

**PAGES
MISSING**

ITS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

The Reasons For It.

There is a circle of irrefutable logic about the superiority of the **International Line of Harvesting Machines and Farm Implements.**

- Because** More farmers buy them than all other makes combined, they have found that they give better service, longer use and more general satisfaction. They do this
- Because** they are better built—more carefully and more thoroughly constructed. They are better built
- Because** their manufacturers have superior facilities for manufacturing, possessed by no other manufacturers in this line. These facilities are possible
- Because** the big demand for the International line of machines makes them necessary. This demand exists
- Because** more farmers buy the International line than buy all other makes combined, and there we are—back where we started.

In other words: The superior excellence of the International line creates a demand which makes possible superior facilities, which make possible a superior product, which in turn increases the demand, making possible still greater facilities and a still better product—a never ending progression.

That's why it will pay *you* to investigate thoroughly the International Harvesting Machines and Tillage and Seeding Implements and Gasoline Engines. Call on any International Agency for catalogues and full information. The agent will be glad to show you.



M^cCORMICK AND DEERING

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Shoe Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, and Binder Twine.

CHAMPION

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Knife Grinders, Binder Twine.

WORKS OF

International Harvester Co. of Canada, (Limited) at Hamilton, Ontario.

TRADE NOTES.

SIMPLICITY is the name of the gas and gasoline engines manufactured by the Western Malleable and Grey Iron Mfg. Co. and listed in another column. The firm makes gasoline engines in sizes from one and a half to fifteen horse-power, suitable for all kinds of farm and other light work. Proof of the success of the "Simplicity" engines is best shown by the fact that the firm has been compelled to add over 8,000 feet of floor space to their machine shop since the first of the year. The "Simplicity" was designed and is built especially for those who require power that is economical, safe and durable, easy to operate and reasonable in price.

A CATALOGUE THAT GIVES INFORMATION.—We have just received from the Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., of Oshawa, Ont., a copy of their price list, No. 13, which cancels all previous quotations and lists on their sheet-metal building material, too well and favorably known to require recommendation. There are a few features of their catalogue which deserve special note. It is, we are informed, the only price list ever issued for this kind of goods that gives the gauge and weight of each grade. This is of more interest than might be imagined, as otherwise the purchaser must be at a loss to interpret the meaning of the trade terms used to indicate various grades. The Pedlar people are a one-price firm, and their price is given in the catalogue. Owing to market fluctuations, etc., the prices are subject to change without notice, but the company makes every effort to advise prospective purchasers of such change. Write for price list and full information. Offices: Oshawa, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg.

GOT THE WRONG PARCEL.

The schooner "Margaret" had been cruising up the coast of Labrador, selling salt to the fishing settlements, and had finally put in at a far northern native village. Many of the people hastened to go on board, so encased and "bundled up" in furs that the sailors could hardly tell one from another. One of the number, a young man, sat about with such a depressed air that the sailors began to speculate on the cause.

They all agreed that he was the most disconsolate-looking individual they had ever seen; for days they wondered what the matter was. Each one of them guessed, but all guessed wrong. They found out the sad story from a trader who visited them—a man who could speak the native dialect.

"Bill," said the captain to this trader, "there's a fellow sitting over there in the lee of the rail who is the sorrowfullest-looking human being I've ever seen. We all want to know what's the matter with him. Find out, will you?"

The trader was obliging, and for half an hour he jabbered back and forth with the native; and occasionally Bill smiled, and once or twice he laughed. At last he came back to us.

"It's quite a story," he said. "This young man was in love with a girl, but her father was set against the marriage. In that situation it is a common practice round here to steal the girl. Most all marriages here mean a seizure and abduction of the bride, and so this young man prepared to run off with his sweetheart, no matter whether her family was willing or not.

He got an outfit of dogs and sleds, which cost him a good deal of money, and one night he went to her hut and crept in. He didn't want her to cry out, so he stuffed something in her mouth and tied her up with ropes until she and her furs looked like a bag of meal. Then he tied her on to the sleds, and, rejoicing at his success, drove all night to get away from her father.

When daylight came he stopped, untied the ropes and pulled the fur hood back from her face. And then came the sad part of the story. It wasn't the girl at all that he had stolen—it was the old man!"

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



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Gives Absolute Satisfaction.

The practical man knows what makes a good reliable fence. The IDEAL is made of the best No. 9 steel wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. No animal can go over or under it. We believe it is by long odds the best fence ever built.

We want to tell you all about it, how it is built and other things you ought to know about the fence you ought to buy.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It will last a lifetime. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs.

If you want to know why all the leading railroads use the IDEAL fence, write for our catalogue.

The McGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N.-W.T.

British Columbia

Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in lots of a size to suit all purchasers. Prices and terms putting it within reach of all. Also town lots. Apply to

Carruthers & Pooley
Real Estate Agents, KELOWNA, B. C.



Classik Galt-Ceilings

give a genuine air of refinement and luxuriousness to any room.

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

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

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

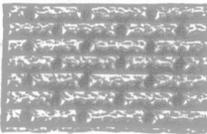
GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

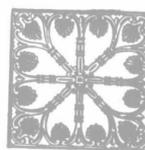
OUR PATENT "Safe Lock"  **Steel Shingles**

Are handsome and durable, interlock on all four sides, are easily applied, and are positively weather, fire and lightning proof.

OUR STEEL SIDINGS

Are well made—handsome in design. They are wind-proof, and keep buildings warm.

ROCK FACE BRICK. 

OUR EMBOSSED STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDEWALLS 

Should be used in all buildings where a permanent and sanitary finish is desired.

Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Preston, Ont.

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WESTERN AGENTS
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Correspondence solicited.

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The Siche Gas Co., 208 Pacific Avenue. WINNIPEG.

MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

Are the makers of the celebrated SICHE GAS GENERATOR, which is absolutely the safest, simplest and most perfect machine on the market. It is fully approved by the Board of Underwriters, and is admirably adapted for lighting of farmers' dwellings and outbuildings.

The cost of maintaining the light is about half that of coal oil; besides, it is an infinitely superior light.

Over 1,500 machines in daily use.

We shall be pleased to estimate for the lighting of your buildings and send you full information regarding our system.

H. A. KIDNEY, Western Manager.

Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited
Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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CANADIAN FARMERS, LISTEN!!

OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR. Don't Stand Idle and Let Your Neighbors Take the Cream of this Magnificent Country.

LANDSEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TOO:

Every Wednesday during the months of April and May, the Canadian Northern Railway will run Landseekers' Excursions. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO SELECT A FARM of your own in the richest and most fertile farming country in the world, a farm that will not only insure you a home and a competence, BUT WILL MAKE YOU RICH IN A FEW YEARS.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, WHICH INCLUDES THE FAMOUS DISTRICTS OF THE

Carrot River Valley and the Big Quill Lake Plains

For years the Carrot River Country has been regarded as the most fertile district in Western Canada. The country is slightly rolling, the soil is a deep black mould, supported by a clay subsoil, the entire district being covered with a luxuriant growth of rich grass, that often cuts from 2 to 3 tons to the acre. All these splendid natural conditions, together with the good railway facilities, make this section an ideal country for the raising of hard wheat, as well as general farming. THE BIG QUILL LAKE PLAINS were long ago regarded by the early cruisers as the equal, if not the superior, of the famous Portage Plains, without doubt the richest and most highly-cultivated section of the older settled part of Western Canada. This great plain is practically one great level prairie, exceedingly fertile, and will in a few years be the very heart of the great Canadian Wheat Belt. To-day two great railways are built through this district, the main line of the Canadian Northern, extending to the coast, and the Yorkton branch of the Canadian Pacific.

THE RUSH THIS SPRING to these districts is already large, towns and cities are springing up everywhere, and yet these lands have just been put on the market, and you now have, "and probably for the last time," the chance to buy the best farming land in all Canada at first price.

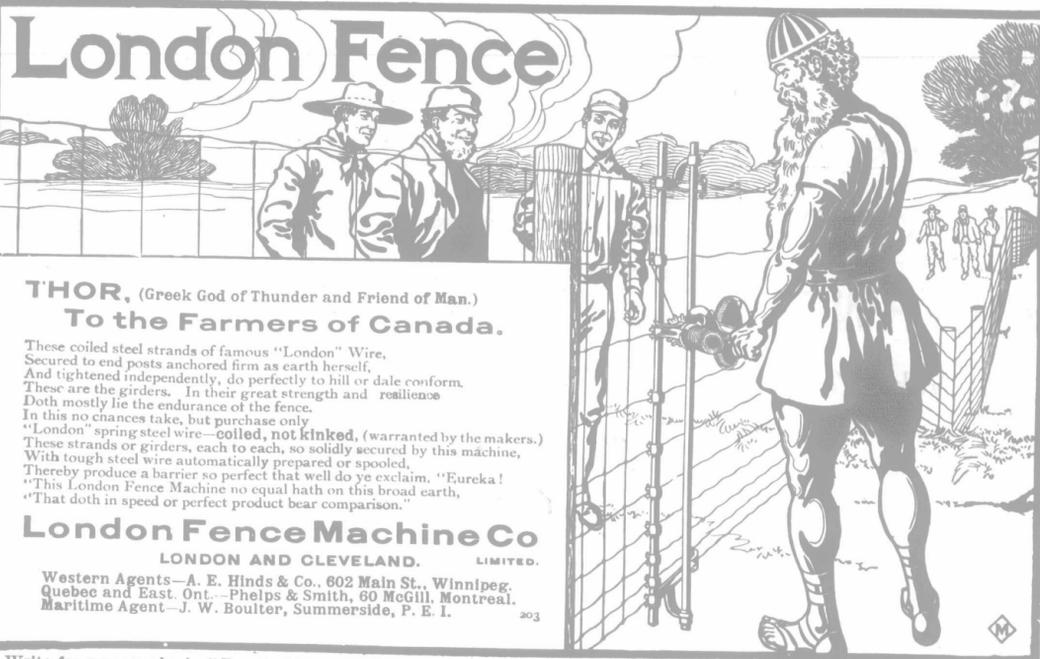
DON'T ARGUE! DON'T INFER!! DON'T PUT OFF!!!
Take Advantage of Your Opportunity, Buy Now.

FREE HOMESTEAD

Good Free Homesteads, 160 acres each, can still be had near railway stations. This year will certainly be the last chance to get good, free land within 50 miles of the Railway. ACT NOW. WRITE FOR RAILWAY RATES, MAPS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

The Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Co., Limited

Canadian Northern Building, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



London Fence

**THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man.)
To the Farmers of Canada.**

These coiled steel strands of famous "London" Wire. Secured to end posts anchored firm as earth herself. And tightened independently, do perfectly to hill or dale conform. These are the girders. In their great strength and resilience. Doth mostly lie the endurance of the fence. In this no chances take, but purchase only "London" spring steel wire—coiled, not kinked, (warranted by the makers.) These strands or girders, each to each, so solidly secured by this machine, With tough steel wire automatically prepared or spooled, Thereby produce a barrier so perfect that well do ye exclaim, "Eureka!" "This London Fence Machine no equal hath on this broad earth, "That doth in speed or perfect product bear comparison."

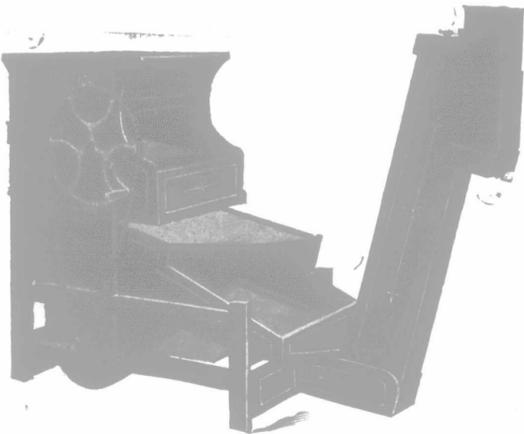
London Fence Machine Co
LONDON AND CLEVELAND. LIMITED.

Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., 802 Main St., Winnipeg.
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Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P. E. I.

Write for our new book, "Practical Economy in Wire Fence Construction." Free to farmers. Reliable agents wanted in every section to sell London Machines, Wire and Fence Supplies. Write quick.

DIRECT FROM MAKERS TO THE FARMER

Special Cash Offer



Perfection Grain Separators

Complete, with Bagger, \$30.00
Without Bagger, - 25.00

We make this low price direct to the farmer to further introduce this high-grade Grain Cleaner and Separator.

None Can Equal It. Every Mill Guaranteed.

ORDER AT ONCE.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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VIRDEN NURSERIES



200,000 Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stock in the West of these hardy, fast-growing Russian poplars and willows. I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Send for price list and printed directions. John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man.

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The finest farming climate in the West, the most congenial climate in Canada, situated as it is in the very heart of sunny Alberta. Improved and unimproved lands from \$5 an acre up. Our lists contain the choicest. The city and suburbs also afford gilt-edge investments. For particulars write P. O. Box 385.

Green & McLean, Edmonton, Alta.

Special to Farmers HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

WM. A. MARTEL & SONS,
Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers,
326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.



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LIMITED
CUTS FOR ALL PURPOSES
92 & 94 BAY ST. TORONTO

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

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WIND
STACKERS.
FEEDERS.
BAGGERS ETC.

ENGINES
PLAIN AND
TRACTION
THRESHER
SUPPLIES

WATERLOO

THRESHING MACHINERY

is well known in every Province of the Dominion to be the best, and will do the best work in all kinds and conditions of grain. If you are interested in this class of Machinery, write to-day for catalogue.

Engines, Plain and Traction, in sizes 14 h.p. to 25 h.p. Separators in sizes ranging from 33-42 to 40-62.

BRANCHES AT WINNIPEG AND REGINA.

FACTORY
WATERLOO-ONT.
BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

McLachlan Gas and Gasoline Engines

Portable
Stationary
Traction
Marine
Engines



Complete
Gasoline
Threshing
Outfits a
Specialty.

10 to 40 h.-p. Threshing Engine.

Write for Catalogue and particulars to

THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT., or to

W. C. WILCOX & CO., Our Western Agents, Box 818, Winnipeg, Man.

Church's

ALABASTINE

is a perfect and everlasting WALL-COATING, made from a cement base, in twenty tints and white. One that HARDENS WITH AGE; is ready for use by mixing in COLD WATER, and may be re-coated whenever necessary to renew the wall surface.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Anyone can put it on—no one can rub it off.
Write for booklet on Alabastine and how to use it. It's free.

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

REAL ESTATE

In and around CALGARY, the flourishing town of

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

The Place for Ambitious Farmers.
The Place for Ambitious Ranchers.
The Place for Wise Speculators. } **WHY ?**

Land at Low Prices and With Assured Prospects

L. W. BICK

Has all Kinds of Land for Sale. Box 613. 704 Stephen Ave.
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
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Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada

INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

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

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

TO FARMERS

And others who may be interested:

We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind.

TIMOTHY "Stirling." Choice, 4c. per lb. Kentucky Fancy, 9c. per lb. Canadian Fancy, 8½c. per lb. Bromus Inermis, 15c. per lb. In 100 lb. lots.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cut This Out
(To-day)
and Mail to

Brandon Woolen Mills Co., Ltd.

Brandon, Manitoba

.....1905

Gentlemen,—

Kindly send me your quotations on wool.

I have..... fleeces, about

.....lbs. My wool is

and the sheep are.....

The wool is in.....condition.

If satisfactory will want.....

trade,..... ca h.

Send me.....facks per express

to.....Station.

.....Name

.....Town or P. O

.....Province

F.A.

E. B. EDDY'S FIBREWARE

ALWAYS LIGHT.
ALWAYS TIGHT.

ALWAYS NEAT.
ALWAYS SWEET.

ALWAYS READY
MADE BY EDDY.

TEES & PERSE, LIMITED, AGENTS
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DONALD MORRISON & CO.,

416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Licensed, Bonded.

GRAIN
COMMISSION.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 638.

WINNIPEG, MAN. MAY 3, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Rainfall and Plant Growth.

Between Winnipeg and the mountains one frequently hears the opinion expressed that this will be a dry season. People who have been here for twenty years say the season reminds them of others that were particularly dry. Of course, all signs fail, and it is early yet for alarmist stories, but it is not too early to make the best possible preparation for the growth of wheat and other grain; and to the man who has much breaking to do, the injunction is to get started early. The problem of getting the maximum yield of grain on prairie soils is more a matter of providing moisture than of any other one condition. Plant food we have yet in plenty on most soils, but moisture to bring that food into solution so that the roots of the plants can take it up in the sap, is the scarce commodity. The snow and rain fall is light enough in the grain-growing area during the wettest seasons, and when a lack is threatened or even suspected, it is the part of wisdom to set about conserving what may be on hand. Careful investigations have shown that in those districts where the moisture precipitation falls below eighteen inches per annum, conditions are not suitable for the growing of grain. A review of the precipitation records at Brandon and Indian Head reveals the fact that we are dangerously near the minimum. For 1901, 1902, 1903, the rainfall, as registered at Brandon, was 15.9, 17.9, and 14.29 inches, respectively, with a snowfall for the same years of 32, 51, and 53 inches. At Indian Head the records were 20, 10.7 and 15.5 of rain, and 80, 23, and 28 inches of snow. Fortunately, although the precipitation is not large, it generally comes at a time when it is most useful. For instance, in 1902 the rainfall at Indian Head was very light, yet the crop was good throughout the Territories, because the greater part of the rainfall came in May and June, 8½ inches falling during these two months. Similar conditions were also recorded at Brandon, 15 of the 17 inches there falling during the growing season of May, June and July. It will be seen by these records that quite as much depends upon the season during which the rain falls as upon the amount precipitated. So far this season the precipitation west of the Red River Valley has been particularly light. The aim, therefore, should be to conserve all we have already in the soil, and what may fall within the next few weeks.

It is a well-established fact that land left bare and uncultivated loses more water than if a crop were growing upon it, but, if cultivated on the surface, the percentage of moisture in the layers just below the point of cultivation will increase, even in dry weather. Acting upon this principle, one should endeavor to get the soil firm during seeding, and then by harrowing after seeding form a dust blanket on the surface, in order to prevent evaporation before the grain is up. Then, after the field has become green, and if the soil is of such a constituency that it will not drift, if a rain should come, another stroke or two with the harrows would tend to further conserve the moisture in the soil. Over the greater part of the grain-growing area the roller should not be used after seeding, for it will not only encourage evaporation from the surface, but will crush the larger particles of the soil which serve to prevent the dust blanket drifting away. Soil moisture is a valuable commodity, and the more of it that can be retained, the fuller will be the elevators next fall.

A Dry Weather Crop.

It is by no means certain that this season will see the necessary precipitation of moisture to ensure a heavy crop, either grain or straw. Such being the case, the time is at hand to consider the planting of a crop which will stave off any scarcity of feed for stock during the winter that is bound to follow the coming summer. The crop most desirable to afford a large amount of fodder is corn (*zea mays*), or maize, as it is termed in Europe. The growing of corn has other advantages besides furnishing an abundance of fodder of a comparatively small acreage. It is a beneficial crop to grow, because manure can be applied and incorporated in the soil, and cultivation given to eradicate weeds. Not only so, but the ground after corn is in good shape for wheat, by reason of cultivation and the manure applied. Dry, warm weather just suits the corn plant, and, provided cultivation is given at the proper time and frequently enough, we are safe in saying the weather on the prairie is never too dry or hot for corn. It is not a very difficult matter to harvest the crop, which in favorable seasons (dry, warm, rapid) may develop a number of ears or nubbins, and thus afford some valuable feed. Many a crop of corn has been cut with the binder, but the corn-harvester now in vogue is much superior.

For those who have not previously selected a piece of land for corn ground, it would be a good idea to use part of the land intended to be summer-fallowed, put on manure and work up into good tilth. Corn needs warmth, hence manure and cultivation pay. The usual quantity sown per acre is from ½ to ¾ of a bushel, and it may be sown by the ordinary drill, by stopping up some of the spouts, allowing the seed to run so that the rows may be three to four feet apart. At Brandon, 30 inches apart is the rule, a test in 1903 showing better results from close than wide apart sowing—the reverse in 1902. As to varieties, the Experimental Farm at Brandon places Champion White Pearl, Superior Fodder, North Dakota White, Giant Prolific Ensilage, Salzer's All Gold, as the leaders for a five-year test. At the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Angel of Midnight, Salzer's All Gold, Compton's Early, North Dakota White, Giant Prolific Ensilage and Longfellow were placed as leaders, for the same period. D. Munroe, a corn-grower of considerable experience, both in the Winnipeg and Neepawa districts, is very partial to Longfellow. After sowing, continuous cultivation (once a week) should be given with the harrows until the corn is three or four inches high, and later on with a horse-hoe or cultivator, thus conserving the moisture and killing the weeds. The time to sow depends partly upon the season, but we note Mr. Belford's report for 1902 states that a May 31st sowing is about two weeks late. Last year the sowing time at Brandon was May 26; Indian Head, May 21; the previous year May 26 and 22, respectively, the crop being cut Sept. 23 and 13 in 1904, and Sept. 4 and 9 in 1903, on the respective farms.

PLANT SOME CORN THIS SEASON!

The Agricultural College Takes Shape.

At a recent meeting of the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College many forward steps were made, dealing with the building, the curriculum, and the staff. A good start has been made in the election of a graduate in agriculture to the presidency. W. J. Black, B. S. A., late of the editorial staff of this journal, is the president, and will also fill the chair of Animal Husbandry. It is expected to have the College ready for students next winter; in fact, the date is specified as Dec. 1st. Professors in agronomy

and dairying will be appointed shortly, and by the appearance of things, the College is going to be a practical, and, therefore, useful institution.

The Dairy Industry Must Flourish.

The time-worn and trite saying that farmers of the prairie will not tie up to a cow's tail and milk, especially when the wheat crop and prices are good, is no argument for a standstill attitude in dairying, but is merely a recital of facts, as noticed.

Nineteen hundred and four brought us rust, and the apprehension that fungus and other crop-disease visitations may come again and do a lot of damage.

What has dairying done for some people? It has tided many over hard places of financial stress, and if it will do that in bad times, what may it not do in good times?

It might be as well to state here our view of the form dairying must take in the wheat-growing districts, from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the eastern boundary of the ranching districts, say Moose Jaw. First, we need not expect, neither do we consider, it advisable to advocate rushing into the business of dairying exclusively. We believe a great deal of wheat can be grown and large quantities of first-class cream produced in the same districts. It would be the height of folly to dispose of the present class of cows, or to breed them to dairy-bred bulls, excepting, perhaps, the Ayrshire. Continue to breed the cows you have, but start a system of rigid selection, by means of the scales and the Babcock test, and get hold of the big-bodied, big-framed dual-purpose type of cows, the calf of which will be an asset. Feed the cows, and if they are to drop calves in the spring do not winter the cows on a diet of straw only. The local creamery must be made an object of local pride in point of quality and quantity of production, and the country merchant must no longer undermine that most useful institution.

The gospel of dairy education needs preaching; aye, carrying to the farmers; and the best and quickest means is the travelling dairy. True, the dairy department of the agricultural college will have a good effect, but the numbers from there will be comparatively few, and the influence therefrom will take a considerable time to make itself felt, whereas the travelling dairy—and, by the way, there is nothing to hinder the professor of dairying attending to that end of his work in the summer of 1906, and thus advertise the college—would reach the producers and instruct as to the production and marketing of an A 1 article. Dairying must be one of the strongest adjuncts to farming in Manitoba during the coming years, and we need a system whereby big, heavy and persistent milking cows drop calves that will make useful steers, cows that will produce five to seven thousand pounds of milk, testing 3½ per cent. or upwards of butter-fat, cows in sufficient numbers to run the local creameries to their capacity. The by-products, skim milk and buttermilk, should be used to raise calves, grow pigs, and fatten poultry. The farmer can be expected to tire of dairying if he is milking and feeding unprofitable cows, or selling his raw material—cream—for less than its market value, and the only way to offset either of those losses is by a campaign of education in the production of cream and milk, and that campaign will be useless unless engineered by thoroughly educated men—not half-baked fellows who probably have wallowed around in cream and butter!

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).

WALTER F. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
W. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

OFFICES:

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday
(32 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.

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When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

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of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be
made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will
reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the
date of the first copy received.

11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.
We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the
ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not
generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved
Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions
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appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

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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.

Grass.

Spring brings many welcome changes in climate, landscape and occupation, but nothing more welcome than the green carpet which is so stealthily laid over the surface of the unbroken prairie. Humanity appreciates grass, not alone for its beauty, its transforming power, changing the dull-brown face of mother earth into a bright expression of life, nor alone for the economical value of grass, but for all these and more. The green grass is an assurance of another seed-time, the first promise of another harvest, and the visible evidence that human life is to be sustained. It is more or less instinct that makes one glad to see the first green shoots of grass, for the same sensation does not thrill one on looking at the first ripe head of wheat. We are nearer than we think to the original plan of life, grass, the herb of the field, being the main source of sustenance of the animals upon which man depends for food. Upon grass we depend for the making of the largest amounts of meat and milk at the least cost. From the middle of May to the month of August it puts from two to three pounds of tender, juicy meat on the ranch steer every day, and distends the udders of the milking cows that the young calves may grow, and that humanity may be supplied with milk, butter, and cheese. No other single plant or herb is so potent in its life-giving and life-sustaining power.

Corn, also, is a grass in the strictest scientific sense, but the rank and file of Canadian farmers have, we believe, as yet, failed to realize the paramount importance and value of the Indian corn plant as a food for farm stock. To our neighbors of the United States it is the mainstay of their farming operations, and one of the main secrets of their success as a wealth-producing people. It is maize, more than any other factor, that gives them an advantage over us in the cattle markets of the mother country, to which

we both cater. It is true they have a larger area of country especially adapted to the growth of corn, owing to climatic and other conditions, but we are confident the time is coming when this great feeding crop will be grown in Canada on a much larger scale than at present. American farmers who are flocking into our Northwest Provinces, and who have had experience in corn-growing in the Western States, are not without faith that when our prairie lands are generally cultivated and drained, and the earliest varieties of corn are propagated, this crop will yet be successfully grown northward far beyond its present limits. When farmers more generally come to properly appreciate the value of the clover plant as an improver of the condition of the soil as well as a stock food, the combination of clover and corn in a short rotation of crops will be generally acknowledged as essential to the most successful agriculture.

The grains also fall into the same botanical order as do the grasses, so that when we consider all species of this great family collectively, it is at once apparent how much we depend upon it for our daily bread and meat. And what a wonderful force is at work within its green leaves! The salts of the earth spread out in the cells of the plants, to be acted upon by the sunlight, with the grand result—food for man.

Why Run Them Straight Through.

The Columbian, New Westminster, B. C., states that an Ottawa man is after B. C. strawberries. There is a market closer at hand, and more money to pay for the fruit, right in Manitoba and the Territories—a market that can take all the strawberries B. C. can grow at the present time—and the freight should only be half what it would be to Ottawa.

Horses.

Army Horses.

Every once in a while some British Army officer, or someone representing himself to be commissioned by the Imperial Government, gets an interview published in some of the daily papers of the larger cities, and explains that he is in Canada to investigate the horse supply, with the object of ascertaining to what extent this country could be drawn upon for remounts. These men invariably have some suggestion to make with regard to our horse-breeding and horse-marketing operations. A few weeks ago one of these emissaries announced that the British War Department required about 4,000 horses annually, and that he was commissioned to purchase 500 of these in Canada. Elaborate plans of establishing remount stations for different Provinces were recommended by our amiable visitor, so that the war department could send to these centers and select what horses they required. Just recently another army official—the remount officer—announced that a great deal of misunderstanding has arisen concerning the objects of the Imperial Government in sending officers to this country to purchase horses, or rather to see if horses suitable for the British Army can be purchased.

According to this authority, the demands of the British army in peace time can be easily met within the four corners of the United Kingdom. That demand is not large, and may be taken as a normal one of 2,500 horses annually, rising in certain years to a possible 3,500, of all kinds and classes. Two classes of horses are required: First, riding horses, fit for heavy and light cavalry from, say, 15 to 15½ hands; second, draught horses, fit for being driven postillion, with horse and field artillery. The latter must not be less than 1,230 pounds, 15.2 to 15.3½ hands in height, strong, active, and with good shoulders to enable them to move fast, and even to gallop when required; the age should be from four to six years.

