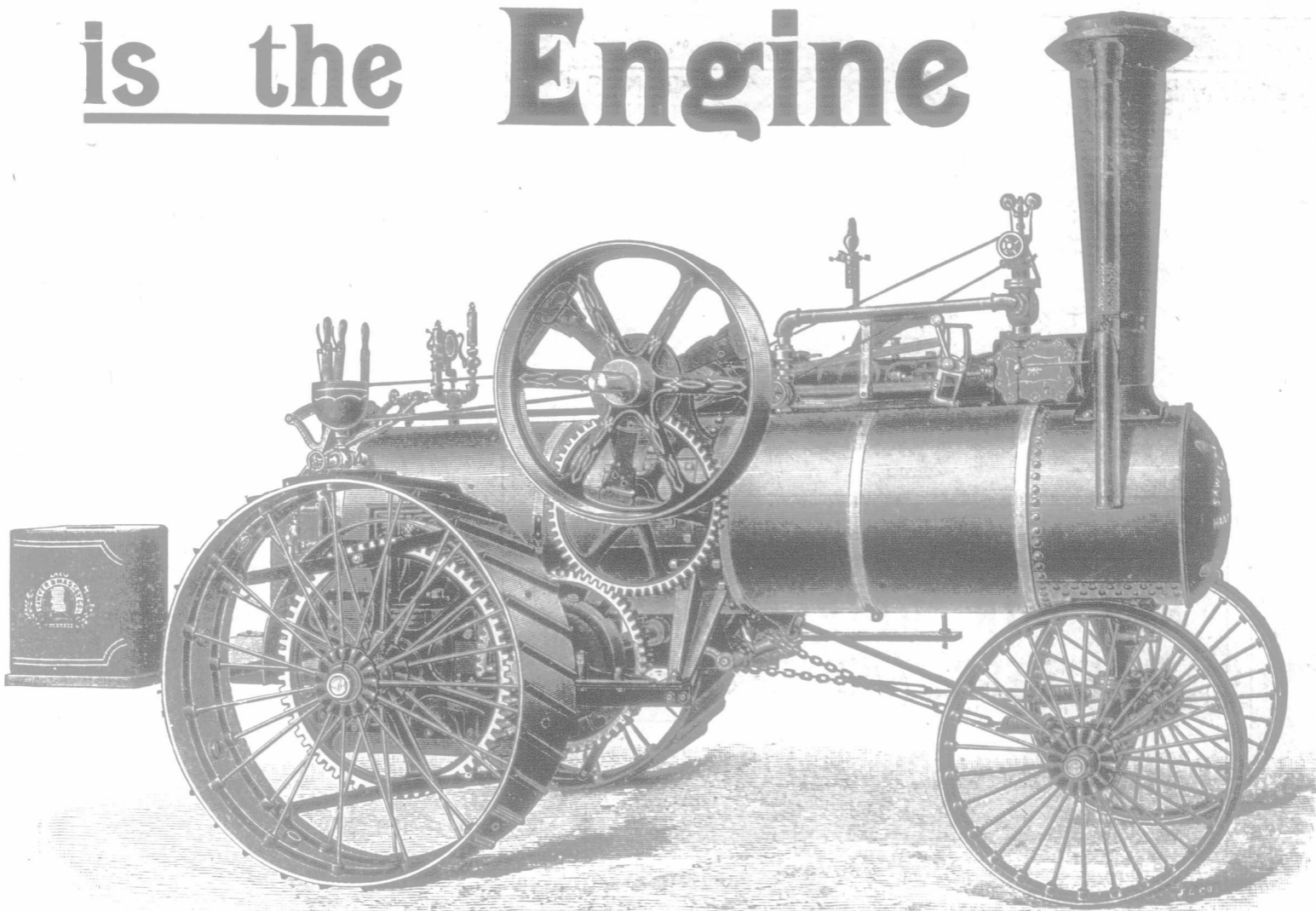


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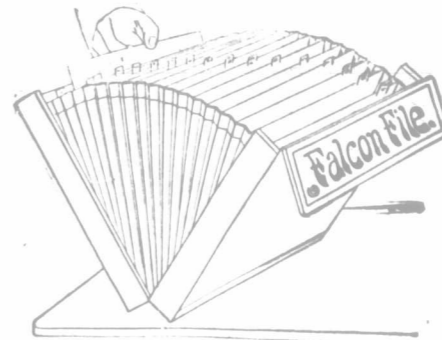
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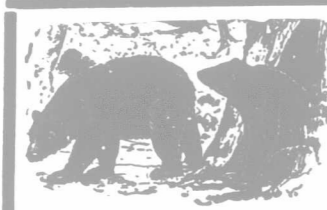
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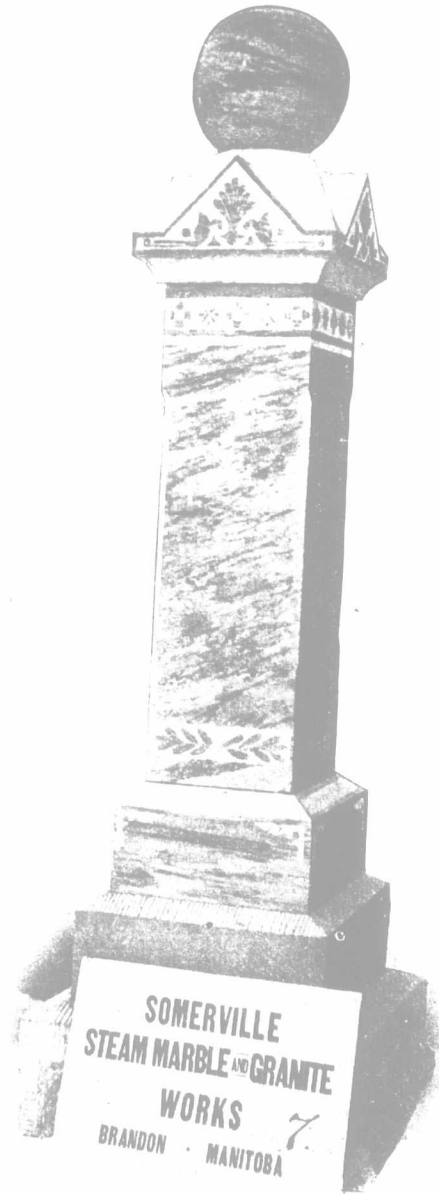
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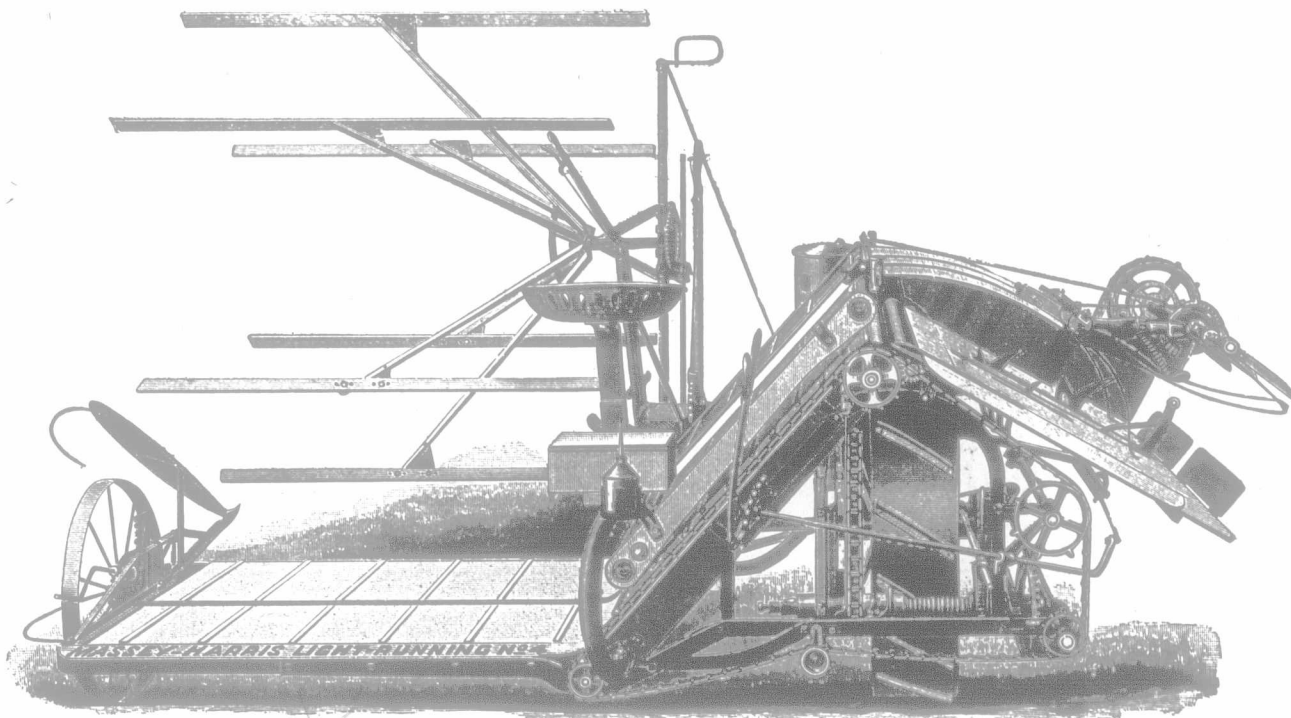
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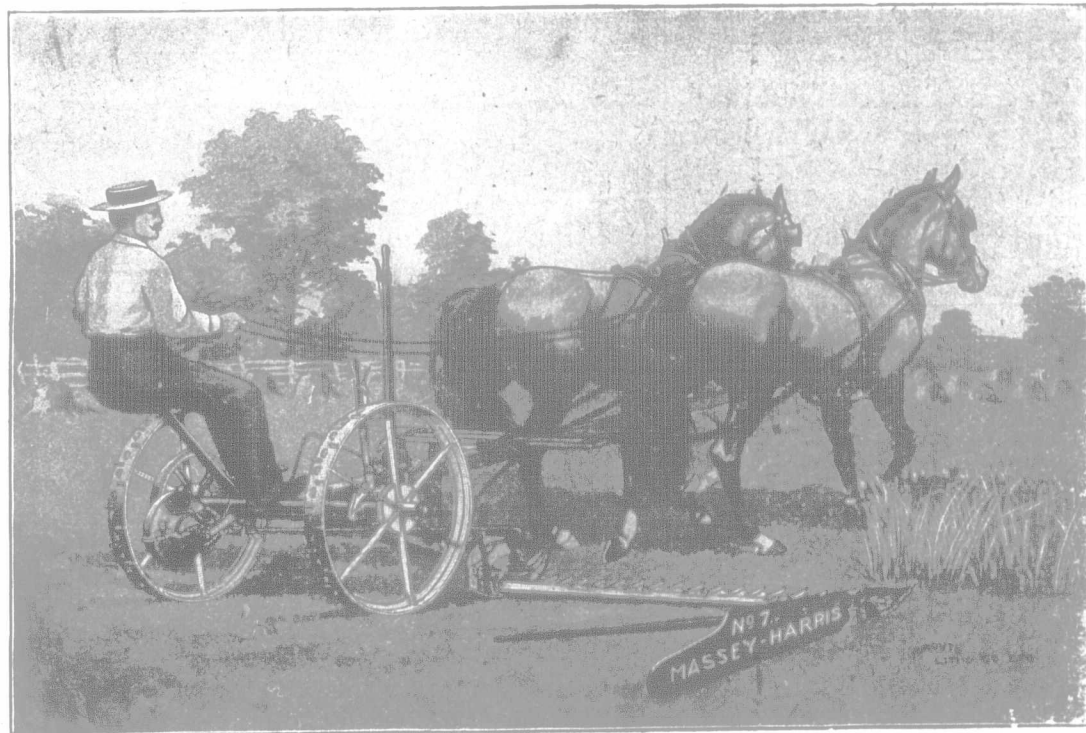
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JUNE 29, 1904.

No. 614

Editorial.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries.

THE MARINE SECTION.

The department of the Canadian Civil Service referred to is not one that the Canadian farmer concerns himself much about, as he does not think its administration affects him, in the holding of which idea he is greatly mistaken.

This department (marine and fisheries) is largely responsible for the safe and cheap carrying of farm produce to Great Britain by the preservation and effective use of our great waterway asset, the St. Lawrence, and is also responsible for the preservation of the fisheries, of which the salmon industry is the one of most interest to the farmers, owing to the large consumption of the canned article on the farms of this country.

By the record of boat disasters on the St. Lawrence, the Department of Marine must be adjudged one of the most neglected branches of the public service, and has done more to hinder a satisfactory fast transportation and passenger service between Canada and Great Britain than any other one thing. Not only so, but it is also largely responsible for the losses which have rendered the St. Lawrence route a byword among mariners, the detestation of underwriters, and the nightmare of shipowners. The lighting and buoying of the route has been of such an inferior kind as to call forth the maledictions of sea captains, and, to make matters worse, the governments of the last twenty years have permitted a set of individuals to monopolize the pilotage of the whole route, with the result that probably the poorest pilotage service is here rendered to be found in any part of the British Dominions. Years ago, our output of grain and cattle and the product of the mine, mill and factory were such that this condition made little difference to our trade. To-day, however, the existence of such a monopoly is a severe menace to our commerce, and its result a heavy annual tax upon the producer, the farmer. Few captains or owners care to speak out their minds on these questions, for if they did their boats would be marked, and as this clique of pilots control things they can subject the owners or captains to a lot of annoyance, if not actual loss. It is remarkable that more accidents to shipping upon this great waterway have not occurred. A far greater number have taken place than would have occurred if an efficient pilot service were installed, something, say, similar to Trinity House, where examinations and regulations are not easy to qualify under. The improvement of the pilotage on the St. Lawrence is something that need not be looked for from any government until the farmers of Ontario and the great West speak their minds plainly on the subject. All produce purchased from the farmer is charged with the heavy insurance exacted by the underwriters, on account of the dangers of the route, which are not lessened as they should be by this branch of the public service. Every wreck, whether the subject of bad piloting, of lighting or charting, increases the marine insurance, and, therefore, the rates on all farm produce shipped from Canada by the water route out of Montreal. This is a subject that will bear and pay for investigation by the farmers' organizations, because whatever may be the individual or party opinion regarding the building and equipping of additional trans-continental railways, all will be agreed that once the produce of Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and B. C. is landed at Montreal, every facility should be afford-

ed towards cheaply and safely getting that produce from Canada's great inland port to the markets across the seas.

The Discontented Farmer.

Every one is familiar with the farmer who is dissatisfied with his lot, and constantly excusing his failures or unprogressive methods by the statement that he was not "cut out" for a farmer. That there are men living on farms who are not naturally qualified to make good farmers cannot be denied, but that lack of natural endowments should be so generally offered as an apology for unprogressiveness, due largely to lack of enthusiasm and a knowledge of the principles of farming, is scarcely excusable. The man who is compelled by force of circumstances to continue farming, or any other vocation, against his natural inclinations, or who is physically or mentally unfit for the work of managing a farm, is deserving of commiseration. But there are a large class who do not make the success they should of their business, simply because they will not avail themselves of their opportunities, or are concerned with almost every other affair in the country and out of it, to the exclusion of their first duties. Examples are numerous of men who consider themselves capable of advising the Government or the judiciary what should be done, or who are constantly concerned about the roads and ditches in every quarter of their township, while at the same time their own farms may be soaked with surplus water, overrun with weeds, or so mismanaged that their fertility is practically exhausted. Others, again, imagine themselves victims of circumstances, that they have not been privileged to follow one of the so-called "learned professions," of which they may have a sprinkling of knowledge, as if in the profession of agriculture there were not scope for the exercise of all professional and business qualifications. Few farm conditions are more unsatisfactory than that of struggling on from year to year, hoping that some economic upheaval may land one high and dry on the road to success by some other route than that of the application of brain and brawn to the problems of the farm. Some men are considered fortunate in having a farm left to them, or becoming possessed of a farm at comparatively little outlay, and, therefore, seem to have advantages quite beyond those of the majority, and though careful and industrious, fail to make a success of their business; while others with fewer advantages, but more self-reliance and faith in their own ability, and more enthusiasm in the pursuit of their avocation, succeed beyond the expectations of their neighbors and make substantial and steady progress.

There is generally a remedy for their unfortunate condition within the reach of those who are not progressing. The first thing to be done is to get into a proper frame of mind. One must recognize his privileges and possibilities, and the potentialities of his farm. He should spend less time over newspapers, however good they may be, and devote more time to the reading of the best farm journals and other reliable agricultural literature, and the study of the conditions existing on his own farm. He must put enthusiasm into his work, and display a confidence in himself, his farm and the future. And to make this easier, he must live well. Many farmers are unsuccessful because they are constantly in the blues, due to the exercise of false economy in the matter of living. Then, the farmer who is making for success should have an object in view, and doggedly follow it. He should plan, scheme and study

how to produce the largest possible crops, how to raise the best stock, the largest milk-producing cows, and how to secure the maximum returns from every enterprise in which he engages. We all need more enthusiasm in our business, and more confidence in the great agricultural resources of our country. Canada, as a whole, has never known a complete crop failure, and seldom has any single district experienced even partial failure of all its staples. Success in farming, as in other lines, is largely due to the determination to succeed.

The Eastern Dealer and the Farmer.

The vigorous fight put up by eastern grain dealers to allow inspection of Manitoba wheat east of Winnipeg places upon record the undoubted necessity of Western grain-producers standing shoulder to shoulder in one organization for the protection of their rights. It is not an example of a rare occurrence, but one which may be expected to confront the grain-growing interests of this country at any time. The eastern dealers have been obtaining an immense revenue through mixing and grading Manitoba wheat. Many of them are men of great influence in the country, and, incidentally, with the political parties. They are, generally speaking, men of considerable money and are willing to spend it when they undertake to put up a fight in behalf of their interests, hence a good cause and a solid opposition is required to oppose them effectively. Had it not been that there is such a strong organization of farmers as the Grain-growers' Association in Manitoba and the Territories, whose opinion of grading and mixing grain east of Fort William is too well known to be repeated, these eastern manipulators this time might have carried their point at Ottawa without difficulty, as they have at times in the past.

In summing up the details of the struggle before the Government at Ottawa for and against eastern inspection of Manitoba grain, it is rather significant to notice that several deputations from Boards of Trade and dealers in grain were there to argue in its favor, but there was not a solitary individual present to represent the Grain-growers' Association. There were, of course, a few Western M. P.'s, who can be relied upon to fight for Western interests, but directly representing the grain-growers there was not one. We believe, if the Association may be credited with an oversight, that was one. Not, perhaps, that he might have been able to bring forward any new arguments in defence of Western inspection only, but because of the splendid effect it would undoubtedly have had upon the powers that rule. To know what another man believes regarding any question may help one in arriving at a decision, but if that other man be present to state his opinion, it more than doubles in force by being well stated at the right time. So it is with the Grain-growers' Association. Telegrams and letters stating how they stood on the Inspection Act were well enough in their place, but had a strong man followed them up they would have been doubly forceful, and the Association would have gained in prestige thereby. We believe it to be the bounden duty of every farmer who grows grain to give the Association such financial support in future as will enable the Provincial and Territorial executives to feel justified in sending men on short notice if necessary to Ottawa when there is being legislation considered which affects the best interests of the Western farm.

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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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, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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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

The Business Outlook.

"It all depends upon the crop." That is the way everyone explains the outlook for a good year. The manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer, tradesmen, travellers, tinkers, tailors, all keep their weather eye upon the country at this season. A light crop would mean a light year's business to all. When the farmer has no money to spend, none else can get it, and conversely. All along the line of the various avocations in which men are engaged, a prosperous time comes when the tiller of the soil is rewarded by dame nature for his intelligent efforts. How eagerly the railway, Provincial and Territorial crop reports are snapped up and read by business men in the towns and cities. Even the real estate men know that the success of their business depends upon busy threshers and full elevators.

There is usually uncertainty in predicting the probable yield of grain so early in the season as the present, but there certainly is ample assurance that disaster, such as some southern publications would have their readers believe, is not in sight for this year. In fact, should the weather be so conducive of rapid growth the first half of July as it has been for the past few weeks, Western Canada will produce such a crop as was never before heard of in the wheat-growing belts of the American continent. The outlook, therefore, for a good year for farmers and business men, and for the country as a whole, is, at present, most gratifying, and should the "bumper crop" which is expected materialize, Canada's West will attract attention as it never has done before.

Watch the Markets.

Recently, in conversation, we had occasion to notice the loss to farmers by not studying the market quotations more closely. The market price for eggs as cited by the jobbers was 16½c. a dozen, and at the price in trade to farmers at a town of some size not over two hundred miles from Winnipeg, was only 10c. a dozen. A man doing a small commission business in the same

town was offering 12½c. cash. The merchant's margin (it cannot properly be called a margin, being too nearly the whole thing) was exorbitant, yet such rake-offs are only possible when the market quotations in the papers are ignored and produce put on the market in an inferior condition. With the jobbers offering 16½c. for eggs now, it will be interesting to notice the market changes in hen fruit between now and next spring.

An English Agricultural College.

Reading College and British Dairy Institute—Excellent Home Dairy Training.

(Special correspondence to the "Farmer's Advocate.")

On my way to London, I stopped off at Reading, Berkshire County, to inspect the Agricultural Department of the University College located there. It was an interesting visit. To one who had received the major portion of instruction at Ontario's most excellent institution, who has also spent six years as a student and instructor in two of the best agricultural colleges in the United States, nothing could be more interesting than an insight of the methods and work of an English institution.

England has something in the neighborhood of a dozen colleges or institutes where agriculture and its kindred branches are demonstrated in a more or less scientific and practical manner to the youth. All of these colleges or institutes are, in a measure, supported and directed by the Royal Agricultural Society. The remainder of the support is derived from tuition fees, and fees obtained for work of a scientific nature. The majority of the colleges have been established in connection with some college or university, or, at least, affiliated with one in some way. In this respect many of them are not very much different from the so-called agricultural colleges connected with the State Universities of several of the States of the Union.

The institution at Reading was founded in June, 1892, with the co-operation of the House of Christ Church, Oxford University. It was incorporated in 1896. By authority of decrees of the University of Oxford, a joint committee, consisting of representatives of the Oxford delegacy for extension teaching, of University College, Reading, and the Royal Agricultural Society, supervises the instruction and examinations in agriculture, horticulture and aviculture, and awards diplomas and certificates.

The college at Reading is affiliated with the University of Oxford, and consists of five distinct departments—letters and science, music, fine arts, agriculture and horticulture. Most fortunate for the college, and for the institute also, is the fact that the British Dairy Institute is located in part of the same building. This affords excellent facilities for practical instruction along dairy lines. In all the departments of the institution there are something in the neighborhood of one thousand students. Only a small portion of these, some one hundred and fifty, are enrolled in the Department of Agriculture. In this connection I shall confine myself to the work of the Department of Agriculture and the British Dairy Institute, which might quite properly be termed a division of the Agricultural Department. This work is new and meager, when compared with similar branches in the leading American institutions. At the present time, three quite distinct lines are being drawn: First, the division of practical agriculture, which includes live stock, field crops and grasses; second, the division of dairying, which includes the manufacture of butter and cheese, the care of milk, and the feeding, breeding and care and management of the dairy herd; third, the division of poultry, which includes the breeding, feeding and marketing of the various classes of poultry.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Professor John Percival, whose college title is that of Agriculture and Agricultural Botany. He is a very pleasing gentleman, and has a very fine knowledge of botany. The more practical side of the agricultural work is conducted by Prof. John O. Peet. He seems to be in sympathy with his work, thus should do much good. These two gentlemen teach the botany, field crops, and the live-stock work. Up to the present time they have been very much handicapped in their work, due to the fact that the college did not have enough land at its command. This objection will be removed in the near future, as they have just purchased a new farm. This will provide grounds for field crop experiments, also an opportunity of carrying some live stock, a privilege which they have in the past been denied.

Three courses are open to the agricultural student: First, a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. This requires three years of regular prescribed college work, largely taken from the science course. There is hardly enough agriculture in this course to distinguish it from a science course. This course is intended for those who hope to become teachers in agriculture, specialist farmers, or estate agents.

The second course leads to the diploma in agriculture, awarded at the end of a two years' course in scientific and practical agriculture, and designed for students who hereafter may become tenant farmers, farm managers and land agents, landlords, or be engaged in occupations connected with agriculture.

The third course leads to a certificate in agriculture, awarded at the end of a six-months' course (October to

March) in strictly agricultural study. It is designed for students who will hereafter be practical farmers, and who are unable to take the two-year or diploma course.

The work given in these courses would not prove very attractive in an American institution. From all appearances it is not any too popular here. The field crop work is very largely studied and taught from a botanical point of view. The really practical application, which is so attractive and eminently useful, is in a large measure lost sight of. Perhaps the lack of a college farm might in a large measure be responsible for the existing conditions. In this respect this college is in very much the same position as were many of the American colleges a few years ago; in fact, some of them are not very far removed from it at present. They apparently believed that a course in agriculture should consist of those branches of study which are furthest removed from the actual life and environments of the boy who comes from the farm. Perhaps it may indicate fearfulness on the part of the Professor, to astound the youth with terms which he has never heard of before, but history shows that it will not attract him as would a course where science and practice are always combined.

LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT.

It is impossible to teach the judging, breeding, feeding and management of animals in a recitation room from lectures, no matter how well they may be prepared. It is absolutely necessary to have the animals before the class. They must examine the animals, pass their judgment upon them, and receive corrections when necessary. Continuous work of this kind will make a stock judge. No other method, in which the animal is omitted, is of any use. In the study of the breeds the same thing is true. The student who has seen a Tamworth pig will always remember the same as being red in color, having a long nose, and other characteristics of the breed. He will be able ever afterwards to pick one out at a moment's glance. No teacher, without the animal, could stamp so firmly upon the mind of the student the characteristics of the breed. Then, too, in the study of animal breeding, animals are necessary to illustrate such terms as masculinity, femininity, and other terms which are indispensable. It is also impossible for a man who has not or is not in direct charge of the feeding and management of animals, to teach these subjects in a useful manner. He may have a knowledge of the chemistry of feedstuffs, but that is just one of the necessary things with which the teacher must be perfectly familiar. The cost of feedstuffs, their palatability, and the different methods of preparation and combination can be best learned in the feed lot.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT

is under the management of Mr. Edward Brown, Secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, London, who is ably assisted by his two sons, Messrs. E. T. and W. Brown. The work in this department is of a different nature to that just described. It is taken up from both the theoretical and practical side. It is a most useful work, and will be of great value to the poultry interests of England. The practical work is given on the college poultry farm, which is located a few miles from the college. It is the intention of those in charge to have students desiring work remain during the vacation periods, and spend the entire time on the farm. Some four different courses are offered in this department. The first, a ten-weeks' course, given from April 21st to June 29th, at the college and on the farm; second, a five-weeks' course, at the college and on the farm; the third, a twelve-weeks' course, the first seven of which must be taken at the farm, and the last five at the college; the fourth course provides for practical work only for periods of three or six months, to be taken at the college poultry farm, by special arrangement as vacancies occur. Examinations are held and certificates granted for courses one and two. The work is well outlined, and takes up in a systematic manner the study of the breeds, the feeding and management of the different classes of poultry, the houses, egg production, preparation and dressing of fowls for market, poultry diseases, and almost every detail of the work which would in any way be helpful to poultry raisers. True it is that some of our American colleges have given attention to poultry; the great majority, for some reason or other, have neglected this valuable enterprise. It would mean millions of dollars to our people if each and every Province in Canada, and each and every State in the Union, had such a poultry school and farm as the one connected with the Reading college.

