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MISSING**

\$350 PIANOS FOR \$228

OUR FIRST PIANO CLUB.

Cumulative buying never had such endorsement as it received a few years ago, when the world's greatest dictionary was offered at a reduced price, and on easy terms, whereas its cost had until then limited its enjoyment to the very few. To encompass the economy of a club, the organizer must have very great faith in an article. Think of our believing in a piano to the extent of buying **fifty at once for cash**, when our safety depends on the public's appreciation.

Such faith we have in the R. S. Howard Piano—the Piano selected for this club offer, wherein the cumulative advantage to fifty purchasers by joining together in buying fifty pianos of the same make must be apparent to everyone.

Our Club Offer.

An unexpected period of depression in the piano trade of the United States has led to an overstocked market. As the weekly output of pianos in the States now numbers many thousands, overstocks accumulate rapidly.

Taking advantage of these unusual conditions, we have for spot cash arranged for fifty genuine New York Howard Pianos at a cut in price that, even after paying freight and duty, will enable us to sell them at less than the price of a good used or second-hand piano.

We have, therefore, decided to furnish them through the co-operative advantages of a club to the first fifty persons who shall be enrolled as members of the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Piano Club, on one or other of the following options:

OPTION A.—A \$350 piano for \$228, cash.

OPTION B.—A \$350 piano for \$239, on payment of \$50 cash and \$20 every three months until the full sum is paid.

OPTION C.—A \$350 piano for \$249, on payment of \$10 cash and \$6 every month until the full sum is paid.

The member shall pay the cash deposit as soon as accepted by and enrolled in the Club, and the piano is delivered at once, the obligation of the member being to pay the monthly or quarterly payment until the purchase price is met. There is no interest charged; there are no extras. A fine stool is supplied with each piano, and each instrument is safely packed without extra charge.

Guaranteed 10 Years With 10 Years' Option of Exchange.

Every Howard Piano is guaranteed by its makers, the R. S. Howard Co., of 402-410 West 14th Street, New York, for ten years, and with our knowledge of their merit, we unhesitatingly recommend them as excellent pianos of good tone, well made, serviceable, and, as a further evidence of their durability, we shall furnish each member of the Club with our written undertaking to accept any of these Howard Pianos in exchange, any time within 10 years, in part payment of any other new piano on sale in our warerooms, such as the Gourlay, Gerhard Heintzman, Knabe and others—the said piano to be supplied at the then current net cash price, and the Howard Piano to be taken back at the Club cash price, \$228, less a small annual charge of \$10 per year for the number of years that has elapsed since its sale by us to the Club member.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

The Pianos.

As already intimated, the pianos are made by the New York firm of R. S. Howard & Co., who have no connection with the Western piano of that name. They are, in fact, the genuine Howard and a higher grade of piano. They are instruments of rich, full, resonant tone, musical to the topmost note, and responsive to the moods of the player and accompanist.

The cases are of handsome design, made in mahogany and fancy walnut, and are all double-veneered, and their description and dimensions are as follows:

Height, 4 feet 6 inches; depth, 2 feet 3/4 inches; width, 5 feet 4 inches. 7 1/2 octaves; overstrung bass; three strings throughout; full metal frame; compound quartered rock maple tuning pin block, which cannot split; double repeating action; three pedals, with muffler attachment; ivory keys; double fall full-length music desk; continuous hinges on top and fall; tuning pins specially fitted with maple bushings; all carving hand-work.

Trial Offer to Out-of-town Members.

To our out-of-town buyers we offer to mail descriptive illustrations and further to use for them our knowledge and experience in making good selection, and, on receipt of references as to reliability, to ship piano on the understanding that the piano is to be thoroughly examined and tested before they forward to us the cash payment. If satisfied, cash payment to be at once forwarded, whilst if for any reason piano should not prove as represented, or satisfactory, then piano is to be returned to us within, say, fifteen days, we agreeing to pay return freight.

In a word, we not only guarantee satisfaction, but ask no payment until you yourself decide the question of satisfaction. Could any offer be more fair to an out-of-town buyer?

As the club limit is **but fifty**, we need scarcely say that prompt enrollment is advisable. Kindly remember that **inspection and comparison are invited now**, in order that you may be fully aware of the extraordinary character of this club offer.

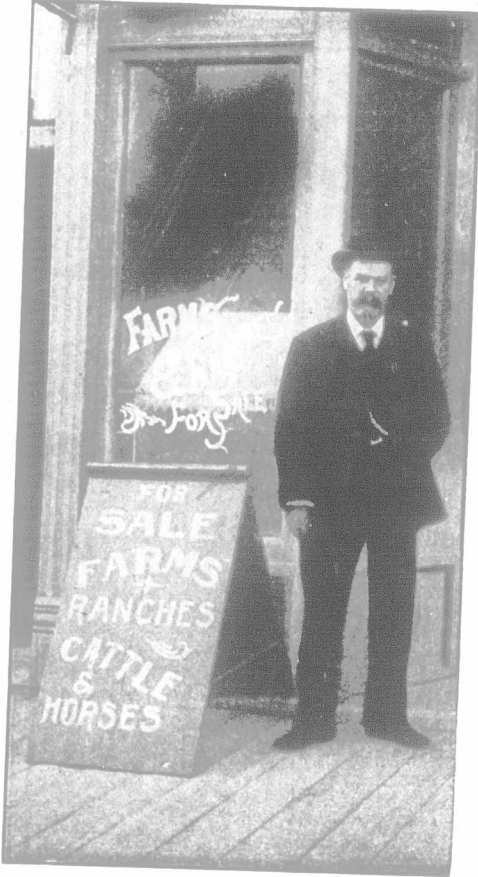
Think of it! A good, guaranteed, new piano **at less than the price of a second-hand instrument**; also that the offer is made by the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, whose knowledge and standing in the trade are, after all, your very best guarantee.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,

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Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

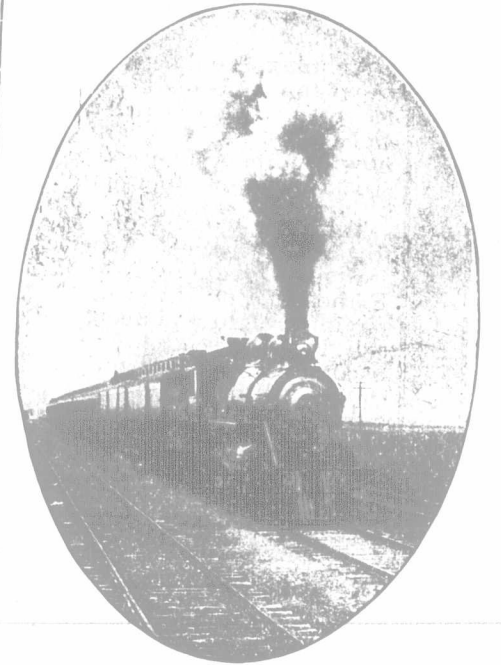
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always on train, Pullman tourist sleeping cars,
elegant first-class coaches.

Daily Between **St. Paul and Portland.**

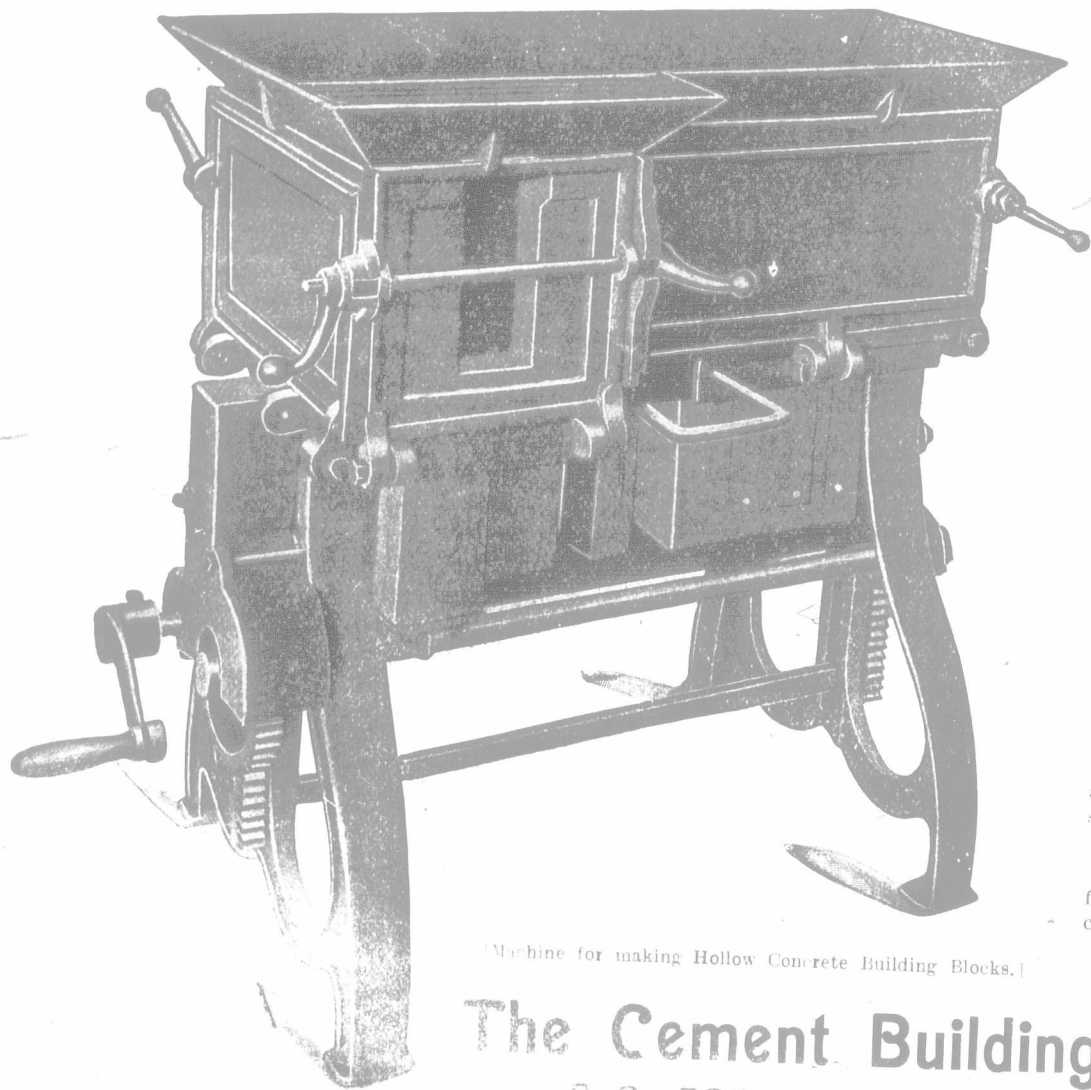
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should have their tickets read via Northern
Pacific on the return journey and take in the
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Tickets to all points can be obtained at the
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Train leaves Water Street Depot, daily at
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The only line operating Pullman palace
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391 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.



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The Cement Building Block Co.

P. O. BOX 540, - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Houses

built entirely of hollow blocks made
of Cement, Sand and Gravel, and
moulded in one of the Palmer Building-
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method for building where
building material is so expensive.
Substantial, dry, durable, fire and
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tions and sizes are erected in Con-
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and economy than by any other
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skilled labor. The Hollow Block
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and cooler in summer than brick or
stone.

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To McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

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If You Intend Shipping or Selling Grain

you will find it to your advantage to do your business through a strictly commission firm—that's what we are. Send us your shipping bill and we will send liberal cash advance, get you the highest price, and make quick settlement. We are licensed and bonded, and guarantee prompt and careful service.

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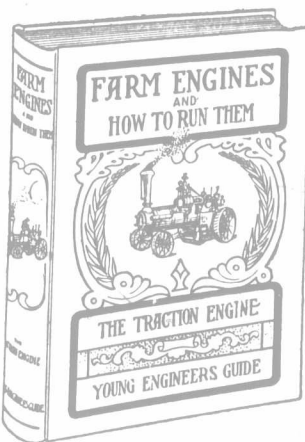
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GRAIN DEALER WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

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For a Wind-break—Man. Maple, Cottonwoods, Green Ash, White Elm and White Spruce.

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REMEMBER We guarantee all our forest trees to grow, or replace them at the company's expense.

Trees shipped by express, charges prepaid. Our next delivery from 1st to 15th of May, 1904. Write for catalogue and all information to

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The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

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To all who subscribe before

March 1st.

Hurry up. Competition Closes Mar. 1st.

Make a guess on the number of figures and words there will be in the Speech from the Throne, when Parliament opens on March 10th. Send the guess with \$2.00 to the Farmer's Advocate, and you will stand a chance to win one of the big Prizes offered by the Weekly Tribune, as well as pay for a full year's subscription to both the Tribune and the Advocate. Hurry up. No guesses accepted after March 1st.

Ask for Special Premium Prize.

Weekly Farmer's Advocate, \$1.50 a year.

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BOTH FOR \$2.00.

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Winnipeg, Man.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Syrup in tins

Ask your Grocer for..

The best seller and the most reliable—

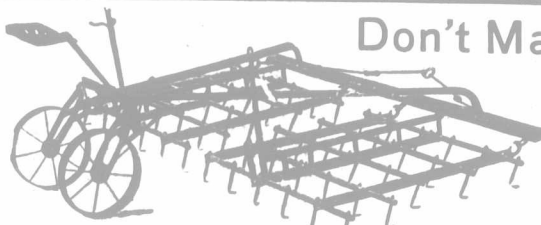
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BECAUSE our tins have stood the test of time. Because all our tins are filled only at our own works under the direct superintendence of the only experienced syrup maker in Canada.

Our syrup tins are sold only under the name of "CROWN BRAND," with the name "EDWARDSBURG" also on every tin.

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THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., Limited
(ESTABLISHED 1858)



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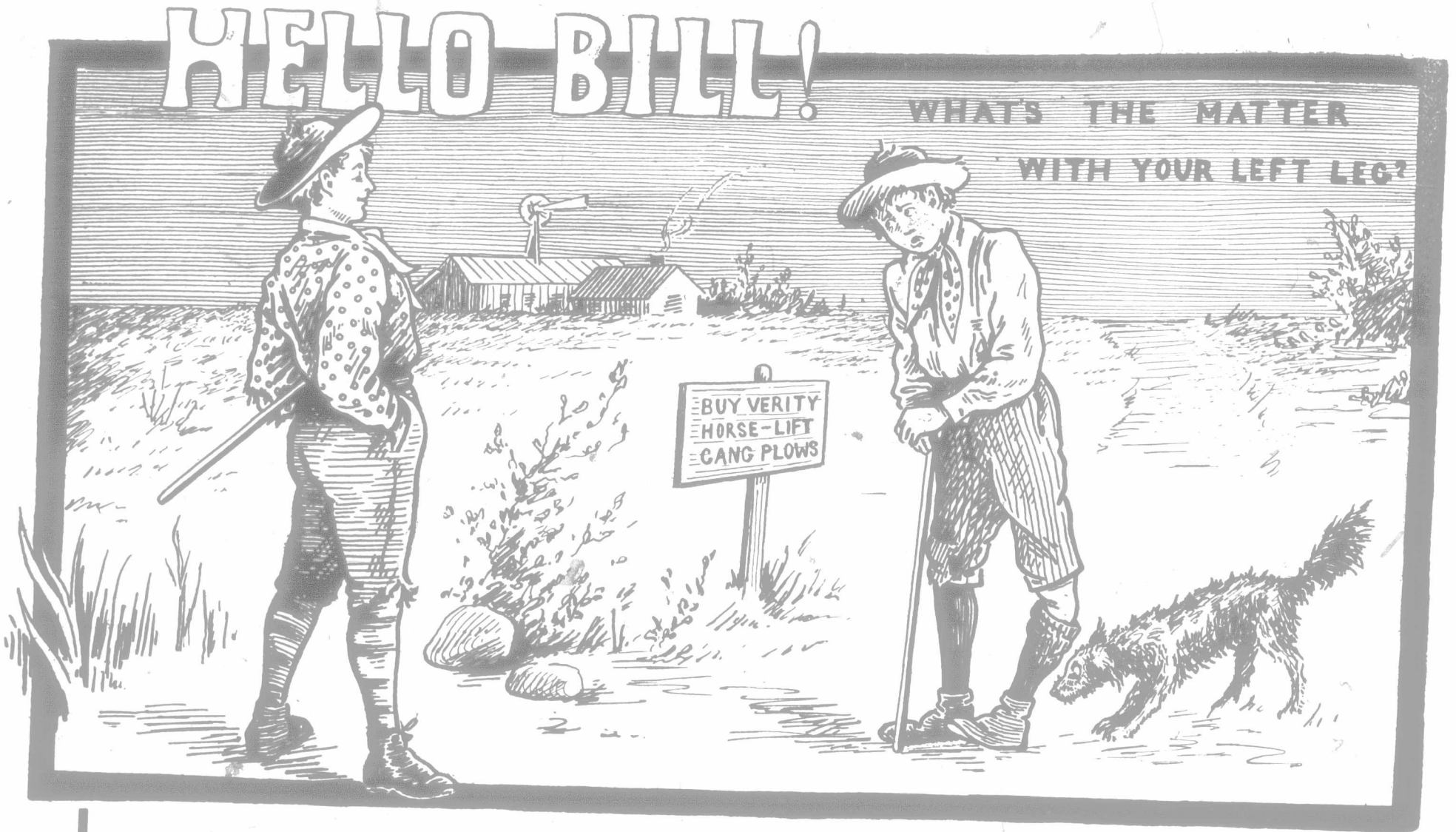
By walking behind that old harrow this spring. We know that you hate it. Why not ride on a

New Model Harrow Cart.

Greatest labor-saver of the 20th Century. Made of all steel. Caster wheels, fits any harrow.

Try one, they are cheap. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Box 787. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BILL---My father bought me a foot-lift gang plow last spring. Next spring he will buy one with the lift on the right side, so my legs will be alike.

JACK---In that case my father will buy a VERITY

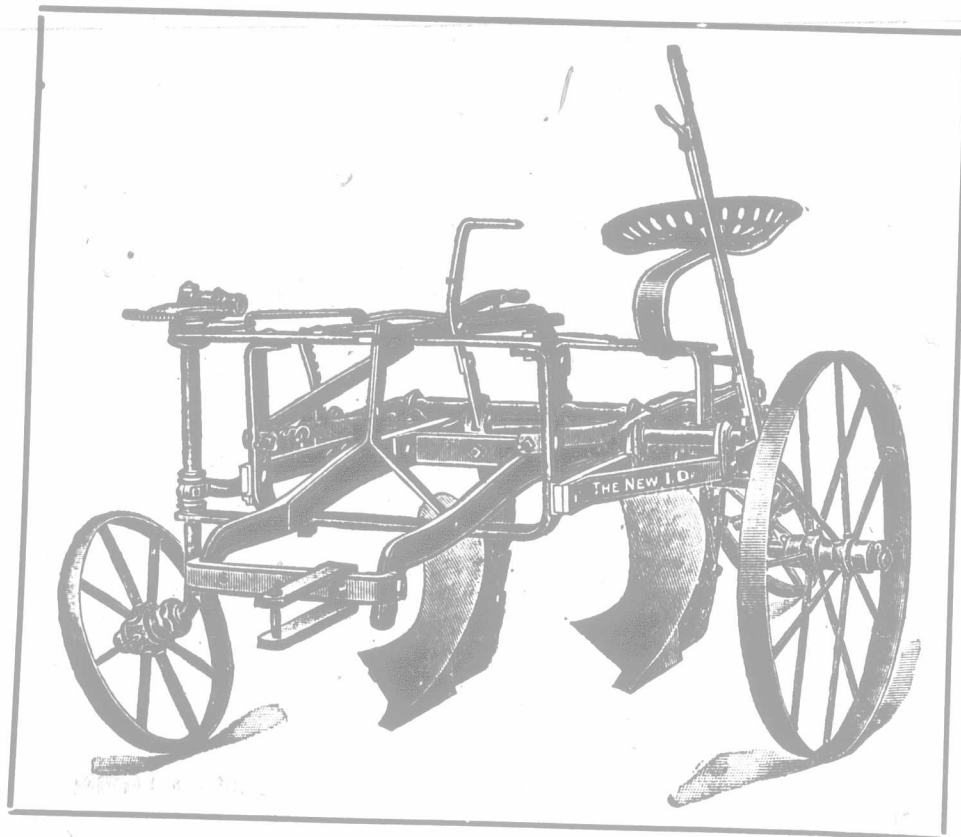
HORSE-LIFT GANG

THOUSAND-MILE AXLES

GOES INTO and OUT of the ground POINT FIRST, like a walking plow.

**NEW MOULDBOARDS
NEW SHARES
STRONGEST FRAME**

In fact the



It is the only plow built where the

HORSES DO THE LIFTING,

and is GUARANTEED to clean where all others fail. Also guaranteed to be the

LIGHTEST DRAFT

gang plow made, because it is built on different lines from all others.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS of the 20th Century.

MANUFACTURED BY **VERITY PLOW WORKS.**

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SOLE AGENTS.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., FEBRUARY 24, 1904.

No. 596

Editorial.

Misinterpreting the Grain Act.

It is seldom that any legislative enactment affecting the commercial interests of the country has met such unfair, if not unintelligent, criticism as the recent amendments to the Grain Act. In his address at the annual meeting of Winnipeg Board of Trade, the retiring President in referring to the Grain Act, said:

"I would be failing in my duty did I not call the attention of this board to one of the provisions of the Act which deals with the distribution of cars for the loading of grain at country stations. The provisions of this clause are such that any person owning and operating an elevator at any station can, under the law, only have the certainty of receiving one car during the season of marketing before the close of navigation. The owner of the elevator may be willing to buy grain and pay full market prices therefor, provided there is a reasonable certainty that he will receive cars for moving forward grain that is purchased by him from time to time. Should he be unfortunate enough to fill his elevator with high-priced wheat early in the season, it is more than likely that he will be prevented from shipping such wheat to the lake front, by reason of the farmers, from whom he made his purchases, making application to the railway companies for cars, and although the farmers' applications are made subsequently to the application by the elevator company, the law is such that the farmers' applications must be filled in their entirety before the elevator company can receive a second car."

It is indeed surprising that any individual representing an institution so important and influential as the Board of Trade of Winnipeg, should attempt such a contortion of facts. The act is clear; it is explicit and easily understood by any intelligent person. It would be, therefore, unfair to leave the misrepresentation at the door of ignorance. It is unreasonable to state that the provisions are such that an elevator man can have only the certainty of receiving one car before the close of navigation, but when it is said that farmers' applications for cars, although made subsequent to those of elevator men, must first be filled in their entirety before the latter can receive a second car, there is an absolute misrepresentation of the case.

Where there is failure at any shipping point to fill all orders as quickly as required, the Act provides that the following order of distribution shall be observed: Beginning at the top of the list and proceeding downward to the last name entered, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as they can be supplied. Then beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downward again to the bottom of the list, giving each person whose name appears on the order book as having unfilled orders one car; and the above method, beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downward to the last name entered on the list, shall be followed until all orders have been filled; it being understood at all times that no applicant shall receive more than one car in any one round.

This ought to be clear enough to anyone who is satisfied to face the facts. The working of the Grain Act during the last season has not proven

that it is unfair to any class, and if anyone has objections to raise they can only expect sympathy from intelligent men of moderate views by an absolute adherence to the unadulterated truth. We would suggest that interested parties who are not yet perfectly familiar with the much-talked-of Grain Act procure a copy without delay and study it.

The West and the Railway Commission.

That the Government has seen fit to appoint a Railway Commission must be a source of satisfaction to all true Canadians; it is, however, unfortunate that the Commission is made up of Eastern men solely. Individually, perhaps, the appointments may be beyond criticism, but a very serious mistake has been made by the non-recognition of the country west of Lake Superior—the portion of Canada that has lacked railway competition in the past, and has suffered severely as a consequence. Only a Westerner can be expected to fully understand Western conditions and needs, and while the gentlemen appointed are undoubtedly bright, brainy men in their respective walks of life, they are all lacking in a knowledge of the conditions existing in the West. Such a knowledge cannot be acquired by a week's trip through the prairie country. The Eastern part of Canada has, in addition to the farmers, a large manufacturing community, with organizations, such as Boards of Trade, carefully watching their interests, in the way of legislation, rates, etc. As a result, grievances, when existing or supposed to exist, have usually been remedied with comparatively little delay. Not so in the West! So acute have been the troubles arising out of our transportation problems that governments have risen and fallen thereby. Improved transportation has been the slogan of both political parties. There remains, however, much to be done, and it is hoped that the Commission will be able to throw all the light necessary on this great problem, on which the welfare and progress of the West is dependent. The members of the Commission have the opportunity, by the full exercise of the legal powers, in redressing grievances, etc., with which they are clothed, to demonstrate to Western as well as Eastern Canada that although they are laboring under the disability of lack of knowledge regarding the West, they can produce results so that the country as a whole will be satisfied that the money laid out on commissioners' salaries, expenses, etc., will have been money well expended.

Canadian Wheat in England.

It is stated by The Miller, the leading periodical of the English grain and flour trade, that a marked improvement is noted in the quality of samples of Canadian wheat recently to hand there. "We have taken," says our contemporary, "the trouble to examine a number of recent arrivals and compare them with made-up standards, and in the majority of instances, especially in No. 2 Northern, arrivals are much superior to the standards. We have proved to our own satisfaction that wheats bought on Winnipeg inspection are entirely to be relied upon, and it now remains for individual buyers to make their demands accordingly. In the last three years our imports of Canadian wheat have advanced in value from £2,216,000 to £3,700,000, and of wheat meal and flour from £600,000 to £1,200,000, while in every instance the corresponding imports from the United States have declined."

Are Farmers "Kickers."

At the recent convention of Grain-growers held at Brandon, one of the speakers remarked that farmers were "kickers." The idea is by no means a new one; in fact, it is very old, for we have been accustomed to hearing as far back as we can remember, those who are not farmers, speaking, from a self-assumed standpoint of superiority, of farmers as a lot of grumblers. Why farmers should be regarded as grumblers above all other classes is a question which requires some thought to answer. That farmers are kickers in the sense meant we regard as a libel. That they are as a class struggling manfully for just recognition of their claims and their place in commercial and social circles, and for liberty of action and independence, is a circumstance which their intelligent actions in united organization has in later times been brought prominently before the world.

The amount of attention directed to the subject is, perhaps, one of the chief reasons why farmers are regarded as kickers. There is, however, a deeper and a more concrete reason why certain classes should regard agriculturists as grumblers; that is, in the sense that they make demands which they are not reasonably entitled to make. The concessions now made to the industry by legislative corporations from the council to the government, compared with the position fifty years ago, proves that at that period the lot of farmers must have been a most unjust one. Previous to that tillers of the soil were barely regarded as belonging to the genus man. Education was regarded as unnecessary to the followers of the occupation. In older countries landlordism prevailed with an unjustness and a tyranny which could only be practiced where ignorance gave consent. The march of civilization and progress, however, reached all classes; the schoolmaster got abroad, and his influence has been felt ever since. Those in commercial circles who ate the fruit which the farmer sowed, nurtured and reaped, were made to relinquish what they had regarded through long usage as belonging to them by right. The claims of the industry of agriculture, and the individual claims of those engaged in it, are now becoming recognized to an extent compatible with justice. The recognition of these claims was not gained, however, without energetic efforts on the part of farmers, nor without strenuous organized opposition from those who were thereby losing that part of their income which was demanded by agriculturists as their just right. They designated farmers a lot of grumblers, and tried to make an argument of the designation to the effect that there were no just grounds for such grumbling. So it has gone on ever since. American slang has been borrowed to substitute the older epithet in Canadian journalism, and elevator men, grain buyers, pork-packers, and dealers in every article produced on the farm, take up the cry whenever farmers make a demand for just treatment.

We do not mean by this to glorify farmers above all or any other class; but we maintain that they as a class have made no demand which is unreasonable, and the fact that nearly all demands made in a regular and organized way have been conceded proves this to be the case. There is, of course, amongst farmers cranks and kickers, as there is in every other class, but that they are kickers above all other classes is untrue, and is a libel originated and spread by those whose business policy it is to give such an explanation of agricultural demands.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.
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CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 1.25.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
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11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Pointers.

This is Manitoba Farmers' Convention week. The "Advocate" wishes each association continued success.

The splendid interest taken in stock-judging at Neepawa and Brandon last week speaks well for the future of stock-raising in this country. Men who want more knowledge will get it.

Messrs. Grisdale, Clark, Ketchen and Spark make a strong team. Their efforts were appreciated last week by those who heard them. Visitors to Winnipeg this week will have the same report.

Several farmers showed up well in the good old game o' curlin' at the recent bonspiel, and why not? No class is more deserving of healthful recreation.

Sometimes it looks as though B. C. millmen had not decided what they would charge Manitoba and Territorial consumers this year for lumber. It is certain, however, that no one will be surprised at its cheapness.

New Westminster will have the first Fat-stock Show ever held in B. C. It will begin on March 8th, and continue for four days. The same town is moving for a Dominion Exhibition in 1905.

The latest suggestion in railway circles is said to be the establishment hereafter of a special winter rate of forty dollars from Eastern Canada to Manitoba and the Territories, so that "our downy friends" may have the pleasure of enjoying northward travel.

Delighted with the Weekly.

With pleasure I send you my subscription for the coming year, and I am delighted with the "Advocate" as a weekly. Wishing you a Prosperous Year. J. J. RING.

Horses.

Glasgow Stallion Show.