In all cases the British Government requires horses with short backs, sloping shoulders, plenty of bone, and showing evidence of quality.

No doubt these are the types of horses required, but they are types that one cannot breed with any certainty, they not conforming to the size and types of any of the pure breeds. The army officers do no particular harm in visiting Canada and looking over our horse supply, but we do not need to take their suggestions seriously with regard to establishing remount stations, nor need we make any special effort to breed horses of the army type for so limited a market and fraught with so certain a loss, due to misfits in trying to get the proper type.

Horse Breeding.

The physiology of breeding is a matter requiring the most careful study, especially in a country like Western Canada, where at no distant period the increase of stock of all sorts will necessitate the steady and regular export of animals reared. It has been said to me that the horses of Manitoba and the Territories are suited to their uses there; that may be so, but the breeder must consider very much more what is required in distant markets. Heavy drivers, weight carrying hunters, vanners and Shires, always command good prices in England. Germany now supplies the majority of the first-named, hunters, Shires, and other heavy carters; it is to these that the West Canadian should turn his attention.

Some fifty years ago a Dr. Orton, resident in the North of England, carried out some careful experiments, extending over a number of years. The theory propounded by him was that in breeding animals, in a vast majority of cases, the sire influenced to a considerable extent the outward formation—chiefly the external structure or organs of locomotion—and the dam the interior organization, viz., the circulatory, respiratory and digestive organs. The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for 1865, published an article on this subject, dealing more especially with cross-breeding of horses. With very little variation the same theory was propounded. The writer, however, held the opinion that the dam gives the head and neck, and the sire the back and hind quarters.

Both these authorities were men of careful observation, and the latter cited many instances in support of his contention, the correctness of which were very striking.

It is a vast mistake to expect good out of bad. It is not sufficient to have a first-class sire if the dam is a weed. A Government which permits inferior stock of any sort to enter the country has not the real interests of the Dominion at heart. Horse and cattle raising, if not now, will in the future be the backbone of the Canadian West, and nothing should be left undone that can be done to bring our stock to such a state of excellence that it shall be renowned all the world over.

The South African war thoroughly established the opinion I have always held on the unsuitability of the types of horses generally raised for cavalry remounts. For properly-bred horses, the English War Department goes to £40, or, roughly, \$200. Transportation from Canada would have to come off this, but there would be a clear margin of \$150 per head, and at this price the breeder should make a very fair profit. It is simply the continued influx of settlers which prevents, temporarily, the existing light breeds (if they are worthy to be termed such) from becoming an absolute drug on the market. These men in their turn become breeders, and the evil is ever on the increase.

The Dominion Government could put the horse-raising industry on a better footing in a very short time by establishing the French system of keeping a number of suitable stallions in every large town, charging a nominal fee.

In France the services of the best horses (other than Thoroughbreds) cost no more than \$1 per mare. Of course, the country generally has to stand a big deficit in the running of these stables, but the benefit to the nation is enormous. Army horses are plentiful, and well paid for, thus helping farmers materially, causing money to circulate, and elevate the standard all round. Private individuals would still be at liberty to keep horses for stud purposes, but it should only be allowed after obtaining a certificate from a Government-appointed veterinary surgeon that they are sound for the purpose. This would not, of course, apply to the use of any horse for the owner's own stock.

Algoma. A. E. H. HURST.

[Note.—While the observations of the investigators bore out certain preconceived ideas with regard to breeding, so much contradictory evidence has also been gathered that more breeders have come to believe that the degree to which an animal resembles either parent depends upon the degree of prepotency with which any particular characteristic is transmitted, and prepotency depends upon the extent to which a characteristic has become fixed by concentration of blood, prominence in parents, and continuance through several generations. The encouragement of army horse breeding we cannot endorse, for the reason that the British War Department is not willing to pay the price good horses will bring in the open market. Col. Bridge, the English remount officer now in Canada, tells the public that for the pick of Canadian horses he can pay \$150 or \$200, laid down in England. Now, does any buyer in the open market expect to get horses of his picking for the average price of \$150? Besides this, the type of the army horse is most difficult to breed, for the reason that he differs from all pure breeds. Horse-breeding methods in France are frequently cited as illustrative of what we should do in Canada, but we are willing to let our methods as they now exist stand comparisons with those in France, and think that the direction in which we should move is toward broader individual enterprise, and the keeping of the best available stallions by syndicates of breeders, or by agricultural societies, so that the cost of providing sires will fall equally upon those who benefit by their use.—Ed.]

I like the "Farmer's Advocate" better all the time. I get two agricultural papers, and I take the "Farmer's Advocate" first. M. McTAGGART,
Shell Brook, Sask.

Canadian Horses for Imperial Army.

A great deal of misunderstanding having arisen concerning the objects of the Imperial Government in sending officers to this country to purchase horses, or rather to see if horses suitable for the British Army can be purchased, the following short summary of the position should prove of value. This statement may be regarded as absolutely correct and authoritative:

First and foremost, the demands of the British Army in peace time can be easily met within the four corners of the United Kingdom. That demand is not large, and may be taken as a normal one of 2,500 horses annually, rising in certain years to possibly 3,500, of all kinds and classes.

There is an idea abroad, and certain ministers and statesmen in this country have brought it forward and may be considered responsible for it, that if the Imperial Government will purchase annually a fixed number of horses, say from 300 to 500, in Canada, a great stimulus will be given to horse-breeding generally, and to breeding of the military type of horse in particular. Falling in with this idea, the Imperial authorities are anxious to put it to the test, and, for reasons of their own, they fully recognize the advantage that will accrue to the Empire from the opening up of a large and limitless market that can be drawn upon to meet the immense demand that will be created in time of war. The real question, then, that has now to be answered by the practical experiment of purchase during the next few months is, can suitable horses be procured, and at an average price that will, when the horses are landed in England, favorably compare with that paid for the remounts throughout Great Britain and Ireland?

The average price paid in England is an open secret; it is £40, or say \$200. The cost of freight and insurance will certainly not exceed another \$50, leaving \$150, or possibly slightly more, to be paid for the animals selected on the spot. A higher price can be paid for horses of special color and type, such as horses suitable for officer's chargers and Household Cavalry. It is, therefore, obvious that Canada is on its trial as to its ability to supply a suitable horse for army purposes.

It is, further, of more importance to Canada than to anyone else that, as the horses purchased will be regarded in England, as well as in this country, as typical, it will be in every way a great misfortune if those sent home are of a class and quality that will engender a belief that the Canadian horse is of an inferior type. Such a belief will probably do more harm to Canadian horse-breeding and the reputation of Canadian horses than anything else.

Two classes of horses are to be bought:

- 1st. Riding horses, fit for heavy and light cavalry, from, say, 15 to 15½ hands.
- 2nd. Draught horses, fit for being driven postillion, with horse and field artillery. The latter must not be less than 1,230 pounds, 15.2 to 15.3½ hands in height, strong, active, and with good shoulders to enable them to move fast, and even to gallop, when required; the age should be from 4 off to 6 years. In all cases the British Government require horses with short backs, good shoulders, plenty of bone, and distinct evidence of quality.

In the case of riding horses, those with a near cross of the Thoroughbred are most likely to take the eye of the inspecting officers.

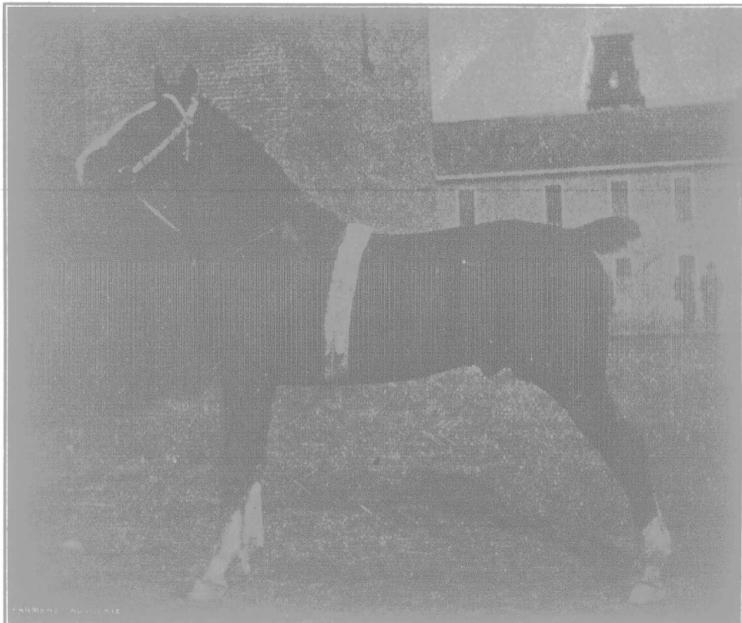
The British remount officers are in possession of detailed specifications, showing the exact type and qualifications of the horses required.

If You Want Anything

AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Light Horses.

Close observation reveals the fact that light horses, either of the roadster or carriage type, are not very extensively bred in the West. There are probably fewer light breeding horses to the number of population and the area of country than in any other part of America, and, apparently, the number is becoming less and less every year. One might travel a day in the wheat-growing districts and not meet a Standard-bred, Thoroughbred or Hackney stallion. Light horses were at one time more general, but the necessity of confining breeding operations to the class of horse most useful on the farm and most expensive to buy, set everyone breeding heavy drafters or agricultural horses, the supply of roadsters being met by consignments from the East, the ranches, and the South. Such is the condition of the horse trade and the nature of breeding operations to-day. The light-horse supply is not in the immediate vicinity, but so far this has not caused any serious inconvenience. Such a condition, however, cannot long remain satisfactory. Light horses will always be required for road work and riding, and the mares that suit best the breeding of such stock are numerous in every community. Light-horse breeding, while not so remunerative as heavy-horse breeding, should nevertheless be followed to some extent, in order that there may be on the farm a single horse or pair to do the ordinary road work necessary in connection with every farm. In the breeding of light horses the West has an excellent opportunity to develop a type which is an improvement upon the general average in other countries. Farmers here can profit by the experiences of horse-breeders in the East, and leave the breeding of racers to those



Sealand Sensation (imp.) 9007 Vol. 22.

First-prize Hackney stallion, Regina Spring Stallion Show. Owned by Jas. G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

who can well afford to lose a little money. Here the aim should be to produce a type with plenty of stamina and large enough to do some light work on the land. The "weedy," "wabby" Thoroughbred or Standard-bred stallion should be given a wide berth, and only those of the type described below by Mr. Tichenor, the noted horse-dealer, of Chicago, encouraged:

"A clean-cut head; ear well projected; eyes well extended; well cut up under the throat; long, arched neck; shoulders from point to withers sloping; short back and smoothly coupled, well-sprung ribs, straight hip, which gives the tail the right carriage, limbs fair size, flat, cordy, and free from heavy growth of hair. A good foot is always necessary. He should stand from 16 to 16½ hands in height."

Long-distance Record.

A few days ago the world's record for three miles was broken at Oakland, Cal., by Elie. The distance was negotiated in 5.22, the former record, 5.24, having stood for twenty-one years. The fact that the record for three miles stood for twenty-one years through times unprecedented for race-track development, scientific breeding and record-smashing of all kinds, emphasizes the contention made in these columns some time ago, namely, that all our modern boasted advancement in horse breeding and traiping has done nothing more for the betterment of horse kind than to make them more than ever gambling machines.

It has not only not improved the average appearance of light horses, but it has had a constant tendency to reduce the general utility of them, and to eliminate that pleasing contour and honest fearless step at first imparted by the early progenitors of the light-horse breeds—the horses of Arabia. Surely in the name of sanity breeders will make an effort to maintain something of the beauty and symmetry of the model carriage horse, and not sacrifice everything to ability to go.

Stock.

Learn to Milk.

The newcomer from abroad—the Britisher or other European—cannot do better than learn the art of milking, and thus render themselves useful and sought after by the farmers of this country. Milking needs to be done with clean hands and dry hands, and the milker must be patient, steady and fast with his wrist-work. The udder of each cow should be wiped off with a slightly dampened cloth, so as to remove all loose skin, scales or hairs or adhering excreta which might find its way into the pail (bucket, you know!). As to whether finger-and-thumb or whole-hand milking is followed, that is a matter of choice, and is partly determined by the size of the teats. Two teats should be drawn at a time, the two fore and then the two hind ones, and after the milk seems to have been obtained from the hind teats, the fore ones should be gone back to and stripped, because in the strippings the butter-fat is abundant. All four teats should be stripped (milked right out) before rising from the stool. The milker who does not milk every cow set down to out clean, is a nuisance, and spoils the cows. Cows not milked out clean, either get an inflamed condition of the udder, or else tend to dry up quickly. It is advisable to let the first few drawings of each milking fall on the ground or floor, because such contains germs which have made their way into the udder between milkings, and if allowed to go into the milk-pail will contaminate, to a greater or less degree, the whole lot, either by causing bad-flavored cream, or too rapid souring of the milk. Especial care should be taken with heifers just graduated into the ranks of cows, by reason of their first maternity experience. Keep these heifers milking as long as ever you can, to establish the habit of persistency. Kindness, speed and cleanliness are three essentials of the good milker.

Size up Your Cows this Summer.

It is safe to say that the great majority of grade cows in the country carry Shorthorn blood to a greater or less degree, but that all of such cows are profitable is not as well established. An authority states that, "The cow should be bred, not only as a producer of calves for beef, but also as a producer of milk. The fact is that a cow which is a good milk-giver, is also the best producer of calves, and the reverse is also true."

The common lot of cows seen on Manitoba and Assiniboia farms are not flesh carriers to any extent, neither are they heavy milkers; they have not been bred or brought up right. Many will be coming in now, and a record should be kept of their performances. It is not a great deal of trouble to have a board with a card on tacked up in the stable, and each cow's quota of milk weighed morning and night. If, in addition, a cartridge full of milk is taken and placed in a bottle (preferably a gem or fruit jar with a cover) containing a corrosive sublimate tablet, from each milking, and the bottled sample tested once a week or two weeks, some idea can be arrived at as to the cow's productive abilities. Cull out the light producers and the short-period milkers, also the hard milkers, those with blind teats, etc.

No Excuse for Grade Bulls.

The auction sales this month, under the auspices of the Territorial and Live-stock Associations, will afford farmers and ranchmen an opportunity to get plenty of pure-bred bulls, and the best will fall into the hands of the knowing ones. There is no room for the grade bull in the cattle business, either dairy or beef end of it. Plenty of pure-bred bulls can be got at prices, for cash, from \$75 to \$150, and their progeny are invariably worth 50 to 100 per cent. more than that from the bull of unknown ancestry. Attend the sales, and look over the pure-bred fellows and buy a good one. Make steers of your grade male calves, every one of them, as soon as they are a few weeks old, and help take off the brake on the progress of the cattle-breeding industry—the grade bull.

Bids for the Portfolio of Agriculture Should Now be Sent in.

Convention week at Calgary has for several years been fruitful of ideas tending to improve the condition of farmers and ranchers throughout the Territories. Some of our most important legislation, and some of the most beneficial measures affecting agriculture, have had their birthplace there. When the 1905 meetings convene there will be problems to take action on, which far exceed in importance anything that has hitherto come before us. I refer particularly to the establishment of a Department of Agriculture for Alberta, incidental to the erection of a new Province west of the 110th meridian.

The basis on which such a department is launched on its career, while primarily a matter for which the Government of the day must accept full responsibility, is, nevertheless, of the deepest concern to those who depend on the soil for a living, and whose interest in this branch of government, therefore, rests on a business rather than a sentimental foundation.

It would scarcely seem conceivable that any Government, no matter how strong, would not welcome suggestions and advice on such an important matter from the representatives of those most directly interested, and the Territorial Live-stock Associations, being the most powerful agricultural organizations in the West, and, therefore, by common consent, the most appropriate authority to take the initiative at this important juncture, have decided to call a meeting of representative farmers and ranchers at Calgary during live-stock convention week, to which all agricultural societies and kindred bodies throughout the proposed Province of Alberta will be invited. It is the intention to ask the leaders of the political parties in the new Province to address the meeting, and to outline, as far as may be practicable, their policy with respect to the broader features of agricultural administration, after which a general discussion will take place, resolutions submitted, and a committee elected to confer with the Government on the subject. The meeting will take place in the Alexander Hall, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th of May.

It is an admitted fact that agriculture in Canada, and particularly in the West, is the mainstay and backbone of our whole social and commercial structure, and it is likewise conceded that this all-important industry suffers under the serious disability of lack of organization. The Provincial Department of Agriculture ought to be the central power which guards and preserves, by wise legislation and cohesive effort, the interests of those engaged in productive agriculture. The notion that this Department of our Government is merely educative and administrative is a fallacy. While these are essential objects, its chief aim must be to create, encourage and direct organization for the commercial and social advantage of farmer and rancher. Unless this is the prominent feature of its policy, it fails to satisfy the requirements of its constituents.

In order that the Government of the Province of Alberta may be inaugurated with the most active, most useful, and, from every standpoint, best organized Department of Agriculture in the Dominion, you are earnestly requested to cooperate to the extent of being present at the meeting referred to, and lend your influence to secure the consideration at the hands of our new Government that the gravity of this matter warrants. Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Secy. and Managing Director.

[Note.—The above circular should receive consideration from our Alberta readers. The idea of the live-stock associations, or any other farmers or city associations, outlining the work for a cabinet of a government is novel, to say the least. The man given the portfolio of agriculture may not cotton to the idea as well as some others do. On the face of it, the circular suggests that it might be able to choose a Minister of Agriculture, and set him to work. The circular does not say that the Territorial Live-stock Associations authorized its issuance, and it may, therefore, be considered as the voiced wish of an individual to whom the portfolio of agriculture would not come amiss.—Ed.]

Western Stock-growers' Association.

The ninth annual meeting of the Western Stock-growers' Association will be held in Medicine Hat, on Thursday, the 11th May next, commencing at 10 a.m. Dr. Rutherford, the Dominion Veterinary Inspector, will be in attendance, and is anxious to meet as representative a gathering as possible, in order to fully discuss the best ways of following up last year's dipping operations. The coming Provincial autonomy, and the effect it will have upon the stock-growing industry generally, and upon this association—which has worked under a charter obtained from the Territorial Government—in particular, will also be an important matter for discussion. The steps to be taken by this association, as representing an industry most vitally interested in all matters and laws pertaining to stock, to be adequately represented on any body having the formation of the new Provincial laws relating to brands, inspection of stock, etc., have to be decided.

It is, therefore, very desirable and important that a large and representative attendance of members should take place.

I regret to state that without exacting a larger attendance of outside members than the experience of previous meetings would warrant, I have been unable

to arrange for a special rate over the C.P.R. Attending members should, therefore, buy the ordinary return ticket.

R. G. MATHEWS,
Secretary.

Macleod, Alta., April 12th, 1905.

The British Breeds of Sheep.

Commencing with the issue of November 9th, 1904, the "Farmer's Advocate" has weekly presented to its readers a portraiture and descriptive article on one of twenty-four distinct British breeds of sheep. It may seem inexplicable to Canadians generally, who know of less than half that number of breeds of the ovine race, why so many varieties are maintained in so small a country as that of the British Isles. The explanation, doubtless, lies partly in the conservatism of the people, and largely in the more marked variation in the climatic conditions and character of the soil within the limits of more circumscribed areas. It is rare in England to find two counties adjoining, the soil of which is nearly similar in composition, and in some counties rare to find two parishes of similar soil, while in many cases adjoining farms and fields are made up of soil of entirely different character. Observation and experience on the part of farmers and breeders in different localities, has led to the production of distinct types, found suitable to the environment, and when these types have become fixed, local pride and ambition has contributed to their maintenance, to the exclusion of a trial of other varieties which might have proven more profit-

now be found a profitable branch of farming. No class of farm stock requires so little attention or makes better returns for the labor and expense attending their rearing, and we hope to see many new flocks established in the country before the close of the present year, and existing flocks improved and strengthened by the infusion of new blood.

Farm.

What Constitutes a Day's Work.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The article under the above heading, in your issue of April 12th, page 532, was professedly written for men new to the work on a West-Canadian farm.

It would give those who are coming out or are here already, and who intend seeking employment during the coming season, a totally erroneous idea of the amount of work which will be expected of them.

If the working days were confined to ten or eleven hours, no fault could be found, but it is not so, and it is because so many find themselves misled that they get disgusted and give the country a bad name.

Does the bringing in to the stable, watering, un-harnessing and feeding, and later the brushing the horses and attending to whatever other live stock there is on the farm, occupy no time?

The British farm-hand, who belongs to the class wanted out West, is conspicuous by his absence. In the Old Country he has something approaching

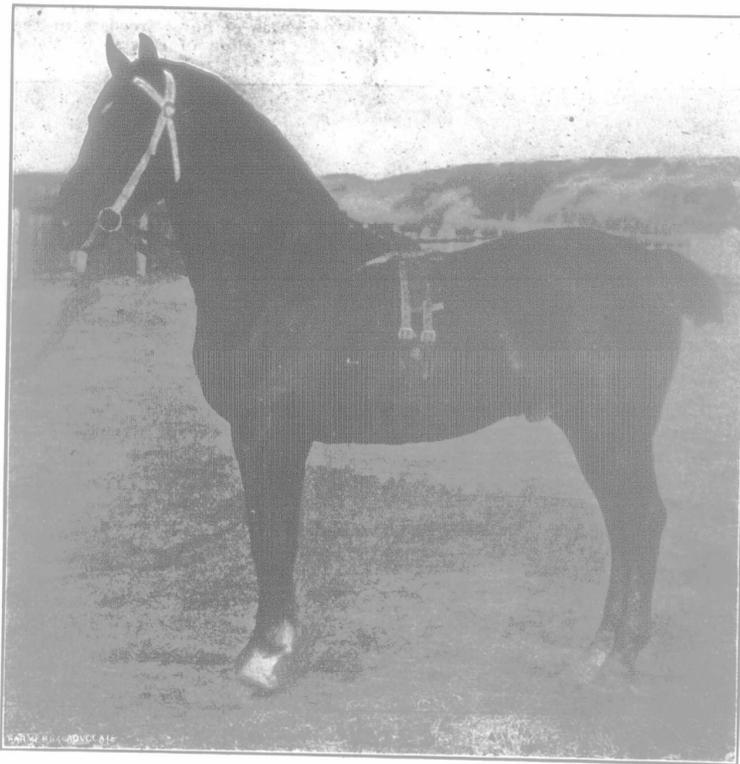
definite hours of work.

He will do anything in reason. The same applies to the nation of Brittany, France. Pay reasonable wages and be reasonable. Shorten your hours, and let your men work smartly and willingly and you will lose nothing. I have had English and French employes, and I never sweated one; but if a push became necessary I had not to ask for it. I am not unacquainted with the conditions prevailing in the West, nor are the implements there new to me.

It is very well to tell a hand that he has to turn three acres a day with a walking plow; but how many farmers can supply him with the right kind and conditioned horses to do so?

Frozen grain, I contend, is more often the property of the man greedy for the dollar; who attempts more than he can handle; who "puts all his eggs in one basket"—the sweater. Give the men more good beef and mutton, and less salt meat; a few glasses of good home-brewed ale, instead of tea, tea, tea, and the work will begin to hum.

A. E. H. HURST.



Sky Pilot 147.

Winner of third prize in the Hackney Stallion class at Calgary Horse Show, 1903. Sired by The Puritan (Imp.) 6165, Jam Frolic 167. Owned by Duncan Clark, Crowfoot, Alta.

able. This extreme conservatism has grown less in later years, with the result that some of the principal, more modern and improved breeds have spread over wider territory than formerly in the home country, and have found a very much wider field in the colonies and foreign lands. Sheep play a much more important part in farming operations in England than here. There, not only the professional breeder, but the general farmer, depends very largely upon sheep for the double purpose of growing mutton and wool and of manuring the land, the flock being enclosed by hurdles on green crops, sown for the purpose of being eaten off, the hurdles being moved further into the field as each section is cleared, while the droppings of the sheep, evenly distributed, enrich the land. This system may not be considered practicable in this country, though we see no good reason, except the labor problem, why it might not be successfully adopted. One thing certain is, that the climate of Canada is much better adapted to the healthy growth of sheep. They prefer a comparatively dry climate, while that of England is generally the opposite, and there they are subject to many more diseases than here, and require much closer attention. Sheep have been sadly neglected in Canada in the last fifteen years, partly owing to the rapid extension of the dairy industry, and partly due to the low prices prevailing for wool and mutton. Both of these commodities have greatly advanced in price in the last two years, and sheep-raising should

[Note.—One reason for outlining the amount of work to be done in a working day, was the lack of knowledge of the newcomer regarding the same. Just recently we heard of a family of five able-bodied men, who spent one summer on their land in the Barr settlement, and only broke and backset 14 acres during the season, in addition to building a house. Such dawdling never made Canada the "Granary of the Empire." If the Old Countryman, whether cockney or yokel, comes to Canada to make his fortune, he must expect to work twice as hard as he would in the Old Country to make a living, and the fellow unprepared to knuckle down to hard work, and plenty of it for his first ten years, cannot reasonably expect to gather together much wealth. As to the beer, the average English farm-hand gets too much at home; a change to tea will put the light of intelligence in his eye, instead of the bovine expression it too often takes on. The Englishman coming out to Canada to make a home, must expect to make radical changes in his life, such as the abolition of half-holidays; their seasons are long, ours are short, and the rulings of nature cannot be overlooked. In fact, life in the Old Country is largely a few days of working between holidays. We might add that the newcomer should, if homesteading with a yoke of oxen (two) and a breaking plow, break and backset fifty acres in the summer. There is no room for the farm-hand in Canada to snooze at his work; he must believe in the gospel of work to be successful. The writer is an Englishman, and has been through the mill, and ready in his turn to put the other fellow through, holding that it will be for his, the other fellow's, good.—Ed.]

Flax and Its Uses.

Flax is an annual plant, which will grow, under favorable circumstances, from two to three feet in height. It grows best upon loamy, sandy soil which has plenty of moisture in the spring. The stalk of the plant is a woody, pithy cylinder, whose walls contain a fiber of almost pure bast. The fine inner bast fibers, when separated from the outer layer and the glue which holds them together, are used in the manufacture of linen, and machinery is now being perfected with which to make twine from this bast.

The flowers of the flax are about one inch in diameter, and are of pale blue color. The seed heads or "bolls" develop very rapidly after the flowers fall. The seeds yield several different compounds, the most important of which is linseed oil, and its by-product oil meal or oil cake.

In the manufacture of linseed oil there are two processes in common use. These are the hydraulic process, which is most commonly used, and the chemical or naphtha process. The distinguishing feature of the old process is the hydraulic press. These presses are massive pieces of machinery, constructed to hold from sixteen to twenty-six cakes of flaxseed. They are arranged in rows of six, each row being presided over by three workmen.

Before the flaxseed is placed in these presses it is crushed between two high-speed steel rollers into a fine meal. This meal is then heated, either by injecting steam directly into it as it comes from the crusher, or by steam-jacketed heaters, in which the steam is not allowed to come in contact with the meal. As soon as the meal is sufficiently heated it is placed in presses or cake-formers, where it is pressed into cakes of sufficient firmness to allow of their being folded in woollen cloths and placed in the hydraulic press. When the cakes have been under pressure for about an hour they are removed and the presses refilled. The oil is then forced through filter presses, in order to remove all mucilaginous substances which are known as "foots." After this purifying process is completed it is placed on the market as raw oil.

The new process is a chemical one, the oil being extracted by the use of volatile naphtha, which has a great affinity for the oil. The flaxseed, after being crushed as in the old process, is placed in large iron tanks called percolators, which have a capacity of about one thousand bushels. The meal is then flooded with naphtha until the oil is all extracted, after which the solution is drawn off into evaporators. Here the naphtha is evaporated and condensed for future use, leaving the oil in the tanks.