A GREAT DAIRY INSTITUTE.

Last, but by no means least in importance, is the British Dairy Institute and its work. In the line of work which it aims to do, few if any colleges on the American continent are doing as thorough and beneficial work. It is very ably managed by Professor Miles Benson and his able corps of assistants. The work is confined strictly to the farm or home dairy. No factory work is attempted. Those desiring such training must serve an apprenticeship in some creamery or factory after they have learned the home dairy methods. This is by all odds the most popular division of the agricultural work. During the past year over eighty students were enrolled in all of the courses. These students come from practically all parts of the globe, except the North American continent. They come to learn the British methods of butter and cheese making. More than two-thirds of the students enrolled at the

present time are ladies. They are always in the majority, so I am informed. Some are preparing for teachers, others for farm dairy work, and others for dairy farming. The cheese interests receive the most attention; only a small amount of butter being made. What is manufactured is prepared in a most attractive form for market purposes—cheese of all shapes, makes and names are manufactured. The building was erected a few years ago at a cost of some thirty-five thousand dollars when equipped. It is very convenient, and kept scrupulously clean and sweet. The curing-rooms for cheese are well ventilated, and are constructed so as to control the temperature. Laboratories are equipped for the teaching of dairy chemistry and bacteriology. The churns, separators and testers are all run by hand. This is done for the purpose of giving the student an abundance of actual practical work in the running and manipulating of all kinds of machinery. The Babcock tester is not used, being considered too complicated, also requiring too much labor and time. The Guber test is the favorite, and several simple-looking English inventions are used to some extent. In separators, the De Laval and Sharples are both present, and very popular. Taking the work in all of its details, it is doubtful if there is a better equipped and managed home dairy school anywhere in the world. Some co-operative tests are being conducted on practical dairy farms. To a certain extent co-operation work has been conducted on farms by the other departments.

W. J. KENNEDY.

Reading, England, June 9th, 1904.

Horses.

The Cleveland Bay.

ORIGIN.—Native of the district of Cleveland in England, Martin Doyle, writing in 1843, asserts that they are descended from the old war horse of Great Britain, while others maintain that they have resulted from crossing Thoroughbreds on north country mares. Between the years 1851 and 1867, the Cleveland was popular for long distance driving and for heavy coach work. The old type of Cleveland was adapted for drawing heavy loads at a rapid rate. The demand for a lighter and faster horse led to the infusion of Thoroughbred blood. These infusions improved the quality of the horse and lessened their weight, and had also an influence on the prepotency of the breed. Having been bred for a great many years, they had uniformity of type, color and markings that made them very prepotent when bred to ordinary mares. The use of Thoroughbred blood to some extent lessened this prepotency, though it gave rise to other qualities which have proven to be of value to the breed. The breed was almost extinct before the formation of the Stud-book in 1884.

CHARACTERISTICS.—As now bred, the Cleveland Bay horses weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., and stand over 16 hands high, and of rangy build. They are bright, though frequently a dappled bay in color, with black points, never any white markings. They are probably the most powerful of any of our light horses.

Have fine, long, well-arched necks; short backs, with powerfully-muscled hind quarters; tail set high, and rumps long and straight. There is frequently a deficiency in quality among them, noticed in rough joints and coarse bones. They are very docile and tractable, and very even in disposition; are not popular for the production of carriage horses, owing to their lack of quality. Their particular merit lies in their remarkable prepotency in reproducing their type and color when crossed upon mares of other breeding. As sires they have not proved of much value in Canada in improving the horse stock of the country.

Dietetic Diseases of Horses.

Diabetes insipidus (polyuria) is a disease characterized by great thirst, excessive discharge of urine, rapid emaciation, languor and debility. In the majority of cases, it is caused by food of poor quality, but in some instances it appears to be due to some constitutional cause, produced through derangement of the assimilative functions, either in the digestive canal, the solid organs or the blood. In some instances it results from digestive derangement, and disappears when the digestive apparatus has regained its normal condition. It also, in some cases, accompanies other diseases where digestion is imperfect. The most common cause, however, is found to be in the food which the animal consumes. It has not been shown that it is ever induced by the water it drinks. Dark-colored, heated hay generally causes excessive thirst and diuresis, it probably containing some ingredient which acts as a stimulant to the kidneys, but there is probably no cause so fertile as hay, oats, bran or other food that is musty or that has been musty, even though the appearance of must may have been removed by kiln-drying or other processes. In some seasons following a bad harvest we notice the disease is quite common, and due to the damaged food.

Symptoms.—The diagnostic symptoms are excessive thirst and profuse urination; the urine passed is of a light specific gravity, and almost, if not quite, as clear as water. In addition there is noticed a falling of the appetite; the visible mucous membranes are pale, or sometimes a rusty yellow. The skin is harsh, the coat dry, staring and unhealthy looking; the animal loses life and ambition, becomes debilitated, and loses flesh rapidly. The pulse lacks tone, and is usually infrequent, though sometimes more frequent than normal, but in all cases weak. The mouth has a sour odor. The horse usually has a taste for unclean food and water, and has a tendency to lick the stalls and manger. The symptoms are so plain, especially the excessive thirst and frequent voiding of clear urine, that it is not difficult for any person to diagnose the disease.

Treatment.—As in all diseases where it is possible, of course, the first thing to be done is to remove the cause. The food that the animal is consuming must be carefully examined, and if

either the hay or grain be found of inferior quality, especially musty, it must be changed, and that of good quality substituted. In cases where nothing in particular can be found wrong with the food, the whole ration should be changed, as it is possible there may be some deleterious substance in it that cannot be readily detected. In cases when the symptoms are not severe, a change of food is often all that is necessary, and it will soon be followed by a disappearance of the symptoms. In more severe cases, it is well to give a slight purgative, as a pint of raw linseed oil, or five or six drams of aloes and two drams ginger. The diet should be restricted to hay and bran for a few days, and water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of baking soda, should be given in small quantities and often. When the laxative has ceased to operate, iodine should be administered, commencing with two-dram doses twice daily, given either in a pint of cold water as a drench or mixed with bran or rolled oats damped. The size of the dose should be diminished as the thirst disappears. Iodine may be said to be a specific for this disease. It has the action of arresting thirst quickly, and as the thirst is arrested, a noticeable diminution of the quantity of urine voided will be apparent, the appetite is improved and all other symptoms of the disease disappear as soon as the system becomes charged with the drug. As soon as the acute symptoms, viz., great thirst and excessive urination, disappear, the administration of iodine must be discontinued, else we will produce a condition called iodism. If the appetite should not return, the ordinary tonics, as one dram each of sulphate of iron and gentian, should be given three times daily as long as necessary.

“WHIP.”

The Morgan Horse.

A reader asks for a short history of the Morgan horse, and to state if any are now raised in Canada. To understand the exact status of the Morgan horse one must be cognizant of the origin of the light horses of America. When the history of the horses of this continent began to be written about 1788, there were what were called native stock, owned by farmers and others. This stock, no doubt, originated from importations of horses from different parts of Europe, but climatic conditions and the nature of the work required of horses, all tended to the survival of a type particularly suited for American conditions. Horses of this type were active, clean-limbed, strong and hardy, exactly suited for the work of pioneering. The heavy drafters were not required in those days, as oxen did most of the draft work, the fancy driver had no place in the pioneering days, and the roads and tracks were not sufficiently improved for the development of the trotter or the exercising of the fast runner. With the increasing of wealth and greater settlement, however, there arose a demand for a type of horse for the new conditions. In those days in this new land, towns and settlements were a considerable distance apart, and traveling by horse was the fastest method of transportation, but the roads at times were so soft and the distances so great that the English race-horse could not maintain his running pace sufficiently long, so a good-gaited trotting horse came most into demand. Naturally, then, any infusion of new blood would be sought from a breed that could trot fairly well and was prepotent. The most successful of such selections was that of Messenger, an English Thoroughbred, who was a particularly good trotter. This horse was imported in 1788 to Pennsylvania, and served in that and neighboring States for twenty years, founding a basis for the best trotting horses in the world. During the life of Messenger, many other Thoroughbreds, both stallions and mares, were imported, and their blood lines crossed in laying the foundation of the American trotter. In other parts of the country, from the St. Lawrence and Upper Canada, all down the Atlantic Coast, similar lines of breeding to that described above were being followed,



“Lo, the Poor Indian!”—Indian Powwow at Souris, Man.

but the Thoroughbred was not always the leading figure. It was from one of the many good horses produced by the early breeders, either from imported or selected stallions, that the Morgan horses are derived. Justin Morgan, the founder of this family, for they are not a distinct breed, but merely a branch of a large family of similar type, was foaled in 1793 in Vermont State, and did stud service until 1821. His ancestors were never positively known, although it is pretty well established that the blood of the Thoroughbred predominated in his veins. From Justin Morgan several other strains of trotting horses sprang, such as the Morrills, Fearnoughts, Ethan, Allens, Daniel Lamberts, Knoxes, Golddusts, and one of the strains of Black Hawk frequently called Black Hawk Morgan, to distinguish them from the descendants of Black Hawk by Andrew Jackson.

At one time, when the descendants of Justin Morgan possessed considerable of the old horse's blood, this family was highly prized, but with the indiscriminate use and careless neglect of this blood, its influence naturally became less pronounced. The foolish fad of placing speed above all other qualities in the trotting horse also tended to detract from the esteem in which the Morgans were held. At the present time, it is doubtful if there are any horses in which the blood of the old Morgans is sufficiently concentrated to make them valuable as breeding stock, although it is no uncommon occurrence to meet with a horse being traveled as a Morgan and doing considerable business on the strength of the enviable reputation gained by the first members of this well-remembered strain. In Canada, it is one of the most lamentable features of our stock-breeding enterprises that the best of our road-horses have not been selected and bred with the object of retaining the stamina, grace and beauty of form possessed by some of the progeny of the early matings of the Thoroughbred with the native or Canadian mares. Had breeders been sufficiently alive to the importance of maintaining such light horses as were quite common twenty-five to fifty years ago, they would not have left the task of establishing a pure breed with desirable characteristics to the shifting ideas of the patrons of the trotting track, but would have conducted breeding and registration in Canada systematically, with the result that to-day, instead of so many of the nondescripts which pass as Standard-breds, we would have had a breed of horses superior to any for stamina, style and usefulness. For the present, we know of no more laudable enterprise in which the admirers of light horses could engage than the resuscitating of the characteristics in our trotting stock of such well-known and admirable strains as the Royal Georges, Morgans, and others.

Shoeing Farm Horses.

A shoe should not remain on a young and growing horse more than four weeks, nor on any horse more than eight weeks. Most shoeing smiths have several bad faults, and the general farmer is to blame for these faults. Many farmers insist on the smith earning his money, and want to see him trim the hoof down real thin, "and do a nice, neat job of rasping down the front of the hoof." Pretty soon the smith enters into the spirit of the thing, and, despite the fact that he knows that he is doing wrong, cuts away every bit of horn sole and frog that he possibly can without laming the animal. Keep the knife away from the bars and sole of the foot any further than to remove bits of detached or ragged horn, and never allow a rasp to touch the front of the hoof.

As a rule, too heavy shoes are used, and in a great majority of cases the nails used are much too large. I never use a nail heavier than No. 6, and nearly always use No. 5 on my own horses, and they do some heavy pulling on hard roads. Calks or toes are not to be thought of during summer, and in the winter we have them very low and sharp. A horse on the farm, now 14 years old, was "foundered" at three years, resulting in chronic laminitis. At five years he was thought to be worthless, when I took him in hand. His shoes were removed, and he was put to work plowing, oiling his hoofs once a day with machine oil. When his services were needed on the road he had an old set of shoes driven on, the shoes being removed as soon as the road work was done. We kept the hoofs trimmed down pretty well, and kept up the oiling once a day for nearly a year. He was kept shod during four months of winter, and only a few days at a time during summer for four years, and is as good a horse to-day as any of his age I know of.

Attend to the colts' hoofs when they are on pasture, and if they get too long trim them down. I have seen colts' feet get so long that the horn broke off up to the sensitive part, and in one case knew a colt to have a deformed hoof from it.—C. D. L., in Farmer's Voice.

Stock.

Marketing Cattle: Yard and Commission Charges.

In our last issue, the question of marketing live stock at the various centers in the West was mentioned and hints given as to the improvements that should be made, so that the farmers and live-stock growers and feeders might get better returns for their labors, which hitherto has been largely skimmed by the middlemen, who have certainly been getting the cream of late years. Abattoirs (big slaughtering and packing houses) are needed in Canada, and such at good railway centers in Manitoba, which are in touch with large districts west, would be a distinct benefit. In connection with marketing, Kansas City conditions may be cited, and as the same charges are in effect in other big markets, we quote the following from a high official of the Kansas City Stock-yards Company: "The charges in effect are: Yardage, cattle, 25c. per head, \$8.00 per car; yardage, calves, 10c. per head, \$8.00 per car; hogs, 6c. per head; sheep, 5c. per head. This charge is made by the Stock-yards Company, and includes, as far as the shipper is concerned, the unloading of the stock from the car, yarding the cattle, furnishing water and other market facilities. If they are fed while in the yards, the following charges are made: hay, 80c. per hundred; straw, 40c. per bale; corn, 90c. per bushel. This charge for feed includes the delivery of the same in the pens where cattle are yarded. As you know, all cattle shipped here for sale are consigned to some one of the various commission houses doing business on this market. Their charge for selling live stock is as follows: Cattle, 50c. per head; maximum, \$12.00 per car. Hogs or sheep, per single-deck car, containing 35 head or more, \$6.00; hogs and sheep, per double-deck car, \$10.00; veal calves, per single-deck car, \$18.00. In cases where cattle are unloaded and fed, but not sold, and then forwarded to other points beyond Kansas City, the charge for unloading, feeding and re-loading is \$3.00 per car. Stock is unloaded from the car, and fed and watered at the shipper's option. No dockage or shrinkage is demanded on this account. As a rule, if cattle arrive here and are unloaded about the time the market opens, they are watered and sold without being fed, but where they are in the pens several hours before the opening of the market, or before they are apt to be sold, they are usually given hay and water."

British Farmers Co-operate.

The Mark Lane Express has the following report, from which may be gathered an idea of what a leading farmers' organization of Great Britain is doing: "Among the many resolutions carried at the Congress of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, held at Stratford, Essex, last week, was one noting with satisfaction the growth of co-operation amongst agriculturists, and pledging the Congress to assist in the development of co-operation in this direction, and the establishment of trading relations between co-operative wholesale societies and the agricultural societies. Another resolution authorized the appointment of a committee to make inquiries on the question of co-operative farming, with a view to helping societies to solve the problem of profitable land culture, whilst a third resolution on the subject of agriculture proposed to endorse the resolutions passed at previous congresses in regard to small holdings, and to authorize the preparation of a scheme for the establishment of a co-operative land-owning society, with the object of buying land, to be rented to agricultural workers for cultivation by them and their families; further, that the societies which already possessed land be urged to try the experiment of letting the same to the small holder in acreages large enough to enable him to live on his labor."

Improvement in Coates' Herdbook.

As showing the correctness of our contention for a more economical recording of pedigrees in Canadian herdbooks, we cite the following from the Scottish Farmer, in its report of a meeting of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain: "The special herdbook committee, in order to economize space, agreed that the pedigrees of dams should only be given in extenso when first entered. This was agreed to." The above decision, together with the spoken opinions of stockmen with whom we have conversed on this subject, confirms us in our idea that the system followed by the Canadian Holstein Association, and the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Associations south of the international boundary, is the most economical and, therefore, most sensible, system to follow. It is to be hoped that the members of the cattle-breeders' associations of Manitoba and the Northwest who are engaged in breeding Shorthorns will

take up this subject of improvements in the running of the Dominion Shorthorn Association at their next meeting. As the next meeting of the Dominion Association comes before the Western men's annual meeting, it would be well for the director representing Shorthorns to call a meeting at the time of the Winnipeg Show for this purpose, when some of the eastern breeders may be here to present their view of the situation.

Age of Breeding Sows.

In a letter to the London Live-stock Journal, Mr. Sanders Spencer, who has had long and varied experience in pig breeding and management, takes exception to the following paragraph, in a letter appearing in a recent issue of that paper: "For the purpose of breeding stock that is ultimately to take a place in the herd, I quite believe that fully-matured animals should be used; but, as a young sow's first litter is hardly ever destined for any purpose other than the butcher's block, this is no argument against breeding sows early."

Mr. Spencer writes: "I have for nearly half a century been trying to learn a little about pig-breeding, and my experience leads me to believe that the produce of yelts are equally as good for breeding and exhibition purposes as the produce of fully-matured boars or sows, or both. I could give scores of instances in proof of my belief. I will give one. At the Royal Show at Carlisle, I successfully showed a Middle White boar under six months. Early in September, when he was about eight months old, I had him mated with a young sow. The produce, ten pigs, arrived on January 1st following. I showed a pen of three of the young sows at the 1903 Royal Show, where they each won first prize in their class. The best young boar of the litter I reserved, and have been using; the others were sold at high prices. I also reserved the best of the young sows. She is being prepared for the coming Royal Show, and is, in my opinion, one of the very best Middle White sows I ever bred. Further, in proof that early use did not affect the Carlisle Royal winner, now named Holywell Middleton, I may state that I showed him at the Bath and West of England Show at Swansea, where he easily won first prize in his class, and the gold medal as best of his breed."

The writer of the letter makes a very good point when writing of the desirability of attention being paid to the nursing capabilities of the sow: the general neglect of this most important quality has done more than all else to bring into bad repute some herds of pure-bred pigs. As a rule, it will be found that the best milking sow is also the most prolific and the best mother. I do not go quite so far as to assert that late mating of the young sow will necessarily affect the milking qualities. Provided a young sow's parents have for generations been bred from good milkers, she is almost certain to possess the same valuable qualities whether mated early or late in life, nor does showing affect these hereditary qualities if the animal is judiciously trained."

Death of Mr. W. S. Marr.

Our British exchanges announce with deep regret the sudden death from heart failure, on Tuesday, June 7th, of Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire. His death removes one of the very foremost breeders of Shorthorns in Great Britain, or in any other country. The Uppermill herd, which was established by his father, and carried on by him successfully for many years, has a reputation which is not bounded by oceans, and for some years the annual sale of bull calves conducted jointly by Mr. Duthie and the deceased gentleman has been one of the great events of the Shorthorn year. The Uppermill families—the Missies, the Princess Royals, the Roan Ladies, the Marigolds, and the Alexandrinas—are about as well known in America as they are in Britain. In 1901, one of the Missie females, direct from the herd, realized the great price of \$6,000 at public sale in Chicago, being purchased by Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ontario, and the strain has a very high reputation for all that goes to make up excellence in breeding. Only the other day, a bull bred by Mr. Marr was sold at Buenos Ayres for \$11,000. Mr. Marr was in the prime of life, being only forty-two years of age, a fact which will intensify the regret with which the news of his death will be received by Shorthorn breeders the world over.

New Stations on the C. & E. Line.

Three new stations of attractive appearance and like patterns have been erected on the C. P. R. line north of Calgary, at Didsbury, Bowden and Penhold. They are built of wood, with bungalow projecting roofs and shingled walls. They are being much appreciated by the travelling public. Others, we understand, are to be built shortly.

A Discussion on Grasses.

The best cultivated grass for hay and pasture in this country is a question worthy of discussion at any season. On the way from Macdonald to Longburn on the day of Bray's sale, this was one of the subjects which took the attention of a party of stockmen, of which K. McIvor, Virden, the veteran discoverer and champion of Western rye grass, was one. Needless to say, Mr. McIvor prefers it to brome grass, because it makes a much finer quality of hay, and is easier cured. This opinion was freely concurred in by Glen Campbell, M. P. P., Dauphin, whose experience in making first-class hay from brome has not been the most encouraging, owing to the great amount of water which it contained making it difficult to cure. Mr. Campbell related an experience which he had in placing hay from the two grasses in the same stack, in which the rye grass came out in good shape, while the brome was musty and quite unfit for horse feed. Both these men were agreed that brome was very difficult to get rid of when once established, owing to its being propagated very readily by the roots.

It will be interesting to many "Farmer's Advocate" readers to know that neither of the aforementioned grass enthusiasts believe it is necessary to summer-fallow in this country in order to farm successfully. They are unanimous in believing that frequent seeding to grass is calculated to maintain the fertility in the soil, keep it clear of weeds and supply the humus necessary to assist in retaining soil moisture.

Notwithstanding all that is said, written and even believed regarding the benefits to be derived from seeding a part of the farm to grass, it is remarkable how comparatively little has been sown this year in some localities. It is the old, old story of wheat, wheat, wheat, and while we must all admit that a good crop of No. 1 hard is a moneymaker, is it not worth something to keep the farm clean of bad weeds and rich in fertility as well?

The Treatment of Alkali Spots.

A few days ago a well known and successful farmer was heard to say that he would like to know the proper way to treat alkaline spots in his farm, and he made the statement that, under the present system of cultivation no improvement, but just the reverse, was being made. Many people have believed that as these alkali areas were cultivated, such would tend to become less alkaline, an improvement which was hastened by a plentiful dressing with farmyard manure.

The Division of Soils of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has come to the conclusion that the only way to solve the alkali problem is by under-draining. The investigating division mentioned the following strong statement: "Owners who are not at present troubled with alkali do not appreciate the necessity of protecting themselves, and it is a curious fact that just before the alkali becomes so strong as to prevent profitable cultivation the crop yields are the largest. In India large agricultural industries were destroyed by the rise of alkali. The injurious salts in alkali are sodium carbonate, sodium chloride (common salt) magnesium and calcium chloride, sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate. It has been proved that alkali in cultivated land is the result of oversaturation, which can best be overcome by the application of some of the well-established principles of land drainage.

We shall be glad to have the views of any of our readers as to their observations regarding alkali spots, and their method of reclaiming or rendering profitable the areas charged with alkali. In some countries attention is being directed to the breeding of plants which will resist the alkali. In this country alkali appears in spots, and consequently more local treatment is demanded.

Water for Engine Boilers.

One of the troubles that falls to the lot of the engineer, whether of farm (stationary, portable or traction), mill or railroad engines, is the treatment of the boiler due to ravages made by the waters used.

Three classes of water are used—often of necessity in the West—for steaming purposes, viz.: hard, soft, and saline.

Hard waters are made so by the mineral constituents, which are usually calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and calcium sulphate. The first two are in solution, but when the water is boiled the carbonates are precipitated as a solid, thus removing the hardness, which cannot be done with the calcium sulphate. With the first two, the hardness may be termed temporary, and takes form usually as a sludge, and not as a hard scale. It may be blown off. If the temporary hardness is extreme, limewater or sodium hydrate added will remove it by precipitating, as is done in boiling the water.

Water containing calcium sulphate, or that substance along with calcium (lime) and magnesium carbonates, forms a hard scale, which has to

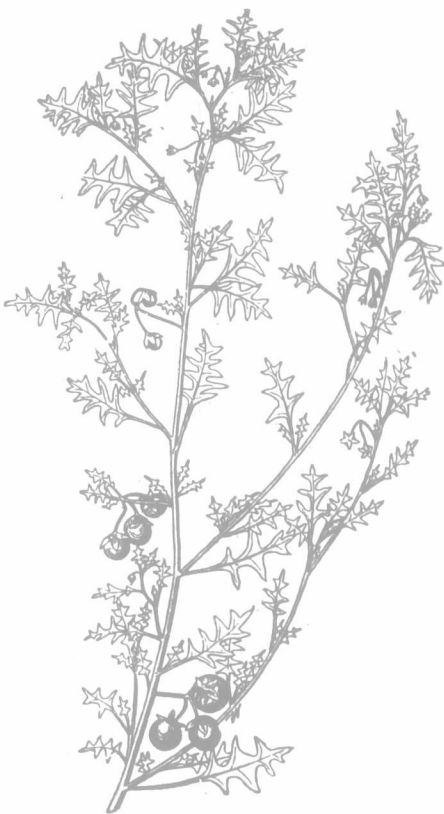
be chipped off. The hard scale is due to the precipitation of the calcium sulphate by the high temperature of the water under steam pressure. The bad effects of this permanent hardness can be partly overcome by adding sodium carbonate to the water, by which means the less harmful substance is obtained, viz.: carbonate of lime. Scaling on a boiler, as all engineers know, means loss of heat, and it has been estimated that a quarter-inch scale causes a waste of nearly fifty per cent. of the heat applied.

Soft waters do not contain much mineral matter in solution, and are only likely to injure boiler plates if charged with acids.

With the saline waters, other matter has to be considered, also in solution, which, in course of time, is deposited in the boiler, and necessitates blowing off. An ingredient frequently found is chloride of magnesium, which, as a result of the great heat in the boiler, and when acted upon by the water, forms hydrochloric acid and magnesium hydroxide: the former corrodes the boiler plates, the latter helps form a scale.

Three-flowered Nightshade.

Three-flowered nightshade is more commonly known as the wild tomato, because of its green fruit, about half an inch in diameter, resembling small unripe tomatoes, but they are more like potato seedballs. The plant is found about badger holes on the prairie, or as a garden weed, being easily recognized by its strong, musky odor, its whitish flowers like small potato blossoms, and its spreading habit of growth. This weed



has long been suspected of poisoning stock, and is known to contain in all parts of it a poisonous substance, known as solanine. The fruit is sometimes eaten without bad results, and some persons with peculiar tastes have used jam made from it, but the practice is very unsafe, and deaths may result when least expected. Cases are known where children have died from eating the raw berries. N. T. WILLING.

Killing Canada Thistles.

A noticeable feature of the heavy weed crop this year is the great quantities of Canada thistles that are to be seen in many districts. On the Portage plains they are far more numerous this year than ever before, and wherever they have been introduced into localities having soil in good condition the story is the same. This weed, while being propagated or increased by seeds, is also increased by means of creeping root-stalks. The seeds, as those who have the weed upon their farms well know, ripen before the grain crops, and when the latter is being cut are, owing to the feathery attachment, scattered broadcast by the wind. Should means not be taken, therefore, for the eradication of this weed, the time will soon come when it will overrun the whole country. When it once gets a foothold on a farm the creeping root-stalks afford a rapid means of spreading. They penetrate the soil in every direction, and often to an almost incredible distance. These root-stalks are endowed by nature with numerous latent buds, by means of which a new plant is produced every time the main root is broken.

