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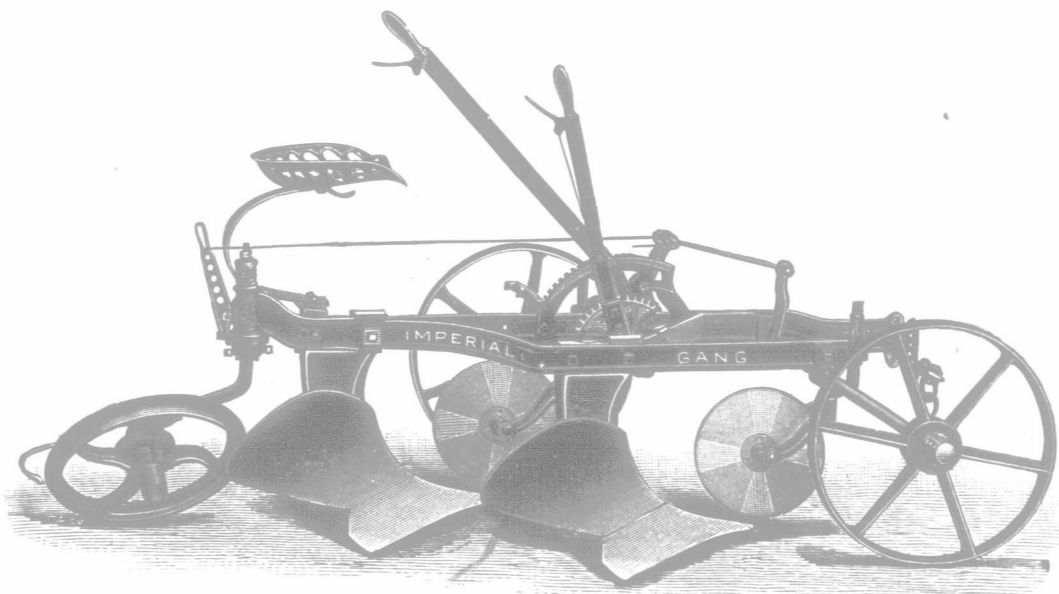
# "The Imperial"

**MADE IN CANADA**

Massey-Harris Implements.

## THE PLOW

that always cleans.



IMPERIAL GANG PLOW—with riding attachment—TWO AND THREE FURROWS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PATENT DUST-PROOF HUBS ON WHEELS OF THIS GANG.

More "Imperial Gangs" were sold during the season of 1902 than any other make of wheel plow—the plow that will do everything claimed by the manufacturers. The Massey-Harris Co., Limited, makes good its guarantee. They are Canadians.

### GIVE IT YOUR ATTENTION.

An extra bottom can be readily attached to the frame of the two-furrow gang, and thus convert it into a three-furrow implement.

#### THREE HORSES

Handle two bottoms, cutting 24 inches wide,

#### FOUR HORSES

Handle the three bottoms, cutting 36 inches wide,

#### WITH THE SAME EASE

as four and five horses respectively on 24 and 28 inch riding gangs.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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# Manitoba Farmers, Wake Up!

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

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

We offer you now TWO MILLION ACRES TO SELECT FROM

IN THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN DISTRICTS:

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

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

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

**The Dauphin Lake District**—unsurpassed in fertility.

**The Last Mountain Lake Valley.**

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

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

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

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Full Deposit with  
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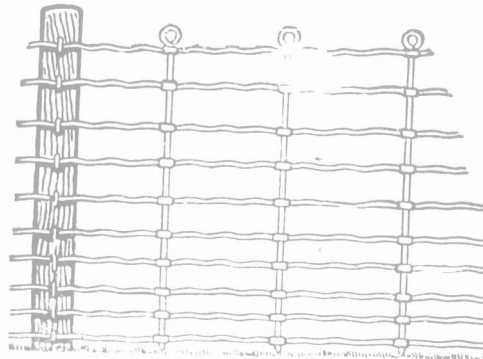
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Fire Insurance. Hail Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance

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Some one capable of building  
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our Agents and give them every possible assistance. **The Frost** is constructed of the very best of material and is far superior to any other wire fence manufactured. Orders are easily taken. Customers more than pleased with the deal. Write for catalogue and terms.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LTD. WELLAND, ONT. & WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc.  
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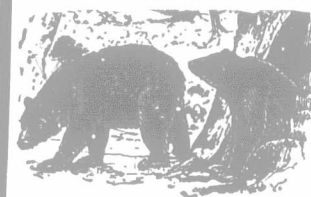
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HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager.

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Highest market prices and prompt returns guaranteed.

The Lightcap Hide and Fur Co., Limited,  
SUCCESSORS TO FRANK LIGHTCAP.

Exporters of NORTHERN FURS. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool,  
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## McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

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

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

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

WARDEN KING & SON,  
LIMITED.

637 Craig St. - Montreal.

Price complete, - \$5.00  
Files per set of six, - 2.25

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

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**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES AND PROTECT  
YOUR CROPS AND STOCK WITH HOME-GROWN TREES**



The above cut represents a Manitoba Wind-break of Cottonwood, 10 years old ; trees planted in a single row, 18 inches apart.

**U** can have the Trees to plant one like it around a 2½-acre block by filling in the blank on the right-hand corner, tearing it off and mailing to us, and we will ship the trees between the first and fifteenth of May, to your Express Office, Express Charges Prepaid, you to pay the Express Agent the sum of \$20.00.

Think what it would be worth if you had it now, and ACT, that 10 years hence you may not be still "Going to plant next year."

**REMEMBER** we are the only nursery company in this Western Country guaranteeing our stock to grow or otherwise replacing it at Company's expense. We also send to each patron a copy of Rules and Instructions for Planting, Care and Cultivation of the said plants and trees, which enables them to Handle their stock in a thoroughly efficient manner.

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LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$75,000.00.

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To  
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Manitoba  
Farmers'  
Hedge and  
Wire Fence Co.**  
LIMITED.  
Prop's of SPRING PARK  
NURSERY, Brandon, Man.

GENTLEMEN,—  
You will please ship to me according to the above Adv't, sufficient trees to plant around a 2½-acre block, 20 x 20 rods. Trees to be from 12 to 18 inches in height, and to be set 18 inches apart. I agree to pay to Express Agent, on delivery of trees, the sum of \$20.00.

Name, .....

P. O., .....

Express Office, .....

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EATON'S

MAIL ORDER NEWS

TORONTO

The Best Spring Line **EATON'S** Ever Offered

**THE BEST MATERIALS  
THE LATEST STYLES  
and A PERFECT FIT at  
THE LOWEST PRICES**

are positively assured the woman who shops by mail, if she selects the store whose name is a household word throughout Canada for these qualities. Here are some of the leading features of the best Spring line we ever offered:



SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

OR MONEY REFUNDED

**15350. Walking Skirt** made of English Cheviot, colors black, navy and oxford, has double-stitched seams and bottom finished with twelve rows of stitching, sizes 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches waist band, choice of lengths 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches. **2.50**

**16071. Walking Skirt** made of Preston snow-flake Cheviot, colors black and white, navy and white, and fancy mixtures, made with graduating straps of same cloth trimmed with buttons, bottom finished with side pleats and rows of stitching, sizes same as 15350. **4.00**

**17579. Walking Skirt** of Imported Cheviot, colors black, navy and oxford, made panel effect, finished with tucks and silk strapping, trimmed with buttons, bottom finished with rows of stitching, sizes same as 15350. **4.50**

**14009. Dress Skirt** made of English Cheviot, in black and navy, trimmed with

strappings of taffeta silk, sizes 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 inches waist band, choice of lengths 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 inches. **3.75**

**14009X.** Same style as 14009, made in extra sizes, 31 and 33 inch waist bands, choice of lengths 41 and 45 inches, with waist bands 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 33 inches. **4.00**

**14038. Dress Skirt** made of fancy weave Worsted Cheviot, colors black and navy, made with graduated side pleats, trimmed with covered buttons, sizes same as 14009. **6.50**

**14038X.** Same style as 14038, made in extra sizes, as 14009X. **7.00**

**16912. Walking Suit** made of striped Homespun Cheviot, colors black and white, navy and white, and fancy mixtures, jacket lined with mercerette, is finished with

broadcloth collar and belt, trimmed with small buttons, skirt unlined, sizes— Bust measure 32 34 36 38 and 40 inches, With waist band 22 24 25 26 and 28 inches, choice of skirt lengths 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches. **9.00**

**16707. Unlined Coat** made of Imported Cheviot, colors black and navy, trimmed with fancy braid, length about 24 inches, sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. **3.25**

**16710. Coat** made of Imported Vienna Cloth, colors black and navy, lined with mercerette, collarless style, with satin piping, trimmed with strappings of cloth, and fancy buttons, length about 24 inches, sizes same as 16707. **5.00**

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TORONTO CANADA

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

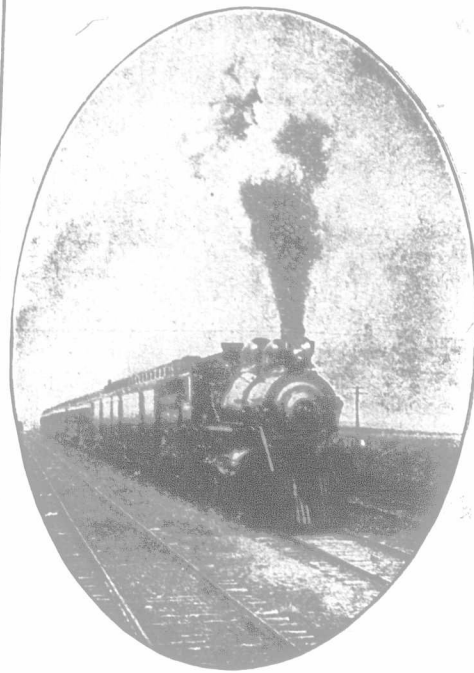
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**WANTED** By experienced farm manager and graduate O.A.C., Guelph, position as manager on up-to-date farm, in the West preferred. Life experience with all kinds of soil, live stock and machinery. Good references. Box 333, AURORA, ONT.

A girl who can put a square patch on a pair of trousers may not be so accomplished as one who can work a green worsted dog on a yellow ground, but she is of more real value in the community.

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**ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR**

April 30 to Nov. 30.

TRAVEL BY A STANDARD LINE.

**Northern Pacific**

Through Train

**Winnipeg to St. Paul.**

Daily 1.45 p.m. Arriving in Union depot, St. Paul, at 7.25 a.m. Ensuring best connections for all points

**South, East and West.**

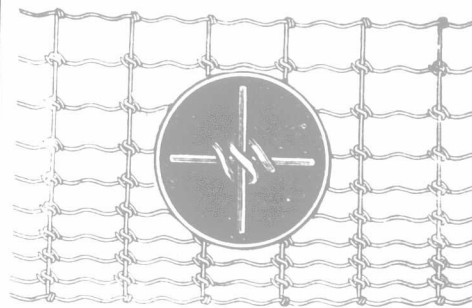
If you are considering a trip to the coast call at the Northern Pacific office, 391 Main street, for descriptive literature and full information.

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Next to the Bank of Commerce. Telephone 1446.

H. SWINFORD, R. CREELMAN, General Agent, Ticket Agent.

**Heavy, Strong, Durable**



**Ideal Fencing**

has heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire for uprights and for horizontals, insuring serviceability and uniform durability. The lock is galvanized; does not rust and will not slip.

Write for illustrated catalogue of fencing and gates.

**The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited**  
Walkerville, Ontario.

MERRICK ANDERSON & CO., Sole Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T. WINNIPEG.

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

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MARCH 23, 1904.

No. 600

## Editorial.

### A Suggestion to Our Departments of Agriculture.

One of the hardest things for institutions undertaking to do educational work among the farmers is to get something new, that will be beneficial.

One thing in which many farmers are lacking is accurate knowledge of horse breaking and training, and, as a consequence, the horses marketed are lower in price than would be the case if well broken. We would suggest that Capt. M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., of Crick, Rugby, Eng., be secured to give lectures and practical demonstrations of horse breaking and training. An educated man, an author of world-wide repute, and an undisputed authority on all matters pertaining to horseflesh, renders him qualified in such a way that the Canadian farmers would be fortunate to be brought in contact with him. Not only so, but the country as a whole would stand to benefit from the immigration standpoint, Captain Hayes having a faculty of writing entertaining books, descriptive of the countries he visits. The gentleman in question was employed by the Russian Government a few years ago to instruct the Russian cavalry officers in horsemanship, and was also in charge of one arm of the transport service for the British Government in the late Boer war. His "Points of the Horse" is the standard work on the subject in the English language.

### Implements and Agriculture.

An accurate measure of the progress made by a system of agriculture can be arrived at by a study of the implements used. In the early days the plow adapted from the crotch of a tree, the improvised (from branches) harrow, the sowing by hand, harvesting with the sickle, and the threshing by tramping with oxen, were the only means made use of in the primitive agriculture of that time.

Since those days large areas of arable land have been discovered, and, as a consequence, the demand for labor increased, a demand that could never have been met but for the ingenuity and perseverance of the early inventors of our present-day agricultural machinery. So complicated has our agriculture become that the plow, harrow, seeder and harvester, while yet our main reliance for extracting a living from the soil, have been reinforced by an army of other tools, such, for example, as the varieties of plows—subsoil, disk, gang and breaking—the various cultivators, the weeder, and the subsoil packer for tillage purposes; seeders and drills have been built in large sizes and different patterns to suit localities and soils. The steam plow is coming into public notice nowadays, especially for large farms, where skilled labor to care for horses, or other means of traction, is hard to get.

The wise farmer will look his implements over before they are needed for use, and note the wear, if in previous use, and will provide against lengthy stops by purchasing parts to repair with in case of breaks. Seasons being so short in this country renders it imperative that every provision possible should be made against loss of time. Time lost in the spring is hard for crop and farmer to catch up before frost gets in its work.

The importance of the implement trade is evidenced by the catalogues and the advertising to be found in the agricultural papers. It is better to think well over prospective purchases of farm implements; the dealer will be the better pleased, because a satisfied customer is a constant customer. It is always an advantage to the farmer to buy the one line of goods, as in many cases parts of the machinery are interchangeable, an advantage evident to any person. Oil up a week or ten days before you need the implements, using coal oil or gasoline to clean off last year's gummy oil and dust mixture; follow with a good brand of machine oils. Patronize our advertisers, who are tried firms, made up of experienced implement men. Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest their catalogues. You are doing the buying!

### Rubber Plantations.

One of our readers has received a letter from a firm in California, asking him to invest money in a rubber tree plantation. It is said the country is flooded with literature setting forth the profits of this enterprise. The plantation is to be situated in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, and in seven years an investment of ten shares in the company is expected to return \$2,400 a year. Our correspondent asks what we think of such a proposition, and what has been the history of rubber orchards.

No doubt there is an increasing demand for rubber, and a decreasing supply of the raw product, and if the growing of rubber trees were conducted intelligently and economically, there might be something made out of the venture; but with the little light available about this particular proposition, or rubber plantations as a demonstrated success, it would be folly to take such a leap in the dark. All such enterprises must first pass through an initial experimental stage, during which considerable sums are invariably exchanged for non-negotiable experience. As to whether a person should cast into this sum for experimental work and a chance of securing a dividend, we would not like to say. The chances are one hundred to one against success, but there is always the possibility of the one. Stock speculators and others who make money in such ways might plunge and find fortunes in rubber orchards, but farmers should not be speculators, and, as a matter of fact, wage-earners seldom make good plungers.

As a general rule, investment schemes of the nature outlined in the circular of this prospective company do not commend themselves to business men. If money is invested in this company, for example, it is locked up for an indefinite period. The company's stock is not listed, and investors would have no access to their cash, should they find themselves in need of it. Neither would they have any voice in the management of the business of the company. Besides, there is the disadvantage attached to the great distance between the investor and his money. If the plantation were within visiting distance, so that one could keep informed of the progress of the industry, much worry would be avoided.

It is singular that in those warm States, where vegetation is so luxuriant and other natural resources abundant, so little industrial progress is made. Neither has the history of investments in such countries been particularly cheerful reading. The climate appears to be destructive of energy and detrimental to enterprise.

By way of investments, ample opportunity is afforded for the employment of capital right here in Canada, much better and safer than in Mexico.

### Live-stock Judging and the Use of the Score Card.

Judging from the tenor of remarks one hears after some of the work done at the judging schools and conventions, the general public is inclined to place too high an estimate on this part of the work.

Unfortunately, many of the instructors do not themselves thoroughly understand that the score-card is intended for, and is only useful in, the elementary work of stock-judging, and in overlooking this important point are inclined to lead their classes astray. They sin the greatest in scoring the animals before them too high, thus giving people a wrong impression as to the value of that animal, and thus spoil to a great extent the value of the teaching.

The score-card has two things to do: First, to show the location of the different points; secondly, to indicate approximately the relative values of those points or parts of the animal body, and that is all. Such relative values are based largely according to the market demand. These values, however, are not absolute, and it is at this point where many of the instructors forget the cardinal principles of score-card work and the part the instructor should play. The fallacy of the method followed so largely is at once shown by the scores given—over 90 being quite frequently awarded to animals far from perfect. Of course it is balm to an owner to be told his animal scores 94, when the score-card indicates 100 as perfection. The score-card is only intended for preliminary work, and is not intended to indicate without question the value of the animal scored.

Judging live stock is comparison work, the comparing of one animal with the other; such, for example, as goes on in the show-ring. The teacher of elementary stock-judging then should at least be a fair judge of the class of stock he is about to demonstrate upon, and should before giving a score to a class, estimate the scoring value of that animal, compared with the ideal, then score accordingly. If he does this, we shall have fewer scores of 92, 94, 96, and, as a consequence, while an occasional owner may be less pleased, the principles inculcated will be sounder, and people will not leave the classes with false ideals, or ideals of a low standard of rating. Here is where the true judge is able to fault the score-card system, because he knows it is not practical beyond a certain point. Prof. Jno. A. Craig puts the matter concisely when he says: "To formulate an ideal is absolutely essential, and in doing this it is imperative to familiarize oneself with the good qualities of animal life, correct conformation and the highest types, so that the least variation from these at once attracts the attention. A standard only forms itself clearly in one's mind after the results of experience, observation and study have merged together into a clearly-defined ideal."

So that while the judging schools when rightly conducted are of inestimable value to the farming profession, on the other hand such schools are not nor were ever intended as manufactories in which judges are turned out while you wait!

L. M. Boardman, Wapella: In my opinion the weekly "Farmer's Advocate" is a boon to the intelligent farmer of the prairie.

Frank J. Hare, Star, Alta.: Am pleased to renew my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." The weekly edition, in my opinion, is a big improvement.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:  
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

### Gambling in Wheat Options.

The recent flurry in wheat prices, and the causes therefor, may not be as well understood by some of our readers as by others. The ups-and-downs of prices did not indicate that the value of wheat had risen or fallen in a corresponding degree, but was just the outward and visible sign that despite the coldness of the weather, the lambs were being closely shorn.

The soil of the West is fertile enough to ensure good returns for the investment of capital, in the form of labor and brains, and there are numerous openings throughout the country for a person with a talent for business to make money, yet the get-rich-quick virus is in the blood of many, a virus which results in the lose-money-and-character-fast disease. Undoubtedly, a few cleaned up some thousands in the deals put through; the losers, who could ill afford it, were many.

The disease of speculation is very prevalent, and to those affected recently we would give two excerpts of worldly wisdom, culled from "Letters of a self-made merchant to his son." They are: "The wheat-pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clean down to hell!" and "The net profit on nothing is Nit!"

It is risky enough to speculate in wheat when you have the wheat in your granary; it is reprehensible when you speculate with that wheat and have not paid all your bills; but it is downright foolishness to play with the fire, in the form of options in a market manipulated by shrewd, and, shall we say, unscrupulous operators. The sucker is fair game, so the world says, and you cannot protect a fool against himself!

Albert Laughed, Bowden, Alta.: We have been taking the "Advocate" for fifteen years, and have found it so helpful that we could not do without it in our home. With best wishes,

G. L. Mitchell, Canadian Government offices, Birmingham, Eng.: "Should be sorry to miss the "Advocate," as I derive a great deal of information from its contents.