Linseed oil has a sphere of economic usefulness peculiarly its own. It has no uses as an illuminating oil, and none as a lubricant. It possesses none of the properties of the common oils, whether animal or vegetable, but it is an exceptionally good drying oil. For this reason it is used very extensively in all kinds of paints, where it is compounded with different pigments and various gums. Linseed oil is used in the manufacture of linoleum, oil cloth, oil silk, patent leather and printers' ink. It is also used in the manufacture of a soap which is very useful in washing woodwork.

The only by-product from the manufacture of linseed oil is oil cake, or (when pulverized) oil meal. The meal secured from the new process is never in the form of cakes, but is always in a finely divided condition. The cakes can be secured just as taken from the presses, or they may be purchased already ground. When facilities can be secured for the proper pulverizing of the cakes, it is best to buy the medium or large size, as this gives no chance for adulteration.

The composition of oil meal varies according to the thoroughness with which the oil has been extracted. If the new process is employed, the meal will contain a very small per cent. of fat or oil. In other respects, however, the composition of the old and new process meal will be much the same.

It is used largely as a stock food, but its use is more extensive in the Old Country than in this. Many of our dairymen and feeders are just awakening to the fact that it is a very valuable stock food. It is very rich in protein, and it is for this constituent that it is so extensively used. Linseed meal is not usually fed alone, but is used in combination with some other grain, such as corn or oats. When fed to animals in moderate quantities it gives a quality and finish to skin and hair that is obtained by no other food.

Do You Want a Situation?

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE." AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Soil Moisture.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reviewing the discussion between the Editor of the Stonewall Gazette and myself, on the above subject, you state, "Mr. Campbell says that evaporation causes water to rise in the soil." You evidently give me credit for this statement, on the authority of the Gazette. However, if you will give me space to state my views, I shall not attempt to show how unreliable the source of your information is.

We are told that moisture in the soil rises by capillary attraction. I claim that the fluid water sinks in the soil by molecular attraction and gravitation, the function of the law of molecular attraction in soil moisture being to attract a certain percentage of the water from rainfall to the soil particles, and hold it for the use of plants, gravitation carrying away the surplus water over this percentage by percolation to the water-table or drainage to the rivers and lakes.

Soil moisture, in my opinion, is the amount of water held for the use of plants in thoroughly underdrained soil, after sufficient time has elapsed to drain away all the free water. I claim that this moisture, other than what is used by plants, does not rise in the soil by any influence, force, or law of nature, but on account of soil aeration and heat conductors, disappears by degrees through evaporation. ALEX. M. CAMPBELL, Argyle.

Eradicating Quack Grass.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have several times read in the "Farmer's Advocate" queries and replies as to the best methods of eradicating quack or twitch grass. I have had considerable experience with it, and I often think of the big times we used to have with the quack roots when I was a boy. If we found a spot of quack grass in a field, we would start to root it out. We would plow the ground (shallow of course, as we wanted to keep it as near the surface as possible), then harrow it; and then with forks and hand rakes (we had no horse-rakes then) gather all we could get into small heaps, and when dry have smudges enough to send the mosquitoes back to the swamps in a hurry. Of course, we had not nearly all the roots out of the ground; we only had them nicely thinned, so that they could grow stronger and faster, and we had fitted the ground in such nice shape, too, that it just suited the roots that were left. The result was that the next year a similar job had to be done on that ground, or Mr. Quack would have possession in earnest. But it is now a good many years since I treated it that way, yet I have had a good deal of it on different farms to deal with, and I have had no trouble to speak of with it. The old method makes a lot of useless work; and, secondly, it is a waste of material that can easily be turned into a fairly good fertilizer. What we must consider is, that the object in this case is to exterminate, and not propagate. To do this we must take nature's way, which is nearly the opposite of what has been practiced. If we examine a bed of quack

grass that has not been disturbed for two or more years, we will find a mat of roots as near the surface of the ground as they can grow, and get sufficient earth to grow in. What we want to do is to reverse that order as completely as we can. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, while it is quite wet and soggy, and before growth starts in the roots, hitch a good strong team to a plow that will turn over a good wide furrow, and behind that put a man who does not care whether his furrows are set up on edge or not (if they are, part of the roots will be near the surface), and cut wide enough so as to turn the furrows over flat, and plant that quack as evenly and deeply as it is possible. Then, with whatever crop is grown on the ground, give as shallow cultivation as possible, so as not to pull up any of the roots; and as they are now down too deep to thrive well, they will nearly all rot, and enrich the soil. If a few of the roots here and there, not buried so deep as the rest, do grow, it will take some time for them to get ahead, and then it is only to repeat the simple operation.

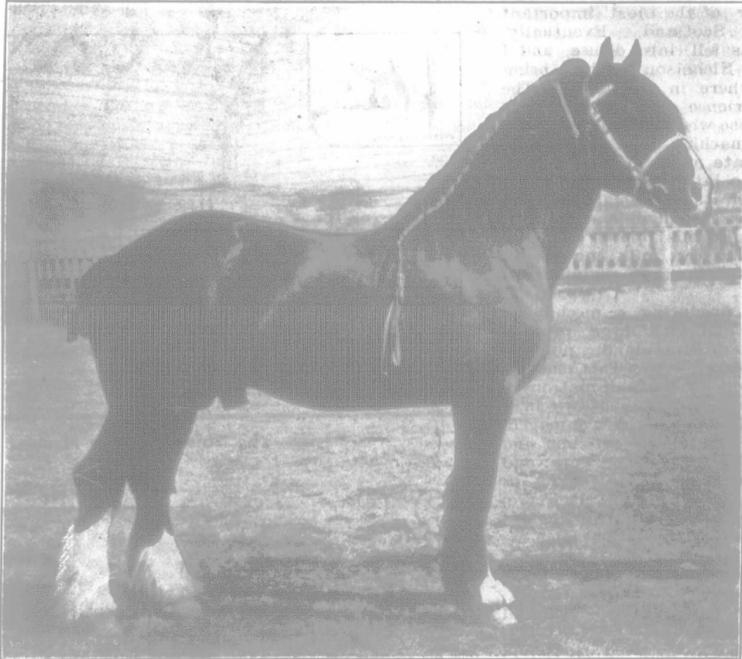
A SUBSCRIBER.

Where the Prairie Townsman Has it Over the City Man.

When a man is so situated that he can keep a good cow, two or three pigs, 50 hens, and have a small fruit and vegetable garden, he has settled the question of one-half of the living of himself and family. When the income of the average wage-earner is drawn upon to provide milk, butter, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables, it is pretty well riddled. It will, of course, take time and care to secure these aids in living, but the wife will do much in this line, the children not a little, and a good many hours during the year can be given by the head of the house which more than likely he may have spent in loafing before. We know of men who have all the milk and butter they need in their families, and, besides, sell enough milk during the year to pay for the pasturage and food of the one cow kept. JOE FRIGG.

Some of the Farmer's Friends.

Don't kill the owls and the hawks. True, they may take a chicken once in a while, but we never know a farmer to quit keeping cats because they sometimes killed a chicken. Both hawks and owls live chiefly on vermin—gophers, mice and rats—and should be protected by the farmer as among his best friends.



Cannock Conqueror 4th (imp.).
Fourth prize in the Shire Stallion class at the Calgary Show, 1905. Imported and owned by W. Good, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Sow Some Peas.

One of the faults of our system of farming in the older-settled portions of the West is a lack of crop rotations, one reason being that, outside of the three staple cereals, the balance of a desirable rotation, to include a legume and a hoed crop (roots or corn), was hard to work in, either on the score of scarcity of labor, or that the growing of some of the desired crops was as yet an experiment. In peas we have a valuable nitrogen gatherer, a splendid grain for the fattener of beef cattle and for pig feeding, and an ideal straw for sheep; in fact, for the latter, ahead of anything grown, except clover hay. Peas average, at the Brandon Farm, all the way from 48 to 50 bushels per acre, in a five years' test; and at Indian Head Farm, from 35 to 50 bushels. At Brandon, May 11, and Indian Head, May 16, was the dates of sowing in 1904, the quantity sown being 2 to 3 bushels per acre, depending on the size of the pea. A sowing of one peck of oats per acre along with the peas helps the legume to stand up, so that the binder may be used to harvest them. The shorter-strawed varieties will likely prove most satisfactory here. Golden Vine is a small pea, and mature in 119 days. At Brandon, Macoun, Victoria, King, Pearl, Archer, Wisconsin, Blue, Mackay, Golden Vine and Early Britain head the list for five years. At Indian Head, Paragon, Daniel O'Rourke, Crown, Prussian Blue, Pride, Picton Prince, Early Britain and Carleton lead. At Agassiz, B. C., White Marrowfat, Early Britain, White Wonder, Prince, German White, Mackay, Duke and Agnes head the list.

Dairying.

The Milking Machine.

(From our Scottish correspondent.)

This is an article wholly devoted to the Mechanical Milker. The want of such has long been felt, not only in this country, but, perhaps, to a greater extent in the Colonies, where dairies are much larger and labor even scarcer than with us. For about a dozen years, engineers, plumbers, and practical dairymen with a liking for mechanics, have been endeavoring to find a means to extract the produce of the udder which would supersede the action of the human hand. Obviously, the end contemplated involved the simulation by mechanical means of the action of the lips and tongue of the calf when sucking its dam. No very profound knowledge of cows was needed to prove that this end was not likely to be easy of attainment. The first attempts at constructing mechanical milkers, curiously enough, did not attempt the solution of this problem, but rather the discovery of means whereby the milk could be extracted without the simulation of the pulsating movement involved in sucking. The first milking machine known to us was the joint work of Mr. Nicholson, a practical dairy farmer at Bombie, Kirkcudbright, and Mr. Gray, a well-known dairy utensil maker in Stranraer. Their machine, undoubtedly, drew the milk from the cows by means of a continuous power of suction, and it was fitted up in quite a number of the most important byres in the South of Scotland. Eventually, however, the installations fell into disuse, and I am not aware of a Gray-Nicholson machine being now in operation anywhere in Scotland. The labor expended and experience gained were, however, not in vain, for those who were instrumental in putting this pioneer machine upon the market have continued to speculate and experiment, with the result that one of the latest mechanical milkers owes a good many of its successful ideas to Mr. Nicholson, who has the double advantage over most experimenters in this line of being a practical dairy farmer who can milk cows with the best hand-milkers, as well as an engineer. Of this, however, later.

The next attempt at producing a mechanical milker was made, and made with large promise of success, by Mr. William Murchland, plumber and sanitary engineer, Kilmarnock. This machine still lacked the simulation of the calf-motion in sucking, but, although the milk was drawn in a continuous stream, the teats were not damaged, and the arrangement of the tubes, teat-cups and pail was such that the milk was kept pure and clean. The Murchland machine was fitted up in many leading farms in Ayrshire and elsewhere, and many were favorably impressed with the excellence of its work. In a competitive and exhaustive trial, carried out a few years ago by the Highland and Agricultural Society, the Murchland machine came against the "Thistle" milker, the first in which the pulsating movement of the calf's lips and tongue was cleverly imitated, by the construction of an India-rubber teat-cup, and the action thereon of the pulsating movement of a vacuum pump. This "Thistle" milker was patented by Dr. Shiels, an extremely clever and ingenious medical man in Glasgow. Associated with him was his brother-in-law, Mr. William Elliot, salesman, Lanark Market, and to them, so far as I know, belongs the credit of being the first to bring out a mechanical milker in which the pulsating teat-cup played an important part. In fact, the "Thistle" milker, although eclipsed by the "Murchland" in the H. & A. S. trials, for a reason to be immediately mentioned, established a principle in the making of these machines which is not likely to be superseded. That principle is the simulation of the motion of the calf when sucking its dam. But in the "Thistle" this result was obtained at an excessive cost in power, and the method of tubing was such that the milk did not "keep" for any length of time. It was in this respect that the "Murchland" fairly excelled. On the "keeping" test in the Highland Society trials, victory lay unmistakably with the "Murchland," the cost of which, in every respect, was much less than that of the "Thistle." The distinguishing feature of Dr. Shiels' ingenious patent was thus purchased at such a cost of power and mechanism that, while it drew the milk from the cow in a way which simulated nature, the milk, when drawn, did not escape contamination, and its keeping qualities were at a minimum. The India-rubber tubing must be thoroughly washed and cleaned, otherwise milk passing through it will be contaminated. Those who would improve on the "Thistle," must keep this in view, and also secure the desired end with a minimum expenditure of power.

On the other hand, there are difficulties to be overcome in machines of the "Murchland" type, of another order. The danger of the continuous

suction is the possible damage to the teats, and the risk of drawing blood after the milk has been stripped from one quarter of the udder, but not from all. It ought to be stated that one of the leading experts in Scotland does not share this view. In conversation with him this week, he adhered to the opinion that the keeping qualities of the milk were still better after hand-milking than after milking with any machine now on the market. And this view is based on practical tests and experiments made by himself. He says that a machine like the "Murchland," in spite of the absence of pulsating movement on the udder, gives the best results, and the continuous suction need not harm the teats. I cannot say that I share this view. It does not appear to consist with common sense or practical experience. In conversation with Mr. Nicholson, who has devoted immense labor and pains to the elucidation of the problem of mechanical milking, I find that he shares my own opinion. A pulsating teat-cup appears to him to be indispensable to any successful attempt at the mechanical milking of cows.

The two milking machines which promise best for the future have still to be referred to. The first is the Lawrence-Kennedy "Universal" milking machine. Those responsible for this machine were more or less closely identified with the Shiels-Elliott "Thistle" machine, and, as a matter of fact, the law courts have been asked to decide whether the Lawrence-Kennedy be not an infringement of the "Thistle" patents. I understand the decision to be in the negative. But that is not a practical point which need concern the public. It is claimed for the "Lawrence-Kennedy" milker that milk drawn by it is absolutely pure, and keeps longer than hand-drawn

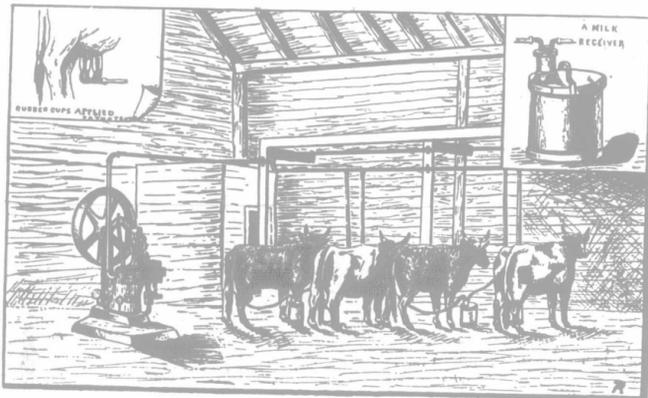
has had an installation operating for a considerable time, and Mr. Robert Renwick, Buckley, Glasgow, who milks 70 cows, and is widely known as a thoroughly practical man, has had the machine in operation for five months, and speaks of its work in the highest terms. He has not a cow with an injured teat in his herd, and the machine operated as successfully with small teats as with full-sized teats. The testimonials in favor of the "Lawrence-Kennedy" machine are admirable, and speak for themselves.

Only one question is left a little in doubt: Does the machine strip the cows? or must each cow's udder be "stripped" by hand after the machine has been removed? This question is vital. A cow which is not milked clean will speedily go dry, and the strippings are the best of the milk.

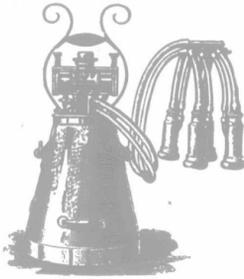
At the Castle-Douglas Show on Thursday last, the latest milking-machine was on exhibition. It has been brought out by Messrs. J. and R. Wallace, agricultural engineers, Castle-Douglas, who have had the advantage of seeing the machine handled and operated at successful stages of its development, by Mr. Nicholson, to whom reference has already been made. The Wallace machine has the pulsating motion, but this is applied in another way than in the "Lawrence-Kennedy," and it is possible the most recent machine may, when fully completed, prove the best of the lot. It has been in operation at Mr. Nicholson's farm of Castlecreavie, Kirkcudbright, for nine months, and its specialty is that there is a motor attached to each cup, so that it may be called the motor-cup machine. One pipe does in this case for atmosphere and milk, the little motor discharging its air into the interior of the teat-cup, and thus assisting the milk into the receiving vessel. One great advantage in this case is the ease with which the efficiency of the machine can be tested. It is not necessary to fit up an installation, as a trial can be got by merely attaching the teat-cups to two cows, and enough power to set the whole in motion can be generated by a hand-pump.

The Wallace machine is not yet on the market commercially, but the favor with which it was viewed at Castle Douglas on Thursday, and its comparative simplicity, make it certain that it is a force to be reckoned with, and certainly none should invest in milking machines without knowing all about the "Wallace" machine.

"SCOTLAND YET."
April 7th, 1905.



The Thistle Milking Machine.



Lawrence-Kennedy Milker.



Lawrence-Kennedy Teat Cups.

milk. In support of this, various testimonials are submitted, and the Dundee City analyst certifies that he has tested two samples of milk for the purpose of settling the point. The result is wholly in favor of the machine-drawn milk, the sedimentary material in it amounting to not more than one-tenth the quantity found in the hand-drawn milk. This view is disputed by my friend, who has been making the tests on his own account, and he also thinks it erroneous to say that no impure matter or bad odors can possibly enter the milk-pail. He has found both and is of opinion that a good deal has yet to be learned regarding the ways by which such things find their way into the milk.

On the whole, however, the "Lawrence-Kennedy" has proved the most successful of all the milking machines yet offered publicly. Nearly 800 installations have been fitted up in New Zealand. The cost of an installation is from £50 for a herd of, say, 15 cows, up to £150 for a herd of about 100. Mr. Andrew Clement, the well-known cheese merchant, has had the machine in operation in his dairy of 40 cows, at Netherburn, near Glasgow, for 2½ years, and confidently recommends it. He has not had a single case of "weed" or wrong quarter during that time, and I can testify that the cows in his herd are on the best of terms with the machine. Another dairy farmer, Mr. John Kinross, Riding Court, Datchet, Berks,

Uniform Butter-box Weights.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—A number of communications have recently been received from representative bodies and leading butter merchants in Great Britain, concerning the matter of a uniform weight of butter in what is intended to be the 56-lb. box. It is stated that boxes are frequently marked 57, 58, and even 60 lbs. It is not claimed that these boxes contain less than the marked weights, any more than those which are marked 56 lbs.; the objection is against having either more or less than 56 pounds in each package. The buttermakers of New Zealand, Australia and Argentine are very careful on this point, and the uniformity in their weights is much appreciated by the trade. The 56-lb. package was adopted because it represents half an English cwt. If any other weight is marked, and invoiced, the advantages of having such a standard are lost. The butter merchants in Great Britain are as much influenced by a matter of this kind as they are by the quality of the butter itself. New Zealand butter is receiving a premium over Canadian to-day, more on account of its uniformity in all respects, the excellent packages and heavy parchment paper which are used, and the careful attention which is given to weighing and branding, than because the quality is superior. It is a penal offence in New Zealand to place any other than the true net weight on a package of butter or cheese. Every butter box should be weighed after the parchment lining is placed therein, the tare marked on it, and then filled with the proper amount of butter to ensure its turning out 56 pounds.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Paper Milk Bottles.

Paper milk bottles promise a sanitary reform which may prove popular enough to warrant the action of the capitalists in forming a company for the manufacture of the bottles, as they have done on the strength of the verdict of the bacteriologist of the Philadelphia Board of Health. For, with ideal conditions on the farm, in transportation, and with honest, intelligent dealers, possible mischief still lurks in glass bottles through lack of thoroughness in cleaning after previous use. The paper bottle would be used only once, thus obviating all chance of infection through this particular form of carelessness.

In this latest experiment, most of the difficulties heretofore encountered in the manufacture of paper bottles seem to have been overcome. The bottles are stamped out of three-ply paper in conical shape, to facilitate packing for shipment in nests. With the edges at the bottom locked in such a way that pressure from above adds to their strength, it is said a weight of 200 pounds may be put on a bottle without crushing it. The cover is stout, and has protruding lips for convenience in removal.

Paraffin is used to render all edges water-proof after sealing, and to prevent the taste of the milk from being affected, and sterilization at 212 degrees Fahrenheit is the final operation to which the receptacle is subjected.

In the tests conducted in Philadelphia it has been found that organisms were four times as numerous in the glass bottle as in the new, and that "certified" milk kept two days longer in the paper bottles than in the glass.

Among the minor advantages claimed for the invention are that it will permit the bottling of milk on the farm instead of at the headquarters of the city dealer, by reason of the lightness of shipping weight and the elimination of breakage in transport, and that it will also increase the capacity of the delivery wagon, because the driver would have no old bottles to collect.

Cream Prices and Their Relation to Butter Prices.

Up and down—mostly up, the consumer will say—has been the price of butter all winter, and prospects are good for a continuance of high prices—to the consumer. How fares the producer? Some farmers make a good quality of butter the year round, have steady customers, and net 20c. a pound; others sell their cream, and the price they get varies. This season, we hear, the price for butter-fat is starting out better than usual—and it is about time, some people will say. For the first two weeks in April some creamery firms paid 27c. a pound for butter-fat (Babcock test basis). At that figure the farmer supplying butter-fat would be getting about 23c. for his butter, the wholesale price for the creamery product being 32½c., thus giving the creamery man a margin of 9 to 9½c., out of which comes the cost of manufacturing, and perhaps express or freight on the cream, in any event leaving him a set profit of about 5c. a pound, which is pretty fair, most people will admit. It should be remembered by sellers of butter-fat that, while 27c., as compared with 32½c. butter, looks good, that the overrun must be considered; in other words, 100 pounds of butter-fat will mean 115 pounds, approximately, of butter, the overrun being, on the average, from all up-to-date creameries, 15 to 16 per cent., due largely to the incorporation of salt, water, etc., with the butter-fat into the butter. Farrington and Woll state that in gathered-cream factories the overrun will likely be 18 per cent. To be conservative, let the former figure rule, and it will be well for the farmer selling cream to figure out from his returns which give the per cent. of fat, and the amount of fat in the cream he supplies, the margin between his cash return and wholesale price for butter. In justice to himself, he should know whether he is getting anywhere near the market value of his commodity.

Value of Milk.

A dairyman says: "There is nothing, aside from the milk of human kindness, so necessary to the comfort of any family as the milk of a good cow. It is like oil poured upon the waters of life, it is a perfect food for the baby; it is an excellent beverage for the children; it furnishes cream for the coffee, butter for the bread, and cheese for the lunch. It shortens the pie-crust and raises the johnny-cake; even the cat and the dog cry for it. With the farmer it goes still further. It raises the calf, it feeds the pig, it pleases the colt, and it delights the chicken. Yes, and if we will only give her a fair chance, the cow will clothe the children, buy comforts for the wife, pay the taxes, and help lift the mortgage."

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Home Culture of Strawberries.

Almost everyone likes strawberries, but it is remarkable to note how very few persons favorably situated, enjoy the luxury of a strawberry bed of their own. Some have tried the experiment, but possessing no common-sense knowledge of the undertaking, have lost patience over poor results, and thrown up the project in disgust. Like "Barkis," they are "willin'," but haven't the faintest idea how to go to work about it. It is neither an intricate nor costly enterprise.

If possible, select a spot for your prospective strawberry bed the previous fall. The richer it is to begin with, the less one's subsequent labor. The ground should be spaded and spread with a layer of barnyard manure.



Strawberry Blossoms.—1, Perfect; 2, Imperfect.

In May, when warm, spring rains have mellowed the ground, set out your plants, previously ordered from some reliable seedsman. One hundred plants constitute a fair-sized strawberry bed, at an average cost of a dollar and a half.

Now occurs a slight divergence of ways and methods, according as one wishes—a "matted" strawberry bed, or one where the plants are hilled in distinct rows. For general purposes, the former method is largely approved. The "hilled" beds may present a more uniform and neat appearance, but each individual plant



Illustrating Proper Method of Setting Strawberry Plants.—No. 1, Roots Not Spread Out; No. 2, Planted too Shallow; No. 3, Properly Set.

requires mulching, else the berries will be gritty; the runners demand constant cutting, and for some unaccountable reason, grubs make more frequent and deadly attacks on the "hilled" beds than on the "matted ones." All things considered, a greater yield, with less attendant labor, accrues from the "matted" bed.

In this case, the plants should be set about a foot apart, the roots well straightened and spread in the hole; then filled in with earth, watered thoroughly, and the surface covered with well-rotted manure. Great

lowed in about two weeks by a light application of phosphate.

Plants that are not too close together, and well weeded, sometimes bear the third year, but it is better economy to set out a fresh bed with the young runners, which have rooted themselves on all sides of the parent plants. After the start, by keeping a bed ahead, so to speak, one can enjoy strawberries in luxuriance each succeeding summer.

Opposite the strawberry descriptions in the catalogues, often appears the letter "(P)"—pistillate. Sometimes a variety is designated by "(B)"—bi-sexual. This plays an important part in the proper selection of plants and their consequent bearing results.

Bi-sexual or perfect varieties (the names are synonymous) produce flowers which contain both stamens and pistils. They are self-fertilizing, and can bear independently of the pistillate varieties, though a greater yield is forthcoming where every third row contains pistillate plants.

Pistillate, or imperfect plants, produce flowers which contain pistils only. They are lavish bearers when properly pollinated by perfect varieties, but when planted by themselves they produce literally "nothing but leaves."

A friend of the writer, ignorant of this important detail, bought a quantity of plants of Haverland, a pistillate variety, which is prolific and satisfactory under proper conditions. The soil was rich; the plants grew well, and blossomed profusely. They continued to grow till they stood knee-high, but not a berry crowned their maturity.

Subsequently, this same gentleman, having discovered his mistake, again had a bed of Haverland strawberries; this time in conjunction with some staminate plants. Again, the soil was rich, the season favorable in every particular. From about 1-16 of an acre of ground he picked, during the bearing year, 16 or 12 bushels of strawberries, while half as many more rotted on the vines, despite all efforts to keep pace with the supply. Picking grew from a wonder, a delight, to a tantalization.

The different varieties of strawberries possess certain distinctive features in flavor, color and shape. Some are brightest vermilion; others rich wine-red, almost garnet; others, still, are pale flesh-pink, so faintly washed with red that they present a somewhat bleached appearance, which belies their delicious flavor.

[Crescent, Warfield, Haverland (all pistillate), and Williams, Bederwood and Captain Jack are varieties to be got through our advertisers.—Ed. Note.]

To the general run of people, "strawberries" signifies merely the flaccid imitations, slowly sagging in their boxes on market garden carts, or along city thoroughfares; a "far cry" from the strawberries which gleam sparkling red beneath their covert of leaves on one's own strawberry bed. Something subtly delicious and indefinable, lurking in the flavor of these freshly-picked berries, disappears, never to return, after they have been shipped or remain standing for a number of hours.

It is a luxury to be able to pick a handful, a bowlful or ten quarts of mellow, sun-warmed strawberries when and as you wish. It is no less a luxury to be able to give away luscious samples to one's friends.

M. SPAFFORD.

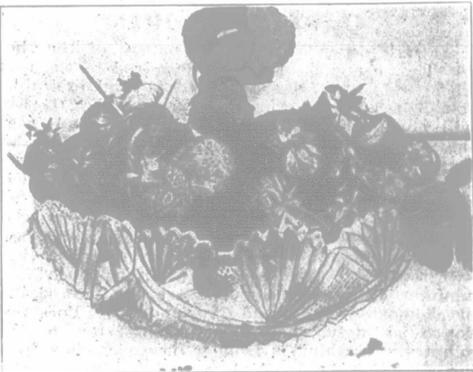
Poultry.

Selecting Next Year's Layers.

Since eggs are a fowl's means of reproduction, the best layers are the hens with the strongest organs of reproduction. Those in which the organs of reproduction are strongest, show their sex at an earlier age than those in which the reproductive organs are weak. The pullets which show their female characteristics first, and the cockerels which first show male characteristics, are the best breeders and best egg-producers. An experiment which came under the writer's observation proved that in a pen of hens, all selected from the same flock, the best layer laid a little more than eight times as many eggs in a year as the poorest layer. The profit in poultry-raising would be greatly increased if one could select and breed from these best layers.

