or other thing infected with hog cholera or swine plague, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner or occupier, in a manner satisfactory to a veterinary inspector or other duly authorized person.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or

THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

15 YOUNG BULLS



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

All Scotch
ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD, ONT.
Pickering, G. T. R. Clearmont, C. P. R.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
ROCKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

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

Sunnyside Stock Farm—For Sale: A number of choice young BULLS, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan. om
JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.
JOHN McFARLANE,
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.
Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

For Sale—Two young Shorthorn Bulls, 11 months old, from imp. sires and imp. dams. Bargains if sold quick. om
BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

AYRSHIRES. 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH. Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. om
CORNWALL, ONT.
Apple Hill, C. P. R.

140 - JERSEYS - 140
to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.
B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68. om

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

GRAND CONTEST! BIG PRIZES FREE! TWO PIANOS! CASH! GASOLINE ENGINES, INCUBATORS, CREAM SEPARATORS, BUGGIES, ETC.



FREE If You Can Tell How Many Dots in Ohio?

IF YOU CAN COUNT AND PLAN YOU CAN WIN!

Those who can count the dots in Ohio correctly or nearest correctly will be given the following list of prizes:

- Two Elegant Pianos, one to a lady and one to a gentleman.
- 2nd. An Elegant Cabinet grand six octave Organ.
- 3rd. \$150 cash, 4th. \$100 cash, 5th. \$50 cash.
- 6th. Weber Gasoline Engine.
- 7th. DeLaval Cream Separator.
- 8th. Elegant Elkhart Top Buggy.
- 9th and 10th. Each a first-class 100 or 150 Egg Incubator.
- 11th. Empire 6-hole Steel Range.
- 12th. F. W. Mann Bone Cutter.
- Next 20, \$5.00 each. Next 25, \$2.00 each.

CONDITIONS: We have made arrangements with Successful Farming of Des Moines, Iowa, to send both FARMERS' TRIBUNE and Successful Farming one year for \$1.00 which gives you one free count, or both papers two years for \$2.00 and give you three counts. You should have three counts as it means \$50 if you win. See below.

Don't Delay! If you want a Piano or other Prize **Win! Win! Win!** Free, send your counts at once.

Do not fail to get counts in at once. Our complete list of prizes contains six pianos, five Ertel, five Old Trusty and five Sure Hatch Incubators; five Galloway harrow carts; five Empire Steel six hole ranges; Hoover-Prout Potato Digger; Smith Manure Spreader, Star Mig Co. Feed Mill; Parlin Orendorf Corn Planter; (ogwood Scales; a \$175 DeLoach Sawmill outfit; Deere & Co. Cultivator; an Electric Handy Wagon; Campbell Fanning Mill; Tower Cultivator; Kaestner Feed Grinder; Milne Stump Puller; Stearnes' Bone Cutter; Carriages; Haggood Plow, five C. A. S. Farm Forges, Wilson Bone Cutter; Eckhart Driving Harness, etc. Send in counts and subscription as above and get our complete premium offer. Never did you have such an opportunity before. Don't delay, you want some of these premiums. Now is your chance.

If this chart gets destroyed another printed upon heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 25 cent postage.

TEST OF SKILL—This contest is not to be confused with the guessing or estimating contests which are not permitted by the Post Office Department. Our contest is a test of skill in counting and getting up best plans and the best man wins. It depends upon you. There is no guess or chance about it. Do not hesitate about entering but get your counts in at once.

CONDITIONS—\$1.00 pays for one full year's subscription to both the FARMERS' TRIBUNE and Successful Farming, and entitles you to one count; \$2.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the \$50.00 prize.

\$50 PRIZES—We believe everybody should have three counts so they can have one each side of what they think is correct to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give \$50.00 extra to winners of 1st prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get 1st prize only, but if you have three counts you get \$50 extra.

AWARDS will be made as follows—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting the dots. State whether you enter ladies' or gents' contest, as one piano goes to lady sending best count or plan, the other to gentleman sending best count or plan.

TIME PRIZE—We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give \$50 to person sending best count or plan by Feb. 28. If you send best count or plan before Feb. 28, you get \$50 extra.

JUDGES—The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. We have chosen bankers, ministers, public officials, etc., to act as judges in our contests. Ex-Governors, Mayors, Treasurers, etc., have acted as judges. We are bound our contests must be absolutely fair.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we are glad to refer to Sioux City Stock Yards Co. or First National Bank of Sioux City.