As a means of eradication, summer-fallowing is usually the first course thought of, and the one most generally practiced. It is, however, not altogether satisfactory, for if the summer happens to be one of frequent showers, causing the soil to be very moist, the cultivation which the fallow

receives cuts the creeping roots of the thistle, and many of them take root and grow again. Where it is practicable to cover the field often enough with a shear cultivator to keep the tops of the weed cut off, hence preventing it from breathing through its leaves, it may be killed, but this is a very expensive method, and in many loose soils this machine does not work well. Another plan is not to plow the fallow until the thistles are beginning to blossom, and then turn them down carefully, with a chain properly attached to the plow. We have seen fields that were almost useless, because thistles had control, completely cleaned in one summer in this way. The reason why plowing is so effective when the weeds are in bloom is because the roots having supplied the stalk with the necessary strength to produce seeds are now in a weakened condition. In following this plan, it is necessary to observe great care in plowing to see that not a solitary weed is left uncovered, so that none may be allowed to go to seed.

When it is desired to kill Canadian thistles without losing a crop—or, in other words, without summer-fallowing, and we consider the latter is not often necessary—there is nothing better than working the soil up mellow in the spring, and seeding thickly with brome, rye grass or timothy. Although it may be difficult to get a good catch of grass on a field badly infested with thistles, yet when it can be secured it is a cheap and effective way of crowding them out. Observe the farms upon which a fair amount is seeded each year to grass, and few thistles or, in fact, weeds of any kind will be seen.

Still another plan is to sow the thistly field in good time in the spring with barley, and plow shallow, from three to four inches deep, and harrow immediately after harvest. Follow this with the shear cultivator once or twice later in the fall or plow a fair depth before winter sets in. The plowing as soon as the barley is harvested will, of course, require to be done at a busy time, but it is very effective, and pays well for the time and labor expended.

Favors Soil Packer.

I have used a packer for two seasons, and am well pleased with results. I have used it both before and after the drill, but am in favor of the latter. I find great benefit from using it on spring plowing, as it prevents the soil from drying out, and seed germinates quicker and much more evenly than where a packer is not used. I also find that in harvesting the crop the binder runs much lighter and smoother than on land not packed. I consider the packer a useful implement to any farmer, especially in a dry season.

High Bluff. E. H. MUIR.

Dairying.

Hints About Milking.

1. Have the stable clean, and have the cow clean, or you can't get clean milk. Lime and whitewash for walls and posts is a good thing. Land plaster is a good absorbent in the stable.
2. Before commencing to milk, brush all loose dirt from the sides and udder of the cow.
3. After a little manipulation of the teats and udder, the milk is ready to "come down." Then is the time to take it, and do not delay.
4. Milk as rapidly as possible without irritating or worrying the cow.
5. No definite rule can be given as to how the teats should be handled in milking, as cows differ and hands differ so much; but be sure of one thing, please the cow if possible.
6. There should always be a friendly feeling between the cow and the milker, and milkers should not be changed if it can be avoided.
7. A cow will not "give down" her milk to a milker she hates or is afraid of, and what she does give will be deficient in butter-fat.
8. Always milk a cow in the same manner, at about the same time and speed. Any change will tend to irritate and excite her.
9. Always milk in the same order, and at the same time of day.
10. When it comes to a cow's turn to be milked, she knows it, and expects it, and wants to be milked.
11. If you disappoint her, and milk half an hour late, the chances are that you will get less and poorer milk than if you milked at the proper time.
12. Always milk the cow dry before leaving her, but do not continue stripping after the milk is all drawn.
13. If part of the milk is left at each milking in the udder, nature will soon stop providing it, because it is not taken.
14. The last milk drawn from a cow is much richer than the first. The last quart usually contains more than three times as much butter as the first.
15. Milking should be done with clean, dry hands.—Wisconsin Farmers' Institute.

Milk Analysis.

A useful departure has just been announced by the Yorkshire Agricultural Society (Leeds), and it is one that is well worthy of imitation by other institutions of a similar nature throughout the country.

Farmers often desire to know the amount of fat in the milk of individual cows of the mixed milk of their herds. Information of this nature is of value in showing which cows give the richest milk, and, when systematically ascertained, to what extent any change of diet affects the milk. In the case of the mixed milk of the herd it also shows whether it contains that minimum percentage (3 per cent.) of fat required to avoid any doubt as to the genuine character of the milk. In order that farmers in Yorkshire may have an opportunity of making use of such information in their every-day work, arrangements have now been made for the testing of samples of new milk for the amount of fat. A nominal fee of 6d. has been fixed for each test. This should accompany each sample sent. A report as to the percentage of fat found in the milk will be forwarded with the least possible delay. The report is supplied only for the information of the milk producer, and must not be regarded as evidence in case of any dispute between seller and buyer, or where the quality has been questioned by public authority. In such cases the ordinary procedure as to milk-testing must be followed. The Agricultural Council are desirous of encouraging farmers to systematically test and observe the quality of the milk produced by their herds, and to this end any information as to testing appliances, method of testing, etc., will be gladly given by the College.—[Mark Lane Express.]

Poultry.

Getting Birds Ready for Exhibition.

In preparing birds for exhibition, it must be borne in mind that the different breeds require different treatment. In the first place, we will take the large-combed breeds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns, etc. In these varieties, where comb and lobe play such an important part, even cockerels and pullets require somewhat different management in order to secure the best results. When the young birds have reached the age of five months it will be quite time to select the best and those you wish to make their mark in the show pen. Having made our selection, the cockerels should be put into shaded runs, protected on all sides from the wind and the sun, and if the pen is darkened, all the better to whiten the lobe, but they must not be kept too warm or they will shoot too much comb, and thereby become useless as exhibition specimens. Therefore, it will be seen that, although it is necessary to give them absolute shade, it is necessary at the same time that the run shall be well ventilated. Pullets, on the other hand, require shaded runs and as warm as possible, as the warmth will help develop the comb, so necessary in pullets. Should it be found impossible to produce sufficient comb in the pullets whilst in these covered runs on grass, they should be removed indoors to a warm room and placed in a darkened pen, but still having sufficient light to enable them to eat. They must not be kept too long in these warm pens indoors, otherwise they will be liable to go white in face, and the remedy will be worse than the disease. Green food must be given each day, and once a day a few picks of finely-shredded raw beef. The morning feed should consist of bread and milk during the time that the birds are being prepared for the show pen. In the case of Minorcas, it will be advisable to add a little citrate of iron and potash to the drinking water, using only enamel vessels for the purpose, not zinc. The evening feed should be white Canadian peas, and these will tend to put a gloss on the plumage, so essential in Minorcas. The same instructions apply to Brown Leghorns, and the same food and water, excepting the shredded meat, will also apply to all black and dark-plumaged birds, but where small combs are an important point, meat should be given very sparingly.

HANDLING OF WHITE BIRDS.

Birds of white plumage should neither have iron nor yet be fed on corn or corn meal, as both these will, if used in excess, cause the plumage to become creamey or yellow, although maize is very beneficial to yellow leg color. Buff birds of all varieties require to be rigidly shaded from the sun if they are required for the show pen, and this shading should take place just previous to the bird putting on the adult plumage, and should be kept up so long as they are required for exhibition.

Feather-legged birds, and more especially those that should have an abundance of foot feather, should be kept on dry, sandy runs; fine sea sand is preferable where it is procurable, and this should be to a depth of three or four inches at least, in order to prevent the foot feather from becoming broken. These birds should not be allowed to perch, but the floor of the sleeping

quarters should be covered with a good thickness of chaff or very fine peat moss litter. All soft-feathered breeds, no matter what color, should have plenty of soft food, and especially so during their growing stage. On the other hand, all hard-feathered birds, viz., Game and Game Bantams, require plenty of hard food, such as white Canadian peas, good stout oats, or the best red Kansas wheat. Where sheen plays such an important part nothing beats white Canadian peas, and these will also keep them in hard condition. Game birds, owing to their nature, should have as much freedom as possible; consequently, where natural shade can be given them, it is much to be preferred to artificial.



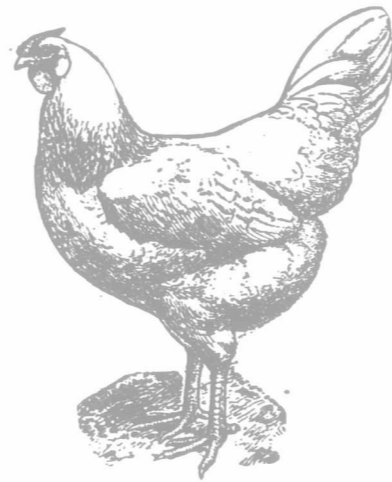
Rose-Comb White Leghorn Cock.

TREATMENT OF DARK-PLUMAGED BIRDS.

Dark-plumaged birds of all varieties do not require to be washed so frequently as whites and buffs, although a good wash now and again will greatly improve the plumage. In such cases, when it is not necessary to wash the bird, it will be all the better for being well rubbed down with a damp sponge, using clear tepid water, and afterwards rubbed (going the way of the feather) thoroughly dry with a soft towel, and then polished with a silk pocket-handkerchief. It is surprising what a beautiful sheen can be put on to a black bird in this manner, and this should always be done the day previous to sending to a show, or even on the morning of the show.

WASHING BIRDS.

In the first place, three bowls of water are necessary, a large sponge, an ordinary nail-brush,



Rose-Comb White Leghorn Hen.

a bar of some good soap (not scented), two or three towels (ordinary bath towels preferred), and a good supply of soft water. Bowl No. 1 should contain warm water, as warm as you can comfortably bear your hand in, and sufficient in which to immerse the bird, just leaving the head above water when held down in the bath. The comb, face and wattles should be well scrubbed with soap, using the ordinary nail-brush for the purpose, then wiped dry with the sponge. The bird's legs should then be well soaked in water, holding them there for three or four minutes; then take the nail-brush and soap, and give them a vigorous scrubbing, and if there is any dirt left underneath the scales, this should be removed with the point of your penknife, or, better still, a match-stalk sharpened to a fine point, which can be more readily inserted under the scales and all dirt removed. Having done this, they should be again scrubbed with soap and water. The bird should now be held in the water in a crouching position, with his head just above the water. Allow him to remain in this position a few minutes to thoroughly soak the feathers, and, having done so,

the bird should now be allowed to stand up, and the soap should be well rubbed into the feathers, rubbing the feathers well all the time with your hand, and squeezing out the dirt. Repeat the operation until all trace of dirt is removed. Immerse the bird in the water again to get out all the soap you can, then place it in water No. 2, which should also be warm, but not so warm as No. 1. With the sponge rub the clean water well into the feathers, and this must be done thoroughly, or all your labor will be in vain, for if any trace of soap is allowed to remain the bird will be in a worse condition at the finish than when you commenced. The bird can now be taken out and put into bath No. 3, which should contain water new-milk warm, or just with the chill off. In the case of white birds, a little blue should be added to the third water, just sufficient to tinge the water slightly, but be very careful that you do not put in too much blue when washing white birds. On the other hand, in washing Barred Rocks more blue must be added, and this will improve the ground color considerably. In using the blue, it should be placed in a piece of flannel and tied up, put in the water, and as much squeezed out as the case requires. In washing buff breeds, of course, no blue whatever is required. After having sponged the bird thoroughly in the third water, all the water possible should be absorbed by the aid of a sponge, and if the sponge be a large one of good quality, the bird can be half dried by the process. Then remove the bird from the water, and wipe him as dry as possible with the aid of a towel, after which it should be placed in an unlined exhibition hamper or one of the ordinary exhibition wire pens (the former preferred), with some nice clean hay or straw in the bottom, and the hamper should be placed about two feet from a nice bright fire, and some kind of screen placed at the back, such as a newspaper or a piece of canvas, to keep off the draught. The bird should not be allowed to stand in one position too long, but should be made to turn round every few minutes, in order that the feathers may dry equally all over. This should be continued until he is almost dry, when he will begin to dress the feathers himself. The following day the bird should be well rubbed down with a silk pocket-handkerchief, in order to web out the feathers properly. It is always advisable to wash birds at least three or four days before they are required for exhibition, for if a bird is washed one day, and sent to the show the next, it is very liable to contract a cold on the journey.—[Feathered World.]

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Wireworm.

The adult wireworm, commonly known as the click beetle, makes its appearance early in the spring, and may be found in land that has been plowed from sod the previous summer. During May and June, generally the latter in this country, the eggs are laid in grass land, or where weeds are plentiful. By midsummer the larvae or young worms are hatched, and begin feeding upon the roots of plants. In this worm-like state they remain for considerable time, two or three years usually being required to complete their life history.

In the change from the worm to the beetle state, the insect remains for a time in what is known as the pupa form. Wrapped up in a cocoon-like shield, woven by itself, it becomes transformed to a beetle. This state is always entered in the fall, and completed before winter begins. It is rarely, however, that the young beetle moves from its position in the earth until springtime.

Of all the insects that entomologists have undertaken to destroy, the wireworm has been among the most difficult. A very lengthy and carefully conducted series of experiments was carried on at Cornell Experiment Station a few years ago. Poisons of all kinds were used, and upon most of them the wireworm lived, and even appeared to thrive. Even such a deadly poison as strychnine had no effect. The conclusions drawn from these experiments were that the only effective way to destroy the insect was not, therefore, by poisoning, but by plowing in the fall all land affected by the insect. It was found that while in the pupa state it was more delicate than at any time in its life history, and that to be turned up from its cell in the soil at that time meant almost certain death.

Mulch the Trees.

Trees planted in spots where regular cultivation cannot be given should be covered with a mulch of straw or rotted manure before the scorching summer sun of July and August is afforded an opportunity of absorbing the moisture from the soil. It takes but little time to supply a mulch, and it may mean the life of the trees. If straw or rotted manure be not handy, grass or stones placed around the root of the tree in the absence of anything else will be a benefit. A mulch around young trees should extend nearly two feet from the trunk, and when properly attended to the trees are able to get benefit of rain for a long time after it has fallen, and make rapid growth, instead of, perhaps, dying.

Prepare for Tree-planting.

Plant trees. That should be a motto of every Western homesteader. A home upon the bare prairie has not the charm of one surrounded by a shelter-belt. Trees will grow everywhere in this country, if properly planted and cared for. The labor involved in properly performing the necessary work is not a very considerable item, and hence there need be but little excuse for the absence of trees about the Western farm home.

The proper time to prepare for tree planting is the summer previous to the laying down of the trees. Sod should be plowed shallow the first time, and afterward backset in a manner similar to that prescribed for open prairie intended for wheat. It will pay well to give the plot or strip intended for trees good cultivation. They will not only be surer to grow when planted, but they will make much more rapid growth.

Events of the World.

Dr. George F. Lee, of Philadelphia, claims to have discovered an electro-chemical process by which radium may be manufactured for less than \$500,000 per pound. The present value is \$16,000,000 per pound.

The death list of the disaster to the General Slocum, which was burned near North Brother Island, New York City, is now placed at over 800, but many more may have met death. The captain of the vessel is severely censured for the manner in which he handled her after the fire broke out.

A despatch from the British camp near Gyantse says that a lama recently captured and brought into camp has given information that Gyantse is held by 7,000 men, armed with 600 rifles of European pattern, and 30 jingals. It was also learned from the lama that all the jongs on the road to Lhasa are held by strong forces, and that the apparent intention of the Tibetans is to appeal to China for help.

The desultory skirmishing which has been going on the Liaotung Peninsula has again culminated in a sweeping victory for the Japanese. On June 15th a desperate encounter occurred at Telissu, near Vafangow, 35 miles north of Port Arthur, between General Oku's army and a division of Kourapatkin's, which had been sent out in command of General Stakelburg. The Japanese lost heavily, 1,000 in all, killed and wounded, but were successful in driving the Russians from their position, after capturing 300 prisoners and 14 guns. According to latest reports, the Russian losses in all amount to 4,000. The retreating Russians, whose official notice states that they "retired under pressure of superior numbers," withdrew to Wafangan, where, it is stated, they are now in a precarious position, being sandwiched in between two Japanese armies, one under General Nodzu, the other a part of General Kuroki's force. Military critics censure General Kourapatkin severely for having despatched General Stakelburg on a hopeless errand. However that may be, the immediate effect of the battle of Telissu will probably be to put an end to the Russian hope of relieving Port Arthur. At sea the Russians have scored some success, the Vladivostok squadron, under Admiral Skrydloff, having sunk two Japanese transports, one of which was laden with troops. Recent reports say the Japanese have captured some of the outer forts of Port Arthur, and that a terrible battle has been fought at Haicheng. Confirmation is awaited with much anxiety.

Field Notes.

The crew that will represent the Winnipeg rowing club at the Royal Henley regatta left for England on June 14th.

John Elijah Dowie, disgusted with his reception in London, where he was refused admittance by all the hotels, has gone to France.

London.—King Edward has conferred upon Mme. Melba the decoration for science, art and music. She is the first woman upon whom it has been bestowed.

Winnipeg.—The contract has been let to Robert Fairbairn, of Essex, Ont., to erect three hundred miles of wire fence along the Canadian Northern Railway system. This is the biggest contract of the kind ever let in the West.

Gen. Cronje, of South African fame, who is at present in the Boer camp at the St. Louis Fair, is to marry Mrs. Steetzel, the widow of one of his war companions, who is also at the Fair. General Cronje is sixty-eight years old.

Mr. Brodeur, the Minister of Inland Revenue, has received a cablegram, informing him that the bill making the metric system obligatory in England has been adopted by the House of Lords. The adoption of the system in Canada, it is thought, will be only a matter of a few years.

Dr. Edward F. Wells, of Chicago, in a recent address delivered at a meeting of the American Medical Association, stated that pneumonia is a virulently communicable disease, and that its prevalence is alarmingly

on the increase. He recommended that patients should hold moistened cloths before the face and nose when sneezing and coughing, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the distribution of the microbes.

The difference between the Government and Lord Dundonald, which has been causing so much comment in military and political circles recently, has resulted in His Lordship being relieved of his position as General Officer Commanding the forces in Canada. Lord Aylmer, Adjutant-General, will assume the office, pending further arrangements, which may result in the substitution in the place of the General Officer Commanding of a Military Council, with an Imperial officer as Inspector-General.

The Calgary Summer Fair.

The prize-list of the Calgary Summer Fair is now ready for distribution, and bears evidence that the directors of that fair are determined this year, to make a strong bid for a large exhibit of live stock. The rules and regulations have been entirely recast, and arranged in more convenient form. The class for agricultural horses, which has in the past been very popular, has been increased in value. In many instances sections have been nearly doubled. Another satisfactory feature is the increase in the prizes for saddle horses, the Territories being especially fortunate in the quality of that class of live stock.

It is, however, in the cattle classes that the most sweeping changes have been made. The Shorthorn prizes have been more than doubled in value, and it is now expected that this class is going to be second to none, barring the Dominion at Winnipeg, west of Lake Superior, a total of \$700 being offered for competition. The Hereford money has been raised from \$140 to \$400, chiefly due to the action of the American Hereford Breeders' Association in giving a grant of \$200.

In the sheep, swine and poultry classes considerable changes have been made. Better prizes than hitherto are now offered for pigs of the bacon breeds. The poultry classes have been entirely reconstructed, and the directors feel that an honest effort has now been made to bring out a good poultry exhibit. The ranchers' and farmers' wives have not been overlooked. Large increases have been made in the domestic departments. The class devoted to ladies' work has also been entirely rearranged, and the prize money materially augmented.

Western Canadian exhibitions lose much of their interest by reason of the decision of the Retail Implement Dealers' Association not to exhibit at fairs. At British shows the implement classes are among the most instructive and attractive on the grounds. Classes are made for implements in the Calgary prize-list; the implement men will, however, probably be conspicuous by their absence, as usual.

Copies of this prize-list may be obtained on application to the Manager of the Calgary Fair, Calgary, N.-W. T.

Bird's Hill Plowing Match.

Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute held their fourth annual plowing match on the farm of J. F. Hill, near Springfield Church, on June 15th. The weather was beautiful, and a large crowd was in attendance, fully four hundred having gathered before the day was done. The contestants numbered twenty-three, being the largest in the history of the Institute's plowing matches.

The gang plows were given an acre each, and the single plows a half acre. The work done in nearly every case showed considerable skill, and the winners have reason to be proud of the work they did.

S. Swannie, foreman on the Brandon Experimental Farm, did the judging, and gave good satisfaction. The President, Capt. Smith, with his Secretary, W. Graham, and directors, all deserve credit for the success of the match. Bird's Hill has good reason for laying claim to the distinction of being the most active Institute in the Province.

The winners in the different classes were as follows:

- Championship cup—C. McLachlan.
- Boys, 16 and under—1, B. George, \$8; 2, J. Heathington, \$6; 3, R. McLeod, \$4.
- Boys, 20 and under—J. Hoddinott, \$10; H. Bushell, \$8; F. G. Patterson, \$6.
- Men—A. Speving, \$12; F. Steward, \$10; G. Studham, \$8; B. White, \$6.
- Gang plows—G. Studham, \$12; M. Lancaster, \$9; J. Matheson, \$6.
- Disc plows—Barnard, Waugh, King, prizes divided, \$4 each.
- Championship—C. McLachlan, \$12; E. Garvin, \$9; S. Mizen, \$6.

Excursion to Indian Head Exp. Farm.

It has been arranged to run excursion trains from Moose Jaw and Moosomin to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head on July 21st. Cheap rates have been arranged for, and by each party taking a lunch along a pleasant and very profitable picnic may be had beneath the shady groves of the Territorial demonstration farm. Everyone within reach of the main line of the C. P. R. between the points named should arrange his business to take this day off. There is much at Indian Head Farm to be learned, and the only way to obtain it is to get right there at this season, when the experimental plots may be examined with satisfaction.

Canadian Seed-growers' Convention.

The meeting for the organization of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association was held in the Imperial Building, Ottawa, on June 15th and 16th, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner, in the chair; Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Department of Agriculture, Secretary. The object of this Association as set forth in the preamble of the constitution is to encourage the general use of improved seed, with a view of improving the yield and quality of the field crops of Canada. This movement is an outgrowth of the Macdonald-Robertson Seed-growers' Association, which had its origin in this prize competition throughout Canada, in selecting the best heads of grain out of plots, sowing the grain from these, and, in turn, selecting the heads from these again, and so on. In demonstrating this idea, Prof. Robertson had the liberal aid of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal. The competitions were conducted in all parts of Canada, and, in order to take advantage of the work so initiated, and to systematize the growing of high-class, clean seed by a number of persons in every locality, the meeting in Ottawa was called. The idea was expressed that in time ten farms on an average in every county, or electoral district, might make a specialty of such work. Not only would these persons derive the advantage of a very much better price for their crop sold for seed, but their own crops would be greatly increased and improved. Among others present were: Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg, Man.; Jno. Mooney, Valley River, Man.; G. A. Putnam, Supt. Farmers' Institutes, Toronto; C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, and Prof. R. Harcourt, Chemist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Walter Simpson, Bay View, P. E. I.; S. Waugh, North Beddique, P. E. I.; G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.; W. L. Davidson, Bethel, P. Q.; Lockie Wilson, Alexandria, Ont.; J. H. Smith, Langbank, Ont.; J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; W. Thompson, London, Ont.; F. L. Fuller, School of Agriculture, Truro, N. S.; Leon Gerin, Coaticook, P. Q.; W. L. Smith and J. W. Wheaton, Toronto, Ont.; A. P. Ketchen, W. A. Clemons, Jas. Murray, J. C. Cote, and L. H. Newman, Ottawa.

A great deal of time was devoted to perfecting the constitution and rules under which the organization will carry on its work. In the main, it will be directed by the Chief of the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Agriculture, advised by a Board of Directors, and more directly by a small executive committee, chosen by the latter.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Prof. Robertson directed attention to the fundamental principles of plant life and growth—individual power and environment—in accordance with which seed must be produced. The plant grows by taking in, by absorbing and by assimilating. Primarily, the quality and perfection of the plant depends upon the character of the seed and the protoplasm. Characteristics of seeds include the sex power, constituents, such as protein and starch, and the essential oils to preserve. Man grows a plant with the power, under certain conditions, to produce what he wants. To illustrate, he said, by careful and continuous selection of seed, and careful growing, the percentage of sugar in beets in France had been raised from nine to fifteen per cent., and the yield nearly doubled. The Sir Wm. Macdonald seed-growing competition was an effort in that direction, and never had \$10,000 been spent in Canada to greater advantage, and the result was the growing of larger and more vigorous crops. The Association now proposed was not designed to engage in plant-breeding by crossing, nor yet to be exclusive, and say that such other lines of work were not useful. He congratulated Mr. Clarke, the Chief of the Division, upon the success which was attending his efforts and said the Government was willing to aid the movement now undertaken by furnishing funds. Three partners, then, were represented in this educational movement for the advantage of agriculture—the Government, the Association and the general farmer, working together with good will. (Applause.)

Mr. Clark submitted a detailed report of the work of the Macdonald-Robertson Seed-growers' Association, in which a large number of persons had completed the three years competition work. It was now proposed to divide Canada into four great districts—(1) Manitoba and the West to B. C., (2) Ontario, (3) Quebec, and (4) the Maritime Provinces—in each of which there will be an Inspector or superintendent, to oversee the work of the members engaged in growing seed, and otherwise promote the objects of the association. Mr. James Murray, B.S.A., who has been doing very efficient work in the Department of Agriculture, has been designated to take oversight of the work as it will be developed in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. Mr. Leonard Newman, B.S.A., continues similar work in the Province of Ontario, where he was engaged last year. Mr. Joseph Cote, another well qualified man, will superintend the work in Quebec, and a fourth will be appointed for the Maritime Provinces.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

The constitution adopted defines the objects of the association as follows:

To advocate the interests of seed-growers and other farmers, by—

- (a) Making regulations respecting the growing, se-

lecting and preserving of seeds of various kinds of farm crops for the guidance of its members.

(b) Causing records to be kept of the history of seeds produced by members.

(c) Fixing standards for seeds that may be eligible for registration.

(d) Publishing information as to standards.

(e) Issuing certificates of registration to members, by which hand-selected seed or the product therefrom may be known from other seed.

(f) Such other means as may be expedient from time to time.

Provision is made for the organization of branch associations in counties or districts to assist in carrying on the work of the organization.

Kinds of Crops.—This association shall cause records to be kept of seed of wheat, oats, barley, maize, flax, millet, peas and beans; also seed potatoes, and such other crops as may be decided upon by the association, that may be grown by operating members.

Plots are to be grown under prescribed conditions, and each operating member must be a producer of improved seed, each year conducting a hand-selected seed plot, consisting of not less than one-quarter of an acre of land.

The Selecting of Seed.—By the term "hand-selected seed plot of the first year," is meant a piece of land bearing a crop produced direct from seed obtained by selection by hand, of the heads, ears, pods or tubers from plants appearing relatively vigorous and productive for the variety.

(b) By the term "hand-selected seed plot of the second year," is meant a piece of land bearing a crop produced direct from seed obtained from selection by hand, of the heads, ears, pods or tubers from plants appearing relatively vigorous and productive for the variety, on a hand-selected seed plot of the first year.