## Horses.

### London Hackney Show.

Scotsmen are jubilant over the results of the judging at the London Hackney Show, which took place the first week of March, Mr. C. E. Galbraith, Terregles, Dumfries, having captured both male and female championships with Administrator and Rosadora. These have now performed this feat twice, the stallion being champion last year, and the mare in 1900. The reserve for the stallion cup was Diplomatist, also owned in Scotland by Mr. Iain Ramsay. Administrator was first in the four-year-old class, not exceeding 15½ hands. In the class for stallions, five years and upwards, not exceeding 15½ hands, Sir Walter Gilbey won with Bonny Danegelt, and it was in the class five years and upwards, and over 15½ hands, that Mr. Ramsay, of Port Ellen, Isle of Islay, N.B., won first honors with Diplomatist. The reserve mare for the championship was Mr. Henry Moore's Lobelia, who was second to Rosadora in the class for mares five years and upwards, over 15½ hands.

The Scottish Farmer says: "Some features of the show are worthy of special comment. Four hundred and ten horses and mares were examined by the veterinary inspectors, and of these only 23 were rejected as unsound under the schedule on which the vets. work. This is a great tribute to the soundness of the Hackney breed. Prior to this show, 4,530 animals had been 'vetted' at London, and of these 4,312 passed, only 218 being rejected as unsound. It seems evident, from these figures, that if the Hackney fails to make headway in Scotland, it is not because of any inherent defect.

"A gratifying feature of this week's event was the reduction in the number of animals with exceptional white markings. In recent years there has been an uncomfortably large number of bright animals, bay or chestnut, having conspicuous marks of identification. This militates against the commercial value of the Hackney. Carriage horses with these embellishments are not in favor, and it is pleasant to be impressed with the number of good hard-colored breeding animals shown during this week. The foreign trade in breeding Hackneys continues brisk."

### When Inbreeding is Advantageous.

When a breeder mates a mare with a stallion that is a near relative to her, the number of common ancestors the produce will have, will be much less than one will have that was produced by parents not related. This is one of the advantages to be obtained by inbreeding, provided the ancestors to which inbreeding is practiced are of the right kind. When one can mate two individuals of great excellence, possessing constitutional vigor and no inherited forms of weakness, knowing that they are descended from ancestors of much the same kind, tracing to a common ancestor, there need be little fear of evil effects following. Inbreeding is dangerous when animals lacking constitutional vigor or that possess undesirable traits in common, or that are descended from a common ancestor marked by some serious fault, are mated. There cannot be too few crosses to faulty ancestors, while on the other hand there may be very many crosses to ancestors of the right kind; in fact, this kind of inbreeding not only fails to show any evil effects in the individuality of its product, but it gives to the breeder a greater proportion of animals possessing with uniformity the particular qualities he is desirous of getting.—[Horse World.

### A Homemade Condition Powder.

When horses are allowed to run wild during winter, or when they are required to do but a small amount of work, they invariably get out of fettle, and just before seeding there is generally an effort made to get them into good working condition. Frequently, in spite of extra care and liberal feeding, they do not respond to the efforts of the feeder as rapidly as desired, and resort is then had to some kind of condiment or condition powder. Sometimes these powders are actually required; in other cases they do no particular good. Recognizing the need or demand for these condiments, the Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, G. H. Grisdale, has prescribed the following: Five pounds each of ground corn, oats and bran, five ounces of oil-meal, dessert-spoonful of gentian, a teaspoonful of iron sulphate, and one-half pound of salt. Feed about a pound at a feed. This mixture has been used with good effect in the farm stables at Ottawa, and Mr. Grisdale claims performs all the functions of a first-class high-priced condition powder.

Before beginning to feed this condiment, the horse should receive a mild purgative, generally a good bran mash or boiled barley after fasting will be sufficient. Good food should then be given, with plenty of exercise and thorough grooming. These preparations, it should be remembered, are not recommended for constant use.

but are merely a tonic and stomachic to assist the horse to make more economical use of the food eaten.

## Stock.

### Feeding and Growing Hogs.

I have had considerable experience in hog-raising in this country, but until last year never thought there was much money in the business, except to use up any damaged grain I might have. Last year I changed my method of feeding. The young pigs came about the first of April, and were weaned at about six or seven weeks old; they were then penned up and fed chop until about the 10th July. I had sown about an acre and a half of rape adjacent to the pen; by July it had grown six inches high. I then turned the pigs into this, and for the first two weeks I fed them about half ration of chop, after that they got nothing but the rape and water to drink until the fields were cleared of stooks; they then had the run of the fields until freezing up. I then shut them up and fed chopped barley until about Christmas; then for about three weeks they were fed chopped frosted wheat. They were then killed, and dressed a little over 240 pounds each, on an average; some went as high as 260. These I consider paid me very well. While they were on rape they did not gain anything in flesh, but they grew considerably, and as soon as they were shut up and fed chop they fattened rapidly.

If a hog has to be shut up from its infancy and hand-fed until it is fit for the knife, I do not think there is much money in him, especially if he has to be fed good sound grain.

Marquette, Man.

A. MALCOLM.

### Warbles in Cattle.

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

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

TREATMENT.—Treatment should begin as soon as the warbles are noticed upon the animals' backs. Most of the warbles or grubs can be destroyed by putting turpentine, kerosene, crude petroleum or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the warble. If the opening is very small, it should be enlarged by using a smooth, pointed stick. A machinist's oil can, having a slender nozzle, furnishes an excellent method of applying the medicine. By running the cattle through a chute they can be treated quite rapidly. They should be examined in about ten days, and any that escape the first treatment should be destroyed by a second; or better, squeezed out and crushed; or they can be crushed beneath the skin by pinching the lump, or killed by inserting a pointed wire or large, blunt-pointed needle. It is important that any grubs squeezed out or escaping naturally should be destroyed, or they will transform into adult flies.

Kansas Ex. Station.

N. S. MAYO.

### Mange (Scabies) in Cattle.

Dr. W. B. Niles, Assistant State Veterinarian, of Iowa, has the following to say of mange, which it will be noticed coincides with what Dr. Hopkins, of this staff, said at the judging schools held in Medicine Hat and Macleod some time ago:

"The disease is due to a very small mite (parasite), which multiply rapidly, and whose destruction is essential to cure the disease and prevent its spread. The disease is more severe in winter time, the symptoms disappearing largely when the cattle are on grass in the spring and summer, reappearing with cold weather. A mangy herd should be dipped, twice, at intervals of ten days. The Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., recommend the lime-and-sulphur dip. Where facilities for dipping are not to be had, the disease can be held in check by the use of some of the coal tar products applied with a spray pump. Use a ten per cent. solution, made up with warm, salty water, and thoroughly saturate the hair."

This method could be applied by running cattle into the squeezer, but is only a temporary expedient. Dipping stations should be established.

**The Collie Dog's Head.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
 Sir,—Are not the fanciers who are in control of the collie dog breed ruining it by the fancy points which they have established? I refer in particular to the great importance attached to narrow heads, gradually and evenly increasing in height and width from the nose backwards. Anything like a projecting forehead is, I understand, considered a blemish. Is it any wonder that one of the most famous cattle-breeders in the Dominion, who also breeds collies, should express the opinion that by these fancy points the brains are being bred out of the race? What would we think of a race of human beings with exceedingly retiring and narrow foreheads, sloping gradually backwards from the top of the nose to the back of the head? Would we not expect to find such people in the lunatic asylum? Allowance must be made for the difference in the shape of a dog's head from that of a human being, but by discriminating against projecting foreheads the fanciers are discriminating against brains. I think that even those who may be unwilling to admit the truth of this statement in its entirety, must nevertheless confess that in making fancy points of any kind for such an important part as the head and brain, the breeders are running a terrible risk of interfering with the intelligence, and it is, of course, this intelligence that makes the collie so valuable. The fanciers may develop a type of animal that will be beautiful, and that will make an admirable playmate for children, but if they destroy or lessen the intelligence, they destroy or lessen the value of the breed for practical purposes.

These views are not mere matters of theory with me. A couple of years ago I desired to have a collie for use upon the farm, and bought a young prizewinning animal, descended from the very finest stock. He was a beauty, but of comparatively little value. Since then I requested a friend who travels through the country to pick up a collie pup descended from animals in use upon the farm, and noted for intelligence in herding. I got such a one, although not registered in the Collie Society's books. Already the superior intelligence of the second animal has become very marked, and I have become strongly confirmed in my impression that if we are to have really intelligent and useful collies we must keep away entirely from the prizewinning strains, and look to those whose parents have been bred and used upon the farm, and are noted for their intelligence. If the collie fanciers wish to give points for that organ at all, they should find what form of head is associated with the highest degree of intelligence, and encourage that type. In that event I think we would have prominent and rounded foreheads, and not the smooth, retreating form so much admired at present.  
 T. B. M.

**A Good Word for the Hereford.**

A valued Old Country contemporary has the following to say of Hereford cattle: The Whitefaces are hardy in constitution, picturesque in appearance, good thrivers, and produce beef of the highest quality at an early age. Hereford cattle are yearly becoming greater favorites with graziers and feeders who want to see a good return for food consumed. Hereford cattle are especially adapted for cold and variable climates, and they seem to thrive in the very poorest districts, and on rich pastures they require little or no assistance to run fat. The Hereford's strong point, however, is the marvellous manner in which they cross with the Shorthorn or Polled Angus, the outcome being a thick, blocky beast of splendid quality, very hardy, and in special favor with the butchers. So marked has been the run on these white-faced hornless cattle that they invariably make top prices at the store stock sales, which have of late years become such a feature of the cattle trade. Irish breeders of store cattle for export to England would be well advised in giving the Hereford cross a fair trial, and, in this connection, a few large-framed heifers and a really good bull would prove a good investment.

**Wisconsin World's Fair Appropriation.**

Wisconsin's World's Fair Commission has set aside \$10,000 to be applied in payment of the expenses of Wisconsin exhibitors of live stock at the World's Fair at St. Louis. This money is to be expended under direction of the Wisconsin Live-stock Breeders' Association, which association will also approve exhibits proposed to be made. Wisconsin breeders and owners of live stock are urged to make exhibits of live stock at this fair that will be creditable to them and the State.

Editor W. J. Black, of this paper, reports the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society's stock-judging pavilion at New Westminster, B. C., the best arranged for the purpose he has seen in Canada. At the Stallion Show the competition was hot. Great credit is due Mayor Keary, the members of the directorate, and the city of New Westminster for the success of this new departure in agricultural lines at the Coast. The B. C. Minister of Agriculture and his staff cannot err by giving every aid possible to such a society, which has, by this show and judging school, doubly justified its existence.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

Winter has arrived late, and the first day of March has been a bitterly cold time. Although headed Scottish, this letter is being written in London, where the weather appears to be much colder than in the north. Snowstorms have been general throughout England, and the outlook for the farmers is a little better than it was a week ago. February was a wet month, and some began to fear a repetition of the experience of 1903. A period of frost and snow is always welcome, and the outlook just now is better with the cold than it was with the excessive rain.

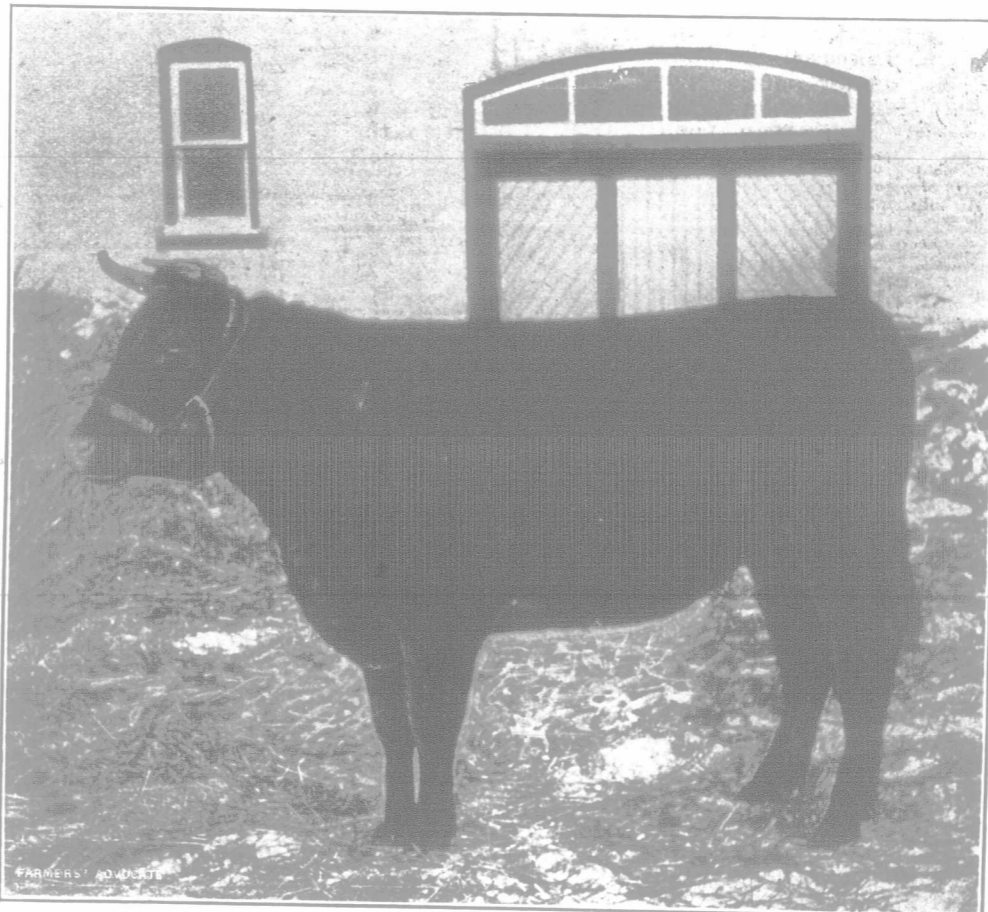
**THE LONDON HORSE SHOW**

season is in full swing. Last week the Shire Horse Society held a very successful show, and to-day (1st March) the Hackney Horse Society opened its gathering. The display of Shires was excellent, the numbers large, and the quality improving. There is, however, a lack of commercial interest in Shires, and, I am told, tenant farmers are complaining that the Shire boom means very little for them. In this particular the Clydesdales have, undoubtedly, the best of the trade. There is no ring of wealthy men keeping up the Clydesdale prices, yet the recorded averages at Clydesdale sales are quite as good as are the ordinary sale prices obtained for Shires. Apart from the fancy prices for horses and mares bred by those who form the Shire ring, Clydesdales are selling fully as well as the Shires, and the trade in them is much more uniform. All the same, we would like very much to have a share of the Shire fancy prices, and to see the King

American market. They simply did not know where to stop when they commenced, and all bulls were sold at remunerative prices. With the Aberdeen-Angus bulls the results were not so pleasing. The numbers were out of all proportion to the demand, and the result was what is known on the Stock Exchange as a slump. The only eagerness in purchasing was manifested when the coveted Trojan-Erica strain came into the ring. Towards the close of the day they were not wanted, and one was sold for 9½ gs., or about £10. Whatever be the cause, this cross commands phenomenal prices when the quality is at all passable. The first-prize yearling heifer, Eblight of Ballintomb, sold for £141 15s., and the highest price realized at the sale was £372 15s., for the Ballindaloch bull, Evolsurus, of the same strain. He went to Mr. Cooper, Hursley. Another from the same herd, named Eboniser, went to Mr. Drummond, Kent, at £173 5s. As showing the value of breeding, it may be mentioned that the first-prize bull, Hustler, whose breeding is not fashionable, only made 42 gs., or £44 2s. He went to Ireland. The 495 head of A.-A. cattle sold made an average of £24 17s. 6d. The seven bulls from Ballindaloch, nearly all Ericas, made an average of £172 10s. The average price of 326 black polled bulls was £23 14s. 9d. At Aberdeen, on the following day, 217 black polled bulls made £18 16s. 8d. apiece of an average. The lesson of the A.-A. bull sales of 1904 is the folly of keeping too many indifferent males for breeding purposes.

The Shorthorn trade was altogether on the upgrade. At Perth, three yearling bulls from the Huntingtowerfield herd, Perth, made the magnificent average of £316 15s. each. Two of them made £420 each, and all three go to South America. These bulls were all got by an Irish-bred bull named Prince Fortinbras, which also went to South America some time ago. A bull named Collynie Fashion, bred by Mr. Duthie, which stood second to one of the £420 bulls, sold for £78 15s. He was, in fact, not sold, but withdrawn when that price had been bid for him. He is unlucky enough to have a short pedigree, and although a meritorious animal, none of those who cater for the foreign market would look at him. The average price of the 317 Shorthorns sold at Perth was £34 3s. 7d., and the average price of 260 bulls included in that lot was £36 18s. 3d. At Inverness, 62 Shorthorn bulls made an average of £30 16s. 3d., and 110 A.-A. bulls made an average of £21 6s. 1d. At Aberdeen, 131 Shorthorn bulls made £27 6s. 9d. The Irish Department of Agriculture was a sure buyer of Shorthorn bulls up to £50, and this gave a big fillip to the commercial class. It was the South Americans who made the big prices.

Highland bulls were sold at Oban, and Galloways at Castle Douglas and Carlisle. At Oban, 31 Highland bulls made an average of £31 17s. 6d., the highest price being £34. The breeders of Highland cattle mean to push the sale of their breed in the N.-W. T. They have a good friend in Mr. Peterson, the Deputy Minister in Alberta. Galloways met a ready trade. The highest price was £51, paid for a bull bred by Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, who have many friends in Canada.  
 "SCOTLAND YET."



**Shorthorn Grade Steer.**

Winner at Neepawa Winter Fair. Owned by E. Benson, Neepawa, Man.

and wealthy men patronizing the Clydesdale breed as they are patronizing the Shires. As a "society" event, the Shire Horse Show easily eclipses the other functions of a like nature in the metropolis.

Hackneys are the most showy of all horses. Today there has been quite a satisfactory exhibit of the breed, and the stallions in all the classes were, as a whole, better colored and decidedly more useful than in many cases they have been. Scotland has done uncommonly well in the stallion dams, and the female classes are not yet judged. Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Darvel, is first in the smallest class of aged horses—that is, horses not exceeding 15.2—with Lord Ossington, a beautiful dark chestnut, got by a fine horse named Glengolan, which Mr. Morton was unlucky enough to lose just as he was promising to make a high-class sire. Mr. C. E. Galbraith, Terregles, Dumfries, was first in the four-year-old class, with the big horse, Administrator, which last year won the supreme championship of the show. Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton, was first in the largest class of all, with a magnificent horse named Diplomatist. This is a very grand big horse, well colored, and showing lots of style and substance. As a harness-horse sire his like has not been seen at London for some years.

Important as are horses, cattle during the past few weeks have attracted most attention. The great spring bull sales are over, and the Shorthorn remains king of the castle. The Perth sales have been unusually successful this year. The demand for Shorthorn bulls was keen to a degree, and the supply bore some relation to the demand. Prominent among the purchasers of Shorthorns were buyers for the South

**Horse and Cattle Show at Calgary, May 10th.**

A large number of entries for the Territorial pure-bred cattle sale at Calgary next May have already been received. It is expected that over three hundred head will be exposed at the vendue.

In connection with the Spring Stallion Show, prizes will be offered for foals of 1903. In some cases, this will be a means of affording intending purchasers a line on the reproductive abilities of stallions offered for sale. There will be classes for pure-bred colts and fillies of all the breeds represented in the West; also, classes for grade fillies and geldings sired by pure-bred heavy draft and light draft stallions.



**Farm.**

**Insure Against Smut.**

The best insurance that can be got by the farmer against smut is obtained by the use of the standard smut preventives. Such are the bluestone and formalin formula, the former for wheat, the latter for oats and barley. The various implement firms supply ready-made grain picklers for those not caring to fix up some temporary expedient. One pound of bluestone dissolved in a pailful of water (approximately 10 quarts) is sufficient for eight to ten bushels of wheat. The quickest way to dissolve the bluestone is in hot water, but as that is not always at hand another method is frequently adopted. The bluestone is placed in a sack, and placed under the water, a barrel being used for the purpose. The bluestone is (if a pickler be not used) sprinkled over the seed wheat, which is shovelled over several times, in order that each grain gets its share of the fungus-destroying poison.