In the event more than one person should submit the same plan and this was considered the best plan by the judges, each person so being will be asked to tell in 50 words how best to improve Successful Farming. The one making best suggestions gets first prize, next best next, etc. Understand this is only in case of tie in plan, which is not at all likely.

Publishers FARMERS' TRIBUNE, Sioux City, Iowa.

I enclose \$..... for..... year's subscription to both FARMERS' TRIBUNE and Successful Farming and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') Contest. If \$2.00 is paid send three counts; if more than \$2.00 send one count for each \$1.00 over \$2.00; if only one year is paid send only ONE COUNT. The extra \$50 go only to those having THREE or more counts entered.

My Count is: (1)..... (2)..... (3).....

Name..... P. O. State.....

Remarks: My plan of counting is..... Dept. V

PRIZE WINNERS IN PAST CONTESTS

A Piano for \$1.00. Surely people may enter your contests knowing that they will receive fair treatment. How glad I was to win a piano for so small an amount and wholly unexpected. The paper alone is worth all I paid. MRS. L. W. NOTT, Marion, Ia.



MRS. L. W. NOTT, Marion, Iowa.

A Piano for Illinois. An elegant Piano for a Dollar! That is what I got and anybody that thinks your prizes are not awarded fairly don't know. There can be no favorites or I would not have won. MIRA E. FURSMAY, Panola, Ill.

A Piano for Pennsylvania. Easiest way I ever saw to get a piano and you people are surely fair. Friends laughed at me and said friends received the prizes. Now they are sorry they are not enter. Will never be without your paper. D. L. FREEBORN, Knoxville, Pa.



D. L. FREEBORN, Knoxville, Pa.



W. C. ELLIOTT, Audubon, Ia.

He Won a Piano. Refer people to me if they want to know whether you are honest. I got a piano for a prize and never heard of you until I answered your ad. Your paper is worth twice the subscription price. W. C. ELLIOTT, Audubon, Ia.

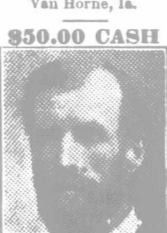


AMY R. BARNES, Van Horn, Ia.

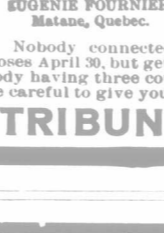


EUGENIE FOURNIER, Matane, Quebec.

\$100.00 Prize. I got my \$100 and it was the easiest I ever earned. The dots are hard to count but I know the prizes go to those who win them fairly. AMY R. BARNES, Van Horn, Ia.

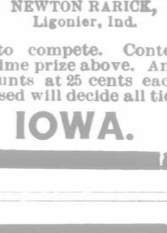


NEWTON RARICK, Ligonier, Ind.



MISS E. FOURNIER, Matane, Quebec.

Won \$350 Cash. To Whom It May Concern: I won grand prize of \$350.00 Cash in last contest. I was much surprised. I want to voice as to Successful Farming's fairness to any and everybody. JOHN A. GOODWIN, Akron, Ohio.

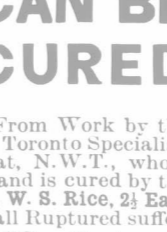


NEWTON RARICK, Ligonier, Ind.



W. H. GRAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

\$50.00 for Canada. Way up here in Canada I won \$50. Never knew there was such a paper until I answered ad. Now I will never be without it again. MISS E. FOURNIER, Matane, Quebec.



NEWTON RARICK, Ligonier, Ind.

Others Who Won: \$100—Eva Fredonia, Kan. \$25.00—Clara Albers, 1292, Wal., Cincinnati, O. \$100.00—C. S. Wyman, Vinton, Ia. \$50.00—S. Irving Stoyer, 225 E. Balt., Baltimore, Md. \$100.00—E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo. \$25.00

Nobody connected with our paper will be allowed to compete. Contest closes April 30, but get your counts in at once. See about time prize above. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. Be careful to give your plan of counting, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

Address all letters to FARMERS' TRIBUNE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Dunlop Book FOR HORSEMEN

Free to any address in Canada. 64 pages with charts and drawings. Valuable information about lame horses.

Dunlop Tire Co., Limited, Toronto.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT hurts less than a blunt crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING** RETORTER. It is the best. Quick, sharp cut, cuts from four sides at once. Causes no crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World Fair. Write for free circular before buying.