We have just got over the Spring Stallion Show at Glasgow. It was held on February 3rd, and there was quite a fair turn-out of big, good horses. The trade in Clydesdales has been brisk, and there is a good demand at present, both at home and abroad. Since I last wrote a unique shipment of Clydesdales was made to Australia. A wealthy native of Ayrshire, in Victoria, sent home a commission to Mr. James Kilpatrick to purchase for him two stallions and three mares. The mares were to be in foal to the three famous horses, Hiawatha, Baron's Pride, and his son, Baron o' Buchlyvie. Mr. Kilpatrick executed his commission to good purpose. He sent the stallions, Yazawattee 10817 and Royal Title 11923. The mares were Lady White, a daughter of Hiawatha, and champion last year at Kilmarnock and Glasgow, in foal to Baron o' Buchlyvie; Donna Roma, a Macgregor mare, full sister to the great horse Drumflower, in foal to Baron's Pride, and Lady Horatio 14683, in foal to Hiawatha. A shipment of this kind should advance the Clydesdale interest under the Southern Cross. Canada has also been an active purchaser during the past month. In my last letter I mentioned the shipment made by Mr. Richardson, of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Since then Mr. Tom Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., has sailed with ten stallions, nine for his own firm, and one as stud horse for Mr. Robt. Davies, Toronto. The last is a promising big horse, by the champion sire, Prince Thomas 10262, which was purchased at public auction for £950. The horses for Graham Bros. are all three-year-olds, and among them are several got by the champion, Baron's Pride 9122, and his noted son, Up-to-Time 10475, one of the most successful breeding horses of the day. One of these horses is own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Lady Victoria; another is own brother to the winning yearling filly of last year, and a noted prize mare, named Scottish Grace. Others are by big, good breeding horses, winners of district premiums, and I expect Mr. Graham will have plenty demand for these horses.

Another Canadian shipper who sailed in the same week as Mr. Graham was Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. This was his third trip within twelve months. He had an equal number of horses, and nearly all of them were three-year-olds. Mr. Graham got all his horses from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcubright. Mr. Hassard bought three of his from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; two from Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, and five from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton. A great substantial horse in Mr. Hassard's shipment is the prize horse Gallant Robert 10347, a half-brother to the extraordinary champion horse, Hiawatha, whose stock yesterday were figuring to great advantage as big matured stallions. He has three-year-old horses by the champion Prince Thomas 10262; the famed Mains of Airies 10379; the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Good Gift 10564; the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan 10527, and that grand, big horse, Royal Carrick 10270, which also won the Glasgow premium and stood second at the H. & A. S. show at Inverness. After a shipment like this it will not surprise us to see Mr. Hassard back again in a few months. He has the kind of horses that Canada wants.

The Stallion Show was a success. The exhibits, as a rule, were big horses, with plenty of weights and substance. The supreme honor of the show, the Society's 20-gs. cup, went to Mr. George Alston's Revelanta 11876, a son of Baron's Pride, and winner of numerous prizes during the past two years. He was bred by Mr. John W. Hannah, Girvan Mains, and his dam is a good breeding mare, by the famous £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion 6178. Besides Revelanta, sons of Baron's Pride were second and third in the same class of three-year-old horses. Mr. Clark's Baron's Best 11597, which sometimes beat him last year, was placed second, and Mr. Wm. McConnell's Baron's Crest 12024 was placed third. Baron's Best, in a class of three-year-olds, competing for the Glasgow district premium of £80, was placed first. In the class of horses four years old and upwards, Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart, was first, with the six-year-old horse, Labori 10791. This horse was first at Glasgow when a three-year-old. He is a son of the celebrated Hiawatha and although defeated by Revelanta in the open competition for the 20-gs. cup, he won the Brydon 100-gs. challenge trophy, for which Revelanta had not been entered. This is the first year in which this great prize has been competed for. It is presented by Mr. Robert Brydon, the President of the Clydesdale Horse Society, to encourage the breeding of big horses. No horse can win it, if three years old, unless at least 16.3 hands high, or if four years or upwards, unless 17 hands high, with width and depth in proportion. No horse can win it unless he is passed sound by a qualified

veterinary surgeon, and if four years old, he must be proved to have left fifty per cent. of the mares served by him in the previous year in foal. It is unfortunate that the first horse to win this trophy should have been beaten in an open competition by a three-year-old, yet the decision cannot be called in question. Second in the aged class to Labori, stood Mr. W. S. Park's fine level Clydesdale stallion, Royal Chattan 11489, one of the truest Clydesdale stallions we have. Mr. James Kilpatrick was third with Pearl Stone 11449, which won the three-year-old class a year ago. The aged Glasgow premium horse, Marconi 11817, owned by Mr. John Leekie, Inchwood, Winton of Campsie, and a son of Hiawatha, was fourth. The first-prize two-year-old, Mr. Marshall's Hiawatha "Godolphin," was also got by the same sire. Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton, Cumberland, showed two grand horses—full brothers—Lothian Again 11804 and Lord Lonsdale 11799. They were both placed in their classes, and hired for good districts. Their sire was the famous Cumberland breeding horse, Lord Lothian 5998. "SCOTLAND YET."

When Breaking the Colt.

When giving the first few lessons to the young colt which is being broken to harness, exercise great care in seeing that every strap, buckle and snap is secure, and also have nothing unduly loose or dangling, so as to frighten him. Select a sensible, fast-walking horse for his mate during these early lessons, and above all things do not show him by voice or action that you have not perfect control of yourself. A man who loses his self-control cannot expect to inspire confidence, or reasonably govern a spirited, unbroken horse.

Self-cleaning Mangers.

A self-cleaning manger for the horse stable may be made by having the bottom inclined towards the stall, and leaving a space of an inch at the bottom of the front. I have used this kind of manger for a number of years, and find that they keep perfectly clean without wasting any feed.

[Note.—This suggestion is quite ingenious, but we do not see the advantage of projecting front. It utilizes room in the feed passage, and the angle projecting over the manger is a continual annoyance to the horses. We would prefer a straight front.—Ed.]

Stock.

Observations on Sheep-breeding.

As the result of an extended series of experiments, the following observations on sheep-breeding are made:

From the breeding records of 154 ewes, the normal period of gestation ranges from 144 to 150 days after the date of service, and more ewes will lamb 146 days after service than at any other time.

There is no appreciable difference in the period of gestation for male and female offspring in sheep.

There is an apparent relation between the duration of the period of gestation and the period required for maturity. Quick-maturing breeds appear to carry their young for shorter periods than those breeds requiring more time to mature.

Large lambs are on the average carried in utero for an appreciably longer period than small or medium lambs.

Lambs dropped before the one hundred and forty-fourth day and after the one hundred and forty-ninth day of pregnancy are lacking in strength and vitality at birth.

From the data presented it is apparent that twins are the normal increase for ewes of the mutton type.

One-year-old rams are not so prolific as those two or three years old. Ewes average a larger percentage of increase in lambs after they reach full maturity, at three years of age, until after they are six years old, when the rate of increase diminishes.

The amount of service required of the ram in breeding has an influence on the percentage of increase in offspring of the ewes that produce lambs. Ewes bred early in the season of mating to a single ram dropped a larger percentage of lambs than those near the latter end of the season.

Where there usually is a wide stretch of open water in Lake Michigan at this season of the year, there is now but a glare of ice, the Lake having been frozen completely over. At points on the western side, immense icebergs have been piled up, reaching, it is said, to a depth of from forty feet under water to an equal height above.

Farm.**Will Frosted Oats Grow?**

As a large percentage of the oats grown last season in some districts of Northern Alberta was more or less damaged by early fall frost, samples of seed from different districts were collected and sent to the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, where tests of their germinating powers were made under the direction of Mr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm. The tests were made in soil, and below is given a tabular statement of the results in germinating power of the samples from the different districts. The first column gives the total percentage of grains which germinated or sprouted; the second column gives the percentage which germinated vigorously, and the third the remainder, which germinated weakly:

District in which Oats were Grown.	Percentage		
	Germinating.	Strong.	Weak.
Innisfail	40	16	24
.....	48	15	33
.....	90	81	9
.....	65	58	7
.....	13	6	7
.....	27	10	17
.....	72	66	6
Edmonton	25	17	8
.....	31	12	19
.....	52	29	25
.....	47	25	22
Edwell	28	21	7
Calgary	21	12	9
Red Deer	27	7	20
Strathcona	65	46	19
.....	19	17	2
Agricola	28	24	4
Knee Hill Valley	26	26	0
.....	29	29	0
.....	18	17	1
.....	13	12	1

Of the seven samples from the Innisfail district, it will be noticed that in one case only thirteen per cent. was sufficiently strong to sprout at all, and of the best sample only eighty-one per cent. gave a strong sprout.

The result of this investigation goes to show that large quantities of seed oats will have to be brought into the country adjoining the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. It has been suggested that where oats will show fifty per cent. of strong germination, by sowing double the quantity a good crop might be secured. The difficulty with that would be that perhaps another twenty-five per cent., although classed as weak, would produce a growth sufficiently strong to cause a very heavy mat of plants, which would probably grow too spindly to be heavily headed. There would also be a probability of very uneven ripening.

On the other hand, perfectly clean seed oats are not easy to find. In bringing them in in car lots from a distance there is great danger of weeds being introduced, which it may take much labor and expense to eradicate.

Killing Stinkweed.

Throughout Manitoba it is generally agreed that there is no worse weed than stinkweed. The chief reason why it is so dreaded is not merely because it seeds abundantly and is very exhaustive of plant food and soil moisture, but because it is so difficult to get rid of. In discussing this weed a short time ago, Supt. Bedford, of Brandon Exp. Farm, said to a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," that if he were to discover for the first time a small patch on his farm, he would lose no time in having it quarantined or cut off from the rest of the farm. This portion he would continue to summer-fallow for two or three years, and then seed down to brome grass, and after breaking up he would be careful to notice that no plants were allowed to go to seed.

In any case it is questionable if any better method of destroying this weed can be followed than summer-fallowing and seeding down. Those who have not got it on their farms should use every precaution to prevent its entrance. Seed grain should not be sown until it is certain that no seeds of this weed are contained therein.

To Hang the Stable Lantern.

Stretch a wire the full length of your stable behind the stock, have a ring on the wire and a snap attached to the ring, then when needed hang a lantern to the snap. It can be pushed along wherever most light is required. A lighted lantern should never be left on the stable floor or in any part of the stable without being hung, for such might accidentally be upset and a fire be the result.

An English Agricultural College.

Knowing that the Canadian farmer is interested in news from the Old Land, the following brief description of a visit to one of the agricultural colleges there may be appreciated:

The Uckfield College, Sussex, Eng., is one of the lesser of the agricultural institutions which are scattered throughout England, but, nevertheless, well deserves a visit. Nestling among the grassy uplands of the Sussex Downs, this college has a peculiar fascination for one who desires to combine natural beauty with the pursuit of agriculture. Five minutes' walk from the village brings the visitor to the college precincts. At once he is struck with the neat arrangement of the shrubs and evergreens which surround the gravel walk to the college. A tour through the various lecture-rooms and carpentry shop brings him into the chemical laboratory, which, though small in size, is amply qualified for the important part it plays in the course of study.

The farm itself is situated about one mile from the college, and consists of 110 acres of arable land. Our first objective was the orchard and vegetable garden, which is some 15 acres in extent. The land is divided up into plots, with gravel walks between. Apple, plum and pear trees abound, all of which give a fair yield during the season. The bush fruits are represented by gooseberries, currants, raspberries—a special variety of the latter not ripening until November.

In one corner of the orchard is a tall wire arch, up which is twining apple trees. This is to show to the Sussex farmers what can be done towards beautifying their own homesteads, and is certainly a feature well worthy of imitation. The apple trees are pruned three times a year—twice

A New Variety of Grass for Manitoba.

Mr. K. McIvor, of Virden, Man., who is one of the most successful experimentalists in grasses in the Northwest, has arrived a considerable way towards placing before the public yet another triumph in growing hay and pasture grass. His success with native rye grass in Manitoba is already well known. The grass to which he is now devoting special attention is English Blue Grass (*Festuca Elaitor Pratensis*). The grass, although a native of England, was grown for a time in Russia, and was there inured to the rigors of a severe climate before it was brought to this continent. The seed was brought from Montana Experimental Station in the spring of 1902 by Mr. McIvor. The quantity sown was four pounds, from which one hundred and fifteen of dressed seed has been obtained. The seed is somewhat similar to rye grass, smaller than perennial rye grass, being a convenient size and weight to sow by hand or with seeder. It is a bunch grass, entirely different in the feeding functions of its roots to the brome grass and other searching varieties. The hay on Mr. McIvor's farm grew to about three feet high when cut for seed. The yield was about two tons per acre. The weather was somewhat unfavorable to a heavy crop last year, a dry spell coming when the grass most required sap. It was cut on the 15th of July, and an aftermath about eighteen inches high grew up, and continued growing until winter came.

Mr. McIvor claims for this grass that it is an earlier-maturing and quicker-growing grass than either brome or rye grass. It weighs from twenty-five pounds to thirty pounds per bushel, and about twelve pound is what is required to seed an acre.

Who Developed the Country?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In looking over the time that has elapsed since I began taking the "Advocate," when it used to reach us from the London office and published as a monthly, until January 6th of this year, when it started out as a weekly, a great many changes have taken place in the paper, which, as its name implies, advocates what it believes is in the interest of the farmer; and every farmer who has the interests of his profession and country at heart would be better to take some good farm journal. To my mind there is no farm paper equal to the "Farmer's Advocate," and while the "Advocate" has kept pace with this growing country, great changes have taken place since the "Advocate" began publishing in Winnipeg.

In the West at that time settlers were scattered here and there at long distances from each other, and over a large area. Each year their numbers were added to, and faster and faster did the settlements grow. Little villages would spring up, railroads would come along, villages would grow to towns, and other villages start, and so on, until the year 1903 alone saw our population increased by immigration to the extent of over 100,000 people. What is it that is building up these towns and keeping them in existence? We as settlers manufacture farms out of the forest or prairie; when we have a little produce to dispose of a store will start up; by the time we become farmers the store will be increased by two or three more. We take the produce of our farms to exchange for the commodities we may need for consumption and carrying on of our operations, thus giving employment to the tradesman, mechanic, and creating traffic for the railroads, and making it possible for them to get a living. Who is it that has helped in no small measure to enrich the Eastern manufacturer, if not the Western farmer? Who is it that is deserving of protection—if any class of people are—if not the farmer? All the protection we need, we are able to get, in my opinion, if we only become thoroughly organized. By meeting together and discussing matters affecting our interests, as to what we really need, we can get what we ask for.

The manufacturers talk of the money they represent, and the influence they seem to think that should have in their favor. What money do the farmers of Canada represent? That is a problem for any of the readers of the "Advocate," but I expect the capital represented by the railroads and the manufacturers combined is not anywhere near that represented by the farmers of Canada. Still we seem content for anyone outside of our own profession to do business for us in Parliament, or the different Legislatures of the country. It seems to me this is not as it should be, and the fault is all our own. If we are to be represented as we should be, who better can do it than one who has our interests at heart? We deserve all we are entitled to, and that should be the greatest good to the greatest number.

The manufacturers have had a good innings, and it is only fair that we get what is just and right.

GEO. A. CLAPP,
East Clover Bar, Alta.

Full Reports of Meetings.

I am pleased to see that the Farmers' Institutes, the Grain-growers' Association and the different stock associations are on the increase and so fully reported in the Advocate, and may they take the motto of the paper that is trying to do so much in their interests—"Persevere and succeed." To my mind there is no paper equal to the Farmer's Advocate.

GEO. A. CLAPP.

East Clover Bar, Alta.

for wood and once for fruit, when the leaves are on. A system of root pruning is also practiced here, and from results obtained clearly shows that it is absolutely necessary for the development of a crop. As we were leaving the orchard we entered a little frame house where the apples are stored, and were at once impressed by the size, color and quality of the fruit exhibited. The pear trees do not bear very well, owing, no doubt, to the nature of the soil, which is a heavy clay.

As our time was limited, we were unable to do more than rush through the stables, where we saw some 12 head of Jerseys and a flock of South-down sheep. We also noticed about forty head of steers, which were being fattened for the Smithfield market. This line of farming is, however, not at all popular in this country, owing to the very low prices obtained for beef, which does not permit the farmer to clear expenses.

Poultry farming seems to be the great industry in Sussex, as much as 40 tons of dressed poultry being shipped per week to Leadenhall market from the small village of Uckfield, which only boasts a population of 4,000.

As we walked to the Uckfield railway station, we concluded that our afternoon had been very profitably spent, and trust that we may yet again have the opportunity of spending another day among the beautiful scenery which the Sussex Downs afford.

A. N. M.

A good way to feed straw in the yard is to have four large posts set, say 8x12 ft. apart, forming corners of a proposed enclosure, then bolt two stout poles on each side and fill with straw. As it is eaten, it can conveniently be refilled from wagon or sleigh.

Fall Wheat in Alberta.

Last fall, Geo. F. Root, Red Deer, Alberta, threshed over five hundred bushels of winter wheat, about half of it Turkey Red and the balance Velvet Chaff. It was all sown on breaking. Both varieties averaged about the same yield per acre. The Turkey Red was a very even crop, and scarcely any being winter-killed. The Velvet Chaff in several places was badly winter-killed, but where the stand was fairly good, it yielded a much heavier crop, several single acres growing forty bushels, the average being twenty-five bushels per acre.

Some Causes of Smut.

The editor frequently converses with an aged gentleman who has lived in Utah for fifty years, and during all that time has been engaged in either growing wheat or handling it as a miller. This pioneer is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and is an exceptionally keen observer. He has most pronounced views, and he bases them entirely upon his own practical experience and observation. One idea advanced by this old gentleman is that smut in wheat is very greatly aggravated and increased by allowing the seed to become damp and warm during the winter. He holds that wheat, whether for milling or for seed, should be thoroughly aired and dried before storing, and then should be kept as free as possible from heat and moisture. He insists that he has not had any smutty wheat for years, and he attributes the fact to the care he bestows upon his seed.

Another fact asserted by this veteran wheat-grower is that volunteer wheat is productive of smut because of the conditions of heat and moisture to which the seed is subjected as it lies upon the stubble field during the winter. He will not under any circumstances permit a crop of volunteer wheat to grow upon his farm.

The ideas advanced are in strict accordance with scientific reasoning, since it is well known that the spores of all fungi are propagated best where heat and moisture prevail, and that sunlight, dry air and low temperature are detrimental to the life of the spores. These practical suggestions that accord so well with science should be of value to farmers in combating smut in their grain.—[Inter-Mountain Farmer.

Plans of A. B. Potter's House, Montgomery, Assa.

In accordance with your wish, I enclose the plan of my house, built in 1902, also bill of costs, but as lumber and wages have gone up since, it could not be built for the same price. As I am 17 miles from the railway, the teaming would be less to some. The team work was charged \$3.00 per day, with board; the farm hands cost \$1.00 per day, and extra for board. The house is built of concrete, six of gravel to one of cement, and one-third of stone put in center of wall.

The cistern is eight feet deep below cellar bottom, six feet across when finished, with four-inch cement walls and crown top, and eighteen-inch manhole, plastered inside with Portland cement and fine sand. Cellar wall 22 inches thick, with a footing six inches extra on outside, and when one-half way up a one-inch board put in from there to floor, making two walls twelve inches and nine inches, cross wall eight inches on center of twelve-inch footing; short wall six inches. Dairy plastered overhead; cement floor; also cement floor from cellar door to furnace, where separator is. Cellar windows are above ground. We found double windows, too warm, and have only single ones on this winter, on hinges, so that we can let fresh air in daily.

The overflow of cistern and slop water from bath-tub and sink goes down a drain 300 ft. long and 7 1/2 ft. deep, to a cess pool. Unless the drain is 7 ft. deep it is liable to freeze. The steps to cellar are plank, let in concrete sides, the entry being a frame building on concrete foundation; also veranda walls 8 inches, on 12-inch footing. The first story is 10 inches thick; second story, 8 inches. A 2x4 bond stick was put in the wall for all joists to rest upon. Small blocks were put in the walls, 16 inches from center to center, to nail strapping to. I used 1-inch strapping, but think 2-inch thick might be better. We doubled barb wire and twisted it hard, and put it in six times around the building, under and over the windows.

From bottom of foundation to top of plates, 24 ft. 6 ins.; cellar, 6 ft. 6 ins.; first floor, 9 ft.; second floor, 8 ft. between joists. Joists 10 ins., 8 ins., and 6 ins., the top set being one foot up the rafters. A raise of 8 ft. 6 ins. on rafters, with a flat deck of 10 ft. by 14 ft., gives over 6 ft. of an attic. A large dormer window on south side, with peaked roof level with deck, gives light. Iron cresting on peak and around deck. First floor double, others single ply; house lathed and plastered with Manitoba hard-wall plaster, which

cost a little more, but made a better job than lime plaster.

House finished with B. C. cedar; kitchen wainscoted 3 ft. high; 10-in. base in dining-room, parlor and hall, and 6-in. in all bedrooms and upper hall; window and door casing, 5 ins. wide. Only the prime coat of paint is on as yet, and the floors painted; also veranda. A force pump

is plastered with colored cement, and blocked in 10x20-inch blocks, and striped with white. There was used in all the work 120 barrels of cement, 90 large loads of gravel, and 30 loads of stone, drawn in winter with sleighs, and about 8 or 10 loads of sand for plastering.

COSTS.

Lumber	\$529.10
Cement, per car	322.55
Plaster	95.85
Hardware, pumps, etc.	174.90
Carpenter work	248.25
Plastering by mason	139.50
Furnace, pipes, etc.	206.00
Teaming	206.00
Digging cellar	38.75
Digging drain	32.50
Wire	5.00
General work	11.50
Cresting	30.00
Farm hands on cement work	37.25
Painting	30.00
Frame building	65.00
Board	130.00
Total	\$2,303.05

The Grain-growers' Banquet.

(Unavoidably withheld from last week.)

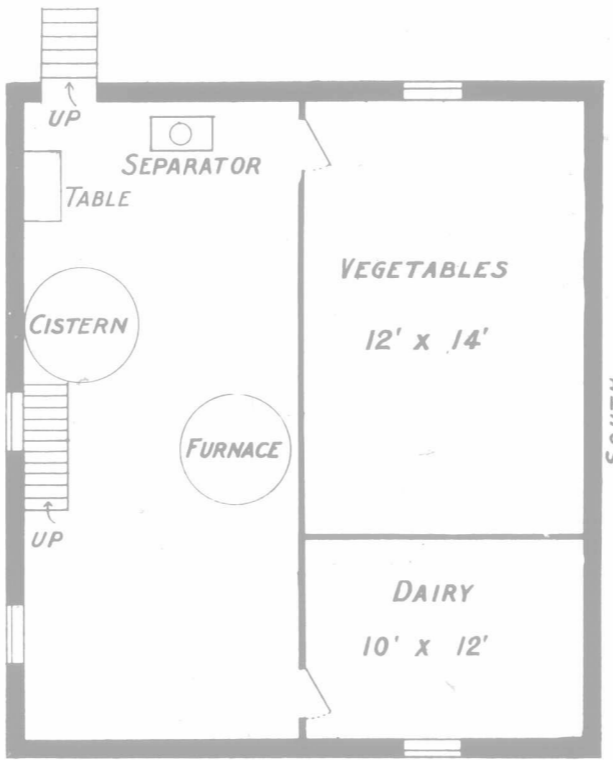
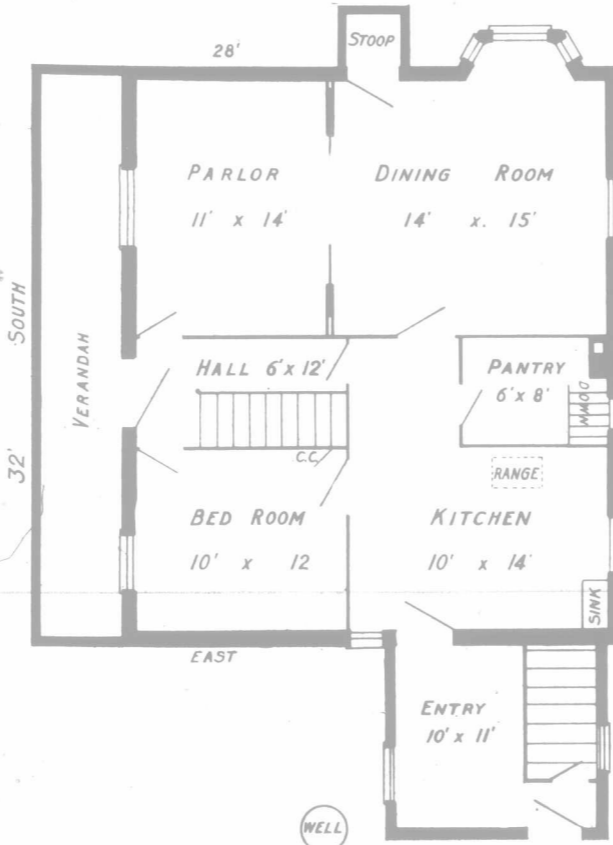
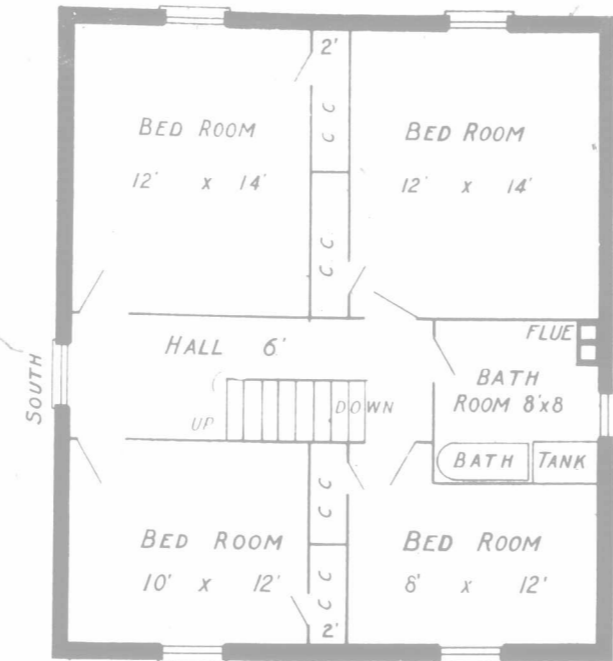
The splendid treatment accorded by the City of Brandon to the Grain-growers in the Province of Manitoba should be a lesson to other cities and towns throughout the Province. Unfortunately, it is a fact that other prominent cities in the past have not been disposed to do honor to the agricultural leaders of the country when they assembled in convention in their city, either as livestock men or in any other capacity. The citizens of Brandon, however, on this occasion showed that the sentiment which actuates the minds of their business men was not one of selfishness, and hence that city is deserving of the best wishes of every agriculturist in the Province.

The first part of the evening entertainment took the form of a concert, in which Mr. Donald McEwan, on behalf of the local branch of the Grain-growers, presided. The programme proved to be most interesting, and was heartily enjoyed by the large delegation of the Grain-growers who were present.

Following the concert a splendid supper was partaken of in the council chamber of the City Hall, to defray the expenses of which the City Council made a special appropriation. Mayor Hall, who presided, made a few spicy remarks, pointing out the relationship which existed between the town and the Grain-growers, showing how the whole chain of operations in grain-growing, from seeding until the harvester's product started on its way to the markets, interlocked.

President Scallion, of the Grain-growers' Association, took occasion to thank the Mayor and citizens of Brandon for the very excellent reception given. "The Grain-growers," he said, "were not narrow in their views; they recognized that the commercial interests of the city and those of the farm were very much interwoven." He took up the transportation question, which he considered was the greatest problem confronting the people of Greater Canada to-day. The farmers of this country, he declared, could, man for man, beat those of any other country in the world in producing wealth from the soil. High railway rates were, however, a great bugbear. It caught them in shipping out their products and in bringing in the necessaries of life as well.

The next speaker was W. R. Motherwell, President of the Grain-growers of the Northwest Territories, who is now looked upon as being the father of the movement in this country. In opening his address, which was very much appreciated, Mr. Motherwell said he was interested in Manitoba, particularly since they fraternized with the Territories. Nothing brought men together like adversity, and it was a fortunate occurrence that Manitoba farmers decided to join forces with their fellow craftsmen of the West. The present conference was double that of the one held a year ago. When the movement first began the business men of many towns were cool toward it, but the Grain-growers had shown themselves moderate. He believed this was as it should be. In pointing out the benefit of being united, he declared that the Grain-growers' Association had come to stay. "You can never do individually what you can do collectively," said he. "In the past our interests were neglected, but it was our own fault. In fact, there would, as in the past, continue to come times when the interests of farmers would be in danger, and hence the need of an association for their consideration and defence." He declared there was no gap between the various interests; those of the grain dealers, the railway company and the grain producers ought to be the same. Referring to the address of the retiring President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, in which he dealt with the Grain Act, he declared if that gentleman could see through



on pantry floor pumps from cistern in pail, or up to tank in bath-room, and a pipe from tank down to sink, with tap, gives water for hand use. Furnace flue built from cellar up with the concrete, and the range pipe goes in flue in bath-room. All window-sills are made in mould of cement, and set 1-inch outside of wall. The outside of house

the glasses of the farmer, he would certainly not say what he did. He regretted that any public man should make such a contortion of facts. In conclusion, Mr. Motherwell hoped the time would come when the Grain-growers would find time to devote much of their attention to a discussion of the question of grain growing, with a view to producing a greater number of bushels per acre.

Alderman Trotter, of Brandon, upon being called, said no legislative body could afford to set aside any resolution brought forward by so influential a body as the Grain-growers. He believed there was a great future for the association, and he hoped that they would continue to make Brandon their headquarters.

Mr. D. W. McCaig, Portage la Prairie, said the business interests of the Province were identical with those of the farmers, and Grain-growers can now feel that they have the sympathy of the better class of business men. Brandon, he said, was known the world over; they had much to help them in that city. The Experimental Farm was a thing to be proud of. In regard to grain-growing and disposing of their products in the past, they had been too busy for years in constructing homes and improving their farms to pay any attention to the market end of the question, and it was not until recent years that they began to receive anything like what their products were worth. Even a year ago, it was reported from some parts of the country that as high as 12 cents difference existed between street and track prices. The elevator men had abused the advantages which they had been allowed to enjoy, but through the amendments to the Grain Act they had lost some privileges. They had, however, only to obtain the confidence of the Grain-growers to have them restored. Farmers realize that the elevators are a necessity, and the Grain-growers had no other object in view than to give the grain dealers of the country an even hand of justice. He believed we must look to the Hudson's Bay as a route to the British market.