Formalin seems to be more effective for smut prevention in oats than any other treatment. Six ounces of formalin are added to ten gallons of water, the solution being sufficient for as many (ten) bushels of the grain. Dipping in the solution for five minutes is preferred to sprinkling. Oats should be treated a few days previous to seeding; in fact, all the grain should be treated with formula a few days before sowing, thus rendering it possible to dry it by turning. If damp when passed through the force-feed drill, rather more seed will be used. For barley the amount of formalin should be increased by using nine ounces in place of six, as for oats. The initial expense and trouble is small when compared with the results, namely, grain free from smut.

**The Case Against the Bare Fallow.**

In the last issue attention was drawn to this subject in an editorial, in which mention was made of some alternative systems to be followed for the bare fallow, failing clover growing. The experiment here described, carried out by an energetic up-to-date student farmer, S. Benson, Neepawa, will be of value. The experimenter's method of treating land which other people summer-fallow, is to plow it in the fall, draw manure (fresh) on it direct from the stables, and spread it over the land. Then the first thing in the spring, as soon as the land is thawed out enough to let the disk harrow work, the fall-plowed, winter-manured land is disked before seeding begins. By this method the combined forces of moisture, air and heat are got to work, and the manure starts decaying and the weed-seeds germinating. Then after the wheat and oats are sown, the disked land is sown to barley, being well harrowed previous to the seeding, as a result of which millions of young weed sproutings are destroyed.

The barley ripens early, and leaves the land in good shape to be got ready for wheat. By this method the objection to manured land for wheat is got rid of; the manure's strength is modified, so that rankness of straw of the ensuing wheat crop is not likely to occur. Another advantage is that if wet weather comes on during wheat harvest, the barley stubble will provide work for men and teams while stooks and land are drying. Comparisons of yields from the experiment:

The Benson method.	The bare fallow.
Series 1.—Barley yielded 45 bush.	Bare, no crop.
Wheat yielded 30 bush.	Wheat, 14 bushels, straw rank.
Series 2.—Barley, 40 bush.	Bare, no crop.
Wheat, 33 bush.	Wheat, 15 bushels.

The third series in this experiment was started last fall, and the results will be watched by many. The experimenter has come to the conclusion that clover and the clover bacteria are a combination whose methods of working and adaptability to Manitoba conditions are worth looking into. He will this season, if able to procure the germs, inoculate some soil, with a view of settling the question to his own satisfaction.

**A Pertinent Suggestion.**

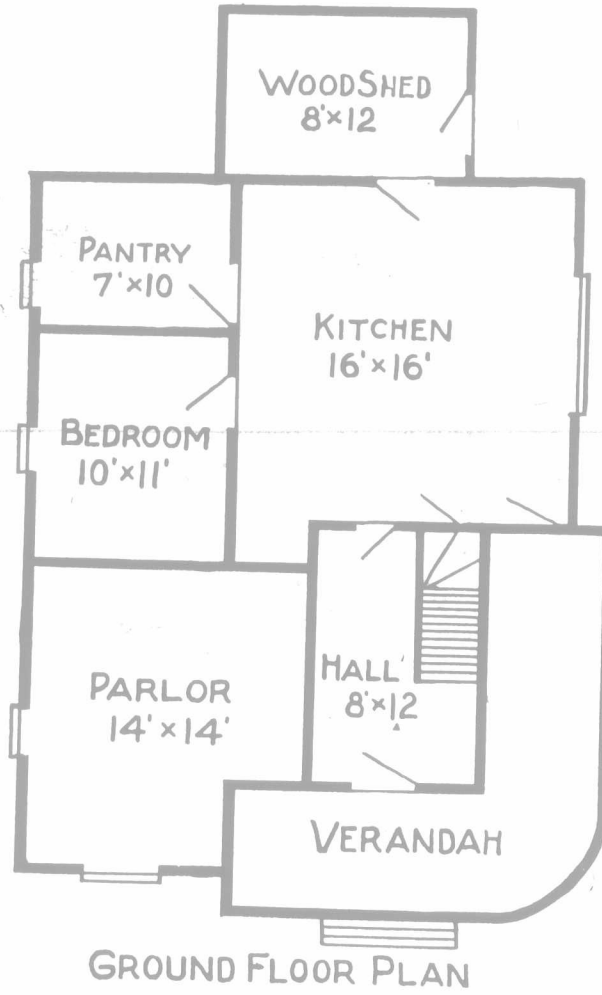
The Dominion House is now in session, and it will be a good plan for farmers, Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Societies and Grain-growers' Associations, to write the member for their constituency, urging such member to give every attention to the Minister of Agriculture towards settling the relation through the House dealing with the question of pure wheat. Make a year or so ago, your representative, the Hon. J. H. McCreary, M.P., let them know that the FARMERS' PARTY.

**Plan of Farmhouse.**

You will find enclosed an illustrated plan of house, which I think would answer the purposes of the average farmer.

It is a house of moderate dimensions, and can be built complete with cement cellar and a furnace installed for about \$1,000 or \$1,100.

You will notice the absence of a dining-room, which some seem to think so necessary. Now, in a small family this room is not really needed, as



it makes more work for those in charge, and, generally, if there is a dining-room the parlor is never used except in case of visitors. So I think it better to have a bedroom instead of a dining-room, with a spacious kitchen and pantry, and a woodshed at the rear for use as a summer kitchen in summer.

You will also notice there is ample room upstairs for hired help and visitors.

W. R., Man. WALTER E. WELLS.

**Breaking Oxen.**

I notice in the issue of February 24th a question by Constant Reader "How to Break Oxen," regarding which I would like to offer a few suggestions. I prefer a yoke for breaking purposes. First secure the oxen by the horns, then put the yoke on and use spring keys and be sure that they are reliable so that they won't come out. Then tie their tails together tightly, then let them go and have it out all to themselves, and when they get well quieted down put a halter on the left one, tie him to the near one's bow-top; then put a halter on the near one, and handle him with a rope. Hitch them to a dummy, trail them round

so as to teach them the words of command; if they are inclined to sulk, carry a pair of heavy pinchers in your pocket, and ply them vigorously to the bone of the tail while down. If they refuse to stop at command, hitch them to a post with a strong chain; start them briskly, and when they are nearing the end of the chain, call whoa! A few lessons will teach them the meaning of the words of command; then put them right into the work, but remember that they should make all of the stir, and you do your work as though it was an every-day affair. If you are kind, but stern, two weeks ought to break the wildest of oxen.

STAGE DRIVER.

[Have any others of our readers a safe, sure, and humane method of breeding oxen.—Ed.]

**Accessory Implements.**

In the list of implements now used by the farmer are several of new design and manufacture, a large number of which are not yet in the general use to which their importance entitles them. We may include in such a list the weeder and soil-packer, for tillage purposes, and the manure-spreader for distributing the great home-made fertilizer, barnyard manure. From the stockman's point of view, there are others just as useful; live stock must have water and properly-prepared food. The windmill, pump, crusher and cutter have all a place to fill in meeting this demand, and tend to render farm life easier and more profitable. For transporting feed from field to barn, the low-down truck has come in, and to get the valuable bull, cow, pig or sheep to a shipping point, to another farm for breeding purposes, or to the distant show-ring, a stock-rack is indispensable. The dairy farmer has abandoned the milk-elling system in order to get cream; he uses the separator, which his urban brother, the milk vendor, however, terms the clarifier, by which he cleans milk, that nature never intended to be dirty, but which has not improved by handling. The developments in grain farming, and the discovery of smut and other parasitic fungi, have made a place for the grain pickler, and for the portable grain elevator. The latter needs power to work it, therefore gas engines have been so adapted to the farmer's use, that in addition power for cream-separating, for threshing, for cutting straw or wood, is also obtained. Not so long ago the writer saw gasoline engines being installed to drive the Scotchman's permanent threshing mill, which had hitherto been run by water-power. The productivity of Western soil when planted to potatoes, is such that the potato-digger is an essential, especially in a country of short seasons and scarcity of labor. This also applies to the small threshing outfit, which is now becoming part and parcel of the working plant of farms from half a section in size and upwards.

**Plows and Their Uses.**

The plow is the farmer's wedge, with which he makes his first onslaught on mother earth, to force her to yield up of the treasures which lie hidden in the first twelve inches from the surface. This ruthless tearing asunder of nature's bosom is done in order to permit the natural forces of air, light, heat and moisture doing their work, so that all kinds of domesticated plant life designated by the farmer—cereals, roots, forage crops, fruits and vegetables—may avail themselves of the hitherto locked-up sources of plant food. On the virgin prairie the first implement called into play is the breaker, a strong plow, weighing from 120 up to 250 pounds, and with a capacity in width of twelve to sixteen inches, and in depth two to five inches. The general practice in breaking is to break (the first plowing) lightly, the second plowing of the same ground (backsetting) being done more deeply than at first; the object of the shallow plowing being that the sod can thus be got to rot more quickly than otherwise. Some farmers prefer the use of the disk harrows in place of the second plowing; that, however, is not under discussion at the present time. The breaker plow needs considerable operating power, three to four horses, or four oxen, being found necessary to give the required draft. Following the pioneer (breaker) plow, is the stubble plow, the implement in more constant use than almost any other by the farmer. There are many varieties of this plow—the single-furrow turner, the walking and riding types, all of which are equipped with either the knife or rolling cutters. The capacity of these plows varies considerably, the depth usually, in all, being from three to eight inches. To be satisfactory, the stubble plows must meet certain demands. These plows must clean thoroughly, must be turned over, so that everything on the surface is completely covered, and the soil pulverized. The plow fulfilling these requirements may be considered a satisfactory implement.

An implement, describing the objects of tillage, explaining the best method to obtain the conditions needed to the growth of crops, assigns to the plow the duty of weeding, other vegetation and manure

beneath the surface, so that decay may be rapid, and, therefore, such buried material becomes converted into available plant food; and the altering of the soil texture forming from a comparatively hard soil a deep and mellow layer of earth. The other objects of tillage are attained by the use of that great class of adjuncts to the plow, viz., the cultivators.

**Farm Bookkeeping.**

Sir,—I was much pleased with B's article in Feb. 24th issue of "F. A.," entitled "Farm Accounts." I believe it is a good thing for any farmer to keep accounts. When a boy I used to try to keep books for my father, but it was very unsatisfactory for a long time, as I did not understand bookkeeping, and had to teach myself as I went along. I kept improving my plan until some years ago I adopted the following, which is not quite so simple as "B's," but imperfect as it is I would not care to give it up. Example:

1904.	January.	Dr.	Cr.
Jones—2nd—To 6 hogs, at 5c.; w. fees,			\$58.63 *\$5.86
12c.			
Smith—4th—By 1 pr. boots S's		2.75	
Green—5th—By postage		12	
Brown—6th—To 4 bags potatoes, at 50c.	2.00	*20	
Weld Co.—8th—By "Farmer's Advocate"	1.50		

\*We, like "B.," believe in systematic giving to religious purposes, and give one-tenth of cash received. We also keep a separate book, for what we call the Lord's money. The above example is what I call my day-book; the first column is the names of the parties with whom I have the transaction. Cash-box is Dr. to all we sell and Cr. by all we buy. Near the back of this book we have a few unsettled accounts. The fewer the better, as I think cash dealings pay best. In another book at the end of each month I fill out tea, postage, Lord's money, etc., as in Form No. II.

**FORM NO. II.**

1904.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Tea.													
Sundries.													
Eggs.													
Anything else.													
Total.													

It is nice at the end of the year to know how much you have made out of the different kinds of produce, also how much you spent on different articles.

**FORM NO. III.**

	Jan. 1st, 1904.	Jan. 1st, 1905.	Jan. 1st, 1906.	Jan. 1st, 1907.	Jan. 1st, 1908.	Jan. 1st, 1909.
Horses—						
Age.						
16 years.						
9 years.						
8 years.						
2 years.						
Total No., 4.						
Oats—						
Bushels.						
Number.						

In filling out form No. III. at end of year, in the line below total of horses, cattle, grain, etc., if the total is more than the previous year I put + the amount of gain, and if less I put - the amount. Then I see which is the greater, the plus or the minus, and put the same on form IV.

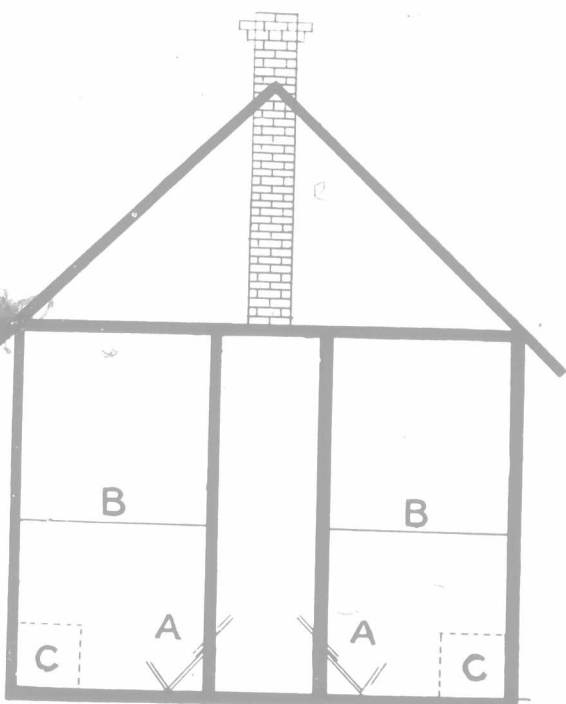
**FORM NO. IV.**

	Jan. 1st, 1904.	Jan. 1st, 1905.	Jan. 1st, 1906.	Jan. 1st, 1907.	Jan. 1st, 1908.	Jan. 1st, 1909.
Ac. due us.						
Cash on hand.						
Notes on hand.						
Interest on same.						
Total						
Ac. we owe.						
Balance.						
Gain in cash or notes, etc.						
+ in stock or grain.						
- in stock or grain.						
Remarks.						

For amount of grain I know about how much per foot high each bin holds, allowing 128 cu. ft. for 100 bush. grain.

As all farms are not run on same principle, the same form of keeping accounts would not be suit-

able to all; but the day-book would be useful to most of them, I think. I notice it is much easier to keep accounts than to explain my mode of keeping them to others. X. Y. Z.

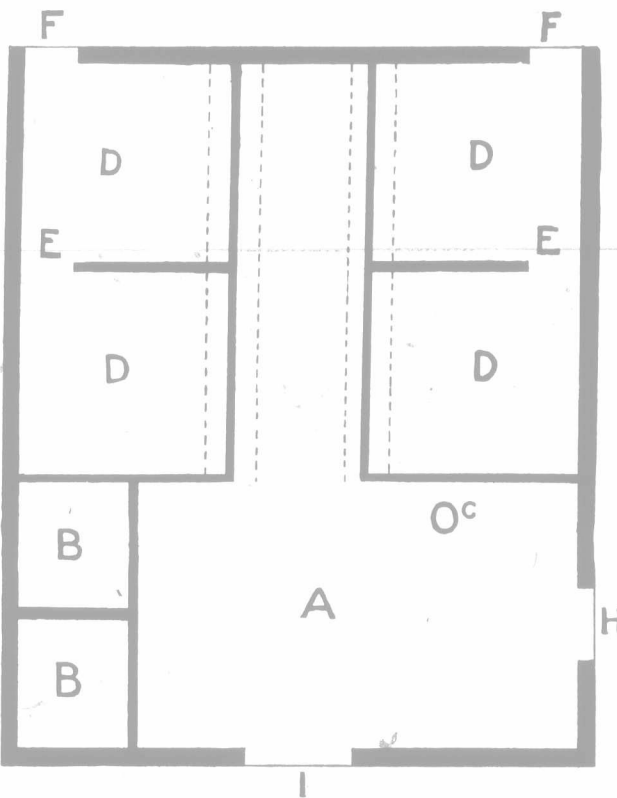


AA, feed troughs; BB, height of partition between pens; CC, door between pens.

**A Convenient Pigpen.**

The above building needs little explanation. It may be built of either lumber or logs. Its chief point is the slaughter room, with a stove or heater for boiling feed or heating water for scalding. The alleyway makes the feeding simple, with the lead boards of the troughs extending through the partition. It may be built one story high if desired, or two stories, and the upper space utilized for storing grain, etc.

Assa. "WESTERNER."



A, slaughter room; BB, grain bins; C, boiler; DDDD, pens; EE, door into yard; G, alleyway; H, window; I, door.

**Improving the Local Fair.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Looking through the "Advocate" of March 2nd, I observe it is pretty well filled up with sound instruction and new methods for the benefit of the agriculturist, but away down in one corner of a page I find a letter from a back number, and am ashamed to think it is from Lacombe. A member of the Agricultural Society putting sports ahead of education on a show day is beyond my comprehension.

What is a fair held for but for education? "Let every tub stand upon its own bottom; let a spade be named a spade," but do not dishonor the name of agriculture by placing a horse-race in front of it. I cannot agree that the farmers have a dislike to any "side issues." What the farmer dislikes is that the shows be mainly side issues, and that the Turf Association should hold the prominent place and have the use of the best part of the show day, as "A Member" suggests. I agree with him in one thing, that we have a two days show. I would suggest that the grounds be laid off in plots, and that the various crops

be grown thereon by farmers, or some one in the family, who wishes to make the show a success, and compete for a prize, to be decided by a competent judge on the first day of the fair, the judge to give a short explanation why the prizes were awarded. I would then have the machine agents bring in their new machinery, and demonstrate to the public the superior qualifications of their machines, by harvesting the crops. The harvesting being over, I would call upon the young men to show their ability with the plow, so that the most part of the work would be done on the show day, with little expense, honor being the most part of the pay. The society could furnish the seed for the plots, and be entitled to the produce. This way the society and the experiment stations could work together to great advantage. Hay grown on the grounds to be given to the stockmen, especially those from a distance. This would be an inducement to bring stock to the fair. While it would not compensate for the expense involved, it would show the management wished to do the right thing. What an agricultural community needs is a glimpse into the simple mysteries that surround it, and which science has so ably proved to be facts.

It is an admitted fact, the deeper we delve into the secrets of agriculture the less need we have for fakes and side issues at our fairs. With no horse-racing until 4 p.m. of the show day, I feel sure there would be no shortage in gate receipts. As the agriculturist is waking up as never before, both as regards producing the best and distributing in the best manner, it would remain everlasting in the eyes of our visitors, to let them see our fair grounds producing the ornamental as well as the useful, to perfection.

ONE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LACOMBE AGR. SOCIETY.

**The Utility of Changing Seed.**

There have been many and various reasons given why seed should be changed every few years, the cause usually being attributed to its having "run out." This evidently means that it has lost its vigor, and fails longer to produce a paying crop. No one will doubt for a moment that much advantage is frequently gained by changing seed from one locality to another, and this even without paying any particular heed to the rules laid down by authorities on the subject to change only from poorer to better conditions, or from a light to heavy soil. There undoubtedly is often a marked improvement in yield and vigor, but there is not always, and it is from the exceptions that possibly the facts of the case can most satisfactorily be adduced.

To go back a step or two, consider for a moment the nature of the plants with which we are dealing. It is pretty generally known that our improved types and varieties of field crops have been brought to their present degree of excellence by the work of a great many years in selecting of the superior and discarding the inferior types of plants, and propagating only from the most desirable. Thus to improve a race of plants, no doubt required not only much persistent effort, but the furnishing of conditions most favorable for the fullest development of the desirable qualities of the plant. This would result in the acquisition of the characteristics that distinguish types and varieties at the present. It will thus be seen that to a certain extent our improved grains have some qualities which are artificial or acquired.

Now it seems reasonable to say that the trouble that arises in grains "running out" is due to their losing these special qualities. Breeders of pure-bred stock will appreciate the fact that a great deal of culling and selecting is required in their herds to maintain a high standard of excellence, not to speak of improving. Should not breeders of grain, who also are dealing with organisms capable of being moulded by their treatment and environment recognize the same principle? Live-stock breeders pay more attention to constitution in the animals they breed than to any other one quality. They also give their breeding herd all the most favorable conditions to their perfect development. Would it not pay to apply these principles more generally to the selecting of the seed from which is to be bred the next year's crop?