(c) By the term "hand-selected seed plot of the third year," is meant a piece of land bearing a crop produced direct from seed obtained by selection by hand, of the heads, ears, pods or tubers from plants appearing relatively vigorous and productive for the variety, on a hand-selected seed plot of the second year.

It is permissible to select heads in sufficient quantity to sow a hand-selected seed plot or plots of a total area not greater than four times the size of the plot from which the heads were selected.

Registration.—Following out the foregoing, provision is made for the registry and issue of certificates of three classes of seed: 1st, "hand-selected registered seed," on a plot of at least the third year; 2nd, "improved registered seed," from a crop produced from hand-selected, registered seed; and, 3rd, "general crop registered seed," obtained from a crop produced from improved registered seed, and suitable for use for the general field crop of the farm. The crop from this latter will not be eligible for registration, because not grown directly from a hand-selected seed plot, which is to be grown continuously as the sources of seed.

The members are to keep records of their operations. It is a voluntary organization, and there will be no fees. Beginning with the membership of the Macdonald-Robertson Seed-growers' Association as a basis, persons resident in Canada choosing to make seed-growing a special branch of their farming operations are eligible for membership by election, and there is also provision for honorary membership by persons interested in agriculture. An act of incorporation is to be secured.

The Minister of Agriculture will designate the President; the Chief of the Seed Division will be Secretary-Treasurer, and there will be three Vice-Presidents and ten directors elected by the members at the annual meeting, who in turn have power to add five directors to their number, and five directors to be named by the President.

The president, secretary-treasurer and five directors to be chosen by the board of directors constitute an executive council, empowered to transact business between general meetings. The association year begins on July 1st.

The officers chosen were as follows:

President—Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner.

Vice-Presidents—(Deferred.)

Sec.-Treas.—Mr. G. H. Clarke.

Directors elected by Association—Thos. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B.; Walter Simpson, Bay View, P. E. I.; G. A. Gigault, Quebec, Que.; C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; Prof. C. C. James, Toronto, Ont.; J. H. Smith, Langbank, Ont.; Geo. Harcourt, Regina, N.W. T.; John Mooney, Valley River, Man.; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Ont.; W. L. Davidson, Bethel, Que.

Directors chosen by the foregoing—F. L. Fuller, Truro, N.S.; Dr. W. Grignon, St. Adele, Que.; J. W. Wheaton, Toronto; Wm. Thompson, London; W. L. Smith, Toronto.

Directors named by the President—S. A. Bedford, Supt. Experimental Farm, Brandon; G. Batho, Winnipeg; T. W. Drysdale, Allan's Corners, Quebec; J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B.C.; and W. D. Albright, Sussex, N. B.

Executive Committee—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; C. C. James, Toronto; and W. L. Davidson, Bethel, Que.

Meeting adjourned at the call of the President.

Brandon Plowing Match Off.

On account of not being able to secure a suitable field, the Brandon plowing match, set for July 6th, has been declared off.

Coming Events.

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

Blyth Plowing Match	June 24
Carberry, plowing match	July 1
Municipality of Morton, Plowing Match.....	July 7
Brandon Plowing Match	July 6
Semi-annual meeting B. C. Live-stock Ass'n.....	Aug. 2

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

Boissevain, plowing match	July 1
Indian Head, Turf Club	July 1
Edmonton, fair	June 30, July 1-2
Minto, fair	July 4
Calgary, fair	July 5, 6, 7, 8
Morris, fair	July 6-7
Pilot Mound, fair	July 6-7
Innisfail, stock show	July 12
Wawanesa, fair	July 14
Holland, Man.	July 19
Neepawa	July 19-20
Hartney, fair	July 19-20
Virde	July 19-20
Yorkton, fair	July 19-20
Killarney, fair	July 19, 20, 21
Manitou, fair	July 20-21
Shoal Lake, Man.	July 21
Morden, fair	July 21-22
Minnedosa, fair	July 21-22
Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 25 to Aug. 6
Ft. Saskatchewan	Aug. 4-5
Oak River, fair	Aug. 5
Strathcona	Aug. 8, 9, 10
Treherne, Man.	Aug. 9
Moosomin, fair	Aug. 9
Brandon, fair	Aug. 9-12
Strathclair, fair	Aug. 10
Broadview	Aug. 10
Wapella, fair	Aug. 11
Lacombe, fair	Aug. 11-12
Grenfell, fair	Aug. 12
Fairmeade, fair	Aug. 13
Ft. Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Aug. 15-16
South Qu'Appelle	Aug. 15-16
Carlyle	Aug. 16
Lethbridge, fair	Aug. 16-17
Regina, fair	Aug. 17, 18, 19
Moose Jaw, fair	Aug. 23-24
Maple Creek	Sept. 27-28
Armstrong, B. C.	Sept. 28
Chilliwack	Sept. 28-30
Selkirk	Sept. 28-29
Birtle, fair	Sept. 29
Medicine Hat, fair	Sept. 29-30
Battleford, fair	1st week in October
Olds, fair	Oct. 3-4
Red Deer, fair	Oct. 4-5
New Westminster	Oct. 4-8
Austin, fair	Oct. 6
Gladstone, fair	Oct. 6
Wetaskiwin	Oct. 6-7
Red Deer, fair	Oct. 6-7
Okotoks	Oct. 10-11
Pincher Creek	Oct. 12
Cardston	Oct. 13-14
Carman	Oct. 13-14
Raymond	Oct. 19-20

Of Interest to Veterinarians and Horse-breeders.

McFadyen's Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics, has the following to say of "Points of the Horse, a treatise on the conformation, movements, breeds and evolution of the horse, by M. Horace Hayes, F. R. C. V. S.": "The appearance of a third edition of this work within a few years indicates that the author has 'secured the market.' It is a result to which he was well entitled from the quality of the book, and the present issue of it is even superior to the last. It exceeds the second edition by no less than 400 pages, part of which is accounted for by 279 new illustrations, and the remainder by important additions and amplifications of the text. The bulk of the new matter has been introduced into the chapters dealing with the various breeds of horses, British and foreign, and a large proportion of the new illustrations relate to the same subject. This part of the work is so full that it is doubtful whether any breed in existence, either at home or abroad, has escaped attention. The figures are almost entirely reproductions of photographs, and with scarcely an exception they are of excellent quality, while the publishers' share of the work generally is beyond praise." Every veterinarian should own a copy, and also every student of horse conformation.

News Notes from Ottawa.

Mr. W. D. Scott, Dominion Superintendent of Immigration, in his evidence before the Agriculture and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons, on June 14th, said that agents in Great Britain and the continental countries found difficulty in securing persons willing to become farm laborers in Ontario and Quebec. He explained that the foreigners preferred the more adventurous life in the Northwest. The committee were unanimously of the opinion that the most important duty of the Immigration Department was to bring an element into the country that would make it easier for the farmers of older Canada to procure laborers. The Immigration Superintendent stated that the unsteady character of farm work was responsible for much of the aversion strangers had for becoming farm laborers. During four or five months of the year, he pointed out, they had to go elsewhere, and they seldom returned. Dealing with the cost of immigration, Mr. Scott said the Government, in the continental countries, paid one pound each for immigrants; in the British Isles, one pound for males and half a pound for females, and in the United States, three dollars for male adults, two dollars for female adults, and one dollar each for children. The tour of the nine British editors at the expense of the government, last year, gave such good results, Mr. Scott said, it was the intention to bring two hundred newspaper men from Indiana this year under similar arrangements. The Government pay expenses, including railway fare, the compensation being descriptions of the trips, published afterwards in the journals, which have beneficial advertising effects. The Superintendent of Immigration expressed himself opposed to "colonizing," even among British subjects. He said the Barr colony had not been a success where those people settled together. They cultivated no more than three acres for each family. East of Battleford some of the scattered ones were prospering. Last winter the Government took care of eight families of the Barr settlement who became destitute.

In the past year, Mr. Scott said, special attention was given to reception and location of immigrants.

The Canadian Government has been requested to take part in the American Exposition in Portland, Oregon, next year. This is an exhibition to commemorate the annexation of the Northwest territory of the United States one hundred years ago. Col. Henry E. Dosch, commissioner general of the exhibition, has been in Ottawa for several days conferring with the Government, and has interviewed the Prime Minister, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sifton. The Minister of Agriculture told Col. Dosch that on account of the four or five other exhibitions in which Canada was taking part, there was not now a large sum available for exhibition purposes, but that he would look into the proposal. Col. Dosch represented to the Government that it would afford a good opportunity for attracting immigration. On this account Mr. Sifton will look into the matter in conjunction with Mr. Fisher. The sum of \$50,000 is mentioned as sufficient to make a fair display of Canadian products.

Mr. William Hutchison, Canadian Exhibition Commissioner at St. Louis, is paying a long visit to Ottawa. He left the fair grounds as soon as the enterprise got well under way, and is now arranging important details about the fair with the Minister of Agriculture. He says the prospects are bright for a creditable display of Canadian live stock by private exhibitors.

D. C. Flatt & Son's Yorkshire Sale.

The auction sale, on June 15th, at Hamilton, Ont., of 80 head of Large Yorkshire sows and boars, recently imported by Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont., proved quite as successful as was expected, the average on the whole lot figuring out at \$88 a head. The highest price, \$380, was reached in the case of two of the sows, both of which magnificent animals, the yearling Dalmeny Duchess 49th, and the aged sow, Bottesford Satisfaction 5th, fell to the bids of Mr. T. H. Canfield, of Lake Park, Minnesota, who was the largest buyer, his purpose being to make an extensive exhibit of Yorkshires at the St. Louis Exposition, his herd being now under the capable management of a former Canadian breeder, Mr. Norman M. Blain, late of St. George, Ont. The highest priced boar, the 14-months' Summer Hill Dalmeny Clipper—14838—, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, was also, after a spirited contest, captured by Mr. Canfield at \$290. Canadians did plucky bidding throughout the sale, securing a fair share of the best, Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., landing the beautiful yearling sow, Walton Nell 14th, at \$155; Mr. J. R. Richardson, Lowville, the yearling Dalmeny Cotgrave Duchess 2nd, at \$145; Mr. John Hill, Wellesley, Dalmeny Duchess 45th, at \$140; Messrs. James Wilson & Son, Fergus, Dalmeny Duchess 50th, at \$120; and Mr. Wm. English, Petrolia, the fine yearling boar, Worsley Duke 5th, at \$120.

To Judge at Fair.

The judges of live stock at Edmonton and Calgary summer shows will be Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, and John Bright, Myrtle, Ont.

In the Agassiz Valley, B. C.

In coming West, to Canada's most westerly Province, my first halting place was Agassiz station, where there is the nucleus of a prosperous town or city, and not a city set in a hill, but in a beautiful valley, of rich, alluvial soil, surrounded by lofty mountains, with their snow-clad peaks, which the lover of nature cannot but admire.

Agassiz Valley is one of almost incalculable possibilities, and so far as it appears outside of its own boundaries, it is not known as it should be.

In this rich and pleasant valley is located the Dominion Experimental Farm, which is under the able management of Thomas A. Sharpe, and which comprises in all about 1,000 acres. Some 320 acres lies in the valley, and the balance on the mountain side. This farm should be considered of untold value to the settlers, and an everyday object lesson where they can go and learn the best and most profitable kinds of fruit to grow, seeds to sow, and stock of all kinds to raise, most suitable to their conditions and climate. There is in the lawn at the farm some two acres, set with all kinds of trees and beautiful flowering shrubs, which at the time of my visit were in bloom, and permeated the atmosphere with their sweet fragrance.

The valley consists of some 18,000 acres of choice dairy, grain and fruit lands. The principal timber trees are the fir, cedar, alder, birch and maple. I was shown by Mr. Anderson, an old Prince Edward County (Ont.) boy, fir trees on his ranch easily two hundred feet high, being one hundred feet without a limb. It is said some cedars grow measuring (the largest) thirty-five feet in circumference. Some of these are hollow, one of which measures fifteen feet in diameter, and in which a family lived until they could build a more modern house.

Fruit of all kinds can be grown in abundance, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits, which appear to grow almost spontaneously and with very little culture, and will no doubt assist largely in the near future, with more favorable transportation facilities, in supplying Manitoba and the Territories with all the fruit they require fresh from the orchards and gardens, instead of it having to be imported from the country south of us.

Dairying and mixed farming will no doubt be found the most profitable in the valley, as all kinds of grasses, especially clover, grows in abundance, and as many as three crops of clover can be taken from the land in one season, although Mr. Sharp, of the Experimental Farm, does not recommend the third cutting.

The valley is sadly in need of a creamery managed along co-operative lines. We hope to see in the near future a fine creamery in successful operation in Agassiz valley, turning out first-class butter, for which there is an unlimited market, paying on an average of 25c. to 30c. per pound. When it is known that \$45,000 was paid to patrons in the Chilliwack Valley last season for their cream, it should be some stimulus to get a creamery established at Agassiz at once.

Poultry farming can also be carried on very successfully, eggs bringing 25c. per dozen, and selling as high as 50c. some seasons of the year, and an unlimited sale of poultry at six to eight dollars per dozen.

The raising of hogs and the production of pork for the market can be very profitably carried on in the valley. Vegetables, clover and skimmed milk form the great proportion of their diet. Hogs are now worth six cents per pound live weight. The climate of the valley is everything that could be desired. Cattle and stock of all kinds require very little feeding during the winter months.

British Columbia is noted for its rich mineral wealth, and thousands of dollars are yearly taken from its mines, but let me say the farmers of the Agassiz valley have not to go to the mountains to procure gold and rich treasures, as they have it in the valley under their feet, in agricultural wealth, with a much safer division of profits yearly than digging holes in the mountains. It only requires energy, push and pluck to convert the rich alluvial soil of the Agassiz valley into a paradise of wealth and beauty.

In the valley some four hundred acres are under cultivation, growing a specially fine sample of hops with great success, under the management of Mr. Maitland, for a large company.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS.

Within five miles of the Agassiz station is the noted and wonderful hot springs, a beautiful, healthy and pleasant summer resort and sanitarium, which will no doubt be connected in the near future with the C.P.R. by an electric tramway. These springs were first discovered by miners on their way to the Cariboo country, about 1856. The waters then had been used by the Indians for medicinal purposes for some time. The temperature of the water is 154 degrees. In the days of the Cariboo gold excitement the white prospectors used the springs for cooking salmon. There is a legend that on the present site of the St. Alice hotel the Sachems of these persecuted tribes gathered in councils of war. Forth from his tent sprang the Machie Sandsh, striking terror to the hearts of all the assembled chiefs. In their extremity they called upon, the Sachtie Tye (the Great Spirit) to preserve them. Instantly there was a mighty roar; the rocks rent asunder, and into the abyss the monster disappeared. A rush of boiling water and steam poured from the rocks, hence the springs. The Indians still have a venerable regard for the locality, and at the present time listen at the springs for groans, which they say are yet heard, the agonies of the Machie Sandsh.

At Agassiz station a good deal of business is done. A few enterprising men have already engaged in business. Mr. C. Inkman I am told is the pioneer merchant, coming to the valley in 1866, and has since kept a general stock of all kinds of merchandise that the citizens require; also the Webster Bros., general merchants, with headquarters at Vancouver, and the general postmaster, Mr. White. The various churches are also represented, and the education of the children not neglected. I cannot close without making special mention of the hotel accommodation, which is everything that could be desired. The Hotel Aberdeen, host Lemon, and the Hotel Bella, conducted by Mrs. Roberts and her obliging staff of assistants, are fully up-to-date in every particular, and would do credit to any city in this fair Dominion of ours. W. T. CRANDALL.

A Veterinary College Moves.

The new Veterinary College, Edinburgh, so long and favorably known as Prof. Williams' institution, has, under the leadership of his son, Prof. W. O. Williams, decided to leave the field at Edinburgh to its long-time rival, the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, and go to Liverpool, to become part of the University there. Such a move will have reciprocal advantages to the new veterinary college and to the university. Great Britain has more veterinary colleges than she has any need for; one each for Scotland, Ireland and England would be ample. Heretofore Scotland had three, all having a high entrance standard, and four-year courses. It would take any three of them to equal the attendance at the Toronto institution, yet they have all managed to wiggle along; although the Dick endowment has been heavily drawn upon to support the unfortunate rivalry which existed between the Scotch institutions, yet withal the standard never suffered. It is a pity Prof. Williams had not moved to a point in Canada, say Winnipeg, and started a school equal to the one he is now conducting—the profession and the public in Canada need it.

A Funny Resolution.

The following resolution passed at the convention of Boards of Trade held in Calgary recently:

Resolved—That in the opinion of this convention a duty of \$2 per thousand should be imposed upon American lumber entering Canada, under such conditions and restrictions as will absolutely prevent any increase in price arising by reason of the imposition of such duty as aforesaid.

Farmers were not represented at the convention, consequently their voice was not heard. Considering that Calgary, like other towns and cities of Western Canada, is suffering from a dearth of houses to rent at reasonable figures, which the convention must have known, the above resolution becomes ludicrous. Lumber prices should come down lower yet, which can best be done by a lowering of the freight tariff of the C. P. R., which is far too high. That octopus is getting the bulk of the cream off the lumber trade, the lumber manufacturer the balance, while the logger and the purchaser, largely farmers, pay the piper.

Sugar Beet Lecturers.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has arranged to have a series of institute meetings in the sugar-beet districts of Southern Alberta, addressed by American experts in the growing of beets for profit. There is much yet to be learned about this industry, and addresses by practical men who have made a thorough study of the subject ought to be helpful.

Song Birds in Manitoba.

Several pairs of orioles, conspicuous from their black and orange plumage, have been frequenting the rows of trees in Hartney, and providing a great variety of exquisite music. These beautiful birds must be common in this country, for, although seldom seen in the woods, the old nests which hang pendant from the end of branches can often be observed in the forest when the leaves have fallen from the trees.—[Hartney Star.

Cleanliness is Profitable.

Each year one naturally wishes to do something in advance of previous years, and one of the small things about the farm that we should like to see all farmers adopt is the practice of thoroughly cleaning the stables, pens and henhouse, and of whitewashing the insides. It is not simply for the sake of the improved appearance that we advocate this practice, but because it destroys lice, germs of disease, and germs injurious to dairy products. First sweep down the walls, scraping off all dirt, clean out the mangers, and then with a spray-pump give the ceiling, walls and floor a good coat or two of well-prepared whitewash.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 84c.; No. 2 northern, 82c.; No. 3 northern, 78c.; No. 4 wheat, 71c.; feed, 58c.; all cash and in store, Port Arthur or Fort William.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39c. to 41c.; feed grades, 37c.

Hay—Lower prices ruling in the trade; it is believed that there is a six months' supply of old hay left. Choice prairie, \$13; timothy, \$19.

Cattle—Mullins reports export markets firm, but expects a decline in butchers' prices. Best, \$4.75 to \$5.12½ per cwt.

Hogs—Liberal offerings of hogs at \$4.75.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.65; poor to medium, \$4.40 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4; heifers, \$2 to \$5; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.60; Texas-fed steers, \$1.60 to \$5.20; slow to steady.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.10 to \$5.35; good to choice, heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.40; rough, heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.30.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.75; spring lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.50; clipped lambs, \$6 to \$6.85.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are firmer at 10½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per lb. Sheep, steady, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime beefs, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; good mediums, \$4.50 to \$5; ordinary mediums, \$3.75 to \$4.25; calves, \$2 to \$10 each. Shipping sheep, 4c. per lb; the others, 3½c. to 3¾c.; lambs, \$2.50 to \$1.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt.

A recent cyclone at Santiago de Cuba killed one hundred persons, entirely destroying the village of El Cobre.

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"Now June is here
With sunshine clear,
And roses blooming everywhere;
The world's in rhyme
With summer time,
And every day in June is rare."

Tirzah's Chimney.

By Clara Parker.

Five years before when Solomon Green had asked Tirzah Hitchcock to become the second Mrs. Green she had tartly refused the honor. "I ain't much of a beauty," she had told him, "but no warmed over affection for me, thank you, Solomon Green."

Solomon had reasoned all in vain. "Why, Tirzah," he pleaded, "it ain't no ways nateral fur wimmen to live alone. Every mornin' your climbly is the fust thing I look at, an' if I wasn't to see the smoke a comin' out of it, I'd be scared to death thinkin' you was robbed, or killed or sunthin'."

"What's the use in us keepin' up two houses when one would do jest as well?"

Since that time the two had hardly exchanged a dozen words. Solomon had not married, neither had Tirzah, and now, on the night before her fortieth birthday, she sat looking around her orderly little home with the most desolate feeling at her heart she had known for years.

To-morrow would be her birthday. Mechanically she had gone through a few preparations for that rather dubious festival. The smallest hen from her flock was curled up ready for roasting inside the same pan in which her hens had been roasted for the last fifteen years. A green apple pie sat on the pantry shelf beside a sour cream spice cake, while a plate of mealy tarts were waiting patiently the filling of grape jelly to be theirs on the morrow.

Never before, at that season of the year, had Tirzah's hens been laying so well.

Her cow had never been known to give so large a yield of milk. There were three new kittens in the basket behind the kitchen stove, and her canary bird was the loudest singer in all the village. But for all this Tirzah was not satisfied.

She had heard that day that the widowed cousin who usually kept house for Solomon Green had unexpectedly married.

Of course, this was nothing to Tirzah, but still—here she sniffed two or three times and then, without a particle of explanation to the astonished cat, who had come forth demanding her allowance of milk, sat down in her cane-seated rocker and burst out crying.

For five minutes she cried and then she dropped her apron and looked guiltily about.

A thought had just intruded itself upon her which she considered in the light of a secret crime. Over and over again, despite herself, she rehearsed Solomon's proposal; each word as it had been spoken until, suddenly, like the handwriting upon the wall, there stood forth these words: "Every morning your climbly is the first thing I look at—"

Had he meant it? Did he still turn his eyes with the coming of the morning light, down the little hill which lay between them? Did her lonely chimney still claim his thoughtful care?

Five minutes later the dark plot was formed and Miss Tirzah was hurrying about her preparations for the night with cheeks that burned with fires she had thought, long since, gone out forever.

The following morning more astonished creatures there could not be than were

the kittens, cat, cow, hens and canary of Miss Tirzah Hitchcock. Something, certainly, had gone wrong.

Six o'clock came and the stable door was not opened by the brisk mistress. Half-past six, and still no fire in the kitchen stove. Seven o'clock and no breakfast yet for the mistress and her indignant dependents.

Loud and angry rose the protest of Brindle from her snug stall, while the old cat and canary did their best to stir things up inside.

Meanwhile, hidden by the parlor curtains, crouched Miss Tirzah wrapped in a huge red-and-green shawl, her heart fluttering between shame and dread, while her eyes watched with fevered anxiety the house just up the hill.

Oh! how pitifully foolish now, looked her deep-laid scheme when faced in the broad light of day.

Of course he had forgotten, years ago, to watch her chimney. What was it to him now, whether she had a fire or not? She would go this very minute and build it. She—

Why, what was that? Someone was coming out of Solomon's front door. Someone—why, it was Solomon himself, creeping forth as if he had just been engaged in stealing his own spoons and was now making off with them to a place of hiding.

Where was he going? The heart of Tirzah stood still for one long and nerve-destroying second, then it went on again with such a hammering and commotion beneath the red-and-green shawl that a less plucky woman would have fled for the camphor bottle on the instant.

Solomon was coming down the hill straight toward her tiny home. Coming, it is true, not as the conquerors come with bold and martial tread, but after a timid, slinky fashion of a man who has had his last timid advances in that direction scorned.

When it was certain past all shadow of a doubt that he was coming into the house, Tirzah, the crafty creature, betook herself to the cane-seated rocker, where, wrapped to the chin in the big shawl, she waited with palpitating heart for the timid knock which at length sounded on her door.

"Come in," she then called feebly, at which the door was opened cautiously, inch by inch, until the entire figure of the middle-aged lover was disclosed to view.

At the sight of Tirzah, bundled up and in the arm-chair, all of his hesitation vanished.

"Why, Tirzah, are you took sick?" came in the loud, cheery voice which had not sounded in the room for five years past. "An' it's cold enough in here to freeze the hair off a dog's back. Let me fix you a fire."

In a few moments a cheerful fire was roaring up the chimney. To be sure, there were more chips on the floor than Miss Tirzah would have scattered in a twelve-month and the cat was spitting out her indignation in a remote corner, over an injury done her sleek tail by the heavy boot of Miss Tirzah's new fireman.

Tirzah, however, noticed neither the chips nor the anger of her cat. Not redder than her cheeks was the blazing fire, for Solomon had taken courage and was sitting beside her, inquiring kindly when she "was took" and if he shouldn't go and "fetch the doctor?"

"You see, Tirzah," he said with a guilty laugh, "I allers look at your climbly the first thing in the mornin'—I've kinder got into the habit. I know you don't like it, but—eh—why, Tirzah, woman, whatever ails ye?"

"Solomon," cried Tirzah, and she al-

most screamed it in her excitement, "I—I do like it. I—oh, Solomon—I didn't build a fire a purpose."

And Solomon—

He rose then and there and kissed her!

—[The Housekeeper.]

Travelling Notes—Naples.

By Eleanor.

This week I am to take Mollie's place and recount a few of our adventures at Naples. Hearing of an excursion that would just suit our purses and inclinations, we hurriedly made up our minds to a three days' visit to the neighborhood of Vesuvius. The only disadvantage was the night travelling on the outward journey, but as we had a comfortable first-class carriage all the way to ourselves we did not fare badly in the matter of sleep. Our arrival before daybreak on Sunday morning might be considered an awkward matter to many, but to us it only added fresh interest, for we certainly saw a side of Italian city life that we otherwise never would have seen. True, there were no cabs at the station at that hour, and all the houses were in darkness. Our only resort until daylight came was the restaurant, which, fortunately, was open, and we made a hearty meal before setting out. Day having made its appearance, and with it the cabs, we took one of the latter, and were soon rattling over the cobblestoned streets. Our drive we are not likely to forget. Seated in a small four-wheeled carriage, not unlike a baby Victoria, with the driver perched up high in front, and drawn by a stout little pony, we dashed along at a rate that imperilled our lives all the way. We only just escaped a collision with an electric train, and from that time we held our breath in suspense as to what might happen. For miles we drove through dirty, busy streets, teeming with life of a different nature from anything we had hitherto seen. Herds of goats and cows, with their calves roped to their horns, and all provided with jingling bells, were being driven everywhere up to the house doors of the leading thoroughfares. Here and there we would see them being milked into small jugs or glasses. It is said that the goats are driven upstairs to the different landings that the customers may see that the milk is not being watered, and, even then, if they are not watchful the unscrupulous milkman puts the water in first. Butchers' shops abounded everywhere, with the poorest looking meat. In many places we saw the joints being cut up to resemble what looked more like cats' meat than that for human consumption. At the end of half an hour, after much climbing of hills, we stopped at our pension. It was full, but another place lower down the hill was recommended. A descent followed. From this point we had a beautiful view of the Bay of Naples, with the Island of Capri in the distance. From the vegetation around us, the orange, lemon and eucalyptus trees, I might easily have imagined myself in Australia. In-

deed, I have frequently been struck with the great similarity of the two countries. With us the olive grows abundantly in our Adelaide plains, likewise the loquat, orange, lemon and the native "gum," and the distant hills here have the same blue, almost purple, shades as ours. Again, the warm, beautiful sunshine is another link. At the pension we managed to secure rooms, and dismissed the cabman, though, as usual, he had a grievance over the payment, and he was well paid. Travelers who have had experience with Italian cabmen tells us we should know the exact fare per hour, or mile, as the case may be, and give a penny or two extra, then the driver is delighted; if he is well paid, he invariably grumbles for more. After refreshing ourselves with a good wash, and half an hour's rest, we took the electric train into the city. The tramway wound round the hillside, from which height we had glorious views at every curve of the route.