By means of a toe-marker, which can be obtained for a few cents from any poultry supply house, one can mark those chicks which first show that they are pullets or cockerels. It is a good plan to mark on the right foot those which first show their sex, and in two or three weeks mark on the left foot those which show their sex at that time. In making up the breeding pen for next year, preference should be given to those marked on the right foot, and the number filled up from those marked on the left foot. Some of the best laying strains have been bred in this way. It is certainly the practical farmer's method. If one does not wish to hatch enough so that he could market all but the marked pullets. The marked cockerels should be used as breeders, as the male bird influences the egg production of his offspring quite as markedly as does the female.

W. I. T.



Fresh-picked and Inviting.

care should be taken that the crown of the plant is not so high that the roots are exposed to the air, nor yet so deeply sunk that it is covered with earth; either condition is deleterious.

Prof. Hutt's method of planting strawberries is, we think, to be preferred where the soil is apt to be a little lacking in moisture, and where time is an object. The method is to push a spade into the soil the depth of the blade, and open the soil by a movement from side to side, to enlarge the space for the roots, which are by the movement of the hand when placing the plant spread out.

During the first summer, some of the more ambitious plants will attempt to blossom weakly. It is best not to allow this. Nip off all aspiring buds, that the whole strength may be reserved for the great bearing effort of the following year.

Before the first snowfall cover the bed with a blanket of fir boughs. In the spring weed carefully, and spread with a dressing of hardwood ashes, fol-

Feeding Young Chickens.

The feeding of young chickens need not differ much from the feeding of adult fowls. The young chick needs food oftener, and needs it in form appropriate to its size, but except for these two particulars the systems and methods of feeding can be the same for both small chicks and fowls—provided the method of feeding the fowls is good. If the method of feeding the fowls is bad, the effects on the young chicks will be very much worse than on the fowls, as their digestive systems are easily ruined.

In this we have the explanation of the fact that so many people do really find it necessary to use a ration for their chicks different from that given their fowls, and when they do the general tendency is to go much further than necessary in fussing with foods for the chicks. In this, too, we have an explanation for the fact that the dry feed system began to be applied extensively with young chicks some time before much attention was given it in connection with the feeding of old fowls, and while I personally do not use the dry feed system for young chicks, I can easily see that a great many get better results by it than by their application of a mash system.

COMMON ERRORS IN FEEDING CHICKS.

There is nothing mysterious, complicated or difficult about the proper feeding of young chicks, and yet most beginners have a great deal of trouble with them. So before discussing a few of the good methods of feeding, let us have a statement of some of the more common errors in feeding.

1. When soft food is used, often too much of it is used. Too many meals of soft food are given, and not enough hard grain.

People either do not know or do not appreciate the fact that the chick, unlike the young of mammals and of pigeons, has digestive organs that will take just the same kind of food the adult fowls take.

The old-fashioned way of feeding chicks was to give them corn meal dough, or merely wetted corn meal, three, four or five times a day. Some chicks lived and grew on this feeding, because they had good range and exercise, and plenty of vegetable food and insects, but they did not then and do not now make the growth on such feeding that they do when fed a more appropriate ration.

2. Too concentrated foods are used, especially meals—corn meal and oatmeal—and hard-boiled eggs.

Corn meal may be used alone, if baked in a johnny-rake, with good results; but raw or only partly-cooked corn meal alone is too likely to be hard to digest.

Oat meal and various oat preparations, if fed heavily, have much the same effects as corn meal. One of the surprising things about opinions of feeding chickens is the persistence with which some authorities cling to the idea that oats are an ideal and very complete food, and oatmeal the most desirable article for feeding young chicks; when the fact is that chicks do not like it, and the sentiment in favor of it is traditional, and not based on modern experience at all.

Oatmeal and corn meal mixed together, and with bran, make a good food for chicks. The proportion of the meals to bran may be slightly greater for chicks than for fowls, because the growing chick can more readily utilize an excess of nutritious matter than the matured fowl can, but the difference in this respect in ration should be slight.

Hard-boiled eggs are often fed very heavily—especially if fertility of eggs is poor—and when combined, as they too often are, with a ration which without them would be too concentrated, they are likely to aggravate any digestive disorders that develop.

3. Animal and vegetable foods are not provided as they should be.

Many poultry-keepers who are no longer amateurs are like most novices in being afraid to feed meat meals and scraps to young chickens. There certainly is greater risk in feeding them an article of poor quality, but a good grade of meat scrap or meal may be fed quite as freely as to older fowls; though, of course, if used in a mash or cake that is fed several times a day to the chicks where the mash for fowls is fed but once, the percentage of meat in the mash must be reduced or the chicks are fed more meat proportionately than old fowls.

In supplying green food to chicks, the great majority of novices give it very irregularly, and rarely in sufficient quantity.

The three points stated and explained above cover, I believe, the most serious errors in the feeding of chicks. When these are avoided the other faults in feeding may not show conspicuously poor results.

HOW MUCH TO FEED.

Chicks that have opportunity and disposition to exercise may, as a rule, safely be fed all they will eat. Keeping food before them, of course, means that they can get all they will eat at any time.

The danger in feeding more than is eaten at the time is not so much due to chicks over-eating of sound, sweet food, as to their eating the food left over, after it has become sour or fouled.

In feeding mash and cake, one must learn by experience how much to feed to a brood. At first the hen and chicks will eat so little more than the hen alone, that, as the hen generally gets a share of each food given the chicks, and is likely to see that their wants are supplied before satisfying her own appetite, the best rule I can give for first feeds is to feed the hen and brood just as if feeding the hen without a brood. Then, as you give the hen five feeds instead of

three, this means that you are allowing the brood about two-thirds of what you would give a hen. This is for a brood of a dozen or so. Now, the chicks do not eat so much as this, but the hen, after her three weeks on the nest, will take all they leave for awhile. Then by the time the chicks are eating a perceptible quantity, her appetite has moderated. So, while the rule will not always apply exactly, if for the first two or three weeks you give hen and chicks at each feed one hen's allowance, you will be as near right as you can be by any general rule. After that time the chicks begin to eat so much more that you can better gauge the quantity by observation.

Remember that almost all poultrymen feeding chicks with hens throw out a great deal more food than is necessary while the chicks are small.—[Farm Poultry.]

Poultry Superstitions.

It seems that the feathered folk come in for more than their share of old women's tales, superstitions and facts. For example, the White Plymouth Rock was for many years retarded in the progress of its merited popularity by a notion, which had no foundation whatever, to the effect that they were of delicate constitution. Because some wiseacre years ago said that a white chicken was not healthy, hundreds of people persisted in believing it, notwithstanding the fact that frequently the Barred and White Plymouth were raised side by side, with no one able to notice any difference in their hardiness.

Right on the heels of this prejudice against a white fowl, comes the notion that a black pinfeather spoils a chicken for cooking. Isn't it commonly supposed that all pinfeathers are taken out before a fowl is cooked? If they are not, and we are to eat them, wouldn't a black one taste just as good as a white one?

Again, some people cannot be convinced that a chicken's meat can be of good flavor unless its skin is yellow, and others are just as certain that to taste well its skin must be white. It would be interesting to see these devotees to white or yellow skin try to distinguish between them by tasting after they were cooked.

More odd yet is the prejudice in favor of against shanks of certain color, parts of the bird which do not at all influence the part which is eaten. The Blue Andalusian, which is quite as proficient an egg machine as the Leghorn, and which lays as large an egg as the sitting varieties, while the Leghorn's egg is small, can never be a popular fowl, because it has a dark shank, though this does not influence the flavor of its eggs nor its meat.

These apparently harmless fancies work a great deal of harm to the feathered world, and the most pernicious of them all is the belief that a scrub hen is a better utility fowl than a pure-bred. When a person would hoot at the idea of a scrub horse or cow or pig or sheep being better than a pure-bred, why in the name of all reason should he believe in the scrub hen, when all tests have shown that the greatest layers are pure blooded, and that a blooded fowl puts on more flesh with less feed, and does it more quickly?

Superstitions are supposed to be dying out. Give our feathered friends a chance with the rest.

W. I. THOMAS.

Care of Sitting Hens.

It all depends upon the nature of the hen whether or not she should be confined to the nest when first set. If she is nervous and excitable, it will be best to arrange the nest so that the hen will not be disturbed by other birds, and that she may be kept at the post of duty. Hens of the heavier breeds seldom require to be so protected, as they cling very tenaciously to their nests. Such hens may be left to go on and off their nests when they wish, but the other sort should only be let off in the evenings, about half an hour before the flock goes to roost, then they will return to the nest and can be closed up again. Every hen should leave the nest daily, or at most every second day, and if she does not do so willingly, should be lifted off for a few minutes. Nothing is simpler or easier than feeding sitting hens. All they need is whole grain, preferably wheat or corn, and water, but they should always come off their nests for it. The condition of the sitting hen is not normal. A heat-forming food is required, and whole grain answers this purpose best. Not being active, she can digest it slowly, and so maintain a more even temperature of bodily conditions. A sitting hen will easily fill her crop with grain in a few minutes, then take no more till next day or even the second day.

Believes the Best is None Too Good for Him.

We can't get along without the "Farmer's Advocate." We enclose \$1.50, and expect it to come. Grand Coulee. G. P. POLING.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Immigrants still continue to pour into Canada, 2,700 arrived in Montreal in a single day recently.

The Northern Elevator Co. will erect a flour mill costing \$250,000 in Winnipeg this year.

The Convent of Genevieve, fifteen miles from Montreal, has been burned, fifteen out of the fifty-two inmates having perished in the flames.

The new turbine steamer, *Virginian*, arrived at Halifax, April 14th, after accomplishing a most successful sea voyage. The steadiness of motion which the turbine vessels possess is much commended.

The largest steel span bridge in the world is to be erected over the St. Lawrence River near Quebec at a cost of \$3,800,000. The work of construction will begin this summer.

The great revival movement has spread to Canada, and a meeting called by the Protestant Ministerial Association has already been held at Montreal in the hope of promoting it. Among those present were the heads of the Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches. Rev. Dr. Symonds, of Christ Church Cathedral, presided.

British and Foreign.

Mount Pelee is again in a state of eruption.

A second earthquake in India has wrecked Sultanpur, Oudh, causing great loss of life.

Rumblings have been heard recently from the depths of Mount Shasta, Cal., and mud and volcanic ashes have begun to issue from its side in several places. There is much alarm in the vicinity.

According to present indications, the Sultan of Morocco is siding with Germany in the Moroccan imbroglio. He has bluntly refused to carry out reforms suggested by the French Government. An outbreak of anti-French sentiment is also reported from Spain.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Scottish Church dispute recommends that the Free Church shall hand over to the United Free Church all the property which it cannot adequately administer. Little opposition to this ruling is expected.

A crisis in Russia is anticipated for May Day, and appeals from all parts of the country for military protection have reached St. Petersburg. In St. Petersburg the workmen are preparing for a great demonstration, and much bloodshed is feared. All the cities of the interior also are flooded with revolutionary placards calling on the people to rise in rebellion on May Day.

A strange light which appeared first on April 3rd, high in the heavens above Cherbourg, France, has baffled the investigation of French astronomers, and a party of scientists has gone from the U. S. to make observations. The light appears each evening as an enormous luminous globe passing slowly over the city, and is visible until about eleven o'clock, when it disappears.

The crisis in international affairs, feared as a result of the presence of the Russian fleet in Kamranh Bay, has been averted by the departure of the offending vessels. At present it is not known where Rojestvonsky's fleet is, and reports are very contrary, some stating that he has sailed northward towards Vladivostok, in the hope of co-operating with the northern squadron, while others affirm that he is still somewhere in the China Sea, awaiting the arrival of Admiral Nebogatoff. An unconfirmed rumor states that the Russians have seized the island of Hainan, belonging to the Chinese Province of Kwantung, with the intention of using it as a naval base. In consequence, there is much excitement among the Chinese, and the Viceroy of Kwantung has despatched officials to investigate. In Manchuria the situation is still unchanged, although recent developments have given rise to the opinion that the Japanese forces sent toward Kirin have been used merely as a blind, the ultimate plan being to cut off Vladivostok. If this be true, General Linevitch will probably assume the offensive in order to save the town. General Kuro-patkin has, it is stated, disagreed with Linevitch as to the advisability of such a step, and has in consequence resigned the command of the first army, which has been given to Baron Kaulbars.

Field Notes.

Prices of beef are higher in every important market in the U. S.

Hon. Frank Oliver, the new Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Cabinet, was returned by acclamation at Edmonton, on April 25th.

The present seeding season in the West is reported as the most favorable ever known. Seeding was begun two weeks earlier than last year.

A RICH FARMER.—Mr. I. D. Smith, of Madison, S. D., has recently retired from active life with a fortune of \$2,000,000 to his credit. He began with a few hundred dollars.

The enormity of the Chicago Stock-yards and packing business may be judged from the fact that 300,000 people are employed by the concern, the annual amount of business done by it amounting with railway interests to \$600,000,000.

Eastern Assiniboia and the Valley of the Saskatchewan in proximity to those parts through which the G.T.P. and C. N. railways will run, have been suggested as suitable locations for the Salvation Army settlements which Mr. Rider Haggard and Commandant Booth Tucker are trying to establish in Canada.

Jas. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for the U. S., says that unless present modes of wheat farming in the U. S. change the country will soon not be able to "bread" itself. He states that the people simply will not practice rotation of crops; hence, their lands run out, and they move over into Canada, where they will probably keep on the same system.

SAVINGS THAT COUNT.

"Save with scrupulous economy all wood ashes, soap suds, and all articles having fertilizing qualities. A compost heap is like a penny savings bank. Small and frequent additions soon make a large aggregate. The fruit-grower and his land usually grow rich together, and in the same proportion.—[Mass Plowman. [Not the fruit-grower alone, but to the gardener and the farmer may this observation apply.]

A TOMATO BARREL.—A tomato barrel may be of service for forcing a few extra early tomatoes for the table. How to make one is described by a writer in Prairie Farmer. Half fill a barrel with manure, and place on the south side of a building. Fill up to within a foot of the top with good soil. Transplant to it three plants, and let two shoots only grow from each. Train one shoot from each plant up against the wall, letting the other grow at will over the front of the barrel. Give plenty of water, and provide for drainage by holes in the bottom of the barrel. The barrel should be banked up, and it is also well to have an awning of cotton as a protection when the sun is too hot.

The Passing of the Range.

Anent the subject of settling up the range country, an American exchange has the following:

"Says Frederick V. Coville, Chief Botanist of the Department of Agriculture:

"There are millions and millions of acres in the strictly arid region, now considered worthless for agriculture, which are as certain to be settled in small farms as were the lands of Illinois. This applies particularly to the great plateaus in the northern Rocky mountain region. I do not hesitate to predict that the transformation of these barren-looking lands into farms through the introduction of desert plants will be as extensive a work as the enormous reclamation through irrigation.

"Mr. Coville cites one instance where actual experience has shown that, on a vast Wyoming plateau, 6,000 feet above the sea, profitable crops can be grown on lands which have heretofore been regarded as suitable for nothing but limited grazing for cattle and sheep; and this, apparently, without irrigation. If you find land that will yield no crops to the modern agriculturist, equipped with the plants, methods and appliances developed by the researches of the department of agriculture, you will find it also incapable of supporting sheep or cattle.

"A second important consideration is this: The nation has outgrown the stage of existence when the range feeding of cattle or sheep is necessary—if it ever was necessary—or even to be tolerated. Better beef, better mutton, better wool, and more of all, will be produced if the range system is entirely abolished. The nation cannot, from a moral point of view, afford to be longer responsible for the continuance of methods which involve diabolical cruelty to innocent kine and sheep, simply to afford a few cattlemen, on ranges whose area is several times greater than the State of Iowa, to raise a much smaller number of cattle than are raised on a part of the Iowa farms."

Stags at Large.

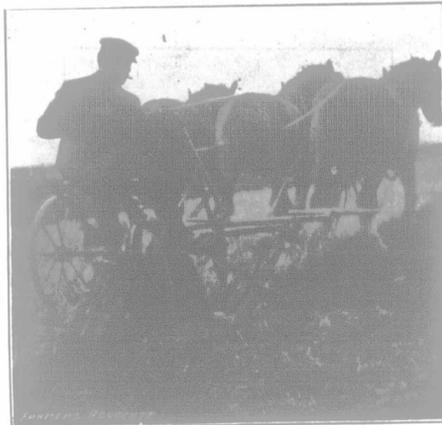
A rancher in Assiniboia has sent a complaint, to the effect that stags running at large on the range are giving considerable annoyance to the cows, and in some cases spread abortion infection. As the ordinance now reads, there is no provision for such cases, and as the Stock-growers will hold their annual convention at Medicine Hat on the 11th instant, it would be a good idea to take some action in the matter.

A New Style of Plow.

As will be seen by the illustrations herewith, the disk idea has been adopted for the mould-board, which is movable by means of a chain and cogs driven from the axle. The disk is 24 inches in diameter, and ahead of it is an ordinary share. At the time seen working, a furrow 17 inches wide and 5 inches deep was being cut. The claim is made that the revolving disk mould-board plow has lighter draft than the ordinary plow of the same soil-turning capacity. A spring-scale test showed a draft of 1,450 pounds for the ordinary plow, as against 920 pounds for the revolving board. As the inventor and patentee claims, the revolving disk plow draws one horse lighter. The furrow made differs from that made by the ordinary disk plow; in fact, it is hard to distinguish from that made by the ordinary plow.



Something New—The Disk Plow.



The Revolving Disk Mouldboard Plow at Work. (Seen by our Editors at Regina.)

How the Others See It.

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, in a letter to the Westminster Gazette on colonial preference, says he fears that in the consideration of the policy of colonial preference and its advantages and disadvantages, too much attention has been paid to the question of food and raw materials. No doubt these are at present the principal articles which the colonies export, and on which an effective preference could be given, but a policy which should give a preference on any article for the sake of bringing on preference for ourselves would be injurious to the interests of this country, as well as likely in the long run lead to disappointment and create bad feeling in the colonies.

His Lordship asks, should we be prepared in so important an article as wood pulp to limit our paper-making supplies from other countries in order to encourage Canada? In 1903 we imported £2,500,000 worth of pulp. Of this amount £648,000 came from Canada. A five per cent. duty on wood pulp, other than Canadian, would raise the revenue £90,000 a year, and a subsidy of about £30,000 a year to Canada. This stimulus to Canadian trade might cause Canada to send us half our total supply. Then our revenue would fall to £60,000 a year, and the Canadian pulp-makers would gain £60,000 a year, the English pulp consumers being taxed £120,000 a year. If we taxed wood pulp, we should have to tax other paper-making material, such as rags, esparto fiber, and other materials imported, to the value of about £920,000 in 1903; thus the whole trade of the paper-makers would be distributed, and the cost of the materials enhanced for the purpose of buying a Canadian preference.

Sowing Rape with Grain.

A South Dakota farmer, who keeps a few sheep and other stock, offers the following suggestions, with the object of overcoming the difficulty of securing succulent fodder for young stock from August till the end of the season:

Sow rape seed in grain fields in the spring, to be pastured off after the grain is harvested and stacked. We have been practicing this plan for some years, with the best results.

I choose a grain field, and let it be a large one. Sow ten acres of that field, by mixing the rape seed with the first grain that is sown in the spring, at the rate of two and one-half to three pounds to the acre, but do not sow it this early with barley, for if you do so the chances are that you would harvest more rape than barley. I would sow the rest of the field anywhere from the 15th to the 25th of May, going over the field thus sown with a light harrow.

Do not be afraid of damaging the grain by harrowing it—the very opposite will be the result. You will benefit your grain, you will kill very many weeds, and cover your rape seed at the same time. That's killing three birds with one stone. I will admit that after harrowing your grain your field will look bad. It will look as though it had lost its last friend, and you will probably curse Kelly for advising you to try such a plan.

My reasons for sowing ten acres with the grain is this, that acreage will make a rapid growth and furnish an abundance of feed, even if the late summer should prove to be very dry, but I would not care to risk sowing the whole field then, because if the season should prove favorable for the growth of rape, it might make such a strong growth that it would be nearly as high as the grain, and bother at stacking time.

I remember once, some years ago, I sowed some rape with oats, and I was obliged to go over the field and knock down every shock so the wind and sun might dry out the rape that was in the butts of the bundles, but that oat straw with the dried rape in it was next to alfalfa hay, the finest sheep fodder I ever fed.

The rape seed sown in May will usually be from four to eight inches high at harvest time. The sickle will sometimes snip off a few leaves, but not enough to make any difference with stacking the grain, and unless the season be very dry will make a rapid growth after the grain is cut, and by the time stacking is done will be one solid mass of green, the finest sheep pasture in the world.

I believe there could be a large profit made by sowing their entire grain fields to rape in this manner, then go out on the range and buy a carload or two of lambs, according to the rape you may have. I would buy in August, let them feed on the rape in the stubble the entire fall.

Government Control of Public Utilities.

Under the above heading, the "Farmer's Advocate," of the 12th inst., makes some statements which, in view of the rapidly-growing strength of public opinion in favor of municipal and government ownership of public utilities, may well challenge the attention of its many readers. I am of the opinion that it is well for our agricultural papers to sometimes deal with economic and public questions, especially when such questions materially affect the interest and wellbeing of their patrons, the farmers, and though widely different opinions may be held regarding the manner in which public utilities should be controlled and operated, it is only by discussion and experiment that the best methods can be ascertained. It may be too soon to establish rural mail delivery in this country, especially in the West, but no doubt that great boon will be extended to the farmers in the near future. It seems to be the intention of the Government to inaugurate a Government telephone system before long, and it is to be hoped that the telegraph system will also be taken over, and public ownership extended to other utilities, so that the people may obtain the benefit of all such service at cost, and not be compelled to continue paying rates to meet interest and dividends on tremendously over-capitalized public utilities owned by private companies, as at present.

The "Farmer's Advocate" suggests the advisability of the Post Office Department improving its present methods before looking for new avenues of activity; such avenues, I suppose, as rural mail delivery, and taking over the telephone and telegraph systems, etc., and thinks that under the present system of appointing civil servants in this country, Government control of public utilities would not be satisfactory to the people. No doubt a change should be made in our system of appointing civil servants; the British or New Zealand methods of appointment might be adopted with great benefit to all concerned. But even under our present system of appointment, it is not at all clear that Government ownership of public utilities would not be a great benefit to the people. It may be quite true that our present postal service requires improvement, but it should be borne in mind that great improvements have been made in that service during the past few years. Its cost to the people has been reduced one-third, and, notwithstanding that great reduction, the service has been showing a handsome annual surplus. Now, supposing the postal business of this country was made over to a private company—the C.P.R., for instance—and that company capitalized that enterprise, as it has its railway system, how would the change affect our postal rates? Would the people submit to the change? The effect of such a change would soon settle the ques-

tion of public as against private ownership of the postal service, at any rate, and so it would be in other directions.

The C.P.R. railway system is capitalized for \$300,000,000. It cannot be shown that its construction and equipment cost half that amount. Its capital stock to date amounts to \$105,000,000. It cannot be shown that over 25% of this stock ever went into the enterprise, but this stock is quoted to-day on the Montreal Stock Exchange at a premium of 54½%, and on the London Exchange at 59%. Why does that stock sell at such a premium? Owing to the large dividends paid on it. Where do these dividends come from? From excessive rates levied upon the people, and upon the productive industries of the country. And a somewhat similar state of things exists with regard to nearly all other public utilities owned and operated by private companies, such as street railways, telegraph, telephone systems, etc., etc. Besides the pecuniary effect of such conditions upon the industries of the country, the granting of public franchises to private individuals and corporations is the greatest source of graft and corruption in our public life to-day, and it is a knowledge of these facts which is arousing the people both in the United States and this country, in favor of public ownership of public utilities. Chicago won a great victory for public ownership a few days ago. Our Dominion Government, to meet public opinion, is going to extend the Intercolonial Railway to Georgian Bay. The Ontario Government is going to extend the Temiskaming Railway to Hudson's Bay, and operate the line as a Government road, so that public ownership is making great strides these days, and it is to be hoped the good work will go on, until the people are freed from the incubus of corporate greed, and our politics are cleaned from the demoralizing influence of "promoters" and "grafters."

Virdeu, April 15th, 1905.

Points in Law for Farmers.

III.—MECHANICS' LIENS.—It would be impossible in a short article such as this to give the whole law with regard to the rights of suppliers and laborers for materials furnished and work done. The general law, however, is that when any person has done any work or supplied any material for the construction or repairing of any building or other works as mentioned in the Act, he shall have a lien for the price of such work, service or materials. This is, of course, provided that such person does not sign an express agreement to the contrary. The lien shall attach upon the estate or interest of the owner of said building or work and the appurtenances thereto, and shall take effect from the date of commencement of such work or service, or supplying of such material, as against all purchasers or mortgagees under instruments registered or unregistered.

All claims for liens for work done or material furnished must be registered within 30 days after the completion of the service done or the furnishing of the last material. Every lien which is not so registered shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of the 30 days. Every lien which has been duly registered shall absolutely cease to exist after 90 days, unless in the meantime an action is commenced to realize the claim, and a certificate of its pendency (which binds the land) filed in respect of it.

This Mechanics' Lien Act has given rise to a great deal of litigation, but out from it all have come certain clear decisions. It has been decided that a material man is not bound to show that his materials were used in the building; delivery upon the ground for the purpose of being used being sufficient. He has no lien, however, unless the goods were supplied for the purpose of being used in the particular building upon which he claims to have a lien. A sub-contractor or workman is entitled to assert a lien, even although the contract between the owner and the original contractor provides that no workman should be entitled to any lien.

By a case decided in the Manitoba courts in 1891, it was settled that when under a building contract the time for payment of the price of the work is fixed at a date later than that at which a bill could be filed to enforce a lien, then there is an implied agreement that no lien shall exist. But if, by the contract, a promissory note or other security for the price of the work is to be given within the time for enforcing a lien, the implied agreement to waive the lien is conditional upon the giving of the note or other security.

A lien filed within the required time may cover separate and distinct orders delivered on different dates, provided that all the orders are given in pursuance of a general arrangement entered into.

If a mortgagee has notice in writing of the fact that there is an indebtedness for which a lien may be claimed, he cannot claim priority for moneys advanced after such notice.

The Territorial Act, or ordinance, as it is called, is very similar to that in Manitoba. In Manitoba, however, no lien can exist for any sum under twenty dollars. In the Territories there is no such minimum amount fixed, and, therefore, a lien may be claimed for sums under twenty dollars. In the Territorial ordinance there is a section which gives a lien on chattels on which money, skill or material have been expended. There is no such section in the Manitoba Act, but it may be that section 4 of that Act may be interpreted to include that such a lien shall exist.

These three kinds of liens have been dealt with very cursorily indeed, owing to lack of space; but, it is

hoped, that short as the article is, it may explain and make these matters somewhat clearer to the mind of the farmer.

ATTORNEY.

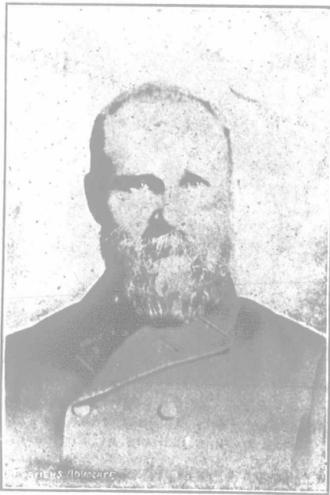
Veterinarians of Western Canada.

Nothing evidences more plainly the cosmopolitan nature of the people out West than the veterinary profession. Among the gentlemen practising the art, whose names and faces we are bringing before our readers, are two well-known Winnipeg veterinarians.



3.—W. E. Martin, V.S. (Tor.)
Winnipeg.