Any one who seriously has thought of this point, of selecting only the best seed grain, will have noticed that some farmers do not require to change their seed nearly as frequently as others farming under the same conditions of climate and soil, and in the majority of cases they will find it has been due to their following a more intelligent system of selecting their grain for seed. Of course to follow this system up to get the most out of it requires some considerable attention, as it will be seen that not only must care be taken to select the best grain, but attention must be given to do the selecting from vigorous, thrifty plants of the type most suitable to their particular conditions.

The hand selection that is here involved requires some little time and considerable care in

carrying out, and this may deter many from resorting to it. It is true that the best results would be no doubt attained by a comparatively few making a specialty of this, but it would redound greater to the benefit of themselves and their neighbors. No particular trouble, however, is involved in the thin sowing of a well-prepared plot of ground large enough to yield the seed for another year, and by thus doing we would derive in a limited degree all the benefits that accrue from a closer selection. The value of thoroughly cleaning out the light grains is in no way depreciated by giving due credit to the worth of this system.

B.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Some Suggestions for the Purchasing of Garden Seeds for 1904.

As springtime again draws near, one's thoughts naturally turn to the question of seed purchasing, and the numerous catalogues in circulation are connoed over, and prices compared, in the endeavor to formulate the best list of varieties possible for the coming season's garden. In the endeavor to attract attention, many of these catalogues are clothed in gaudily-colored covers, which in some cases (it is feared) are only equalled by the superlative descriptions within, and in this connection I would repeat the warning, "Do not be led away by extravagant descriptions and engravings, or impossibly cheap seeds." As your season's work may depend upon your judgment at this period, a little additional cost should not be considered, and if those with whom you have been dealing in the past have proven worthy of your confidence, reflect well before changing your seedsman.

The following list of suitable varieties of vegetable seeds for Manitoba has been carefully compiled from a long series of tests, and is thoroughly up-to-date, while the approximate dates of sowing may be helpful to those who have not as yet had much experience of our somewhat unique climatic conditions:

**ASPARAGUS.**—Any variety of asparagus does well here, and should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked.

**BEANS (String).**—Black Seeded Wax, Scarlet Flageolet Wax (yellow podded), and Stringless Green Pod (green podded). These should be sown in the open about the 24th of May.

**BEANS (Broad).**—Broad Windsor. Sow as early as possible in the spring in the open.

**BEETS.**—Early Blood-red Turnip, Early Dark Red Egyptian (round), Long Blood Red (long). Sow about 15th May in the open.

**CABBAGE.**—Paris Market, Early Jersey Wakefield (early), Winningstadt (medium), The Lufton (late), Red Drumhead (red). Sow in cold frame about the end of April, and transplant to open ground about the middle of May.

**CARROTS.**—Early Scarlet Forcing (early), Half-long Chantenay (for winter storing). Sow about 15th April.

**CAULIFLOWER.**—Henderson's Early Snowball. Sow in cold frame about end of April; transplant to open ground about 3rd of June.

**CELERY.**—White Plume (early), Giant Pascal, Carter's Incomparable Dwarf, Crimson (for winter storing). Sow in house or hotbed in boxes early in April; transplant to open ground middle of June.

**CORN.**—Squaw (Early Flint), Cosy, First of All (sweet). Sow in the open about 20th May.

**CUCUMBER.**—Early Gherkin, Early Frame, Cumberland and White Wonder. Sow in the open about 24th May.

**LETTUCE.**—Neapolitan, Tennis Ball (cabbage), Paris White Cos (Cos). Sow in the open as early in the spring as possible.

**CITRON.**—Colorado Mammoth. Sow in open 24th May.

**ONIONS.**—Yellow Globe Danvers, Extra Early Red (early and sure croppers), Prize Taker (if a large onion is desired), Adriatic Barletta (pickling). Sow as early as possible in the spring.

**ONION SETS.**—Yellow Dutch, English Multiplier, Shailots. Plant as soon as condition of soil permits.

**PARSNIP.**—Student (early short), Hollow Crown (for storing). Sow in the open as early as possible.

**PARSLEY.**—Moss Curled. Sow in open early in April.

**PUMPKINS.**—Winter Luxury, Japanese Pie. Sow in the open about 24th May.

**POTATOES.**—Early Ohio (very early), The Bovee (medium), Carman No. 1 (for late use). Plant middle of May.

**PEAS.**—Gradus, Notts Excelsior, Wm. Hurst (early), Stratagem, Yorkshire Hero (late). Sow in the open early in May.

**PEAS (Broad).**—Early Scarlet (olive seeds), Broad Windsor. Sow early in April, and sow again following for succession.

**SQUASH.**—Sow in the open as early as possible.

**SQUASH.**—Long White Bush Marrow, English

Vegetable Marrow (for vegetables), Extra Early Orange Marrow (for pies). N.B.—We would call special attention to the last mentioned (Ex. Early Orange Marrow) as it is beyond question the most useful variety for Manitoba. Of all the Canadian catalogues to hand, that of A. E. McKenzie & Co., Brandon, is the only one containing same.

**TOMATO.**—Earliana, Earliest of All, Early Ruby. Sow in house or hotbed middle of April, and transplant to the open about June 8th.

**TURNIP (garden).**—Early White Stone. Sow about 20th of May in the open.

**HERBS.**—Summer Savory, Thyme, Sage, Sweet Basil. Sow in the open early in April.

The above varieties of the principal vegetables can be entirely relied upon for Manitoba, and may be found listed in any of the standard Canadian seedsman's catalogues.

HARRY BROWN.

Horticulturist, Ex. Farm.

## Poultry.

### Turkey Raising.

A reader sends us a few questions in connection with turkey-raising to answer, which would require a full treatise on the breeding, care and feeding of turkeys throughout the whole year. Our correspondent has a four-year-old tom, a three-year-old hen, and three females of last year's hatch, and would like to know, among other things, what we think of his breeding stock.

Turkeys, unlike hens, can be kept profitably until four or five years of age, as they do not mature until the second year. For the very best results we would prefer the females from two to four years old, rather than of the previous year's hatch. By the second year we would have had time to have tested them for laying purposes, and to have disposed of any that did not prove to be of proper size or shape. A tom can be kept until four or five years of age, and can be mated with from fifteen to twenty females. During winter a small flock of turkeys may occupy the same house as the hens, or will do well without any special shelter, but they require plenty of exercise and a variety of foods. They do not thrive well in very warm quarters. In the spring turkeys will begin to forage as soon as the snow is off, and by the time the ground is well dried will require only about one feed of grain per day. About this time it is well to provide nests in secluded places for them to lay in. When once they begin to lay remove the eggs every day, replacing them with hens' eggs. Some people set the first turkey eggs under a hen, reserving a few for the old turkey when she gets broody. There are many objections to this plan, and we do not recommend it. The hen is likely to give the young turkeys lice, and she cannot forage well for them.

After hatching, confine the flock in a large coop. For the first day feed bread soaked in skim milk, with a little finely-chopped dandelion and onion-tops mixed in. After the first day add shorts, still continuing to mix in the green food, and about the fourth day omit the bread. Feed five times a day; be sure that the food is always fresh and clean, and give the birds plenty of fresh water. Keep the coops scrupulously clean, and move them every day. When the hen is given her liberty, which may be in about ten days or two weeks, give only a feed of shorts in the morning and another of wheat at night, but see that the turkeys are well supplied with water. About the first of October, if frosts have cut off the insect supply, increase the rations somewhat, and about three weeks before killing, begin to fatten. Feed the birds four times a day, as much as they can eat. The morning meal may consist of boiled potatoes, carrots or sweet apples mixed with bran and corn meal, but whole grain should always be given at night; wheat is best, but the diet may be varied by oats, peas and corn. Do not confine the birds, as their nature is liberty-loving, and they will pine if deprived of it. If given all the food they can eat, they will not give much trouble by roving.

### A Pointer on Winter Egg Production.

I feed 65 hens every morning the following mixture: Three gallons of oats and barley crushed, with enough boiling water poured over it to make into a porridge, to which I add a good handful of linseed meal, one teaspoonful of ginger and one of pepper, red preferred. I get an average one dozen each day, since Dec. 1st. This pays well for the feed, and is all I expect from them until spring opens.

The horses (six) we have I feed boiled oats and barley every morning, then turn out in the snow on the prairie, where they paw for the grass. Twice a week I give some Glauber's salts; they live on wheat straw mainly. I do not say that oat straw is not better, but wheat straw is better than a snowball, when it is minus forty degrees.

W. B. DICKIN.

## Winter-laying Hens.

At the meeting of the Canadian Fairs Association last week, Professor Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, told the delegates that he had a pen of hens that were laying right along, with the thermometer registering several degrees below zero in their compartments. The secret of getting hens to lay, and of preventing their combs from freezing, lies in always keeping them in airy, well-ventilated quarters, where the temperature rises but little above that outside. The house in which these particular hens are kept is well lighted; cotton is nailed over the windows to prevent drafts when the windows are open; the wall is just double-boarded, and when the water freezes in the pen before the birds have a chance to drink it, snow is thrown to them instead of water. The floor is covered to a depth of about a foot with cut straw, which the hens keep scratching over in search of grain, and so incidentally take exercise and keep themselves warm. These hens are in the best of health, and their combs have never frozen yet this winter. Next year Prof. Graham hopes to be able to say whether this method of keeping poultry in such open quarters is more economical than keeping them in warm pens.

The hen fruit collected at the Red Deer creamery for summer of 1903 amounted to 1,672 dozen, valued at \$295.87. At Innisfail there was collected 1,493 dozen, valued at \$280.60. About 18 cents a dozen is a pretty fair price for summer eggs. This is a good example of what co-operation will do. Three thousand dozen eggs shipped out when they are a drug on the market goes a long way towards making thirty-cent eggs at Christmas.—[Penhold Reporter.]

## Dairying.

### Olds Creamery and Dairy.

This creamery had the third largest butter output of the Government creameries of Alberta for the summer season of 1903. Four years ago was its initial season, the output then being 11,007 pounds; last season it was 65,904, which gives some idea of the dairy progress of the Olds district. J. A. Dangerfield, the buttermaker, is doing good work. The cost of making last season was 2.6 cents per pound, which is a good showing. Four cents per pound is the making charge. The difference 1.4 has been chiefly applied in paying off some debts in connection with the creamery; yet after paying all a small balance of \$200 still remains to the credit of the creamery.

The creamery, for the first time since its inception, is being operated during the winter months. This winter's output will not be large, yet the move is looked upon as a wise one, for it will help educate the patrons towards supporting the creamery for the full year, and this is advisable wherever a sufficient milk supply is available.

### The Advantages of Thorough Stripping.

A large financial loss occurs in many dairies where the milking operation is carelessly performed. It may be safely laid down that the milk which is not removed from the udder is practically lost. In view of this, it is easy to see how important it is to withdraw at each milking all the milk secreted by the cow. The advantages of stripping the cows completely in this way are such as to commend the adoption of the practice to all dairymen who are anxious to make the most out of their animals. It is a well-known fact that the milk last drawn from the udder is always far richer in butter-fat than the portion first extracted, so that on this score alone it would be inadvisable to leave behind the most valuable portion of the milk. This, however, is not the only advantage to be derived from thorough stripping. It has been noticed that it generally prolongs the period of lactation, and this consideration should impress dairymen with the importance of insisting upon thorough stripping at each milking.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

"In the United States it is now claimed that appendicitis is due to the intemperate consumption of meat. This ought to help the live-stock market. Those who have begun to despair of getting this disease before it goes out of fashion by eating grapes should now give beefsteak a trial. Beefsteak is cheaper than grapes, right now, too."—[Meat Trade Journal.]

Now is the time to make sure of securing choice seed for sowing if you have not already got it. No farmer can afford to sow anything but the plumpest and cleanest seed.

*Apiary.*

**Bringing Bees Out of Cellar.**

By Morley Pettit.

The true apiarist is now looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when his bees will be enjoying sunshine and blossoms. Those wintered out of doors can fly at the will of the sun; the cellar ones await a favorable day to be brought to the good daylight after so many weeks of dungeon darkness.

"Doctors differ" as to the best time to remove bees from winter quarters, but the tendency each year is toward an earlier date. As in everything else, much depends on local conditions. They should be set out early, when the cellar temperature is high, and the bees are restless and noisy; when their abdomens are distended with fecal matter, which they do not void except on the wing, unless too long confinement under unhealthy conditions brings on dysentery. Very little else can counteract these conditions than freedom to fly in warm sunshine. The first suitable day after March 15th is the time to set out such bees. There must be warm sunshine, temperature about 50° F., and little or no wind.

On such a day they fly freely, and give themselves and their hives a good cleaning out. They are then in a clean, dry, healthy condition to endure any cold days which may follow. They should be sheltered from cold winds by good wind-breaks, have entrances contracted to five inches, and have warm covers on the hives. That is where most men miss it in having a thin board on the hive as excuse for a cover. Through such a covering the heat of the bees produced at such an expense of food and energy passes off rapidly, and leaves the winter-weakened bees struggling to maintain the high temperature so necessary for brood rearing.

**Events of the World.**

A French non-commissioned officer and his wife are to be tried on the charge of selling secret naval documents to a Japanese officer.

Hon. Mr. Brodrick has stated in the British House of Commons that the mission to Tibet so far has cost \$1,500,000.

General Manning has had another engagement with some of the Mad Mullah's forces: 150 of the tribesmen were killed, and 3,000 camels were captured by the British.

Montreal is to be made the Canadian terminus of another steamship line, which will run between Montreal, Bordeaux and Antwerp. Four freight vessels will run fortnightly, but a passenger service may follow.

The eleven-year-old son of Henry McDonough, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been cured of lockjaw by the injection of antitoxin serum into the spinal cavity. The method is an entirely new one, and physicians are delighted over the result.

A St. Petersburg periodical, the "Novoe Vremya," says: "Great Britain is maintaining the strictest neutrality, but at the same time she is sending an expedition into Tibet and guns to India." Evidently the Russians consider that their distrust of Great Britain is well founded.

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, the interesting announcement was made by the Inspector of Mines for Quebec, that uranium ores, the only ones which have been found to contain radium so far, have been found in Quebec. Further research will be made at an early date.

Four hundred British troops have been sent to China, and 2,000 have been dispatched to reinforce the British garrison at Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is believed the latter movement has been made to facilitate the speedy reinforcement of British stations in China, should necessity arise.

The Louisiana Purchase Co. is offering \$100,000 in prizes for the most successful flying machines exhibited at the St. Louis Fair. Already Santos-Dumont is on the field with his fine cigar-shaped vessel, and later other inventors with their inventions will come from Austria, France, Germany and England. The exhibit promises to be one of the most interesting at the Fair.

Particulars of the disaster at Bloemfontein, which occurred in January, have been received. A waterspout caused the sudden overflow of the stream which passes through the town, streets

were flooded, the Royal Hotel was swept away, and many houses were wrecked. Twenty people in all lost their lives. The locality will be well remembered by many Canadians who were quartered in the town during the South African war.

Revolutionists in Russia are very busy. Thousands of copies of a manifesto, appealing to citizens not to contribute toward the war fund, are being distributed in St. Petersburg and other cities, and many patriotic demonstrations have been suppressed for fear they should give rise to counter demonstrations from those who have no sympathy with Russia's war policy in the Far East.

The War Secretary has announced in the British House of Commons that a new field and horse artillery gun, which will be unrivalled in Europe, has been adopted for the British army. He also stated that it is hoped to complete 108 field guns and 18 horse artillery guns during the year. Practically the whole of these will be sent to India.

Prof. Rutherford, of McGill University, Montreal, who was a pupil of the famous English scientist, Sir William Ramsay, and is himself a scientist of no little repute, has been sent by the manufacturers, for experiment, a quantity of radium. Radium, it will be remembered, is valued at upwards of \$2,000,000 per pound, and the selection of Prof. Rutherford as the recipient of a portion of the precious mineral comes as a decided honor to McGill University, as well as to the Professor himself.



The Jap: "Now, I wonder if I can blow this gent up before his brothers get here."

Drawn by James Frise for the "Farmer's Advocate."

Events in the Far East at present move rather slowly. General Kuropatkins' special train is carrying him as quickly as possible to the scene of action, and until he arrives there the Russian Generals will not take the initiative in any serious movement. It is expected that he will be in Manchuria before the end of March. On March 10th, before daybreak, a Japanese flotilla advanced to the entrance of the harbor at Port Arthur, and notwithstanding the fire from the Russian guns, succeeded in sinking mines across it. At the same time another division of Japanese torpedo boats, backed up by cruisers, was met by a number of Russian torpedo boats, and a hot engagement ensued, in which the Russians lost a torpedo destroyer, a Japanese torpedo boat being also badly damaged. The Russians on board the sinking destroyer were rescued by the Japanese. Later in the day a Japanese squadron, consisting of 14 vessels, appeared before Port Arthur, and, from behind the lighthouse of Liaotishin, fired shells, numbering in all about 200, upon the cruisers in the harbor and the fortress, the Russians returning the fire whenever the opposing vessels appeared from behind Liaotishin. No heavy losses, however, have been reported from either side. Official reports state these at one Russian soldier killed and six wounded during the bombardment, and the damaging of the Japanese cruiser Takesasago. In the engagement during the night seven Japanese were killed and eight were wounded. The most significant news which has arrived is that Admiral Makaroff is stirring up the Russian fleet to take the offensive, and that he is sending his torpedo flotillas to harry the Japanese. From all appearances, Port Arthur will be the center of activities for some days yet, and land engagements are hardly expected before the first of April.

The Russians still cling to the almost obsolete custom of carrying flags to the battlefield. Their flags are regarded as sacred by the soldiers, and each bears a picture of the patron saint of the community from which the corps that carries it came. The army also carries with it an image of the virgin, encrusted with precious stones, the same that accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great and Alexander I, in all the great battles in which they were engaged.

The people of Australia and New Zealand are united in opposition to the importation of Chinese laborers for the South African mines. At a meeting of 5,000 people in Melbourne recently, a protest was made against the step being taken without its being sanctioned by a referendum vote. Premier Seddon wants New Zealand to petition the King to veto the Act of the Transvaal Legislature which legalized the proceeding.

**Field Notes.**

The Canadian art exhibit at the St. Louis Fair will consist of about one hundred pictures.

The rural municipality of Portage la Prairie granted \$500 to the agricultural society at a recent meeting.

Prof. Curtiss is in favor of a department at the Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, to give instruction in slaughtering, canning and curing meat.

The American Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association have established their offices in Live-stock Records Building, Chicago. Mortimer Levering is the secretary.

All grades of refined sugars have advanced five per cent. in price in New York City. The trade believes the Canadian market may follow.

The skeleton of a mastodon, in a state of excellent preservation, even the hair and skin remaining, has been unearthed in the Yukon District. It is valued at \$50,000.

Chas. Gray is the new secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, the offices of this organization being in Pure-bred Records Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

As a result of the recent visit of Sir William Mulock to Mexico, negotiations are afoot whose object is to establish a monthly steamship service between Canada and Vera Cruz. The Mexican Government has offered to pay half the cost.

Mr. Smart, who has been abroad on emigration business, says Canada has excellent prospects of securing a very superior class of immigrants from continental Europe. The mayor of one town is sending his four sons.

A conference at which Mgr. Sbarretti presided, and representatives from all parts of the Dominion were assembled, met recently at the Palace of the Archbishop, Ottawa, to consider a plan for a Plenary Council to be held in connection with the Catholic Church at some future date. The movement is looked upon as an important one by the Catholics of the Dominion.

The Edmonton Board of Trade, through the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is grappling with the seed oat problem for the northern country. Oats will be imported from Manitoba and Ontario and retailed in not less than quantities of one sack, at 48 cents per bushel for Manitoba and sixty-five cents for Ontario oats. The oats will be some good white variety.

The daily press is authority for the statement that the C. P. R. and B. C. lumbermen have come to an agreement by which the freight rates on lumber will be lowered to such an extent that it means a reduction of about \$2.50 per thousand, the lumber companies agreeing to reduce their prices \$1.00 a thousand feet, the railroad to use all possible means to protect the lumber companies from foreign lumber. The tariff rates on lumber and the prices are to be posted in every railway station.