OUR FIRST VIEW OF VESUVIUS.

The sun came out warmly and lit up the lovely blue of the Mediterranean sweeping round in a graceful bay at the foot of the old-world mountain. Its top was visible, and beautiful white curls of smoke issued from its crater. Later in the day it became enveloped in a cloud of its own making, and we never had one glimpse of it by night, though we were told no lurid red of lava was visible at this time. Life was even more busy in the streets now. It might have been any other day of the week than Sunday. Washing is always in evidence in Italian cities—clothes of various hues and shapes are never lacking—hanging from the windows of the dwelling houses, but we have never seen so much of it as we did in Naples this Sunday. Women were at their tubs on the sidewalks, clothes ropes were even hung up along the streets, and all kinds of articles fluttered at their will in the breeze. Donkeys whose paniers were loaded with vegetables made their way from market. The cabman were calling after—nay, almost persecuting—pedestrians for their patronage. And such loads as these little ponies have to drag! They are shockingly treated, being goaded and whipped all the time by their inconsiderate drivers.

ELEANOR.

(To be continued.)

Undismayed.

He goes to his task with a song and a smile,
He never says "may be" and "after a while,"

The fellow that's willing to work,
But he lives in the sunshine that gladdens to-day,
And he lightens each load by his good-natured way—
The fellow that's willing to work.

He isn't afraid of the trusts that expand,
He doesn't look forward to woe in the land.

The fellow that's willing to work,
For he knows that the earth will give food, drink and air,

And there's always enough and a little to spare,
The fellow that's willing to work.

Domestic Economy.

CREAM PIE.

Make a bottom crust in a deep pie tin, put in a number of holes with a fork, and bake in a quick oven. This may be baked a day or two before using if more convenient. An hour or two before you wish to use the pie, take one pint of moderately thick cream, place it on ice or in a very cold place. A short time before dinner beat it very stiff with an egg beater; stir in it two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a scant teaspoonful of vanilla or a tablespoonful of sherry, as preferred. Fill the crust with the cream and serve.

CREAM RHUBARB PIE.

To one cup of finely-chopped rhubarb add a cup of sugar and grated rind of orange or lemon. Put a tablespoonful of cornstarch in a cup, moisten with a tablespoonful of cold water and pour in enough boiling water to fill the cup full; add this to the rhubarb. Beat light the yolks of three eggs and add to the mixture and pour into a pie dish lined with good crust. Bake without top crust. When cold cover with a meringue made with the whites of the eggs and half a cup of powdered sugar. Brown delicately in the oven. Serve cold.

RHUBARB CHARLOTTE.

Butter a baking dish well and cover the bottom with bread crumbs to the depth of an inch; then add a layer of rhubarb that has been chopped fine or sliced very thin. Cover well with sugar, then add another layer of bread crumbs, dot this layer with bits of butter, add another layer of rhubarb, sugar and crumbs, and so continue until the dish is full; have the top layer of crumbs covered with bits of butter. Bake slowly—covered at first—for an hour.

TAPIOCA CREAM.

Soak over night two tablespoons tapioca in enough milk to cover. Bring one quart milk to boiling point. Beat well together three eggs, half a cup of sugar and one teaspoon vanilla for flavoring, stir into the boiling milk, add the tapioca, let boil once, and take off the fire. Serve cold. The whites of the eggs may be kept out to spread over the top, if preferred. In this case, they should be whisked stiff with three tablespoons fine sugar. Tapioca cream is delicious served with sliced pineapples, bananas, or oranges. With fresh berries it also combines delightfully. When used in this way, it is nicest placed in alternate layers with the fruit, and the fruit should be lightly sprinkled with sugar.

Her Mother's Voice.

"Imprinted scenes of love gone by" hold the father as by a spell, when the daughter, in the very tones of her young mother's voice, sings one of the old, old songs he loves so well. By the rapt expression upon his face, by its far-away look, and by his attitude of intense attention, we know that he is living over again a scene of his own happy past. Just now he is the young lover turning over the pages for the sweetheart of his youth, and if the young couple should have any very especial request to make, they could choose no letter moment to prefer it than now, when the dream ended, the past merges into the present, and the father's blessing is asked in the sweet tones of the young mother's voice.

H. A. B.

The coffee was weak, the toast burned to a cinder, and the ham as hard as leather,—or at least he said so. His wife's long patience gave way.

"John Henry," said she, "I've tried faithfully to cook for you for twelve long years. No one in the town has better cooked food, yet you are always finding fault. Why can't you praise me once in awhile? I'd like to know that!"

He looked up in astonishment. "Well, if you ain't the most unreasonable woman I ever saw!" he ejaculated. "Why, many and many is the time I've sat down to a meal and never said a word about it! Anybody would know there wasn't any fault to be found, or I'd a' found it. And yet you want a better compliment than that! That's just like a woman: she can't tell a compliment when she gets one!"



"I Know Whom I Have Believed."

"I want—am made for—and must have a God, Ere I can be aught, do aught; no mere Name Want, but the True Thing, with what proves Its truth, To Wit, a relation from that Thing to me Touching from head to foot: which Touch I feel, And with it take the rest, this Life of ours!"

How many there are 'who could echo these words of Browning. They, too, "must have a God." How many say to-day, as the Jews said long ago: "How long dost Thou make us to doubt? If Thou be the Christ, tell us plainly." They want physical proof that Jesus is alive. Like St. Thomas, they think they must see and feel Him before they can be quite sure, before they can say with St. Paul: "I know Whom I have believed." People who do not know Christ, of course, think that we who profess to know Him are either hypocrites of half-crazy enthusiasts. They say, "Bring your proofs of His existence, and we, too, will believe." And He has convinced us that He is still alive "by many infallible proofs," as He did His friends in the first century. Millions of clear-headed men have been able to declare, without a shadow of doubt: "I know Whom I have believed," and they did not sacrifice all reason and common sense either, although it was not by reason they found Christ. Now, I am not going to attempt to convince doubters by bringing up an array of Christian evidences. There are plenty to be had, gathered together in handy form by many wise and up-to-date writers, but it is hard to find Christ through them. It may be possible; I don't know, but I think they are chiefly useful to show reason that it may safely follow

where faith has already led the way. We don't wait to understand the science of electricity before we make use of its advantages. We accept as facts the apparently impossible things it can perform, such as the lighting of a room by the turning of a button, moving heavy cars and machinery with its invisible force, speaking with a human voice as in a phonograph, etc. Afterwards, we may, if we like, try to understand how these marvels are done.

Our Lord "showed Himself alive after His passion by many infallible proofs," but He only showed himself to friends, offering no proof to Caiaphas or Pilate. It is the same to-day. We cannot show our proofs, but they are quite convincing to us, and they are not the proofs generally called "evidences of Christianity," either. The rich man in the parable wanted to send proof of the after-life to his brothers who were still in this world. He said, as many might say now, "If one went unto them from the dead, they will repent." But his request was refused, for it would have been useless to grant it. Why? Because it has always been true that "if they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." As if to show the truth of these words, our Lord did raise another Lazarus from the dead. His death and burial were well known to crowds of people, and his resurrection was public and unmistakable—not done in a darkened room, but in open daylight. What was the result? His enemies showed so little sign of repentance that they at once began to plan how they might put Lazarus to death again, because his death helped the cause of the hated "Nazarene."

I think the people of this age ought to know better than to say a thing is impossible, and that no one else can feel perfectly certain of it because they themselves are ignorant. That is about as sensible as the woman who quarreled with her husband because he said water could be made solid. They lived in

the tropics, and he, for the first time, had been shown a lump of ice. When he told his wife, she said she would not live with such a liar, so left him. But that only showed her ignorance, and did not make his statement untrue. A thing may be contrary to our experience, and yet a fact all the same. Suppose that a man who had been accustomed to modern inventions could go back a hundred years or so. He would probably be looked upon as crazy if he declared that without raising one's voice it was possible to talk to a person fifty miles away, and also possible to send a message across the ocean in a few minutes. But could all the ridicule he received for believing in a seeming impossibility shake his belief in these facts? He would "know" they were true, though probably he might not be able to prove his statements so as to convince anybody else. So it is with Christians; they "know" that their Redeemer liveth, and their reasons for this knowledge are founded on experience, and are perfectly comprehensible to other Christians, but incomprehensible to unbelievers. St. Paul's words are still true: "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned."

But our Lord will not willingly leave anyone in the darkness of doubt or unbelief. He still, as on that first Easter Day, offers unmistakable "proofs" to His friends. He has promised that any man who is willing to do His will shall "know." Are you willing to obey Him, even to the death, are you eager to know the truth? Then prove that you want to find Him by a real search. Study the Bible, and read other books which tell you about Him. Go to church regularly. Perhaps you think that won't do you much good, if you are doubtful about the truths taught there, but I think you will make a great mistake if you are careless about this. St. Thomas may not really have been more skeptical than the other disciples, for when the women said that the Lord was risen, their words seemed only "idle tales" to them all. He remained longer in doubt than the rest, and for this reason only—as far as we can see—because he was absent from the Christian service on that Sunday. The other Disciples went to church, as we might say, and they saw and believed. The



(W. Q. Orchardson, R. A.)

"Her Mother's Voice."

(Original in National Gallery British Art.)

next Sunday St. Thomas also went to church, and he saw and believed. Suppose he had stayed away because he did not believe the story of the Resurrection, would his doubts have been satisfied then? Then our Lord has promised to manifest Himself to those who show their love by obedience. Are you trying that plan of finding Him? St. John uses very plain language in speaking of those who profess to know God, and yet disobey Him: "He that saith, I know Him, and keepeth not His commandments, is a liar." He also says that we must love others, not only in word, but in "deed," and then we "know that we are of the truth." Are you trying that plan of finding Him?

"What! if thy way to faith in God Should lie through faith in Man!"

There is a great deal of talk in these days about "The Unknowable God," and men excuse their ignorance, and take no pains to cure it, saying that if there is a God He is too great and awful to be understood by human intelligence—and so He is. Theology is the grandest of all sciences, and there is no limit to it. It seems to me that the thought of immortality would be insupportable if we stopped short in our growth and knew everything there was to know as soon as we left earth behind us. God is infinite, and we must go on learning to know Him better through all eternity, and yet never know Him fully. Is not that a grand thought? "Who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; Whom no man hath seen, nor can see."

If you cannot already say truly: "I know Whom I have believed"—know Him as a personal friend, although you only know in part—I beg you to go on seeking, and never give up until you find Him.

God will not work miracles to force belief on the minds of those who do not wish or intend to obey Him. He does not wish to put them into the awful position of the devils who, as St. James says, "believe and tremble," and go on hardening themselves in wickedness—sinning against knowledge. Herod was very glad to see Jesus because he was curious to see a miracle done by Him, but his curiosity was not gratified—the divine prisoner even refused to speak to him. It is the same to-day. God hides Himself in thick darkness from men who seek Him only out of vulgar curiosity, but those who, as Solomon says, seek for silver or hid treasures, will, sooner or later, "find the knowledge of God."

"God is not dumb, that He should speak no more!"

If thou hast wanderings in the wilderness And find'st not Sinai, 'tis thy soul is poor!

There towers the Mountain of the Voice no less, Which whoso seeks shall find, but he who bends

Intent on Manna still and mortal ends, Sees it not, neither hears its thundered lore!"

HOPE.

A Day in June.

By James Russell Lowell.

And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days; Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune.

And over it softly her warm ear lays; Whether we look or whether we listen, We hear life murmur or see it glisten; Every clod feels a stir of might, An instinct within it, that reaches and towers

And, grasping blindly above it for light, Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers; The flush of life may well be seen Thrilling back over hills and valleys;

The cowslip startles in meadows green, The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice, And there's never a leaf or a blade too mean

To be some happy creature's palace.



My Dog, Captain.

Some years ago my papa was away from home a good deal. Not wanting to leave mother and I alone, he bought a Newfoundland dog, named Captain. When papa brought him home, he was cross, but with kindness he became a good watch dog. Papa took my baby's sleigh to the carriage shop and had a pair of shafts made, and bought a harness, and trained Captain to draw me. What fun I had! He would draw me to school, then turn and go home. When mother wanted groceries she harnessed



Maudie Henderson and Her Dog.

Captain and sent him for them; he would come back, and when he reached the gate, would bark; mother would come and let him in. We used to go to the pond; Captain would stand in front of me and crowd me back from the water; but when papa was with me, I threw sticks in and he went in after them; 'twas good fun to see him swim and bring the sticks out, then shake himself. He carried the mail home from the office. He became such a favorite with the neighbors that they fed him scraps of meat, and when the hot weather came, he got the mange and had to be shot. Poor Captain, how we do miss him! MAUDIE HENDERSON. Lansdowne School. (Aged ten years.)

How We Celebrated Empire Day.

PRIZE ESSAY.—CLASS II.

Two or three weeks before Empire Day, the teacher suggested that we should get up a picnic to celebrate Empire Day. We all thought that it would be a good plan, so we began at once to make preparations. Our teacher went to the owners of the land around the lake to see if we could have the grounds for Empire Day. We (the school children) got ready songs and recitations suitable for that day. We were all anxious for the day to come. In the morning the teacher and ourselves went to the lake to get tables, benches and such things fixed. After all the work was finished, we got ourselves in shape for the picnic. About half-past one the crowd began to gather. There being two large swings there, some had a swing, while others went for boat rides. They were enjoying themselves as best they could until about three o'clock or after. The programme began then. We had songs and recitations suitable for Empire Day, and speeches from some of the men on loyalty to our country. The last and best thing on the programme was a march. One of the organists of the church played the piano, while all the children formed in pairs and marched, singing "The Maple Leaf Forever"; as they marched, some of the children (one in every pair) held flags in their hands, and while the chorus was being sung, they would wave them. After they had finished the march, one of the boys called out, "Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!" It was then near teatime, so some of the young ladies went into the hall and got tea ready. We had a hearty meal. After that we all joined in playing some of the most common games. Before we left, we sang "God Save the King," thus ending the Empire Day.

MABEL GIFFEN (aged 12).

Empire Day.

PRIZE ESSAY.—CLASS II.

Since our late Queen Victoria has been laid in her royal grave, we call the 24th of May "Empire Day." This day will stand as a memorial of our Queen forever.

As May is coming, with its flowers and foliage, it is time to think of planning how to spend Empire Day; I was intending to have a jolly day, as it is a patriotic holiday.

My sister Margaret and I always trim the veranda with bunting and flags, then hang up Chinese lanterns. Some of our city friends are always present on Empire Day. In our village, we always celebrate the great day widely known as the noble Queen Victoria's birthday.

In the morning, we go to the village, where we have races—there are races for girls, boys and old men—and different kinds of jumping. Then my friends and I go home and get our dinner. After dinner we went to the ball grounds to watch the ball match between our village and a rival town, the latter being the winner of the day. As soon as the game was over, we went to the village and bought fireworks, consisting of rockets, pinwheels, and bunches of fire-crackers.

When we reached home, we talked about our beloved Queen, and by that time tea was ready. The dining-room was decorated with flags and red, white and blue bunting. The table was under a canopy of wild flowers; they seemed more like nature than the grand hot-house roses.

After tea was over, we went out on the decorated veranda and talked till nearly dark. Then there was a hustle and excitement to get our fireworks ready for the great celebration of Empire Evening.

We all went out on the large grassy lawn and formed a circle. In the middle of the circle was the fire man, who lit the fireworks. Then we thought it time to go in and have some music: Margaret played the piano, and my city cousin, Althea, played the violin; my other cousin, Hugh, played the mouthorgan. We danced around the Maypole. After this we went out and played hide-and-go-seek, and yard-in and yard-out. After getting tired of these games, we went back to the fireworks. Soon as we shot off the final cannon, we all sang, "The Maple Leaf Forever." Then retired and went to sleep to dream of the jolly time we had on Empire Day.

GLADYS C. WEBBER (aged 12 years).

Empire Day on a Farm.

PRIZE ESSAY.—CLASS III.

"Mamma, how shall we spend Empire Day this year?" asked a bright little girl, of nine years. "You know our cousins, Horace and Elsie, are coming to spend the day with us, and I want to make it as pleasant as possible." "Yes, Eva, I know, and I will be thinking about it this afternoon; now I will make the candy for to-morrow," her mother replied.

Early next morning the guests arrived full of fun. "Oh, I'm so glad you came early," cried Eva, as her cousins jumped down from the carriage. "What shall we play?" "Hide-and-seek," exclaimed Elsie. "Oh, yes, do play that!" came in chorus from the others. When they were tired of this, Eva led them into the house to see her playroom. After admiring it, they all went and got ready for dinner. After dinner, they went to the wild grapevines and had a jolly romp. This was followed by a game of "tag" in the big barn. Then came tea at five o'clock. After tea everybody rested till dark. Then came the best of all, papa came out with a great surprise. All of a sudden, he lit a large piece of fireworks, and there was a beautiful picture of the Queen in all colors. This was followed by a lot of such pictures, among which were the Queen, the King, and Queen Victoria. After the fireworks had all been lit, they went into the house, and Eva's father told them why they celebrated the 24th of May was in honor of their beloved

Queen Victoria, during whose reign the Empire of India had been added to the Crown, this making her both Queen and Empress, and her personal interest in the welfare of her people; that the day which has been observed for so many years as her birthday was preserved a national holiday by making it Empire Day.

Then they all joined in singing "The Maple Leaf Forever," and "God Save Our King." At nine o'clock, Uncle Will came to take Horace and Elsie home, so this ended one of the joyful Empire Days on a farm.

MYRTLE AWREY (aged 10 years).

With the Flowers The Asparagus.

Those who have never tried to pot asparagus have no idea of the satisfaction there is in possessing a few of these dainty plants. Many flowering plants are not especially beautiful, except during a period of bloom. The asparagus, whose glory is its foliage, is beautiful at all times. It may be placed in the same order of usefulness with palms, ferns, rubber plants, araucarias, umbrella plants, and rex begonias, but, although sometimes called "asparagus fern," it is not a fern. Neither does it resemble very closely in appearance the well-known asparagus of the vegetable garden. The color of the foliage in all the varieties is a vivid green. In the variety, "plumosus," the leaves spread out from the slender stems in delicate, lacelike fronds, whose feathery divisions are much finer than those of the most finely pinnatifid ferns. In asparagus sprengeri, the foliage is not so fine, but the branches grow very rapidly, spreading and drooping until a veritable mantle of green falls about the pot, often to a length of three or four feet; hence, the situation which pleases asparagus sprengeri best is on a bracket from which its branches may droop at their own sweet will. This variety also has the advantage of being suited with any situation, so long as the light is good. It does not object to sunshine, but will grow just as well without it in a northern window, or in an eastern one, where it can only get a glint of sunlight in the forenoon. Asparagus plumosus always does better in a northern situation. Asparagus will grow nicely from seed. Plant the seed in shallow boxes, and keep the soil moist and warm. They usually germinate in about three weeks; in less time if you have taken the precaution to soak them for three or four hours in lukewarm water. Transplant the young plants when ready to small pots, and shift from these just as soon as the roots fill the pots. Give plenty of water, put on some liquid manure once a week, and keep the foliage clean by sprinkling well every day. In the summer, the asparagus is the better for being rested for a while. Simply set it in a cool, shady place, say in June, and leave it there, giving it very little water until August, when it should be repotted, and its water rations increased. Asparagus plumosus nanus, which has deep roots, should, as it grows older, be shifted to deep pots.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

"I'm free to admit," remarked Farmer Cornstossel, "that I won't never git through demandin' more prosperity." "But you are in comfortable circumstances. What do you mean by prosperity?"

"There's jes' the difficulty. It means somethin' different fur everybody. Ef you've got a mortgage, 'prosperity's' gettin' it paid off. Ef ye've got it paid, 'prosperity's' ownin' a cabinet organ. Ef ye've got a cabinet organ, 'prosperity's' havin' enough to be able to trade it in fur a grand pie-anno—an' so on, without no limit whatsoever."

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- 1 lb. Tin Maber's Special Tea.
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Dear Friends,-

During the hot weather, how to keep cool becomes a pertinent question, and rightly so, since no one can think or work properly when wilted and listless by reason of the extreme heat. Possibly not everyone realizes how much the comfort of the body depends upon the food one eats, and yet the least bit of reasoning would suffice to show that this is so, and that the Eskimo does not hold to his fat and blubber, nor the inhabitant of the Indies to his fruit and fish, because of mere whim, but because such food is a necessity to him in those conditions under which he has been placed. And yet, in our variable climate, in which we have semi-tropical weather during one part of the year and sub-arctic during another, some people go on eating very much the same kind of food all the year round.

Now, can we not take our cue for the hot weather from the inhabitants of the sunny south? True, we have not his guava, his custard-apple, bread-fruit and pomegranate, and possibly we might not care for his hoe-cake and corn-pone, but we have his green vegetables, his rice and his wheaten flower, and instead of his luscious tropical fruits we have our own more delectable than they—our apples, peaches, cherries, and, best of all, the delicious strawberry, of which Burroughs says: "The singing of birds is in it, and the health and frolic of lusty nature. . . . When I was a lad and went afield with my hoe or with the cows during the strawberry season, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my hat. They were my daily food, and I could taste the liquid, gurgling notes of the bobolink in every spoonful of them; and, at this day, to make a supper off a bowl of milk, with bread and strawberries—plenty of strawberries—well, is as near to being a boy again as I ever expect to come."

Then, the southerner has no monopoly over the whole of his fruits. Were we Burroughs, the banana might bring close to us the tangled splendors of strange tropical lands, the orange might give us a glint of parakeets flashing through the perfumed shade of the groves of Florida, or with the pineapple might flash upon us visions of Spanish moss, "Imbow'ed vaults of pillar'd palm," and all the rest of it. Being but ordinary mortals, however, we are much more likely to think of tarantulas. Nevertheless, we can enjoy the oranges, and bananas, and pineapples. But, to come back, the more substantial food which should accompany this fruit diet during the hot weather should consist of the carbohydrates, or starch and sugar element, bread, rice, potatoes, etc., and the various vegetables, of which it has been said that if one would only eat enough vegetables of the various kinds one would seldom need to pay a druggist's bill. During the hot weather, the amount of fat eaten should be reduced to a minimum. The fats are the great heat-producers, hence all fat meats, suet puddings, lard pastry, and the like, should be religiously avoided until the cool weather begins to call for the use of such warmth-manufacturing foods. Above all things, during the summer, large quantities of water should be drunk. The greater the heat, the greater the evaporation, this loss being supplied by drinking more fresh water. It has been estimated that, for an active

person, three quarts per day is not too much during the summer months.

At this season it goes without saying that clothing should be loose and cool, and as light in weight as possible. Possibly the most uncomfortable article of summer clothing is the corset. There are now to be had, however, very comfortable open-work girdle corsets, to which the long, close, old-fashioned kind should give way as speedily as possible.

Last of all, perhaps the greatest aid in keeping cool may be found in staying out of doors at every opportunity. If there are trees in your back yard make use of them. Hull your strawberries and peel your potatoes under them, take your sewing there, and enjoy to the full the summer while you have it. If you have no trees near, possibly you have a back veranda or stoop. Put a table on it, and chairs, and a paper-rack. If it has vines about it, and there are a few flowers in your back yard, you will find that the whole family will be attracted to it, that they will practically live on it during the warm days, and will enjoy and be benefited by the fresh air and the long vista of green country beauty. Moreover, you will be surprised to find how this living out of doors will simplify your work. The "muss" will be largely kept out of the house. You will have less sweeping, dusting and setting things to rights to do, and, consequently, more time in which to rest and keep cool.

"DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Some "M. E. Graham" recipes:

Fruit Puffs.—Use one pint of flour, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt, and milk (or water) enough to make a soft batter. Grease half a dozen cups; put in each a spoonful of batter, then a spoonful of stewed fruit, any kind of canned or preserved fruit, or even dried apples. Cover with another spoonful of batter. Steam twenty minutes to a half hour.

Suet pudding.—One cup of molasses; one cup of suet; one cup of raisins; one cup of currants; one cup of milk (or water); two and a half cups of flour; two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Steam two to three hours without a break. Of course, spice and peel may be added; or the sauce only need be flavored, and as you will notice there is no sugar in either of these puddings, the sauce must be sweetened. The suet pudding will be all right re-warmed any time through the winter.

Sauce for puddings.—A small teacupful of sugar; a lump of butter (dripping would do) the size of an egg (hen's); a heaping teaspoonful of flour. Rub all together until smooth; add cupful of boiling water, and season to taste. Let boil a few minutes.

From the above recipes a beginner in cookery may go on ad libitum.

M. E. GRAHAM.

FROM AN INTERESTED BACHELOR.

Dear Dame Durden,—Ever since you invited essays from Western girls on "The Ideal Husband," I have been on the "qui vive" to see what is the Western girl's ideal of her husband, and I can assure you that I am not at all disappointed by those published this week.

I was not one of those who aired their views in the previous competition, though, for as yet I can hardly be called a Westerner, neither am I a farmer. I am, however, a bachelor and an Englishman.

It is pleasing to note, that of all who competed, not a single one wished for wealth. With the fifteen who objected to the use of tobacco I am unable to remain in accord, being too fond of a cigar. The

one who would relegate me to the kitchen amuses me.

I am also glad to note that so many ask for politeness and neatness, and abstinence from liquor and swearing. The latter vice is far too prevalent amongst the Western youth and young men.

As "Another of the Girls" says, the Western man's wife is often cut off from social life, though as many of them are brought up on farms, it will not be so hard on them as it would be on their sisters from the city. To take a girl, used to city life, to a farm miles from anywhere, seems to me too awful to contemplate.

In conclusion, though acquainted with but few of the Western girls, I quite agree with you when you say that we should be proud of them.

VETER.

Gems of Thought.

Each day is in itself a little sphere. We have but to round it out to perfection and the year will take care of itself.—Selected.

Love should be the supreme thing, because it is going to last; because in the nature of things it is eternal life.—Drummond.

You cannot prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your head, but you may prevent them from stopping to build their nests there.—Selected.

Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.—Phillips Brooks.

How careful one ought to be to be kind and thoughtful of one's old friends. It is so soon too late to be good to them, and then one is always so grieved.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

It is an excellent plan to have some place to go to be quiet when things vex or grieve us. There are a good many hard times in this life of ours, but we can always bear them if we ask help in the right way.—Miss Alcott.

Nothing is sweeter than love, nothing stronger, nothing higher, nothing broader, nothing better either in heaven or earth, because love is born of God, and, rising above all created things, can find its rest in Him alone.—Thomas A. Kempis.