W. E. Martin, V.S., is a London, Eng., man, who served his time with the veterinary and shoeing firm of Woodger, Sons and Broad, M.R.C.V.S. Such a training must be of inestimable value to any veterinarian. In 1885 Mr. Martin emigrated to Canada, locating in Toronto, embarking in the horseshoeing business. In 1888-1890 he attended the Toronto Veterinary College, and after graduation practised in the Queen City until 1898. Armed with a family of sons, the West held out better and wider opportunities to the family, which then came to Winnipeg and opened out in a business, which has since grown to large proportions, at 281 James St. Two sons manage the farriery work of the firm, and the subject of our sketch the veterinary work. He will be assisted by a son, now midway in the professional course. A modern veterinary hospital has been built at 352 Pacific Avenue, and a horse ambulance, built by Boyce, will be kept in readiness there.



4.—W. A. Dunbar, V.S. (Tor.)
Winnipeg.

W. A. Dunbar, V.S., is a Scotchman; an honor graduate and prizeman of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1876; has been a resident of Winnipeg for twenty-three years, during which time he has uninterruptedly practised his profession.

In 1890 he took an active part in the formation of the now flourishing Veterinary Association of Manitoba, of which organization he has been four times elected president, and an equal number of times its secretary-treasurer. He was on the examining board for ten years. With the exception of one semi-annual meeting, he has been present at all the meetings of the association since it was organized.

Mr. Dunbar has been veterinarian to the Winnipeg Fire Brigade, and to other civic departments, for over fourteen years, and has been Veterinary Surgeon to the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles for eight years. He has likewise a good general practice, and was for some years veterinarian to this journal.

It Grows on Him.

I have been taking the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year, and I may state that I appreciate it more each issue.

A. SUMMERFIELD,
Trichene.

National Records Established.

The scheme for the nationalization of Canadian live-stock records, which, through the initiative of Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, has been for two or three years under the consideration of the breeders' associations of Canada, was brought to a satisfactory consummation at a meeting of delegates representing these associations, convened at Ottawa on April 19th and 20th. At a similar convention, held in the capital, in March, 1904, the representatives present agreed upon the desirability of having but one record for each breed, and asked the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion to undertake the administration of the same in his department, under the Act of Parliament enacted in 1901, known as the Live-stock Registration Act, by the provisions of which only one record association for each breed is granted incorporation. At the annual meetings of the various breed associations held during the past winter, the action taken at the Ottawa convention of 1904 was approved, it was agreed to move the offices to Ottawa, and delegates were appointed to co-operate for the carrying out of the nationalization scheme. At the meeting which opened at Ottawa on the morning of April 19th, with Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, and with representatives present from all the Provinces, except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, a proposed constitution of the National Live-stock Association was considered and, with some amendments, adopted. The Minister, in his opening address, explained that in his official capacity, through the medium of the Live-stock Commissioner, he had undertaken to call together the delegates appointed by the various breed societies, to take steps for the nationalization of the records, in accordance with the resolutions of the convention of 1904. Mr. Fisher stated that he assumed no control of or responsibility for the conduct of the records, and that neither the Department nor any officer or clerk of his Department will receive or administer any moneys belonging to or intended for the association, but that such moneys shall be received directly by the persons appointed by the association for that purpose, who should be accountable to the association, but that an officer of his Department will affix the seal of the Government to the certificates of registration after careful examination and investigation as to their being in accordance with the rules of the breed society and its standard of registration. Each society appoints and controls its own secretary and registrar, and fixes and pays his salary. An officer will be appointed by the joint national record board to act as accountant, who will receive all moneys for registration purposes, and deposit the same in the bank to the credit of the particular breed society to which they belong. The Department furnishes free offices for the registrars, and will assist, financially, weak societies until they become self-sustaining. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Fisher for his sympathetic interest and substantial assistance in bringing about the objects of the breeders in the matter of the unification of the records.

The election of officers for the National Live-stock Association, as recommended by the nomination committee, resulted as follows:

President, Hon. John Dryden; Vice-President, Robert Ness; Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, who, with Col. J. A. McGillivray, Arthur Johnston and G. A. Gigault, shall constitute the executive, and form part of the directorate, together with the following: Ontario—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Quebec—Napoleon LaChapelle, St. Paul d'Hermite; Nova Scotia, Prof. M. Cumming, Truro; New Brunswick—T. A. Peters, Fredericton; Prince Edward Island—F. L. Haszard, Charlottetown; Manitoba—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Saskatchewan, A. G. Mutch, Lumsden; Alberta—P. Talbot, M. P., Lacombe; British Columbia—J. R. Anderson, Victoria.

Hon. John Dryden, in returning thanks for the honor done him in electing him the first president of the National Association, congratulated the breeders of the country on the consummation of this important movement, and expressed the hope that it would serve to weld into one harmonious whole the stockmen of the Dominion so that in future in this connection there should be no east nor west, but a united front in the endeavor to uphold the reputation of Canada for the production of the highest class of farm stock and the other agricultural products which depend so largely upon the maintaining of the fertility of the land by the feeding of the animals on the farm. In the nationalization of its pedigree records, Canada will now hold a unique position, having taken the lead, providing for the prevention of scattering and diverse records, which tend to confusion, and has set the pace which other countries may be expected to follow. Mr. Dryden remarked that much commendation was due the Live-stock Commissioner for his untiring industry and persistence in working out this scheme. On motion of Col. McGillivray, seconded by Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hodson in appreciation of his work in bringing about the nationalization of the records.

THE NATIONAL RECORD BOARD.

A distinct organization is the National Record Board, effected on April 20th, by the delegates to the Ottawa convention. This Board is to be composed of representatives chosen by the directors of each breed society to represent said society in convention with similar committees elected by other record societies incorporated under the Dominion Act. Such joint committee shall be known as the "National Record Board," and shall remain in office till their successors are appointed. The National Record Board shall have power to elect from among their number an executive committee to be known as the Record Committee.

The National Record Board shall deal with questions in which the record societies are jointly interested, and shall elect a chairman, and elect from among themselves a record committee; one person to represent each class as follows: light horses, heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine. The chairman of the Record Board shall be chairman of the Record Committee. The Record Committee, acting under the control and with the approval of the National Record Board, shall have full power to act in the premises, and shall remain in office until their successors are appointed.

The Record Committee elected at the Ottawa meeting is as follows: Chairman, Robert Miller, Stouffville; Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Representatives—Light Horses, R. Beith, Bowmanville; Heavy Horses, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Beef Cattle, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Dairy Cattle, R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Sheep, Hon. John Dryden; Swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford.

The registrars appointed up to this date are: for horses, F. M. Wade; for Shorthorn cattle, H. G. Wade; for Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle, and for sheep and swine, J. W. Nimmo, all of Ottawa.

As announced in the "Farmer's Advocate" for April 19th, Mr. W. A. Clemons, Ottawa, has been appointed the National Record Officer to affix the Government seal to the certificates of registration and transfers issued.

The following delegates were present at the Ottawa convention: T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin; Dr. Thompson, V. S., Winnipeg; D. O. Bull, Brampton; R. Reid, Berlin; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; W. H. Hunter, The Maples; W. H. Hamill, Beeton; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa.; Robert Ness, Sr., Howick, Que.; J. G. Clarke, Ottawa; A. Hume, Menie; D. McCrae, Guelph; T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N. B.; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. B.; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Robert Vance, Ida; Joseph Featherston, Streetsville; John R. Craig, McLeod, Alberta; Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron; John T. Gibson, Denfield; Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Lt.-Col. John A. McGillivray, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; William Smith, Columbus; John Davidson, Ashburn; John Gardhouse, Highfield; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

New Milling Propositions.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. is to build large mills at Winnipeg and Montreal. The mills will be of such a size as to triple the company's output of flour. A few days ago it was announced that the Northern Elevator Company would erect a big mill at Winnipeg, which will tend to overcome the objection hitherto urged against a sample market here, namely, lack of mills.

Why He is in the Farmer's Advocate and the Veterinary Profession.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Yours of the 29th ult. is to hand, in which you signify your intention in the near future of publishing, under certain conditions, the pictures and short biographical sketches of Manitoba veterinarians. Well, Sir, I am very much pleased to know that so excellent and widely circulated a publication as the "Farmer's Advocate" is taking the initiative in this matter; for while the public press, local and provincial, have in the past given due prominence to the pictures, biographical sketches and special feats of clergymen, counterfeits, lawyers, thieves, robbers, doctors, manslayers, murderers, politicians, rogues, scoundrels, burglars, pugilists, wrestlers, curlers, cricketers, baseballers, hockeyists, lacrossists, etc., they have almost totally ignored the veterinary profession, to which I have the honor to belong. But, at last, thanks to the liberal and progressive spirit of the "Farmer's Advocate," the vets. are going to have their innings, which will earn their most sincere gratitude, and will confer a boon of much magnitude upon the human and brute creation within the fair Province of Manitoba. Now, for my biographical, or, rather, autobiographical, sketch:

I was born at a very early stage of my existence, near the town of Fraserburgh, on the north-east coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and am, therefore, a Scotchman by birth, also by parentage. When, after considerable delay, I reached the years of discretion, I did not have any desire to be born in any other country; thus, I am by birth, parentage and choice a Scotchman. I have a very vivid recollection of my school days; but, the chief reason why the remembrance of that interesting period of my life is so indelibly impressed upon my mind, I prefer not to disclose; suffice it to mention that I, somewhat against my inclination, received the impressions at school. When my scholastic career was ended, I was apprenticed to the ancient and honorable occupation of which Tubal-Cain, of antediluvian fame, was the founder. When the term of my apprenticeship—three years and six months—was ended, I, with much sadness and many regrets, left my native land and sailed for Canada. I may, however, mention that the sadness of that period was somewhat dispelled by my friends, who, when bidding me farewell, told me not to hurry back on their account; a parting salute which I have up to the present time observed to the letter, for I have not gone back since. On arriving in Canada, I went direct to the Village of Florence, in the County of Lambton, Ontario, where for several years I labored, "hammer and tongs," at my trade. Becoming somewhat weary of the monotonous toil involved in the occupation of my first choice, I, after due deliberation, decided to study the veterinary profession, thinking that by using my brain more and my body less I would have a "softer snap" during my further sojourn in this mundane sphere. But woe's me:

"The best laid schemes o' men an' mice Gang aft agley."

My next step was to become installed as a student in the Ontario Veterinary College. On completing the curriculum of that far-famed institution, and obtaining its diploma, I returned to my home in Florence, where I practiced my newly-acquired profession for six years, nine months and twenty-three days, sometimes with satisfaction and profit to my clients and credit to myself, and sometimes otherwise. Having a slight attack of "boom fever," I headed for Winnipeg, where I arrived on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1882, the ever-memorable "spring of the flood," and year of the mighty "boom burst," and I have counted one in the population of this great and glorious gateway of the limitless Northwest ever since. W. A. DUNBAR.

Your paper gives every satisfaction, and I have recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so. JAMES CLARKE. Bresaylor.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The present wheat situation in the American markets is very artificial in its nature, being more under the influence of speculative forces of the highest class than has happened for some years. Recent efforts along that line have been mainly directed to May wheat, as the delivery of such is necessarily confined to the old crop of grain, and a considerable shortage in the old crop no doubt exists. The July and September deliveries are, of course, new crop, and sales of these are of wheat not yet grown. So long as the weather seems very favorable for the coming crop short sellers will feel easy, but should an unfavorable crop prospect arise it would change the position, and wheat for future delivery would advance sharply. At the present date this season is not far enough advanced to definitely determine what yield the crops may produce, so that if unfavorable developments take place the present price of July and September wheat may seem moderate later on. The stubborn stand these months have made to-day, in face of the abnormally big declines in May wheat, suggest that prices are on a normal level for the time being, and that they would easily advance under any decline in the prospects for this year's crops. While a big decline in the price of May wheat has thus taken place in American speculative markets, it does not mean any particular change in the world's trade in actual wheat, tending to a decrease in values. In fact, news and statistics of the past week or two point to the reverse. In the last two weeks world's shipments have been 2,024,000 bushels less than for same week last year. In the same time the American visible supply has decreased 997,000 bushels more than last year.

Manitoba wheat has been very dull, but it has kept wonderfully strong, in face of the decline in American markets. There is a good cash demand at around current quotations, but few sellers. Current prices for the Winnipeg market are: No. 1 northern, 88½c.; No. 2 northern, 84½c.; No. 3 northern, 79½c.; No. 4 extra, 72½c.; No. 4 wheat, 71c.; No. 5 wheat, 62½c.

Oats and Barley—Practically no change from last week's figures.

Bran and Flour—No change. Shorts—\$1.06 advance in shorts.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Remains steady, under strong demand, and no marked increase of supplies. Creamery grades, 28c. to 30c. for solids; 30c. to 33c. for bricks. In dairy lines, 16c. to 20c., and for bricks, 25c. to 28c. are the jobbers' figures to retailers.

Eggs—13c. to 14c. Poultry—New poultry stock not yet in evidence; frozen stuff yet being put on the market.

LIVE STOCK.

Prices firm, but little offering. Cattle of ordinary quality are quoted at \$2.75. The market here is in the grip of a combine, in its way as powerful as the U. S. beef trust.

Hogs are quoted at 5½c., and few coming.

Chicago.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6 to \$6.85; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.10; cows, \$2 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.35 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.52½; rough, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.35; light, \$5.25 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.40.

Sheep—Steady; good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.15 to \$4.75; native lambs, short, \$4.50 to \$6.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are firmer, at from 12c. to 13c. per pound; refrigerator beef, from 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Sheep, firmer, at 13c. to 14c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.

James Russel Lowell, in the following couplet, in his "Biglow Papers," describes a type of Yankee politicians numerous in his day and not yet altogether extinct:

A merciful Providence fashioned them holler,
In order they might their principles swaller.

"There will always be romance in the world so long as there are young hearts in it."—[Bovee.]

"History is a mighty drama, enacted upon the theatre of time, with suns for lamps and eternity for a background."—[Carlyle.]

Stirring Tales by Agnes C. Laut.

Some five or six years ago the name of Agnes C. Laut first made its appearance among those of the most promising Canadian writers. She then published "Lords of the North," a stirring tale of early Hudson's Bay Company Days. Since then she has issued two other books, "Heralds of Empire," and "Pathfinders of the West," both historical romances of the great Dominion. She was born in Huron County, Ontario. Her father, Mr. James Laut, was engaged in milling there, and subsequently in the Canadian Northwest. She began her career as a school teacher, devoting several years to this work in the West, where she lived for a long time. The West, its history and its life, became a part of herself, and she has reproduced it in her books with that vividness which only contact with the actualities could make possible. After living in Ottawa and Montreal she went to New York, in the vicinity of which, at Wassaic, she and her father reside in a beautiful home, her mother being deceased. She is steadily engaged in writing, or in the collection of materials to be used in future productions. In our enquiries regarding her ancestry, we have gleaned that it is not a matter of surprise to discover in her the development of strong literary instincts that found their only manifestation in sundry contributions to the newspaper and magazine press, and more permanently in the books she has written.

Miss Laut, despite the femininity of her face, bears few traces of the woman in her books. She chooses such themes as a man would choose, and Red Indians, Halfbreeds and Hudson's Bay Co. Factors dance on her taps as nonchalantly as in the works of Parker and Fraser. In her latest publication, "Pathfinders of the West," she has resurrected from all-but-forgotten records the names of explorers, uncredited, perhaps to too great an extent in popular history, and has made to live again such names as Radisson and Beau La Verendrye, Lewis and Clark, pathfinders, indeed, in the great land of the setting sun. Miss Laut has done a prodigious amount of investigation

in preparing for her books, and in them has provided much for the instruction, as well as the entertainment, of her readers. It has been her ambition to put into her literary productions work that would endure as a monument to her faithful efforts and skill, rather than the evanescent sensationalism characteristic of so many alleged historical novels of recent years.



Agnes C. Laut.

The Gospel of Work.

Elbert Hubbard, chief of the Roycrofters, recently delivered his lecture on "The Gospel of Work," in Winnipeg. Mr. Hubbard's contention is that all work that is useful is sacred, and the object of his life is to demonstrate this fact, and to give labor a greater sanctity. We are not aware that thinking people ever questioned the sacredness of honest, useful work, but humanity is always prone to sacrifice its opportunities to become sacred, if by so doing a higher social position may be obtained, or for the prospect of other personal aggrandizement. Can Mr. Hubbard not create in us a desire to be more sacred, or to do more useful work? Besides, there are degrees of usefulness, and what one might consider sacred because of its usefulness, another might consider profane or common, so that we cannot see that the lecture gave us any higher conception of work. The particular feature of Mr. Hubbard's doctrine that might be most severely criticised is his making of work a means to rather than an evidence of a pure heart. "Do something, make something, do all that you can, and be kind. Heaven is the getting there." Such teaching as this is putting the cart before the horse, but this is the way Fra Elbertus prefers to drive through this life to a better one, which he considers simply a continuation of the present condition. As an industrial concern, the Roycrofters are deserving of unstinted emulation, for they make goods to look well and endure, but we should never attribute the inspiration to do better things

to anything other than a Divine source. Possibly Mr. Hubbard would not have us do so, but his lecture did not make this clear, and he must remember that he is living in an age when all kinds of theories are being substituted for the simple faith of the Christian religion.

Striking Bits of Information.

There is one horse for every three persons in the United States.

Great Britain has over three hundred billion dollars invested in submarine cables.

It cost Great Britain nearly three million dollars to force her way into Tibet and demand certain trade relations.

The world's production of meat, since 1840, has increased fifty-seven per cent., and the production of grain four hundred and twenty per cent.

It has been found that out of every one hundred alcoholics attacked by pneumonia, seventy die; while out of every hundred non-alcoholics so attacked, only twenty-three die.

America produces eggs to the value of three hundred million dollars a year. All the cattle and hogs slaughtered annually in the country are worth less, and so are the country's total annual output of both gold and silver.

The Bank of England stands upon a piece of ground valued at \$250 a square foot. If the bank ever should find itself pressed for money, it could sell its site for \$32,770,000.

Reports of the Austrian department of finance show that, during the decade, 1892-1902, Austrian and Hungarian immigrants to the United States have sent home money to the amount of five hundred and fifty-two million dollars.

About a million telegrams are sent every day. In 1903 the total was 364,848,474. England sent ninety-two million, four hundred and seventy-one thousand. Next comes the United States, with ninety-one million, three hundred and ninety-one thousand. Germany, Russia, Australia, Belgium and Italy follow, in the order named.

The center man of the whole population of the United States is Henry Marr, a farmer, who lives near Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana. The census bureau has found that the exact center of population at the census of 1900 was on his farm, in latitude thirty-nine degrees, nine minutes, thirty seconds north, and longitude eighty-five degrees, forty-eight minutes, fifty-four seconds west. The spot was recently marked by a monument.—[Success.]

The Discoverers.

Setting our sails invincible for those ports
Beyond the common sheltered shoals
Of self.
Cleaving with daring keel those open seas
Of larger life, those heaving floors
Of hope,
Marking our course by those fixed stars alone,
Forever steadfast, witnesses of God
Pointing to continents vast of holier dream.

WM. WILFRED CAMPBELL.

The English Influence.

The constant stream of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg would become monotonous were it not for the presence of the well-known omnipresent class, the "cockney." People from the East, South, and from foreign countries, arrive, assume an expression, and deport themselves in a manner commensurate with the strangeness of the situation in which they find themselves; but not so Prince Charlie. None of the types of immigrants are better known than the Englishman, yet he always brings a freshness with him. He is never unduly excited, seldom worried, and suits himself to the strangeness of his new surroundings just as though he had been through it all before. It's the same all the world over. Whether in Canada or Calcutta, the Englishman deports himself with the most unnatural "sang froid," and this very spirit, in a measure, counts for his power in the world. Englishmen have their peculiarities—not the least valuable to us as a young country is their absolute respect for the rights of others, and their refusal to interfere with any affair that does not oppress or violate absolute justice. Loss of independence and subserviency to political power is the common danger of a new country, but with the presence of so much English spirit, it is to be hoped this danger will not overtake us.

Ruskin's Advice to a Student.

John Ruskin once gave the following advice to an Edinburgh student, in a letter, dated Aug. 6, 1854:

"I am sure I never said anything to dissuade you from trying to excel, or do great things. I only wanted you to be sure your efforts were made with a substantial basis, so that just at the moment of push your footing might not give way beneath you; and also I wanted you to feel that long and steady effort, made in a contented way, does more than violent effort made from some strong motive or under some enthusiastic impulse. And I repeat—for of this I am perfectly sure—that the best things are only to be done in this way. It is very difficult thoroughly to understand the difference between indolence and reserve of strength, between apathy and severity, between palsy and patience. But there is all the difference in the world, and nearly as many men are ruined by inconsiderate exertion as by idleness itself. To do as much as you can healthily and happily do each day, is a well-determined direction, with a view to far-off results, and with present enjoyment of one's work, is the only proper, the only essentially profitable way."

Cultivate Canadian Literature.

While addressing you, we might add here that your paper we think a valuable acquisition to the home of an up-to-date farmer, and in our home we appreciate the efforts put forth by your staff to furnish Canadian farmers with a reliable Canadian journal of its kind. We also commend the department of Literature you have introduced.

W. D. TOLAND.

Standard of Living in Britain.

In Mr. Austin Chamberlain's British budget speech, he called attention to the changing conditions among the people, there being a marked decrease in the amount of spirits consumed, and an increasing popularity of innocent outdoor recreation, such as pleasure excursions. That the British population is learning to spend more of its money upon bread and less upon drink, the following figures will demonstrate. The table gives the amount of consumption per head of the ordinary articles of diet for the years 1893 and 1903:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1893 lbs., 1903 lbs. per head. Items include Bacon and Hams, Fresh meat (beef), Butter, Cheese, Wheat, and Fresh mutton.

These figures point to the fact that the working classes are living better than they did ten years ago, and all those acquainted with economic and industrial conditions will welcome this as a very necessary improvement, though they may, perhaps, wonder where the extra money is coming from.

Help Another.

Are there hearts that you can bless, My brother? Can you give some happiness? Help another! Lift a prayer or sing a song, Cheer the right or fight the wrong; As you pass life's way along, Help another!

There are many faint and sad, My brother; You can make them strong and glad— Help another! Oft a smile may stay a tear, Oft a kind word banish fear, Oft a hand-clasp bring heaven near— Help another!

Are there clouds about your way, My brother? Would you turn your night to day? Help another! If you soothe a brother's smart, From your own pain-stricken heart Half the anguish shall depart. Help another!

Think Who ever dwells above, My brother, One whose very life is love— Help another! Does He stoop your griefs to hear? Does He feel your every care? That kind love with others share— Help another!

Optimism as a Creed.

When John Richard Green, the English historian, was so poor that even in the depth of winter he could not afford a fire, he used to sit by his empty hearth and pretend it was aglow. "Drill your thoughts," he would say, "shut out the gloomy and call in the bright. There is more wisdom in shutting one's eyes than your copybook philosophers will allow."

The man who can drill his thoughts, so as to shut out everything that is depressing and discouraging and see only the bright side even of his misfortunes and failures, has mastered the secret of happiness and success. He has made himself a magnet to draw friends, cheer, brightness and good fortune to him. Everyone is pleased to see him. His presence is like a sunbeam on a dull day. There is no accomplishment, no touch of culture, no gift which will add so much to the alchemic power of life as the optimistic habit,—the determination to be cheerful and happy no matter what comes to us. It will smooth rough paths, light up gloomy places, and melt away obstacles as the sunshine melts snow on the mountain side.

The optimistic spirit accomplishes. Optimism is the lever of civilization, the pivot on which all progress, whether of the individual or of the nation, moves. Pessimism is the foe of progress. Gloom,

despondency, lack of courage, failure of heart and hope—the whole miserable progeny of pessimism—are singly or collectively responsible for most of the failures and unhappiness of life. Long live the optimist! Without him the world would go backward instead of forward. In spite of all the beauties of earth and sky, without the sunshine of his face this world would be a dreary prison.—[Success.

A Spring Maiden.

Said little Miss Nancy, "I've taken a fancy To go to the woods for some flowers; I really am pining Green leaves to be twining, While sitting in wild woodland bowers." So she donned her sunbonnet With white frills upon it, And took up her basket and spade, And off she went skipping, A wood-nymph a-tripping, The dear little, sweet little maid!

Red berries she found On the soft mossy ground, Arbutus 'neath sweet-scented pines. Her basket o'erflowed, Her cheeks how they glowed! As she gazed on her rootlets and vines.

Then she heard the birds sing About "Spring, gentle spring," And she rested under the trees; But the truth must be told, She contracted a cold, And has done nothing since but just sneeze, A-kee-choo!



Field Marshal Oyama.

Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army in Manchuria.

Iwawo Oyama, whose successes against the Czar's legions in Manchuria have placed him as the most successful military commander of modern times, is one of the most conspicuous representatives of the new era in Japan, where for more than a quarter of a century he has been the real head of the War Department. Of noble family, he began his military career in the war of the Restoration, where he speedily won the position of commander. Realizing, then, Japan's need of the military training which could only be obtained in the schools of the western world, he went to Europe and spent three years there, afterwards putting in practice the lessons he had learned in the war with China. Since that struggle he has spent yet another term of study in Europe, returning after it to Japan only to carry out the western ideas in the reform of the Japanese army, which he has brought to a wonderful state of efficiency. It has been stated by those who know that the Japanese are not inventors, but that they are marvellous copyists. In following the career of Oyama, it would indeed seem evident that the little empire has been indebted to the occidentals more, perhaps, than she would care to own, for the brilliant successes of her armies in Manchuria.



"He Will Swallow Up Death in Victory."

(Isa. xxv. : 8.) Whosoever liveth and believeth in ME shall never die.—S. John xi.: 26. Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, Who hath abolished death.—2nd Tim.i. : 10.

Death is the Veil which those who live call Life; They sleep, and it is lifted!—[Shelley.

If there is one event that seems to be inevitable, it is death. Rich and poor, old and young, see its dark shadow falling across the way. Each day we draw nearer to the hour when all earthly possessions must be left behind, and the naked soul, lonely and trembling, must step over the threshold of the Great Unknown. Little as we may think about death, impossible though it may be to fully realize it in our own case, still, as a matter of fact, we know it cannot be evaded. Then, are Longfellow's familiar words only poetic fancy? "There is no death!" he says, apparently unmoved by the mountain of evidence which seems to contradict that amazing statement. Even if a poet's words may be explained away and supposed to mean little or nothing, we shall hardly dare to treat so lightly our Lord's solemn saying: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in ME shall never die." And then there is also the saying of the logical, clear-headed St. Paul to be explained. He must mean something definite when he declares that Christ has "abolished death."

At this Easter season, when our minds are directed towards the Resurrection, we can hardly overlook the dark doorway that opens into it, can hardly forget that death is shadowing us and ours. Our Lord Himself seems to have entered the dark valley of the shadow of death with a natural human dread—therefore, that cannot in itself be wrong—but He has swallowed up death in His glorious Easter victory, and we, being one with Him, have already passed through death unto life. Someone said to me the other day: "It is easier to believe in the existence of the body than in that of the soul."

Is it? Why, if we had no soul, we should never know that we had a body at all. How is it that life seems all joy one day and all gloom another? Surely we look on life with a spiritual vision, and, when the soul is glad, work becomes a delight and discomforts are hardly noticed at all, while even pain can be borne triumphantly. We can easily imagine this body of ours laid in its grave, but the idea of personal annihilation is practically unthinkable. The fact of the soul's immortality is so impressed on our consciousness that imagination refuses to picture such an incredible thing as our being put out of existence—being "dead," in fact.

But the soul and body must be parted for a time, and surely everyone must be interested in the question: "Can the love of Christ conquer the fear of death?"

It is so easy to answer "Yes," when life is strong within us; but should we be so brave if Death, grim and terrible, were advancing swiftly to meet us—plainly in sight? In our own case, of course, we can only pray and hope; but the last enemy has been met triumphantly too often for us to doubt the possibility and reality of a final victory. Life here may be very sweet, and surely God means it to be so—but one whose soul is steeped in the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, one who knows Him to be "altogether lovely," and to whom His very Name is as "ointment poured forth," will surely find, when the last storm has to be faced, that "A MAN shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest."