**The 1904 Dominion Exhibition and the Grain-growers' Association.**

The Grain-growers' Association intend pushing their organization, and will endeavor to give publicity to their doctrines at the Winnipeg Fair, and also have a grain exhibit. In order to awaken interest in the movement among the local associations, it is proposed to offer good prizes for the best exhibit of grains by each local association; space will be allotted at the fair for such exhibits, the decorating and arranging of such to be left each association. Looked at from a business point of view, as a means to settle up a district or to attract newcomers, a better method could not be devised. "It pays to advertise!" is an axiom accepted by all business firms in these pushing days, and a locality, district or municipality cannot do better than co-operate with their Grain-growers' Association in this matter.

At the New Westminster show last year, competitive exhibits were made by several Agricultural Societies, one of which kept a man at their exhibit all the time distributing a small pamphlet descriptive of the district (the cost of such pamphlets being defrayed by the municipality) and the advantages to the prospective settler. No better method of advertising both the Grain-growers' Association and the several districts can be devised—but the time to prepare is right now.

### Resolutions of the National Stockmen's Convention.

(Concluded from last issue.)

The first resolution adopted by the convention at Ottawa was one in favor of the establishment of one record of live stock for each breed in Canada. The following resolutions were also adopted:

"That all records now existing be amalgamated into one national record, based on the general standard as understood by the owners interested in each breed. That where amalgamation takes place every animal at present registered in any herdbook of the present standard be accepted free of cost. In all cases the rules and regulations governing registration in any national record shall be decided by resolution of the duly qualified members of the association representing each particular breed, at a meeting called for the purpose, subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, in accord with the statute. That steps be taken forthwith to organize record associations for breeds of live stock not now recorded in any Canadian live-stock register."

"That the meeting recommend that in the nationalized record associations representation on the Board of Directors be given the breeders of each Province, on a basis of the number of registrations, with a minimum of one representative from every Province or amalgamated Provinces or Territories from which at least the sum of \$25 is received annually in registration fees."

It was resolved: "That animals for breeding purposes may be admitted free of duty when pure-bred and registered in the authorized books of record in the Dominion, or of the country in which they originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion. That the Dominion Government be requested to provide for affixing a proper seal, signifying their endorsement of the registration. That in the opinion of this convention pure-bred goats imported for breeding purposes should be allowed to enter Canada on the same terms as other pure-bred animals imported for like purposes."

"That the Dominion Minister of Agriculture be requested to assume the administration of National Live-stock Records, under the provisions of the Act in that behalf."

"That the committee urge upon the Dominion Minister of Agriculture that provision be made in the estimates for a sufficient sum to provide for the administration of the National Records of Live Stock, and for representation at the meetings of Breed Societies from outlying districts of Canada."

It was resolved that the matter of location of the headquarters of the records be left with the Board of Directors of the breed associations interested, and the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, in accordance with the Act.

A resolution was adopted, calling upon the Government to fix the minimum valuation of horses entering Canada at \$75.

A committee was appointed to interview the Minister of Agriculture with a view to the

better safeguarding from abuse of the privilege of importing horses into Canada as settlers' effects, and against the fraudulent declarations of value at the port of entry, and that grade stallions be not allowed into the country as settlers' effects, to ask the Government to take steps to regulate further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and that owing to the prevalence of hog cholera in the United States, and in order to prevent the spread of the disease in Canada, hogs be prevented entering Canada for slaughtering purposes; also that swine be not allowed to enter Canada as settlers' effects from the United States, and that the present quarantine of fifteen days for pure-bred hogs for breeding purposes be extended to thirty days, and that no swine be permitted to be brought in from any district that has had the disease within its limits for six months.

In reply to the committee, Hon. Sidney Fisher said: "It might be better, perhaps, to take the bull by the horns, and to absolutely prohibit the importation of the class of animals which the breeders deemed to be hurtful to the same breeds of live stock in this country, rather than simply try by a customs trick to keep them out. However, whether that would be a better plan to adopt than the one suggested by the breeders was a matter that would have to be discussed in regard to other interests in the country, and the public service generally. Personally, he would be in favor of saying that certain animals which are hurtful to the breeds in Canada should be excluded, just as the importation of certain posters was prohibited as being prejudicial to morals."

An Advisory Committee, to assist the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, was appointed as follows: C. W. Peterson, Calgary, Secretary of the Live-stock Association of the Northwest Territories; J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.; George Greig, Winnipeg, Secretary of the Live-stock Association of Manitoba; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, Secretary and Director of the Live-stock Associations of Ontario; G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, and E. B. Elderkin, President and Managing Director of the Live-stock Association of the Maritime Provinces.

A resolution was adopted, asking the Dominion Department of Agriculture to gather information on the subject of express charges from point to point in Canada, and to bring such influence to bear as it can to reduce charges, so that live stock can be economically shipped by express.

The present stationary condition of the sheep industry in Canada gave rise to a discussion on the question of regulating the trade in woollen goods, as to the desirability of seeking legislation to control the sale of goods composed partly of cotton but sold as pure woollen goods. Some radical remedial measures were suggested, but the resolution finally passed with regard to this question only requested that the Dominion Department of Agriculture cause inquiries to be made to ascertain whether, without inflicting undue hardship, regulations could be enforced compelling manufacturers and dealers to mark all textile fabrics, indicating whether they are composed wholly of wool or not.

A resolution was also passed with regard to the development of a dead-meat trade with Great Britain, asking that all possible information be obtained with regard to the various affecting conditions, and that it be presented at the next meeting of the association.

A numerous deputation waited upon Hon. Sydney Fisher, and laid before him the supplementary resolutions passed by the convention. Mr. C. W. Peterson brought forward, the subject of the woollen trade. He read a memorandum showing that shoddy was very largely taking the place of wool in the manufacture of textile fabrics, and, in consequence, the demand for wool had fallen off and prices were very low. In British Columbia the price was five cents a pound, and in the Territories five to ten cents. A regulation was asked for which would require the manufacturers and dealers to state whether textile fabrics were wholly of wool or not. It was also requested that the sale of substitutes for wool as "all wool" should be made an indictable offence.

Mr. A. B. Macdonald, of Macleod, N.-W. T., read a statement on the subject of the dead-meat trade. This urged the importance of establishing a Canadian dead-meat trade in England, and asked the Government to conduct an investigation into the subject. Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the weight of some three-year-old steers, killed on the Blood Reserve, N.-W. T., was 843 pounds, whereas if the animals had been sent to England on the hoof their dressed weight in Liverpool would only have been 650 pounds. This showed what a loss there must be in live shipments, very large sums of money being often dropped, while at other times only the actual expenses were met.

A resolution was presented, drawing the Minister of Agriculture's attention to the advisability of developing a trade in pure-bred stock with Mexico and other South American republics, Newfoundland and the Orient.

Mr. William Smith, ex-M.P., read resolutions to the following effect: That the Minister of Agriculture cause arrangements to be made for a permanent organization for the National Live-stock Association; that the Department of Agriculture be requested to assume the administration of the National Live-stock Records, under the Act in that behalf; that provision be made for the administration of the National Live-stock Records, and for the representation of delegates of Breed Associations in outlying Provinces; that appreciation be expressed of the efforts of Mr. F. W. Hodson for the development of the live-stock industry, and of his calling the recent convention for the organization of a National Association; that the thanks of the convention be conveyed to Hon. Sydney Fisher for the hearty interest he has always taken in the live-stock men of Canada, and the keen and sympathetic interest which he displayed in the recent convention.

In reply, Hon. Mr. Fisher said the work done at the convention was thoroughly businesslike, and would have a very important and advantageous effect upon the live-stock conditions in Canada. On that account he felt gratified at having been the means of calling the convention, and he congratulated them upon the harmonious and important conclusions at which they had arrived. If he understood their suggestions correctly, it was not intended that the Department should take over the control of the live-stock records.

Mr. William Smith—The distinct understanding is that the breeders, to all intents and purposes, shall control.

Mr. Fisher—I am quite prepared to accept that, I can assure you. There will be difficulties in the working out of this, but those I shall be only too glad to try and overcome. In regard to the other matters alluded to, he understood they desired him to obtain full information, and he should be very glad to meet their wishes. The fact that they were asking for an annual convention was the best proof of the success of the recent meeting, and he should be glad to do what he could towards arranging for a convention every year.

The fixing of the date for the next annual meeting was left in the hands of the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, and no officers were elected and no organization formed, it being thought advisable to leave this until another year, when the objects of the proposed association would be better understood and organization could be more intelligently completed.

The Western delegates to the convention were as follows:

Manitoba—G. H. Greig, S. J. Thompson, V.S., Winnipeg; James Yale, Selkirk; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; Walter Clifford, Austin.  
Northwest Territories—J. A. Turner, Calgary; A. B. McDonald, New Oxy; G. Harcourt, Regina.  
Hon. W. Beresford, and C. W. Peterson, Calgary.  
British Columbia—J. R. Anderson, S. T. Tolmie, V.S., Victoria, and G. H. Hadwin, Duncans.

#### Coming Events.

Horse and Cattle Show, Calgary, May 10th.  
Trebherne Show, August 9th.  
Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, July 25th to August 4th.  
W. A. A. A. Brander, August 9th to 12th.



Delegates Attending First National Convention of Stockmen, Ottawa, March, 1904.



Typical Home of British Colonists. Neat little log house built at Lloydminster.

The British Colony of Britannia.

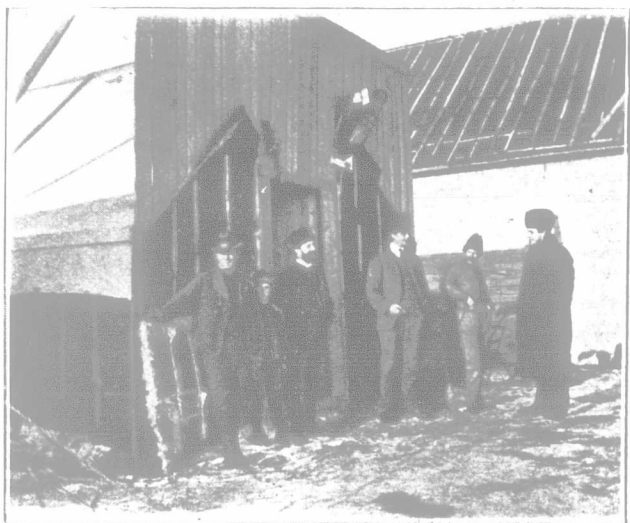
By "Farmer's Advocate" Correspondent.

Lloydminster, the headquarters of the British colony, is situated about midway between Edmonton, Alta., and Saskatoon, Sask. Rightly speaking, about two hundred miles is the distance between each place. While there were a number of colonists who did not locate in the original reservation set apart by the Government, we have at present about one thousand souls who make Lloydminster their headquarters.

Many misleading statements have from time to time been published regarding the Englishman and his doings. We were depicted as a starving colony, but we wish that others may be no nearer starvation than we have been. We have had plenty to comfort the inner man, though not, perhaps, the many luxuries we could easily procure in the Old Country. We have, in town, two good stores—Messrs. Hull, Scott & Co. and Miller Bros.—and to these energetic business people we are truly indebted, for, on the breakdown of the Barr organization, these Canadians came in and cast their lot amongst us. Opening business in temporary stores, with canvas roofs, they have, step by step, built up the fine stores that are to be seen in Lloydminster today. Their knowledge of a Canadian winter has been the means of averting much inconvenience to the colonists. When the cold weather came, we realized that much of our English clothing was little or no good to keep out these cold winds. The stores were at this time well stocked with clothing suitable to the climate.

Provisions were at one time low in stock, but when all goods have to be freighted up country a distance of two hundred miles this is easily understood. Large quantities of lumber and provisions came down the North Saskatchewan from Edmonton, but, owing to the scows becoming stuck on sandbars, much delay was caused. Freighters are, however, continually on the trail bringing in goods, and to-day the town is well supplied with the necessities of life.

The town site is situated on the 4th meridian, and is already rapidly growing up. Each week sees some new addition in the way of buildings, for a small plot of land has been given to each colonist who wished to build a town house. The bright, sunny days which we have had all through the winter have enabled the colonists to cut and haul logs for building purposes. Log barns are the general thing here, although many sod houses were erected before the frost came. Lumber is scarce and dear, so we have had to make use of the products of dame nature. Shingles were scarce, and the roofs of the houses are, in most cases, made with hay and sods. The colonists who had erected their town houses early have spent the winter there, but the majority of the settlers are on their homesteads.



At the Corner Store.

Messrs. Hull, Scott & Co.'s temporary store. Dr. Amos, J. P., in center; Mr. Scott to right; Mr. Hall near doorway; Mr. Gordon, C. N. R. engineer, to left. Lloydminster, Saskatoon, 1904.

The once trackless prairie is now cut up by the many new trails over the country, and each day team and sleigh may be seen going into town. The immediate country around Lloydminster is well settled. Scarcely any vacant lots are to be found, but there is good land vacant to the west of the town, and in the Vermilion River district, where quite a number of our colonists have located. The Government is making every preparation for the three thousand new settlers who are coming out in the spring of 1904. The large immigration hall is in course of construction. This goes to show that Lloydminster will be the distributing center for a big tract of the Northwest. Many colonists have secured employment in the erection of this building, and rapid progress is being made. The telegraph line is almost finished, and a telegraph office is built in readiness, and we have a weekly mail service. The house of our chaplain, the Rev. G. E. Lloyd, is as yet our church, and here divine service is held each Sunday. Logs for the building of a church are being brought in by the Indians from Onion Lake. There are two large marquees (tents), walled round with sods, which have served as accommodation for those colonists who have not completed their own houses. These tents are warm, being provided with good stoves. There are also many men who have lived all winter in small bell tents, which still dot the snow-covered prairie round the town. During the past season about sixty dwellings were built, besides counting the business places.

There is in Lloydminster at present a drug store, two blacksmiths, a livery stable, three restaurants, a harness shop, a resident doctor, and two good stores. A literary and musical society has been formed and weekly concerts are held.

A detachment of the N.-W. M. P. are installed here, and it is expected that good barracks will be erected. The railroad construction for the C. N. R. was commenced late in the last summer, and grading is to be seen a few miles from the town. Two butcher shops provide us with best beef and mutton. Pork, geese, turkeys and chicken were on sale at Christmas. These were brought from the Edmonton district.

This is a district suited to mixed farming, and there are many good sections to be found a few miles from town, and with the influx of new settlers, who are leaving England in March, April and May next, Lloydminster is destined to become a thriving and prosperous town. W. H.

Straws Show which Way the Wind Blows.

The Illinois Farmers' Institute round-up at Decatur was a notable gathering, and as some of the resolutions passed are worth recording, it would be well for Manitobans to glance over and remember these resolutions are the work of people who for years suffered through their agricultural College being under the control of the University:

Whereas, the State has been making liberal appropriations for agricultural education and experimental work, to be conducted under the management of the University of Illinois, the same having been brought about mostly through the recommendations of the Farmers' Institutes of the State; therefore,

Resolved, that the Illinois Farmers' Institute, in annual convention assembled, hereby recommend that the Board of Directors of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, at its annual meeting in March, take up the question of securing the nomination by the several political parties of candidates for members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, who will be in entire sympathy with the College of Agriculture and eminently qualified for the important position.

Whereas, many of the young men from the farm are unable to take a year's course at the College of Agriculture, but could attend a course of a few weeks during the winter; and,

Whereas, the demand for such a course is strongly shown by the large enrollment in the short courses offered by agricultural colleges of other States, and by the great number of young men who annually leave this State to avail themselves of these short courses offered by other States; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we earnestly request the Board of Trustees of the Illinois University to meet this demand for a short course, and to offer a short course fully as good as the high standing of the College in other lines.

Suggestions for Hotel Improvement.

The formation of a Provincial Licensed Hotel-keepers' Association is announced in the Winnipeg daily press. Such an association could afford to do considerable educational work in Manitoba, and, if the movement spread to the N.-W. T., it would be the better for the travelling public. An up-to-date Boniface is a rarity, and, therefore, a treasure. Far too many licensed hotel-keepers think they are living up to the standard if they run the bar well, and let the house run itself. The bar bulks too large by far in the average hotel-keeper's eyes. A school of hotel-keepers is needed to give instruction in hotel management, catering and cooking, housecleaning and heating, laundry work, ventilation and sanitary appliances. There are far too many amateurs in the hotel business, and in parts of the Territories and B. C. the rates are far too high when considered in conjunction with the service rendered. Many of the Scotch country hotels are models of their kind, and are as near homelike as it is possible for wayfarers to get.



Digging for Water.

Very few wells were dug by the new colonists, and with the advent of winter cutting ice water-holes was a daily occupation.

Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show.

The live-stock show held on the exhibition grounds at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, notwithstanding the unusually severe winter and the blocked conditions of roads in many sections the week previous, detaining many of the entries, and doubtless many visitors who would otherwise have been present, was yet a very interesting event, and in many respects a very successful one. This being the result under adverse conditions, augurs well for future exhibitions at the capital, when the new and more suitable building projected for the purposes of the show is completed, and under average conditions of March weather. The show this year was held in the very comfortable cattle stables, the best on any show ground in Canada, the stables being connected by covered passageways or vestibules, all outer doors except the entrance being closed. The offices and lecture-room were comfortably heated by means of stoves, as were also many of the stables. Secretaries Westervelt and McMahon and Superintendent Hanmer were untiring in their efforts for the convenience and comfort of exhibitors and visitors, and contentment and good humor prevailed generally. The large delegation from outlying provinces attending the Stock-breeders' Convention added much to the interest of the occasion, and were afforded a good opportunity of seeing some good stock and making acquaintances which may be mutually beneficial.

THE HORSE SHOW.

This section of the show, styled the first annual Central Canada Spring Horse Show, while not notable for the number of entries forward, was truly representative of the leading breeds, there being first-class animals in nearly every class. The heavy draft classes were judged by Messrs. James Henderson, Belton; Geo. Gray, Newcastle, and John Bright, Myrtle; and the light breeds by Messrs. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, and W. S. Spark, Ottawa, who gave general satisfaction by their decisions. The prizes offered were very liberal in number and amount, there being six cash prizes in each section, the amount in the aged stallion class running from \$50 for first to \$15 for sixth, and proportionately in the list for younger horses.

CLYDESDALES were shown by Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; R. Beith, Bowmanville; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Reid & Co. and J. G. Clark, Ottawa; T. W. Ross, Myrtle; John Vipond, Brooklin; R. N. Harris, Gatineau Point, and James Callander, North Gower.

The first place in a capital class of horses, four



The First Government Building in Lloydminster.

Agent W. R. Ridington and the Government boys, with their homemade jumper.

years and over, and the championship of the breed, went by common consent to Mr. Ness, for his imported Senator's Heir, by Senator, by Baron's Pride, a bay four-year-old, of grand quality and even balance, standing well on the best of feet and legs, and moving well and truly at the walk or trot; a horse big enough, weighing 2,015 pounds, without being overfat, and having plenty of bone of the best quality, and plenty of body and constitution to match. Mr. Beith had in imported Prince Priam, by Prince of Albion, a worthy second; low-set, deep-ribbed, symmetrical, and a good mover. Smith & Richardson's Imp. Sticato, a big, good horse, was placed third, and their Imp. Locomotion fifth, Beith's Star of Roses taking fourth place. Mr. Beith had a sure winner for first place in the three-year-old section, and a strong candidate for championship in his imported horse, a big, good one, combining weight, quality and action in high degree. Smith & Richardson had a worthy second; Ness & Sons an excellent third, and Reid & Co.'s good horse Cecil was fourth. Smith & Richardson led in the two-year-old class with a capital big imported colt, coming three, which stood well in the competition for the championship, and had many ardent admirers. Lack of space forbids personal mention of all the winners in this and other classes, but the prize-list on another page tells the tale. An extraordinarily good Shire horse was shown by J. J. Anderson, Dominionville, in his imported Flagship, winner of first at Toronto Spring Show, 1902, and first and sweepstakes silver cup here. He has grand quality, action and form, and was much admired.

**THE MILKING TRIAL.**—Seven excellent dairy cows were forward to take part in the two days milking trial, fourteen of which were Ayrshires and Ayrshire grades, four Shorthorns and grade Shorthorns, and one pure-bred Holstein-Friesian. The latter, a seven-year-old cow, named Lady Colantha De Kol, bred by Mr. G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein Association of Canada, and owned by Mr. Neil Sangster, Orms-town, Que., won the championship over all, yielding in the two days 151.8 pounds of milk, testing 3.4 butter-fat, a remarkable record, considering the circumstances, the cow having been two days without water en route to the show, and the weather outside registering below zero. Lady Colantha is a cow of medium size for the breed, of handsome appearance and desirable show-yard type, but with fine handling quality and splendid udder development. His total score was 169.5 points.