Ex-Mayor A. C. Fraser Stewart followed in a humorous and breezy speech. "When people came together," he said, "differences are removed." He believed in organization, and stated that little progress would have been made in the effort to civilize the world had it not been for organization. The point to consider was, he believed, that equal rights be given to all and special privileges to none.

Mr. Rogers, of Carberry, believed farmers took life too seriously, and there were many who ought to be at the Grain-growers' convention obtaining light and exchanging ideas, instead of staying at home and working on their farms.

Mr. Campbell, a grain dealer of the City of Brandon, appeared as Secretary of the Board of Trade. He said that the Board of Trade recognizes that the progress of the town depended upon the surrounding country. He brought forth some interesting reminiscences of the early days of Brandon wheat market, and pointed out the advantages which to-day are being obtained in comparison.

The interests of the C.P.R. were championed by Mr. Brown, the local superintendent. He was glad to see in the meeting a spirit that encouraged the practice of the Golden Rule. He believed the C.P.R. would be able to give shippers much better service in the future than in the past. The system had lately been divided, and everyone in the West had confidence in the new manager, Mr. White. He pointed out as the population increased the rates would decrease. "Instead of one passenger train between Brandon and Winnipeg, as was the case ten years ago, to-day there were three, and instead of one freight train there were now six or seven. Looking forward, no one could tell what the future had not in store.

Mr. M. Snow, of the Executive of the T. G. G. A., being called, said President Motherwell deserved great credit for what he had done in the interests of the Grain-growers in the West. The meeting he had called many months ago at Indian Head brought great results, and to-day there was an organization throughout the wheat belt of the West which the farmers should be proud of. In the Territories, he believed they had suffered more from transportation difficulties than had the farmers in Manitoba. He pointed out that from Indian Head more wheat was shipped than from any other shipping point in the world. The Grain-growers' movement had not been developed without a great deal of work. It has always been said that a farmers' organization would fail, but nevertheless there was not a farmers' organization in the past that had not done a great deal of good. He believed their failure heretofore had been occasioned largely through an effort to do too much in too short a time. Referring to the development of the Territories, he humorously declared that in a few years they would be looking upon Manitoba as a little side-show. He believed in the principle which enabled elevator men to say, "Sell to me, or not at all." In conclusion he implored the Grain-growers to stand together.

Mr. Hamilton, Manager of the Canadian Bank

of Commerce, who came to the conference as a member of the Portage la Prairie delegation, reminded the audience that 42,000 farmers in Manitoba should have a great influence. The Railway Company, he believed, were considerate. The lumber question was a serious one, and the Hudson's Bay route should be developed. He emphasized the importance of keeping politics out of the organization, and appealed to the association to consider themselves factors in building up Canada, a country which had already become a nation within an empire.

Alderman G. R. Colwell, on behalf of the city, regretted that there was not more time to entertain the Grain-growers. He believed that 75% of Manitoba grain was grown within 70 or 80 miles of Brandon. He suggested the establishment of large storage elevators throughout the country, as it would save time in busy seasons. These storage elevators would encourage the milling industry.

The meeting closed by a very hearty vote of thanks from the Grain-growers to the City of Brandon for their entertainment, and ere the strains of "God save the King" had died away, the happy gathering withdrew to their sleeping apartments, for it was already a very late hour.

G-G. CONVENTION SNAP-SHOTS.

President J. W. Scallion—"We want the farmers to stop their nonsense. Be a party politician if you will, but don't let the men around the little towns run your political parties."

Warehouse Commissioner Cassell—"Have your grain marked in Great Britain the way the merchants in that country want it, and that is just as you grow it" (without mixing or blending).

Portage la Prairie had a big delegation. Amongst the number were no less than two bank managers.

Miller, of Boissevain, said the farmers were kickers, and the only way to get anything was to kick. It did not transpire, however, that the work of the convention was done by kicking. Where intelligence is combined with executive ability there is not much need for farmers kicking. They can get what they want without it.

Neepawa had the credit of sending a representative of the Teutonic race. Although his accent was foreign, his ideas were up-to-date. His efforts proved that no one race of people has a monopoly of the intelligence of this country.

There was a Long fat Irishman in the delegation who quite maintained the reputation of his native land for humor. What he said of Hail Insurance would be a shame to relate.

"We can't find the Lumber Combine," said Donald McEwen in presenting the report of his committee, and forthwith a special commission was appointed, who will no doubt be armed with a search-warrant.

Problem in Mathematics.—If shingles are laid at Neepawa for \$2.50 per thousand, why should they cost \$3.50 at Virten? Answers will be accepted from members of the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

Age and Germination of Seeds.

According to Prof. Mumford, of the University of Missouri, who has been experimenting with the object of determining the vitality of seeds, those of beans, peas and carrots are good for two years; of lettuce, asparagus and radish, for three years; of cabbage and turnip for five years, and of beets, melons and squash for from six to eight years. Of course, seeds kept for so long a time should not be exposed to undue extremes of heat, drought or dampness.

With wheat, barley, oats or corn the aim should be to sow seed of the previous year's growth rather than to sow older seed. The loss in the vitality of these grains after one year of age is often considerable. The stage of ripening at which the grain is harvested has also an important bearing on the vitality of seeds.

Both Agricultural and Social.

I consider the "Farmer's Advocate" a most useful paper, both for the agricultural and social reader. It is a paper you can well feel proud of. Wishing you every success. E. G. ALVIS
Oak River, Man.

Packing Ice.

In packing ice, J. C. Bard, Grand Coulee, writes that he has found snow very much better than chips of ice for packing between the blocks.

Dairying.

Dairy Notes.

Get good, modern appliances, study the individuality of your cows, and feed accordingly.

If your hired man is inclined to kick your cows, get him a pair of solesless rubber boots for stable use, and if you can induce him to wear them he will soon stop his cow-kicking habit.

Study markets. Many sales are made lower than they should be consequently middlemen's profits and makers' loss. "Get close to the consumer, not the middleman," should be the motto of every dairyman.

When planning work, if the dairy department be made a side issue to the general farm work, both quality and quantity of the product will depreciate and no profit from that department be the result. On the other hand, should a systematized method be adopted, along with the practice of common sense, full remuneration can rightfully be expected for every hour of labor. No department on the farm requires more system than the dairy.

Clean Milking Pays.

Many examples could be given to show the influence of clean milking upon the quantity and quality of both milk and butter (says a Kansas Board of Agriculture report). In Germany the experiment has been tried of allowing one person to milk five cows during fourteen days, and then another person milk the same cows during the following fourteen days. The cows were fed and treated during the whole time in quite the same way. The result, however, was that the second person on an average gets about two kilograms (4 lbs. 6½ ozs.) more milk per animal per day than the first one. At a similar experiment made by Professor Babcock, of Wisconsin, three cows were milked during a week by one person, A; the following by another person, B. From the milk A received during this week 11.8 kilograms butter was churned, while from the milk B got only 9.8 kilograms butter was produced, a difference thus of two kilograms.

This result is not only owing to the greater quantity of milk received, but more still to the fact that the last-drawn milk is by far the richest. That this is the case, anybody might easily ascertain for himself by pouring the very first and the very last drops of milk from the same teat into cream tubes. When comparing the tubes after the cream has risen, he will be surprised at the great difference in the thickness of the layers of cream; the milk first drawn looks, judging from the layer of cream, like good skimmed milk, the last milk drawn is more like thin cream. Through an experiment tried at an agricultural school in Denmark, it was found that the first streams of milk contained only 0.6 per cent. of fat, while the last strippings of milk from the same cow contained as much as 10.2 per cent. fat.

A thoroughly clean milking, therefore, is very important, not only as a means of developing the cow's milking power, but also to produce richer milk.

It is important, also, how often the cow is milked daily. Some experiments concerning this question have also been tried, which show that the more times a day the cow is milked the more and richer the milk she yields. But whether one milks three times or only twice a day, the intervals between the milkings must, as far as possible, be of the same length. The cow is in a very high degree dependent on habit, and her udder works evenly and regularly. The milking hours, therefore, must be carefully observed, and the same persons must, every time, in the same course, milk the same animal. If the milking is begun too late, the cow becomes uneasy, and the tension of the udder causes pain to the animal. In both cases loss of milk ensues. The fact that the quantity of milk is lessened by milking less frequently and less energetically is a thing of which one avails oneself when wanting to dry a cow. But even in this case it is a bad plan not to clean strip the udder; it is by far preferable to milk less often, finally once only every other day, every third day, or more seldom still, till the cow gives so little milk that milking may be dispensed with.

The milker must pay great attention to the cleanly condition of the udder and the teats. If he observes knots and tenderness in the udder, the milk having an unnatural appearance, etc., some remedial steps should at once be taken. Diseases in udders and teats, often being contagious, cows in that way infected must always be milked the last, and the milk from the affected part of the udder be put into a special vessel and destroyed, in order to hinder further spreading of the infection.

Red Deer Creamery.

The Red Deer creamery ranked second in output of the Alberta creameries during the summer season of 1903. Its output was 80,516 pounds of butter. Innisfail alone surpassed it. At present, H. H. Pearson is the buttermaker, and he states that the present winter season points to being the most successful one in the history of the creamery. During the months of December and January, the average butter make exceeded 4,500 pounds per month. Indications point to at least 6,000 pounds for the month of February. To all present appearances, next season's output will greatly exceed last's, for a new route is being opened, which will include considerable new territory.

Poultry.

Problems in Hatching Chicks.

THE OPINION OF A PRACTICAL MANITOBA BREEDER.

As the season for hatching chickens will soon be with us again, I think the following facts found out by actual test in 1902-3, may be of interest to your readers:

I found I had some hens the eggs of which were not very good, so in order to locate them I used trap nests, and with four hens experimented, with the following result:

No. 1—Eggs proved all fertile, and reproduced strong chicks.

No. 2—About half were good. With this hen I found, although she was the best layer, one egg would hatch a strong chick and the next egg would be infertile, or a very weak germ, and so on.

No. 3—About two-thirds of her eggs hatched, and the chicks were generally weak compared with the first two.

No. 4—Did not lay many eggs, and in two years she never laid an egg that I got a chick from.

Now, as to setting hens: I set on May 13th four hens in a pen by themselves, where they could go off and on at pleasure, with nothing to disturb them. They had plenty to eat and drink, and a dust bath, and being well-tested sitters and mothers, I gave each 12 eggs, got from my several yards, none of which were picked, or the layers of them known. On June 2nd (the 20th day) I heard peeping in the pen, and on investigation found one hen (the second from the end) had got twelve chicks; the next day one and three hatched out seven and ten chicks respectively, and number four not a chick. How was this? I cannot tell, as every one had the same chance. A further test made with two hens proved that one day's eggs were ahead of another as far as fertility went.

In shipping eggs for hatching, I had reports from some of good hatches, as high as 13 from a setting; others reported very poor hatches. If such was satisfactory to the latter, I duplicated the order free. One customer told me of a poor hatch of nine. Shortly after my business took me near his place, so I thought I would drop in and see his chicks. His wife said the eggs hatched well; got 14 chicks, 10 from one hen and 4 from another, but the latter killed hers. I said nothing but thought the more about the difference between 9 and 14. The egg trade in some cases is unsatisfactory; the dissatisfaction arises from conditions for which neither buyer nor seller may be responsible—the eggs may be good when shipped, but may be injured in shipping. As there is a risk in shipping eggs, each party should assume part of the risk. The buyer objects to carry it all, and the seller complains that the buyer expects practically every egg to hatch. After the eggs are hatched the seller complains that the buyer expected that every chick should develop into a prizewinner. They will not all hatch out prizewinners for him at home, and he knows no way by which the quality can be improved by shipping them.

The seller of eggs should make a sincere effort to satisfy his customers. It is not always possible to do this, but the effort should be made nevertheless. A satisfied customer is a valuable asset; it will pay to strain a point to satisfy him, unless he be unreasonable in his demands. As for the seller of eggs who is plainly dishonest, he deserves no consideration whatever, and he should be driven out of the business. The buyer is often unreasonable, without any intention of being so. I am in the position of having been both buyer and seller. I have bought eggs and have had fair success with some; with others none. Notably, from a setting of Wyandotte eggs, five chicks hatched, every one single combs, so every one was disqualified in other cases, though small hatches have got some good ones. Some breeders will tell you if you get one good chick it is all you should expect; not so the bulk of farmers, or fanciers either, for that matter. I think it best in the early part of the season not to just stick at 13 or 15 eggs to a setting, but to put a few extra in until after say the middle of April; after that the eggs should have a high

percentage of fertility if conditions are favorable, but when eggs are shipped I firmly believe, although packed to the best of the seller's ability, that they get jarred and shaken, and some eggs are injured thereby.

In conclusion, ship the best in the best way you know how, and the buyer on his part should employ the best means at his command to ensure success, when I believe the friction that sometimes occurs will be obliterated. ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

Plan of Poultry House and Calf Pen.

A very neat and well-arranged poultry-house and calf pen is shown here, and has given good satisfaction. It is a frame building, and the roof, and the south, east and west walls are shingled, adding to the general appearance.

The poultry-house is twelve by twenty-four feet, inside: sills, six by six; studding, two by four, ten feet high. It is sheeted on the studding, outside, with six-inch shiplap, then tarpapered and shingled over all, five inches to the weather. It is sheeted inside, and ceiled with shiplap, and the loft filled with hay or straw for extra warmth.

The poultry-house is divided into two pens, each ten by twelve, with a boarded feed-room between. A row of nests, with hinged lids, are on one side of the feed-room, entered through holes in the partition. The rest of the room is taken up by feed, etc.

The feed-room extends from the back to within four feet of the front, leaving a passage from one pen to the other, and is closed with a door.

The scratching-room floor is covered two or three inches deep with straw, and the grain thrown thereon, giving the fowls good exercise to get it.

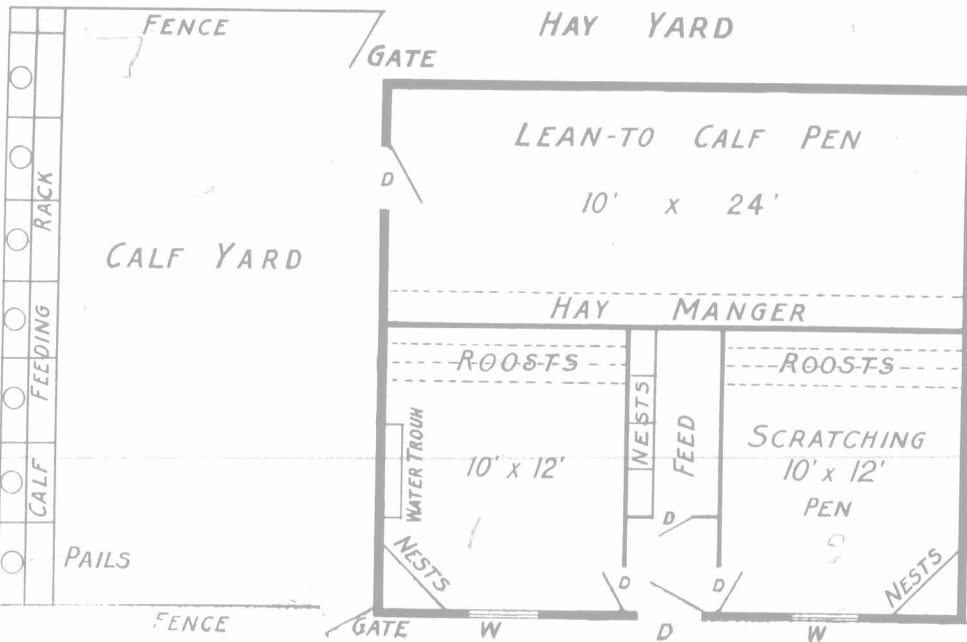
The floor of the other pen is strewn with

physical system. I have not found it a difficult matter to hatch a good per cent. of chicks under these conditions, but I have had considerable difficulty in rearing them at first. Experience is a great and good teacher, and I have learned that to successfully raise chicks in the brooder they must be kept clean, sufficiently warm, and have dry feed. I think no one will make a mistake by using one of the good prepared chick foods, as it is almost a sure preventive of bowel trouble—the greatest disease of the brooder chick. There are many different ways of feeding and caring for chicks after they are placed in the brooder. The plan I have adopted, and which gives the best results, is to place the brooder in a colony house, about 6x10 ft., which has a good-sized south window about two feet from the floor. The chicks are not allowed outside of this for a week or two, unless the weather is very fine, and on fine days the colony house door may be left open. My reason for placing the brooder inside the colony house is that in the spring we often have very heavy rains, and sometimes continuing for two or three days, as we had last year. The chicks can have ample room to scratch and get all the exercise necessary inside the colony house, and still have free access to the brooder for warmth; otherwise, with just the brooder, I have experienced considerable difficulty in feeding and caring for the chicks in wet weather, and I had once to remove the whole hatch from the brooder to allow it to dry out. When the chicks are old enough to do without heat, I remove the brooder from the colony house and put in perches, on which they soon learn to roost. I then give the chicks free range and they invariably come back to their own colony house to roost at night. E. W. BURT.

The Incubator on the Farm.

In a very few years a farm without an incubator will be as rare as is now the farm with one, and we can appreciate the many reasons why more people have not got them, for until very recently the incubator was, to say the least, but little understood, and when understood very unreliable. This, however, has all been changed, and if the maker's instructions are intelligently followed, success must ensue. We do not presume to say an incubator can do the impossible; it yet remains for the operator to see the eggs are from strong, vigorous stock to insure fertility; that they are not too old to hatch, and that every precaution has been taken to supply the incubator with a productive article. If all this has been done, the incubator will do its part. The incubator has many advantages over the hen as a hatcher. It is always ready for business. In the early months of the year when the hen is required to "sit" and bring up a flock of early chicks, she is not ready, and "you can't make her"; but the incubator simply requires lamp filling, lighting, heating, eggs put in position, and except for a few minutes' work each day, requires no further attention. How is it with the hen? Occasionally a good hen gets to work and stays with it, but it is only occasionally. In most cases she has to be chased, and chased, and chased onto her nest, and fed and watered, then chased again. When the hatch comes off, unless great precautions are taken the mortality will be very great; either the hen will step on some, and they depart this world that way, or lice from the hen kills them; or she will waltz them around the wet grass and encourage colds and bowel trouble, with other disabilities too numerous to mention, until about six weeks after hatching the "survival of the fittest" leaves the hen a family of three or four. No wonder the farmer has no use for the hen; we wouldn't have ourselves.

Try an incubator and brooder, and your troubles, even then, won't altogether cease. Incubators are not a latter-day invention. Moses ate incubated chicks, and from prehistoric times the incubator has been in use in China. In the latter country many hundreds are to-day in use, and the expert operator knows nothing about thermometers, expanding wafers, thermostatic bars, damper cups, and all the other scientific-aids to artificial incubation—but his eggs hatch, and he can sell the chicks at about 50c. to 75c. per 100. But the Chinaman's process is not sufficiently advanced for our Western civilization, hence



slacked lime, and the walls, perches, nests, etc., thoroughly whitewashed.

A light latticed door is hung just inside the main door to keep dogs, pigs, etc., out when the main door is opened on sunny days. A small trapdoor at the bottom allows the hens to come outside when necessary.

The building faces south-east by south, and has two windows, one on each side of the door.

The lean-to building at the north is ten by twenty-four feet, opening into a yard, along one side of which is arranged a row of feeding-racks for the calves. WESTERNER.

Good and Bad Incubator Hatches.

One of the chief causes of failure in rearing chicks with incubators is traceable to the condition of the parent stock from which you desire to hatch. We know that the young of all life inherits the characteristics of the parents, but should disease be one of those characteristics it is overlooked. It is quite true that the eggs of our fowls contain embryo, either healthy or otherwise, after the mother hen. Should the mother hen have received improper care when a chick, one can readily see where the foundation of her future weakness was laid. We can, therefore, say that we have traced the cause of some of the poor hatches to the improper care of the chick. In order to get good, strong, healthy chicks, you must have the same qualities in the egg as in the parent stock from which it was the offspring, and to get good strong eggs the hens must have proper care and management from the time they leave the shell. The foundation of most diseases and disorders is laid in the chick, so to make a success of your hatches, see that the parent stock is in a good strong, healthy condition, and doubtless their chicks will hatch well and grow with such strength and stamina as to be able to throw off any disease without any severe strain on the

the highly-polished parlor ornaments we see advertised, and with all their veneer and polish they are workers. It may cost a little time and a few eggs to get "the hang" of it, but persevere, have a little patience, and you will succeed.

One final word about incubators: "Don't get a CHEAP one." Get a 200-egg machine, with double walls and of a good standard make, and you should be all right.

We are perpetually harping upon the farmer to get an incubator, but the word brooder is considered of but secondary importance. As a matter of fact, the brooder is of more importance than the incubator.

The incubator will hatch the chicks, but what will rear them? And experienced men say the rearing is the hardest part. Try and fancy 100 motherless little chicks brought into the world without proper facilities for keeping them warm the first few weeks of their existence. A brooder is a necessity; an incubator and proper brooder accommodation are necessities. Over four hundred incubators were sold in Manitoba last year (some were repeat orders for additional work), and a great many more will be sold this year. "You want to be among the early birds"—or the worm will be going.

Finally, remember an incubator without a brooder is as useful as a seeder without seed, or a cream separator without milk.

Incubator and brooder—and good ones.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Tree Culture in Manitoba.

EXPERIENCE OF A PRACTICAL MAN.

The necessity of wood will always be second only to the necessity of food. Indeed, civilization is inconceivable without an abundant supply of timber. From the cradle to the grave it surrounds us in some form, as a convenience or a necessity. The railways of Canada and the United States lie on not less than ten hundred millions of wooden ties, which have to be replaced by about two hundred millions annually. For every hundred tons of coal mined two tons of wood are used. It is then evident that the forests furnish us with innumerable necessities. We can exhaust mines and cannot reproduce them, but the reproduction of wood is possible. By the aid of the State, and careful management, great forests are grown in Europe, especially in Germany. The United States is reforesting large tracts of the Adirondacks and Catskill Mountains with very encouraging results. Let us hope that in the near future our Dominion Government will experiment on those lines on our vast burnt lands.

The question arises: Can trees be successfully grown in Manitoba? The beautiful groves planted by the pioneers in almost every part of the Province answers this. The mistake is that they are few and far between. Our own experience is that tree growing on this big prairie in Southern Manitoba is a great success. In our grove we have evergreens 26 ft. high and 26 ins. in circumference; maples, elms, ash and balsams between 30 and 40 feet high. Some of those trees are 45 inches in circumference, and all doing well.

If you wish to plant a wind-break or shelter-belt around your buildings, lay out your grounds, if possible, on the north and west sides, for beauty and utility depend a great deal on location. The ground must be prepared one year in advance. The best authority we have is Mr. A. P. Stevenson, who recommends first a hoe crop or summer-fallow; next a good strong fence, and you are ready to plant.

In selecting trees always choose, as far as possible, individuals that have stood alone, for those that grow in clumps only make indifferent scrubs. The best and cheapest trees are seedlings, furnished by the Dominion Government for wind-breaks and shelter-belts. By making application you will get 1,500 trees, or enough to plant half an acre. (Apply to A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.)

My experience with two lots of those trees supplied by the Dominion Government was as follows: The land for the first lot, two years previous to planting, was seeded down to timothy. It had it mowed and broken in July. The next season it was well worked up and planted to potatoes, and plowed again after the potatoes were dug. In the following spring the trees were planted according to directions, four feet apart each way. The plot was forty rods long, by two and one-half rods wide. I furrowed it out with a plow, but now prefer digging the holes with a shovel. Plant each tree as soon as the holes are dug, as the ground will not then have as good a chance to dry out. The plow, however, is all right if the soil is wet. It is much the quicker way.

The trees were planted from May 10th to 15th, in 1902, and after two years' growth the cotton-woods stand eight feet high and are six inches in circumference; maples, five feet high, and five inches in circumference; elms, three feet high

by rabbits, are four feet high; and willow cuttings, six feet. The trees of the different varieties are very uniform in size, with thick, bunched crowns. Of course, these trees were cultivated and hoed regularly, and no grass was allowed to grow among them. About ninety-five per cent. of this lot lived.

The second plot was planted from May 12th to 15th, in 1903. I had the ground prepared as above, but changed my mind as to location. The new place was second crop on timothy sod. I burned the stubble off in the spring, and plowed the land very deep and packed it firm. Cottonwoods, maple and Russian poplars were then planted. They were not nearly so good a lot as the ones were the year before. After planting we had a very dry time for two weeks, and some of the weaker trees died. After that we got a good rain, which was followed by another dry spell for over fifty days; yet, with everything so unfavorable, we have still about eighty per cent. of beautiful young trees living.

These results, I think, ought to be very encouraging to anybody who cares to plant and take care of trees.

J. J. RING.

Apiary.

Cost of Bees.

People who have seen bees sold in other parts of Canada at six or seven dollars per colony are sometimes deterred from investing on account of the cost of bees in the West. The price usually asked is ten dollars, and this they find too high. But while at first sight it may appear so, it should be remembered that the better price of honey here more than offsets this difference, so that bees are really cheaper here at ten dollars than they are in Ontario at six. The misfortune is that the number of beekeepers in the West who care to sell is so small that the supply is not nearly equal to the demand; and the heavy express rates on bees from Ontario more than double their value at Manitoba points. Besides this, the long journey involves quite an element of risk. A correspondent who ordered three colonies from Brantford writes that they cost at his station in Western Manitoba over fourteen dollars each, and then two were found to be queenless. From this it would appear that when bees can be procured in the West at ten dollars the purchaser really gets them at several dollars below their actual market value. Of course, the shipper would replace those queens, but the delay involved would put profit out of the question for that season, so far as those colonies are concerned.

SHOULD THE APIARY BE NEAR THE HOUSE?

It is desirable to have the apiary near the house for convenience, if for no other reason. A glance at the hives while going about some other affair is often sufficient to enable the beekeeper to take the "stitch in time" that saves nine. The "swarming note," borne in through the open door or window often results in the saving of a swarm which otherwise might be lost. And with the apiary convenient many of the necessary operations pertaining to its management may be performed between the calls of other duties, or during moments that would otherwise be wasted.

The danger of stings is a matter that should cause but little concern. Whatever may have been true as to the stinging propensities of black bees and hybrids, the Italians now so generally kept are certainly not open to the charge of wantonness in that respect. For years I have had hives sitting within six feet of the house without experiencing any trouble or inconvenience. Members of the household are continually going and coming among them, the cultivation of flowers and vegetables is carried on beside them and among them, and the lawn-mower also performs its offices between the rows of hives. The fact is that bees very quickly become used to their surroundings, and for this very reason they will be found more peaceable and easy to manage if placed where people moving about are a constant feature of their surroundings.

Genor, Man.

J. J. GUNN.

Cellar Within a Cellar.

My cellar within a cellar is working finely. I can absolutely control temperature, secure the requisite dryness of atmosphere, and have the air as fresh as it is out of doors any time. Of course, it requires constant attention—so does my furnace—and as I attend to the furnace I look after the temperature of the bees. A thermometer hanging inside gives the temperature, and if I find it too high I open the window sufficiently to adjust the difficulty; if too low, I have the door of the bee-cellar open to let in a little of the cellar air. In this way I can keep the temperature within five degrees all of the time. I do not think I have spent ten minutes a day regulating the affair, and I do it in connection with caring for my furnace. There is no doubt in my mind that in this climate, 44 1-3 degrees north,

a furnace cellar can in this way be better regulated than any other cellar. If I had a large number of colonies I would box the furnace in the same inexpensive way I partitioned off a corner for the bees, thus utilizing my whole space for the bees, operating the same regulating process which I now use. I can not speak at present of the ultimate outcome, but I do know that I am controlling the temperature, and securing conditions which are in harmony with good results. I offer this bit of experience for what it is worth to someone who may be as perplexed as I was.—[Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Events of the World.

William Butler Yeats, the noted Irish poet, is making a lecturing tour through Canada.

It is estimated that Japan now has 300,000 troops ready for the field, independently of those required for the national defences.

Disturbances due to labor troubles have broken out at Reval, Finland. Four companies of Russian soldiers have been sent to suppress the riots.

China does not believe in half-way measures. Having declared neutrality, she now decrees that all offenders against it will be immediately decapitated.

Marcus A. Hanna, Senator from Ohio, after Theodore Roosevelt the most prominent political figure in the United States, is dead. He was 67 years of age.

Professor Markwald, a German scientist, has announced the discovery in pitchblende of particles of an extremely active substance, to which he has given the name of radiotellurium.

The large mill operated by the American Cereal Co., in Peterborough, Ont., has been badly damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and 200 men are put out of employment.

Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State at Ottawa, has cabled to the British Consul at Seoul, a request that the Canadian missionaries in Corea be given protection during the war.

A \$10,000 fire occurred in Ottawa recently. The headquarters of L'Institut Canadien, the French-Canadian literary organization of the capital, was destroyed, its fine library being a sacrifice to the flames. There is a small insurance.

Lord Roberts has retired from the War Office, but, at the special request of Premier Balfour, has consented to place his services at the disposal of the Committee for Imperial Defence. The Duke of Connaught, brother of the King, has been appointed Inspector-General of the forces under the new War Office regulations.

A revolt has broken out in the Astrabad Provinces of Persia, where the Turcomans are in conflict with the Persians. They declare they will win their independence or become Russian subjects. The disturbance originated in a clash between the Turcomans and the customs officials of a Persian Customs House recently established on the Russo-Persian frontier.