Two years ago I received a letter from a friend asking my sympathy in a new and wonderful joy. Was it an unheard-of thing that her joy should be ex-

pressed in these words: "Good-bye! good-bye! I am dying!" I could not refuse to enter into the joy of one who had spent a long life in the glad service of God and of His poor, forlorn little ones; and now had heard the welcome message: "The Master is come, and calleth for thee!"

The love which is strong enough to cast out the fear of death is not a vague, sentimental idea, but an overmastering passion; and in its purifying flame the soul stands firm and steady—burning, yet not consumed. No weak, impulsive emotionalism, but a calm, strong joy breathes in Browning's words:

"Earth fades! Heaven breaks on me: I shall stand next Before GOD'S throne: the moment's close at hand When man the first, last time, has leave to lay His whole heart bare before his Maker; leave To clear up the whole error of a life, And choose one happiness for evermore."

A modern "Theophilus," while crossing the ocean and feeling the great steamship tossed like a feather by the mighty waves, felt an exultant sense of mastery similar to that of the strong man who holds a team of wild horses in check. And why? It was because he realized his living unity with the Almighty Ruler of the universe, "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His Hand."

Of course, the victory over death is not always as unmistakable as this. Instead of a terrible black gulf yawning before them, those who go forward to meet a loved Master have only to pass through a curtain which hangs across the path; yet the soul, having so long been clothed with the body, naturally shrinks from leaving it behind and stepping, unclothed, into the mysterious life beyond the veil. As an Irish bishop so beautifully says:

"Tearfully, roughly, doubtfully, and fainting, How many saints elect Pass out hence within the lifted curtain; Roughly into the smooth, Doubtfully into the forever certain, The circumfulgent truth! Tearfully, tearfully, becoming tearless When trouble's all but o'er, Fainting when well they might at last be fearless, Seeing they touch the shore; Questioning hard by the school unemulous Where half our questions cease, Scarcely a bowshot off their beds, and tremulous Upon the verge of peace; Head drooping just before the crown is fitted, Eyes dim at break of day, Feet walking feebly through the meadows wetted With April—into May."

And what of those noble soldiers of Christ who pass "within the lifted curtain," when their life-work seems to have just begun? If the change brings great gain to them, does not the world suffer great loss? Let us glance for a moment at one such life which seemed to have been cut off in the flower of its youth. Arthur Hallam died when he was only twenty-three, and yet he had already amazed all who knew him by the rapid growth and rich development of his ever-searching mind. Mr. Gladstone only echoed the universal verdict when he said: "It is the simple truth that Arthur Henry Hallam was a spirit so exceptional that everything with which he was brought into relation during his shortened passage through this world came to be, through this contact, glorified by a touch of the ideal. . . his temper was as sweet as his manners were winning. His conduct was without a spot, or even a speck." Now, at the first glance, one might

think that it could not be a good thing for the world that such a man should be taken away from it so soon. And yet, although only God can know how many people he has influenced for good, even we can see that his personality has probably done far more to uplift the world than if he had stayed here. Think how Tennyson's passionate spirituality has purified and ennobled this age, and will continue to fire with high enthusiasm ages yet to come. Then, read "In Memoriam," and you will begin to understand how, when Hallam passed "within the lifted curtain," he drew after him the soul of his friend. Probably the strong personality of Hallam, working through the loving spirit of Tennyson, has reached multitudes of souls who would never have been influenced by either, if God had not more closely knit together those kindred spirits by the very death which seemed—but only

seemed—to separate them. If we can see the good wrought in that instance, can we not trust Him always when He promotes His young knights from loyal service here to higher service there?

"As, after death, our Lost Ones grow our Dearest,
So, after death, our Lost Ones come the nearest:
They are not lost in distant worlds above:
They are our nearest link in GOD'S own love—
The human hand-clasps of the Infinite,
That life to life, spirit to spirit knit!

In hidden ways they aid this life of ours,
As sunshine lends a finger to the flowers."

HOPE.



The Violet.

There was once a little violet that had its home at the foot of a great pine tree. The violet and the tree loved each other dearly. The tree was much older than the tiny flower, and had seen more of the world, and so it was a safe counsellor and friend to the little blossom.

Near the violet lived a blade of grass. It was rather more independent than the violet, but not nearly as happy, for it was all the time imagining that some evil would befall it. Indeed, it worried so much that after a few months it became quite wrinkled and aged in appearance. One day the violet noticed this and said to the grass:

"My dear neighbor, why do you look anxious and unhappy to-day? Have you any special trouble?"

"Trouble!" exclaimed the grass. "I should say so! Don't you know that winter is coming?"

"What will you do?"

"I'll go anywhere to get away from this cold place! Where shall you go?"

"I think I ought to stay here," answered the violet. "This is my home, where the All-Father who cares for even the tiny flowers placed me, and where He meant me to stay. I have always been happy here through the bright warm summer days; I love this pine tree, at whose feet I nestle, and I love the south wind, and I shall, if possible, remain with them. I shall be cared for."

"You foolish little thing! What good will the tree do you when the south wind goes?" asked the grass impatiently.

"I must stay where I have been put," replied the violet.

She thought long and seriously of what the grass had said of the approach of winter, but, as she felt no change in the weather, she decided that her neighbor must have been mistaken. At all events she would trust and not worry. Still the grass grew more wrinkled daily and became so dry that one day when the south wind touched her gently, she snapped off and blew away. Then the violet felt the south wind touch her and she listened to what he was saying to her:

"Good-bye, little violet," he said, "good-bye until winter is gone. I must go now and let my brother, the north wind, come in my place."

"He is not as gentle as you are, is he?" whispered the flower.

"Listen to the pine tree," answered the south wind.

Then the violet lifted her blue eyes and saw that the tree was bending his top as if to speak to her.

"What is it, dear pine tree?" she asked.

"Hush, hush!" sang the pine. "Don't fear; stay here; you'll be kept warm. Hush—hush—sh—sh!"

"I must do as he says," whispered the little violet, and cuddled closer to the pine. And then a wonderful thing happened. The pine shook his arms harder than ever, and down fell from his hands,

bit by bit, a warm green covering, until the violet was completely hidden by it. She closed her eyes peacefully and slept under the pine needles. But one night beneath her cover the violet began to feel cold again. "Winter is here surely," she thought. "I am such a tiny blossom, can it be possible that the All-Father will remember and provide for me? But I must not be afraid, for I have always been cared for before this."

And then another wonderful thing happened. From the sky came down another covering, bit by bit, as the green cover had come. But this was white and marvellously soft, and it shut out all the cold from the little violet, and once more she slept deeply.

One day, months after the violet had gone to sleep, she was awakened by a gentle touch, as of a warm finger upon her coverlet. She lay still and waited.

Little by little the fingers pushed aside the heavy blanket and from where the violet lay under her wrappings, that had once been green, but are now dry and brown, she could see a little sunbeam peeping at her.

Then the sunbeam kissed the violet, and the south wind caressed her, and she stood up straight and danced and swayed in the warm air.

She looked up at the pine tree above her. He had on a beautiful suit of fresh, deep green, and waved his arms to his little friend.

"What does it all mean?" asked the violet. "I see that we have all been cared for, but where is the winter?"

"Gone, gone," murmured the pine.

"Spring is here; yes, yes, spring—sweet spring!" And the little violet lifted her trustful blue eyes to heaven and was glad.

Ambiguity.—Layman (to curate)—Were you preaching at your church last night?

Curate—No; why?

Lyman—Oh, I didn't know whether you would be preaching or not—so I wouldn't risk going.

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

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Hints for Spring Cleaning.

(From Dame Durden's Scrap-book.)

1. To remove spots from wall paper, put a paste of pipeclay and water on; let stand four hours, then brush off. The paper may be wonderfully brightened by brushing downward all over with bits of bread dough or stale bread.
 2. A good furniture polish.—Mix one pint turpentine and three pints linseed oil. Rub well with soft flannel until clean and bright.
 3. Clean varnished surfaces with coal oil, and polish by vigorous rubbing with soft flannel or chamolis.
 4. To clean white-painted woodwork, take the dust off first, then rub with soft water and whiting.
 5. Clean piano keys with a cloth dampened in alcohol.
 6. Remove dirt spots from a hard-finished wall with sapollo, then wash all over with soapy water, using a downward motion.
 7. Clean windows with hot water and coal oil. Polish afterwards with clean cloths and crumpled newspaper, or with some whiting and powdered blue tied up in a small bag.
 8. A ceiling blackened by smoke may be cleaned by wiping off with a cloth dipped in strong borax water.
 - 9.—To clean linoleum, wash with skim milk, or with a mixture of eggs beaten up and mixed with lukewarm water, two eggs to the quart for every ten square feet of carpet. Clean with soft flannel, and do not walk on linoleum until dry. When placing linoleum or oilcloth on floor or table, spread thick brown paper beneath to make it wear better.
 10. To brighten carpets after beating and cleaning, rub all over with a cloth wrung out of a mixture of ammonia and water (one tablespoon ammonia to half gallon water), or vinegar and water (one cup vinegar to each pail of warm water). Rinse the cloth often in clear water to keep clean, and do not walk on carpet until dry.
 11. Substitute for linoleum.—Clean any old tapestry or Brussels carpet that is too shabby for use. Tack wrong side up on floor. Spread with a coat of good boiled starch made of flour and water. Let dry, then give two coats of paint, dark brown or red. Give a coat of paint once a year, until the carpet is worn out.
 12. Clean matting by wiping with a cloth wrung out of salt and water.
 13. A very cheap floor paint may be made by mixing linseed oil, golden ochre and turpentine.
 14. In laying carpet, first tack along the ends of the breadths; stretch and tack along the other ends, leaving the sides for the last.
 15. Clean stove zincs with coal oil.
 16. Clean gilt frames in water in which onions have been boiled.
 17. Rub stoves which are to be set away with coal oil or grease to prevent rust.
 18. To fill cracks in floors before painting, soak newspapers in a boiled paste made of one pound flour, three quarts water, and one tablespoon alum. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty; fill cracks, smooth with a knife, and let dry before painting.
- A very durable whitewash, which is said to be as good as paint for walls, etc., and much cheaper, is made this way: Slake half bushel lime in boiling water in a covered vessel. Strain through a fine sieve and add eight quarts salt previously dissolved in warm water, 2½ lbs. rice flour made to a thin boiled paste, ½ lb. whiting, and 1 lb. clean glue dissolved. Mix and heat over a slow fire, then add five gallons hot water and let stand a few days. Repeat before applying. Any coloring matter except green may be added.

A SPRINGTIME LETTER.

My Dear Dame,—Pardon me if I am intruding, but we have heard so much about "housekeeping" and that "poor farmer's wife" that I think a change will be agreeable. What a change two weeks have made! Where snow and ice were, now tinges of green are seen in the meadows, on the hillsides and by the roadside. The birds have come again. I think we have more robins than usual this year. They are very busy overlooking their last year's nests, singing, twittering and flying about as if something very important were going on. As you stand at the door or lean from the open window and get a whiff of smoke that comes from burning rubbish, it is a sign that spring cleaning is going on.

We have our annuals sown in a bed, and the sweet peas where they are to grow; a dressing of fine manure has been spread on the lawn, just waiting for the rain to wash it in.

We have heard much of the beautiful green meadows and the waving fields of golden grain, but, dear Ingle Nookers, have you ever noticed the beauties of a newly-plowed field? I remember when I was a little girl, how pleasing it was to me to look on the long, straight furrows, and to run across them and feel them spring under my feet, and now I love to look on them and notice the varieties of shades there are in the soil, from the lightest fawn to the darkest brown. Yes, there are beauties in a freshly-plowed field.

I would like to tell how much I enjoyed the articles, "The Mercenary Spirit," and "Silence as a Weapon," which were in the Home Department of the "Farmer's Advocate" of April 5th. May they be an inspiration to many of our readers to live for what is true, pure and noble. I send you a few lines of Cowper's that I think will be appropriate for this season of the year. What I like I wish my friends to enjoy, so I send them, hoping they will give food for thought:

"There lives and works a soul in all things, and that soul is God. The beauties of the wilderness are his, that make so gay the solitary place, where no eye sees them, and the fairer forms that cultivation glories in are His. He sets the oright procession on its way, and marshals all the order of the year. He marks the bounds where winter may not pass, and blunts its pointed fury in its case, russet and rude, folds up the tender germ uninjured, with inimitable art; and ere one flowery season fades and dies, designs the blooming wonders of the next. The Lord of all, Himself through all diffused, sustains and is the life of all that lives. Nature is the name for an effect whose cause is God. One spirit, His who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows, rules universal nature. Not a flower but shows some touch, in freckle, streak or stain, of His unrivalled pencil. He inspires their balmy odors and imparts their hues, and bathes their eyes in nectar, and includes in grains as countless as the seaside sands the forms with which He sprinkles all the earth. Happy who walks with Him whom what He finds in flavor or of scent of fruit or flower, or what he views of beautiful or grand in nature, from the broad majestic oak to the green blade that twinkles in the sun. . . . prompts with remembrance of a present God."

HELPHONABIT.

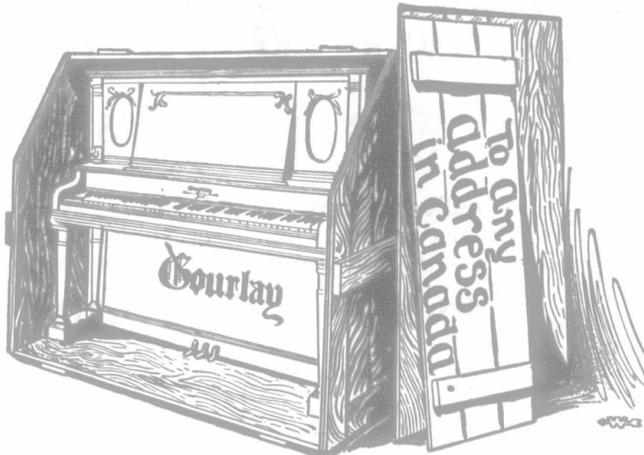
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An Etruscan design in Mahogany or figured Walnut with refined hand-carvings, all chisel-work, not stucco or pressed work or machine carvings. New cabinet grand scale; height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width, 5 ft. 2 in.; depth, 2 ft. 2½ in.; 7½-octave overstrung; trichord scale; best ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano, with heavy flanged bearings fitted into non-varying endwood pin-block. Sound board of finest prepared violin spruce, convex in form, full size, reinforced and fitted to latest improved elliptic acoustic rims and sectional rift-cut maple bridges. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, the eminent piano virtuoso, says of the "GOURLAY" piano: "A responsive instrument, the tone of which is simply delicious and the mechanism all that can be desired."

By our easy-payment plan any family in moderate circumstances can own an art piano of the finest quality.

GOURLAY PIANOS

are "high-priced, but worth the price." They are sold as the best—and the best piano is the cheapest.

OUR METHOD OF SELLING:

You can buy by mail with perfect safety. We will ship your piano to any address in Canada direct from the factory at a price free from agents' commissions, and returnable at our expense if not satisfactory on trial. Eight different plans of payment, ranging from \$15 to \$100 down, and terms up to 36 months.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.



Sewing Machines Free, for 20 days trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5-drawer drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50: a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

Flery, Itching, Burning, Blistering ECZEMA



Why be a victim of this distressing skin trouble? Our ECZEMA CURE—a wonderful remedy—we've cured thousands during the past 13 years—will cure you. Don't suffer, but send stamps for particulars and books. Describe trouble fully. Pimples, Blisters, Blackheads, Itch-patches, Freckles, Rashes, Goitre, Red Nose, Eruptions, etc., cured at home. Consultation free by mail. Get Booklet "E."

Graham Dermatological Institute, Dept. F, 502 Church Street, Toronto.

STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING, etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

Only a Trifling Cold

Has been the Lullaby Song of Many a Victim to their Last Long Sleep.

A cough should be loosened as speedily as possible, and all irritation allayed before it settles in the lungs. Once settled there Bronchitis and Consumption may follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

is just the remedy you require.

The virtues of the Norway Pine and Wild Cherry Bark, with other standard pectoral Herbs and Balsams, are skillfully combined to produce a reliable, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. N. D. Macdonald, Whycomagh, N.S., writes:—"I think it my duty to let people know what great good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I had a bad cold, which settled in my chest, and I could get nothing to cure it till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and the third one cured me."

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Some men are too busy to make friends, and others are too lazy to make enemies.

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

Advantageous Offers To Shoppers by Mail

We will deliver to any part of Canada any garment advertised, without any further cost to the purchaser, subject to the usual rule: If unsuitable or unsatisfactory

Money will be Promptly Refunded.



LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS—Made of black, royal blue and brown Ladies' Cloth, 7 gores, pleated, full flare, finished with stitched straps and buttons. Waist measure: 23 to 28 inches band. Worth \$3.00. Special price (delivered to any part of the Dominion),

\$3.98

Above amount **REFUNDED** if not thoroughly satisfactory.

When ordering skirt give length of front, also hips and belt measurements.



LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS—Made of silver-gray Homespun Cloth, nine gores, pleated, full flare, all tailored seams and finished with stitching. Waist measure: 23 to 28 in. band. Worth \$4.50. Special price (delivered to any part of the Dominion),

\$1.98

Above amount **REFUNDED** if not thoroughly satisfactory.

When ordering skirt give length of front, also hips and belt measurements.



MISSIES RAINCOATS—Rubber-lined, well cut, with shoulder cape. Ideal for spring and fall wear, affording excellent protection from the rain. Sizes to fit girls from 6 to 15 years of age. Colors: fawn, brown, navy and black. Worth \$2.75. Special price (delivered to any part of the Dominion),

\$1.25

Above amount **REFUNDED** if not thoroughly satisfactory.

Both lines the production of the Premier Raincoat manufacturers.



LADIES' RAINCOATS—Rubber-lined, velvet collar. Like the Missies' Coats, they are adapted for Fall and Spring wear; thoroughly rainproof. Bust measurements: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches. Colors: fawn, drab, gray, brown and navy blue. Worth \$3.25. Special price (delivered to any part of the Dominion),

\$1.25

Above amount **REFUNDED** if not thoroughly satisfactory.



LADIES' RAINCOATS—Made of Cravenette Cloth, in two shades of gray and brown effects, loose front, fitting back with box pleat, and fastened with straps and two metal buckles. New full sleeves and cuffs. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust. Worth \$6.00. Special price (delivered to any part of the Dominion),

\$3.98

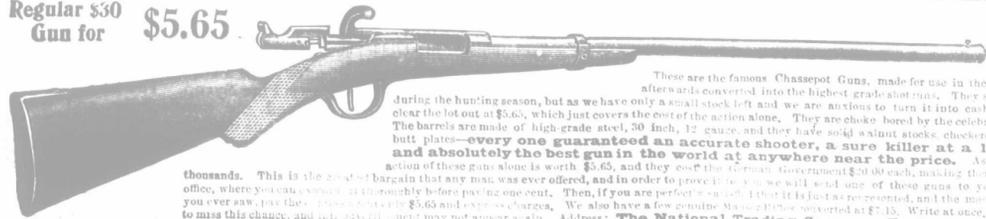
Above amount **REFUNDED** if not thoroughly satisfactory.

Such values as the above have never been advertised by any firm. We know that when our numerous patrons see these goods they will be satisfied in every respect. So confident are we that none will be returned, that we are paying the costs of delivery.

W. H. Seroggie Limited

St. Catherine, University and Victoria Streets,
Montreal, - - Canada.

Regular \$30 Gun for **\$5.65**



SEND NO MONEY

These are the famous Chassepot Guns, made for use in the German Army and afterwards converted into the highest grade shot guns. They sold easily for \$15.00 during the hunting season, but as we have only a small stock left and we are anxious to turn it into cash, we are going to clear the lot out at \$5.65, which just covers the cost of the action alone. They are choke bored by the celebrated taper system. The barrels are made of high-grade steel, 30 inch, 12 gauge, and they have solid walnut stocks, checked pistol grips, and butt plates—**every one guaranteed an accurate shooter, a sure killer at a long distance, and absolutely the best gun in the world at anywhere near the price.** As we said before, the action of these guns alone is worth \$5.65, and they cost the German Government \$30.00 each, making them in lots of tens of thousands. This is the greatest bargain that any man was ever offered, and in order to prove to you we will send one of these guns to your nearest express office, where you can examine it thoroughly before paying one cent. Then, if you are perfect in your mind, it is just as good as yours, and you ever saw, pay the express charge, \$3.65 and express charges. We also have a few genuine Nagant pistols converted at \$7.15. Write at once. You cannot afford to miss this chance, and who knows, it may not appear again. Address: **The National Trading Company, Dept. 3313, Toronto, Ont.**

Advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate."

No newspaper or publication on this page should mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Transplanting.

As has been before remarked, flowers started in the house should not be set out in the garden till corn-planting time. Thin out into other boxes, bottomless cans, or bags, if you will, but do not remove to the garden until the nights are warm. As a rule, people rush out at the beginning of a rain to set out their plants. If a few rainy or cloudy days succeed this will be all right, but if the shower be immediately followed by a hot sun it is all wrong; hence, the most successful transplanters do not depend on rainy days, but set out their plants even on a warm, bright evening. Success all depends on the way the work is done.

In the first place, the beds should be made a few days, at least, ahead, so that the soil may have had time to settle. Now, then, very carefully take out just a few plants, so few that you will be absolutely certain they will not have time to wilt before you get them into the ground again. Disturb the roots just as little as possible during the moving process. Have holes made quite large enough to receive the roots without danger of crowding, and pour in a little water. Next set the plants very gently—remember that the young rootlets are very tender and delicate—and work in the clay over and above the roots, pressing it down firmly, but not so roughly as to bruise any of the little threads. Last of all, cover the surface of the ground about the plant completely with fine, perfectly dry earth. This will act as a mulch, and conserve the moisture about the roots, instead of allowing it to pass off into the air. After every watering, also, this dry earth should be placed over the moist surface. It is a little trouble at the time to do this, but is time saved in the end, since the watering will not have to be done so frequently as when this precaution is neglected. As a rule, it is not necessary to cover the plants after transplanting, as free circulation of air is necessary to them.

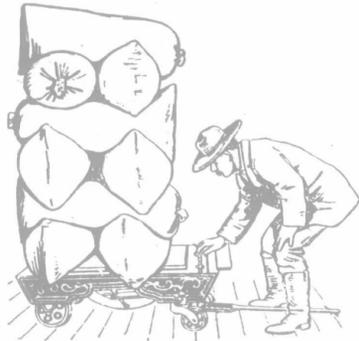
WINDOW BOXES.

People who find it impossible to have a flower garden should, at least, try to have a few outside window boxes, to attract the butterflies and humming-birds, and add a little more of the glory of summer to the long bright days. We cannot have too much of it. In making this window-box garden, the first step is to fasten strong wooden brackets to the outside wall, just far enough below the window-sill so that the surface of the box will be on a level with the sill; a foot or a little over will usually be a sufficient depth for the boxes. Upon these brackets set the boxes, which should be as long as the sill, a foot in width, and made of good strong material, which will not warp with the sun. Have holes in the bottom for drainage, and cover each hole with a bit of broken crockery, placed with the concave side down, so as to permit the water to pass off freely, while retaining the soil. Fill up with good rich earth, paint the boxes a dull green, and the brackets to match the house, and your boxes are ready for the plants.

In selecting plants for the window-box, one should always choose one or two for drooping, one or two for climbing, and a few "uprights." Do not overcrowd, but give each plant room to develop. Choose your colors carefully, and, if possible, have some white flowers to give tone to the assortment. For southern and western windows, geraniums, heliotrope, petunias, nasturtiums, sweet alyssum, phlox drummondii, verbenas, maurandya vine, scarlet bean, coleus, ivy geranium and lobelia will be found satisfactory; for those on the north and east, tuberous begonias, fuchsias, asparagus sprengeri (trailing), asparagus planosus, wild cucumber, manettia vine, Boston fern, morning-glory, leopard plant and ageratum.

When watering the window-boxes, work over the surface of the soil a little, so the water will sink in instead of running off at the sides, and, except in the case of begonias, give a little liquid manure once a week. On the south and west, keep the windows open as much as possible, in order to do away with the harsh reflection of the sun from the glass, which is so injurious to plants on a hot summer day. FLORA FERNLEAF.

Know the weight of what you buy or sell



Wagon Scale, 4 wheels, 2000 lbs. capacity.

Every farmer should own a **SCALE** that will insure protection against loss when selling or imposition when buying his many farm products or supplies.

Constant watchfulness for little business "leaks" is necessary for farming success.

Large losses must be stopped first, but it doesn't take long for a few trifling leaks, here and there, to become large losses too, in the aggregate.

It is not an uncommon thing for a buyer's scale to "weigh short" 5 per cent., while it occasionally happens that the shortage reaches 7 or 8 per cent.

Let us see what it means to you if you get cheated even so little as the lowest estimate, 5 per cent. If your total grain sales were \$1000.00 yearly, 5 per cent. short weight would mean a loss of \$50.00; on \$400.00 worth of poultry the loss would be \$20.00; on \$200.00 worth of butter it would be \$10.00; on \$1000.00 worth of other miscellaneous farm produce, sold by weight, \$50.00. This would mean a total loss of \$130.00 from petty shortages in weight on a moderate sized farm. Imagine what it would figure at 8 per cent.

What can be saved in one year would pay for a Chatham Scale several times over. Can you afford to be without one when you can buy a

Chatham Farm Scale

On Two Years' Time, No Cash to Pay until Nov., 1905

A scale is as necessary on a farm as in a store. There is not a day in the year that a farmer doesn't lose **some** money if he doesn't own one. After the first year a Chatham Farm Scale becomes a **money maker** as well as a money saver, for, having paid for itself in one year, and still making money by saving it, that money **goes into the bank** and draws interest.

No Cash Required until Nov., 1905

Don't be without a good farm scale, and, while you're about it, get the **best**—the Chatham.

This Scale is made in two styles—two-wheel **Truck Scale** and four-wheel **Wagon Scale**. Both are fully set up, ready for use, when shipped. They are mechanically perfect, all pivots and bearings being protected from damp and dirt, and the parts interchangeable—and easily replaced. It is the simplest and handiest scale made. Drop a lever and it becomes a strong truck; raise the lever and you have an accurately adjusted, perfectly constructed farm scale.

When the lever is dropped, no weight or wear comes upon the knife edges of the scale. No other farm scale has this feature, by virtue of which our scale averages to wear years before the pivots get dull.

Every Chatham Farm Scale is carefully tested by the Government Inspector of Weights and Measures, and carries his certificate of accuracy.

We have a booklet giving full particulars **FREE**. Send for it to-day.

The **MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited**
CHATHAM, CANADA

Dept. No. 302
Manufacturers of the Chatham Incubators and Brooders and the Chatham Fanning Mill
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS WANTED. Good men who show evidence of true salesmanship will be offered special inducements. 607



MANSON CAMPBELL.

You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free Booklet D.

SPRAMOTOR CO., 68-70 King St. London, Ont. Agents Wanted



THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

"And what makes you think not?" "It is for you to prove that she had not for me to prove she had not!"

"Ah," said Mr. Gryce in his slow, sarcastic way, "you recollect that principle of law, do you? If I remember right, you have not always been so punctilious in regarding it when the question was whether Mr. Clavering was the assassin or not."

"But he is a man. It does not seem so dreadful to accuse a man of crime. But a woman! and such a woman! I cannot listen to it; it is horrible. It was too cruel, too deliberate, too—"

"Read the criminal records," broke in Mr. Gryce.

"I do not care for the criminal records. Mary Leavenworth is a faulty woman, but not a guilty one."

"You are more lenient in your judgment of her than her cousin was, it appears."

"I do not understand you," murmured I, feeling a new and yet more fearful light breaking upon me.

"What, have you forgotten, in the hurry of these late events, the sentence of accusation which we overheard uttered between these ladies on the morning of the inquest?"

"No, but—"

"You believed it to have been spoken by Mary to Eleanore?"

"Of course, didn't you?"

Oh, the smile that crossed Mr. Gryce's face! "Scarcely. I left that baby play for you. I thought one was enough to follow on that tack."