The cow standing second was a grade Ayrshire, owned by Reid & Co., Hintonburg. She gave 103.2 pounds of milk, testing 4.2 per cent. butter-fat, and had a total of 126.04 points. The third was also a grade Ayrshire, owned by the same firm. She gave 108.25 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent. fat, and had 123.24 points.

**Vancouver's Milk Inspection.**

The License Inspector of Vancouver thinks milk inspection belongs to the public health department, and that a specially qualified man should look after it. Quite right! The city should have a qualified up-to-date veterinarian make monthly inspections of every dairy and herd supplying milk for consumption. A bacteriological examination should be made of the milk vended, samples being taken from the rigs on the street, and on the result of the two officials' work should depend whether a license to sell milk should be granted or not. To babes and invalids, milk of the purest quality is essential. It is criminal negligence for a city to permit inferior milk to be vended, no matter who the vendor may be. It should not be necessary to doctor up a staple article of diet with preservatives in order to sell it.

**Grain-growers Want to Exhibit.**

A deputation, composed of Messrs. Ryan, Ninga; McCuaig, Portage; Rogers, Carberry; McPhail and McKenzie, Brandon, from the Manitoba and Northwest Grain-growers' Association interviewed the Dominion Exhibition directorate regarding a better exhibit of the cereal and grass products of the country. It was suggested that the prize list be revised, and that a special prize be offered for the best collection of grains shown by any of the local associations. W. G. Rogers, Carberry, was appointed by the Grain-growers' of Manitoba and Northwest Territories as representative to confer with the Industrial Fair Board. A similar scheme will be suggested to the directorate of the W. A. A. A., Brandon.

**Markets.**

**Western Markets.**

**WINNIPEG.**

Wheat—The business in the staple grain of Manitoba and the Territories has been comparatively light for some time, the heavy roads preventing the transfer of grain from the farmers' granaries to the elevators. Thompson, Son & Co., grain commission merchants, Winnipeg, in their market report, say as follows: "During the past week, liquidation in the speculative wheat markets has been the chief feature in trading. The markets have been considerably overbought on the previous advance, and much of the liquidation of long wheat has doubtless been forced, owing to the unwillingness or inability of holders to put up further margins. During the past fortnight there has been a decline of from ten cents to sixteen cents from the high points reached, and the last two days the feeling has become more confident, as if traders considered that prices were low enough again for the present. Manitoba wheat is stronger, and there is a good enquiry for the lower grades; movement small; No. 1 northern, 96c.; No. 2 northern, 93c.; No. 3 northern, 88c.; No. 4 wheat, 79c. feed wheat, 56c.; all in store, Fort William and Port Arthur."

Oats—Prices firm; supplies light; No. 2 white, carload lots, on track, 38c.; feed, 36c. to 37c.; farmers' loads in the country worth 31c. to 33c.

Barley—No malting offering; feed, 40c. Mill Feed—Bran advanced to 18 per cent; shorts, 19; flour, strong bakers', \$2.20; XXX, \$2.00; Hungarian patent, \$2.75; Glenora patent, \$2.60; all per sack of 98 lbs. Chopped grains advanced \$1.00 per ton; quoted as follows: oat chop, \$28; barley chop, \$22; oil cake, \$25.

Seeds—Prices only given for top grades: Spring Wheat—Red Fife, \$1.10 to \$1.35; white Fife, \$1.15; Wild Goose, \$2.00; all per bushel of sixty pounds. Oats, White-Tartar King, \$1.00; Newmarket, 75c.; Ligowo, \$1.00; Banner, 65c.; all per bushel thirty-four pounds. Barley (six-rowed varieties)—Mensury, 90c.; Odessa, 65c.; per bushel of forty-eight pounds. Peas—Canadian Beauty, \$2.10; Golden Vine, \$1.85; Prussian Blue, \$2.15; Mummy, \$1.85; Prince Albert, \$1.85; all per bushel of sixty pounds. Flax, \$1.50 per sixty pounds. Spelt (emmer), 60c. per bushel of fifty pounds. Corn (fodder and ensilage)—Dent varieties: Early Mastodon, \$1.75; Extra Early Huron, \$1.60. Flint varieties: North Dakota Yellow, \$1.80; Pearce's Prolific, \$1.80; North Dakota White, \$1.70; Longfellow, \$1.85; Compton's Early, \$1.70; all per bushel of fifty-six pounds. Grasses and clover prices are, per 100 pounds: Timothy, \$7.00; Hungarian, \$4.00; millet (hog), \$4.00; brome, \$14.00; Western rye, \$10.00; red top, \$17.00; Canadian blue, \$14.00; red clover, common, \$18.00; alfalfa

(lucerne), \$20.00; alsike, \$19.00; rape, Dwarf Essex, six cents per pound.

Vegetables—Little change. Hides—No change; light deliveries.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

Butter—Demand good for fresh made country bricks, up to 25c.; tub butter, 15c. to 19c., according to quality.

Cheese—Ontario, 13c. to 13½c.; Manitoba, 12½c. to 13c.

Eggs—Prices falling, more moderate weather conducing to bigger shipments; country hens getting busy. Dressed Poultry—None offering.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle—Choice, scarce, worth 4c. off cars, here. Hogs, 160 to 200 lbs., 5c., weighed off cars, here; lights and heavies, one-half to one-cent. less; stags and old sows, still lower.

Milch Cows—As last week; scarce; price same. Horses—Same as last week.

**VANCOUVER PRICES.**

**(Per Commercial.)**

Oats advanced \$1.00 per ton; sheep are one-half to one cent lower, are quoted \$4.75 to \$5.00 per one hundred pounds; steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; hogs, \$6 to \$6.50; oats, \$27 to \$28 per ton; Manitoba wheat, \$25 to \$30 per ton; hay, \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran, \$24 a ton. Butter—Creamery (local), 30c.; Ontario creamery, 25c.; Manitoba dairy, 20c.; Australian creamery, 24c. to 25c. Eggs (local), 35c. a doz.; California eggs, 25c. to 26c.

**WEATHER FORECASTS.**

**(Foster's.)**

Warm wave to cross the continent March 21st to 25th, followed by cool wave 24th to 28th. Next disturbance reaches Pacific Coast about March 26th. Warm wave crosses Territories and Manitoba from the Pacific, 27th-28th March, followed by a cool wave 30th-31st March. Prof. Foster says: "The most important feature will be the sudden change from winter to springlike weather. I expect dangerous storms about March 29th."

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.30; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.50. Hogs—mixed and butchers', \$5.30 to \$5.60; good to choice heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.70. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$5; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; Western sheep, \$3.50 to \$5; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.60.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal—Cattle—Choice butchers', 5c. to 5½c.; good, 4½c. to 4¾c.; medium, 3½c. to 4c.; common, 2c. to 3c. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, 3c. to 3½c.; yearlings, 4c. to 4½c.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6 each, according to quality. Hogs—The demand is good, and prices range around 5½c.

**British Markets.**

London—Live cattle steady at 11c. to 11½c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb. Sheep, 10c. to 13½c. per lb.

The observance of hygienic rules is very important in the quest for beauty. If a person sleeps in a close room, the depression which naturally follows in the morning does not tend to beauty of character or face. In all seasons a window in every sleeping room should be open. There is no danger of taking cold if there is no draft, and feeling the air on one's face is refreshing, and contributes to raising the spirits.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**

A Typical Western Educational Institution .....417  
 Shorthorn Grade Steer .....425  
 The Jap .....429  
 Delegates Attending First National Convention of Stockmen .....430  
 Typical Home of British Colonists .....431  
 At The Corner Store .....431  
 Digging for Water .....431  
 The First Government Building at Lloydminster .....431

**EDITORIAL.**

A Suggestion to Our Departments of Agriculture .....423  
 Implements and Agriculture .....423  
 Rubber Plantations .....423  
 Live-stock Judging and the Use of the Score Card .....423  
 Gambling in Wheat Options .....423

**REPORTS.**

London Hurling Show .....424  
 When Inducing is Advantageous .....424  
 A Homemade Condition Powder .....424

**CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.**

**STOCK.**

Feeding and Growing Hogs .....424  
 Warbles in Cattle .....424  
 Mange (Scabies) in Cattle .....424  
 The Collie Dog's Head .....425  
 A Good Word for the Hereford .....425  
 Wisconsin World's Fair Appropriation .....425  
 Our Scottish Letter .....425  
 Horse and Cattle Show at Calgary, May 10th .....425

**FARM.**

Insure Against Smut .....426  
 The Case Against the Bare Fallow .....426  
 A Pertinent Suggestion .....426  
 Plan of Farmhouse (illustrated) .....426  
 Breaking Oxen .....426  
 Accessory Implements .....426  
 Plows and Their Uses .....426  
 Farm Bookkeeping .....427  
 A Convenient Pigeon (illustrated) .....427  
 Improving the Local Fair .....427  
 The Utility of Changing Seed .....427

**HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.**

Some suggestions for the Purchasing of Garden Seeds for 1901 .....428

**POULTRY.**

Turkey Raising .....428  
 A Pointer on Winter Egg Production .....428  
 Winter-laying Hens .....428

**DAIRYING.**

Olds Creamery and Dairy .....428  
 The Advantages of Thorough Strip-ping .....428

**APIARY.**

Bringing Bees Out of Cellar .....429

**FIELD NOTES.**

The 1904 Dominion Exhibition and the Grain-growers' Association .....429  
 Resolutions of the National Stock-men's Convention .....430  
 The British Colony of Britannia; Straws Show which Way the Wind Blows; Suggestions for Hotel Im-

provement; Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show .....431  
 Vancouver's Milk Inspection .....432  
 Grain-growers Want to Exhibit .....432

**MARKETS**

MARKETS .....432

**HOME MAGAZINE**

HOME MAGAZINE ..... 433 to 439

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

Veterinary.  
 Heifers for dairy purposes, etc.; cow with cough .....441  
 Calf has indigestion; cicatrix—hog spavin; horse eats snow—indurated udder; fatal diarrhoea .....447  
 Actinomycosis; signs of oestrus; un-trimmed feet; loss of condition .....449  
 Ringworm; leucorrhoea; pinworms—crossing neighbor's land—herd law .....450  
 Out of Condition; vomiting in horse; abortion .....451  
 Herd laws—itchy legs; rupture or abscess .....452  
 Rheumatism; richness probably due to lice .....453

**Miscellaneous.**

Chopped versus whole oats; rape for horses; wants to know about rape .....453  
 Bees; second entry for homestead; query re Calgary sale in May; cow quids her food; information re New Westminster district .....454



Life is checkered—a patchwork of smiles and of frowns; We value its ups, let us muse on its downs: There's a side that is bright, it will then turn us t'other— One turn, if a good one, deserves such another. —F. Locker.

**A FAIR BARBARIAN.**

BY FRANCES LODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

In the meantime Octavia had Mr. Poppleton and Mr. Francis Barold upon her hands, and was endeavoring to do her duty as hostess by both of them. If it had been her intention to captivate these gentlemen, she could not have complained that Mr. Poppleton was wary or difficult game. His first fears allayed, his downward path was smooth, and rapid in proportion. When he had taken his departure with the little silk purse in his keeping, he had carried under his clerical vest a warmed and thrilled heart. It was a heart which, it must be confessed, was of the most inexperienced and susceptible nature. A little man, of affectionate and gentle disposition, he had been given from his earliest youth to indulging in timid dreams of mild future bliss,—of bliss represented by some lovely being whose ideals were similar to his own, and who preferred the wealth of a true affection to the glitter of the giddy throng. Upon one or two occasions, he had even worshipped from afar; but as on each of these occasions his hopes had been nipped in the bud by the union of their object with some hollow worldling, his dream had, so far, never attained very serious proportions. Since he had taken up his abode in Slowbridge, he had felt himself a little overpowered by circumstances. It had been a source of painful embarrassment to him to find his innocent presence capable of producing confusion in the breasts of young ladies who were certainly not more guileless than himself. He had been conscious that the Misses Egerton did not continue their conversation with freedom when he chanced to approach the group they graced; and he had observed the same thing in their companions,—an additional circumspection of demeanor, so to speak, a touch of new decorum, whose object seemed to be to protect them from any appearance of imprudence.

"It is almost as if they were afraid of me," he had said to himself once or twice. "Dear me! I hope there is nothing in my appearance to lead them to—"

He was so much alarmed by this dreadful thought, that he had ever afterward approached any of these young ladies with a fear and trembling which had not added either to his comfort or their own; consequently his path had not been a very smooth one.

"I respect the young ladies of Slowbridge," he remarked to Octavia that very afternoon. "There are some very remarkable young ladies here,—very remarkable indeed. They are interested in the church, and the poor, and the schools, and, indeed, in everything, which is most unselfish and amiable. Young ladies have usually so much to distract their attention, from such matters."

"If I stay long enough in Slowbridge," said Octavia, "I shall be interested in the church, and the poor, and the schools."

It seemed to the curate that there had never been anything so delightful in the world as her laugh and her unusual re-

marks. She seemed to him so beautiful, and so exhilarating, that he forgot all else but his admiration for her. He enjoyed himself so much this afternoon, that he was almost brilliant, and excited the sarcastic comment of Mr. Francis Barold, who was not enjoying himself at all.

"Confound it!" said that gentleman to himself, as he looked on. "What did I come here for? This style of thing is just what I might have expected. She is amusing herself with that poor little cad now, and I am left in the cold. I suppose that is her habit with the young men in Nevada."

He had no intention of entering the lists with the Rev. Arthur Poppleton, or of concealing the fact that he left that little Nevada flirt was making a blunder. The sooner she knew it, the better for herself; so he played his game as badly as possible, and with much dignity.

But Octavia was so deeply interested in Mr. Poppleton's ardent efforts to do credit to her teaching, that she was apparently unconscious of all else. She played with great cleverness, and carried her partner to the terminus, with an eager enjoyment of her skill quite pleasant to behold. She made little darts here and there, advised, directed, and controlled his movements, and was quite dramatic in a small way when he made a failure.

Mrs. Burnham, who was superintending the proceeding, seated in her own easy-chair—behind her window-curtains, was roused to virtuous indignation by her energy.

"There is no repose whatever in her manner," she said. "No dignity. Is a game of croquet a matter of deep moment? It seems to me that it is almost impious to devote one's mind so wholly to a mere means of recreation."

"She seems to be enjoying it, mamma," said Miss Laura Burnham, with a faint sigh. Miss Laura had been looking on over her parent's shoulder. "They all seem to be enjoying it. See how Lucia Gaston and Mr. Burmiston are laughing. I never saw Lucia look like that before. The only one who seems a little dull is Mr. Barold."

"He is probably disgusted by a freedom of manner to which he is not accustomed," replied Mrs. Burnham. "The only wonder is that he has not been disgusted by it before."

CHAPTER XVII

Advantages.

The game over, Octavia deserted her partner. She walked lightly, and with the air of a victor, to where Barold was standing. She was smiling, and slightly flushed, and for a moment or so stood fanning herself with a gay Japanese fan.

"Don't you think I am a good teacher?" she asked at length.

"I should say so," replied Barold, without enthusiasm. "I am afraid I am not a judge."

She waved her fan airily. "I had a good pupil," she said. Then she held her fan still for a moment, and turned fully toward him. "I have done something you don't like," she said. "I knew I had."

Mr. Francis Barold retired within himself at once. In his present mood it really appeared that she was assuming that he was very much interested indeed.

"I should scarcely take the liberty upon a limited acquaintance," he began. She looked at him steadily, fanning herself with slow, regular movements.

"Yes," she remarked. "You're mad. I knew you were."

He was so evidently disgusted by this

observation, that she caught at the meaning of his look, and laughed a little.

"Ah!" she said, "that's an American word, ain't it? It sounds queer to you. You say 'vexed' instead of 'mad.' Well, then, you are vexed."

"If I have been so clumsy as to appear ill-humored," he said, "I beg pardon. Certainly I have no right to exhibit such unusual interest in your conduct."

He felt that this was rather decidedly to the point, but she did not seem overpowered at all. She smiled anew.

"Anybody has a right to be mad—I mean vexed," she observed. "I should like to know how people would live if they hadn't. I am mad—I mean vexed—twenty times a day."

"Indeed?" was his sole reply. "Well," she said, "I think it's real mean in you to be so cool about it when you remember what I told you the other day."

"I regret to say I don't remember just now. I hope it was nothing very serious."

To his astonishment she looked down at her fan, and spoke in a slightly lowered voice:—

"I told you that I wanted to be improved."

It must be confessed that he was mollified. There was a softness in her manner which amazed him. He was at once embarrassed and delighted. But, at the same time, it would not do to commit himself to too great a seriousness.

"Oh!" he answered, "that was a rather good joke, I thought."

"No, it wasn't," she said, perhaps even half a tone lower. "I was in earnest."

Then she raised her eyes. "If you told me when I did anything wrong, I think it might be a good thing," she said.

He felt that this was quite possible, and was also struck with the idea that he might find the task of mentor—so long as he remained entirely non-committal—rather interesting. Still, he could not afford to descend at once from the elevated stand he had taken.

"I am afraid you would find it rather tiresome," he remarked.

"I am afraid you would," she answered. "You would have to tell me of things so often."

"Do you mean seriously to tell me that you would take my advice?" he inquired.

"I mightn't take all of it," was her reply; "but I should take some—perhaps a great deal."

"Thanks," he remarked. "I scarcely think I should give you a great deal."

She simply smiled.

"I have never had any advice at all," she said. "I don't know that I should have taken it if I had—just as likely as not I shouldn't; but I have never had any. Father spoiled me. He gave me all my own way. He said he didn't care, so long as I had a good time; and I must say I have generally had a good time. I don't see how I could help it—with all my own way, and no one to worry. I wasn't sick, and I could buy anything I liked, and all that: so I had a good time. I've read of girls, in books, wishing they had mothers to take care of them. I don't know that I ever wished for one particularly. I can take care of myself. I must say, too, that I don't think some mothers are much of an institution. I know girls who have them, and they are always worrying."

He laughed in spite of himself; and though she had been speaking with the utmost seriousness and naivete, she joined him.

When they ceased, she returned suddenly to the charge.

"Now tell me what I have done this afternoon that isn't right," she said,—"that Lucia Gaston wouldn't have done, for instance. I say that, because I shouldn't mind being a little like Lucia Gaston—in some things."

"Lucia ought to feel gratified," he commented.

"She does," she answered. "We had a little talk about it, and she was as pleased as could be. I didn't think of it in that way until I saw her begin to blush. Guess what she said."

"I am afraid I can't."

"She said she saw so many things to envy in me, that she could scarcely believe I wanted to be at all like her."

"It was a very civil speech," said Barold ironically. "I scarcely thought Lady Theobald had trained her so well."

"She meant it," said Octavia. "You mayn't believe it, but she did. I know when people mean things, and when they don't."

"I wish I did," said Barold. Octavia turned her attention to her fan.

"Well, I am waiting," she said.

"Waiting?" he repeated.

"To be told of my faults."

"But I scarcely see of what importance my opinion can be."

"It is of some importance to me—just now."

The last two words rendered him really impatient, and, it may be, spurred him up.

"If we are to take Lucia Gaston as a model," he said, "Lucia Gaston would possibly not have been so complaisant in her demeanor toward our clerical friend."

"Complaisant!" she exclaimed, opening her lovely eyes. "When I was actually plunging about the garden, trying to teach him to play. Well, I shouldn't call that being complaisant."

"Lucia Gaston," he replied, "would not say that she had been 'plunging' about the garden."

She gave herself a moment for reflection.

"That's true," she remarked, when it was over: "she wouldn't. When I compare myself with the Slowbridge girls, I begin to think I must say some pretty awful things."

Barold made no reply, which caused her to laugh a little again.

"You daren't tell me," she said. "Now, do I?" "Well, I don't think I want to know very particularly. What Lady Theobald thinks will last quite a good while. Complaisant!"

"I am sorry you object to the word," he said.

"Oh, I don't!" she answered. "I like it. It sounds so much more polite than to say I was flirting and being fast."

"Were you flirting?" he inquired coldly.

He objected to her ready serenity very much.