We talk about the telescope of faith, but I think we want even more, the microscope of watchful, grateful love. Apply this to the little bits of our daily lives, in the light of the spirit, and how wonderfully they come out.—Frances R. Havergal.

"I can forgive, but I cannot forget," is only another way of saying, "I will not forgive." A forgiveness ought to be like a cancelled note, torn in two and burned up, so that it can never be shown against a man. There is an ugly kind of forgiveness in the world—a kind of hedgehog forgiveness shot out like quills.—Beecher's Life Thoughts.

The inward influences and illuminations which come to us through those who have loved us are deeper than any that we can realize: they penetrate all our life, and assure us that there must be a fountain of life and love from which they and we are continually receiving strength to bear and to hope.—F. D. Maurice.

An Essay on Habit.

A story is told of an English schoolmaster who offered a prize to the boy who would write the best composition in five minutes on "How to Overcome a Habit."

At the expiration of five minutes the compositions were read. The prize went to a lad of nine years. The following is his essay:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change 'a bit.' If you take off another, you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another, it is wholly used up; all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of habit you must throw it off altogether."

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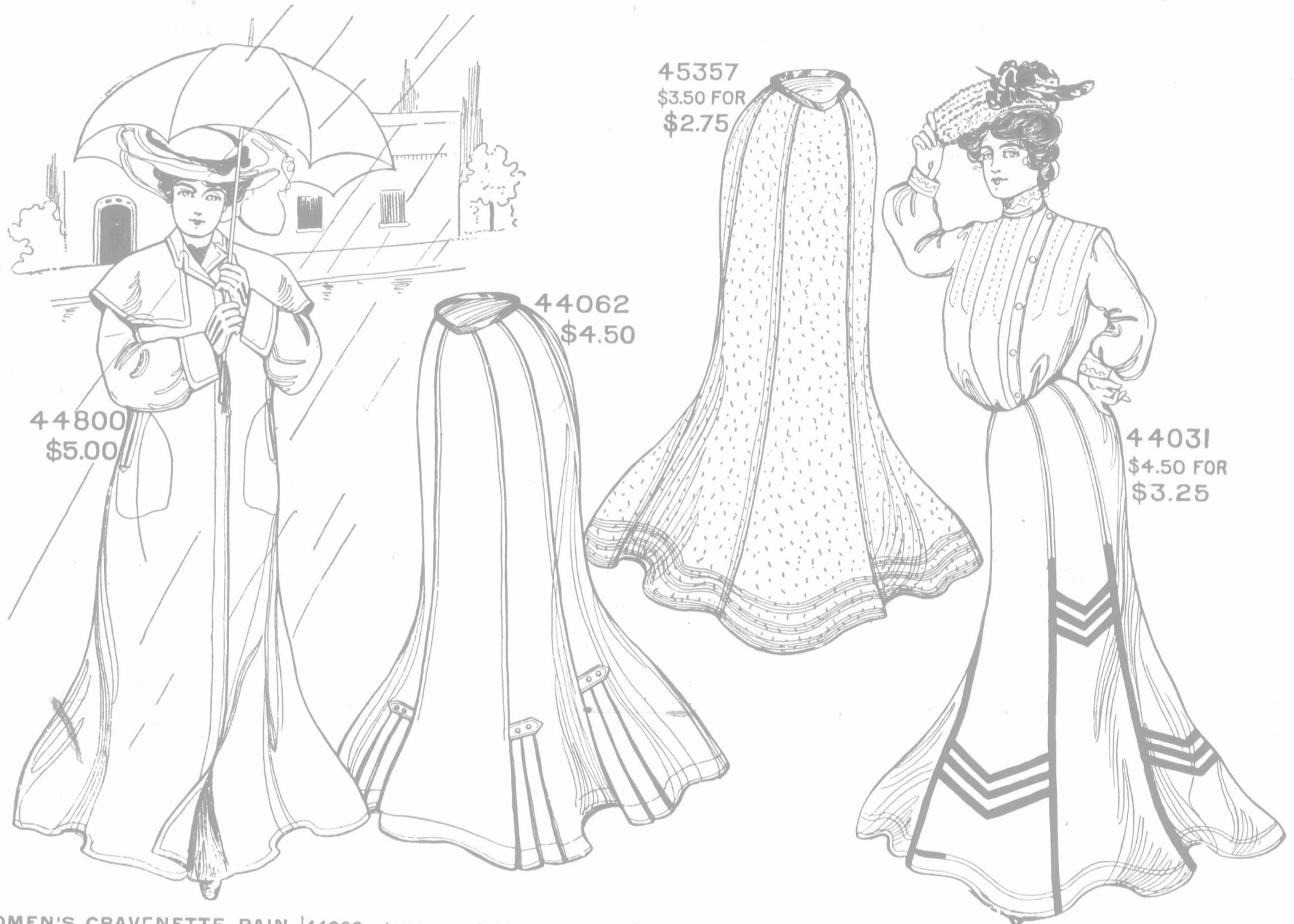
MAIL ORDER NEWS

TORONTO

Special Sale of Skirts and Raincoats

IN PRODUCING these Garments at such low prices we do not lose sight of quality, for quality is one of our first considerations. We do not make unsightly ill-fitting garments, neither do we use cheap inferior materials. In buying from us you can feel assured that you get not only the best material of its class that we can possibly procure. You also get that up-to-date style, perfect fit and superior finish that have made EATON garments so justly popular.

The Skirts shown here are Fancy Tweed at \$2.75, Cheviot at \$3.25, and Vicuna Cloth at \$4.50; also Cravenette Raincoat at \$5.00.



44800
\$5.00

44062
\$4.50

45357
\$3.50 FOR
\$2.75

44031
\$4.50 FOR
\$3.25

WOMEN'S CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS

44800. This might be called a general utility coat, as it protects when raining, is almost featherweight when carried on the arm, and is not a burden when the sun shines later; is a comfort on a cool evening, and can be used as a driving, boating, travelling or evening wrap. This style is made with a cape which gives additional protection. The loose back has a short belt which is buttoned on, and can be worn as a fitted back or perfectly loose if desired. The material is a good quality herringbone weave cravenette cloth, in oxford, blue, fawn and bronze.

Sizes are, bust measure 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, with choice of lengths 54, 56 and 58 inches, measuring the back from bottom of collar band to bottom of coat. This is a coat you would, no doubt, pay \$7.00 or \$7.50 for elsewhere. Our price..... **5.00**

44062. Any woman desiring a neat, plain, dressy walking skirt will at once see in this skirt the desired requirements. The material is a smooth finish Vicuna cloth in black only. It is a seven gore design and each seam is finished at the bottom with wide picats which give it that comfortable fullness at the feet. The cloth tabs and covered buttons add much to its jaunty appearance. This is a skirt that will compete favorably with any \$6.00 skirt you might find outside of this store. Our price..... **4.50**

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches; do not allow for overlaps on seams. Choice of lengths 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches, measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt.

45357. Is an all-wool Fancy Snowflake Preston Cheviot Walking Skirt, in black and white, navy and white, and black with fancy mixtures; is a seven gore graceful model, made with overlap or felled seams, double stitched and neatly bound inside. The bottom has inside facings of self material, which makes a splendid foundation for the 14 rows of stitching which run in clusters and have quite a striking effect. There are no objectionable rough seams or raw edges, as the inside seams are all neatly bound. This, combined with the light weight and durable material, makes an ideal summer skirt, good value at \$3.50, but our special price is..... **2.75**

Sizes are: Waist bands, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches. Choice of lengths, 3, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches, measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt. Send size of waist band and length of skirt. Take measure carefully and use an accurate tape line.

44031. A handsomely trimmed \$4.50 Dress Skirt for \$3.25. Is made of imported Cheviot, a very satisfactory and serviceable material in black and navy. Is made with seven gores, and the stitched bands of taffeta silk on each gore give the skirt a very dressy appearance. This was a popular skirt at \$4.50 and no doubt as good as you have paid as high as \$6.00 or \$6.50 for from your local dealer, but in order to give our mail order friends a saving opportunity we are offering it at the exceedingly low price..... **3.25**

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 inches, with choice of lengths 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 inches.

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Programme of Dominion Educational Association.

The Dominion Educational Association will meet in Winnipeg, July 26-28, and a very interesting programme, a copy of which is given herewith, has been arranged. It will be noticed that all branches, including elementary education, kindergarten, higher education and inspection are dealt with. It has also been arranged to hold exhibits of school work and school supplies in the same building as the meetings. The programme is as follows:

Tuesday, July 26.—2.30 p.m., meeting of directors; 8 p.m., address of welcome, Premier F. G. Haultain, Regina, and reply by the President, D. J. Goggin, M. A., D.C.L., Toronto; President's address, Present-day problems in education; National education, Rev. N. Burwash, S. T. D., LL.D., President Victoria University, Toronto; The educational outlook, J. R. Inch, LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick.

Wednesday, July 27.—9 a.m., Tendencies in education, S. E. Lang, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Virden, Man.; Some commercial aspects of education, W. S. Ellis, B. A., B.Sc., Principal of Collegiate Institute, Kingston, Ont.; The administration of rural schools, J. A. Calder, B. A., Deputy Commissioner of Education, Regina, N.-W. T.; appointment of committees, 8 p.m., Some thoughts on education, Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J., St. Boniface College, Man.; National religious education, Rev. Thos. B. Kilpatrick, M. A., D.D., Professor of Theology, Manitoba College, Winnipeg; address, Hon. J. W. Longley, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Thursday, July 28.—9 a.m., Excellencies and defects of Ontario educational system, John Millar, B.A., Deputy-Minister of Education; Consolidation of schools in Nova Scotia, A. H. MacKay, LL.D., Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia; Our educational duties to immigrants, W. L. Goodwin, D.Sc., Director of the School of Mining, Kingston; business meeting, 8 p.m., reception at Government House by His Honor Sir Daniel and Lady McMillan.

Friday, July 29.—9 a.m., receiving and disposing of resolutions; election of officers; selection of next place of meeting; meeting of new board of directors.

HIGHER EDUCATION SECTION.

President, Professor John Squair, B. A., University of Toronto; secretary, G. U. Hay, Ph.B., St. John, N.B.

Tuesday, July 26.—3 p.m., President's address; organization; appointment of committees.

Wednesday, July 27.—2 p.m., The high school programme of studies, John Henderson, M. A., Principal Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, Ont.; Education in its relation to social life, George H. Loce, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Education and Professor of Education, Chicago University; Plows, furrows and harrows, Professor A. H. Young, M. A., Trinity University, Toronto.

Thursday, July 28.—2 p.m., The rhythmical structure of English verse, William Houston, M.A., Toronto; The high school curriculum in its relation to the adolescent, George Young, B.A., principal of schools, Portage la Prairie; The relation of geology to the teaching of geography, P. H. Coleman, Ph.D., University of Toronto; report of committees, election of officers.

INSPECTION AND TRAINING.

President, Dr. J. M. Harper, Quebec; secretary, D. McIntyre, M.A., Winnipeg.

Tuesday, July 26.—3 p.m., President's address; organization; appointment of committees.

Wednesday, July 27.—2 p.m., The value of method, D. McIntyre, M.A., superintendent of schools, Winnipeg; inspection as

an agency in public education, G. F. Bryan, M.A., Inspector of schools, Calgary; Three years of McDonald manual training schools, C. Johanssen, director of manual training, Montreal.

Thursday, July 28.—2 p.m., Some functions of a Normal School, D. Solon, B. A., Principal Provincial Normal School, Truro, N. S.; Are the training schools preparing their students to meet actual conditions? D. McColl, B. A., Principal Normal School, Regina; "Domsie," a study of Scottish education, Wm. Scott, B. A., Principal Normal School, Toronto, Ont.; report of committees; election of officers.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SECTION.

President, Ernest Smith, Westmount; Secretary, G. D. Ritchie, Toronto.

Tuesday, July 26.—2 p.m., Nature address; organization; appointment of committees.

Wednesday, July 27.—2 p.m., Nature study in city schools, J. Wallis, Director of Nature Study in Winnipeg schools; Rational memory training, A. S. Rose, Inspector of Schools, Brandon, Man.; Parent and teacher, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Principal South Park School, Victoria, B. C.

Thursday, July 28.—2 p.m., Music in Canadian schools, L. H. J. Minchin, Supervisor of Schools, Winnipeg; Art in Canadian schools, Miss E. E. Rankin, Normal School, Regina; Physical training in Canadian schools, N. J. Jewett, Physical Instructor in Y. M. C. A., Winnipeg; report of committees; election of officers.

KINDERGARTEN SECTION.

President, Miss M. McIntyre, Toronto; Secretary, Miss E. Cody, Toronto.

Tuesday, July 26.—3 p.m., President's address; organization; Appointment of committees.

Wednesday, July 27.—2 p.m., The practical influence of the kindergarten, Miss M. McIntyre, Director of Kindergarten, Toronto Normal School; Nature study in the kindergarten, Miss E. Cody, Normal School, Toronto; The kindergarten, its place in a child's education, Miss V. Aylesworth, Chatham, Ont.

The Dictionary in School.

Every pupil who has reached grade IV. should have a dictionary at his desk. Pupils will consult a small dictionary lying on their desk when they would not think of going to the unabridged dictionary. If the pupil is to write and speak correct English, it is of great importance that he should acquire the habit of going to the dictionary for the spelling, pronunciation and exact meaning of words. Frequently pupils go about looking up a word in a very awkward manner. It is a good plan to write the difficult words of the lesson on the blackboard, and then the teacher and class look up each word together, the teacher explaining the ways in which a word can be most readily found. Frequent drill in phonics will aid the pupil in understanding the diacritical marks given in the dictionary.

Put the Bad Boy in the Back Seat.

Many teachers make the mistake of putting the bad boy in the front seat, where all the other pupils can see his supposedly smart antics. Most boys get tired doing wrong if there is no one to take pleasure in watching them. With the bad boy in the back seat his bad example is not constantly before the good pupils. He does not have the same chance to attract attention. "Turning around" has no pleasures for him. He has a good model in front of him. He will possibly have the idea that this teacher is estimating him at his true worth and can trust him, and the average boy has a considerable amount of self-esteem, and will frequently endeavor to live up to the high standard in which he believes the teacher regards him.

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If our promoters are not operating in your district, and you have not had an opportunity to have our methods explained to you, write for particulars. No matter what your wants may be we can lay all goods down to you at wholesale prices, and much cheaper than you can buy as individuals.

We are incorporated under the laws of Manitoba, and our capital has been placed at \$ 00,000 for the present need of the Association.

Address all correspondence to

The Farmers' Wholesale Buyers' Assn. 416 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

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Lethbridge, Alta., May 22nd, 1904.

Messrs. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.:
Gentlemen,—As I am giving up the baking business on June 1st, I wish, before retiring, to compliment you on the quality of both your Hungarian and Gleora Patent Brands of Flour. I have never found any other to equal them in strength, uniformity or color, and could get more bread from your Flour per sack than any other I ever used. In my twenty-two years' baking experience I tried several brands, but always came back to your brand as being the most satisfactory. Wishing you continued success, and thanking you for your most liberal business treatment, I am,
Yours truly,
(Signed) S. R. BRADY.

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

The Farmer's Sphere.

By "Alar."

Let others seek the city's mart,
The fact'ries' din, the noisy ways;
For me the country's good enough,
And quiet days.

The croaking frog within the pond,
The crowing cock, the lowing kine,
Compared to third-rate vocalists,
Make music fine.

In lieu of higher symphonies,
I hear the wind sweep through the trees,
And list the music of the spheres
In every breeze.

The picture galleries you boast,
With masterpieces old and grand,
Cannot compare with views I see
On every hand.

The rolling hills, the fine old trees,
The snow-clad mountains, solemn,
grand;
Each scene, I'm told, was painted by
A Master-hand.

And rarest blossoms at my feet
Are blooming without hothouse care,
I tread upon them every day,
And everywhere.

The wealth of all the world is mine.
Why care for silver then, or gold?
To breathe the ozone of these fields
Is wealth untold.

To turn the sod, to sow the seed,
To reap in fall the ripened grain,
My lot it is to give the world
Its brawn and brain.

For Tender Feet.

Old shoes are not all they are cracked up to be. When the soles are worn down, paper thin, there is no more prolific source of callous places under the ball of the foot. Cobblestones, hot concrete, inequalities in the pavement—every trifling circumstance that, were the feet well shod, would be passed unnoticed, bruise and irritate the feet through the thin soles.

Cheap shoes are quite as bad. A cheap sole soon gets full of humps and hollows, or it warps, or sometimes cracks into a deep ridge across, producing immense discomfort to the foot inside. Sometimes a good, perfectly new shoe will produce a welt across the foot above the toes. It may be a wrinkle in the lining, or in the shoe itself, but the result is pretty much the same in either case. If the shoe store or cobbler cannot remedy the trouble, try taking a small piece of soft white felt, pare down the edges as thin as possible, and place it inside the stockings over the welt.

If a foot is aching or smarting badly after one has walked or stood a lot, relief may be obtained by plunging it for a few minutes in hot water in which a handful of salt has been dissolved. Then cool the water off gradually till it is quite cold. Moderately warm water to which a little ammonia has been added is also immensely restful to tired, hot feet.

The nails of the toes stand in just as much need of careful, systematic cutting as do the finger nails. Some people, you know, let them go till they wear holes through their stockings, and then they complain about the miserable, flimsy way they make stockings these days. Cut the nails twice a week regularly, and cut them straight across, not rounding. To allow a nail to grow long is to tempt Providence, for it runs the risk of being pressed into the skin, and it may take you weeks to overcome the pain and trouble caused by that trifling neglect.

Humorous.

More men than horses have been spiciled by having too many ancestors.

Applicant—"O'id like a job wid ye, sorr." Foreman—"Well, I don't know. There isn't much doing just at present. I don't think I could keep you busy." Applicant (reassuringly—"Indade, sorr, it 'ull take very little to kape me busy."

Teacher—"Have animals a capacity for affection?"
Class—"Yes, nearly all."
Teacher—"Now, what animal possesses the greatest attachment for man?"
Little Girl—"Woman!"

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.

Miscellaneous.

MILKING MACHINE WANTED.

I am under the impression that I have seen an advertisement somewhere of a machine for milking cows in order to save time where a number have to be milked together. Do you know if such a machine is on the market? If so, where could I obtain one?
O. R.
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Ans.—A milking machine was devised some years ago, but did not prove successful. The Guelph College people had one installed, but gave up the use of it later on; the rubber parts were hard to clean—the machine used was the Thistle. Inventors have been continually working on this problem, but so far with only indifferent success.

HARROWING WEEDS

I have a field of wheat which is turning out to be very weedy. It was sown on fall plowing. What plan should I take to get rid of them, or is there any? I was thinking of harrowing it as soon as the ground is dry enough. Kindly advise in your next issue.
T. H. W.
Elm Creek.

Ans.—You are on the right track; harrowing with a light harrow when the soil is dry on the surface is the only effective way of killing young weeds wholesale in crop. The sooner the harrowing can be done after the weeds appear, the better, as it would be very little use after they reach more than two inches in height. A light harrow is always preferable, as it causes less injury to the grain crop, and is sure to be heavy enough to disturb the weed plants. It is well to bear in mind, too, that the harrowing has a beneficial effect apart from killing the weeds. By stirring the surface slightly the crust is broken, and a light mulch formed, which assists in preventing evaporation of the moisture in the soil.

Veterinary.

CALVES SCOURING.

What should we feed young calves to keep them from scouring? We feed skim milk (fresh from the separator) with "Carnefac" or "International Stock Food," and when very young, say up to six weeks, we feed half skim milk and the other half new milk. Have been feeding under the same manner before, but calves have never scoured. We believe it must be because we are using separator milk, only having got separator last fall.
X. Y. Z.
Carlyle.

Ans.—There are many causes to account for scouring in calves, especially such as are fed on separator milk. The best results with separator skim milk are obtained by the addition of ground flaxseed or ground oats with the hulls sifted out. Many err by feeding too much milk, and not frequently enough. Milk should be fed at the start three times daily, and the amount for each feed should start at two to three pounds, gradually increasing until a maximum of about twenty-four pounds is given daily (eight pounds each feed). Ground flaxseed can be added to the milk, a tablespoonful being a sufficient quantity to start with, gradually increasing up to half a pound daily. When calves do poorly on skim milk, the results are chargeable to the abuse of that feed. Too much milk, infrequent and irregular feeding, milk too cold for digestion, and sour-feeding pails, are the causes of nine-tenths of the trouble. See previous issue for remedies in the form of drugs. Prevention is, however, better than cure. Linewater can be given with profit in such cases—a cupful of the clear liquid twice daily.

True Philanthropy.

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



Gourelay Pianos

ARE THE EMBODIMENT OF THE LATEST THOUGHT IN PIANO CONSTRUCTION.

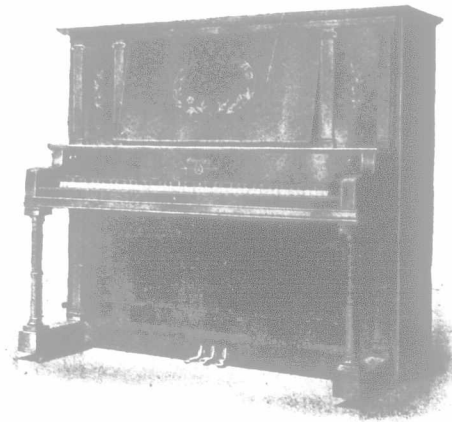


Gourelay Pianos are built in our own factory under the personal supervision of our manufacturing partner. We carry each piano through every process of manufacture from the selection of the lumber for air drying in the yard and for subsequent drying in the kiln, until in process of time the piano stands before you a finished instrument, bearing not only our firm name cast in the plate and the "Gourelay" name and trade-mark on the name-board, but bearing also the distinctive marks of our thought, individuality and pianistic genius in the originality, richness, and approximate perfection of its musical scale, as well as in the solidity of its construction, symmetry of its design, beauty of its touch and tone, and elegance of its appearance and finish.



Are Not Merely First-class, They Are Something Better.

There are pianos, first-class in material and workmanship, whose construction and design, inside and out, present no improvement over what they contained years ago. We offer something more—we offer improved and improving pianos, embodying not only first-class materials and workmanship, but also that certain fine quality of excellence which results from their being constructed in an atmosphere of progress, and the same spirit which has produced first pianos of such remarkable excellence is subtly expressed all through our work; a touch better than mere first-class. For these reasons our pianos are to-day more desirable, a better bargain, than other first-class makes. This is strong language, and we mean it. We have chosen our words carefully, while making them positive and emphatic, and we desire that our pianos be tried by the standard we have here expressed.



We solicit an inspection of these instruments at our warehouses or at the warehouses of those who have the agency of the Gourelay Pianos. If there is no agent in your district we will send you new illustrated catalogue and quote you prices direct.

BY OUR NEW PAYMENT PLAN

anyone in moderate circumstances may own a Gourelay. We ship to any point in Canada subject to approval, and will pay the return freight if not satisfactory. Write for particulars.

Gourelay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

IMPOUNDED.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—Since June 3, 1904; buckskin horse, branded running H on right front shoulder.

Gray horse, white face, white hind foot, no brand.

Roan horse, branded running H on right shoulder.

Roan mare, ears cropped, running H on right front shoulder.

Two dark gray horses, branded running H on right front shoulder.

Mouse-colored mare, ears cropped, branded running H on right front shoulder.

Two sorrel mares, branded running H on left thigh.

Bay horse, branded running H on left thigh. R. Perry, poundkeeper.

McLEAN, Assa.—Bay horse, narrow spot on face, white on hind legs, short tail, brand invisible, shod on front feet, halter on, medium weight.

Bay mare, large white spot on face, medium weight, shod on front feet, halter on.

Black horse, white spot on face, hind legs white, feet shod, fore legs cut by barbed wire, halter on. George Fischer (34-17-16 w 2).

BALGONIE, Assa.—Black horse, white stripe on face, branded C on left shoulder, hind feet white, feet shod.

Brown mare, branded JV on left shoulder, branded R on right hip, hind feet white.

Roan mare, white face, one wall eye, white feet, colt at foot. R. M. Elliott (16-16-16 w 2).

QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Since June 4th, 1904, brown colt, two years old, white spot on forehead, black mane and tail, brand resembling 3 P on left shoulder. Isaac Hardy (N. E. 34-17-15 w 2).

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Light buckskin pony mare, three years old, white face, hind feet white.

Light pony mare, about five years old, white stripe down face, branded 4 g on left shoulder and C on right shoulder, small white mark on left front foot. A. B. Smith (S. W. 4 24-13-33 w 1).

FORBYSHER, Assa.—Bay horse pony colt, one year old, never been halter broken, no brand or marks. Herbert Minaker S. E. 4 2-3-4 w 2).

SWIFT CURRENT, Assa.—Roan steer, three years old, branded inverted Uu combination on left ribs, brand resembling P, small circle, combination on left hip, enlarged left hind foot.

Red and white cow, four years old, branded 5 (reversed), 3 with bar over on right ribs, heavy in calf.

Red and white cow, about four years old, dry, brand resembling P, small circle, combination on left hip.

Red heifer, one year old, ears cropped, brand resembling M, or broad arrow, on left ribs, short tail. Fred Jones, poundkeeper.

MOFFAT, Assa.—Since May 31, 1904, black stallion, about two years old, small white spot on forehead, weight about 900 pounds. Archibald Dale (S. W. 4 16-15-9 w 2).

LOST.

CALGARY.—Dark bay mare, 900 lbs., branded B, foal four weeks, barbed-wire cut on leg below right shoulder; also white horse 1,200 lbs., quite old. Sec. 3-25-29-4. Reward: \$10 for delivery; \$5 for correct direction. J. A. Collicutt, Box 426.