Owned and Manufactured by E. P. McKenna, V.G., Picton, Ont.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. Conductor W. H. GRAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears, was ruptured 5 years, and is cured by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 24 East Queen St. (Block 24), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

GOSSIP.

MADE IN CANADA FOR THE WORLD.

A few weeks ago a large diamond was found in the mines of South Africa, the largest diamond ever discovered. That very day every paper in the world of any standing published the story of the discovery, and people everywhere were immensely interested. A really good thing is a matter of interest to all the human family, and therefore the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, contend that the motto of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should not be merely "Made in Canada," but "Made in Canada for the World." They believe that every manufacturer should turn out the best possible goods at all times, so that the export trade of this great country will increase still more. Last summer Mr. J. D. Richards, of Cardiff, Wales, a 'cellist of ability, and a gentleman of undoubted musical taste, spent some weeks in Toronto, and while here had constant use of a "Gourlay" piano. He expressed himself at the time as being delighted with its lovely tone, and judging by a letter received this week by the firm from a friend of his, he has not forgotten the pleasure the instrument brought him. The friend, who happens to be in the piano trade in Cardiff, writes, asking for an English agency, and quotes the opinion of Mr. Richards as follows: "My friend, Mr. J. D. Richards, is untiring in his eulogy of your magnificent instruments, and says there is nothing to equal them in this country."

The herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, property of T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ontario, is steadily improving along popular lines. Their herd numbers upwards of 70 head, and is headed by Diamond, a two-year-old roan bull that won first at Toronto in 1903 in the junior yearling class. He has not been fitted since, but has developed into a thick, smooth bull of good type, and his calves are coming good. The red imported cow, Graceful 8th, is well filled out in all her parts, and is what her name indicates. She also has a fine, large red daughter to her credit, by Imp. Diamond Jubilee, of splendid quality, low and thick, which is now in calf to Diamond. Hillhurst Welcome is a beautiful roan three-year-old, by Imp. Scotch Hero, out of an imported dam, and is just due to calve to Diamond. She is large, and shows great wealth of natural flesh. Vain Blossom is another deep, thick roan that is doing well by her owners. Maple Bank Pansy 2nd is a choice cow that is nursing a nice heifer calf, by Double Gold. The yearling and two-year-old heifers are by Double Gold, the previous stock bull, a son of Imp. Golden Drop Victor. There are several young bulls on hand by Double Gold and Diamond Jubilee, from dams by Young Abbotsburn's Heir, Valkyrie and other noted sires, that are fed with an eye to future usefulness, several of which are good enough to head pure-bred herds, and will be sold very reasonable, if taken soon. Several of the principal families are here represented, upon which choice Scotch sires have been used, until a strong herd of milk and flesh producers has been established.

Among the Clydesdales, besides the brood mares, is to be seen Imp. Royal Viscount, a three-year-old, bred by Mr. Cross, of Argyleshire, a nicely-topped colt, with a splendid quality of bone and good feet; also a bay filly foal, by Royal Viscount, from Maggie of Vanneck, dam by McGregor that appears to be equal to its sire in quality of bone, and promises to develop into a good one. Call and see this stock. It is only about a mile from the town of Strathroy.

TRADE NOTE.

GET A PAIR OF SHOES.—The Amherst Shoe Co., of Amherst, N. S., is out with an offer of two prizes of boys' or girls' solid leather shoes for the two best essays on the coming of spring. The essays must not contain more than 150 words, and must be in the hands of the company by April 15th. Go after the prize.

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, Lane Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

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

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (51C) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

We Paid \$100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot

kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anæmia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhæa |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhæa | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Gout—Gout | Varicocele |
| Gonorrhæa—Gleet | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammations—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

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

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.
.....
.....
.....
351
Give full address—write plainly.
Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WORMS.

Six-months-old colt is not doing well. He eats well and feels well, but will not gain in flesh. G. W. S.

Ans.—It is probable he has worms. Take four drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel; mix, and make into twelve powders. Give him a powder every night and morning. After the last has been taken, give him a purgative of half a pint raw linseed oil. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving purgative. V.

AGALACTIA.

Mare that has bred several times, and always was a good milker, produced a foal on February 14th, but she had no milk. She was well fed and in good condition. I gave her bran and chopped oats, warm, with a tablespoonful of saltpetre, and warm water to drink. Would you advise me to breed her again? Would you advise me to breed her three-year-old daughter, weighing 1,200 lbs. to a Clydesdale stallion weighing 1,800? W. C.