All the powers are watching, with keenest interest, the progress of the British military expedition in Thibet. It is suspected that the idea behind it looks forward to the building of a great southern railway from Calcutta to Canton, or some other port on the China Sea. Such a road would prove a formidable rival to the Great Siberian Railway in the north.

Riots are reported from Moscow, Russia, where mobs of rebellious citizens attacked and damaged the Kremlin, being dispersed only on the arrival of the troops, who killed and wounded many of the rioters. Russia may be filled with patriotic demonstrations and excitations, but it seems there get old grudges against an over-despotic government.

The Russians are finding it a hard matter to concentrate their battleships. Owing to the intense cold, the Baltic fleet is frozen in, and will likely remain so for some time yet. The fleet in the Black Sea, on the other hand, cannot pass out of it through the Dardanelles, without violation of certain treaty obligations to which Russia

was a consenting party. Russia is most certainly confronted with the very provoking realization of having without having.

The Bulgarian States are never at rest. At Dchumbala, a Bulgarian band numbering 100 was attacked by Turkish troops, and forced to fly in the night, leaving twelve of their number dead on the field. In retaliation the Bulgarians dynamited a bridge, killing seven workmen and two soldiers. The Bulgarians are most eager to join the Macedonians in their struggle for liberty. They say that, owing to the occupation of Russian forces in the Far East, this year is particularly favorable for the Macedonian revolt, which is expected in the spring.

The mobilization of the Cossack forces of Siberia for service in the Russian army is going on rapidly. It is estimated that 80,000 of these men are now ready to be pushed into the field. They are intrepid, used to hardships, and marvelous riders, and are likely to prove a powerful factor for Russia in battles on land. Russia's chief problem now seems to be the forwarding of supplies. It is said that the Great Siberian Railway is utterly inadequate for the strain brought upon it in conveyance of men, stores and munitions of war. Trouble is also being experienced at Lake Baikal, where cracking of the ice is interfering with the laying of rails.

A writer who is familiar with the Japanese "Tommy Atkins," says that in the crack regiments of the Mikado, five feet seven, eight and nine inches are common heights, and that the average Japanese soldier is quite sturdy in build, and extremely well proportioned. He is described as bright, alert, clean and neat. The cavalry is the weakest part of the army, as the Japanese are but indifferent riders, but the infantry, artillery and engineers are well equipped and well organized. The color of the infantry uniform is blue; that of the cavalry yellow. Many of the officers, as well as the Vice-Admiral of the fleet and several captains of war ships, have embraced Christianity.

A report that over 400 Japanese were sabred in a hand-to-hand land encounter with a body of Cossacks has received no confirmation. On the other hand, it is known that Japan is rapidly occupying Korea, where the Koreans are now enthusiastically in her favor, and that, while Russia's navy is becoming steadily depleted, that of Japan is gaining in strength. Her new cruisers, the Nisshin and Kasaga, from Genoa, have arrived safely, and she has purchased several new ones. Whatever successes Russia may score will evidently have to be made on land. A dreadful report, which, however, has not yet been confirmed, states that 600 Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while crossing Lake Baikal. Whether this can be true or not, Lake Baikal is certainly the bete-noir of the road. Its immense size, the fury of its storms, and the severity of its wintry weather, combine to render it truly formidable. Russia can supply a tremendous host of men. Whether she can succeed in transporting them with sufficient rapidity, whether she can feed them and keep them supplied with ammunition when arrived at the seat of action, is the question. In Manchuria, in winter, not even forage for the horses can be obtained. With only one road, not a first-class one at that, it is little wonder that St. Petersburg trembles to think how her troops shall be maintained.

Seldom has a war opened with such a series of disasters as have befallen the Russian army in the short period since the first shots of the Russo-Japanese war were fired; and seldom, too, has such a mass of unconfirmed and exaggerated nonsense appeared in regard to any campaign. Eager only for sensation, despatches have been sent, reports have been circulated, only to be discredited and finally disposed of as utterly foundationless. Of such were the wild rumors that three of the four Russian battleships at Vladivostock had been blown up. That this story was by no means founded upon fact, has been proved by the later intelligence that these vessels have been seen cruising in the Sea of Japan; that they have sunk a Japanese cruiser and bombarded the town of Fukuyama, on the Island of Yezo. These battleships, consisting of three armored cruisers, the Rossia, Gromboi and Rurik, and a protected schooner, the Bogatyr, are described as being splendid modern war vessels, able to do much for Russia if well handled. Their isolated situation, however, would seem to be unfortunate, and the skill of the Russians at sea is by no means assured. An instance of the almost pitiful incapacity of management of the latter is afforded in the accidental sinking of their torpedo transport, the Yenisei. While trying to pick up a floating submarine mine in the harbor at Port Arthur, she came in collision with another which exploded under her bows, causing her to sink instantly with

all on board. As these mines are controlled from the shore, and should have been disconnected while the vessel was at work, there was no excuse for the incomprehensible carelessness which led to her destruction. A later report, said to be confirmed, is that the Russian cruiser Boyarin has been blown up in a similar manner, with a loss of 197 men and officers. Not the least factor in these disasters is the fact that the map showing the latest changes in the location of the harbor mines was lost with the Yenisei.

Field Notes.

A dealer in Wetaskiwin, Alta., recently shipped 30,000 rat skins to a concern in Quebec.

The present Mounted Police Force of the Territories amounts to 800 men.

At a recent meeting in Olds, Alta., five thousand dollars were subscribed toward establishing a company for the manufacture of bricks.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., has a newly-organized pork-packing plant with W. H. Armstrong, late of Sherbrooke, Que., as manager.

Some people believe that the C.P.R. will reach Edmonton this year, but others will be satisfied if trains go through during the first half of 1905.

Edmonton Exhibition will be held June 30th to July 2nd. Donald Ross has been re-elected president and F. F. Tims secretary.

Portage la Prairie is to have a third brick-making plant. The new plant will be expected to turn out 40,000 bricks daily.

There is trouble down in the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, because some of its members are promoting the interests of a correspondence school that attempts to teach veterinary science by mail.

The soldiers of Uncle Sam's army are said to have a great weakness for chickens. At the annual manoeuvres last year they are credited with getting away with a number of "birdies," and as a result Secretary Taft wishes Congress to appropriate \$8,000 to pay for the damage done by the men in official clothes.

The residents of Broodale, Man., held a meeting in the C.P.R. station-house on Feb. 19th, to consider the advisability of forming one central school in that village, with means for conveying the children to and from adjoining districts.

It is expected that 2,500 colonists, who will arrive next spring, en route to the Britannia Colony, Saskatchewan, will go down the Saskatchewan River from Edmonton, taking supplies of lumber and provisions with them.

One of Winnipeg's aldermen has suddenly bubbled over in regard to the advantages of manufacturing sugar from beets in Manitoba. He, perhaps, does not know that the labor problem is a serious item to the farmers of this country at present, and it would be worse to those who would attempt to grow beets for sugar manufacture.

Saskatoon is nothing if not progressive. Nineteen hundred and four is very young, but before it is two months old our denizens will need no apology for feeling a trifle elated over the transpiration of at least four events. We refer to the opening of the new \$14,000 schoolhouse, the reopening of the Presbyterian church after \$3,000 have been spent in improvements, the opening of the new \$5,000 Methodist church, and also the parsonage, and, lastly, the installation of the telephone system.—[Saskatoon Phenix.

Prices Should go Up.

The Birtle Eye Witness has the following remarks regarding the price of wheat:

"Manitoba hard wheat should be about \$2.00 per bushel. A few years ago Sifton secured several cents advance by his Crow's Nest deal. Roblin followed by a few cents raise in his dictating control of rates over the C. N. The Loading Privileges Act adds another rise of from five to fifteen cents, and now Roblin claps on five cents more by his Chamberlain resolutions. Still, the producers sell at from 50c. to 60c., same as in years before Sifton or Roblin took the business in hand."

U. S. Farm Animals.

The Acting Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has completed his estimate of the number and value of farm animals in the United States on January 1st, 1901, by separate States:

Farm animals.	Number.	Average price per head.	Value.
Horses	16,736,059	\$67.93	\$1,136,940,298
Mules	2,757,916	78.88	217,532,832
Milch cows	17,419,817	29.21	508,841,489
Other cattle	43,629,498	16.32	712,178,134
Sheep	51,630,144	2.59	133,530,099
Swine	47,009,367	6.15	289,224,627

The Foothill Country Defended.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—With reference to the article in your issue of February 3rd, headed "Rancher vs. Settler," and signed T. M. B., we wish to say that we do not know just what particular part your correspondent is driving at, but we notice he mentions "the foothills are admirably suited for grazing purposes. The old home of the buffalo is in every respect a fit home for his successor, the ox or steer. To his eye at least, this part of the country is in no way fit for an agricultural country." Now, inasmuch as we are in close range to the foothills to the west, and in the heart of the greatest cattle country probably in Alberta, we take it upon ourselves to present a few facts as to our experience during the past six months; also, the experience of other good, reliable farmers for the past ten to twenty years, and for that purpose we enclose you one of our circulars. We would suggest that you read over those personal testimonials. We can get scores of others who have farmed here from fifteen to twenty years equally as good.

"Once the home of the buffalo" being true, let me ask your correspondent how long it is since the buffalo roamed over Manitoba, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, which are now the breadbasket of the world? Is it not a fact that the agricultural belt is rapidly moving westward and northward, as well as the corn belt? Most assuredly it is. Now, in past three months, we have located some of our best Ontario farmers, as well as some of your best Manitoba farmers; in addition, numerous of the most wealthy and prosperous farmers from Carrington, North Dakota. All have come, looked the country over, saw the enormous crops raised and threshed, talked with old and experienced farmers who have been successfully raising grain for past fifteen years here. These people have all purchased lands at from seven to eight dollars per acre, intending to move here and farm these lands. In addition, some of them are now arranging to put in a 45,000-bushel elevator at this place; also, a 100-barrel roller mill. Claresholm, which but a couple of years ago was a flag station, is now a growing village of about 250. Two good hotels, filled day and night. Hundreds of new settlers are coming in. Every homestead is long ago taken up for fifteen miles east of us, and west to the foothills, and, as your correspondent says, even to the very foot of the Rockies on the west. Still we can see them coming from the east, the west and the south. Methinks if your correspondent could get on the top of old Mount Chief, train his eye well, and watch closely in the next three years, he will see thousands still come. He will see towns spring up, homes build up, such as we have seen in Manitoba, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and still there will be ample room for the moderate ranchman. Are we right, or are we wrong? I. N. W.

Dominion Cattle-breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 5th, Mr. Arthur Johnston, President, in the chair. The financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer showed receipts of, from members' fees, \$919; legislative grant, \$2,500; total \$3,419.00. Expenditures, \$3,669.24, and a balance on hand of \$250.24.

After the general routine of business was transacted, the following officers were elected: President, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. Vice-president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. Vice-pres. for Ontario, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

Vice-pres. for Manitoba, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg. Vice-pres. for N.-W. T., C. W. Peterson, Calgary. Vice-pres. for Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick. Vice-pres. for Maritime Provinces, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst. Vice-pres. for British Columbia, G. H. Hadwin, Duncan's. Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

The representatives appointed from the other Breed Associations constitute the Directorate of this association.

General Director, W. Smith, Columbus. O. A. C., Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Delegates to Fair Boards: Provincial Winter Fair, G. W. Clemons, John Bright, J. T. Gibson; Ottawa Winter Fair, Prof. Grisdale, J. G. Clark, and the President: Toronto Industrial, J. A. McGillivray, A. P. Westervelt; Ottawa Central, N. F. Wilson, F. W. Hodson; London, T. E. Robson, W. H. Taylor; Brantford, Mr. Clemons, Mr. Alexander.

It was decided to have the association tent erected at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg.

On motion, the following were appointed delegates to the National Live-stock Association convention at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, 1904: The President, Chas. Calder, W. H. Taylor, and the Secretary.

Grain-growers' Resolutions.

The grain-growers and grain-dealers, while in session last week, discussed the Grain Inspection Act and the Standards Board, and were unanimous in adopting the following resolution, to be forwarded to the Minister of Trade and Commerce:

That section 4 of the schedule, relating to wheat and other grains grown west of Lake Superior, be amended so as to provide that the Western Grain Standards Board, in addition to the present method, shall be called together on five members making a written request for a meeting to the Chairman of the Board. (1) That all persons appointed as members of the Western Grain Standards Board be resident within the Manitoba inspection division. (2) That a majority of the persons appointed as members of the Western Grain Standards Board be producers of grain.

It was also resolved that the Provincial Government of Manitoba and the Government of the Northwest Territories be respectfully informed that this conference strongly recommend that the three members of the Survey Board provided for in the General Inspection Act for the Manitoba inspection division as to be nominated by each of them, be so nominated by them on the recommendation, when practicable, of the producers of grain. Fuller particulars will be given in our next issue.

Canadian Professor for U. S.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Department has appointed W. J. Carson, B.S.A., now instructor in the Kingston Dairy School, Assistant Professor of Dairying in the Wisconsin State College. Mr. Carson is one of Eastern Ontario's most successful and practical dairymen. For eleven seasons he operated the Ormond factory in Dundas Co., during which time he made cheese for the Canadian exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, which scored 99 points. In 1895 he took the dairy course at the Ontario Agricultural College, and in 1898 began the full four years' course, specializing in dairying. After graduating, Mr. Carson spent one season in the Cornwall district and last season in the Brockville district, as instructor of a syndicate of factories for the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. In the winter seasons he has given instruction to students at the Kingston Dairy School. On going to Wisconsin he will receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Mr. Carson's duties will begin about March 15th, and will be experimental work for Professors Babcock and Russell, and lecturing to the students during the college course. The appointment means that Wisconsin has added another strong man to her staff of experts, which, consisting of such men as Henry, Farrington, Babcock and Russell, makes one of the most thorough and capable on the continent.

Manitoba Winter Fair.

The Manitoba Winter Fair opened at Neepawa on February 16th, and was very successful, considering that it was the first of its kind in the West, and the weather very unfavorable. Several exhibitors a few miles in the country were unable to bring in their stock. The evening meeting in the Court House was most interesting, and well attended. The directors showed great energy and enthusiasm. The last day there was a large attendance, and everyone was pleased with the demonstrations in stock-judging. Full particulars will be given next week.

Stock-breeders' Convention Programme.

The circular programme for the first annual meeting of the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders, to be held in Ottawa, March 7th to 12th, gives notice of the following subjects to be introduced:

- 1.—(a) Should Canadian records of pure-bred stock be national in character and scope? (b) By whom and how should they be conducted? (c) Should there be more than one record for one breed in Canada? (d) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate Canadian and American records, so that there may be but one recognized record for each breed in North America? (e) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate British and Canadian records, so that there may be but one recognized record for one breed in Great Britain and Canada? (f) Can farmers be protected against loss caused by the purchase and use of breeding animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records? (g) Can railroad officials be protected from carrying at half-rate animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records? (h) Should records conducted by joint stock companies be accepted as desirable? (i) Should foreign records be recognized as a basis for the free admission of breeding animals into Canada?

2.—Should the Canadian Government be asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine into Canada: (a) grades and stockers; (b) pure-breeds?

3.—The possibilities and development of a live-stock trade with the West Indies, Mexico, South American Republic and Newfoundland.

4.—What relations should exist between racing associations and the National Association?

5.—Should stallions be registered and receive certificates of fitness from the National Association?

6.—Should steps be taken to regulate the manufacture and sale of woollen goods in Canada?

7.—Is it desirable to develop a dead-meat trade with Great Britain?

Jersey-breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club was held in Toronto on February 6th, and was one of the largest and best attended meetings in the history of the Club. In the absence of Mr. R. J. Fleming, President, Mr. D. O. Bull, First Vice-president, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting and the financial statement of the Club were confirmed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. J. Fleming, Toronto; First Vice-president, D. O. Bull, Brampton; Second Vice-president, J. B. Ketchen, Coleman; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Reid, Berlin; Solicitor, W. P. Bull, B. A., LL. B., Toronto. Directors—George Davies, Todmorden; H. C. Claridge, Alloa; F. L. Green, Greenwood; H. G. Clark, Norvale; David Duncan, Don. Representatives to the Exhibition Boards were elected as follows: Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, D. O. Bull and David Duncan; Ottawa, P. Clark and A. A. Wright; London, John O'Brien and W. G. Laidlaw; Winnipeg, L. J. C. Bull, Arcola, Assa, and S. P. Hodgson, of Headingly, Man.; Quebec and Sherbrooke, R. H. Pope, M.P., Cookshire, and W. H. Martin, Warden; Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, George Davies and Thompson Porter. Messrs. D. O. Bull and George Davies were appointed to attend the National Live-stock Association meeting in Ottawa in March.

The following were nominated as judges: For To-

ronto, V. E. Fuller; New York; Ottawa, J. L. Clark, Alloa; London, H. C. Claridge, Alloa; Winnipeg, H. G. Clark, Norval.

The Colony's Choice.

A. P. Ketchen, B. S. A., who for the last year has been Assistant Live-stock Commissioner for the Dominion, has been asked to go to the Orange River Colony, to organize the agricultural interests of that country, at a tempting salary, including free passage to the Cape. It is expected Mr. Ketchen will accept.

Effect of Agitation in Skimming.

"In investigating the subject of agitating milk before skimming, the author found that violent agitation of the milk at separating temperature causes a division of the fat globules, the minute globules remaining in the skim milk, in the process of separation. Milk churned for five minutes at 50 U, and afterwards pasteurized at 75, gave skim milk containing 0.69 per cent. of fat, against 0.12 per cent. found in skim milk from milk not previously churned. When milk is churned at a very low temperature (5.5) for five minutes, a similar fat content was obtained again, as in the case of skim milk, from milk not previously churned. Similar results were obtained in a number of different trials."

Professor Woll says: "In experiments with a steam turbine pasteurizer, no increase in the fat content of the skim milk was observed when the stirrer was turned at a speed of 200 to 250 revolutions per minute; but with 300 to 500 revolutions an increased amount of fat remained in the skim milk, the average percentage in the two cases being about 0.118 and 0.225 per cent. In trials with milk pumps, no appreciable difference was obtained in the fat content of the skim milk where the milk passed through the pump at fifty revolutions or seventeen."—[Ex.]

Markets.

Winnipeg Option Market.

Winnipeg.—Cash wheat, No. 1 northern, 91c.; No. 2 northern, 87c.; No. 3 northern, 83c.; options, May, opened at 94c.; highest, 95c.; lowest, 93c. July opened at 96c. bid; highest, 96c.; lowest, 95c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market strong to ten cents higher; good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25; cows, \$1.60 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.75. Hogs—Market, 5c. to 10c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.40; good to choice heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.37 1/2; rough, heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.30; light, \$4.60 to \$5.05; bulk of sales, \$4.95 to \$5.20. Sheep—Market steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.75.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime heaves sold at 4 1/2c. to 5c. per pound; good mediums, at 4c. to 4 1/2c.; ordinary mediums, at about 3c., and the common stock, 3c. to 3 1/2c. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5 1/2c. to 5c. per pound.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle steady at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 7c. to 8c. per pound. Sheep, 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. to 14 1/2c., dressed weight.

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HOME MAGAZINE



An exile from home—splendor dazzles in vain,
Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again;
With the birds singing gaily that came at my call—
Give me these, and the peace of mind dearer than all.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

"You must remember," said Lady Theobald, "that there are many things which may be done in America which would not be safe in England."

And she made the remark in an almost sepulchral tone of warning.

How Miss Belinda would have supported herself if the coach had not been announced at this juncture, it would be difficult to say. The coach was announced, and they took their departure. Mr. Barold happening to make his adieus at the same time, they were escorted by him down to the vehicle from the Blue Lion.

When he assisted them in, and closed the door, Octavia bent forward, so that the moonlight fell full on her pretty, lace-covered head and the sparkling drops in her ears.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "if you stay here at all, you must come and see us—Aunt Belinda, ask him to come and see us."

Miss Belinda could scarcely speak. "I shall be most happy," she fluttered. "Any—friend of dear Lady Theobald's, of course"—
"Don't forget," said Octavia, waving her hand.

The coach moved off, and Miss Belinda sank back into a dark corner.

"My dear," she gasped, "what will he think?"

Octavia was winding her lace scarf around her throat.

"He'll think I want him to call," she said serenely. "And I do."

CHAPTER XIII.

Intentions.
The position in which Lady Theobald found herself placed, after these occurrences, was certainly a difficult and unpleasant one. It was Mr. Francis Barold's caprice, for the time being, to develop an intimacy with Mr. Burmiston. He had, it seemed, chosen to become interested in him during their sojourn at Broadoaks. He had discovered him to be a desirable companion, and a clever, amiable fellow. This much he condescended to explain incidentally to her ladyship's self.

"I can't say I expected to meet a nice fellow or a companionable fellow," he remarked, "and I was agreeably surprised to find him both. Never says too much or too little. Never bores a man."

To this Lady Theobald could make no reply. Singularly enough, she had discovered early in their acquaintance that her wonted weapons were likely to dull their edges upon the steely coldness of Mr. Francis Barold's impassibility. In the presence of this fortunate young man, before whom his world had bowed the knee from his tenderest infancy, she lost the majesty of her demeanor. He refused to be affected by it: he was too implacable enough to show openly that it bored him, and to insinuate by his manner that he did not intend to submit to it. He entirely ignored the claim of relationship, and acted accord-

ing to the promptings of his own moods. He did not feel it at all incumbent upon him to remain at Oldclough Hall, and subject himself to the time-honored customs there in vogue. He preferred to accept Mr. Burmiston's invitation to become his guest at the handsome house he had just completed, in which he lived in bachelor splendor. Accordingly he installed himself there, and thereby complicated matters greatly.

Slowbridge found itself in a position as difficult as, and far more delicate than, Lady Theobald's. The tea-drinkings in honor of that troublesome young person, Miss Octavia Bassett, having been inaugurated by her ladyship, must go the social rounds, according to ancient custom. But what, in discretion's name, was to be done concerning Mr. Francis Barold? There was no doubt whatever that he must not be ignored; and, in that case, what difficulties presented themselves!

The mamma of the two Misses Egerton, who was a nervous and easily subjugated person, was so excited and overwrought by the prospect before her, that, in contemplating it when she wrote her invitations, she was affected to tears.

"I can assure you, Lydia," she said, "that I have not slept for three nights, I have been so harassed. Here, on one hand, is Mr. Francis Barold, who must be invited; and on the other is Mr. Burmiston, whom we cannot pass over; and here is Lady Theobald, who will turn to stone the moment she sees him,—though, goodness knows, I am sure he seems a very quiet, respectable man, and said some of the most complimentary things about your playing. And there is that dreadful girl, who is enough to give one cold chills, and who may do all sorts of things, and is certainly a living example to all respectable, well-educated girls. And the blindest of the blind could see that nothing would offend Lady Theobald more fatally than to let her be thrown with Francis Barold; and how one is to invite them into the same room, and keep them apart, I'm sure I don't know. Lady Theobald herself could not do it, and how can we be expected to? And the refreshments on my mind too; and Forbes failing on her tea-cakes, and bringing up Sally Lumms like lead."

That these misgivings were equally shared by each entertainer in prospective, might be adduced from the fact that the same afternoon Mrs. Burnham and Miss Pilcher appeared upon the scene, to consult with Mrs. Egerton on the subject.

Miss Lydia and Miss Violet being dismissed up-stairs to their practising, the three ladies sat in the darkened parlor, and talked the matter over in solemn conclave.

"I have consulted Miss Pilcher, and mentioned the affair to Mrs. Gibson," announced Mrs. Burnham. "And really we have not yet been able to arrive at any conclusion."

Mrs. Egerton shook her head tearfully. "Pray don't come to me, my dears," she said,—"don't, I beg of you! I have thought about it until my circulation has all gone wrong, and Lydia has been applying hot-water bottles to my feet all the morning. I gave it up at half-past two, and set Violet to writing invitations to one and all, let the consequences be what they may."

Miss Pilcher glanced at Mrs. Burnham, and Mrs. Burnham glanced at Miss Pilcher.

"Perhaps," Miss Pilcher suggested to her companion, "it would be as well for you to mention your impressions."

Mrs. Burnham's manner became addi-

tionally cautious. She bent forward slightly.

"My dear," she said, "has it struck you that Lady Theobald has any—intentions, so to speak?"

"Intentions?" repeated Mrs. Egerton. "Yes," with deep significance,—so to speak. "With regard to Lucia."

Mrs. Egerton looked utterly helpless. "Dear me!" she ejaculated plaintively. "I have never had time to think of it. Dear me! With regard to Lucia!"

Mrs. Burnham became more significant still.

"And," she added, "Mr. Francis Barold."

Mrs. Egerton turned to Miss Pilcher, and saw confirmation of the fact in her countenance.

"Dear, dear!" she said. "That makes it worse than ever."

"It is certain," put in Miss Pilcher, "that the union would be a desirable one; and we have reason to remark that a deep interest in Mr. Francis Barold has been shown by Lady Theobald. He has been invited to make her house his home during his stay in Slowbridge; and, though he has not done so, the fact that he has not is due only to some—unexplainable reluctance upon his own part. And we all remember that Lady Theobald once plainly intimated that she anticipated Lucia forming, in the future, a matrimonial alliance."

"Oh!" commented Mrs. Egerton, with some slight impatience, "it is all very well for Lady Theobald to have intentions for Lucia; but if the young man has none, I really don't see that her intentions will be likely to result in anything particular. And I am sure Mr. Francis Barold is not in the mood to be influenced in that way now. He is more likely to entertain himself with Octavia Bassett, who will take him cut in the moonlight, and make herself agreeable to him in her American style."

Miss Pilcher and Mrs. Burnham exchanged glances again.

"My dear," said Mrs. Burnham, "he has called upon her twice since Lady Theobald's tea. They say she invites him herself, and flirts with him openly in the garden."

"Her conduct is such," said Miss Pilcher, with a shudder, "that the blinds upon the side of the seminary which faces Miss Bassett's garden are kept closed by my orders. I have young ladies under my care whose characters are in process of formation, and whose parents repose confidence in me."

"Nothing but my friendship for Belinda Bassett," remarked Mrs. Burnham, "would induce me to invite the girl to my house." Then she turned to Mrs. Egerton. "But—ahem—have you included them all in your invitations?" she observed.

Mrs. Egerton became plaintive again.

"I don't see how I could be expected to do anything else," she said. "Lady Theobald herself could not invite Mr. Francis Barold from Mr. Burmiston's house, and leave Mr. Burmiston at home. And, after all, I must say in my opinion nobody would have objected to Mr. Burmiston, in the first place, if Lady Theobald had not insisted upon it."

Mrs. Burnham reflected. "Perhaps that is true," she admitted cautiously at length. "And it must be confessed that a man in his position is not entirely without his advantages—particularly in a place where there are but few gentlemen, and those scarcely desirable as"—

(To be continued.)

Cradle Song.

J. G. Holland.

What is the little one thinking about?
Very wonderful things, no doubt;
Unwritten history!
Unfathomed mystery!
Yet he chuckles, and crows, and nods,
and winks,
As if his head were all full of kinks
And curious riddles as any sphinx!
Warped by colic, and wet by tears,
Punctured by pins, and tortured by fears,
Our little nephew will lose two years;
And he'll never know
Where the summers go;
He need not laugh, or he'll find it so.

Who can tell what a baby thinks?
Who can follow the gossamer links
By which the manikin feels his way
Out from the shore of the great unknown,
Blind, and wailing, and alone,
Into the light of day?
Out from the shore of the unknown sea,
Tossing in pitiful agony;
Of the unknown sea that reels and rolls,
Specked with the barks of little souls—
Barks that were launched on the other
side,
And slipped from heaven on an ebbing
tide!
What does he think of his mother's
eyes?
What does he think of his mother's hair?
What of the cradle-roof, that flies
Forward and backward through the air?
What does he think of his mother's breast,
Bare and beautiful, smooth and white,
Seeking it ever with fresh delight,
Cup of his life, and couch of his rest?
What does he think, when her quick em-
brace
Presses his hand and buries his face
Deep where the heart-throbs sink and
swell,
With a tenderness she can never tell?
Though she murmurs the words
Of all the birds—
Words she has learned to murmur well!
Now he thinks he'll go to sleep!
I can see the shadow creep
Over his eyes in soft eclipse,
Over his brow, and over his lips,
Out to his little finger-tips!
Softly sinking, down he goes!
Down he goes! down he goes!
See! he's hushed in sweet repose.

"Christmas Cover" Competition.

We regret very much that an error was made in the last issue about the prize list in this competition. However, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and those whose names now appear will not have any regrets. Here is the correct list:

The first prize, of \$4, goes to Mr. Lawrence S. Little, Lincoln Park, N.-W. T.; the second prize, \$3, to Miss Maude M. Carswell, Penhold, Alta., and the third prize, \$2, to Miss A. H. Bourne, Ridgewood, Innisfail, Alta.

The first-prize essay has already appeared, and the other two will follow in next issue. Judging from the patriotic sentiments and love for Canada expressed by all the essayists, our fair Dominion's Northwest sons and daughters fully realize their "goodly heritage."

We take this opportunity of thanking one and all for the many kind references to the "Advocate," and assure our readers that it is our constant aim to make our paper ever useful and helpful.

THE QUIET HOUR

The Shadow of Peter.

"It was only a sunny smile,
And little it cost in the giving;
But it scattered the night like morning
light,
And made the day worth living,
Through life's dull warp a woof it wove
In shining colors of light and love,
And the angels smiled as they watched
above,
Yet little it cost in the giving."