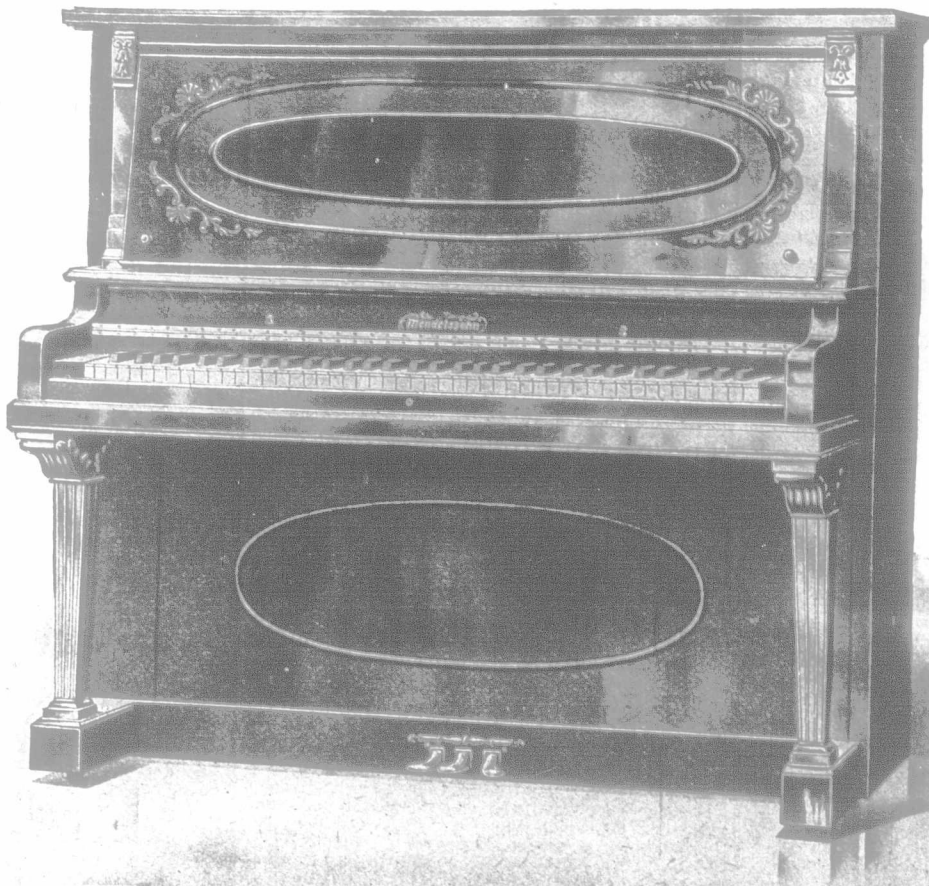
BALGONIE, Assa.—Since about March 1st, 1904, small, thick-set roan pony, black points, aged; bright bay pony, aged, white face, hind legs white, both animals had halters on when last seen. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of the above animals. Messrs. Grady and Bray.

KATHRINTHAL, Assa.—Since May 1st, 1904, white mare, eight or nine years old, branded round top T, both shoulders sore, weight about 1,100 lbs.; sorrel yearling stallion colt; yellow bay gelding, eight or nine years old, unbranded, white star on forehead, weight about 1,200 lbs., stiff on front legs; black mare, about six years old, white

spot on forehead, weight about 1,200 lbs., hind feet white. \$15 reward offered for return of animals to Michael Saclinger.
Strayed from 30-25-14 w 2, since May 31st, 1904, iron-gray horse, 17 hands high, seven years old, 1,600 lbs. weight, feet shod, one hind hoof split, heavy foretop, cut square, no brand, had halter and rope tied around neck. Address J. Jones, 303 William Street, Winnipeg, Man.
WOLSELEY, Assa.—Brown mare, aged, about 1,200 lbs. weight, white stripe down face, hair off left hip and root of tail, front feet shod. Last seen four miles north of Sinitalota, on May 23rd, 1904. \$5 reward. J. C. Ross (S. E. 4 10-18-16 w 2).

HICKSVALE, Assa.—Since December 14th, 1903, bay pony horse, wart on right shoulder where collar fits on; black mare, star on face, small stripe down nose, right knee large, has a one-year-old colt at foot; bay horse, star or stripe on face, some white on hind feet. Albert Brown (4-17-16 w 2).
STRASSBURG, Assa.—Since last week, dark brown mare, weight about 1,100 lbs., white star on face, right front foot and left hind foot white, no brand visible. William Brown (N. E. 4 6-24-21 w 2).
INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Brown mare, about 900 lbs. weight, no brand. M. M. Worden (80-17-12 w 2).

CARSTAIRS, Alta.—Black mare, branded OK combination over wineglass on left shoulder. McDonald & Johnston (S. 4 28-29-1 w 2).
THREE, Assa.—Since about the 1st of June, 1904, two white horses; gray horse; chestnut mare with colt. Andrew Stone (12-19-8 w 2).
EDENWOLD, Assa.—Since spring, black mare, about three years old, white star on forehead. Paul M. Bredt (14-19-17 w 2).
SALTCOATS, Assa.—Been in the district for over two years, brown mare, white face, about 1,000 lbs. weight, hind feet white half way to hocks, no brand visible. W. Moffat.



STYLE D—Walnut or Mahogany.

7½ Octaves; Handsomely Designed Case; Double Veneered; Carved Trusses; Overstrung Bass; Three Strings in Unison; Patent Improved Repeating Action, with Nickel-Plated Brackets and Rail; Improved Iron Frame; Compound Sectional Wrest Plank; Continuous Nickel Hinges; Automatic Music Desk; Solid Carved Panels and 3 Pedals.

Height, 4 ft. 6 in.

Width, 5 ft. 11-2 in.

Depth, 2 ft. 3 in.

ABSOLUTE WARRANTY FOR FIVE YEARS.

Why buy a cheaply-made Piano at a similar price when

You can buy a Piano of the recognized quality of the

MENDELSSOHN

As shown in this cut for

\$350.00

On easy terms of payment, or 10% less for cash. We further make a

SPECIAL OFFER

To extend the time for the cash payment to November 1st next, should you desire it, without any additional charge.

Think Over This Offer and Write

THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO'Y

SOLE NORTHWESTERN AGENTS,

470 Main St.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

GOSSIP.

Fergus Kennedy, of the Plympton Ranch Co., Red Deer, brought up last week from Manitoba five very fine Hereford bulls. These animals were bred by J. E. Marples, of Deleau, Man.

A negro and an Irishman once on a time agreed to engage in a boxing bout. According to the terms of the agreement, the one who first desired an end to be put to the match was to cry out "Sufficient," and then the two were to shake hands over "the bloody chasm." After fully fifteen minutes of fast and furious work on the part of each, the Irishman finally exclaimed, "Sufficient!" "Gee," said the colored man, as he grasped the Irishman's hand; "gee, I's been tryin' to think er dat word fer de las' ten minutes."

TRADE NOTES.

SPECIAL SALE OF SKIRTS AND RAINCOATS.—Why wear badly-made skirts, or spend weary hours of fussing and fitting, when you can have up-to-date, well-finished ones without wasting a moment's time, by simply sending your order and measure to the Big Store at 190 Yonge St., Toronto, where the T. Eaton Co. caters to the Dominion's women? Just now there is a special sale of skirts and raincoats at the Big Store. If you want something good, stylish, and away down in price, in either of these lines, do not fail to read the T. Eaton Co.'s advertisement, which appears elsewhere in this issue. You will surely see something there that will suit you. Distance makes no difference to the T. Eaton Co., which makes a specialty of giving satisfaction in the mail-order department. Do not be afraid to try this system of buying.

THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY write: "As you are probably aware, our plant was completely destroyed in the great fire which swept Toronto the night of the 19th, ult. We at once arranged to carry on our summer business in temporary quarters at the Granite Skating Rink, a building containing a large amount of floor space and available to us for the summer."

"During the time we have been located in Canada, we have found the demand for our line so heavy that we felt fully justified in purchasing a large factory; but owing to the heavy demand for factories in Toronto at the present time, it was almost impossible for us to obtain premises large enough for our purpose. We have finally succeeded in closing negotiations for a three-story and basement building, having a frontage of 121 feet on Yonge St., the principal business thoroughfare of Toronto. It is 120 feet deep, and will give us room to install a plant with a capacity three times as great as the one destroyed in the recent fire. The Winnipeg offices are located at 188 E. Market St., and Sam E. Sharpe, formerly with Ross & Ross, is the general manager."

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR sale or exchange: Beautiful home and fruit grove in the famous Sacramento Valley, California. Write for details to Box 45, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

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

STRAY—2-year-old gelding, black with mixed gray hair in mane and tail. Percheron blood. No brand. Suitable reward for information. H. Solberg, Milestone, N.-W.T.

CROP PAYMENTS.—Deep soil, prairie wheat lands, near elevators at Yorkton and Saltcoats, Assinibois, for sale on crop payments. James Armstrong, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

STRAYED south from 37, 11, west of third, bay mare branded Q, bay horse branded G-J, black mare, kink neck, branded Q, each on let's shou der. Reward given. Frank Tuson, Saskatoon.

WANTED—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to sell our hardy specialties for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special collections of hardy fruit's, shrubs and ornamentals, recommended by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Seedlings for wind-breaks and hedges. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Free outfit especially designed for Western agents. **STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto Ont.**

SEWING MACHINES.

Thirteen Different Styles to Pick From. All Machines Warranted for Five Years.



Prices—THE LOWEST. Quality—THE BEST.

Robert Donaldson & Son
30 Youville Square, MONTREAL, QUE.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnett, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. *om Write for particulars.*

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.

CALF MUST BE CLOSED UP.

In this district the law is that all cattle may run at large; but one man has a calf that, notwithstanding its being obliged to wear a halter with nails in the front band, is still able to suck the only cow of a poor working man. Can it be called a public nuisance, and the owner compelled to keep it closed up?
E. R. B.

Molakwa, B. C.

Ans.—The calf is certainly a public nuisance, and if the owner refuses to close it up, upon being notified to do so, information should at once be laid with the nearest magistrate, and legal proceedings taken.

DESERTING HUSBAND CLAIMING WIFE'S PROPERTY.

1. If a man desert his wife, and after absence of twelve years, the Government of Canada grants her a homestead for being head of a family, can husband come back and claim it?

2. Can he come and claim any personal property the wife has?

3. At wife's death, can he claim his share? If so, does a divorce from States free her from him in Canada?

4. If a divorce is necessary to hold her property as her own, can she hold her homestead and prove up, and then get divorce, and can he claim any of the homestead then?
SUBSCRIBER, Sheho, Assa.

Ans.—1. No.

2. No, if she earned it herself.

3. He could only claim an interest in what he had left when going away, and the wife might even set up a claim against this, that his interest was all used up in support of the family. A divorce from the States does not free the wife from husband in Canada, if married in Canada.

4. The wife can hold her homestead and prove it up without divorce.

WOMEN VOTING—DRAINING LAND—ROAD ALLOWANCE.

1. Have widows, single women, or married women, who own property and are assessed for it, and are 21 years old, a vote at school elections in the N.-W. T.?

2. Can my neighbor drain his land in such a way as to run his surplus water onto my land?

3. In the N.-W. surveys are there full 640 acres in a section, or is the road allowance taken off? In chaining to find a center post, we found only 79 chains from one corner to another.
Beaver Lake, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. The water cannot be drained in any other than its natural course, and if the natural course carries it across your land, the only thing for you to do is to open the course and let the water continue; but your neighbor cannot drain the water onto your land out of its natural course and cause you injury, otherwise you have an action against him for damages.

3. There are not necessarily 640 acres in a section, although there is supposed to be. Some mistakes have been made in putting down stakes, and some sections are a little over and some a little under, but the stakes cannot be moved, and where it is less or more, the land within such stakes will compose a section. There should be 640 acres after the road allowance is taken off, if the survey is correct. Chapter 54, Dominion Lands Act, section 8: "The Dominion Lands shall be laid off in quadrilateral townships, each containing 36 sections of as nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits, with such road allowances between sections and of such width as the Governor-in-Council prescribes."

TRADE NOTE.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO.—Geo. Bewell, representing the Clydesdale Stock Food Co., is making a tour of the West, placing agents and travellers to cover the ground in the interest of his company. They will have a big exhibit at the Dominion Fair.

Required Help to Move in Bed.

Was a Great Sufferer and Almost in Despair—New Hope and Strength Came With the Use of

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

This great food cure is doing wonders for weak, worn-out and discouraged women.

Many medicines which are prescribed in such cases are merely stimulants which give temporary relief and arouse false hope.

Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food actually forms new, rich blood and increases the vitality of the body, its benefits are thorough and lasting and its cure permanent.

Mrs. M. A. Clock, Meaford, Ont., writes: "Three years ago I became very much run down in health and suffered from weak, tired feelings, indigestion and rheumatism. At times I was so badly used up that I required help to move in bed. While sick and down-hearted I received Dr. Chase's Almanac and sent for some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

"Under this treatment I soon began to improve, and by the time I had used eleven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was happy to find myself strong and well again. I often think of what a lot of money I spent for medicines which did me no good, and believe I owe my life to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I hope women who suffer as I did will benefit by my experience and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

JOHN LOGAN, M. Robinson, Man., Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Honewood, Man., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshire.

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

JAMES DUTHIE, Me'gund Stock Farm, Hastney, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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

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

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

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

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association,
322 Cambie St.,
P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B. C.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND,
GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

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

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

Any man who can use a hammer can put up IDEAL Fencing.

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

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG, AGENTS.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

FREQUENT MICTURITION.

Horse, eight years old, makes his urine six or eight times a day, it is pretty thick and light colored, almost milky. He seems to make it easily, with plenty of it. His coat is a little dry, and I have seen him pass an odd worm once in a while. I feed him one gallon and a half of oats three times a day, with a liberal supply of salt almost daily, and saltpetre once a week. He is poor, though not in poverty all together. I had his teeth fixed three weeks ago, and, although fresh in the morning, gets dull up in the day. J. L.

Ans.—Stop the saltpetre and give tincture of buchu, one ounce, twice daily for a week. In addition prepare for a physic, by feeding bran mashes in place of grain; start on a Friday morning and that night or Saturday morning before feeding give an eight-dram aloetic pill, get from your veterinarian or local drug store. After giving the ball, follow with tonic powders: Powdered nux vomica beans, two ounces; powdered iodide of potash, one ounce; powdered dried sulphate of iron, two ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; make into sixteen powders, and give one morning and night in the feed.

PROBABLY SPINAL CONGESTION.

I have a horse, twelve- or fourteen-year-old, which took sick last July, appeared very weak, sweat profusely one hot day and nearly played out; next day was off his feed and unable to work; swelled a little around throat, but no cough or discharge; appeared a little weak in back and hind quarters; called in local veterinary surgeon, who called it influenza; let him run in the pasture till fall; tried him on binder, but appeared too weak and soft. In winter fed him same as the rest, kept in good condition. When let out, would play with the colts, but if he attempted to run, it was a very awkward and wabby gait, and when he stopped would hold up or go lame on off hind leg for a few minutes. When I put him into work this spring, he still appeared weak, and has a terrible wabby gait, especially with hind quarters: would sometimes swing around sideways and sit down. No swamp fever here. J. W. K.

Ans.—Your veterinarian may have been perfectly correct in his diagnosis at the outset, and at this date, it is hard to either diagnose or prognose on this case. It looks now, however, that at some time the horse has suffered from congestion of the spine, and when we take his age

Celluloid



Starch

Never sticks
Requires no boiling

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada. 7

The Morning After

a heavy and rich meal will be unattended by discomfort or sickness if, before going to bed, you will take

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

The EMPIRE Cream Separator

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

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

It will pay you to get the best. Send for our free books on the "Empire Way" of dairying. There's good sense in them.

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

into consideration, there is little hope for his recovery; in fact, I should expect to find some softening of the cord, provided the diagnosis was borne out in other ways. Blister the horse well over the spinal region, especially in the region of the loins—using the mercuric iodide blister. Would recommend a dram each of powdered nux vomica and sulphate of iron morning and night in the feed, and a dram of potassium iodide each day at noon; continue this course for ten days.

DULLED SEXUAL POWERS IN STALLION.

A Clydesdale stallion, seven years old, is not as vigorous as he should be, and seems reluctant to try mares. He is very slow, and at times seems unable to do his work; in fact, often desists without ejaculating semen. Is always ready for his feed, and looks to be in A1 condition. He had a yard to run in all winter, and he has had plenty of exercise on the line. Is fed four gallons of oats a day and lots of bran, and about a cup of linseed meal, and nine or ten raw eggs every day; no drugs or condition-powders. FARMER.

Baldur.

Ans.—It would be interesting to know the conditions under which the horse had been kept previous to your getting him. It is doubtful whether much can be done for him; read our advice of an issue ago on "Proudness in Stallions." Get the following for your horse, and give as directed: Powdered nux vomica beans, twelve drams; powdered damiana, twelve drams; dried sulphate of iron, sixteen drams; make into twelve powders, and give one every other feed; or a somewhat similar prescription may be given in liquid form by means of a hard rubber syringe, and the fluid squirted on the back of the tongue, care being taken to prevent the syringe being bitten: Half an ounce each of Fowler's solution and tincture of iron, and two drams of tincture of nux vomica, three times daily for a week; to be followed next week with half an ounce of fluid extract damiana, and one ounce tincture valerian in a little sweetened water, twice daily. Bathe the scrotum (bag) and along the course of the penis well with cold water daily. This condition of sexual sluggishness and the symptom of proudness are frequently due to lack of exercise and masturbation, or too many mares; not, however, in this case, we presume, by the history given, neither is it due to age—the horse should be good for another seven years. The above prescriptions can be got from A. J. Brown & Co., Winnipeg, if you are unable to get such locally.

Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure

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

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

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

Like a Crowbar

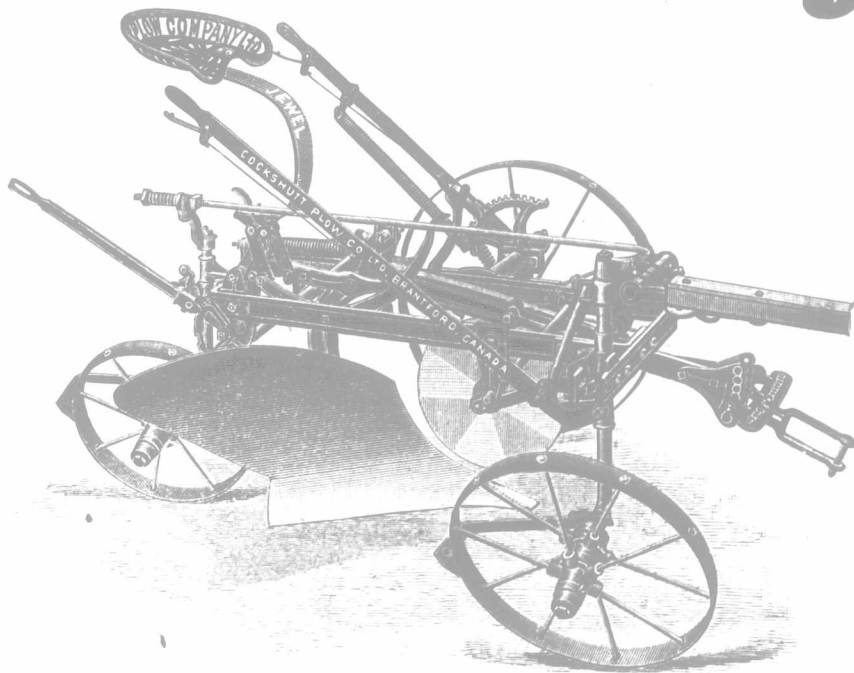
Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows.



Write for catalogue F-186.
Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address
THE SHARPLES CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. **P. N. SHARPLES**
WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Jewel Sulky Plow

With many attractive features.
Easy to handle and built to last.
No experiment,
Every plow guaranteed.



If you are looking for the most modern, finely-finished Sulky Plow on the market, we know that ours will suit you.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., WINNIPEG.
FACTORY: BRANTFORD.

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

GOSSIP.

The prize list is out for the Hartney Fair, July 19 and 20.

Robt. Sinton, Regina, recently consigned a carload of Hereford bulls to Lethbridge.

The Medicine Hat News says: "The Agricultural Society is this year adding a new feature to their prize list: prizes will be offered for apples, crab apples and plums, grown in the Medicine Hat district. There will likely be competition. W. T. Finlay, M. L. A.; Thos. McKay, and W. E. Porter, have apple trees on which there is a lot of fruit growing."

It is quite likely that the N.-W. T. Department of Agriculture will duplicate any prize moneys won by cattle from the N.-W. T., in the competition for carload lots of export cattle at the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition. The prizes offered by the Dominion Exhibition are well worth coming after, and will be doubly so should the N.-W. T. people assist this laudable method of encouraging the raising of good export stuff.

D. H. Andrews, manager of the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., Crane Lake, inspected the dipping vat being built at J. H. Spencer's ranch. At Crane Lake, the company will build a permanent dipping tank of stone and cement. Mr. Andrews says his company is putting in 1,500 head of stocker cattle this season, and may put in more later on. He also anticipates that the price of beef this year will be much better than a year ago.

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute, of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London E. C., for free information.

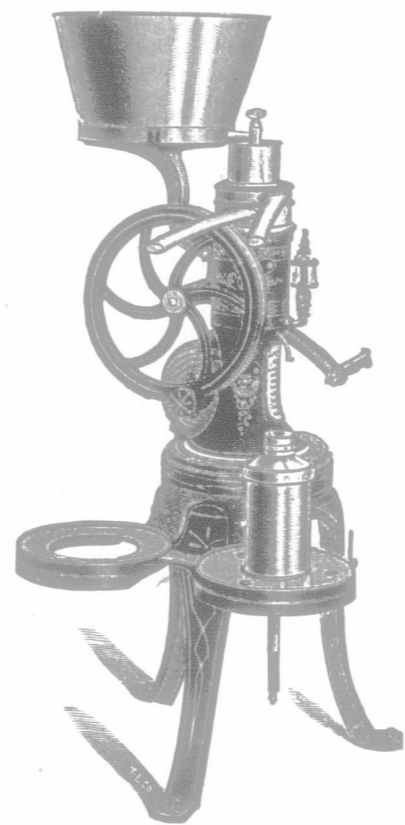
Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., sails July 1st for Great Britain for another importation of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. His address while there will be care of Mr. Geo. Hood, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. Mr. Davis writes: "I have recently sold to Mr. F. W. Scott, of Highgate, Ont., the fine three-year-old imported heifer, Pansy Blossom, with a fine roan heifer calf at foot, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.). She is a very promising heifer of the low-down, blocky type. Also to Harry Smith, Exeter, the imported yearling heifer, Jewess 2nd, sired by Cornelius, a Royal winner, and full brother to the great Corner Stone. To Geo. Simpson, Moffat, the fine breeding cow, Lily Buckingham, in calf to imported Bapton Chancellor. Our bulls were all sold by March, and we have a fine crop of bull calves coming on, by Bapton Chancellor, which intending purchasers would do well to look over."

The live-stock exhibits of the Universal Exposition, at St. Louis, continue to attract general attention, and stockmen in all the breeding districts of the world are looking forward with eager anticipation to the assembling of the best specimens of all the improved breeds of domestic animals at St. Louis from August 22 to November 19.

The Universal Exposition is daily in receipt of advices of important meetings to be held at St. Louis during the period of the Live-stock Show. All interested in arranging live-stock meetings at the World's Fair have been invited to file dates for such conventions with Col. Charles F. Mills, Chief of the Live-stock Department of the Exposition.

The dates for exhibition of live stock in the several divisions will be as follows: Horses, August 22 to September 3, inclusive; cattle, September 12 to 24; sheep and goats, October 3 to 15; swine, October 3 to 15; poultry, October 24 to November 5; carload lots of cattle, November 14 to 19.

Parades of live stock at the World's Fair will take place as follows: Horses, asses and mules, Tuesday, August 23, and Thursday, September 1; cattle, Tuesday, September 13, and Thursday, September 22.



NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Contain all the good qualities of all competitors, are excellent skimmers, yet have only two or three pieces in the bowl to wash. Due to simplicity of construction and the use of case-hardened ball bearings at all speed points, THE NATIONAL is very durable and very easy to turn, very convenient to operate and is a great favorite with the women folk. Beautifully finished in hard black enamel.

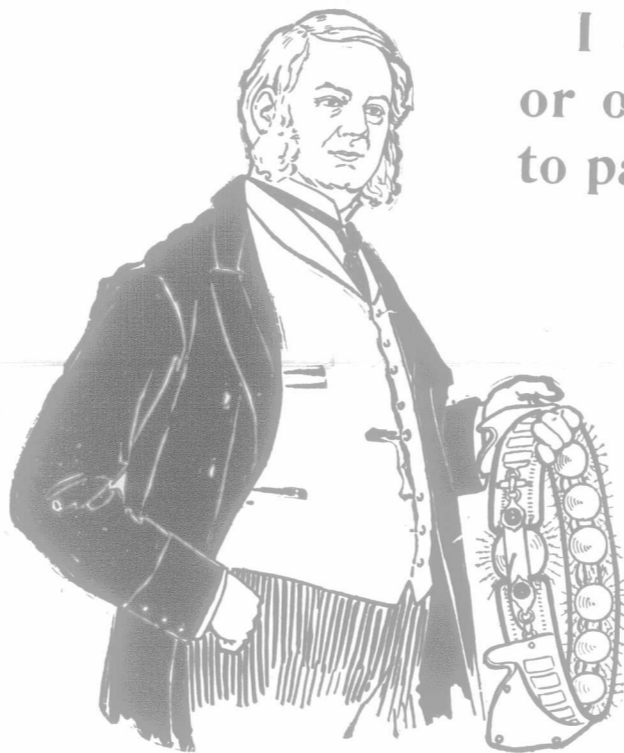
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THE NATIONAL IN YOUR OWN HOME.

If you are interested in knowing more about THE NATIONAL, send for catalogues and booklet, "Hints on Buttermaking." They are free for the asking.

JOS. A. MERRICK,
GEN. AGT. WESTERN CANADA.

117 BANNATYNE AVE. E.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Men Try my Cure Free!



I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.

I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings; timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated

and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

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

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE PAY.

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

NORTHERN PACIFIC

YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

St. Louis World's Fair

April 30 - Nov. 30, 1904

\$35.45 || **\$39.40**
18 Days || 60 Days

FROM WINNIPEG
DAILY TRAIN, 1.45 P. M.

Best Connections
Elegant Dining Car

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Pullman Coaches

TICKET OFFICE, 391 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

Next to Bank of Commerce Telephone 1446

H. SWINFORD,
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R. CREELMAN,
Ticket Agent

LUMPS

and all Swellings or Tumorous Conditions can be cured by the application of

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

This remedy quickly reduces all Lumps and Swellings, and makes a cure. Sold by all dealers. PRICE 50 CENTS.

The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Sole Prop's, Winnipeg, Can.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

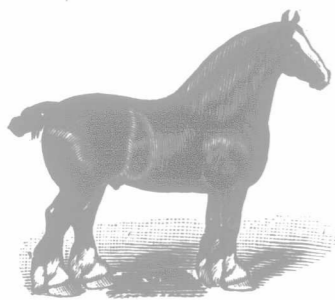
Offer a limited number of strictly

FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

of the various breeds, from two years old and upwards, AT ONE-HALF THE ORDINARY PRICE, to make room for new importations.

We are taking orders for imported registered mares. Let us know your wants early.

JAMES SMITH, - Manager.



Clydesdales.

We have a number of YOUNG CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES for sale, and any person wanting to purchase a good young brood mare should come and see what we have before buying elsewhere.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
Beaverton, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone in connection with farm.
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

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

Blacklegine
BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.
PASTEUR VACCINE Co CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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

TRADE NOTES.

MUSIC FOR THE HOME.—No home is complete without music; yet in many farm homes there is so much to do that no one seems to have time to practice. By possessing a good gramophone you may have the music of piano, banjo, guitar, and a dozen other instruments, without losing a moment's time. It plays while you work. If you wish to buy one, do not forget to read the advertisement of the Berliner Gramophone Co., shown elsewhere in this issue. Read about their easy-payment plan, then make your decision.