Ans.—Agalactia, or absence of milk, occasionally occurs in mares without appreciable cause, and nothing can be done for the condition, other than feeding on milk-producing food. You fed her all right, but should not have given the saltpetre. This drug had a tendency to prevent milk secretion, but I do not think it made much difference in this case. I would breed her again so that she would foal while on grass. The sire mentioned should mate well with the filly, but I would prefer one not quite so large. V.

LOCKJAW.

Calf was castrated January 14th. On the 25th, its appetite failed; in a few days it bloated, became stiff in every joint and muscle. Its neck became very stiff, and if the animal was turned on its back, the head and neck would support the shoulders clear of the ground. In four or five days we killed it. An examination of the scrotum revealed some puss.

1. Was it lockjaw?
2. Would cold cause it after castration?
3. Would indigestion cause it?
4. Is there any cure? W. E. S.

1. It was lockjaw.
2. No. The disease is caused by a germ that exists in the earth or stables and gains entrance through a wound or sore. Any operation may be followed by the disease, and it often follows pricks in the foot, sore shoulders, scratches, or any sore. No blame can be attached to the operator when tetanus (lockjaw) follows an operation. The only blame in this case is your own for allowing the wounds to close too quickly. They should have been kept open to allow the puss to escape, but this neglect is not responsible for the disease.
3. No.
4. In rare cases recovery takes place. V.

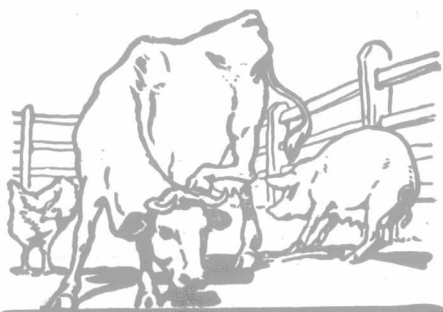
ENLARGED KNEE.

1. Heavy mare started off slightly lame, but went all right in a few minutes. She was given a long drive in deep snow with crust. Next day her knee was badly swollen. I applied liniment, and reduced the swelling, with the exception of a bunch on front knee. I drove her again in about three weeks, and now her knee is badly swollen, and she is very lame.

2. How can a team be prevented from crowding in deep snow? F. B. G.

Ans.—I am of the opinion she bruised her knee in some way, and a serious abscess has formed. If fluid is present, it must be removed, either by lancing or using an instrument called an aspirator. As the knee is a critical part to operate on, you had better employ a veterinarian. If you decide to treat yourself, give rest, bathe long and often with hot water, and apply camphorated liniment (which you can get at any drug store) after bathing. When the inflammation is allayed, rub well once daily, to reduce the bunch, with the following liniment: four drams each of re-sublimed iodine crystals and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of glycerine and alcohol. It will require patience and attention.
2. There is no known means of curing a team of crowding in deep snow, when once the habit has been acquired. V.

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



Free Them From Lice

Instant Louse Killer is sold on a positive written guarantee to destroy lice on poultry, stock of all kinds and ticks on sheep, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.)

For destroying lice on calves and colts, nothing equals Instant Louse Killer. For sheep ticks it is most effective, doing away with the muss and annoyance of a "dip."

Instant Louse Killer

Is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can—there are over 25 imitations.

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

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

Sold on a Written Guarantee.

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



Josiah Reed's Experience with CANCER

CLAYPOOL, IND., June 30, 1904.
DR. D. M. BYE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—I will write what the Combination Oil Cure has done for my cancer. It was December when I first corresponded with you, and how hard it was to convince me, even after the literature had been sent, that cancer could be cured. I had been taught from my youth up that cancers could not be cured by man. At the time I began treatment, the cancer, which was located beneath my left eye, protruded to such an extent that I could not wear my glasses, and the sight of my left eye was impaired. It had been growing for about six years, beginning when I was 72 years old, am now 78. My father before me had a cancer that caused his death. After using your treatment as you instructed, my cancer was entirely eradicated, and to-day there is hardly a scar left and the sight of the eye is nearly as strong as the other one, praise the Lord. I hope that your name will never die, and that your soul will forever find rest in Him. Your unworthy servant, healed and saved to the uttermost.

JOSIAH REED.
All forms of cancer and tumor cured by soothing, balmy oils. Doctors, lawyers and ministers endorse it. Write for free book to the Home Office of the Originator, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. 97 Indianapolis, Indiana.
(Cut this out and send to some afflicted one.)