The light, the light that was breaking upon me! "And do you mean to say," cried I, "that I have been laboring all these weeks under a terrible mistake, and that you could have righted me with a word and did not?"

"Well," said he, "as to that, I had a purpose in letting you follow your own lead for a while. In the first place, I was not myself sure which spoke; though I had but little doubt about the matter. The voices are, as you must have noticed, very much alike. You took up the affair with one idea for your starting-point and I with another. You saw every fact as it developed through the medium of Mary's belief in Eleanore's guilt, and I through the contrary. And what has been the result? With you, doubt, contradiction, constant unsettlement; with me, growing assurance and a belief which each and every development so far has but served to strengthen and make more probable."

"Your theory must be the correct one," said I at last; "it was undoubtedly Eleanore who spoke. She believes in Mary's guilt, and I have been blind, indeed, not to have seen it from the first."

"If Eleanore Leavenworth believes in her cousin's criminality, she must have some good reason for doing so."

I was obliged to admit that too.

"She did not conceal in her bosom that tell-tale key, or seek to destroy it and the letter which introduced her cousin to the public as the cruel destroyer of a trusting man's peace, for nothing."

"No, no."

"And yet you presume to say she is innocent, in the face of the attitude maintained by Eleanore Leavenworth from the first."

"But," said I, "Eleanore Leavenworth is but mortal. She may have been mistaken. Clavering is as likely to be the assassin as Mary for all we know, and possibly for all she knows."

"You seem to be almost superstitious in your belief in Clavering's guilt."

I recoiled. Was I? Could it be that Mr. Harwell's fanciful conviction in regard to this man had in any way influenced me?

"And you may be right," Mr. Gryce went on. "Future investigation may succeed in fixing something upon him, though I hardly think it likely. His behavior as the secret husband of a woman possessing motives for the commission of a crime has been too consistent throughout."

"All except his leaving her."

"No exception at all, for he hasn't left her."

"What do you mean?"

(To be continued.)

318 "King Baby Reigns"
BABY'S OWN SOAP
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin
A good Soap for ANY Skin
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.
There is no other just as good.

THE WOMAN OF REFINEMENT

Is as careful to-day in the selection of her household furniture as she is of her personal attire. Badly-chosen furniture would reflect as strongly on her good taste as would a costume of grotesque pattern.

LESLIE'S CATALOGUE "C"

Shows pictures of 600 pieces of furniture, most of which are high-grade exclusive designs, in the very top notch of style. No need to fear that your home looks "common" when embellished with

LESLIE'S FURNITURE

This couch is 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. It is covered with best of tapestry or figured-velour, skirted by a richly-corded, pretty fringe, best of long-tempered springs in the seat and head. \$6.25



This cheffonier was designed especially for man's convenience. Makes it easy for him to get at his wearing apparel. Two small drawers hold his collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs and ties. Cupboard holds his hats or shaving utensils or medicine bottles. Three large drawers keep his linen and underclothing, or even his trousers, nicely folded. Mirror is right height for shaving or adjusting collar and tie. Cheffonier is made of choice golden elm, highly-polished. Height is 4 ft. from floor to top of case, which is 29x36 inches. Bevelled mirror is 20x12 ins. Mirror frame and panel of door are neatly carved.

Price from Winnipeg..... \$11 75
Price from Factory..... 10 00

This massive-looking extension-table is of selected hard wood, highly-polished top is 44x44 ins. Massive legs are carved and fluted. Extends 8 ft. and 10 ft.

8 ft. 10 ft.
Price from Winnipeg.... \$11 35 \$11 85
Price from Factory..... 10 15 10 65

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "C"

JOHN LESLIE
324-26-28 Main St., WINNIPEG.

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

WESTERN PUMPS



Made by Western people who understand the needs of the West. Experience counts, and it pays to buy the best.

We are manufacturers of High-grade Wood and Iron Pumps, Special Pumps for Deep Wells, and Speedy Stock Pumps for shallower Wells.

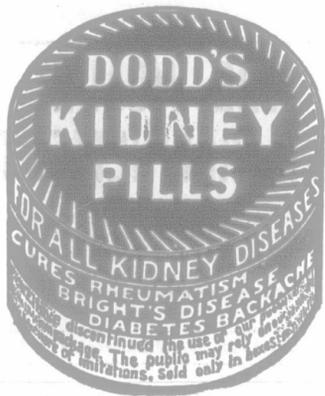
Catalogue free on application.

The Riesberry Pump Co., Ltd.

Box 544,
Pacific Ave. and 6th St.,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

"I wonder why Osler did not advise the chloroforming of women when they get to be sixty years old?"
"He probably knows that women never get that old."—Houston Post.

A man must not only mould his own character; he must employ a watchman to guard it.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

KNEE-SPRUNG.

Have a five-year-old horse that is over on his knees. Has been that way for a year, can he be brought back straight; if so, what would you advise?
Swan River.

M. B. M.

Ans.—It is hardly possible at this date to overcome the deformity. You might apply a blister (fly) to the back tendons every two weeks. Feed grain from a box on the floor. Keep the heels low when shod.

NYMPHOMANIA IN MARE.

Mare, seven years old, is in season more or less all the time. Is there a cure for that? What is it? I want to breed her this summer.
Carstairs.

A. C. S.

Ans.—Chronic oestrus, being in season all the time, is frequently due to a diseased condition of the ovaries; in such cases it is doubtful if the mare would conceive. It may, however, be due to a local irritation, the result of an inflammation of the uterus or vagina, such as a leucorrhoea. In any event, give the mare an injection or two of the yeast treatment, and breed her to a virile, sure stallion, and after being served keep her away from other horses as much as possible, until the heat would have normally gone off her. If she does not catch, and will not breed, she should be spayed.

The Commissioner of Immigration, at Winnipeg, advises us that a large number of very desirable single and married men (experienced and inexperienced) are coming daily from the Old Country, seeking work with our farmers. Farmers can secure help at once by applying to the Commissioner, stating rate of wages and engagement proposed.



For a delicious meal, open and dish a tin of

CLARK'S Corned Beef

As nutritious as it is tasty and labor saving. Contains no bone, no waste. The most economical meat to buy—TRY IT. If your dealer cannot supply you write me and I will see that your order is filled.

W. C. CLARK, MFR., MONTREAL.

C-2-05

YOU'LL REQUIRE IT IN THE STABLE

At this time of the year there are liable to be all kinds of accidents, bruises, wounds and cuts among your horses, and so it is a good plan to always have

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

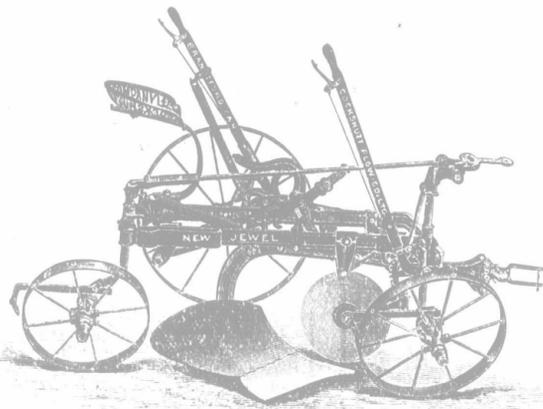
In the stable—a quick application makes a quick cure.

SOLD FOR 50 CENTS BY ALL DEALERS.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

The **Jewel High-Lift Sulky**

Made especially for the Canadian Northwest trade.



With several improvements for 1905. Has new improved foot-lift, long thousand-mile dust-proof hubs. Furnished with our celebrated Y bottoms, which worked so satisfactorily in the sticky soils last season. If you want the best, be sure and see the Jewel before buying.

Cockshutt Plow Company, Ltd.,

Winnipeg, Man.
FACTORY, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Petrolea Wagon Co., Ltd

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARM WAGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS, SLEIGHS, Etc.

Strictly first-class in every particular. Fully warranted.

BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO., Limited, Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

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

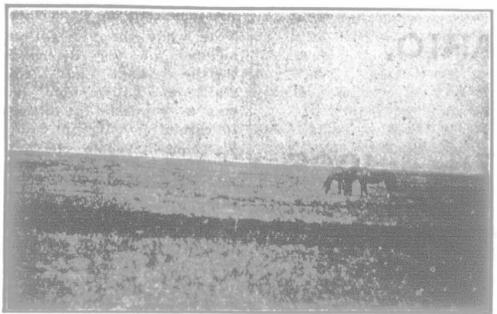
Last Mountain Valley

Steamboat Service On the Lake.

S. S. Queen City and S. S. Sifton Dale will make regular trips with freight and passengers.

Railway in Operation
This Summer.

WRITE FOR FREE MAPS, BOOKS, ETC.



The Finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia.

Average crop for 5 years
25 bushels per acre. . . .

Wm. Pearson & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster.

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

The climate is the mildest and most equable in British Columbia, always free from extremes of both heat and cold. The winter is moist but healthful, frosts seldom and rarely of sufficient severity to give ice for skating. The summer is the most glorious on the continent. If gardens are not actually blooming the year round the grass is always green, violets are usually in bloom during the entire winter, and primroses, daffodils and other early flowers are not uncommon in February. Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hothouses and conservatories, live and flourish through the winter in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

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

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

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict.

There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—66x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

For fuller or special information
and maps, address

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

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

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

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

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

The Dominion Exhibition will be held at New Westminster, B. C., on the following dates: 27th September to 7th October, 1905, inclusive. This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster.

One Man Better Than Two

With Planet Jr. Garden Tools one man brings larger and better returns than two, and sometimes half a dozen, under the old methods. Get our 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog. It will help make your year's work successful. Describes all Planet Jr. Tools, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, harrows, one and two-horse cultivators, sugar beet cultivators, etc.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe is a favorite everywhere. With attachments it may be converted into tools without equal for weeding, cultivating, furrowing, ridging, etc. Works between or astride rows; to or from plants. Changed in a moment.

No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder is a thoroughly reliable implement. Plants in continuous rows or in hills. No waste in stopping; no hills missed in starting. Marks opens furrows, drops seed, covers and rolls. Light, easy running. Don't fail to get the catalog. It's free.

S. L. ALLEN & CO.,
Box 1108 F Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

SHOULD A BREEDER OF PURE-BREDS SELL GRADE BULLS?

Occasionally we hear of or run across a man breeding pure-bred cattle, who has a few grade bulls on his farm, and thinks it no harm to put such on the market. This is, we must confess, a queer practice to follow, and one that we think most reprehensible. It looks bad; is, in fact, a practical confession that the pure-breds he handles are undesirable in some particulars. We should be inclined to fight shy of the breeder of pure-breds who markets grade bulls from his own herd. What do our readers think?

It is in the renunciation of self that the strength of character lies; the man who has power over himself is a strong man.

14 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.
Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
Please Mention "Advocate"

43 IMPORTED REGISTERED

Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected for breeding, size and quality, will be sold by auction at the Sale Stables at

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, 1905.

These fillies are a superior lot, sired by some of the best stallions in Scotland, true to Clydesdale type and with the best quality of feet and legs.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

W. D. FLATT, - Hamilton, Ont.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

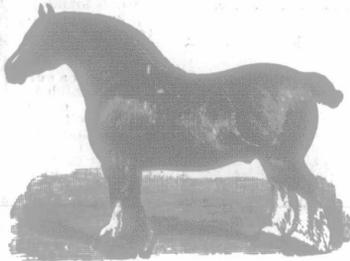
Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them. No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry.



Far, Near, and Everywhere Progressive Dairywomen are Using

UNITED STATES SEPARATORS

for they have proven the U. S. the surest and simplest money maker for the farm. Its simple bowl, operated by strong gearing entirely enclosed in a substantial frame, is easy to turn and gets all the cream—holds world's record for clean skimming. Notice the low supply can.

There are other advantages in using a U. S. aside from its wonderfully clean skimming, that are told in our handsome booklet, "The Dairy." Send for it immediately; it's free.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La. Croix, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont.

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT.



HENS WILL LAY EGGS THAT PAY

Lots of them if you mix a little Prussian Poultry Food in the feed. It will make hens lay and keep them laying. It is a great egg and flesh producer, also a certain cure for Cholera, Koup, etc.

Your PRUSSIAN POULTRY FOOD is simply immense. I fed it last year to my flock of 350 and not a single case of disease of any kind happened to them.—A. C. MEYERS, Mt. Morris, Ill.
Price 25¢ and 50¢ package; by mail 40¢ and 75¢; Pails \$3.50. Keep your poultry FREE from vermin by using Prussian Lice Powder or Prussian Lice Killer (liquid). If your dealer does not have it write us. We will send you our Poultry Book Free. PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

G. OLAFSON & CO., Winnipeg,

Agents for Manitoba Province.

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

TRADE NOTE.

A PERFECTED WATCH—WHERE?—After all, the man who is on time "wins out." How can he be on time without a reliable timekeeper in his pocket? Impossible! Where is he to get it? Well, the back colored cover of this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will give the reader a clue. Watchmaking is a science and an art. Note what the Swiss Commissioner and member of the International Jury on watches once had to say of the Waltham "Riverside" movement. It was a wonderful bit of testimony. Read it carefully. Would you know how the Waltham people have perfected the American watch? Write, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate," for their free illustrated book on watches. Address at once, American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., U. S.

GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Nathan Upham in another column. This is a new name in our advertising columns, but among the cattle offered are some of last season's prize-winners.

LIVE-STOCK AUCTION SALES GO AHEAD.

Editor, "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sirs,—I am duly in receipt of yours of the 13th in which you ask for information respecting the charter of the Alberta Stock-yards Company. I understand that no live-stock auction sales are allowed to be advertised or take place inside the city limits, with the exception of those held by the Territorial Live-stock Associations, which are exempt.

I may say for your information that we have over four hundred and seventy-five entries this year, and we expect to have from sixty to one hundred head for the fat-stock show.

Yours truly,
CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Secretary.

The above from Secretary Peterson disposes of any misunderstanding that may have been in the minds of many as to the auction sale of cattle at Calgary. As will be seen by Mr. Peterson's letter, the entry list is a large one.

THE MANITOBA FARMERS' INSTITUTE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign, under the generalship of D. M. of A., W. J. Black (the new president of the Manitoba Agricultural College), will begin in the latter end of this month, and continue during the first week or ten days of June. The popular stock-judging demonstrations are to be largely used, and the corps will include two noted veterans in the cause of agricultural education, viz., Superintendent S. A. Bedford, of Brandon, and Prof. Thos. Shaw, once of the Ontario Agricultural College and Minnesota Agricultural College. These men will be assisted by the following lesser lights: Fred Lutley, of the dairy section, local Department of Agriculture; Geo. Batho, Secretary of the Western Horticultural Society; H. V. Clendinning, a Wisconsin Agricultural College man and breeder of Red Polls, at Bradwardine, Man.; J. J. Ring, Crystal City, a well-known farmer and enthusiast on grass and tree growing; C. L. Strachan, Mackenzie, Man., an O. A. C. man, now farming; Jas. Murray, of the seed division, Ottawa; S. Benson, a farmer and stock-breeder of Neepawa, the exponent of the Benson substitute for summer fallow; A. M. Campbell, Stonewall, a farmer and investigator of soil moisture and cultivation problems; R. H. Cook, Binie, Man., a farmer and Old Country poulterer, well up on the fattening, finishing, killing and dressing of poultry for the best markets; F. S. Jacobs, A. P. Ketchen and Dr. Hopkins, all of Winnipeg and well-known in connection with editorial work in the agricultural press. It is to be hoped that the meetings will be well attended and that people will attend prepared to ask lots of questions. We do not know of any state that travelling judges are to be sent out, but the college authorities will likely attend to that in your honor.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS. At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C.

B imported direct from William Cook, England. Also White Rocks that swept everything in Winnipeg. W. N. Mitchell, Moore Jaw, Assa.

EGGs for hatching from Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15. One pair of Pekin Ducks for sale. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

EGGs for hatching—Pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. Write for price per setting or hundred. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Glenella, Man.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$2 per 30, \$5 per 100. R. H. McFee, Headingly, Man.

VIRDEN Duck and Poultry Yards. Eggs for hatching from Mammoth Pekin Ducks, White Wyandottes and Black Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$3 per 100. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thickers, Virden, Man.

WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beaven, "Pinegrove," Prescott, Ont.

MOTTLED ANCONAS

The Great Laying Strain.

Won at Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, held in Winnipeg in February last: 1st and 2nd prize breeding pen, 2nd and 3rd prize cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize pullet, 2nd and 4th prize hen.

Eggs at \$2 per setting of 15, 3 settings for \$5.

MINTO T. ADAMSON, Virden, Man.

JOHN KNOWLTON, Brandon, Box 397

Breeder of **White Wyandottes** exclusively. Eggs, \$2 per setting, 3 settings for \$5. Three pure-bred Collie Pups for sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING



From our acclimatized utility breeds of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2 for 8; Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100; Toulouse Geese, \$2 for 6; "Hero egg strain" Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30, \$7.50 per 100; Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. All eggs carefully packed and guaranteed to arrive in good order. Our 24-page Catalogue, giving full description, mailed free. At the great Dominion Exhibition our turkeys took 1st, 2nd old, 1st, 2nd young; also 1st Toulouse geese, young; 1st, 2nd young and 1st old Pekin ducks. Our Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons won more prizes than any other exhibit. We carry utility breeds only, and fill all orders from eggs from the same flocks we use in our own incubators. We carry a full line of necessary poultry supplies, and have had over 20 years' experience in poultry-raising in Manitoba and can start you right. Address all correspondence

MAW & SONS' POULTRY FARM
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



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.

AGENTS WANTED to work among farmers. Liberal terms. Easy proposition. Write for particulars. The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR sale, pure-bred Tamworth pigs, both sexes. Herd book registered. Young stock of breeding age. David Langill, Giroux, Man.

SEEDS. Try my Atlantic to Pacific collection. The best seeds; earliest; heaviest package ever offered in Canada for 27 cents, postpaid. One ounce each peas, beans, corn and onion sets. One package each, beet, cabbage, carrot, cucumber, lettuce, radish and tomato, earliest and best kinds. If you send 50¢, I will send four times as much peas, beans, corn, onion sets, beet and carrot seed. McNicol, Gad's Hill near Stratford, Ont.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$5.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. BROWN, Boissevain.—Silver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3 per setting.

E. L. TON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bull now for sale Olverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township Man.

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

G. W. GURRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

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

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

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

J. G. WA-HINGTON, Niwaga, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. J. H. Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We lose every day something in not denying ourselves more; there is a great happiness comes to all with the act of giving.

Emerson says: "Other people cannot cheat us; we only cheat ourselves." Do we not cheat ourselves daily in not making others happy?

When You Get Bilious

YOU MAY BE CERTAIN THE LIVER IS DERANGED AND THAT THERE IS CURE IN

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

"Bilious" is the word used by many people to describe the condition of ill-health into which they are thrown by derangement of the liver. Biliousness is caused by the failure of the liver to filter the bile and other poisonous impurities from the blood. The result is a clogging and poisoning of the whole system.

Indigestion, headache, languid, melancholy feelings, irritability of temper, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, pains in the muscles and bones, and a pale, sallow complexion, are among the symptoms. Fortunately there is prompt and certain cure for biliousness and torpid liver in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They cure by thoroughly cleansing the filtering and excretory systems and awakening the action of the liver to renewed energy and activity.

When you feel out of sorts and notice any of the symptoms of torpid liver and biliousness, put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test, and you will then understand why this great medicine is considered indispensable in the great majority of homes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on every box.

Short—Hello, Long! Where are you going? Long—I'm on my way over to the post office to register a kick against the miserable delivery service. "What's the trouble?" "Why the heck you promised to mail me ten days ago hasn't reached me yet." —Chicago Daily News.

Bishop Potter tells the following story on his distinguished friend, Phillips Brooks. Some years ago Bishop Brooks was recovering from an illness, and was denying himself to all visitors, when Robert Ingersoll called. The bishop received him at once. "I appreciate this very much," said Mr. Ingersoll, "but why do you see me when you deny yourself to your friends?" "It is this way," said the bishop. "I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be the last chance of seeing you."

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Doing Good Work Around Port Arthur.

Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles, and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 1.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview, Mr. Souvey said:

"My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had La Grippe two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the Kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now enjoy good health."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHRONIC COUGH.

In 1903, mare had distemper, and the cough continued until spring, when it ceased. She commenced to cough again in the winter of 1904, and is getting worse. A. J. M.

Ans.—It is probable she has heaves, and, if so, cannot be cured. Feed small allowances of bulky food and larger quantities of oats, and moisten everything she eats with lime water. Give, every morning, a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 1/2 drams powdered opium, 2 drams camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, mixed with sufficient treacle to make plastic. This will ease the symptoms, and if she has not heaves, will probably effect a cure. V.

UNTHRIFTY BULL.

Four-year-old bull, doing heavy service in the stud, is not doing well. He serves well, but is not feeding very well, and his coat is dry. I want to get him in first-class condition. W. J. C.

It is not probable you will be able to improve his condition much, so long as you continue to breed him to a large number of cows. I would advise you to give him a purgative of 2 pounds Epsom salts, 1/2 ounce gamboge and 2 ounces ginger, dissolved in two quarts water and given as a drench. Feed bran only until purgation commences. Get 1/2 pound each ground sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica, 1 pound bicarbonate of soda and 2 ounces aniseed. Mix, and give him a tablespoonful three times daily, either in food, or mixed with a little water as a drench. Feed on good clover hay, if available, a reasonable amount of chop, with 1/2 cup linseed meal daily, and give some pulped roots as long as they last; then let him have some grass. See that he gets considerable exercise every day. V.

MALPRESENTATION OF FŒTUS.

Pregnant mare had diarrhoea for two weeks last fall, and she became thin. She had ordinary exercise during the winter, and she regained condition. She was due (11 months) to foal March 25th. On the morning of April 9th I noticed she was trying to foal, and I telephoned for my veterinarian, who arrived in 45 minutes, but the mare died 15 minutes before his arrival. A post mortem revealed the head of the colt turned back and the neck crooked. The veterinarian called it wry-necked, and said the mare had ruptured a blood vessel. What do you suppose caused the head to be in that position, and how long was it so? W. S.

Ans.—Fœtuses are presented in all possible ways, and we cannot tell why malpresentations occur. The diarrhoea had nothing to do with it, neither had the general treatment or food. It is quite probable the fœtus had developed in this position, but we cannot tell. We have no means of controlling such things. It is quite probable your mare had been sick for some hours, and during the excessive muscular exertion exerted to expel the foal a blood vessel became ruptured and she bled internally. No doubt this had occurred before you saw her. If she had been noticed during the early stages of labor pains, and your veterinarian sent for, it is probable he could have rectified the malpresentation, delivered the foal, and saved the mare's life. V.

ALBERTA STOCK-YARDS' SALE DATE CHANGED.

The date of Alberta Stock-yards' sale of pure-bred cattle has been changed from May 22-24 to May 19 and 20, as announced in the advertisement in this issue. Parties interested will please note this change and govern themselves accordingly.

Marshall P. Wilder was asked by a friend: "What would you do if this bridge should suddenly go down?" "Well," replied the little humorist, "I believe I would go also. I should dislike to be so unsocial as not to go with the crowd at a time like that. Besides, I would feel extremely silly to stay up here all alone after everyone else had gone down."

Lump Jaw. Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

\$100 Reward for a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure. It is the only remedy that stops pain at once and cures quickly and permanently distemper, founder, pneumonia, and many other horse ailments. For Race Horses it prevents stiffness, colds, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness, and as a body wash keeps the circulation in good condition under hard driving. Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment cures all hoof diseases. Tuttle's White Star is the best healer known. Our 100-page book "Veterinary Experiences" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs. Tuttle's only is genuine. Avoid all others; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS. Just as They Are. The cut shows them—catalog 1-186 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharple's Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.

WINDMILLS. Grain Grinders, Gas & Gasoline Engines, Tanks, Bee Supplies, Etc. WRITE FOR CATALOGUES. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Advertise in the Advocate

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.

LOST.

\$10 REWARD.

One dark bay gelding, weight about 750 lbs., white stripe on face, and branded U-I on right hip; also two white hind feet. One bay filly, weight about 1,400 lbs., star on face, and branded CS on either hip or shoulder. Any information as to whereabouts will be paid above reward. John Brown, Rose Plain, Box 34, Regina.

ESTRAY.

Strayed from Section 2-9-21, about three miles from Beresford, two black mares, marked on left shoulder. One has white stripe in face and one white hind leg, weighs 1,100. The other is pure black, and weighs 1,300. Both had halters on at time of leaving premises. Anyone giving information leading to their return will be suitably rewarded. Parties holding after this notice will be prosecuted. J. W. Harrison, Beresford, Man.

Strayed from Viola Dale P. O., April 5th, one dark buckskin horse, clipped, heavy leather halter on, branded on right shoulder. A liberal reward will be given for his recovery. John Lindsay.

GOSSIP.

The pure-bred cattle sales advertised to take place at Calgary will, by the change of date, announced in the advertisement of the Alberta Stock-yards Co., occupy five successive days, namely, May 16th to 20th. The Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association hold their sale on the 16th, 17th and 18th, and the Stock-yards Company's sale is now fixed for the 19th and 20th of May.

BEGINNERS IN THE VETERINARY PROFESSION.

The Toronto school had in its recent list of graduates the following gentlemen from Western Canada: Jas. W. Broadfoot, Russell, Man.; Ed. S. Greenwood, Douglas, Man.; Wm. Hilton, Winnipeg, Man.; Anson Knight, Sardis, B. C.; Wilfrid Lenton, Wawanesa, Man.; Jas. A. McCreight, Brandon, Man.; W. A. Scott, Rockford, Nicola Valley, B. C.; Henry N. Thompson, Boissevain, Man.; Jno. C. Wainwright, Strathcona, Alta.; Percy K. Walter, Pincher Creek, Alta.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIPS.

The attention of persons having the necessary qualification is directed to the advertisement in this issue by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Manitoba, inviting applications for the professorships of agriculture and dairying in the new Agricultural College of Manitoba. Applications received up to May 22nd, to be addressed to Prof. W. J. Black, Winnipeg.

An Englishman footing it through Scotland came upon a tiny loch, just proper for fish to inhabit. Patiently he fished for three hours, with no success. At last he accosted a boy who stood watching him. "My little lad," said he, "can you tell me whether there are any fish in this pond?"

"If there be any, they must be vera wee ones, sir," returned the boy, "for there was nae water here until it rained yesterday."

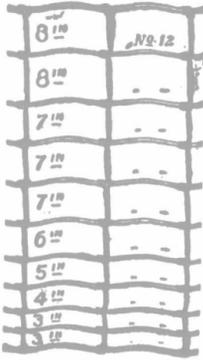
Why do "Page Fences Wear Best"?

BECAUSE—They are made of wire 50% stronger than Common Spring Steel Wire, so called.
BECAUSE—The horizontal wires are **COILED**. Mind you, **COILED**, not **CRIMPED**. A **COIL** gives several times the elasticity that does a crimp. This **COIL** is what enables Page Fences to do with posts long distances apart.

Our prices are very low, as you can judge for yourself when we tell you that we can furnish an 8-wire, HIGH CARBON FENCE, for not to exceed 50 cents per rod. All of our other styles in proportion, some for less money and some more.

We have all kinds, some close mesh (19 bar, 57 inch), some light (5 bar, 36 inch), some heavy (all No. 9 gauge.)

The railroads use Page Fencing in large amounts. Practically every road in Canada is using it. Look at this list, the first four of which each have from 100 to 1,000 miles in use, and the others each have from 10 to 100 miles:



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| Grand Trunk Ry. | Prince Edward Island Ry. | Central Vermont Ry. |
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| Intercolonial Ry. | Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry. | Pontypool Ry. |
| Canadian Northern Ry. | Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. | Bay of Quinte Ry. |
| Canada Atlantic Ry. | Michigan Central Ry. | Algoma Central Ry. |
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Now, you know railroad corporations do not buy large amounts of goods, and keep on buying the same kind year after year unless they prove by use to be good value. Railroad men now acknowledge that PAGE FENCE is the best and cheapest.