While visiting in England about fifteen years ago, I heard a sermon on unconscious influence, based on these words: "The Shadow of Peter." I don't remember the name of the preacher, but the peculiarity of the text impressed itself on my memory. It is taken from the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and describes how sick people were laid on beds and couches in the streets of Jerusalem, that, at the least, "the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them." Sick people were also brought from other places, and "they were healed, every one." Of course, as the Apostle walked along, eager to help those who were diseased in body or soul, he could not always know where his shadow was falling. It was silently helping in the good work, without his knowledge. Is it not true that we are all in the same way unintentionally influencing for good or evil the people we live with, and even the people we only see occasionally, or even others whom we never see at all. It is a very solemn thought that we can't help influencing people, whether we wish to or no. And, like the shadow, a man's strongest influence is caused by his real character. He may preach virtue as much as he likes, but if he does not practice what he preaches, his unconscious influence must do harm. He can't control it, except by becoming what he wishes to appear. No one ever knows by what trifling word or action he may start another soul in a right or wrong direction. It is not for nothing that our Lord encourages such little acts of kindness as the giving of a cup of cold water. It is wonderful how much we all appreciate some little thoughtful attention, when it is not done for effect, but is the natural expression of a genuine spirit of friendliness. One of my near neighbors was ill a few years ago, and a friend of mine, who scarcely knew her at all, wrote me a very kind letter of enquiry, asking me to convey her sympathy to the family. It was not much trouble to the writer, but it cheered those who were enduring the deepest anxiety far more than a costly gift would have done, because it showed fellow-feeling and genuine friendliness. The same friend often writes kindly notes expressing sympathy with neighbors in times of both sorrow and rejoicing. Once when the blinds were drawn down and the house was very still because the Angel of Death had visited there, a few written words were prized when a visit would have been almost an intrusion.

"It was only a kindly word,
And a word that was lightly spoken,
Yet not in vain,
For it stilled the pain
Of a heart that was nearly broken,
It strengthened a fate beset by fears,
And groping blindly through mists of
grief,
For light to brighten the coming years,
Although it was lightly spoken."

Later on when the same near neighbors were dressing a bride for her wedding, a bouquet of white flowers and a tiny gift of friendly congratulation. How can we ever measure the mighty power of little things. Some time ago a young man left his happy home in

California, got into wild ways, and was arrested and sent to the Sing Sing prison. He had a loving mother and sister, but it seemed as if their prayers and tears were wasted, and they probably thought they had no influence over him. But influence works mysteriously, and a spark will often light a great fire when the train is laid as it was in this case. Over the cot in that prison cell hung a picture. It only represented a little low-roofed cottage, which could hardly be expected to preach a sermon or point a moral, but it was the spark which lighted up the fire of repentance and love in that criminal's heart. It reminded him of another cottage in sunny California, where there were two women who loved him; and their influence was strong enough to drag him back from his career of crime and plant his feet in the path of righteousness and happiness. The shadow of that happy home stretched across America and healed a soul, in prison—in more senses than one.

"The memory of a kindly word,
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower,
Sent lovingly;
The gleaming of a sudden smile,
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The word of cheer,
The hush that means, 'I cannot speak,
But I have heard!'
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own Word:
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry—
The givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;—
But when the heart is overwrought,
Oh! who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well?"

It isn't usually the people who preach at us most who succeed in making us try to do our level best. Anyone who is trying with all his might to be good is sure to inspire others with the wish to be good too. We sometimes meet one of these every-day saints on the street, and find ourselves going on our way with a new impulse towards the higher life stirring within us—healed by his shadow, almost unknown to ourselves and quite unknown to him. Sometimes it is only a glimpse of a pictured face which sets us thinking and resolving. It may be the face of a friend, or only that of a perfect stranger, which speaks eloquently of the noble soul within. It is said of the Apostles Peter and John that even their enemies "took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus," and no one can live constantly with Christ without showing it.

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

The smallest actions may reveal character, and it is not the action itself, but the character behind it, that influences people. A young man once folded his hands in quiet, patient surrender of his greatest earthly ambition, and that slight gesture has influenced many souls. It was not done for effect, but was quite unconscious, being the natural expression of his complete self-renunciation. God accepted and greatly blessed that sacrifice. This is how it happened. Many years ago, two young men in Nuremberg had set their hearts on being artists. They worked diligently for a long time, but when they compared pictures one day, it was very plain that failure was the only word to apply to the work of Franz

Knigstein. Albrecht Durer's picture was full of life and beauty, but that painted by Franz was cold and lifeless. It was a great disappointment, but he said, bravely: "Albrecht, the good Lord gave me no such gift as this of yours, but something, some homely duty. He has waiting somewhere for me to do."

Albrecht seized his pencil and, telling his astonished friend not to move, made a rapid sketch of the hands so patiently folded together. Franz was more astonished than ever when his friend showed him the sketch, saying, "Those hands that may never paint a picture can now certainly make one. I have faith in those folded hands, my brother—friend. They will go to men's hearts in days to come." Albrecht Durer's famous picture, "Folded Hands," is still preaching eloquent sermons to those who see or even hear of it. How little that young man thought that his unconscious gesture would influence the world. But it was not the gesture, after all,

it was the noble soul within, whose shadow has been able to help other souls from that day to this.

We can't control our unconscious influence, and yet, in one way, we can. The surest way of healing, instead of harming people by it, is to live very near to God. He can, if He will, use our smallest actions as he did those "folded hands." While we are thinking of the great and noble things we should do if we only had a chance, other people are unconsciously carrying out God's plans for the healing of the nations in the kitchen or the fields, as His own Son did for years in the little village carpenter shop at Nazareth.

"God's ways are not as our ways: we lay down
Schemes for His glory, temples for our
King,
Wherein tribes yet unborn may worship
Him;
Meanwhile, upon some humble, secret
thing

He sets His crown." HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Lost, Stolen or Strayed.



their skins fairly shone, and their faces, hands and feet were always clean as soap and water could make them. Mother Frog taught them to behave well, to tell the truth always, and to assist her in cleaning up and keeping their little house bright and neat. They lived on the banks of a clear, sparkling stream.

Now, it happened that one day, while Father Frog was away at his work (he was a very hard-working frog), a large fish, with brilliant eyes and bright, shiny scales, sailed up to the door. He brought a message from Mrs. Frog's sister, who lived down at the water-mill.

"Mrs. Frog," said the fish, "your sister is very ill, and she wants you to come down as quickly as possible."

Mother Frog's tears flowed down her face, and she would have dried them with her handkerchief, but she did not have one. So, wiping her eyes with her paw, she called up her ten little children, and spoke to them:

"My dear children, I must leave you for a short time, but you may be sure I shall not be long. Keep near the house, be good children, and remember you must not go to the bog—you will get into trouble if you go there, but if you remain here till I return all will be well with you."

She kissed them all round, and then got out her canoe and paddled down to the mill, but I shall not tell you what she saw there, because I wish you to know all about the little frogs. I am very sorry to say they did not obey their mother. She had not gone far down the stream when they began to hop and skip and shout.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" they shouted. "This is really going to be a splendid day for us. It is the first time we have ever been left without mother or father to take care of us, and we are quite big enough now to take care of ourselves. This is a very dull place, and we are tired of it, and mother is unkind to keep us here all the time. We will just run and see how the bog looks, and whether there are any children down there to romp with us."

"Oh sisters and brothers!" exclaimed the eldest son, "I beg you will not go from home! It is not safe for little frogs to travel abroad while the sun is shining overhead. Moonlight is the best and safest time, and mother will be so grieved if you disobey her."

"Nonsense!" they all cried. "You are a stupid frog—nothing but a poor coward!" Shut up, now! Stay at home alone if you want to. We are going to have some fun, I tell

Poor Bab is overcome with grief,
Her tears they nearly blind her;
For, oh! (in telling I'll be brief),
Her pet doll—she can't find her!

When, ah! she has a happy thought!
My doggie p'raps can aid me;
To show his love he oft has sought,
And always has obeyed me.

"Go, Fido, seek my 'Tilda Jane,
She's in this great world straying;
If you my gratitude would gain,
You'll heed what I am saying."

She starts off Fido with a push,
Then down the hill he's flying!
And there asleep beneath a bush,
Matilda Jane is lying!

Since then Bab's always heard to say,
There ne'er was dog so clever;
His praise she sings the livelong day,
And loves him more than ever.

Mrs. Frog and Her Children.

By Louise Harcourt.

They were a highly respectable family of frogs—in fact, quite aristocratic; well taught, and very careful in choosing their friends and associates. They would not notice any dirty, ill-behaved frogs.

There was Father Frog and Mother Frog, and ten fine little frogs—brothers and sisters; and very happy they were together. Mrs. Frog was a most tender mother. She took great care of her little ones. They were washed and brushed till

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Dear Friends,—

I have to apologize to Mossback for having kept her letter back so long. However, here it is at last, and I know our Ingle folk will be much interested in it. I am very sorry you are so homesick, Mossback. It must seem a long way from home away up there in New Ontario. But if, as you say, the "land is good," you may be sure settlers will soon find it out, and trust that before very long you will have better roads, and buggies to ride in, and neighbors to wave your hat to when you are putting out the washing in the back yard. I am glad you notice and are interested in the animals and birds. If you could only have some of John Burroughs' books, now, they would help you to see so many more things than you dream of, and to love every wild thing better. I have been reading "Wake-Robin" lately, and am enjoying it very much. Do you know, Mossback, I was never so homesick in my life as when I was in the heart of one of the largest cities in the world. The roar, and the smoke, and the hurry of it! And those dreadful street-hawkers, who came screeching around about bananas or rags or something before one wanted to wake up in the morning! People everywhere, and yet as far off from one as though an adamant wall were between. How I used to long for old Canada then, for the sound of an axe in the bush, or the whirr of a mower in the hay-field, or the shrill, far-off chorus of frogs in the swamp down where the red willows grow! I think I should have been glad then to go to New Ontario, or anywhere else where I could get my feet on British soil, and see the green of trees and grass, and catch a glint of clean, blue sky. Yes, clean—you never see the sky rightly in a large city. But homesickness is an awful feeling, isn't it? Yet, it wouldn't have been best for the children of Israel if they had gone back to Egypt, would it, Mossback? We can't always see, you know.

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MOSSBACK'S LETTER.

Four Years in the Woods Along the White Fish.

"Yes, by the time one lives four years in the woods of New Ontario, one can look back to the children of Israel without wondering that they longed to turn back to Egypt. We can remember the time when we, like others, sang "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." Yes, it certainly is, but some are not brave enough to face it more than two or three years.

"The land is good; it is not that, but being out of civilization, that kills; going without apples; no beef; pay-

Spoils of War.

There is something very pathetic in this picture. Chairs out-of-doors generally suggest a cool veranda or pleasant lawn, but here, what a difference! Possibly the victory was a just and glorious one, but the sight of all those "household gods" lying around in confusion goes to the heart. One wonders at the free-and-easy attitude of the elderly officer, seated in his enemy's chair, and at the jubilant air of the young soldier who is showing some of the "spoils" to the other. Look at these quaint little teapots, perhaps not so long ago held by fair hands as they poured the refreshing tea into dainty cups. The ornamental clock, too, how many long years has it ticked the hours and minutes? Then the guitar—is the hand that swept its strings cold in death? And where is the little child that innocently played with that funny toy dog on wheels? One soldier's face looks a little sad. He is looking at a picture, which possibly brings back some memory of home, of mother, wife, sweetheart—we know not. Some of the sombre-looking group in the right background seem to be prisoners, and one can imagine what is in their hearts, although they are too proud to let their enemies see into them. Alas! the "Spoils of War" mean untold misery to so many that we may well afford to give some sympathy to the vanquished, even though they be our enemies, and try to imagine the shattered homes and those grieving ones who mourn their dead and their absent, even as we mourn our dear ones.

you, and before mother gets back we shall be here to meet her."

So they laughed at their sensible brother's talk, and as they were nine to one, he could do nothing but give some angry croaks. Away to the bog the nine set off. The wise little frog should have remained at home and kept house till his mother's return, but he wanted to see what the others were doing. So he went by another road, and climbed up a bank, and saw his brothers and sisters at play. Said he: "If anything frightens me, I'll leap into that reedy pool yonder."

At some distance off a large duck was swimming about among the reeds and grasses which were growing in the pool. She had been there for hours. It was a hot summer's day, you know, and she found it very pleasant to sail slowly along on the water or rest quietly with half-shut eyes. At length the sun was setting, and shadows were coming along the bank. The duck felt it was quite supper-time, and she was really very hungry; so out of the water she came, and waddled about, looking for something nice and fresh.

"Ah!" she said, "what a lot of beautiful, fine, fat frogs those are! I shall have a delicious supper!"

She waddled quickly up to them, and before they could scream or run away, she had gobbled up every one. The poor little frog on the bank was so overcome with fright at the dreadful fate his brothers and sisters had met, he fell into the pool and never slept a wink that night. The duck went home feeling comfortable after her nice meal, and she meant to come another day in search of more such frogs.

Father Frog and Mother Frog reached home while the stars were shining brightly. How desolate and still the house looked! No little children to run and meet them and welcome them home, as they had expected. All was silent. After calling and searching around all night, they told each other that it was plain something dreadful had happened, and they should never see their dear children again. Poor Mother Frog! she wept as though her heart would break.

"If even I had one left to comfort me! I shall be so lonely all day when my husband is away at his work. Oh, dear!—oh, dear!" And the great blinding tears rolled down her cheeks.

Father Frog spoke kindly to her, and told her "to cheer up," and just at daylight, when she had about given up all expectation of ever seeing her children again, the one poor bedraggled little frog came hopping in and told her the awful story.

Of course, she was overjoyed to have even one of her babies safe, and after that she never went away from home until she was sure that there were no wicked ducks to make a supper of her tender offspring.

Long shoulder effects are shown in every garment, and promise to remain in fashion for some time yet. The shoulders on the newest dresses have more of a decided slope than ever, and have entirely done away with yoke effects. The vest front is taking the place of the yoke.



Spoils of War.

ing \$18 a car for 25 miles on green birch; no stations; no roads. We are longing for wings to start up with, so that we could go over the tall trees and peep in the old home. We wonder how the little church is getting on; we think of the buggy rides; we wonder will the Government ever come to our aid, and will it be soon. Cow bells are the rage, you wake up and hear six or eight go by at midnight.

"But the birds singing gaily that come at my call." Yes, they do; the lumber jacks get so tame as to light on your fingers and take a bit of bread out of them; the chipmunks learn to hunt for nuts in your hand, or up your sleeve; the partridge drums on the log; you may hear the moose splashing in the water on a hot day in August; two young owls sit on a limb and blink at you; a black fox tries to coax the pup to play with it; you plant seeds, and the mice take them out and put them in little clumps where you do not want them. There are no snakes. Was St. Patrick here? Once in a while there is a bear caught in a trap, but they are very hard to see, as they will run sometimes even when the cub is shot. The rabbits sit up and look at you, and wonder what you are; they turn quite white in winter. The wild honeysuckles climb up the underbrush—such pretty yellow and red blossoms! The speckled trout have had their day, that is, the two or three pound ones. My husband thanks you for the compass he won for getting new subscribers. MOSSBACK.

FROM ONE OF THE GIRLS.

Miss M. Ebercouser writes: "How nice it is to live in the country, where you can have everything to your heart's desire! Green fields and flowers are my delight in summer, and skating and coasting in winter. But please do not think I do nothing else. I do a good share of the housework, and take it as exercise—rather enjoyable, eh? But I love to bake, and do everything pertaining to housework. Some day I hope to tell you about my 'cosy corners,' of which I have a number." Certainly, Miss Margaret, come again, and tell us about your cosy corners. They are just the thing in an angle nook, you know. Thanks, for your words of praise, which were so very flattering that—well—really—I didn't like to publish them. Thank you, all the same; I am glad you are enjoying the Ingle Nook.

I am going to ask a favor of the correspondents in this Department—will you kindly adopt a distinctive pen-name, and send it to me along with your own. Only your nom de plume will be published, unless you desire your own name to appear, in which case kindly say so. But choose some "landmark" better than your initials. Our numbers are increasing, so that the initials are in danger of getting all mixed up, and I would rather have each member take some striking name, which will serve to mark him or her out as a distinct personality every time he or she comes. "Cheer-up-odist" is a fine one, also "Tenderfoot." We all remember these much better than J. G. M. or V. W. T., or anything of that sort. So, kindly see that we have no more initials. Now, then, I must introduce another newcomer. Members of the Circle, stand up and make your best bow to

A STRATHCONA READER.

"Dear Dame Durden,—Having read in your issue of Jan. 6th a letter from 'Tenderfoot,' asking for some recipes which do not require eggs or milk, I will send the following, which I have tested fully myself. My husband used to be a cook in the log camps and used these recipes, being, like our friend 'Tenderfoot,' without eggs or milk. Hoping they may prove useful,

"I remain,

"MEAT"—Cut the good small pieces of beef that you get left over from dinner; cut in small pieces about half an inch square in a pan that will hold about a quart. Add a little fat with meat; then take a few sliced potatoes, cut them in with a knife, set on the stove and let come to a boil with just enough water to cover, add pepper and salt to taste, and when

with a little flour moistened with water. Cover dish with pie-crust, and bake in the oven.

"SOFT GINGER COOKIES.—One pint of molasses; half a cup of beef-dripping, and half a cup of lard; one cup of water; one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; half a teaspoonful of soda; one teaspoonful of ginger; flour, enough to roll as stiff as possible. Bake in a hot oven.

"STEAMED APPLE DUMPLING.—Take: Two cups of flour; two table-spoonfuls of lard; two heaping teaspoons of baking powder, and mix well together. Add water to make a soft dough. Roll quite thin. Pare four large apples, or five small ones. Cut in small pieces, as for pie. Spread over the dough, then start at one side and roll. Put in a buttered dish, set in a steamer and steam for one and a half hours. To be eaten with sauce.

"SAUCE.—Two table-spoonfuls of flour; seven table-spoonfuls sugar; two table-spoonfuls butter; a little nutmeg. Stir all together well; then pour on boiling water. Let it boil about five minutes."

A LEAF FROM DAME DURDEN'S SCRAP-BOOK.

"A Strathcona Reader" forgot to give a recipe for making the crust for her meat pie. Here is one which came directly from Glasgow, and which is excellent, as, of course, it ought to be, coming "frae the land o' heather." It may be used for meat or fruit pies, also for biscuits, by leaving the dough quite thick and cutting into cubes. The pastry is not as rich as puff pastry, but is more digestible. With six heaped table-spoonfuls of flour sift a teaspoon of baking powder. Now, rub in with finger tips, three heaped dessert-spoonfuls of butter (lard or dripping will do if a pinch of salt be added). When about like fine bread crumbs, pour in, very gradually, enough cold water, sweet milk or fresh butter-milk to make a rather soft dough, cutting it into the flour with a knife.

Do not mix it with the hands—a broad knife is much better, and you will soon get used to using it. Be sure you don't pour in too much liquid, as if you add more flour your pastry is ruined. When you have just enough your ball of dough ought to turn out of your baking bowl in a lump, leaving the bowl almost clean and quite dry. Now roll out, and get into the oven as quickly as possible. The above quantities are quite enough for the top and bottom crusts of one fruit pie. For meat pie, do not roll out so thinly, and spread the whole of the dough on top. For biscuits, double, triple or quadruple the quantities, according to the number required, and leave the sheet of dough quite thick for cutting.

Now, then, I'll have to give an Irish recipe to make things square.

PADDY'S BUNDLES.

Make some dough just like the above—arrah, shure, maybe 'twas made first in ould Ireland, anyway! Who knows? Cut it in four pieces (without rolling). Have four apples prepared in this way: First cut out the cores, then peel the apples. Set an apple on each piece of dough, and, with floured hands, work the dough up all round the apple. Now, fill up the hole where the core was with sugar, a bit of butter and a couple of cloves. Work the dough right over to cover the hole. Brush over with sweet milk, and bake on a greased pan. Serve as pudding, with cream and sugar. These are delicious, and look lovely.

Always remember, in making pastry to handle it as quickly as possible after the baking powder goes in, so the gas cannot get away before it goes into the oven. Also, handle just as little as possible. Much rolling or kneading is ruination to pastry, which must not be treated in any way like bread.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.



Composition.

Below we give a few suggestive skeletons suitable for composition work in senior classes. The plans have been worked out in our own entrance class, and satisfactory compositions were written. We suggest letting each pupil have a choice of any one of the four subjects, and greater originality will likely result:

A SLEIGHING PARTY.

- 1. Visit of Myrtle and Tom from the city.
2. A fortunate invitation to a party.
3. Preparations and start.
4. The ride.
5. Games and amusements.
6. The return.
7. Tom relates an exciting upset.

A BLIZZARD.

The infrequency of a real blizzard.

- 1. The party returning from a distant town.
2. Temperature and appearance of the sky.
3. Preparations for the coming storm.
4. The horses become exhausted.
5. The weary hours pass.
6. End of the blizzard.
7. Arrival at home.

Reflections on a Canadian winter.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

- 1. Sees lights in the distance.
2. Description of the house.
3. Can find no person in the house.
4. Feels to stay all night, for it is stormy to proceed.
5. Prepares lunch.
6. Strange noises awake him.

- 7. Can find no matches.
8. His feelings.
9. Discovers the cause of all the noise.

Absurdity of believing in haunted houses.

HOW TO SPEND THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS.

- (a) The value of spare moments.
(b) Men who owe their greatness to home study, such as Lincoln, Garfield, Edison, Lick, etc.
(c) Does not weary a man after physical exercise.

Courses of Study.

- 1. Bookkeeping and writing.
2. Agricultural science.
3. History of Canada.
4. Lives of great men.
5. Wood carving.
(b) Correspondence Schools.—
1. Their value.
2. Their advantages.
3. What they teach.

Folly of wasting spare moments.

School Anecdotes.

Teacher, trying to teach Johnny the word "papa" by the inductive method: "Who always goes to town with mamma?" Johnny, disgustedly—"The baby!" "Whom do you intend to support if women had the franchise?" "The man I've supported for the past five years." "I've found a cake," said the sparrow. And the other birds cried: "How nice! Is there any frosting on it?" "Yes, lots, it's a cake of ice."

Music

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No. 981—Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model, and finely finished. \$4.50, reduced to \$3.00.
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- Mandolins.
No. 293—Mahogany finish, flat back and sides, rose-wood fingerboard, highly polished, \$4.50, for \$3.00.
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Agricultural Institute Meetings.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has made arrangements to hold Institute Meetings at the under-mentioned places and dates:

MAIN LINE C. P. R.

- Speakers—Geo. Lang and C. S. McGillivray, D. V. M.
February 29, 2 p.m. Caron, Orange Hall
March 1, 2 p.m. Carmel Schoolhouse
" 1, 8 p.m. Moose Jaw
" 2, 2 p.m. Pense Schoolhouse
" 4, 2 p.m. Lumsden, Town Hall
" 4, 2 and 8 p.m. Regina
" 5, 2 p.m. Edgley Schoolhouse
" 7, 2 & 8 p.m. S. Qu'Appelle, Town Hall
" 8, 2 p.m. Fort Qu'Appelle
" 10, 2 p.m. Ellisboro, Orange Hall
" 10, 8 p.m. Wolseley, Hurlbut's Hall
" 11, 2 p.m. Summerberry, Orange Hall
" 12, 2 and 8 p.m. Grenfell, Masonic Hall
" 14, 2 and 8 p.m. Broadview, Agri. Hall
" 15, 2 and 8 p.m. Whitewood, Town Hall
" 16, 2 and 8 p.m. Wapella, Smith-land's Hall
" 17, 2 and 8 p.m. Moosomin, Smith's Hall
" 18, 2 p.m. Fleming, Chantler's Hall

SOUTH EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

- Speaker—T. N. Willing.
February 29, 8 p.m. Redvers
March 1, 2 p.m. Manora
" 2, 2 and 8 p.m. Arcola
" 3, 2 and 8 p.m. Carlyle
" 4, 2 p.m. Dalsboro
" 4, 8 p.m. Alameda
" 5, 2 and 8 p.m. Carnduff
" 7, 2 and 8 p.m. Carrievale
" 8, 2 and 8 p.m. Filmore
" 9, 2 p.m. Sinitaluta
" 9, 8 p.m. Gainsboro

SOO LINE.

- Speakers—Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina; and Angus McKay, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head.
March 3, 2 p.m. North Portal
" 4, 2 p.m. Estevan
" 5, 2 p.m. Weyburn
" 7, 2 p.m. Hollowgrass
" 8, 2 p.m. Milestone
" 9, 2 p.m. Rouleau

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

- Speakers—Arch. Mitchell, Forestry Inspector; and M. D. Geddes, Associate Editor of The Farmer's Advocate, Calgary.
February 29, 2 and 8 p.m. Pincher Creek MacEachern's Hall
March 1, 2 p.m. Fishburn
" 2, 2 and 8 p.m. Claresholm
" 3, 2 and 8 p.m. High River, Astoria Hall
" 4, 2 and 8 p.m. Okotoka, Orange Hall
" 5, 2 p.m. Sprucedale Schoolhouse
" 7, 2 p.m. Carstairs
" 9, 2 and 8 p.m. Didsbury
" 10, 8 p.m. Olds
" 11, 2 p.m. Inni-fall
" 12, 2 and 8 p.m. Markerville, Public Hall
" 12, 2 and 8 p.m. Red Deer

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

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Correlation in Manual Training

Correlation is a small word with simple meaning. As applied in educational method, it is of recent origin; as a mental process, it is as old as the race. To tell how we remember would take volumes, yet we all know that without the process of association, memory would serve us but poorly. We think of the home of our childhood, instantly recollection pictures in our minds the apple tree, the swing, the luscious fruit, the barn, the hay mow, and a thousand and one of the thoughts associated with home. Correlation, as a method of education, is but a process to assist the mind to properly associate related ideas.

In the past, we have been too much accustomed to teach each subject of study as dissociated from every other. We have emphasized isolation, rather than correlation. In this we have neglected to take into consideration how child mind acts; that is, the teacher has not by proper use of method assisted to the fullest extent the mental development of the child.

The great difficulty has been to obtain a suitable basis or correlation center. With a given subject, such as cotton, as a center, some have tried to correlate all the instruction given a class or grade during a certain specified period. This has been unsuccessful because the number of concentration centers are excessive and unrelated, so that what might be correlation really becomes mental dissipation.

Hence, believing that correlation is essential to the highest mental development, and that no process has yet been discovered which so correlates as to avoid dissipation, it remains for someone to yet utilize this important function of education.

So far, manual training furnishes the most satisfactory basis for correlation, especially as applied to art and nature study. Art and manual training should join forces. Both are concerned in the expression of thought through form and color. Both rest on the same basis as educational subjects; while, in their technical processes, the line of demonstration is practically the same. Clay-modelling is manual training, and original construction is design. Manual training is fast taking on the beauty character, and the day of the inartistic system of joints is past, except when they are incorporated in the construction of a model that admits of design. Now, the manual-training teacher must have a knowledge of the principles of art, for, in teaching the pupil in a way that demands individual creative effort, the teacher of manual training has made his way into the realms of art production; while the art instructor should understand the typical ideas of structure and material. He should know how things are made and put together. But, by a long odds, the most important function that manual training can perform is to place the child in possession of himself, and even it does not admit of a very close relationship with literature or history or grammar, yet the fact that it succeeds in disclosing to the child capabilities which lie dormant, and the existence of which even his friends or himself never dreamed, makes it a powerful influence as a correlative agent.

By developing his individuality and teaching him that he has judgments that are worthy of consideration, that he has a wealth of original thought, will open to him fresh delights in literature and

history. New ideas of life will present themselves. He will try to analyze the motives which prompted great statesmen, generals and inventors to pursue the course in life which they did, and by so doing, possibly discover his own adaptability to certain lines of work.

All society feels the need of individual thought and desire as never before. It is this individualism that has been struggling for existence for years in our graded schools. It is this individualism that has enabled the isolated farmer's boy to forge to the front. The habits of individual thought and action which he has formed when thrown on his own resources and assistance was not available, have enabled him to form independent conclusions and to depend on his own judgment in a way that the boy in a graded school does not find necessary.

Education should fit the child for the business of life, and manual training, coming to the child, as it does, at the impressionable stage of his life, should form in him the habit of living and enjoying life from within, and of erecting standards that are worthy. Our aim is to teach the child that he has the senses, and that they may be made to co-operate in the easiest possible and most natural process of judgment. Thus, a model is held before the class, the children can draw it and even construct it from memory. By this they attain a certain dexterity of hand and eye. This is well and good, but it is infinitely better when the same model, and others of a similar construction, are held before the class in a dozen different positions and combinations that are most pleasing to them. In the innumerable details, each of which is as important as the model itself, and the discussion of the various phases of the different related models, the child's own thought and perception are quickened into original and independent thought and action and into original individual life. These give to manual training the soul that links it to art education. The child then ceases to be a mere machine for recording an impression in shape, and becomes a creative being to whom the whole world is rich with possibilities. It enables him to judge literature from an independent standpoint, to discern beauty at first hand, to exchange the one-sided enjoyment of another's explanation for the whole-souled joy of doing it himself, for that exquisite sense of satisfaction in discovering the power that is within. The development of this capacity of self-discovery and self-application to the point where it becomes the natural attitude of life is the chief function of the manual-training department of education.

The time that the child is under the instruction of the manual-training teacher is far too short to develop the ability of a draughtsman or his correctness of vision, but even a brief experience in the actual use of faculties will teach him that he has faculties of his own, and that he can use them in ways of his own, and this lesson, however simply impressed, will remain with him so long as life shall last—a source of strength to him in whatever sphere of life he may eventually find himself.