She looked a little puzzled. "You are very like Aunt Belinda," she said.

He drew himself up. He did not think there was any point of resemblance at all between Miss Belinda and himself.

She went on, without observing his movement.

"You think everything means something, or is of some importance. You said that just as aunt Belinda says, 'What will they think?' It never occurs to me that they'll think at all. Gracious! Why should they?"

"You will find they do," he said.

(To be continued.)





**HEALTH IN THE HOME.**  
*By a Trained Nurse*

likely to put faith in charms and omens, trembling if a mirror is broken or if a dog howls at night.

But, while we ask God to help us—and expect Him to help us, too—let us never depend on Him to do all our work for us. John Eliot prayed to God to make him useful, and, even when he was bedridden and could no longer preach, he helped his prayers along. On the day of his death, when he was in his eightieth year, he was found teaching an Indian child his alphabet, and said he thanked God for allowing him to help even in so small a way.

Sometimes we feel as though we were making no progress in the higher life. The constant rush of everyday duty seems to fill up all our time, and almost all our thoughts. Life becomes a treadmill round of commonplace work, and we find ourselves no nearer God at the end of the year than we were at the beginning. What is the root of the trouble? Is it too little time spent in work, or neglect of prayer? I think we shall find that want of earnest, persevering, daily prayer is usually the cause of our standing still.

The farmer who thinks he can get rich without prayer may succeed in his attempt—with God's help, as I said before—but, though he may pull down his barns and build greater, because he has no room to bestow his fruits and his goods, yet his soul may be starving. It is quite possible to be "a beggar, with a million bits of gold," and many a millionaire's soul may be "wasted and all in rags." The riches heaped up on earth must soon be left behind, and the soul that has cared only to lay up treasure in this world must go forth, poor and lonely, to meet an unknown God. How soon the call may come, none of us know, but come it surely will. Let us spend much of our time with God now, and then the message, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee," will not fill us with fear, but we shall gladly rise up quickly and go to Him. Indeed, He is calling us every day to go out and work with Him in the field; and work done with Him can never be weary drudgery. What a high honor it would have been to have worked with him in the carpenter shop. Even to have handed Him a tool for His work would have been a privilege never to be forgotten while life lasted. And yet we are called upon to be fellow workers with Him every day. Let us not forget to rejoice in our high privilege and take full advantage of it.

"Sons of Tolly, go forth now leaning  
On the Merc that is Might,  
With new majesty and meaning  
In the task, however slight;  
Nothing now is common, brothers,  
With the consecrating mark  
Of that Presence, when Another's  
Is the burden or the dark;  
Nothing is unclean or little  
Now the Master makes it grand;  
And the reed, that was so brittle,  
Is a bulwark in His hand."

HOPE.

**The Chinese Baby.**

Girls have Poetic Names, while Boys have More Practical Ones.

When a Chinese baby is a month old it is given its first public reception, and all its relatives and friends are expected to send presents. The mother holds it kicking and screaming, while its head is shaved. It is then given its first or "milk name," which is supposed to last only till it enters school.

These names are often fanciful and poetic. Girls are called "Lovely Autumn," "Pure Flower," "Lucky Pearl," "Golden Harp," and "Jade Transparent." The boys may receive names meaning "Dog," "Flea," or "Hog," or they may be merely numbered in rotation of birth, "One," "Two," "Three." Some are luckier, receiving such lofty appellations as Wu Ting-fang, the name of the Chinese minister at Washington, which means "Fragrant Palace," or Li Hung Chang, "Illustrious Bird." Often the "milk name" sticks to its owner throughout life.

**Convalescence.**  
SITTING UP.

When the patient is well enough to begin to sit up, let someone raise him to a sitting position, and hold him there, while another person, taking a straight-backed chair, inverts it, and places it behind him in such a way that the top of the chair-back and the front edge of the seat rest on the bed, and the front legs are braced against the headboard. This, covered with pillows, makes a firm, slanting back for him to lean against, and the position can be made more comfortable by placing a fair-sized pillow under the knees, which relieves the strain upon the muscles of the back of the legs. An inflated rubber cushion, in the shape of a hollow ring, is sometimes comfortable to sit upon, and saves the spine from pressure, which soon becomes painful. The back should be well rubbed with alcohol before and after sitting up, which for the first time should be allowed for from fifteen to twenty minutes at the longest. After that, the time can be lengthened, according to the patient's strength, and in a few days, as a rule, he may get out of bed. Place pillows and a blanket in an arm-chair, help the patient into it, and wrap the blanket around him. Turn the chair away from or sideways to the window, so that the light does not shine directly into his eyes, place a stool for the feet, and if you have to leave the room while he is sitting up, give the patient a bell, or a stick with which he can knock on the floor or furniture if he needs anything or becomes faint, in which case he must be put back to bed. Patients should never be allowed to get out of bed for the first time alone, for though they may feel quite strong and confident, they are apt to find an entirely unexpected weakness in their knees after two or three weeks in bed, and, if no one is standing by them, will very likely fall to the floor, and, even if they are not bruised, sustain a very unpleasant nervous shock.

VISITORS.

During an acute illness there must, of course, be none, and there should not, I think, ever be more than two persons in the room at one time, unless their help is actually needed, and then for not longer than five minutes at a time, and not often during the day. One person should assume the care of the patient, and carry out the doctor's orders for a certain definite period. Then another should take her place until she has had sufficient rest and fresh air to enable her to return to her patient feeling physically strong and mentally alert. This is especially important in cases of long and serious illness, where the patient's condition must be unceasingly and accurately noticed. In convalescence, I think no one, except near relatives, should be admitted to the sick-room for more than fifteen minutes, until the patient is able to sit up in bed indefinitely without fatigue.

**BE CAREFUL TO PLACE A CHAIR FOR THE VISITOR**

so that he will face the patient. Do not let him take a seat by the side of the head of the bed, so that to see him the patient must twist his neck to a most uncomfortable angle. Visitors should not rock their chairs, nor jar the bed in any way. Any subject of conversation likely to excite or displease the patient should be avoided, as well as details of his illness, and an oversympathetic manner. The visitor should try to arrive armed with some interesting and cheerful items of outside news, and to act just as he would in paying an ordinary visit, except to be

quiet and watch for any signs of fatigue, which usually show in the eyes and voice of the sick person. The patient should not be sympathetically told how ill he looks, nor, on the other hand, is there any sense in telling an intelligent individual, who knows that he has been seriously ill, that he is looking "fine." It is better to let the patient understand by your manner that you realize that he has been ill and must be careful, but that you are not alarmed about him, and expect to see him quite restored within a reasonable time. Talk to him about other things. Sometimes there is a little difficulty about

**ADMITTING THE CLERGYMAN,** it being feared that his visit will alarm the patient and cause him to imagine that his condition is critical. This does not occur during convalescence, but I will mention it, since I am speaking of visitors. When the doctor is sent for, notify the clergyman also, and admit him frequently from the beginning of the illness to make a short call of a few minutes or so, subject, of course, to the orders of the attending physician and the discretion of the nurse, and let the patient know when the clergyman calls to make friendly enquiries and cannot be admitted to the sick-room, so that he understands that there is nothing significant in the visit, and when allowed to see him can enjoy and appreciate his presence. The clergyman for his part will be led by his judgment and common sense to sum up the situation and know what to say or refrain from saying officially. This way out of the difficulty was brought to my attention by a doctor of international reputation and standing, whose custom it is in his own family.

**A PATIENT SHOULD NEVER BE ROUSED FROM SLEEP TO SEE VISITORS**

of any kind, natural sleep being of the utmost importance. All preparations for the night should be made before half past nine, and the convalescent allowed to sleep in the morning until he wakes.

**FOOD IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.**

Three regular meals, with a nourishing drink in the middle of the morning, again in the afternoon, and before settling down for the night, is not too much. Milk, egg and milk shaken together and flavored, clam broth made with milk, egg and lemonade shaken together, and beef or other meat broths, can be used for this purpose. The meat broths are the least nourishing, and should be served with a little toast, but they are pleasant as a change, and rather stimulating. That kind of cocoa called "hygienic" is a wholesome and satisfying drink for those who can take it. The heaviest meal should be taken in the middle of the day, and good judgment used in its selection. Fruit, cereals, boiled or poached eggs, broiled underdone steak, or scraped beef balls fried in very little butter and cooked rare, toast and baked potatoes are amongst the first solids allowed. Homemade preserves of good fruit are also permitted. Strawberries should not be given unless it is known that the patient can digest them. Some people cannot do so even in health. The meat diet may be varied by broiled lamb chops, and, for breakfast, a little bacon, cut very thin and fried crisp and free from grease, may be served. No other pork, veal or cured meats. Cereals must all be very thoroughly cooked. Oysters may always be given, raw or stewed, never fried. Custards and milk puddings of all descriptions are good. Plain boiled rice with cream

or preserves is sometimes preferred by those who do not care for milk, and sago, with apple, not made with milk, is very good. A patient is not usually allowed to return to his ordinary full diet until he is able to be up and dressed for at least a part of each day. ALICE G. OWEN.

[Note.—If there should be any questions on the subject of home nursing, or any special topic with regard to "Health in the Home" on which any of our readers would like Miss Owen's advice or help, she will be very glad if they will make it known. A postcard, stating such wishes, will receive kind attention from Miss Owen. Address, Editor Home Department, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.]

**For the Farmer's Table.**

By Kathleen Merivale Darrel, Assa.  
FISH.

Now that the Lenten season is upon us, many families are looking forward to a monotonous round of boiled eggs, fried eggs or boiled salt codfish, served with butter, pepper and salt. Even if they do procure fresh fish, such as halibut, whitefish or salmon, it is usually either simply boiled or fried. Many appetizing dishes of fish may be prepared with very little extra trouble, and I have collected a few tested recipes, which I hope will help you to give a spice of variety to your bill-of-fare during Lent.

Salted codfish will probably be the most commonly used, so I have chosen several recipes for preparing it, which, if followed, will transform even that most plebian of fishes into novel and palatable dishes.

**Codfish Puff.**—Wash one pound of salt codfish, and soak it over night in cold water. In the morning, drain, cover with boiling water, and simmer until it is cooked enough to mash easily. Drain and press. Add two cups of hot mashed potatoes, one cup of hot milk, a tablespoon of butter, two well-beaten eggs, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat all well together, turn into a buttered dish, and bake till nicely browned. A couple of tablespoons of tomato catsup, and bits of butter dotted over the top will improve it. The flavor may be varied by adding chopped onions or a squeeze of lemon juice.

**Codfish Balls.**—Prepare the ingredients as for the puff, then mould it into flat cakes, an inch thick and as large round as the top of a tumbler. Dip in beaten egg, and then in rolled crackers, or breadcrumb, and fry in deep, boiling lard.

If you should have part of a can of tomatoes left over, it could be utilized in making a delicious sauce, to be served with the balls. Add an onion, finely shredded, a stalk of celery, a bay leaf, a pinch of cloves, salt and cayenne pepper, and cook slowly until the onion is soft. Mix one large tablespoon of butter with two of flour, pour it into the tomatoes, mixing a little of the hot liquid with it first, to prevent lumping. A dash of vinegar may be added by those who prefer a tart flavor. If you cannot procure fresh celery, a large spoonful of celery salt will serve the purpose. The proportions given here are for a whole can of tomatoes, but the other ingredients can be regulated by the quantity of tomatoes used.

**Creamed Cod.**—Soak the fish over night, drain, cover with boiling water, and cook slowly until done. Drain, and flake the fish. Make a sauce by melting one tablespoon of butter, and stirring into it two of flour. Add, slowly, a pint of boiling water, beating constantly until smooth. Bring the sauce to a boil, season with salt, pepper and a little vinegar, and add two hard-boiled eggs, chopped. Pour over the flaked cod, and serve very hot.

**Scalloped Cod.**—A nice way to use up cold boiled codfish is to flake it and place a layer in a buttered baking dish, then a layer of bread crumbs, and so on, alternately, till the dish is full, having the top layer of crumbs. Over each layer of crumbs place thinly-sliced onion and bits of butter, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour over it enough tomato juice to moisten thoroughly. If you do not wish to use tomatoes, sweet

cream, or milk, is a very good substitute. Bake about twenty minutes.

**Pressed Salmon.**—Two eggs, a tablespoon of melted butter, two cups of rolled bread crumbs, and a can of salmon, or its equivalent in fresh salmon. Mix thoroughly, press into a buttered mould, and steam thirty minutes. Cool, and serve sliced, with pickled cucumbers.

**Creamed Salmon.**—Flake cold salmon, and mix with a sauce made like the one for creamed cod, but adding two tablespoons of dried parsley, instead of the eggs. Boil one cup of rice in salted water, drain and arrange about the edge of a hot platter. Pour the creamed salmon in the center and serve.

**Stuffed Whitefish.**—Clean, split, and stuff with a dressing made of one cup of bread-crumbs, a tablespoon of butter, one small chopped onion, a dessertspoon

of minced parsley, and salt and pepper. Put a little water and a tablespoon of butter in the pan, and baste frequently.

**Fried Halibut Steaks.**—Dip each steak in a thick batter of flour and water, seasoned with pepper and salt, and fry till well browned, in butter or pork fat. The addition of a beaten egg to the batter, though not necessary, will much improve the fish.

**Halibut Steaks, Roasted.**—Cut a steak an inch thick, lay it in a bake-pan, and spread it with a thick layer of dressing, made as for the stuffed whitefish; then place another halibut steak on top of that. Pour a little vinegar over it, and sprinkle with pepper, salt and bread-crumbs. Dot bits of butter over it, and bake thirty minutes, basting with water and butter.

looked around; she was sitting under the apple tree.

She ran into the house as fast as she could, and told grandmother the whole story. "You were dreaming, child," said grandmother, smiling.

"Oh! no, grandmother," said Ruth, "my eyes were wide open just like they are now."

Grandmother shook her head doubtfully, but Ruth was very sure, and

for many days she would go and sit under the old apple tree in hopes of seeing Merry-bell, but she never came again.

To our younger readers:

All correspondence relating to the Children's Corner should be addressed to COUSIN DOROTHY, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.



### When the Sap Begins to Flow.

By R. S. G. A.

When nights are clear, and frosts are keen,  
And the day is warm in the sun,  
The snow wreaths vanish like a breath,  
The sap begins to run.  
And thro' the bush with shout and song  
The merry toilers go;  
For the boys are out for work and fun  
When the sap begins to flow.

When trees are tapped, and the pails are hung  
For the nectar of the spring,  
Then over the blazing maple logs  
The giant kettles swing;  
And the dipper that stirs the bubbling spout  
From lip to lip doth go;  
For there's nothing so sweet as the syrup  
That's made  
When the sap begins to flow.

But it's best at dusk by the light of the flame,  
In the bonfire's smoky breath,  
Where shadows weird by the cauldron crouch  
Like the witches in "Macbeth";  
Shadows that gibber and clutch and writhe,  
With laughter echoing full;  
For it's work to carry the amber juice,  
But it's fun at the taffy-pull.

When night is clear, and the frost is keen,  
And the sap has ceased to run,  
And the sugar is caking clear and crisp,  
The work of the day is done,  
And thro' the bush with shout and song  
The weary toilers go;  
But they'll play it again on the morrow morn  
When the sap begins to flow.

### Ruth's Visit to Doll-Land.

By Ellen M. Kennedy.

Ruth wanted a new doll. She had been thinking about it for a long while. Elsie Dean, the little girl that lived across the way, had one with golden hair and rosy cheeks and blue eyes that would open and shut, and Ruth was wishing for one just like it.

Eliza (Ruth's doll) was a great, clumsy, old-fashioned rag doll, and Ruth never liked rag dolls, they were so stupid, but when she spoke to grandmother about it grandmother said: "I cannot get you one now, child. Wait until Christmas, and if you are very good perhaps Santa Claus will bring you one." But Christmas was so far off, Ruth did not see how she could wait so long; she wanted one now.

But grandmother was very busy, and did not have time to talk with her, so Ruth took Eliza and went out under the old apple tree in the garden to think about it.

It was very quiet in the garden, and Eliza was so good that Ruth and Ruth had just leaned back against the tree to rest a little, when all at

once, she heard a merry little laugh. It echoed all through the garden like a lot of little bells ringing. Ruth jumped up in surprise, and looked all around, but there was nobody there. "Who could it be?" she thought. "Surely grandmother never laughed like that."

"Why, it is only I," said a tiny voice, right in her very ear.

Ruth looked around in astonishment, and there, standing by her side, was the most beautiful doll she had ever seen. "Oh, my!" said Ruth, opening her eyes very wide, "where did you come from?"

"Oh!" said the little stranger, laughing merrily, "I came from Doll-Land. My name is Merry-bell. I was going to be packed away in a bag with a lot of other dolls for Christmas, and it is very tiresome to stay packed in a bag for months and months, so I ran away."

"Are you a real doll?" Ruth asked, very much surprised.

"Yes, indeed," Merry-bell answered; "my head is made out of wax and my body is made out of kid. There are a great many of us in Doll-Land. Did you ever see Doll-Land?" she asked.

Ruth shook her head. "I wish I could, though," she said.

"Well, come with me, then," said Merry-bell, "and I will take you there."

"Is it far?" Ruth asked, anxiously.

"Only over there in the grove," said Merry-bell, pointing to the woods just back of the house.

Ruth followed Merry-bell, and they soon came to the little mossy path that led into the woods. After walking awhile they came to a beautiful grove. Ruth had never seen anything like it before. She could see dolls, of all sizes and descriptions, everywhere among the trees. They all bowed and smiled as Ruth passed by, and when she came to where they were dancing she joined hands with Merry-bell and the rest of the dolls, and they danced 'round and 'round and in and out, and Ruth was having a delightful time, when she saw Santa Claus coming along with a bag of toys on his back. Ruth recognized him at once, for he looked just as he did in her picture book; he was short and plump, and wore a round cap.

"So this is the little girl who could not wait for Christmas," he said, smiling, when he saw Ruth.

Ruth was so bewildered she could scarcely speak.

"Well, it is a long while," said Santa Claus, "and you are a good little girl, so you can have Merry-bell."

Ruth thanked him as well as she could, and was just looking around for Merry-bell, when a row of tin soldiers fired a salute with tin guns. There was a terrible report and a great cloud of smoke. Ruth was so afraidly frightened.

When the smoke cleared away, she

Dear Friends,—

After much deliberation, we have at last decided upon the prizewinners in the last competition, "The Kind of Girl the Western Man Wants for a Wife." These are as follows: Class I. (married people)—"Wildflower," Penhold, Alta. II. (unmarried "grown-ups," over eighteen)—Sydney Linnell, Innisfail, Alta., and "Rancher," Didsbury, Alta. III. (juniors, under eighteen)—Dennis Craigen, Regina.

The Honor Roll, exclusive of prizewinners, is as follows: Class I.—Mrs. R. M. Moose Jaw; "A Lover of Farm Life," Winnipeg; Mrs. J. M. P., Deloraine, Man. II.—C. Hutchings, Carlyle, Assa.; H. Jackson, Tuelon; "Rosebud," Winnipeg; Miss W. H. Morris, Man.; "Bonnie Doon," Man. III.—Bessie Craigen, Regina; Maggie Lane, Calgary; Annie McLeod, Moosomin; Stanley Chalmers, Hayfield, Man., and M. G. Campbell, Bridge Creek. These names are not necessarily in order of merit.

### PRIZE ESSAY.

By "Wildflower," Penhold, Alta.

The Western man's wife should be a true, light-hearted young woman, if possible a Christian who will begin married life by asking God's care and guidance in all the little duties and worries with which she will have to contend. If we begin right, our little ones will be led in the straight path that leads to life eternal. She should be a cheerful, loving woman, for what is more to a married man than to see his wife's face happy and bright, constant and true in sunshine and stormy weather. How tidy she should keep the little home which John had so much pleasure in building for his sweetheart—and, perhaps, not much money to do it with! How pleased she should be to think she is queen of that little home, which means so much to a true woman! And if Katie is the right kind of a girl it will only be a pleasure for her to keep John's clothes clean and properly mended, and to cook good things for him. After men have been "baching" they look forward to the time when they will have somebody to cook the meals they had so much trouble in getting ready, so Katie should try her best to keep some dainties on hand for her beloved John. If we married folk thought more about each other's comforts there would be more happy homes, and fewer men hanging around the public-houses and saloons. If no hired help is kept, the Western man's wife should be willing to give him a helping hand outside at times, and be worthy of name of help-mate.