NOTE—All Page Fences are now painted **WHITE**—our special distinguishing mark. Get the **WHITE** brand and you will have our make of fence.

Also Page Gates, from \$2.50 up. Ornamental Lawn Fence, from 25c. per running foot. Also Poultry Netting.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

304W

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. **Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet.** Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. Crimped Roofing. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes. All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British Flag. Established 1861. Capital Invested \$150,000.00.

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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RUPTURE

Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing the Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be feared. One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of Conductor W. H. Greaves, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears. He was ruptured 5 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure **Dr. W. S. Rice, 2 1/2 East Queen Street (Block 285) Toronto, Ont.** the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure—Now.



FREE

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON

Never in all the years that this firm has been in the business of importing high-class stallions have they been in a position to offer such a **uniformly select lot** as at the present time.

Write for Catalogue to

BRANDON MANITOBA

We thank you for your continued patronage

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., Winnipeg.

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

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

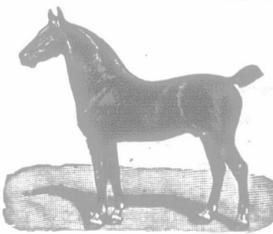
REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAS. MOTT, Manager,
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY
Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.
Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEB, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ECONOMICAL



50 Years' Success!!

Yes, economy in its right place is essential to success. Canadians find that it is economical to use

STEVENS' OINTMENT

A little goes a long way, and what is most important, gets there, and cures

Spavin, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

Martin, Bole & Wynne Winnipeg, Man.
Wholesale Agents. om

AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR WERE AWARDED
THE PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP OF PERCHERON HORSES.



Summary of Winnings:

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|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 2 Grand Champions. | 3 Bronze Medals. |
| 2 Reserve Grand Champions. | 58 First Prizes. |
| 5 Champions. | 39 Second Prizes. |
| 6 Reserve Champions. | 18 Third Prizes. |
| 15 Gold Medals. | 7 Fourth Prizes |
| 9 Silver Medals. | 6 Fifth Prizes. |

171 Total Prizes. Value \$9,272.00.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABORTION.

1. Heavy mare aborted at about nine months. She had been worked gently all winter, and fed mixed silage, chaff and cut straw, and three quarts oats mixed with cut straw and hay. Would it be well to breed her again, and how should she be cared for?

2. Our heavy horses are very itchy on their necks at the roots of the hair.

D. B.

Ans.—1. It is hard to say what caused abortion. I certainly would breed her again, and treat much as you did this year, except I would not feed her any silage. I find the best food for pregnant mares is good hay or good straw, crushed oats and bran, with a few roots, either pulped or whole. The hay or straw may be cut, and the whole mixed, if desired; but I would not feed silage or other food that is liable to fermentation.

2. Wash thoroughly with strong, warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Then dress twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a pint of water. V.

GREASE, ETC.

1. Fifteen-year-old mare has very itchy hind legs. They are covered with excrescences, which break and exude a little bloody fluid; gradually dry up, leaving the part denuded of hair and the skin whitish, only to break out again. She is gradually getting worse.

2. Give prescription for bruise or kick, where the skin is slightly broken.

T. G. H.

Ans.—1. This is a case of grease, and it is doubtful if it can be cured. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger; follow up with 30 drops carbolic acid twice daily. Dress the raw surfaces on the legs once daily with butter of antimony, applied with a feather, for 3 applications. Then poultice for 2 days and nights with linseed meal, and a little powdered charcoal, applied warm, and changed every 4 or 5 hours. Then dress twice or three times daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water. It may be necessary to employ a veterinarian to remove some of the lumps by an operation.

2. An ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. V.

BONE SPAVIN.

A bone spavin appeared on my eight-year-old driver last fall.

1. What treatment would you recommend?

2. Would blistering alone do?

3. Would Stevens' ointment cure?

4. Explain the cause, and how does it affect the joint.

5. Would throwing a mare that is in foal be hurtful? J. T.

Ans.—1. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister her.

2. It is possible, but not probable in an eight-year-old.

3. This also is probable.

4. It is due to hereditary tendency and concussion. The inflammation involves the bone and cartilage; the latter is destroyed, and the exudate becomes converted into bone, and two or more bones become united by bony tissue.

5. It would not be wise to cast a pregnant mare; but it is seldom necessary to cast. However, it will be better to wait until after parturition before operating. V.

FATALITY IN BROOD SOWS.

I have lost several brood sows. They give birth to their litters all right, and, in about a week or less, refuse to eat; lie most of the time. If forced to rise, they stagger. They get weaker and weaker, and die in about three weeks. They were fed on the refuse of a public institution, with an occasional mangel.

D. M.

Ans.—The fatality is evidently due to some local cause. There is little doubt it is due to the nature of the food and want of exercise. Table refuse in reasonable quantities is all right; but as an entire ration, gives little satisfaction, especially with breeding sows. A reasonable supply of grain and a liberal supply of green food, as raw roots, is necessary; change the food; allow plenty of exercise, and you will have no further trouble. V.

Boog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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

IT SAVES TROUBLE

and annoyance many times to have

ABSORBINE



handy in case of a Bruise or Strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and you can work the horse. No blister, no hair gone.

ABSORBINE cures Lameness, ails pain, removes any soft bunch quickly. \$2.00 per bottle delivered or of regular dealers. Book 6-B Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Badly Strained Joints or Ligaments. Kills Pain.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE

The gem of the Rocky Mountains, a pure white

PERCHERON HORSE

Foaled in the foothills, weighing 1500 lbs. when in condition. This horse has a mane 7 feet 3 inches in length and an immense tail, which makes him one of the most valuable show horses on earth. In consequence of business engagements I am offering this wonderful moneymaker at a bargain. Address:

JAMES WILSON, Sunny Slope, Alta.

FOR SALE:

Cleveland Bay Stallion

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

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion

FITZPATRICK 3951.
Four years old bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN,
311 Union Bank, Box 15,
WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Eight stallions and stud colts by the famous sires, Benedict, Baron's Pride and Lord Lyndoch, ranging in age from two to seven years, for sale during the next six weeks. Prices, \$500 to \$1,000, cash. Address,

BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Sale: 12 Head Aberdeen-Angus

BULLS—Registered—From one to two years old. Well-bred stock; raised in the north. No fancy prices. Will also sell few cows and heifers.

NATHAN UPHAM, GRAFTON, N. D.

Stock four miles south of Drayton, on the N. P. R. R., sixty miles from Winnipeg.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 8 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont.** Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

Heifer inverted her uterus. What should it be dressed with before returning, and would it be wise to breed her again? M. G.

Ans.—The uterus should be thoroughly washed with hot water, containing five per cent. laudanum, then carefully returned, and a truss applied to prevent reinversion, and the cow bedded high behind so that while either standing or lying her hind parts are higher than her fore. It would be wise to cease breeding, as the accident is liable to occur again. V.

CRIBBER.

Four-year-old colt has started to crib. A. W. L.

Ans.—Cribbing is a vice and not a disease. It is very hard to check. In the early stages it can sometimes be checked by working the horse regularly and keeping him in a box stall without mangers, racks, etc., which he will be likely to catch with his teeth. If he takes hold of the wall, it may be prevented by daubing it with some foul-tasting material, as a solution of aloes, or other devices that you may think of. In the majority of cases, the vice can be checked only by buckling a strap rather tightly around the horse's throat, not so tight as to interfere with breathing or swallowing, but sufficiently tight to prevent expansion of the throat, which occurs while cribbing. Some drive sharp tacks in the strap in order to prick him when he commences to crib. This device is effectual while on only. V.

FOUNDER.

Horse got at oat bin; ate too much; became stiffened up, and has remained so for five or six weeks. S. W.

Ans.—He is foundered, and if he had been properly treated at first, a complete cure would have resulted; but it is doubtful whether he will ever be all right when treatment was not given for six weeks. The acute stage has now passed, and treatment consists in removing the shoes, rasping the heels well down, and blistering around the coronets with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub blister well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well in again, and in 24 hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and give him a nice box stall, oil every day. Repeat the blistering every month, for four or five times. It would be good practice to give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, at once. V.

ABORTION.

1. Cow aborted end of October; was bred again, November 10th; again aborted, April 9th.

2. Do you recommend the simple treatment given in March 23rd issue as an effectual cure?

3. Is the bull liable to contract the disease, and transmit it to cows?

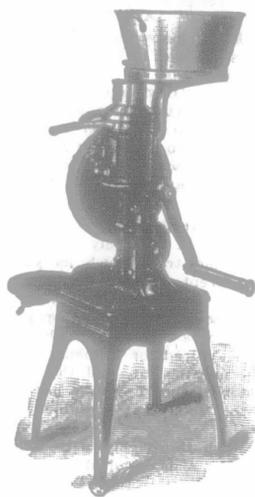
4. What would you advise me to do? E. C.

Ans.—1. I am of the opinion your cow has contracted the habit of aborting, and it is not of the infectious kind, else other cows would abort.

2. I have had no experience with this treatment. It certainly is very simple, but to my mind not sufficiently comprehensive to stamp out infectious abortion, as it deals simply with one treatment, and gives no instructions for other than aborted cows or for bulls, neither does it state anything about disposing of aborted fetuses, afterbirths, etc. I am of the opinion that the writer did not fully report Prof. Peters' treatment. A detailed account of treatment that has proved satisfactory was given in the "Farmer's Advocate" of December 22nd, 1904, page 1767.

3. Yes.

4. If you decide it is infectious abortion, treat as per article mentioned in answer to question 2. I do not think it is infectious, and would advise you to not breed her for about four or five months; then breed her, and when she reaches about the fourth month of gestation, keep her very quiet in a comfortable box stall, feed lightly, and keep perfectly quiet for two months. This will get her over the critical period, viz., five months. V.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Exclusive Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904.

Occasionally one meets a man who says there is no difference in cream separators. That's the kind of man who blows out the gas. He don't know any better.

The most representative dairymen use DE LAVAL SEPARATORS, creameries are almost exclusively operated by these machines, and at every world's exposition for twenty-five years every highest Award has gone to DE LAVAL SEPARATORS. There is a reason for these facts. DE LAVAL SEPARATORS, under any and all conditions, stand alone in their efficiency.

Ask for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE

REVILLON BROTHERS, Limited.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

When in the city, it will pay you to call on us and have your wants attended to. We lead the trade in

DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOOTS and SHOES, CARPETS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

Our Ladies' and Fur Departments cannot be equalled.

REVILLON BROTHERS, LIMITED, Cor. Jasper Ave. and 2nd Street. EDMONTON.

AUCTION SALE

OF PURE-BRED

SHORTHORN CATTLE and SWINE

At EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Indian Head, Assa., on

May 11th, 1905.

Six bull calves, seven cows and heifers, and some Berkshire and Tamworth pigs will be offered.

Catalogue of cattle can be obtained on application to

SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

SNAPS IN WATCHES

We are opening up a jewelry business, and during MAY we will send prepaid a handsome gold-plated watch, open-face or hunting, ladies' or gents', FOR ONLY \$4.75. We guarantee these watches to wear well and keep accurate time. The gents' are H. W. Co. or M. W. Co. special movements. The ladies' are Evington or C. J. Co. movements. We also carry a complete line of Chatelaine Fobs, Chatelaine Brooches, Ladies' Guards, Gents' Chains, Guards or Fobs. Prices on application. Goods sent C. O. D., allowing examination if preferred.

THE NORTHWEST WATCH SPECIALTY COMPANY, 639 Elgin Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN. Box 345.

Agricultural College Professorships

Applications will be received at the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Winnipeg, Man., up to May 22nd, for the Professorships of Agriculture and Dairying in the Manitoba Agricultural College. Salary, \$2,000 per annum for each chair. Address: om

W. J. BLACK, Secretary Advisory Board. Winnipeg.

According to Mark Twain's own account, he once wrote to Queen Victoria: "I don't know you personally, but I have met your son. He was at the head of a procession in the Strand and I was on a bus." During a late visit to London, Mark Twain was presented to King Edward, when his majesty greeted him cordially with: "I have met you before. You must remember. It was on the Strand, and you were riding on a bus."—[Exchange.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for spring litters

The females in our herd in 1904, at the Dominion Exhibition, took two first prizes, two seconds, one third and the Junior Championship.

We have still a few Barred Rock cockerels left. Prices reasonable while the supply lasts.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rossar. Manitoba.

SIMPLICITY

GASOLINE ENGINES

Vertical and Horizontal, 1 1/2 to 15 h.p. Stationaries, Portables, Pumping Outfits and Sawing Rigs.

GET OUR PROPOSITION

and 1904 catalogue. Western Malleable & Grey Iron Mfg. Co. 117 Glass Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. A carload of the right kind of bulls and females will be sold by auction at Calgary, on May 22nd, just after Annual Spring Sale. **J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.**

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered **HEREFORDS**

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

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES. **BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.**

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. **S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.**

GLEN PARK SHORTHORNS

Imported and Home-bred.

Two grand young bulls for sale, 11 and 18 months respectively; also young cows and heifers of the choicest breeding.

HUMPHREY SNELL, W. DOHERTY, Manager, om Clinton.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milch cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

Empire Cream Separator

will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 12. Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

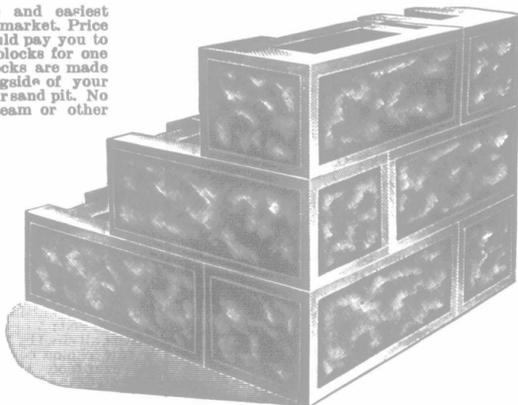


should be used on every farm building that you want to be water-tight. Remember it is odorless so you can drain the water from the roof for domestic purposes. A post card will bring samples, etc. Absolutely waterproof. Look for the boy on every roll.

McKENZIE BROS., - WINNIPEG.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.



MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

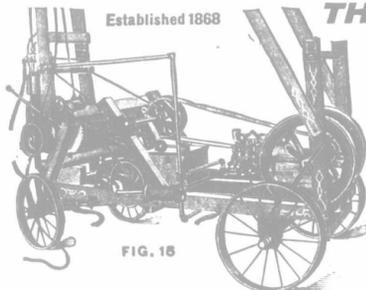


FIG. 18

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A. Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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

GOSSIP.

A travelling agent for a large wholesale grocery house was selling a bill of goods to one of his customers, a grocer in a little village. "Now," he said, "to wind up with, don't you want a few cans of our maple syrup? You'll find it the best you have ever kept in stock."

"No," said the grocer, "I've got plenty of maple syrup."

"When did you get it? I don't remember selling you any when I was here on my last trip."

"You didn't. I got this in the country."

"Is it the real stuff?" "That's what it is. My brother made it in his own camp. He's got five hundred trees."

"I'd like to taste it." A sample of the country maple-syrup was brought out. He tasted it, and took the grocer to one side.

"Say," he said, in a low tone, "I'm not going back on the strictly pure goods I sell, of course, but I want a gallon of this stuff for my own use."

Sealand Sensation (imp.) 202 [9007]. Vol. 22, is a Hackney of the type that farmers can afford to consider when selecting a stallion to breed to their mares of the lighter type. This horse is owned by Jas. G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa., and was imported by Messrs. Graham, Claremont, Ont. His breeding is gilt edged, as his sire, Ganymede 2076, and his grandsire, Danegelt, are two of the most noted horses of the breed. In Capt. Hayes' noted work, "Points of the Horse," is said Danegelt was a handsome and typical Hackney that possessed the valuable quality of being able to transmit, to a remarkable extent, his best points to his offspring. In Ganymede he left behind him a worthy son of the highest character. The latter horse was sold to his present owner, Tom Mitchell, for \$10,000 (2,000 guineas). Sealand Sensation is four years next July, stands 15.3 hands, is a beautiful chestnut, has white stripe in the face and all four feet white. His dam, Lady Sarah 8138, is by Sensation 6th 3265. Sealand Sensation was bred at Blacon Point, Chester, Eng., by Thos. Smith.

TRADE NOTES.

THE REASON FOR IT.—Mellowness of tone quality in a piano is secured in part by a good sounding board, and the only way to secure a perfect sounding board is to adopt the expensive but thoroughly adequate method in use by the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming. For the Gourlay piano, the sounding board is made of clear spruce that has been subjected to the severe eye of an expert. Every piece must be perfect, and must stand an extraordinary heat test before it is passed as suitable. Because of this care in manufacture, the piano has received unnumbered compliments on the unique sweetness and charm of its tone.

WHY ANIMALS NEED A TONIC.—In man or in animal digestion and absorption is hastened by certain tonics or stimulants, which increase the action of the glands of secretion. If we gently tone up the organs with medicinal salts and tonics, their power to perform their functions will be increased, and create greater capacity for storing up fat or making flesh. Substances which have the power of so affecting the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane as to increase its functions actively and thereby aid digestion and absorption, are known tonics or simple bitters. They differ from stimulants in being slower in their action, but more permanent in their effects. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a food tonic. It is from the prescription of a veterinary and M. D., and is prepared and sold by Drs. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. This tonic has demonstrated value in not only keeping the animal fed in a healthy condition, but aids in the assimilation of food. If you cannot obtain Dr. Hess Stock Food of your dealer, send \$2 for a 25-lb. pail (duty paid), or \$7 for 100 lbs., as per above address.

A WARNING NOTE FROM THE BACK.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?" The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back, in the shape of backache. Don't neglect to cure it immediately. Serious kidney trouble will follow if you do. A few doses of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

taken in time, often save years of suffering. Mr. Horatio Till, Geary, N.B., writes:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney disease. Had pains in my back, hips and legs; could not sleep well, and had no appetite. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they cured me. The pains have all left, and I now sleep well."

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.



Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief—20044—and Golden Standard—34885, and out of thick, heavy cows, Imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages, for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our

Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Bulls for sale, ready for service. Orders for spring pigs taken. Prices of cattle and pigs out to suit times.

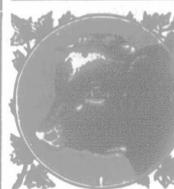
Roland, C. N. E., Orman, C. F. R., Fomeroy F. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.



Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Orman Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. J. A. WILSON, Inverfall, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.



SHORTHORN herd numbers 100, headed by Challenge—30402—and Royal Sailor—37071—Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROSSON, Manitou, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"—28632—and "Orange Chief"—52666—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old bred, or re- fund money. Given in feed twice a day. "With your Barren Cow Cure I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one 10 years old, and had previously been served repeatedly, to no purpose"—says L. E. Reeder, Muncy, Pa. Particulars from L. F. SELLACK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Sittyton Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships as Regina Fat-stock Show, 1904; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904. FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull. GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Asa.



THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power, discovered
The Fountain of Youth, in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.
 The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)
Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.

IT IS A FACT THAT

Grain or Garden truck will ripen from one to two weeks earlier when the land is fertilized, but adulterated compositions are a positive injury to land.

Griffin Brand Fertilizers
 are absolutely pure

The rich, strong, healthy growth which springs from overworked land when assisted by a slight sprinkling of Griffin Brand Fertilizer has an effect like a pouring rain on a sun-baked garden plot. We put this up in 50, 100 and 200 lb. sacks—price quotations on request. Write us.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

IF IT IS A MOWER

on which you want to feel you can rely under all conditions, and at all times, then buy a **FROST & WOOD** No. 8. We know from experience that it cannot be surpassed by ANY other make of Mower. That will be your verdict too when you have tried one.

Cuts 4 1/2 ft., 5 ft. and 6 ft. wide.

The INTERNAL GEAR as used on the No. 8 has many advantages over the old EXTERNAL way. The cogs are kept constantly in mesh—no possible chance of jolting, or any necessity of a running start. The first forward motion of the horse MUST and DOES start the knives. The PITMAN connections on the No. 8 are forged steel. The connection is simple and common-sense. The FOOT-LIFT on the No. 8 raises the WHOLE bar clear of the ground, and is conveniently situated—no stretching to get at it. Our Catalogue "F" explains our full line. Send for it.

THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.
 Branches: Winnipeg. Brandon. Regina. Calgary.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

GOSSIP.

W. W. Jacobs relates the following story: "I was looking at a butcher shop's display, when the butcher came out and said to an old man: 'Henry, I want you.' 'What do you want?' the old man asked. 'Why,' said the butcher, 'I'll give you a shilling and a joint of meat, if you'll kill all the flies in my shop.' 'All right,' said the old man. 'Give me the shilling first and the meat afterward.' The butcher handed out the shilling. Then the old man asked for a stick about a yard long. This was brought him. He grasped it firmly, went to the doorway and said: 'Now, turn 'em out, one at a time.'"

A bachelor farmer a little past his prime, finding himself hard up, thought the best thing he could do would be to marry a neighbor of his, who was reported to have some bawbees. Meeting with no obstacles to his wooing, he soon got married. One of the first purchases he made with part of her money was a horse. When he brought it home, he called out his wife to see it. After admiring it she said: "Well, Sam, if it hadna been for my siller it wadna hae been there." "Jenny," Sam replied, "if it had not been for yer siller ye wadna nae been here yersel."

The Hackney stallion, Sky Pilot 147, illustrated on another page, is one of the good sires kept by Duncan Clark, at Crowfoot, Alta. He is a splendid, stylish stock horse, with plenty of bone and substance to give strength and constitution to his colts, and also that proud, attractive bearing so essential to high-class carriage horses. He is four years old, sired by The Puritan (imp.), dam Frolic 176. In all, some eight hundred horses are kept at the Clark ranch, mostly high-grade Clydesdales, headed by that well-known show horse, Pride of Eastfield, and by Chieftain, besides a young horse or two. About three hundred mares are bred each year, and this spring a carload of horses from this ranch made an average of \$147 in Calgary, the highest average price for a carload in that market, the average being pulled down by a quartette of cow ponies.

GET THE BULLS READY FOR THE SALES.

The rapidly approaching sales of bulls at Calgary and Winnipeg should see many bulls brought out in good shape. Get the halters on them, teach them to lead well, do not spare the bran, crushed oats and crushed flaxseed, and exercise freely. Condition takes the buyer, and he takes the bull.

THE ARAB OR BARB.

About a year ago some American horsemen, convinced of the superiority of the Arabian or barb horse, imported eight stallions direct from Africa to be used to improve the light horse stock wherever their services would be acceptable. After being kept in the neighborhood of New York for more than twelve months, and having received a lot of publicity through the press, the lot were put on the market recently, and brought from \$40 to \$150. Judging by the price, one would conclude that they were not very good specimens of their breeds.

TEXAS STOCKER AND FEEDER PRICES.

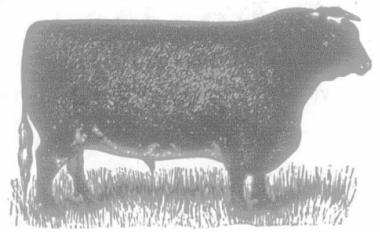
Col. C. C. Slaughter to-day sold to a Hawkeye State feeder 1,600 three-year-olds at \$25.

J. Prickett, of Portales, N. M., bought 800 threes at \$25.50 to go to Kansas. McIntosh Bros., of Hereford, Tex., sold to Keith, of Nevada, 500 two-year-olds for \$21.50, and a string of yearlings at \$16.

Sam Davison, of Fort Worth, sold to J. P. Peters, of Kansas City, 1,000 yearlings, and 1,000 two-year-olds. This sale is p.t., but it is understood the price was \$16 and \$20 respectively.

The American Land & Pastoral Co. sold to W. Carpenter, of Iowa, 500 four-year-olds at \$31.50.

Johnson Bros. & Plumb bought 600 three-year-olds from J. Bone, of Fort Worth, at \$24.25, and 400 spayed heifers on private terms.



Arthur Johnston
GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

- 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
- 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
- 7 imp. cows and heifers.
- 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.
JOHN CLANCOY, Manager.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, *Rosy Morning*, and *White Hall Ramsden*. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1908. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to **FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P.O., Glenvale Stn., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
 Strathroy, Ontario.
SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
 1854.

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

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

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
 ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
 Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager.

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FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Hercules

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (516) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

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

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DIVIDENDS FROM CREAMERIES.

Could you give us any information as to what is being done in the matter of winding up the estate of the Barre Creamery Co., at Lake Francis. It is now two years since the company stopped payment, and the patrons here are anxious to know what is being done.

Lake Francis.

W. L.

Ans.—We understand that the official assignees, Newton & Davidson, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg, are now prepared to pay 14c. on the dollar on application of the creditors.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

A correspondent says: "I have a hay meadow of 60 acres that I wish to drain. I have a scheme in view, that is this: Plow a furrow along where drain is required, and bore 2 or 3 inch holes 8 or 10 feet apart along in this drain, and 9 feet deep, as is the required depth. Then place a charge of some combustible in each of these holes; connect all by a wire to an electric battery at a safe distance, and then turn on current for the desired result. If this scheme is workable, give further particulars.

Ans.—No; we would not expect much from the scheme. We don't know of any improvement upon the old way of draining. Dig the drain with a spade or ditching machine, then put in tile, or make a large surface ditch with tile drains emptying into it.

SUNDAY WORK.

1. I would like to ask if a hired man can claim a dinner spell, that is, one hour to himself with the exception of feeding the horses.

2. A hiree with B for the year, and is expected to work nearly all the day on Sundays, with the exception of an hour or two at mid-day. Is he forced to work every day? Can he claim one Sunday a month free or more? I would be glad if you would enlighten me on this subject, as no arrangements were made about that at the time of hiring.

Man.

Ans.—So many annoying misunderstandings arise this way through not having some definite arrangement at time of compact, that we constantly advise a written contract, covering such points as the above and others of a similar nature.

2. The customary rule is for the hired man to have the option of using every second Sunday as suits his mind, and we think the court would sustain this custom.

Legal.

EXCHANGE OF HORSES.

A had a light horse which B thought would make a runner, if trained. B offered A a work horse in exchange for his running horse for a few months; no definite time stated. They exchanged last July. A now wants his horse back, and offered B his back. B refuses to give up A's horse. How can A make B give back his horse? There was distinctly no horse trade. SUBSCRIBER.

Man.

Ans.—If A has evidence to establish that the dealing between A and B was exchange of horses for a limited time upon certain conditions, the proper course for A to pursue is to return B's horse and to take his. In the event of his being unable to obtain his own horse, he should then issue a writ of replevin.

Ambassador Choate is held responsible for this one:

A man had lived for many years abroad. He returned to New York to find many of his friends dead. And yet some he had thought to be dead shocked him by rising in the street and holding out their hands. At length he was invited to the high tea of a Roman friend of his at a hotel. He entered and advanced to greet her.

"I saw your husband," he said, "down stairs in the lobby. He was smoking."

She turned pale. She recovered herself.

"I am sorry to hear," she said then, "that he is still smoking. He has been dead ten years."

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68.

Nether Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choicely-bred bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

TREDINOOK AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Won prizes for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to

JAS. BOBBS, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 23 miles west of Montreal.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS

Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address: F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate



H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.
The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1890 (Copyrighted.)

Varicocele—Hydrocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days.

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this disease is permanently cured. Pain ceases, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, soreness vanishes, every indication of Varicocele is cured to stay cured.

HYDROCELE My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are obtainable only at my hands. I cure Hydrocele and its complications without pain, without knife, without detention from business, cured to stay cured under bank guarantee.

I cure to stay cured, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic diseases, Nervous Debility, Stricture, and allied diseases of men. Remember, others treat these diseases, I cure them and give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. My Home Treatment is Successful.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. Free of Charge. My books and lectures mailed FREE on application.

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



SALE OF THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts

By request, we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on



Friday & Saturday, May 19 & 20, 05

Farmers or ranchers desiring to sell or purchase will find this one of the great opportunities of the season. Don't miss it.

For entry forms, etc., apply to THE SECRETARY

The Alberta Stock-Yards Co. LIMITED
P.O. Box 846, CALGARY.



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