The true aim of all education is to lay broad and deep the foundations upon which the future citizen can erect a superstructure of his own designing to fit his own necessities. And whether manual training takes the line of making objects met with in literature more real to the child, by having him construct the canoes, wigwags and weapons mentioned in lessons like Hiawatha, in making the material that will aid in the study of elementary science and nature study, or the line of moral and aesthetic culture, of harmonious thought and action, the teacher with good taste himself will succeed in effecting a great measure of correlation. Just as a good teacher of geography will fix historical events in the process of studying localities, and a good teacher of history will get in a great deal of geography by the way, so the teacher of manual training may stir up appreciation along many lines. But his specific purpose in the growth from within is the cultivation of judgment and taste in self-activity, with some ability in the creation of beauty, both in form and color; and in the growth from without, the recognition of beauty in the world of nature and of human life.

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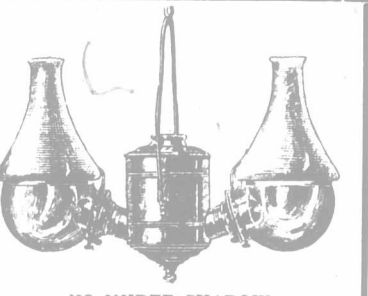
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NO UNDER SHADOW. **ANGLE LAMPS.**

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That is the great point of the Angle Lamp. Its light shines down. No one wants to light the ceiling. It has other good points. Economy is one of them—13 cents in oil in a winter's month, burning two burners. The kind pictured, \$6.00. Send for catalogue of other kinds.

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GOSSIP.

A hurried call at the Galbraith stable, Brandon, was made by an "Advocate" representative a short time ago. Notwithstanding that numerous sales have taken place, a number of choice individuals were still to be found. They were mostly young, however, but possessed of that combination of quality, size and action that has made the breed famous the world over. One of the Clydes to be seen was Lorne Prince, a yearling, weighing 1,975 pounds, out of a sister to the world-famous Darnley, and by Prince of Albion. Next came Top-crest, by Up-to-Time, Baron's Pride's best breeding son. This massive three-year-old exhibited a splendid combination of size

and quality, and is one of the Galbraith string that was imported direct to Canada. A splendid two-year-old was found in Heathfield, by Harbinger, and another in Elwood, by a son of Macgregor. This colt is remarkable for his action, while his quality is also much above the average. In addition to the foregoing Clydes, a first-class Suffolk was seen in Rendlesham Lucky, an individual of three summers that has an enviable show-ring record in Old England. Since landing at the Brandon stables, he has been gradually improving. For depth and fullness of chest, general smoothness and quality, this horse is deserving of a very high place among the representatives of the breed in this country.

GOSSIP.

WELL-KNOWN STOCKMAN TO RETIRE.

Stockmen everywhere will regret to learn that Mr. Jas. Bray, Longburn, the well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, is about to retire from farming. On March 5th, he is offering for sale his implements and grade stock. At a later date, probably in June, Mr. Bray intends holding a dispersion sale of his pure-bred stock. The offerings on March 5th comprise a great many articles that should sell at high figures, owing to their especial value in farming operations.

THE KILLARNEY SHORTHORN SALE.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the combined sale of Shorthorns which is advertised in our columns to take place under cover in the Killarney Fair grounds, on Tuesday, March 1st. The animals are from the herds of Messrs. D. Hysop & Son and W. E. Paull, Killarney. Both these gentlemen are well known in stock-breeding circles, and they each possess a high reputation for straight dealing and shrewdness in their selections, as well as for intelligent feeding and care of the stock under their charge. Some of the animals catalogued are well known, having made records which do credit to their owners.

The season at which the sale takes place is a circumstance which places all the advantage on the side of the buyer. The fact of the animals being wintered and turned out in good condition is a very important matter, and all the animals offered are in the best of breeding condition. They are not stuffed nor forced in any way, but they give every evidence of having been well fed and cared for. The heifers and bulls are in splendid condition and show merit in substance and quality.

Both herds are well known in the showing, and an examination of their pedigrees will show that their prizetaking records are only in accord with their breeding. The breeding is undoubtedly of the best. The cows offered by Mr. Paull were seen by the "Advocate" representative in the fall, and they looked a grand lot. The best evidence, however, of a breeding cow's qualifications is to be found in her produce, and the proof of good blood and correct reproduction was to be seen in the young stock in Mr. Paull's herd. The same may be said of Mr. Hysop's herd. They are bred out of a grand lot of cows, and by good bulls. There is one point on which we are in a position to assure our readers, and that is the important one that this sale is not got up with the object of disposing of culls. From the catalogue before us, and with our previous knowledge of both herds, we are able to state that the animals for sale are amongst the best of both herds. The individuals are good, and the pedigrees are unimpeachable. The well-known Caithness Yet, winner of first prize in the two-year-old section at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last July, heads the list of bulls offered by Mr. Paull, and Scottish Laddie follows, being offered by Mr. Hysop. Royal Laddie, got by Royal Hope, is also offered by the same breeder. The other bulls are from Mr. Paull's herd, and are all good individuals, got by Caithness Yet. Amongst the number may be mentioned Royal Allan, a yearling of the famous Nonpareil family, an animal choice in quality and color, and the others have characters that are equally desirable. It is a remarkable fact that the foundation stock of this offering all came from the famous herds of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and A. Johnston, Greenwood, two thoroughly-reliable men, and pillars in the stock-breeding industry in Canada.

The catalogue gives full and explicit information, including a considerable amount of detailed description simply and clearly written. Every stockman should be the possessor of a copy; not only for use at the sale, but also for future reference. Extended pedigrees are given of each animal, the study of which will prevent any misgivings on the part of buyers.

As may be seen from the advertisement, the terms of sale are very liberal, transportation is arranged for, and holiday fares; the location is so desirable and convenient, and a hearty welcome awaits all visitors; the advertisement

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Here are a few of our Specials:

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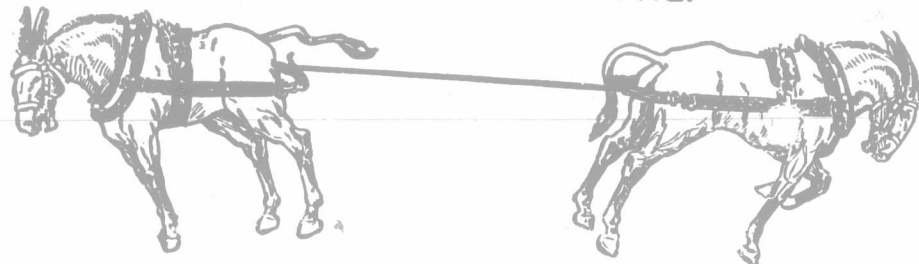
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JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager, BRANTFORD, ONT.

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

ment of the promoters being: "The more the merrier!" Stockmen should make such sales their opportunity of meeting and promoting the live-stock interests, when real business (and not talk) is proceeding.

We desire to call the attention of horsemen to the advertisement of Mr. J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, to be found upon another page of this paper. Mr. Macmillan is one of those horse-dealers who is never anxious to blow his own horn, and, consequently, the "Advocate" has never found it easy to persuade him to go into print regarding his stock. Nevertheless, it is well to bear in mind that in his stables he has the real goods when it comes to Clydes that are capable of winning in the best show-rings of America. In Cairnhill and Pleasant Prince, there is a pair of stallions that any province, much less importer, should be proud to own. Nor are these the only animals in the string worthy of attention. At present he has several stallions destined to become useful and distinguished sires, as well as a number of choice females. The market for choice breeding Clyde mares has advanced to such an extent, in England, during the last few years, that it is difficult to secure them at reasonable prices. They are good buying, however, for Manitoba farmers, who are adepts in the science of horse-breeding, and prospective purchasers should call and consider the Macmillan string seriously before placing an order. This breeder, as well known; he has been in this country for years, and his honesty in business and untiring interest in the development of the Western horse places him in a meritorious position among horsemen.

TRADE NOTE.

THE MCKAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, London, Ont., are opening up a wholesale house in Calgary.

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GOSSIP.

Nan—Is there any infallible cure for seasickness?

Tom—Oh, yes; when you feel the symptoms coming on all you have to do is to go out and sit under a tree. You will very soon recover.

"What is the meaning of 'Ex nihilo nihil fit'?" asked a Highlander of a schoolmaster. "Weel, Donald," answered the Dominic, "I dinna mind the literal translation, but it just means that ye manna tak' the brecks an a Highland man."

Judge Stanchfield, of Elmira, speaking of literal men, tells a story of a shock he had in a case in which he was recently associated. Several witnesses had sworn there was a hole in a certain road. Then, to the surprise of counsel, the principal witness, a farmer, on whom they mainly depended to establish their case, swore there was no hole in the road. After Mr. Stanchfield and his associates had recovered from their astonishment they sought to draw the witness into some explanation of the remarkable testimony. What they eventually got was this:

"There wasn't any hole in the road. Here's my hat. If I jam my hand into the top of it without pushing it through it does not make a hole. It makes a dent. That's what was in that road—just a dent."

Mr. John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "The heifers I am offering are a nice lot, all got by imported bulls and a number of them out of imported cows, have been well raised, but not stuffed. A number of them are got by the Duthie-bred bull, Prime Minister—15280—, and Imp. Governor-general. I am pricing these heifers below their value for the next sixty days. The imported bull, Golden Gift (84421), that I bought at the late Hamilton sale suits me well, now I have him home. I thought him about the second best bull in the sale. I am not expecting him to grow into a very large bull. He is built like coming to maturity at an early age. In this fast age, we have not patience to wait for the large ones to develop. They require both more time and more feed. This round-built, good-backed, pony-built young bull should well follow Imp. Prime Minister and Imp. Governor-general, both large bulls, and do good work. He has no noted breeder or fashionable family to lean on, must stand on his individual merit, but from the following in Scottish Farmer of last month, Mr. Dron, his breeder, must be breeding some good cattle, and Golden Gift, his sire, must be getting some good ones. Mr. R. Taylor, Pittivie, has recently purchased from Mr. Dron, Crieff-vechter, nine yearlings—six heifers and three bulls—mostly sired by Golden Gift. Among these is Golden Charm, got by Golden Gift, out of Village Belle, which alone cost £350. The other eight yearlings are of exceptional style, quality and colors. A two-year-old daughter of Golden Gift, named Lady Catherine, and in calf to the first-prize Highland winner, Proud Favorite, was also purchased. It took some money to entice Mr. Dron to part with the last-named heifer, but Mr. Taylor ultimately secured her."

SWINE PRIZE MONEY.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 6th, \$300 was voted to be offered in prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, and \$10 to the Brandon Exhibition, 1904.

TRADE NOTE.

THE FARMERS' BINDER TWINE COMPANY, Brantford, Ont., in a tersely-worded advertisement in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," appeals to the farmers of Canada for a loyal support of an institution that has figured as a potent factor in regulating the price of twine in the past, and has exhibited a splendid example of the possibility of well-managed co-operation to keep prices at a reasonable standard.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION HARVESTERS

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

WAIT, WATCH FOR AND ATTEND

Shorthorn Combination Sale.

Twenty-five choice animals from herds of W. E. PAULL and D. HYSOP & SON, under cover on

Exhibition Grounds, at 1 o'clock Sharp,

KILLARNEY, MARCH 1, '04

Eight bulls; balance females, all young, some in calf, others with calf at foot.

Terms: Eight months' on approved joint notes at eight per cent. per annum, or five per cent. discount for cash.

Note.—Purchase ticket to Killarney (not return), and get a standard certificate from agent on account of this sale. This will entitle you to reduced fare or free return home, according to number of standard certificates issued.

APPLY FOR CATALOGUES TO

W. E. PAULL or D. HYSOP & SON,

J. T. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer. in KILLARNEY, MAN.

SPECIAL.

The Canada Paint Company, Limited,

Of Montreal and Toronto, take pleasure in calling attention to their colors for painting purposes. Cards and booklets will be mailed upon request, if you mention where you saw this advertisement.

The demand for painting material is very marked, and has led to a flood of poor and unsatisfactory paint being brought forward to make sales at any cost.

Our manufactures are all high-class. Each tin is warranted, and our paints and varnishes are only sold through reliable and legitimate dealers. Every progressive hardware and paint merchant who is desirous of extending his business has for sale the manufactures of The Canada Paint Company.

The Canada Paint Company's ready-mixed paints are ground to impalpable fineness in special mills, and no paints made by hand or in old style "mixers" can begin to compare with them for covering properties, uniformity and durability.

To avoid vexation and disappointment, please see that The Canada Paint Company's name is upon each package.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Veterinary.

SEND THE NAME.

We must insist on subscribers enclosing their name and address when sending to this department questions which they desire to have answered. The answers to many of these questions are expensive to obtain, and we cannot agree to supply information to those who are not on our subscription list. In the last mail, an unsigned letter comes from Box 403, Regina, Assa., and another from Patterson, B. C. Kindly send the name, and the answer will be forthcoming.

IMPACTION OF THIRD STOMACH.

My cow contracted some form of indigestion, which came on with a chill. She lived just seven days. Gave her oil, salts and aconite. Last two days her breathing was hard, like in a case of pneumonia. Also gave treatment for pneumonia. Had the veterinary last two days.

H. F. McN.

Ans.—Your cow, no doubt, was affected with impaction of omasium (3rd stomach). Treatment is aloes Barb. two ounces; Epsom salts, half a pound, dissolved in a quart of lukewarm water, give at one dose, and follow with raw linseed oil, half a pint; fluid extract nux vomica, two drams, and liquor ammonia acet. ft., one ounce, or whiskey, three ounces, to be given three times a day, until bowels are moving quite freely, then stop oil, but give rest in water, until bowels resume their normal condition. The pneumonia you thought she had was no doubt caused by some of your medicine going down trachea to lungs. You should have called the veterinary earlier, as he had no chance of saving the cow after five days' sickness.

INDIGESTION IN PIGS.

I have a litter of pigs about three months old. Some time ago, one of them took some disease in which the rectum protruded, and seemed to be passing blood. I was told that indigestion was the cause, and was advised to cut off the excrescence, and give the animal medicine. I did so, and also changed their diet. The treatment was uneffectual, both in the case of the pig operated upon, and in preventing the others contracting the disease, for another pig developed similar symptoms. I operated upon him also, and gave an injection of castile-soap suds, warm, and fed boiled flax. This one seemed to recover for a time, but in a few days it relapsed and died suddenly. The one first treated also died, and a third one went the same way. The pigs were fed on milk and whole oats. Sometimes the oats were boiled. Kindly let me know what is the disease? Is it contagious and what is the proper feed and treatment?

HOG-RAISER.

Rouleau, Man.

Ans.—The answer to this question was published in answer to a similar one in our issue of February 3rd. The symptoms you describe indicate indigestion, accompanied with constipation. Give each pig sufficient raw linseed oil to cause slight purgation. From one-half to a full teacup should act. Should it not do so, repeat in twenty-four hours. Laxative food also should be given. Try boiled potatoes in small quantities, and chopped oats, with the hulls sifted out. Feed daily for a time a little of the following mixture: Epsom salts, powdered charcoal, and sulphur, equal parts. You would have achieved the same end by operating with a sharp knife in the region of the throat, as by the treatment you gave.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Can I claim wages earned by me in May last, or is the claim lapsed by law? Crescent Lake, Assa. G. M.

Ans.—Your claim is certainly not lapsed by any question of time, and if you are able to establish it in other respects, the question of the lapse of time between May last and now will not affect the case in the slightest degree.

CALF REFUSING MILK.

We have a bull calf four weeks old, and since birth have had great difficulty in getting him to take his milk, although given fresh and warm in a clean pail. Last week we gave him two doses of castor oil (two tablespoons each), three days apart. He took his milk better after each dose had taken effect. He was strong when born, and has grown since, and looks quite well. He will eat a few oats, but has often not had a pint of milk during the day. FARMER. Souris, Man.

Ans.—The milk from a caked udder would be somewhat unpalatable even to a calf. If the calf is tied up, turn it loose in a comfortable, roomy stall. Give morning and evening, in a little water, two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture: tincture of rhubarb, four ounces; tincture of gentian and peppermint water, of each, three ounces. Continue until appetite becomes normal.

OPHTHALMIA.

I bought a horse last June, and leading him home alongside the team he hung back, the halter pressed the cheek and made the lower lid of eye swell. I noticed a film coming over the eye from the sides. I blew burnt alum dust into it, and it got better, but lately it has started again, this time over the pupil, in the shape of a half moon, and nearly covers it, the rest of the eye being clear. On the other eye a film has begun to appear, and he cannot see very well. What do you think is the matter? Will he go quite blind, or can I save the eyes? The half-moon I mention seems to be below surface. Alum dust could not touch it, I think.

Ans.—Your horse is evidently affected with specific ophthalmia, which usually terminates in cataract, producing total blindness. There is no medical treatment of which we are aware that will permanently cure this disease. The most that can be done is to use palliative measures. Would advise you to prepare the animal for physic by feeding exclusively on bran mash diet for twenty-four hours, and then give: Barbadoes aloes, seven drams; catamel, one dram; ground ginger, two drams; syrup sufficient to form a ball. Continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate, and give very moderate quantity of hay at first. Apply to the eyes, twice daily, with small glass syringe: sulphate of zinc, one dram; fluid extract of belladonna, two drams; distilled water, eight ounces; mix. Keep the animal in a clean, comfortable and well-ventilated box stall, where there is sufficient, but not too much, light.

UDDER AFFECTED.

Last summer one hind quarter of cow's udder began giving bloody milk. Then got all right again, but the teat was very hard to milk. The only thing we could notice was a smooth spot on teat at junction of udder, but no lump. She freshened on the 30th ult., but that one quarter is as bad as ever. We cannot get milk at all, without use of a siphon. Teat is limp at all times. Can anything be done? Will it ruin cow to use siphon? Can that quarter be dried up without harm to other part of udder; if so, how? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble is caused by a local inflammation of that quarter of the udder, brought on perhaps by some injury. This inflammation has caused a thickening of the wall of the duct, which interferes with the passage of the milk. Nothing can be done to remove the thickening, although it is possible to remove some of the milk from the quarter at each milking. The teat should be kept just enough to remain moist, and the udder will gradually dry up. It is probable that three will not be affected.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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

British Columbia Farms.

Mild climate, no winter to speak of, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards, no cyclones, no droughts, no hot winds, no summer frosts, no cloudbursts. Fertile land and good water. The best prices for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one tenth the price. Write for Farm pamphlet to the SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, Box 540, Vancouver, B. C. The Lower Fraser Valley, B. C., is the district we particularly recommend. Have had neither frost nor snow there since early in November up to Jan. 9th. Please refer to this paper.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

We have a bull that took sick about four months ago. First stopped chewing his cud, then bloated. The veterinary surgeon put a tube in his side to carry off the gas, and gave him a tonic; for a while he stopped bloating, but did not have much appetite, got very poor, and does not chew his cud right. Sometimes he gets the gas up without the aid of the tube. He is a very valuable animal (imported). W. J. S.

Ans.—Your bull is suffering from chronic indigestion, and would think that your veterinary surgeon prescribed the correct treatment, but evidently the cause of the first attack is operating still. It could scarcely be due to the character of the food, as no doubt you have tried different kinds and quantities since then. It is quite possible that the cause of his ailment may be tuberculosis. I would advise having him tested, or it may be foreign bodies in stomach. In the meantime, I would feed nourishing laxative diet, and give: Gentian and ginger, of each half an ounce; medicinal hydrochloric acid, two drams, to be diluted in a pint of water, and drench. Give one dose, night and morning, half an hour before feeding.

Every Farmer and Seedsman

who buys a fanning mill should select the best made. No implement or machine ever devised for a farmer's use will pay for itself so quickly or cost so little for maintenance and repairs. It will render foul grain or grass seed marketable, and raise the grade of good grain or grass seed. The screenings left by a good fanning mill are just the thing for poultry. It can be operated in the barn by your boys or hired help on rainy days, and every turn of the crank will make money for you.

If you want the best, if you want a mill that has been THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON for quality all over Canada and the United States for the past fifteen years, and that carries with it the manufacturer's guarantee in every particular, then buy a

Chatham Fanning Mill



Over One Hundred Thousand Sold, and more wanted

Sold on the Instalment Plan or a Three Years' Note :: :: ::

If we, as the makers, did not know that they would stand every test, bear the strain of hard usage and do all the work that can be given them to do, we would not offer to sell them that way, would we?

READ WHAT SOME USERS SAY

- "Enabled me to get 5 cents a bushel more for my wheat."—W. F. BEYER, Caldwell, Kas.
- "I like your Mill well. It made one grade higher of my wheat by cleaning it."—Geo. R. WILKIE, Ninette, Man.
- "Cleaned my wheat and got 5 cents a bushel more than that which was sold from the thresher, and had the screenings left to feed."—C. V. LAMBERGER, Chillicothe, Mo.
- "Having purchased one of your Chatham Fanning Mills I would hereby state that the same is giving good satisfaction, and I would advise any one wanting a good durable mill to purchase one, as it does grand work."—E. BURNELL, Strathclair, Man.
- "We use five Chatham Mills with sakers. They do perfect work cleaning all kinds of seeds, from timothy to seed corn, and are all and more than you claim for them."—J. R. RAYBURN & SON, Shenandoah, Iowa.

We want you to know more about our fanning mill and our liberal plan of selling than it is possible for us to tell in an advertisement. We have a book, "How to Make Dollars out of Wind," which gives full description of our mills and a lot of other useful information regarding seeds, how to sow, how to clean, etc., which we send free. We want this book in your hands. Send for it.

We deliver the Mill and Bagger, freight paid, to any station in Canada or the United States.

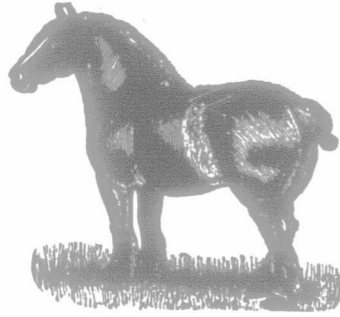
M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

Dept. 102 Manufacturers of the famous Chatham Incubators and Brooders 501
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

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

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

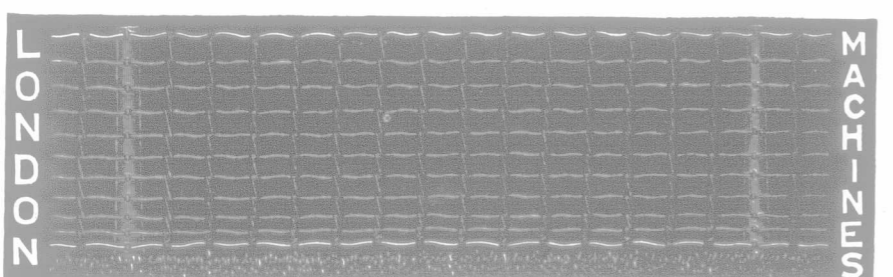
Death to the Horse
If you neglect **INFLUENZA, SWAMP**
or **LUNG FEVER** you lose your horse.



Northwest
Fever Powders
ARE GUARANTEED to cure. Every farmer should have a supply at hand to be ready when the epidemic strikes his stable. Order by mail to-day.
Price, 60c. per package.
A. J. BROWN & CO., Agents,
291 MARKET STREET, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP US YOUR COLLECTIONS OF
HIDES and FURS
Highest market prices and prompt returns guaranteed.
The Lightcap Hide and Fur Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO FRANK LIGHTCAP.
Exporters of NORTHERN FURS. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, and Senega Root. Write for general circulars.
172-174 KING STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

"London Fence"
One mile of 7-strand **\$82.50** with stays 12 inches apart.
fence for



LONDON MACHINES

We challenge anyone to produce for the same cost 75 per cent. as much strength, utility and durability by any other style of fence or way of building it, as is done by building it on the ground, as with London Machines.

Special Introductory Offer.

Wire for 1 mile of 7-strand fence, top and bottom wires of No. 9 coiled steel spring galvanized wire, body wires of No. 12 coiled steel galvanized spring wire, and for uprights or stays 12 inches apart of No. 13 galvanized steel wire—quality guaranteed in every respect. The material complete for weaving this 320 rods of fence, delivered at any station in the Canadian Northwest Territories, \$82.50 cash; or, will include with above 1 London Fence Machine, 1 London Wire Reel, 1 London Safety Tackle Block Stretcher, complete, with 60 feet of rope, and a London "Perfect" Wire Grip, also 1 pair Bernard's 6 1/2-inch nickel-plated Cutting Pliers, \$101.50, freight paid—a complete fencing outfit. Pays every farmer to have one. We guarantee that any good man can weave 100 rods of the above fence per day with a LONDON FENCE MACHINE. Write for catalogue, and send your order in early.

See Advocate of January 27th for price of fence with stays 20 inches apart.

The London Fence Machine Co.
LONDON, ONT. Limited. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

OIL WAS FOUND.

In reply to a query in our issue of February 3rd, it was stated that, up to the present, oil in paying quantities had not been discovered in Western Canada. Mr. Allan Potts Patrick, D. L. S., Calgary, writes us to say that oil in paying quantities has been found in Township 1, Range 30, W. of 4 M., and is at present being worked by a company which was incorporated under the name of the Rocky Mountain Development Co., in 1901.

BREAKING OXEN HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

1. Would you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper, the best way to break in a yoke of oxen? How long does it generally require to make them tractable and fit for work? Which are the better for oxen, collars or yokes?
2. Is it necessary to have a certain amount of land fenced in, besides fifteen acres under crop, before one can obtain his patent for a homestead?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The breaking of oxen is generally undertaken from motives of necessity, and seldom from choice. The necessity is, in most cases, an urgent one, the services of the oxen being required as soon as their owner becomes possessed of them. The matter of breaking oxen, being usually undertaken under these conditions, is one which, so far as we know, has not been reduced to a science. Some sort of harness is put on the animal with as little confusion as they will allow, and as much noise as the breaker, his assistants and their dogs and the oxen are capable of making. The oxen are hitched to each other, and then both are hitched to a log, or something that will make weight and strain on the draft tugs. After a short lesson in the pulling of a dummy, they are turned over to the plow, and, with patience, the driver generally runs the race that is set before him. It depends to a great extent upon the temperament and disposition of the oxen, and also upon the experience and ability of the driver, what time it may take to make the yoke tractable and fit for work. The old wooden yoke has been discarded almost entirely in working oxen, and a collar much like the ordinary horse collar, fixed with a strap at the top, to make harnessing and unharnessing easy, is now used.
2. It is necessary only when the homestead is being run as a grazing farm, to have it fenced, when the requirements of the Homestead Act are fulfilled by the possession of twenty head of stock, with suitable buildings, and eighty acres fenced. When the homestead is used as a grain-raising farm, it is required that thirty acres (not fifteen) be broken and cropped before a patent is granted.

Veterinary.

UNSURE BULL

I have a pure-bred Ayrshire bull that has proven to be unsure. He is in good health and spirits. What would you advise?
B. B.
Gimli, Man.

Ans.—If your bull is as you state, "in a very good shape," meaning, I suppose, that he is in good health and condition, it is somewhat difficult to determine as to the cause of his partial inability to propagate his kind. Perhaps during the copulation season you rushed him too much. There is, however, occasionally a bull that, from physiological defects, is never sure. Would advise you to administer the following purgative: Epsom salts, fourteen ounces; ground ginger, half an ounce; molasses, twelve ounces; hot water, sufficient to dissolve the above. When the purgative has ceased operating give morning and evening in feed for ten days sulphate of iron and nux vomica, of each, one dram, nitrate of potassium, two drams. When the weather permits, give moderate exercise daily. Feed moderate rations of chopped oats and barley, equal parts. For fodder, give good hay.



"King Baby Reigns"
BABY'S OWN SOAP
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
Makes any skin like Baby's.
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.
No other Soap is just as good. 313

STRIKING FACTS

Melotte
Cream Separators

Take $\frac{1}{3}$ Less Power

And cost 75 per cent. less for repairs than other machines.
Send for Catalogue.
Melotte Cream Separator Co., Ltd.,
124 PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.

Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practicing physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

Colonial Medicine Co.,

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

GOSSIP.

The thankful spirit finds occasion for gratitude for the smallest comforts. A camp meeting was in progress in the wire grass region of Georgia. The afternoon service was conducted by Uncle Mose Bradford, an exhorter of deep piety, but entirely innocent of book learning. He took for his text on this occasion the words of St. Paul: "For I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content." After talking about fifteen minutes on the beauty of contentment from a Christian's point of view, he suddenly announced that he was going to "throw the meeting open." His invitation was: "If you've got anything to be thankful for, get up and say so." One after another rose and spoke of peace and contentment under circumstances that seemed impossible judged from a worldly standpoint. Some said they were thankful for things they had missed, and at last an old lady arose, pushed back her sunbonnet and, with a beaming countenance, triumphantly exclaimed: "Well, Brother Mose, I hain't got but two teeth, but, thank God, they h't!"

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

THE C. R. STEELE FURNITURE CO.,

298 MAIN STREET,

BEG to announce that after March 1st they will change the name to the ROYAL FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED. The business will be carried on as heretofore, under the same management. Our customers' interests will receive the same careful attention as in the past, and our increased facilities for handling the business places us in a position to serve you to an even greater extent. We have just issued our new catalogue, which will be sent to your address upon application. Mail orders will receive our prompt attention.

THE C. R. STEELE FURNITURE CO.,
298 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GRAIN-SOWING PICKLING EARLY MATURING SEEDING DUTY ON IMPORTED PLANTS

1. Does bluestoning retard wheat? Some think it does. We have heavy land here, and it is a serious matter if it does.
2. I intend to use formalin on both wheat and oats. Will you state quantity to given number of bushels?
3. Does thick sowing tend to earlier maturity?
4. How much seed do you recommend for wheat on deep breaking and on back setting, and oats on deep breaking?
5. Is duty charged on plants from U. S.? I am thinking of trying Logan berry and blackberry, and cannot obtain them here. ENQUIRER.

Grand Coulee, Assa.

Ans.—1. Bluestoning is inclined to hasten the germination of wheat, and does not in any way affect the growth of the crop, provided it is not kept for too great a time in the liquid.