MUSIC.—In this issue can be found a statement from Gourlay, Winter & Leeming concerning their pianos. A piano is something everyone is interested in. In buying one always want the best. What the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming people say about their pianos we have every reason to believe. These people are noted for the excellence of the instruments they make, and their straightforward business methods. They have confidence in the Canadian purchasing public, and have a special new payment plan, arranged particularly for those in moderate circumstances. Note their advertisement. It is reliable.

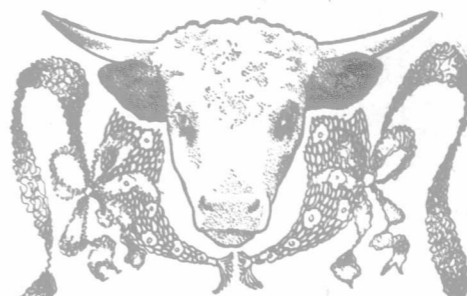
HUDSON'S BAY CO.—In another column will be found the first of a series of mail-order advertisements over the well-known name of the Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Man. There are no stores in the West so well established or possessed of such exceptional facilities for doing business along mail-order lines. We would strongly urge upon our readers the advisability of writing the great departmental store for anything they may need. In these days of perfect mail service, there is no necessity for country buyers paying any more for their goods than those living in close touch with the stores. Any goods you may secure from the Hudson's Bay Co. will always be found dependable in every respect. This fact enables you to trade with them in the utmost assurance that the articles purchased are of trustworthy manufacture. Read the advertisement on another page.

WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.—While in Edmonton, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative had much pleasure in meeting one of our travelling friends, W. J. Hammill, the "fanning mill man." Mr. Hammill represents the Western Manufacturing Co., of Indian Head, and, as usual, he had a sample mill within reach, and ere long was demonstrating its workings in cleaning and grading badly-mixed grains and removing weed seeds. With him was the genial secretary-treasurer of the company, Mr. D. B. Dulmage. Mr. Hammill has made some very important improvements in his mill: First, by removing these objectionable side irons, common to all fanning mills, and filling their purpose with small eccentric wheels inside of the mill, which gives each shoe an easy, gentle motion, and which is practically noiseless. Second, the improvement in his new bagger need only be seen working to be appreciated. The buckets are smaller and more numerous, and the flow of grain so arranged that it pours into them instead of having to be scooped up, consequently there is less friction. The Western Manufacturing Co. are to be congratulated on the important improvements which have been added to their machine.

GOSSIP.

The Innes Milling Co., Hartney, are installing a water-softening and filtering plant, thus hoping to save money on boiler fuel.—(Hartney Star.)

J. D. McGregor is experimenting with several varieties of fodder crops, and is having success with all kinds of grasses—clover, alfalfa, bromus and other varieties, and is trying the different crops in separate plots, and some of it mixed with oats. By this way a thorough test can be made; also comparisons in the different classes of fodder growing. He expects that beef will be early this year, and in fit shape. Mr. McGregor reports things on the range in good condition; the season ranch work and crops being well advanced.



Range Cattle

are particularly hard to guard against the spread and bad effects of diseases that once get started in the herd. Spanish itch, Texas fever, mange, lice, ticks, surfeit, eczema and all skin diseases are effectually prevented and checked by the timely use of

Zenoleum

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Endorsed and used by Government authorities, Agricultural Colleges and leading stock breeders everywhere. The only disinfectant and preventive of disease used at the International Live Stock Expositions held annually in Chicago.

Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.

Used as a spray, wash or dip on all animals.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Write for our free booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles."

Zenner Disinfectant Co.
114 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.



Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires



Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carrachan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.

Write for prices, or come and see.

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

HORSES FOR SALE

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

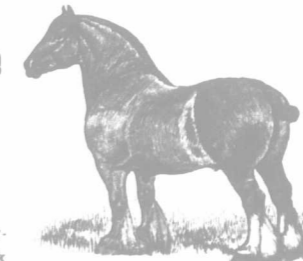
Well-broken heavy draft and farm teams. Also drivers and saddle horses. The foundation of this barn was formed by the purchase of T. McMillan's whole Clyde bunch; also 50 selected Clyde mares, and in addition the Quorm outfit of Thoroughbred and Coach horses. Also one (imp.) Shire stallion. Will sell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

LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.

Address:
GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.

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

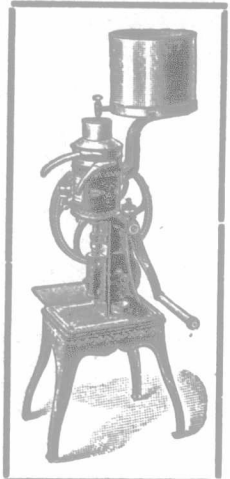
Imported
Clydesdale
and
Shire
Stallions



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

Advertise in the Advocate
AND GET BEST RESULTS

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.



THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.

- To Save Money in securing Cream, you must use a Separator.
- To Save Money at the Churn, you must have Thick Cream.
- To Save Money in Transportation, you must ship Thick Cream.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS, and no other, will produce a high test Cream, without loss in the bowl and skim milk.

ASK US FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

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

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Walworth-Ralston Co., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

A Revolution in Western Canada

Reduce the cost of your repairs to a minimum, and you will increase your profits.



By using the

TAYLOR KNIFE HEAD

you will save having broken mower and binder blades, heads or pitman. Write for particulars and prices to

F. H. BRYDGES & SONS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Live-stock Market

NOW ESTABLISHED

at Calgary.

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

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

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

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be July 27, 1904, of horses.

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

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

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

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd.

Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to

JNO. T. PARKER,

Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd.

Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J.E. MARPLES

DELEAU, MAN.



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.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Bowness Pure-bred Stock Farm.

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

MERRY CHAMPION (Imp.) 84116, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion.

ROYAL EDWARD = 46977 =, a Princess Royal, sire Merry Man (Imp.), Royal Edward is a prizewinner, and also has proved himself an excellent sire.

SITTYTON HERO 15th = 38861 =, bred by the late J. I. Davidson, Ontario. Sire Sittyton Hero, dam 40th Duchess of Gloster, by Hoepodas (Imp.).

RED CHIEF 2nd = 33073 =, sired by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Spartan Chief.

25 HEAD of cows and heifers For Sale

Write to

WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

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

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood Assn. m

FEVER

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS. Price, 60c per package, prepaid. m

A. J. BROWN & CO.,

291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.

SHORTHORNS

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

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. m

Five miles from town.

FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK

P. E. FOWLS, For sale—Robbie o' Day = 22672 =, Sultan = 42642 =, and St. FARM. Valentine = 42641 =, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day.

E. A. COX, Horesford, Man. m

Two and a half miles from Beresford.

TRADE NOTES.

HARRIS, SCOTTEN CO.—It is apparent to any grain producer that one of the most satisfactory ways to dispose of grain is to consign it direct to some local firm. In this way the profits of the middleman are eliminated from the transaction, and there is at least that one profit saved. You are absolutely certain of getting local prices, for the transaction is an open one upon the board in Winnipeg, and the daily prices are recorded by the Secretary of the Grain Exchange. It is an economical method of doing business, and a moneymaker to you. Write at one for full particulars to Harris, Scotten Co., Box 671, Winnipeg.

FREE TO HORSEMEN.—One of the cleverest pamphlets on the care of horses is that issued by W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A., proprietor of the well-known remedy, Absorbine. Indeed, this modest booklet contains more practical information, and is of more real value, than many a more pretentious volume.

Some pages are devoted to Absorbine. As this is one of the few preparations that will take away all soft bunches without blistering or removing the hair, it must be admitted that any details concerning Absorbine are welcome.

Mr. Young will send this pamphlet, "How To Take Care of the Horse," free of charge to anyone interested.

GOSSIP.

Jno. E. Smith, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have sold my Smithfield Farm to Mr. Wm. Chalmers, of Hayfield, and with the farm goes my goodwill of the business, as I am retiring. Later I shall have a sale to dispose of my immense stock of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Mr. Chalmers has bought the stock bull, Golden Measure (Imp.). Further particulars later."

Canadians going to St. Louis will be glad to know of a hotel kept by an old-timer from Manitoba. Ed. Hammond, well known in Southern Manitoba, where he and D. Leckie, of Hartney, had a grist mill and lumber yard for many years, is now installed as proprietor of the Colorado Hotel, 1433 Chestnut Boulevard, run on the European plan, and the Missouri, 1411 Chestnut Boulevard, both centrally located, being only four blocks from the Union Station, St. Louis, Mo. The advantage of having someone to give reliable information in such a city at such a time cannot be overestimated, and Manitobans would do well to head towards Mr. Hammond's hotels. Rooms (it being on the European plan) can be got at moderate prices. Mr. Hammond refers us to several Manitoba M. P. P.s, and was, we believe, quite well known in Masonic and Forester circles in the early days of this province.

Bray's Dispersion Sale.

The dispersion sale of Jas. Bray's Shorthorns, held at Longburn, Man., June 14th, was well attended, and very fair prices were realized. As quite often happens, some of the best cattle, both in breeding and individuality, did not reach their value, while more inferior stock brought comparatively better prices. Among the lot was a number of choice individuals, selected through years of skill in breeding and handling cattle.

Stockmen throughout Manitoba were unanimous in their expression of regret when it was announced that Mr. Bray had decided to disperse his herd, as few men in the stock business were more generally popular than "Bray." Although he has sold his farm and his splendid herd of pure-bred stock, it is hoped that he may remain in the Province, where younger students in the art of selecting and moulding animal form may have the benefit of his friendly counsel and advice.

A noticeable feature of the sale was the fact that several good animals were purchased by men comparatively young in pure-bred cattle-breeding. Mr. Geo. Little, Neepawa, secured a prize in Scottish Canadian. He has developed wonderfully since last year, and will be hard to beat at approaching exhibitions. (Continued on next page.)

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for It This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the



DR. S. GOLDBERG, The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates, Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

method and the ability to do so he says. Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotency, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc. The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, and if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he does not under any consideration accept incurable cases for treatment, and, remember, if he does accept your case you may pay when you are cured. He sends the method, as well as his booklet on the subject, containing the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply

Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 31 Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be your free.

FOREST HOME FARM

GLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away down for next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per hundred.

Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O.

m ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

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

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

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

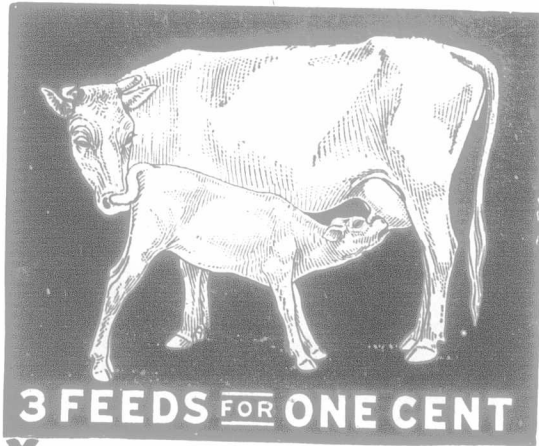
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

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

Bray's Dispersion Sale—Continued.

The total for 48 head amounted to the handsome sum of \$6,500, or an average for bulls and cows of \$139. The prices and names of purchasers were as follows:

COWS.	
Julia 9th, 3 years, and calf, 4 months; A. Fraser, Portage la Prairie	\$210
Ruby Derocher 2nd, 3 years; Jno. Palmer, Macdonald	225
Ina 4th, 9 years; E. Muir, High Bluff	205
Imogene 2nd, 8 years; Stephen Benson, Neepawa	209
Rosa of Prairie Home, 3 years; Glen Campbell, Gilbert Plains	200
Siren 7th, 3 years; H. Wing, Portage la Prairie	209
Bonnobel, 5 years; Jas. Lytle, High Bluff	180
Minnie Warrior 5th, 8 years; K. McLeod, Macdonald	175
Maiden Star 4th, 7 years; A. Caswell, Neepawa	175
Minnie Blythe, 7 years; Wm. Bray, Macdonald	165
Ruby Derocher, 7 years; E. Muir, High Bluff	165
Ruby, Derocher 3rd, 3 years; Capt. Woodrowe, Binscarth	160
Ruth, 3 years; Glen Campbell, Gilbert Plains	155
Duchess Jane 16th, 7 years; Glen Campbell, Gilbert Plains	150
Oak Grove Daisy, 3 years, and calf; W. A. Morris, Burnside	150
Golden Gem, 5 years; A. McLeod, Macdonald	145
Minnie Warrior 9th, 9 months; O. Dunn, Macdonald	140
Charity 2nd, 6 years; Glen Campbell, Gilbert Plains	140
Crimson Gem 5th, 8 years; Geo. Kerr, Franklin	135
Oak Grove Minnie, 3 years, and calf; D. McCuaig, Macdonald	130
Jessie of Prairie Home, 3 years; A. McManus, Macdonald	130
Duchess Jane 17th, 2 years; D. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie	125
Golden Gem 2nd, 5 months; A. McLeod, Macdonald	120
Scottish Queen, 1 year; Capt. Woodrowe, Binscarth	120
Crimson Gem 6th, 5 years; H. Bailey, Macdonald	115
Crimson Gem 8th, 1 year; Capt. Woodrowe, Binscarth	165
Rose, 3 years; Alf. Thompson, Beaver	105
Minnie Warrior 8th, 4 years; W. B. Walker, Macgregor	105
Siren 9th, 9 months; O. Dunn, Alexander	105
Longburn Minnie, 2 years; Glen Campbell, Gilbert Plains	100
Stella Longburn, 7 years; Alf. Bouter, Sutherland	100
Longburn Belle, 2 years; Capt. Woodrowe, Binscarth	100
Waterwitch 5th, 3 years; J. Smith, Brandon	90
Sarepta, 8 years; A. E. Batters, Portage la Prairie	85
Duchess Jane 18th; Jas. Lytle, High Bluff	80
Crimson Gem 9th, 8 months; O. Dunn, Alexander	80
Crimson Maid, 2 years; A. McManus, Macdonald	70
Maid Star 6th, 1 year; H. Kirkwood, Macdonald	70
Bonnobel 2nd, 1 year; Glen Campbell, Gilbert Plains	70
BULLS.	
Scottish Canadian, 5 years; Geo. Little, Neepawa	\$390
Scottish King, 2 years; E. J. Ray, Arden	155
Scottish Boy, 2 years; E. Oathwaite, Lyleton	135
Scottish Mack, 10 months; A. C. Moore, Macdonald	130
Bonnie Boy, 2 years; Capt. Woodrowe, Portage la Prairie	130
Scottish Hero; P. D. McArthur, Portage la Prairie	120
Lovely Prince, 2 years; Jno. Wishart, Portage la Prairie	95
Scottish Archer, 5 months; W. B. Walker Macgregor	60
Scottish Warrior, 9 months; A. Thompson, Beaver	55



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. DEAR SIRS—About Feb. 4th I received a 50 cent package of "International Stock Food" from you. I commenced feeding it about Feb. 10th to two Durham calves. I put it in their middlings (dry) twice per day. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves great feeders. It gives them a better appetite; it will prevent and cure scours in calves; it will make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves call for it as calf-does for its milk. There is something in "International Stock Food" that calves like very much. My calves did better while feeding it than they had been doing before, and got the same feed as they did before feeding "International Stock Food." I think "International Stock Food" is just the thing. Yours respectfully, FRED. M. DICKEY.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. We have thousands of testimonials like this on file in our office, and we will pay you \$1000 cash if they are not genuine. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—is a purely medicinal vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in addition to the regular grain feed, for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is entirely harmless, even if taken into the human system, and is prepared by a practical stockman, who is a thorough master of scientific stock feeding. Extra Profits are made by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to Colts, Calves and Pigs during the Summer Season. You can secure a greater growth of your pigs, colts and calves in warm weather than any other time, and the use of "International Stock Food" will make you a large extra profit during the Summer season. It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an UP-TO-DATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them. This department alone will save you hundreds of dollars.

We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH. This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worthy of a place in any home.

Write us at once and answer the following questions: 1. WHERE DID YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT? 2. HOW MANY HEAD OF STOCK HAVE YOU?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Capital paid in, \$2,000,000. Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.



DAN PATCH 1:50M. World's Champion Harness Horse. Eats "International Stock Food" every day.

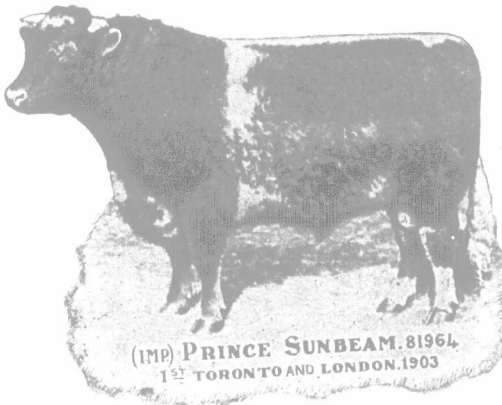
TROUT CREEK

SHORTHORNS

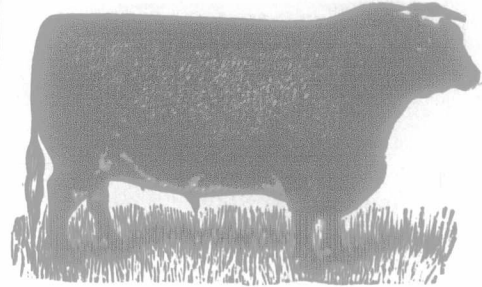
SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Manager. Hamilton, Ont.



(IMP) PRINCE SUNBEAM 81964. 1st TORONTO AND LONDON, 1903



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

Choice ewes got 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, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 5¢ Free. Write at once for it, to P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

10 YEARLING BULLS Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

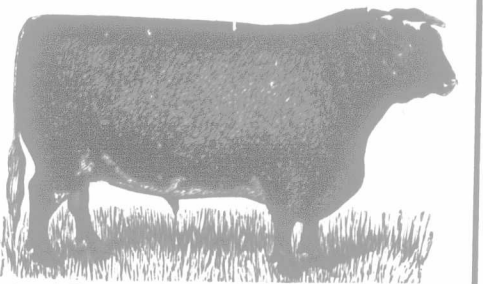
20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

out of choice females and by TOPSMAN'S DUKE, NOBLEMAN (imp.) and PILGRIM (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grand massive bull.

FEMALES, ALL AGES—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

ALSO HERD BULLS—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

My second importation will reach home about May 18th. Will be pleased to see my old friends and new ones besides to inspect the stock. The lot is composed of 7 SHORTHORN BULLS and 4 HEIFERS. In CLYDESDALES there are 2 colts and 2 fillies. There is stock in the lot to suit all pockets and all tastes. Some of the pick of the spring sales are included, and all of Craikshank breeding and most of the popular families in Aberdeenshire are represented. Will sell at very close prices for speedy sales.

EGGS from Plymouth Rock poultry, first-class stock, for sale at \$1.50 per setting. Will meet prospective buyers at Carberry if notified in time, and all welcome whether they purchase or not.

JOHN GRAHAM, Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm, CARBERRY, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

AND STRONG
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OME FARM

LYDESDALES,
SHORTHORNS,

Yorkshires
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Rocks is very choice.
6 per hundred.

land Stations.
P. O.

AHAM, Prop.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

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

ORTHORNS.

ulls, from one to two
-old heifers; cows and
eneral = 30399 = ; Lord
ir Colin Campbell (imp.)

N & SONS,
MANITOBA.



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

DISPOSE OF YOUR BEEF THIS YEAR THROUGH H. A. MULLINS, & CO.,

Live-stock Commission Salesmen and Forwarding Agents,

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

Ranchers and Live-stock Dealers, consider your own interests and get the top prices for your Beef Cattle this year. The success of our business depends entirely upon the results we secure for you, and every effort will be put forth to obtain top prices.

We have numerous inquiries from exporters in the East who wish to purchase, and it will be to your advantage to send us word what cattle you have to dispose of this year. If you have good cattle, arrange to ship early and avoid the big rush likely to be this fall.

WE SOLICIT YOUR CORRESPONDENCE

Sunshine Furnace

Easy to Shake.

More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.

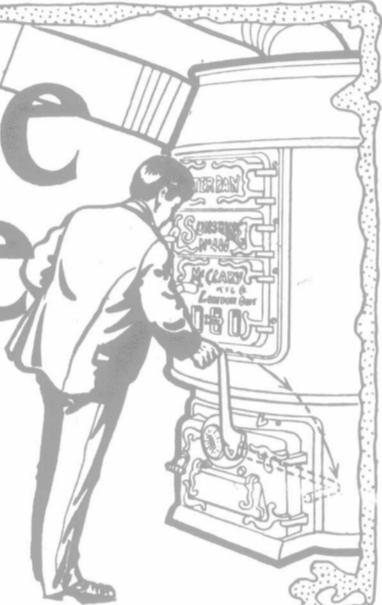
With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

Sold by all Enterprising Dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

A herd of 85 head, composed of cows and heifers, prizewinners at the leading shows. The cows are imported from the best Scottish herds. Imported Douglasdale, champion at the Pan-American Exhibition, and imported Black Prince, champion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903, head the herd. Choice stock of both sexes for sale.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.



Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele No Cutting 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 swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele 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.

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

Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. **FREE of Charge.** My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. **255 Tillotson Building, 34 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.**

The Greenway Sale of Live Stock at Crystal City.

Weather of the best, crop prospects good, an offering to suit all comers, cows with calves at foot to demonstrate their dividend-paying qualities, a suitable building and good auctioneers all tended to make Hon. Thos. Greenway's second annual sale, held at Prairie Home Stock Farm, a memorable one. Capt. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., and T. C. Norris, ex-M.P.P., Griswold, were in the box, and wielded the gavel; the Captain selling the Shorthorns, the Ayrshires being cried by Mr. Norris. The following is the list, together with the prices and new owners:

SHORTHORNS.

Viola, four years, calf at foot, \$260, Albert Lawrence, Darlingford; 27th Maid of Sylvan, four years, calf at foot, \$145, J. C. Stewart, La Riviere; Brodhagen Lota, three years, calf to Royal Prince, \$155, J. C. Stewart; Lavendar Lass, five years, \$165, Jno. Ring, Crystal City; 9th Duchess of Rosedale, \$135, J. Ring; Red Rose (imp.), red heifer calf, \$285, J. Yule; Ruby of Prairie Home, \$175, John Potter, Pilot Mound; Daisy, roan two-year-old, \$195, John Shelson, Snowflake; Primrose, red and white four-year-old, bull calf, \$150, Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater; Winsome Lass, dark red two-year-old, \$200, R. H. Shore, Manitou, who also purchased Bracelet of Prairie Home, heifer calf at foot, \$270; Crimson Flower of Prairie Home, two-year-old, \$170, R. H. Shore; Rosa Lee, two-year-old, \$100, R. H. Shore; Lady Brilliantine 2nd, a roan four-year-old, with bull calf, \$155, R. T. Robertson, Snowflake; Warkworth Queen, red two-year-old, \$125, John Downey, Wawanesa; Maid of Sylvan 28th, two-year-old, \$130, J. Downey; Starling 2nd, two-year-old, \$165, R. H. Shore; Beauty Spot, \$100, J. Ring, Crystal City; Sittyton Lily, two-year-old, \$120, J. W. Brown, Morris; Vanguard's Valentine, two-year-old, \$100, J. C. Barron, Carberry; Lady St. Patrick, white yearling, \$85, J. C. Stewart, La Riviere; May Queen, one-year-old, \$80, Ernest Shelson; Queen Draga, eighteen months, \$130, J. C. Robertson, Snowflake; Vacuna's Heiress, a yearling, \$130, Jos. Lawrence; Major Mysie 2nd, red two-year-old, \$165, Jas. Rankin, Woodvale; Tamashanter, two-year-old, \$225, Jno. Shelson; Lambora, calved June, 1901 (not on catalogue), \$115, Wm. McGill, Crystal City; Chief Justice, two-year-old, \$165, R. T. Robertson; Bonnie Boy, two-year-old, \$170, Geo. Palmer, La Riviere; Judge's Challenger, red yearling, \$205, A. J. Parmater, Crystal City; Duke of Prairie Home, \$85, J. J. Earle, Snowflake; Jubilee King, red year-old, \$125, T. L. Morton, Gladstone; Lavendar Lad, calved Oct. 1903, \$80, John Potter, Pilot Mound.

Shorthorns owned by Dr. Gibson, of Souris, and included in the sale: Nonpareil Lady, \$215, J. C. Barron, Carberry; Third Enterprise Victoria, bred by C. C. Bigler & Sons, red, \$190, Jas. Yule; Nonpareil Nero 2nd, red, \$150, N. Hicks, Snowflake; Aidrie Duchess of Hazelhurst, \$170, Wm. Robertson; Jessie of Bright and roan bull calf at foot, \$180, A. J. Parmater; Red Sharon, \$110, R. H. Shore, also Mary C., \$140; Queen of Hearts, bull calf at foot, \$180, Fraser & Sons, Emerson; Victor of the Ring, red yearling bull, \$125, O. H. Ring, Crystal City; Jessie of the Ring, red heifer, Greenway, \$125.

AYRSHIRES.

The principal buyer was Mr. Nesbitt, of Roland, who purchased: Prairie Flower, \$110; Ayrshire Maggie, \$50; Heather Honey of Prairie Home, \$100; Eva of Prairie Home, \$115; Modesty of Prairie Home, \$130, and Princess 2nd, \$65. Eva 2nd of Prairie Home, \$135, John Read, Pilot Mound; Heather Bell, \$80, Geo. Walton, Winnipeg, Paul Kruger, four years old, \$140, John Read; Surprise, yearling, \$95, R. Jefferson, Winnipeg.

HORSES.

J. W. Drysdale, Neepawa, one Clydeilly for \$250; Wm. Ryan, of Ningsa, bought the other for \$180.

S. Martin, buyer of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Fern Nova Stock Farm, writes: "I am glad to hear of last year's bulls, have some nice young ones coming on. We are getting a nice herd for the fair."



To the Weary Dyspeptic. We Ask this Question:

Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating.

The first step is to regulate the bowels.

For this purpose **Burdock Blood Bitters** has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

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

JERSEY CATTLE & Reg'd C-TSWOLD SHEEP
Some very fine heifers, all ages; 2 bull calves, 14 months and 8 months. Also some very fine ewes. **WILLIAM WILLIS & SON,** om Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON,** om C. P. E. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

Are you thinking of going in for **YORKSHIRES?**

If you are get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. DALMANY TURE 2nd (imp.) =1245=, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - - - Manitoba.

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

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.
The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. **JAMES M. EWENS,** Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

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

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Grain-growers' banquet	279	Smut in wheat, destroying	169	Duty on horses, U. S.	506	Stock breeders' conventions	69
Grain-growers, Minnedosa	388	Smut, some causes of	279	Duty on woollens, opposed to	726	Stock judging at Brandon	69
Harness, hanging up	721	Smut, insure against	426	Edmonton jottings	139	Stock judging convention	317
Harness, oil regularly	721	Straw stack, but no summer-fallow	792	Edmonton fur trade	393	Stock judging in Alberta	69
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