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RINGBONE.

Have a colt that has been lame on hind leg for several weeks. I noticed a slight enlargement on luxar joints, as if ringboned. What would you recommend for cure?

Ans.—Have the colt fired for ringbone by V. S., and follow by a blister of biniodide of mercury, 1 dram, to 8 drams of lard. V.

TUMORS.

Last June two lumps appeared on my horse's breast—one on each side of the throat, just under the skin. They are as large as large hen's eggs. They are not painful. C. C. K.

Ans.—These are fibrous tumors, and should be carefully dissected out. As they are in such close proximity to large blood vessels the operation must be skillfully performed, and I would advise you to employ a veterinarian. V.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATION.

When calf was born it could not suck, but drank milk out of a pail. It is over two months old and cannot suck yet. Saliva is continually flowing from its mouth, and every time we go to feed it there is one or two wads of straw in its mouth. M. M.

Ans.—There is some congenital malformation of the mouth or tongue, or both, and it is not probable anything can be done. It may be it is what is called tongue-tied, and it is possible this might be corrected by an operation. It requires a personal examination to diagnose the trouble, and the possibility of a successful operation. V.

SCRATCHES ON FILLY.

I have a filly has something like scratches on her legs; she also passes what looks like dead tapeworms. Drinks very little; seems rather costive; eats a lot of salt; hair rather dry; seems easily tired.

Ans.—A good ointment for scratches is composed of 1 dram of oxide of zinc to 6 drams of lard; rub once a day. For internal treatment give 2 ozs. of turpentine every day for a week, which will have to be administered in a drench; mix with a little water. At the end of the week give a ball. In my opinion the mare has not tapeworms, but just ordinary worms. V.

SCRATCHES.

What would be a safe remedy for scratches, in the case of a mare with foal? F. H.

Ans.—As the mare is in foal avoid purgatives. Give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic three times daily every alternate week as long as necessary. Poutice the heels with warm linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal for two days and nights; put fresh poutice on every eight hours, and then dress three times daily, with a lotion consisting of one ounce each, sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and two drams carbolic acid, to a pint of water. Do not wash the legs at all. If they get wet, rub them dry; if muddy, allow them to dry and then brush.

CONSTIPATION.

Colt was sick in October and again in January. It refused to eat, became restless, would paw, lie down, rise on its fore feet, rub hind quarters against the stall, etc. Is it indigestion, and is it liable to further attacks? W. J. T.

Ans.—This is a form of indigestion. The colt appears to be predisposed to the trouble. All horses are liable to an attack, and those who have congenital weakness of the digestive organs suffer from slight provocation. I would advise you to give him a purgative of six drams aloes and two drams ginger; follow up with a dram each of gentian, ginger and nux vomica, night and morning for two weeks. Feed regularly on moderate quantities of food of first-class quality, and do not make any sudden changes in his food. If he is attacked again, give injections of soapy warm water per rectum, and give one ounce chloral hydrate dissolved in a pint of warm water every hour until relieved. Follow this with a purgative and treatment as above. V.

DO YOU WANT

CEDAR POSTS

In Car Lots

If in Alberta or Assiniboia can be filled from the West. : : : : :

JNO. M. CHISHOLM

WINNIPEG.

DRAWER 1230.

OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDING.

DO DOLLARS COUNT WITH YOU ?

If so, we can interest you.



Cater's Pumps Star Windmills

Write for new price list. Address

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS,
H. Cater, Proprietor. Box 410, Brandon, Man.



IT FILLS THE MILK PAIL

If you add a little PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD to the feed, the milk will be richer in butter fat. If your cow is not giving full capacity, there is nothing so good to put her into condition, as

PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD

It aids digestion, assimilation and helps get all the good out of the feed. It costs but a trifle to use it. It puts horses in condition, purifies the blood, makes them sleek and fat, gives better staying powers. In PATTENING cattle it saves time, feed and money. You can fatten hogs in 30 to 40 days less time. Price 50c and \$1.00 a package; 25 lb. pails, 1200 feeds, \$3.50.

MAKES INCREASE IN MILK

Dear Sirs—I have fed Prussian Stock Food to my cows and obtained splendid results. Their milk increased 15 per cent by factory weight on this food during the dry weather. I fed it to my horses. The improvement in condition and spirits was remarkable. I heartily endorse its use.—A. L. SMITH, Dundee, Mich.

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