2. The percentage of formalin used in pickling is one percent of the liquid to two percent of the seed in the commercial practice.

3. Thick sowing, when a reasonable amount of seed is used, tends to earlier maturity.

4. Twenty-five gallons of formalin solution is sufficient to treat one acre of grain.

Regular Price, \$8.



21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 44-ounce case, **SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID**, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth much more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise **NOT ONE CENT.** If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address **The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.**

Lumber For Sale.

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

WARRIN & SUTHERLAND,

P. O. Box 114 West Selkirk, Man.

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

to early maturing. It also tends to weak straw and light grain. When a reasonable amount of seed is sown, a shade thicker or thinner will make no difference in the early maturing of crop.

4. About 1 1/2 bushels of wheat and 1 1/2 to 2 bushels of oats per acre are the quantities of seed usually sown in Assiniboia. The quantity of oats must be regulated by the quality of the seed and the size of the grains.

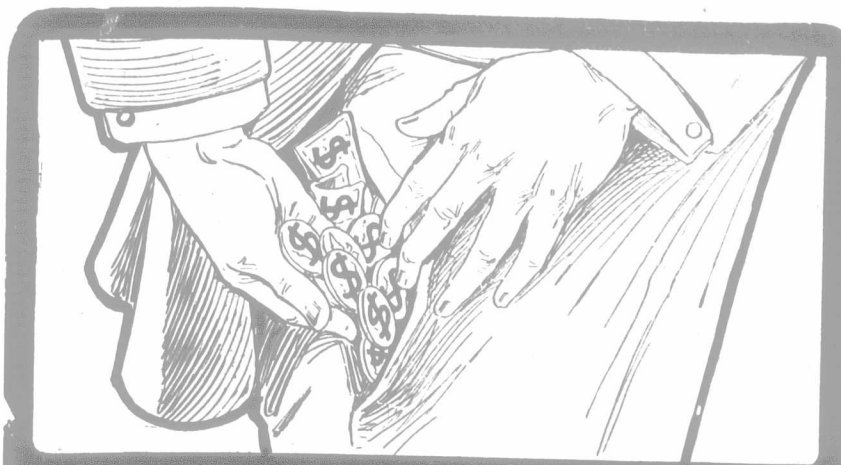
5. A duty of twenty per cent. is charged on gooseberry, currant, raspberry and all such small fruit plants imported from the United States. Loganberry and blackberry plants would come under that class, and the importer would be charged that amount of duty. We believe you can secure these plants by consulting some of the dealers in nursery supplies, whose address will be found in the advertising columns of this issue.

Legal.

SUBLETTING PASTURE.

B rents pasture to A in which to keep cows, but B, unknown to A, had already rented to C the whole pasture. C lately demanded from A rent double that agreed upon by B and A. Is A, by law, required to pay C more than the price he had agreed to pay B, and is B responsible to C for the balance? C knew A's cows were in the pasture, but said nothing till demanding payment. A. H. Brandon, Man.

Ans.—C would be estopped from recovering from A more than agreed on between B and A.



IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

To use Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

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

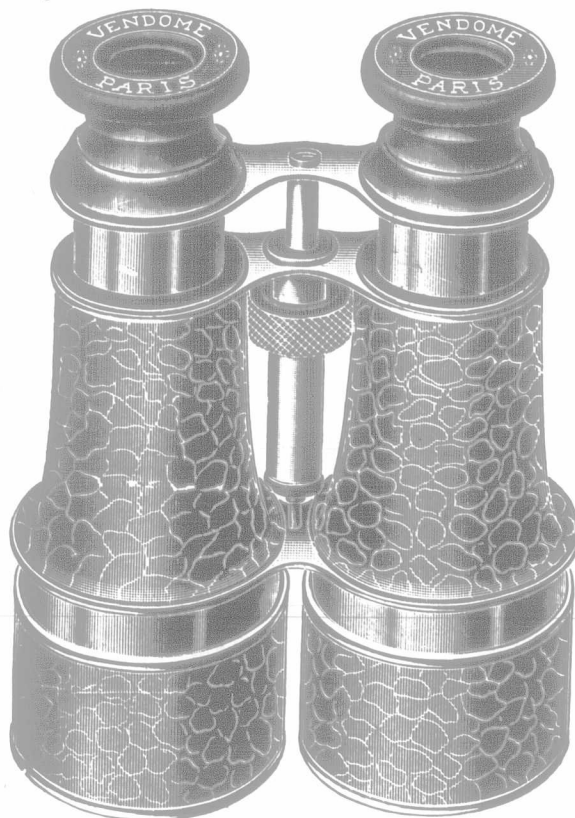
Churches, dwellings, meeting halls, stores, and offices when fitted up with Pedlar Steel Ceiling and Wall Patterns present an appearance of richness and stability that cannot be duplicated in lath or plaster. Besides they are economical.

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

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

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

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



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT.

The NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 3344, TORONTO



Varicocele Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele No Ointing or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

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

What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

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

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

Black Leg Vaccine PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

PRIVATE TELEPHONES.

Can a person legally put up a private telephone in Alberta? Such being permissible, what is the law concerning connecting it, if desired, with lines already operated by companies?

Red Deer, Alta. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A person may put up a private telephone in Alberta, but it could not be used for hire, and could not be connected with other lines operated by companies without it being legally made a part of the company's line.

Miscellaneous.

MAKING CEMENT BLOCKS.

1. I intend building a house in the spring, and as bricks are very high in price and hard to procure here, I have decided to use cement blocks, in preference to either bricks or dressed stones, the latter being as expensive as bricks.

2. Could small sandstone chips be used, instead of gravel, to mix with the cement?

3. Kindly give the address of a firm from which I could procure cement in car lots.

Calgary, Alta.

Ans.—1. For particulars regarding machine for making hollow blocks, you will find in this issue, under the heading of "Trade Notes," a paragraph concerning the manufacture, distribution and sale of such machines, by the Cement Building Block Co., Winnipeg.

2. Sandstone chips make splendid material to mix with cement.

3. Any of the firms whose addresses we here give will supply cement in car lots: The Rathbun Co., 310-312 Front St. W., Toronto; Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.; Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont.

OKANAGAN VALLEY.

1. Would you kindly inform me of some particulars regarding the Okanagan Valley, namely, its climate, soil, vegetation, adaptability, prospects for securing a homestead, and as regards the country generally? Is there mostly timber or prairie land?

2. Kindly state address of Dominion Land Agent for that district.

Beausejour, Man.

Ans.—1. The Okanagan Valley is situated in British Columbia east of the Pacific coast range. The general altitude is about 1,150 feet. This district may be called the garden of the upper country, embracing as it does such a large and varied area of territory adapted to all kinds of farming and the production of anything grown in the temperate zone.

AUCTION SALE OF

Pure-bred Cattle

MALE AND FEMALE.

The first Annual Sale under the auspices of the

Guelph Fat Stock Club

will be held in the

WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS,

GUELPH, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 16

THOS. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.

Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before SATURDAY, JANUARY 30. For entry forms and full particulars apply to

JOHN McCORKINDALE, Sec., GUELPH.

J. M. DUFF, President, GUELPH.

Stonewall Poultry Yards.

MY BIRDS PLEASE THE BUYER.

Now is the time to buy, as prices advance towards spring. I have for sale old and young stock in Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, Black Langshans, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Stock birds in White Chinese geese and Pekin ducks. Prices in full accord with quality.

IRA STRATTON, STONEWALL.

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRYMEN

Don't buy poultry or setting eggs until you have seen the mammoth circular, costing only a 2c. stamp, of

FENN'S FAMOUS PRIZEWINNING STRAINS

There used to be no choice, but since these record-breakers are on earth there is no excuse for buying others not their equal at the same price. A trial order for them will prove they are the long-looked-for fowls.

A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U.S.A.

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY

169 1/2 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressed Poultry

Correspondence Invited.

TORONTO.

SCARLETT'S WHITE ROCK POULTRY.

My prizewinnings at recent poultry shows was 1st pullet, 1st hen, 3rd cockerel. Second pen under Judge Myers, of Indiana. Pullets scored 95, 94 and 94 points. Hens scored 94. For stock and eggs, address

E. SCARLETT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog. 40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial. Catalog free. J. R. Bragdon Jr. & Co., Box 121 Delavan, Wis.

To cure a Bruise or Strain quickly, proceed as follows: Wring out a sponge in boiling hot water and hold on the affected part, keeping the sponge hot by repeating the operation for from 15 to 30 minutes. Rub dry and apply

ABSORBINE,

rubbing it in well. Use the hot water steaming process once a day and apply the Absorbine from three to four times a day. One or two days usually cures

fresh cases. Absorbine is unequalled in removing lumps caused by a bruise or strain from animal or mankind. Vet. size 52 per bottle; for mankind, \$1 per bottle; delivered or furnished by regular dealers. Write for pamphlets. Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

COLLECTING ACCOUNT.

If a owes B an old account, for over fifteen or eighteen years, and A has not since acknowledged owing the debt, can B collect said debt now by suit at court? Saskatoon, N.-W. T. A. B.

Ans.—According to law, an account that has not been acknowledged cannot be collected after six years' standing.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

**TWO BOXES OF
MILBURN'S
HEART and NERVE
PILLS**

Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont.,
who she had almost given up hope
of ever getting well again.

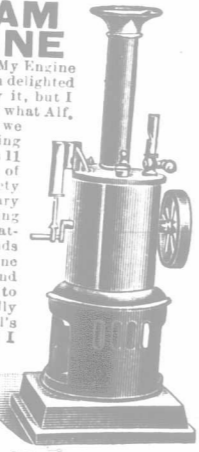
She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

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

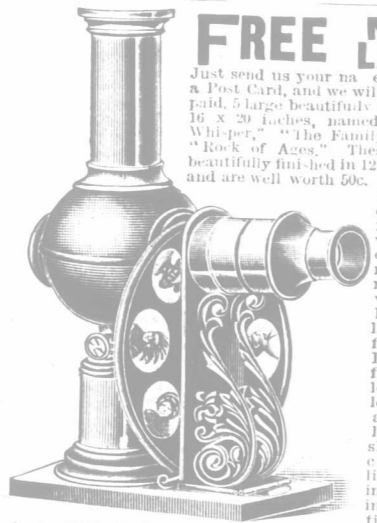
FREE STEAM ENGINE

Wouldn't you like to have one? My Engine can run 6 to 8 spoils and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I would sell it for \$1.00. That is what Alf Dural, Bracebridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler, safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large beautifully colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "The Clink," and the "Family Record." These pictures are all carefully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c, and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures today. Address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 3334** Toronto



FREE MAGIC LANTERN

Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you post-paid, 5 large beautiful colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "The Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c each, and give a free certificate worth 50c to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well-made, finely finished Magic Lantern, with 3 fine focusing lenses, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 22 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Clown's Performances, etc., and full directions. Address: **The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3321** Toronto.



THIS FANNING MILL FREE

In order to introduce the celebrated "Racing" Mill in your locality and to repay you for your slight assistance, we will send you this perfect, high grade Mill, absolutely free. Write us for details. It is a more perfect separator, gives a more life and more uses than all other mills. We pay freight 300 miles. Write to **JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. Co., Dept. W, Barrie, Ont.**



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.**

SCHOOL LAND TAX.

Is school land taxable in Alberta? A school section is leased for \$25.40 per year, and an ordinary section is taxed \$20 for road improvements, such generally being paid in work under the Statute Labor system. Does leased school land, which is Government land, come under the same ordinance? Red Deer, Alta. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—School land held by the Government is exempt from taxation in the Northwest. If the land is leased, however, the lessee may be assessed as the occupant, and would be liable for the taxes. We think you are mistaken about a section being taxed \$20 for road improvements. It should be \$10—\$2.50 per quarter-section, under the old system. When the land is leased, it is liable for school taxes and road improvements, which should be charged against the occupant.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT IS POTASH?

1. In your paper of 21st Sept., 1903, I saw a recipe for corning beef which contained potash. What sort of potash is meant? 2. If I send to a druggist, what should I ask for? 3. I have also a washing-fluid recipe which calls for potash. What is potash, and by what name is it known commercially? Gleichen, Alta. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. In the recipe for corning beef, the form in which potash is to be used is that known as crude potash. In the recipe, half ounce of saltpetre and a half ounce of potash is given. Nitrate of potassium is a form of potash, and is called saltpetre in commerce. The object of using crude potash in corning beef would be to destroy any spores which might be contained therein. 2. As we presume the washing fluid is a skin wash, the potash meant is that known as caustic potash. 3. Potash or pearl ash is derived chiefly from the vast quantities of wood burned down in Canada. The ashes mixed with a small quantity of quicklime are put into large wooden cisterns and covered with water. The whole is well stirred up and allowed to settle. The next day, the clear liquor is drawn off and evaporated to dryness in iron pots. When a sufficient quantity is got to fill a cask of 5 cwt., it is fused at a red heat, and poured into a cask. The mass when cold is colored grey externally, but when broken shows a pinkish tint internally. It is very deliquescent, and consequently the casks require to be nearly air tight. Potash is used in various forms for many purposes, and is one of the most important chemical elements.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. O'Neil Bros., of Sunnyside Stock Farm, Southgate, Ont., breeders of high-class Herefords, advertise for sale 18 choice young bulls, from 10 to 22 months old, and a dozen choice cows and heifers, bred in their fine herd, consisting of some 90 Herefords, headed by the grandly-bred stock bulls, Onward and March On. Messrs. O'Neil report their herd in fine condition.

TRADE NOTES.

THE FENCE FOR THE FARMER.—The Ideal woven wire fence is constructed of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire, and has a lock that cannot slip. It is one of the strongest and most durable woven wire fences manufactured. There are styles for every purpose, and all are explained in the illustrated catalogue to be had from The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. It will pay all our readers to investigate the merits of this superior fence.

IF THE PEDLAR PEOPLE'S goods had been used on the Baltimore business houses the great fire in the city would have been more easily checked, and the cost of keeping up the insurance premiums would have been greatly reduced. These steel shingles, walls, ceilings and roofing are becoming more popular every year. They are durable, artistic and inexpensive. Before building spend a little time investigating their merits.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

**MCCORMICK
HARVESTERS**

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

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE! You surely will if you purchase a registered



Shire, Clyde or Percheron

Stallion or mare without first seeing my stock or corresponding with me. I have a superior lot on hand—all young, sound, vigorous and well bred. My terms are liberal to responsible parties. I do not take risky paper and add a large per cent. to my prices to cover bad losses. I only charge you for the horse you buy.

I WANT A FEW RELIABLE AGENTS AT VARIOUS POINTS.
GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

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

Winners! Winners! Winners!

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

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

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

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

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

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

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot, and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.



SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with
Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine PRICE ONLY

For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago.

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



McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

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

Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900 Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED,
637 Craig St. - Montreal.

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

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM.

JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at reasonable prices. Bulls and stallions fresh from the Land o' Cakes and blooming heather.

Note breeding of A1 Model: Sire, Moneriel Marquis, 1st prize winner at Highland. Acknowledged to be the most typical draft horse in Britain to-day. Sire of Marquis, champion gelding at International, Chicago, and Montrave Mac, sold for \$5,000. Dam of A1 Model is Swallow, by Prince of Wales, a horse that has done more for the breed than any other horse, dead or alive. Surely this is breeding to satisfy the most fastidious. Action, quality and general get-up correspond to the pedigree in A1 Model. Horses offered at moderate prices. **SHORTHORN BULLS.**—Alistair, 2-year-old, bred by Alex. Gilbert, Knockburn, Dalbeattie, Scotland. Golden Cup, 1 year old, bred by Duthie, Collynie; sired by Lovat Champion. If notified in time will meet and return parties to Carberry station.



JOHN GRAHAM, PROP., CARBERRY, MANITOBA. Station two miles south of town.

20-CLYDESDALES-20

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont. Long-distance phone in connection with farm. 70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

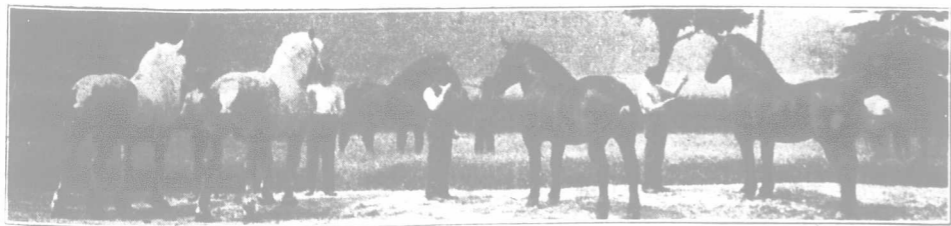
SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER COT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

GOSSIP.

Don't ever be afraid of a hand who is not afraid of the heavy end of a log.

Everybody respects old age, except when it comes to beefsteak and chicken.

The Groom—Our anniversary! What anniversary, dearest? The Bride (sadly)—Have you forgotten so soon? We've been married a week to-day.

"Do you know anything about flirting?" "No," he replied, sadly, "I thought I did, but when I tried it, hanged if the girl didn't marry me."

Mrs. Knicker—Is Mrs. Amos a well-informed woman? Mrs. Bocker—Yes, indeed; her cook has lived with all the other families in the neighborhood.

"Who'd have thought we'd live to see our boy in the legislature?" exclaimed the old man. "Nobody," said the old lady, "but the Lord's will be done!"

A first-class dairy farm, four miles from Toronto, is advertised to rent by Mr. John Taylor, Todmorden, Ont., a suburb of Toronto. Mr. Taylor writes: "I have for several years sold my grain for seed, and bought inferior for my cattle. I have receipts to prove that I get 15c. more than market price for grain. I have a good wholesale milk route, customers pay every day and we get the highest price. It is a good chance for a man with a little capital to start at a very reasonable figure.

A member of the bar of Great Britain, with a pronounced Cockney accent, recently appeared before Justice Lawrence, of the criminal court. In the course of his remarks the advocate, who was appearing for the prosecution in a case involving the theft of a halter, constantly alluded to the article of equine equipment as an 'alter. Justice Lawrence, unable to stand it further, called before him the clerk of the assize and asked, in serious tones:

"Is this the crown court?"

"Why, yes, my lord," answered the bewildered officer.

"Thank you, I am right, after all. I thought perhaps I had found my way into an ecclesiastical tribunal."

Mr. Spurgeon was once travelling in a railway carriage, the only other occupant of which was a maiden lady of somewhat severe aspect, and to pass the time he entered into conversation with her on various topics.

The train happened to pass Kelvedon, in Essex, where Spurgeon first saw the light, and the preacher, who dearly loved a joke, pointed from the window and remarked:

"A very great man was born there—Mr. Spurgeon, the eminent preacher."

The lady looked at him with a stony stare for some time, and then replied:

"If St. Paul had been passing his birthplace he would have said, 'A very great sinner was born there,' Mr. Spurgeon."

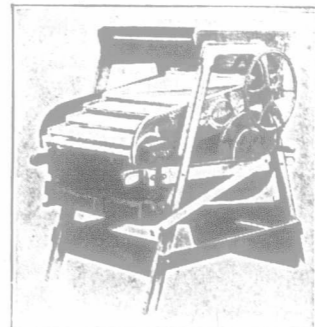
It was the first intimation which the preacher had that he had been recognized by his travelling companion.

AN ARAB SPY OUTWITTED.

Once, at least, in Egypt, the loss of his eye in an earlier campaign proved a great service to Lord Wolsley and his army. He could get no information of the enemy's strength of position, says The London Onlooker. An Arab was captured prowling around our outposts, and was brought before him. It was ten to one the sullen fellow knew everything. Lord Wolsley questioned him. The fellow answered never a word, standing stolid between the two soldiers. At last a happy idea struck the General. He said in Arabic, "It is no use you refusing to answer me, for I am a wizard, and at a wish can destroy you and your masters. To prove this to you, I will take out my eye, throw it up, catch it and put it back in my head." And, to the horror and amazement of the fellow, Lord Wolsley took out his glass eye, threw it up, caught and replaced it. That was enough; the Arab capitulated, and the information he gave the staff led to the Arab's defeat.

"A HERO."

Of course it is, because it is the fastest, easiest operated and most thorough Fanning Mill on the market.



THE HERO.

And we can tell you why if you write us for particulars. Cleans any kind of grain. Manufactured by **The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.** BOX 787. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR SALE: A strictly

First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure roa-getter.

YORKSHIRE SOWS

A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, Westhall, Man., near Brandon.

JOHN WISHART Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

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

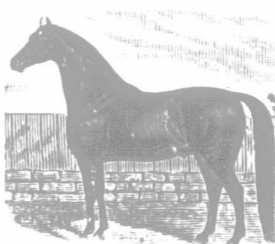
Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

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

J. M. MACFARLANE, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

DR. PAGE'S English Spavin Cure.



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than

blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop. CLYDE and SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Mar' bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G.T.R., C.P.R. Stns.

5 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

1 rising 5 years, 2 rising 4 years, 1 rising 3 years, 1 rising 2 years. All imported last fall. All big, thick horses, with good feet and legs. Terms reasonable, and can sell cheaper than anyone else. Also two Shorthorn bulls, rising 2 years. Also 1,000 bushels of Manchuria barley, clean seed, 60c. per bushel.

NEIL SMITH, BRAMPTON, ONT.

TIMOTHY SEED Two bushels or over at \$4 per bus. in cotton bags, less at FOR SALE. 10 cents per lb. Also a quantity of Brome Grass seed at 10 cents per lb. (sacked.) **P. A. SWITZER, Lacombe, Alta.**

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

FOURTEEN YEARS OF SATISFACTION ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING

The best reasons why you should use the great ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING.

1. It is all wool shielded on both sides with mica.
2. It is impervious to moisture.
3. It is wind-proof.
4. It is warm in winter and cool in summer.
5. It is lightning-proof—a non-conductor.
6. It is frost-proof.
7. It can be laid in the coldest weather—no other felting can.
8. It is the greatest economy to use it.
9. It is vermin-proof—the your chicken-house and wrap the perches with it, and put pieces in the bottom of the nests.
10. Use it instead of American imported paper roofing.

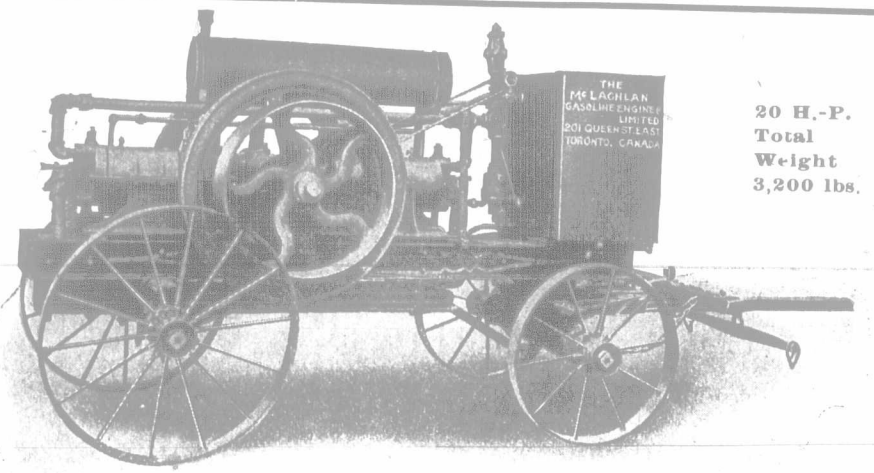
W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,
Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 22nd, 1903.

I am pleased to add our testimony to the reliability of the All-wool Mica Roofing you handle. The roof of our warehouse in Winnipeg was covered in 1897, and subsequently the mills and elevator at Keewatin and buildings at Portage la Prairie. All in good condition.

Very truly yours,
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited, Geo. R. Hastings, General Supt.

It is manufactured in Canada, especially to meet climatic changes. Thirteen years' experience has proved its lasting qualities, and all that we have claimed for its superiority over other roofing of this class, especially that manufactured in the States, has been realized. For leaflets and sample apply to

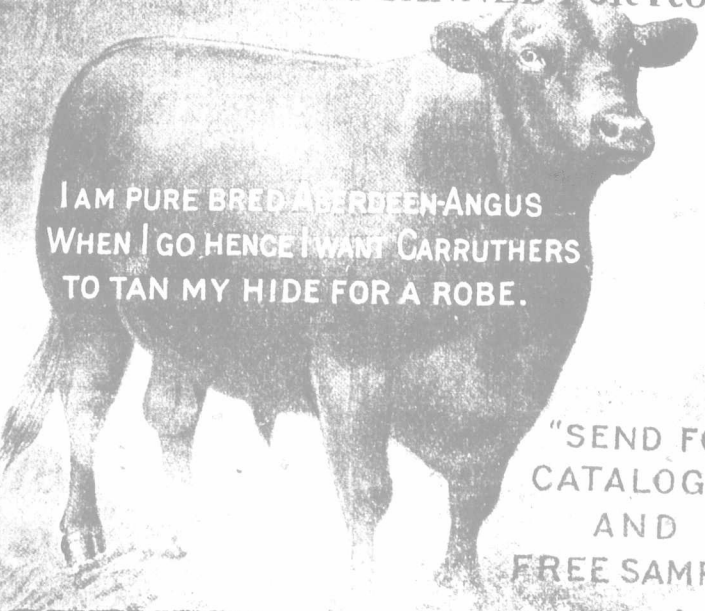
W. G. FONSECA & SON, Limited,
Send stamp for answer. 188 Higgins Avenue, WINNIPEG.



20 H.-P. Total Weight 3,200 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc. to The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto, or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

ONE & HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES.



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

"SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND FREE SAMPLE"

CARRUTHERS, GORDON, MAN.

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

GOSSIP.

A fair summer boarder at a nearby farmhouse, seeing for the first time a real live calf roaming at will over the farm, remarked to the husky farmer, heartily amused at her antics, "Oh my, what a nice little cowlet."
"Cowlet? Oh pshaw, ma'am," he said, "that's not a cowlet, him's a bullet."

Horsemen in the neighborhood of London are offered the opportunity of breeding to one of the best-bred trotting stallions found in Canada. Rex Alfred is a grandson of the famous sire, Onward 2.25½, through his son, Rex Americus 2.13½. He will be found at his stable, 141 Queen's Ave., during the season. Arrangements for service can now be made with G. H. Monger, 141 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

A Liverpool coachman appeared with his hair closely cropped. "Why, Dennis," said the mistress, "what possessed you to have your hair cut while you have such a bad cold?" "Well, mum," replied Dennis, "I do be takin' notice this long while that whiniver I have my hair cut I take a bad cold; so I thought to myself that now, while I had the cold on me, it would be the time of all others to go and get me hair-cuttin' done; foreby that course I would save myself just one cold."

"Brother" Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," has a sense of humor. He tells this story on himself of a young couple who applied to him to be married: He performed the ceremony with due solemnity, and congratulated the bride. Then he observed the bridegroom searching through his pockets and looking a bit humiliated and ashamed. "I am afraid, parson," he said, "that I ain't got any money to pay you with." Then, after a moment of deep thought, looking up cheerfully, he added: "But I can tell you how you can fix your gas meter so it won't register."

MAPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Maple Shade Stock Farm, Brooklin, Ontario, breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires, write: "You will be pleased to learn that Prince Gloster, our present stock bull, which stood second to Mr. Flatt's \$3,000 bull at the Dominion Exhibition held last year in Toronto, is proving himself to be by long odds the very best sire ever used at Maple Shade. Some bulls prove themselves strong in siring heifers; others produce occasionally a superior bull; but Prince Gloster's calves, both bulls and heifers, are uniform and uniformly good. We are expecting to see four or five of last year's bull calves in the show-ring next autumn, and, if so, have no doubt that they will be somewhere near the top of the list. The demand for superior Shorthorns is very good. We have sold about half of our young bulls at very satisfactory prices. The lowest price received so far is \$125, while the average price reaches more than \$400. This will indicate the quality of the animals being sold."

THE OLD BOTTLE.

You and I know what it be,
Though some there are who mock,
We know what it's done for you and me,
This Ore, this earth-horn rock,
That lifted you up from a siege like death
When the night all around was black,
That carried me through like an angel's breath
When my hold on life seemed slack.

'Twas full five years ago, wife,
That time of trouble and pain,
When we thought no power could win the strife
Nor life in our bodies retain,
But came a rift in the clouds, wife,
When Vita-Ore to us was brought,
Hope in our bosoms again was rife,
To win the struggle bravely fought.

A full-sized One Dollar package of Vita-Ore—the Ore of Life—will be sent on thirty days' trial to every reader of this paper who requests it. Read the offer made in this issue by the proprietor, Theo. Noel, Toronto, Ont. See advt.

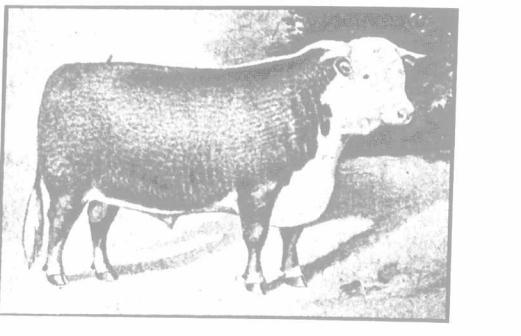
LOST.

3 Red Cows; 1 Red and White Cow (with bell on); one Black Cow, brand n on left hip. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of above. Information to be given to N.-W. M. Police at Vegreville, or to John Watson, N. W. 32.48-12 W 4.



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.

30-Island Park Herefords-30



30 Bulls for sale, ages from ten months to two years old. Write for prices, which you will find are very reasonable. A few choice young Cows, bred, for sale.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Beresford, Manitoba.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108911, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy. m
W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 30 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 80 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m**

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om
H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 109829, -1716—winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, om** Near Orangeville, Ont. **THE MAPLES P. O.**

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om **Drambo Station, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Sires in service: Imp. Prince of Benton, 1st at Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903, from the same sire as the celebrated heifer Benton's Pride, which won in one season and sold for \$1,000, and Imp. Provost 16th of Powrie, 1st at Winnipeg, 1903. Some fine young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Write om
S. MARTIN, Routhwaite, Man.

FOR SALE.

Owing to loss of pasturage, forty head of Cattle, mostly young. May remain till May 1st.
HIND BROS., ASSA.
COTTONWOOD.

GOSSIP.

Judge Rowndes—Your face is familiar. I've seen you before. Prisoner—Yes, your Honor, quite often. Judge Rowndes—Ah! what was the charge the last time I saw you? Prisoner—I think it was fifteen cents, your Honor. I mixed a cocktail for you.

Walter Scott liked to tell the story of his meeting an Irish beggar in the street, who importuned him for a sixpence.

Not having one, Scott gave him a shilling, adding with a laugh, "Now, remember, you owe me sixpence." "Och, sure enough," said the beggar, "and God grant you may live till I pay you!"

Not long ago, John Burns, M. P., was seen by a Battersea elector walking arm in arm with a shabbily-dressed man, whom the Battersea resident took to be a tramp. Drawing Burns aside, he said to him: "Look here, John, democracy's all very fine, but don't you reckonize what's doo to your position as a member of the 'ouse? Fancy—walkin' about harm in harm, in broad daylight, with a workin' man." "S-sh," whispered Burns, "that's the Duke of Norfolk." And so it was.

Mr. Hammer, of Olds, Alta., owns a small but thrifty herd of Shorthorns, 17 in number. His farm is situated ten miles east of Olds. His stock are wintering well. Mr. Hammer's present intention is to bring a few of his Shorthorns to the Calgary sale. Most of the breeders seem like minded in that respect, so that cattle will be plentiful at the sale, so far as present indications point.

A writer in an English exchange reports an unusual instance of precocious breeding, a Shorthorn heifer, at seven months, having been served by a bull calf four and a half months old, the heifer producing a calf when she was barely sixteen months old. Instances have been known of Jersey heifers giving birth to a calf at fourteen months, in which case service must have taken place when the heifer was but five months old. Such records are not creditable to the management of the owners, as they indicate carelessness and indifference, if not cruelty, for it is dangerous and degenerating to allow such young things to be subject to the stress of maternity.

Here is a good story of Justice McCarthy. It refers to the days when The Galaxy was alive. Sheldon & Co. were the publishers of the magazine. McCarthy had submitted a story. One day he said to Mr. Sheldon: "I have come to see if you will take that story I offered The Galaxy." "Yes," cordially responded Mr. Sheldon, "and sixty more like it." Time passed, and one day McCarthy walked into The Galaxy office with an imposing parcel of manuscript under his arm. "What is that?" asked Mr. Sheldon. McCarthy laid the bundle of manuscript upon the publisher's desk and replied: "Here are sixty stories you ordered on the occasion of my last visit." He got a cheque covering the whole sixty.

GOOD CANADIAN COWS.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America recently published reports of economic tests for year 1902-1903, in which appears records of two cows owned by Mr. Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont. In the class five years and over, his cow, Lady Wayne Norinne 53608, won third prize of \$20 in her class, the total value of food consumed in the test week of official test, under the prescribed rule, being \$1,935; total value of products, \$5,027; profit, \$3,092; cost of milk per 100 lbs., 44.09 cents; cost of equivalent butter, 80 per cent. fat, 8.8 cents per lb. The first-prize cow, the noted Sadie Vale Concordia, gave a net profit of \$5,241; and the second-prize cow, a net profit of \$3,340. In the class for cows four years and under five, Mr. Rice's Madonna Clothide 364 47980 during the week of test consumed food valued at \$1,428; value of products, \$4,23; net profit, \$2,802; cost of milk per 100 lbs., 21.7 cents; cost of equivalent butter, 7.9 cents per lb.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or, rather, in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexions, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets." -om

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Three Registered Shorthorn Bulls, one sired by Scottish Canadian (Imp.), and two by Lord Stanley 25th.

Prices right. Write for particulars to

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS, LAKE VIEW FARM

CLAN MACKAY (imp.) herd bull. Beautiful and yearling heifer of and by the above for sale.

FOR SALE: LAKE VIEW FARM.

Two half sections, together or separately, as desired by purchaser. Land in a high state of cultivation. Good up-to-date buildings. Abundance of water. No. 1 (Lake View Farm) Sec. 25-8-24, is provided with all buildings. No. 2, Sec. 31-8-24, provided with good house. Stock and implements will be sold with farms, or separately. Up-to-date implements. Easy terms. Early sale solicited.

THOMAS SPEARS, OAK LAKE MANITOBA.

SHORTHORNS

BULLS IN SERVICE:

Marquis of Longburn = 11380 - 2nd prize 2-year-old, Winnipeg, 1903; sired by Marquis of Zenda (15785), imp. Imperial Hero = 26120 =, by Village Hero = 14342 =.

5 BULLS FOR SALE.

Three young bulls, the get of Marquis of Longburn, Imperial Hero and one of his sons.

ADAMSON BROS., GLADSTONE, MAN.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE, - 6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls: General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 13 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) 28578 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

The one who does not feel glad when he hears a kind word said of himself or his work has already been "dead a long time."

Kind words, especially if they are sincerely spoken, always bring out the best there are in good people.

While a young recruit was on his first sentry duty, a comrade brought him a sandwich. He was about to eat it when the major appeared, and the sentry was too busy to salute. "What's that?" asked the major. "A sandwich," replied the recruit. "Have a bite?" "Do you know me?" asked the major. "Don't know you from a crow. Perhaps you're the major's coachy." "No, I'm not." "His groom, perhaps." "No; try again." "Perhaps the old chap himself?" "Right this time," said the major. "Oh, good gracious!" exclaimed the frightened sentry. "Hold the sandwich while I present arms!"

Mr. Wm. Martin, of the Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., has had a very successful season up to the present with his Galloway cattle. He reports that he has a great many enquiries on hand and many sales are expected. In addition to the sales in smaller lots, he has received orders for two car lots which he was unable to fill. Three heifers and a bull were sold to G. A. Gordon, Pincher Creek. Mr. Tilyander, Airdrie, Alta., has become the possessor of one of Mr. Martin's bulls, and Mr. Fred Foster, Nutana, has purchased another. The herd is wintering well. They have been fed on sheaf oats and spelt. Mr. Martin's system of feeding is to cut the oat and spelt sheaves and mix, adding a small quantity of molasses. He is not, however, very favorably impressed with spelt as a cattle feed, for the reason that the awns cause a good deal of trouble and discomfort to the animals. The cattle on Hope Farm are not fed hay till spring, beginning about the first of April. Horses and cattle have been getting straw all winter.

TRADE NOTES.

SPRING IS NOT HERE yet, but Eaton's annual catalogue is ready for their old customers and others who apply for it. Spring and summer goods are listed, and the whole is just a little better than ever before.

THE CEMENT BUILDING BLOCK CO., of Winnipeg, have secured the right to sell the H. S. Palmer Hollow Concrete Building Block Machines in Manitoba, and have placed a large number of them throughout the Province. The Company is also engaged in the manufacture of this building material, and have a full and complete plant established in this city. This artificial stone is made of Portland cement and clean sand, which, after being wetted, is placed in the machine, and in a few seconds is ready to be removed and laid out to set. In point of beauty, elegance and economy, the blocks exceed the natural stone, and they can be laid in the wall for considerably less money. The machine can be operated by any ordinary workman, and is conveniently portable, the idea being to manufacture the blocks at the place of building. In this way, farmers can make their own building material. Briefly stated, the advantages claimed for concrete blocks are as follows: Saving in cost of construction. Buildings of concrete are handsomer than of brick or stone. They are fire and frost proof. Insurance is less. Warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Time required for laying is much less than the time required for brick or stone. Buildings constructed of concrete become more substantial with age, whereas buildings of any other material diminish in strength with age. The hollow space affords facilities for inserting gas pipes, electric wires, speaking tubes, etc. This system has been tried and tested in every manner, and in every case has the material justified the claims made upon it. The Cement Building Block Co. invite correspondence, and will be pleased to answer all enquiries concerning these machines, and the method in general.

Without Colds No Lung Trouble

Prevent and Cure the Colds and There Will be no Consumption or Pneumonia.

Did you ever hear of a case of consumption which did not begin with a cold and cough?

A person may be predisposed by heredity, he may be in unsanitary surroundings and breathe impure air, but the beginning is always a neglected cold.

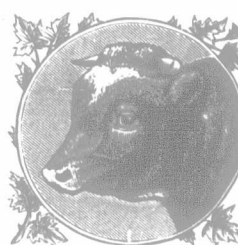
In thousands of Canadian homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept at hand as a protection against diseases of the lungs.

It has long since proven its right to first place as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, throat irritations, coughs and colds.

People who realize the danger which lurks in a neglected cold have learned to trust to the extraordinary curative powers of this great medicine.

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 bottle.



SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. E. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O., Alberta.

FOREST HOME FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.



We have a grand lot of young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also oows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring and fall

sows; at right prices. A beautiful lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. Roland, C.N. R.; Carman, C. P. R. ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop., Pomeroy P. O.

Oak Grove Farm.



A number of choice young

BULLS

by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.)

Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN P. O., MAN. Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and showing winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

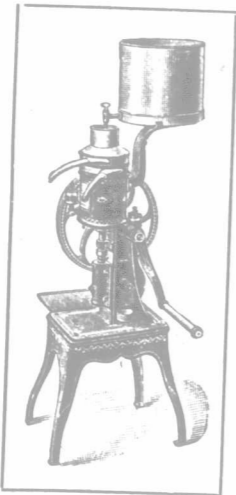
SHORTHORNS, Murlon Stock Farm. For sale: Three yearling bulls by Admiral, Clan Mackay (imp.), and Royal Sailor. Several young females.

GEO. GORDON, Oak Lake, Man.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.



De Laval SEPARATORS

The Kind the Creamerymen Use.

The difference per year between De Laval Separators and the other kind is just the number of your cows multiplied by \$5.00. This difference increases in proportion to the number of years both are in use. You can't afford to be without a Separator and you can't afford to have the inferior kind.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

248 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION HARVESTERS

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

FREE to Examine

This High-grade, Powerful No. 7

Electric Belt

Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Run-down People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$10.00 by



Medical sharks, then pay the express agent our special cut price for 60 days, \$5.00, and the belt is yours. Use it for ten days, and if you are not fully satisfied that it is worth four times what you paid, return it to us and we will refund your \$5.00. We guarantee this Belt to be as good as any on the market at any price, and is our very best Belt. We have belts as low as 98 cents, but it is always best to buy a good article. Lowest prices quoted on other electrical goods. AGENTS WANTED. Send to-day and your order will have prompt and careful attention. Address your letter plainly to the

F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., N. R.—We are the largest Electrical Supply House in Canada. Send for our Catalogue of Electrical Appliances. It's Free.

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN

IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA and UNITED STATES

Salary or commission, \$8.00 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new literary and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

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

GOSSIP.

Clydesdale breeders in Great Britain have enjoyed a rich harvest in the last two or three years, and especially in the last year. During 1903, 411 export certificates were issued, as against 266 in 1902, and 167 in 1901.

R. C. writes: "To kill lice on cattle, take a plug of chewing tobacco, soak it in two quarts of warm water for about twenty-four hours, wash the affected parts at night, and in the morning there won't be a living louse on them. Some time ago the question was asked regarding the retention of the afterbirth, and part of the answer was, give lukewarm water to drink for about three weeks after calving. A number of years ago, we did that very same thing, and had endless trouble, and we just reversed it. As soon as the cow is able to drink, I go to the pump and give her a pail of cold water, no matter how cold the weather is, and we never had any trouble since. And they are no scrub cows, either. Some of them could not be bought for \$100."

A yarn is being told with reference to a Canadian member of Parliament who has long represented one of the outlying districts. It is said that at a time when newspapers were very scarce in his district, the editor of the one in the town where the member lived was suddenly called to the capital. The question was, who should run the paper during his absence, and the legislator, ever good natured, volunteered. For the issue of the first week after the editor's departure, the politician wrote a slashing editorial, in which he had occasion to use the word "sugar." This he spelt with an "h," as follows: "shugar." The proof came to him for correction with the word spelt in the ordinary way, and the writer promptly inserted the missing "h." An altercation with the foreman, who was also the composing-room staff, ensued, and, finally, the printer was peremptorily ordered to do as he was bidden. That night the absent journalist was summoned by a telegram: "Come home; the new editor spells sugar with an 'h.'"

Of the same member a yet more delightful tale is told. In certain parts of Canada ice cream is still a scarce commodity, and what was his delight at a certain entertainment given in his honor at a remote corner of his riding, to find that the ladies who had provided the refreshments had added ice cream to the ordinary menu. The member in question is a good politician and not without eloquence when it is required. On rising to thank those who had provided the entertainment, he said: "I wish specially to thank the ladies for the good and bounteous repast which they have provided for our entertainment this evening. I cannot sit down without alluding especially to the ice cream. Let me assure the ladies that it has been a most luscious bivalve."

TRADE NOTE.

CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, to whose advertisement we desire to call our readers' attention, are extensively engaged in the business of tanning hides for robes. No article is more essential to comfort in the cold winter weather of our western climate than good warm robes, and nowhere can better or more lasting robes be produced than at the Brandon tanning factory. Many valuable skins are lost through a mistaken economy which induces farmers to give a rough and ready treatment of tanning to the skins of animals killed on the farm. That treatment never results in turning out a good robe nor a comfortable one, and its duration as a robe at all is short compared with that turned out from the Brandon factory, where everything is done on scientific principles, based on the long personal experience of Mr. Carruther, who takes a leading part in the work done in the tannery. Skins of all animals suitable for such treatment are treated at the Brandon tannery, and the company turn out robes of the highest quality, guaranteed to wear well and give every satisfaction.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

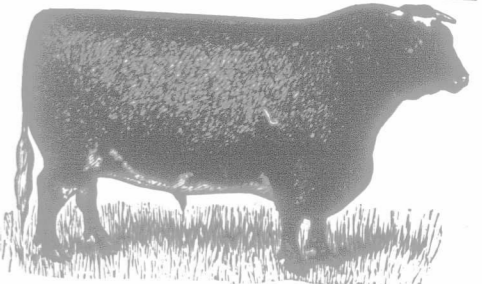
3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co.,

STATION C. TORONTO.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, - Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.



19

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.



Imp. Bapton, Chancellor No. (78286)

Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhook, Village Maid, March oness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines.

16

Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



IMP. SPICY MARQUIS (LONDON 1901) 1st & 2nd Champions Toronto 1902

Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

The Robin's Nest.

"I Weave My Nest of Odds and Ends," BARBARA.

"Here where the pale green twilight brood, On snow and silent pine; With no word but God's solitude, Between His face and mine."

—Stringer.

It was a grey day. There had been no crimsoning gleam at sunrise, there was no hint of sunset glory now—nothing but a grey world creeping out to meet a greyer sky. The hills to the right, which yesterday had been wrapped in silver sheen and warm blue mist, were a wall of greyness, the willows bordering the river a procession of nuns, grey-faced, grey-robed, grey-veiled. The world along which the wagon creaked wearily was but a grey ribbon untangling itself from wide stretches of grey prairie.

"It is starting to rain," said Walter Preston, letting down the curtain of the covered wagon, "and we've a mile or so yet to cover."

"A little rain isn't going to hurt you," said his wife of three weeks, saucily.

"I'm not thinking of myself." They looked at each other and smiled. The smile told the story. Then his arm slipped about her waist. "Nearly home, my girl—adding as an afterthought, "though there's no home till we make it."

"Isn't it a still world?" she said, at length. "We seem to be wrapped up in silence, curtained off with it, covered over with it. Are you lonely, Walter?" A vigorous shake of the head. "I have you. Adam didn't do much pining because there was only one person in Eden to keep him company, and do the bossing. He wasn't dead anxious to give a garden party, eh?"

They both laughed. What did they care that the little lakes dotting the landscape were but sombre grey eyes staring miserably up at a greyer sky; that the gulls flying lonesomely homeward were grey, the wild ducks swimming among reeds and rushes were grey; that the rain itself was grey; that the grey land stretched itself out so desolately in the dusk it would seem that God must have made it, and then forgotten it, and left it to its loneliness, its virgin strength, and its awful stillness.

"Here we are!" The covered wagon drew up at the foot of a small hill. The man jumped out, and assisted the woman in her somewhat perilous descent over the front wheel. "Welcome to the garden. Our house will stand on the hill. We'll have it up this day week if all goes well."

She was tall, with a softly rounded figure. The eyes she turned on her surroundings were blue, and very beautiful. He watched her with some anxiety. Would she regret, ever so little, leaving home, kindred—the friends of a lifetime, for this lone place—and him. As if reading his thoughts, she said:

"I'm to be architect, remember. You're only the builder. It must stand a little cornerwise."

"Why not facing the road squarely?" "There, you are interfering with the architect's plans already. I want it cornerwise, so that I can look from any one of its four windows and watch you at your work. Just the two of us, Walter!"

"Just the two of us, darling," with a tremor in his voice. She was such a brick, this blue-eyed wife of his.

She broke into a peal of laughter—surely the sweetest sound that had ever stirred the grass and sage. "I'm thinking of father's 'Lost, a pair of lunatics," she explained.

"Your friends were all against you coming out to this new land," he said, "but we'll show them. I know what they said: 'Two young fools, with only love and poverty and inexperience to begin with.' But we'll thrive here, I feel it. Ten years from now we'll have exchanged our inexperience for wisdom and our poverty for a competence."

"And our love for the friendly indifference so many married people entertain for each other, eh?" That "eh?"

Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, when all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says: "My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

18 BULLS

We are offering of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address H. SMITH, P. O. and Sta., G. T. R., Exeter, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS (Imp.)

We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P. O. & Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address H. SMITH, P. O. and Sta., G. T. R., Exeter, Ontario.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, om Goring P. O., Markdale, Ontario.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

Choice ewes not by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager, om H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Rosevale Shorthorns Head comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (Imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd om JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (Imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas.

on her red lips was a challenge. He kissed her then and there.

"Our love for nothing, under heaven." He meant it. Time would change the face of nature, buildings would rise, fields of grain wave in the breeze, cattle herd in the pasture land, but his love for this woman, and her love for him, would remain the perfect thing it was forever and a day.

"I don't suppose Eve broke in on Adam's meditations with the request that he set the coal oil stove going, but—"

"Of course," he cried, beginning to bustle around. "All ready, your ladyship."

While she fried the ham, and made the coffee, he went about the task of attending to the team. He whistled a catchy air, and more than once she found herself crooning snatches of the same as she prepared the supper. They ate by the light of the lantern, after which Walter unstrapped a bundle, drew from it a pair of blankets, a comforter, a pillow, and proceeded, with Barbara's help, to make the bed in the rear of the wagon. Then he took a little Bible from his coat-pocket.

"Might as well begin right, eh?" he said.

She nodded. "Yes. Somehow I feel that we're just two little children here alone, and that the Lord is all the father, mother or friend we have—or want."

It seemed but natural for him to choose that particular Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." The strong voice dwelt on the assurance lingeringly:

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures." Ay, the pastures of hope and love are green and satisfying.

"He leadeth me beside the still waters." Home and hearth, the prattle of children, the life well lived—all this the still waters mirrored to him. Earth was very near to heaven, and if he mixed things temporal with things eternal, who shall blame him? His eyes, warm with youth and love, could not read the words in their full significance and grandeur. It takes tears to clear the vision. He was to come into his dower of faith in God, as many another man has come into his, by a weary way of loss, and failure, and self-abasement. But to-night he did not dream of it.

After they had kneeled side by side, he took the lantern and went to tether the horses securely. Barbara was in bed when he returned. He flashed the light over her. The red-brown hair, loosed from the bonds of comb and pins, rioted on the pillow, the pure face smiled up at him. How sweet she was!

"If you feel nervous of the dark and strangeness, I'll leave the lantern burning," he said gently.

"Put out the light and come to bed," she returned sleepily. "Do you suppose Eve cried for a lantern that first night in the garden?"

Without—a dark, wide world, and a wind which wailed when it found sighing too monotonous, sage and grass too damp to rustle, a drizzle of rain playing dreary marches on the canvas cover of the wagon.

Within—warmth, tenderness, and a wonder happiness.

Love is to the heart what spring is to the year. To-morrow would bring the two men and the loaded wagons from Edmonton, but to-night they had their Eden to themselves.

It is a day in August, ten years later. A golden day. Golden now, when the dawn signals so loudly, that the earth—dewy, and dreamy, and fairer than at any other hour, must wake and welcome. It will be golden at noonday, golden and languorous, and heavy with sweetness, golden still when the stars creep out in a saffron sky, and night comes lingeringly over the land with a harvest moon to light her way.

As far as the eye can reach on either hand are wheat fields ripening for the harvest. As the morning breeze stirs it, a faint line of green mingles with the bronze, and the bronze, in turn, loses itself in the deep yellow. This great stretch of grain is a sea of gold with ripples running to some far-off shore. There is a glamor in the air. The turbid river has golden lights on its bosom; a little craft shooting out from shore has cloth of gold for sails. Oh, the

(Continued on next page.)

Advertisement for Empire Cream Separator. Features the text 'GET AN EMPIRE' and 'THE Empire Way MAKES COWS PAY'. Includes an illustration of the separator and contact information for Empire Cream Separator Co. in Toronto, Canada.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sire in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

AYRSHIRE Bulls. Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves. W. W. Ballantyne, Neldpath Farm, om Stratford, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE For sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, Glenhurst, Williamstown, Ont.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES 4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to—om JAS. HODGKIN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by Imp. Rudyar ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. om T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.

Holwell Manor Farm

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie nannies from first class stock. om D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prizewinners at Winnipeg. Headed by the diploma bear Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Bears fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs supplied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a rich dark red, grandson of Royal Sailor (Imp.), Wattle's famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at once. A snap. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale. JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale: PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered. om C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

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

The Robin's Nest.—Continued.

harvest dawn! There is a golden glory in the heavens above, a golden glory in the earth below, as though God, with His own right hand, did gently throw upon a golden world a golden day.

In the big white house on the hill sits Barbara, but not the Barbara of old. This one has no roses in her cheeks, no laughter in her lips. She is pale as the lace at her neck, and her eyes are bitter. She is writing a letter, a letter ending with:

"I'm tired of it all, and I'm going home. You're grown to care for nothing but land and money. We have had no real life for years. Once you had time to think of higher things than riches; had time to care for me; but that was before this awful greed hardened your heart, and made you what you are—a man who has lost his ideals of honesty, a husband who has lost his love for wife and home. I've long since given up hope of winning you back. Disappointment, heartache, the monotony of the life is killing me. If heaven had seen fit to spare me my children, I could have borne anything, but I'm alone, and suffering. I'm going home. You will not miss me; home means as little to you as love, or religion, any more. I've lost all heart. Good-bye."

She puts that good-bye down without a tear. Truly she is changed. She goes outside, but her eyes are blind to the beauty of the golden day. Walter has not been home for a week. He is a business man, with many interests. As leading member of a firm of grain-buyers he is engrossed night and day.

The clang of reapers fills the air. His men are beginning the harvest. Directly behind the big new house stands the little old one, and she takes her way to it. It has been her pleasure to keep the place unchanged; here is the curtained corner, there the shelves in the wall, yonder the box of keepsakes. It is beside this box she pauses. From it she takes, first of all, the fat diary book, full of records of their early days of married life, and begins to turn over the leaves listlessly.

"Our house is completed. It is exactly as large as my study at home. I know, because I've the study carpet down, and it covers the floor beautifully. The bedroom is curtained off with chenille curtains, but I have, besides, what I call an emergency bed right under the rafters. When the weather is too bad for the hired man to sleep in his tent, I rig this up for him." It is rather rickety, and often I hold my breath for fear he and his snores and the emergency bed will topple down together. We've papered our walls with startling groups from the 'Lady's Pictorial,' scenes from Shakespeare, and portraits from 'Men and Women of the Century.' The artistic combination lends quite as air to the house. The Indians in particular seem struck with it.

"Oh, the joys of a one-roomed house! In after years I'll not need to go round saying farewell to drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen and hall. I'll just stand in the middle of this door, open my arms wide, and cry: 'Oh, happy place, filled to the roof with memories; no other home can ever seem so dear!'"

She lifts her weary eyes and stares about her. To go back and begin all over again. She turned over several leaves and read on:

"Too busy to write much since baby came. She is very frail and precious. I have Teddy in pants, though he's only three. Teddy is a dear, with dark eyes, and cheeks like two red apples. Poor Walter is so busy he can hardly take time to be proud. He hopes to have five hundred acres in grain next year. The new house is begun, but I am not its architect." She is crying now, the hot tears roll down her cheeks and splash upon the book. Someone lays a hand on her bowed head. "Barbara," says a voice—the voice of a lover she had once upon a time, "Barbara, I want you, I need you—help me."

It comes the red-brown head, up comes the eyes, not heavy or bitter now. "Yes, Walter," she says, "tell me what is a—"

"I found you, Barbara, I broke my heart—it is true. When we came here I was full of hope, we had the lust for land and money that led me. And now, now, after all this waiting and working, I'm a poor old man."

THE WATERLOO MFG. CO.
LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONT.

Founded in 1850. The pioneer threshing machine works of the Dominion. Its aim is PERFECTION. What yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting point to-morrow.

THE WATERLOO MFG. CO.
Limited
BRANCHES:
Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Assa.

Investigate and Secure the Best

New Catalogue for the asking

Competition is the Life of Trade
—BUT THE—
Perfection Machines

Have no competitors because they are infinitely superior to all others.



THE GRAIN SEPARATOR and GRADER has no equal.

It will separate any grain or seeds that vary in size or weight. It is the only machine that successfully cleans flax, rye grass or broom grass. It will separate shrunken and frozen wheat from the good wheat, thereby raising the sample from one to two grades and leaving the inferior grain for hog and cattle feed. It has the largest working sieve capacity of any machine on the market, and the full sifting surface is utilized.

THE DOUBLE SCREW PICKLER has the largest mixing capacity, and is the simplest in construction of all blue-stoning machines.

The **RACK, BOX and TANK LIFTER** save more labor and time than anything in the West for the money invested. These machines are labor savers, time savers and money savers.

Drop a card for our new descriptive catalogue, and buy nothing but **PERFECTION MACHINES**. Manufactured and sold by

THE Western Manufacturing Company LIMITED INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.



lost everything, the company has gone to the wall, and my wealth with it. Can you bear to begin over again?" "Listen," it is the old Barbara speaking, "I long to go back to the old days of peace, and prayer, and poverty. I only want my husband, the Walter that came out here with me. He went away a long while ago." "He has come back. Look at me, Barbara." He is pale, but exultant. The soul of him, strong, repentant, humble, faces her through his dark determined eyes. "Yes, he has come back," she says, tremulously. "What do we care for poverty?" "Nothing. 'The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want.' I know the meaning of the Psalm now, I learned it on my knees last night," he cried. With his arm still about her they go out into the golden day, and stand silent for a while. "Are you thinking that all those fields were yours but yesterday?" she asks. "No," with the old winning smile, "I'm thinking how blue your eyes are, and how I love you, that's all." —[Jean Blewett, in Toronto News.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Innisfail, Alta., owns forty-seven Shorthorns. With few exceptions, they are Scotch-topped and a thick, useful-looking herd they are. One or two of the matrons are inclined toward the dual-purpose conformation. They are large, well-developed, splendid milkers, and, without exception, are excellent breeders. The young stock were also looking well when seen recently by one of the "Advocate's" field men. Numerous growthy-looking calves proved beyond doubt the prolificness of the herd. The calves were sired by the present stock bull, Crimson Chief =24057=. He was got by President (imp.), dam Crimson Gem, by Indian Chief (imp.). He is a massive red bull, eight years of age, yet active and a splendid getter. He is constitutionally strong, with extra well-sprung ribs, a strong back and broad buttocks. Bonibel, a five-year-old red cow, won first prize at Innisfail Fair last fall. She is of thick, blocky conformation, was got by Bolden, dam Rose of Strathmore 2nd, by Vice-Consul (imp.); grandam Rose of Strathmore, by Lavender Prince 2nd, and then three Strathallan crosses on her dam's side. Gean Blossom of Brandon 6th is a fine deep red six-year-old. She won second place at Innisfail Fair last year. She was sired by Qu'Appelle Red Knight, dam Gean Blossom of Brandon, Vol. XV., by Prince P. =16911=. Springbank Beauty, a very large, well-built roan, was suckling a fine heifer calf. She was got by Duke of Kirklevington 3rd, dam Pearllette Butterfly 12th, by Scotsman. She has five straight Butterfly crosses. Lady Barrington, a beautiful red cow, was got by Tutor, dam Jubilee Queen 2nd, by Heir Apparent (imp.). Lady Minto, got by Scottish Archer, dam Roan Lorne 3rd, by Conqueror, is a thick, well-made roan. Scottish Archer, her sire, is a Campbell Claret, by the Missie bull, Pride of Morning, bred by Wm. Duthie, out of Missie 142, of same family as Missie 153, sold at Chicago, December 5th, 1901, for \$6,000.00. Belvoir Mina is the last one we shall have room to mention at this time. She was sired by Scottish Archer, dam Mina 5th, by Landlord, he by Imp. Sittyton Stamp, a Cruickshank Secret. Mr. Wilson deserves to be complimented upon the general thrifty condition and fine appearance of his herd.

BULLS FATTENED ON MEAT. A writer in an English exchange states that near to the city of London is an establishment where not only old boars and sows, but also old and thin bulls, are purchased and fattened on meat, soup and gravy made from the offal from the London hotels. The animals, it is said, eat this class of food with a relish, gaining in many instances two to three pounds per day. The young porkers are sent to the meat markets, and the older boars and sows are used for chopping up for sausage; while the best bulls' carcasses find their way to the butchers' stalls.

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