There is beauty all around  
When there's love at home;  
There is joy in every sound  
When there's love at home.

WILDFLOWER.

### PRIZE ESSAY.

The question as to the kind of girl the Western man wants for a wife is somewhat difficult to answer, and, even if one succeeded in so doing, it would simply be a personal opinion, as one cannot lay down a hard-and-fast rule in a delicate matter like this. Still, speaking broadly, and as a Westerner, I should

I should look, first of all, for good health in the girl of my seeking. Of course, I take it for granted that the girl possesses a loving disposition, without which a married life would be a very miserable affair. Good looks, though very welcome, all other qualifications being present, are not to be so much studied or sought after as good health. There is no use disguising the fact that the girl who marries the average Westerner, whatever his calling may be, has no snap. She will probably, if her husband is ranching or farming, be living miles away from nowhere. Far, very far, sometimes, from the madding and maddening crowd, far from the stores and the railroad track, from church, or even neighbors, and though her husband will doubtlessly do all in his power to make her life as easy and comfortable as possible, yet a certain amount of "toughing it" is unavoidable. "Thus it is, and thusforth," as Samantha would say, that I have placed good health or a sound constitution as being the primary qualification.

Then we want a cheerful girl, with the "smile that won't come off" in spite of troubles, which are bound to come, of clouds which are sure to rise, even in the sunniest of life's days, with a smile to welcome Jack or Bert as he comes home from the bush, or in at the end of a hard day's wrestling with the refractory handles of a breaking plow.

Also, it is necessary that our "intended" should be well versed in the many arts which tend to make house-keeping run smoothly, a good manager in all that concerns the home, however humble that home might be. A good cook? Well, yes; that would be nice, undoubtedly, still it's not absolutely necessary, and I shouldn't look very hard for it. Anything would be better than the everlasting (in a double sense) biscuits and bannock, which generally represent the limit of a Western man's cooking accomplishments.

Then, too, the Westerner's girl should be interested in his calling. I don't mean to imply or infer that she should do "chores" altogether, but should, for them to be mutually happy, take an interest in the stock, the crops, the farm and garden, sympathize with "Jack" when "Jack" is looking for sympathy, not wish everlastingly she was in town, or that she hates "cows," the nasty, mean things. No, they (he and she) must "pull together" if life is to be a success; otherwise, their answer to "Is marriage a failure?" will assuredly be "yes."

These, then, are the principal qualities that, I take it, the Western unmarried men, and their name is legion, would look for and expect to find in the girls they hope to marry.

First, good health; then, cheerfulness, a good manager, contentment, and similar tastes, i. e., with respect to her worse half's calling, or perhaps I had better say, sympathy.

These are some of the good points. "There are others," I know, doubtless, as important; still, if I found the girl with the foregoing characteristics, and "Barkis was willing," I'd feel inclined to call it a "go." And so I will, happy thought, but, to bed. Time, 1.30 a. m. All right!

Dame Burden, if this doesn't meet with your requirements, it's not for want of coal oil.

Just one word in conclusion, and that

a protest. I wish the folk out West here would not persist in designating their wives the "women." How often do I hear, "Hello! So-and-so, still baching. Hurry up and get the woman." I think "wife" cannot be beaten. "My wife" sounds infinitely sweeter than the other. Try "wife," boys, and leave "woman" for the Turks or the Moors. Apologizing for such an infliction, and with good wishes for the Nook's success,  
Sincerely yours,  
SIDNEY LINNELL.

You are right in protesting against such a use of the word "woman," and I am glad you have mentioned it. You have a large audience of "Farmer's Advocate" readers, and it is to be hoped that many will profit by your words of advice, and use the word "wife," instead of "woman," hereafter. Come again, friend Linnell, coal oil or no coal oil, the members of the Nook will be glad to hear from you.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Dear Dame Durden,—In reply to the query, what kind of a girl the Western man wants for a wife, I shall attempt, as briefly as possible, to give you a few of the requirements a girl who expects to fill the position of queen in heart and home of a Western rancher should possess. She must be her husband's equal, as nearly as possible, in intellectual attainments, to be able to fill the position of companion in the true sense of the word; for, as the ranchers are more or less isolated from neighbors and places of amusement, it is doubly necessary that the rancher and his wife be fitted by mutual tastes and ambitions to supply in attractiveness to each other what they lack in opportunities of enjoying the pleasures and amusements of more thickly settled communities.

She should be a competent cook and housekeeper, for a ranch is no exception to the universal complaint as to the difficulty of getting help in the house. As a great deal of the rancher's life is spent riding, it would be the means of avoiding many an otherwise lonely hour if she be a good horsewoman, and able to accompany her husband occasionally on his trips. If she be musically inclined, she would find in music an excellent pastime, and a source of pleasure to her husband and family. And last, but not least, she must be possessed of that affectionate, kind and unselfish nature before which all other accomplishments are as nothing in the eyes of him who is worth winning. May kindly fate send one this way. I remain,  
Sincerely yours,

RANCHER.

That last appeal sounds almost pathetic, Rancher. May a kind fate be with you!

The following essay, the prize one in the Junior Class, in crispness and pithiness lacks nothing. In fact, we have thought it decidedly "rich."

PRIZE ESSAY.

Dame Durden,—I am twelve years old I live near Boggy Creek. I think the girls are already superior to the boys, but I think a stylish, proud girl would be out of place in a prairie home. The Western bachelor wants a good, kind, industrious, steady girl—one that will take an interest in everything inside the house, and also give a helping hand outside if needed. When tired, she should take a rest. I don't expect to get the prize, but I will try.  
DENNIS CRAIGEN.

Stanley Chalmers, another twelve-year-old laddie, also wrote a very good essay, which he concludes by saying: "She should be able to hitch and unhitch a horse and drive it." She would be fifty per cent. better if she could play and sing well, as it is a fine pastime when one is lonely on the prairie, and music is one of the finest accomplishments that ever attended man." Bravo, Stanley! Keep on speaking for the music, little man. You're not so far astray on that point.

SELECTIONS.

The following selections have been made from essays in the honor list:  
1.—"The Western man wants a

bright, good-natured, healthy girl, who is accomplished in plain and tidy housekeeping, and who will enjoy the rustic beauty of a home upon the prairie, though it may not be equal, either in style or convenience, to the city home. She should take a pride in her flower-garden, and try to beautify the home as much as possible."—C. Hutchings.  
2.—"These Western boys of ours are very manly, good fellows in general, but the wives they need must not be too exacting, for these boys, during their bachelor days, sometimes fall into ways of their own."—Mrs. R. Moore.

3.—"A Lover of Farm Life" makes, as a requisite, a fair education, with especial acquaintance with literature; also, knowledge in preserving and pickling, in addition to skill in cooking and washing. In conclusion, she says: "The age of the girl should not be under twenty-two. For further information, read Prov. 31, from the tenth verse."

4.—"She should always be neat and tidy. Even her morning dress should be made to look dainty. One thing a farmer's wife should not have to do only very seldom is to milk cows."—M. G. Campbell.  
So you don't want to milk cows, eh, Miss Mary? I wonder what all the rest of the girls think about it.

A NEW COMPETITION.

Now, girls, our next competition is exclusively for you. We are going to shut the married folk and the men completely out, this time, and give you the whole field to yourselves. Judging that you would like to have a chance to "talk back," I have chosen as a subject this time, "The Ideal Husband for the Western Girl." There will be no classes this time. Prizes will be given simply for the three best essays, and no one may compete who is under fourteen years of age—as I explained before, Cousin Dorothy has kindly consented to "look after" all our correspondents from that age down. This time all essays must be in by May 1st, upon which date the competition will close. So, girls, hurry up, say your "say," make your letters as short and bright as you can, and lay down the law for those Western boys in fine style. As before, address your letters to  
DAME DURDEN.

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

TOO LATE FOR THE COMPETITION.

Several essays arrived just in time to be too late for the competition. Of these, one by N. B. D., and another by "Jolly Boy," were most excellent. I shall, most certainly, give these two a place in the Ingle Nook at some future time, if space will permit. Essays by F. Hutchings, L. Cleator and Annie Stinson were also very good, and I am sorry they did not arrive in time for the judging of the essays. Next time, Ingle Nook friends, be sure your letters are sent in time to allow for all possible delays on the road, or otherwise.  
D. D.

The Dominion Educational Association.

As was anticipated, the executive of the Dominion Educational Association has changed the date of the meeting from the 12th, 13th and 14th of July, to the 25th, 26th and 27th of July. This change will enable the large number of teachers who will attend the convention from the various parts of the Dominion to be present also at the Dominion Exhibition, and have the benefit of railway rates, etc. Besides it will give Exhibition visitors a splendid opportunity of forming some conception of the educational progress of the Dominion, as exhibits of school work will be shown from each of the provinces. It is expected that the display of pupils' work in art and manual training will be exceptionally good.

The New Brother.

Say, I've got a little brother,  
Never teased to have him, nuther,  
But he's here;  
They just went ahead and bought him;  
And, last week, the doctor brought him;  
Wasn't that queer?

When I heard the news from Molly,  
Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly,  
'Cause, you see,  
I s'posed I could go and get him,  
And then, mamma, course, would let  
him  
Play with me.

But when I had once looked at him,  
"Why!" I says, "My sakes, is that  
him?"

Just that mite!"  
They said: "Yes," and, "Ain't he  
cunnin'?"  
And I thought they must be funnin'—  
He's a sight!

He's so small, it's just amazin',  
And you'd think that he was blazin'  
He's so red,  
And his nose is like a berry,  
And he's bald as Uncle Jerry  
On his head.

Why, he isn't worth a dollar!  
All he does is cry and holler  
More and more.

Won't sit up, you can't arrange him—  
I don't see why pa don't change him  
At the store.

Now we've got to dress and feed him,  
And we really didn't need him  
More'n a frog;

Why'd they buy a baby brother  
When they know I'd a good deal ruther  
Have a dog?  
—Joe Lincoln, in Prairie Farmer.

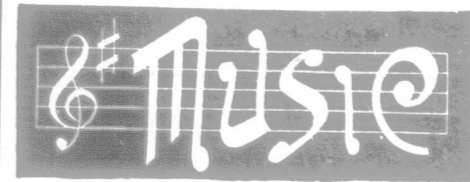
One of the Heroes.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.  
Here is a song of a hero:  
He is one of the many whose names  
Are not and never will be written  
On the scroll we refer to as Fame's;  
He has never rushed, cheering to battle,  
He has never plunged into the wave  
To rescue a child or a woman,  
Yet he ought to be named with the  
brave.  
Each night he goes home to a scolding,  
To hear the old story again  
Of the talent he lacks and his failure  
To claim the attention of men.

Each morning he goes to his duties  
Still striving to win and still proud,  
Still waiting for Fate to permit him  
Some day to work up from the crowd;  
Each day he goes patiently toiling  
And sighing alone, if he sighs—  
His sorrows are his, and his only;  
Hope still is agleam in his eyes:  
In spite of the wearisome scolding  
And grumbling he goes to at night,  
He faces the world in the morning  
As though all his dreams had been,  
bright.

With never a mortal to praise him  
For what he has done or has tried,  
He still has an honest ambition  
And still in his breast he has pride.  
With never the hope of receiving  
Approval at home he can still,  
With his sorrows all carefully hidden,  
Toil on with a conqueror's will;  
So here is a song of a hero,  
But one of the many whose names  
Are not and will never be written  
On the scroll we refer to as Fame's

ECONOMY.—There seems to be little possibility—at any rate, not any immediate possibility—that a substitute for horse-power in the operation of farm-machines will be adopted by modern farmers in their field work. The horse still pulls the binder, the mower, the reaper; in fact, is indispensable in grain fields the world over. Because of his general usefulness and great capacity for work, the horse is given much consideration and usually the best of care by the considerate farmer. The far-seeing, practical farmer of to-day believes it will inure to his own benefit to take the best care of his field power. Real economy is to get the most actual work out of a horse for the longest possible period of time. The McCormick Harvesters are known to be remarkably easy on the horses, and thousands of farmers have purchased O. K. machines because they knew it meant the saving of their horses.



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**Lack of Permanency in the Teaching Profession.**

By S. Carson Lee, Portage la Prairie.

The editorial remarks in the educational column of the "Advocate," of June 20th, incidentally touched on a very vital matter, viz.: the lack of permanency in the teaching profession. No thinking man can view the conditions in this respect, as they exist to-day, with feelings other than that of anxiety. The gradual decrease in the number of men who offer themselves for training in our normal schools year by year is a matter of common comment, but unfortunately it ends there. No effort, united or otherwise, either on the part of teachers or parents, seems to be put forth to bring about a more desirable state of affairs. Apathy and carelessness in regard to the welfare of the best educational conditions for the near future are rampant on all sides. The future is sacrificed through the false economy of the present.

Among the causes which have contributed to bringing about the present crisis, three or four stand out in marked prominence. In the first place must be noted the lack of financial inducements. Even at the present time, when it is popularly supposed that public school teachers' salaries are rather improving, young men find dozens of other employments that pay many times better than teaching. But what is also more important, they find in the various other walks in life that honest application and faithful years of service bring ready promotion and permanent positions; not so, however, in the teaching profession, and it is just here that the difficulty is most deeply rooted. Of the two hundred or more male teachers of personal acquaintance, not five per cent. of them will acknowledge that they have any notion of permanently remaining in the work. On pushing inquiries a little further with the other ninety-five per cent., almost invariably the same reason is given: no inducements; no permanency; no substantial recognition of years of valuable experience. Few, if any, parents are found willing to intrust the welfare of their children at a time of critical illness to the newly-made doctor fresh from his college lectures, but totally lacking in real practical experience, simply because he charges a lighter fee than his brother physician, who has spent long years of careful practice; and yet this is really what is being done year after year with regard to the engagement of teachers in our public schools. The important years of early school life are two frequently handed over to novices, who receive as part reward the experience gained, while the foundation work of the child's education pays dearly for that part.

Another condition of the teachers' lot which probably forces more of the better and wide-awake men out of the profession is that of hampered freedom. In business life, or other callings, a man is quite free to enter into public life, or to express his opinions, or take an active, healthy part in the affairs of the community. Those who take an active part in helping to raise the level of the manner in which our public affairs are conducted, are only exercising a franchise, and fulfilling a duty which should receive every encouragement. But how do we find this question when the teacher is concerned? Public sentiment has yet much narrowness and prejudice to cast aside before that broad and liberal view is taken which should characterize this matter. At the present time in every community the teacher, who is brave enough to take a healthy and decided attitude in political and social life in his neighborhood or town, must stand prepared to step down and out of his situation at short notice. I say must stand prepared, for in a very short time, unless he is a more than fortunate individual, that same narrowness of spirit will show itself in underhand intrigues. That this is true is, indeed, a subject for much regret, and no thinking person will deny it; but few, if any, of our citizens even

take the trouble to cast their influence on the side of any attempted remedy. It is just this muzzling of speech and action that weighs heaviest on the brightest and most energetic men in the teaching to-day, and it is this same cramping of freedom that is yearly causing many of the best teachers to take up other calling.

Now, this desertion on the part of the men from the teaching ranks only intensifies this lack of permanency rather than leads to any improvement. These vacancies are rapidly filled up by the lady teachers, and quite naturally so. These same ladies after teaching a few years are found to join the matrimonial ranks in large numbers, and here, again the natural sequence must be admitted. The ranks are continually being refilled by the novices, and so on the movement goes. In no sense can the fault be attributed to the lady teachers; no one can utter a word of censure or dispute their good sense in choosing this alternative; but, nevertheless, the fact remains that it deals a severe blow to any tendency toward a settled condition in the profession. It is quite true that the real source of the difficulty here can be traced to the same cause as first mentioned, viz.: lack of financial inducements. If the teaching offered even as good returns as the other callings in life, men would be found in sufficient numbers who would willingly remain in the work; but if there were added to this a broad and liberal public sentiment, and greater freedom of action, socially and politically, it would be attractive and congenial enough to draw to its ranks some of the best talent in the land. Granting that this condition thus existed, there would then be but a small per cent. of ladies in the work, and hence very few vacancies or changes caused from the matrimonial standpoint. Other benefits would fast follow its train. These same young ladies, after having completed their collegiate education, would, in all probability, be found by those seeking life partners, quietly pursuing a post-graduate course in domestic science under the careful and experienced tuition of their mothers. In this way much excellent training would be received of a very practical and praiseworthy nature, and at the same time the educational work in our schools would be very materially strengthened.

Turning our attention for a few minutes to the higher educational work, we find the same difficulty exists, but to a much more limited extent. In many of the high schools and collegiate institutes, the salaries offered are far from sufficient to induce good men to remain in the work. In Western Canada, where agriculture offers unbounded scope and very profitable returns, many of our high school men, especially in the Territories, are turning their attention to these pursuits. Here they find, not only better financial returns for their labors, but also the greatest freedom, and the most independent life pursuit that any country can offer. In Eastern Canada, similar conditions obtain. The large insurance companies and manufacturing concerns, especially, are holding out inducements far in excess of that of the average Collegiate Boards. As a result, there is found to-day many high school and collegiate teachers among the most successful managers in the insurance work. The same thing is true with the large manufacturing companies: as chemists, electricians, and mineralogists. Many of the Collegiate men are saving the companies to whose interests they are devoting their time, thousands and thousands of dollars annually, and receiving therefor fitting remuneration for their services. Even the universities themselves are being rudely awakened of late years to find that the meagre salaries paid their professors is not at all adequate to permanently retain their best men. Within the last few years Toronto University has been forcibly reminded of this, when such able men as Dr. Steele, and others of equal standing, resigned their professorships to devote their time to the more lucrative position

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PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$8,700,000  
REST - 3,000,000

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA.  
London, England, Office, 60 Lombard St., E. C.

HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr.

**BANKING BY MAIL** Business may be transacted by mail with any of the hundred and six branches of this Bank throughout Canada and the United States, deposits being made or funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers' business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected, etc., etc.

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CALGARY, ALTA. C. W. Rowley, Manager.	MOOSOMIN, ASSA. E. M. Saunders, Manager.
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INDEPENDENT, ALTA. W. Stewart, Manager.	TREHERNE, MAN. H. B. Haines, Manager.
WINNIPEG, MAN. John Aird, Manager.	WINNIPEG, MAN. John Aird, Manager.

R. A. Rumsey, Manager, R. A. Rumsey.

SAVINGS BANK, etc. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards receive interest at special rates. Drafts issued payable in any part of the world.

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

of chemists to large manufacturing companies.

It thus appears that the great problem of lack of permanency is also showing itself in the higher educational institutions, although not to such a degree as in our public schools. In the meantime, until some active steps are taken to remedy the evil, we may look for even more unsettled conditions than those of the present, and as a result, although the citizens of to-day may possibly have a slightly larger bank account, the nation of to-morrow (composed of the children of to-day) must rest content to take a secondary place in everything that goes to make up a strong and influential people.

Nature Study.

ITS VALUES.—(d) Knowledge.

By J. B. Wallis, Winnipeg.

In preceding articles I have touched upon a few of the values of nature study, which may not have presented themselves to many people, and may, in some cases, not even impress them when pointed out. But there is one value which, in this money-worship age, will appeal to people when all others fail, because it alone can be reduced to matter of dollars and cents. I refer to the value of nature study from the standpoint of knowledge.

In treating this topic it may be well to divide it into two parts: (1) Nature study as a foundation for other studies; and (2) the economic side of nature study. That both of these may mean money—the former because of time saved in education; the latter because of direct monetary considerations—will, I hope, be evident.

(1) Nature study as a foundation for other studies:

Nature study is the proper foundation for geography, botany, physics and chemistry, and to a less degree may be useful in drawing and composition.

Geography may be defined as: the study of the earth as man's home; and how this study can be done before our pupils have a proper understanding of their immediate surroundings, gained not from books, but from their own observations, passes my comprehension. The study of a pupil's own little river, creek or mill serves as a basis of comparison with the great rivers of the world. When he sees it carrying away its little load of silt, perhaps depositing some of it as little sand-bars, he sees in the miniature the work of all rivers, tearing down the land and carrying it away, only again to build it up into fertile plains. The study of some hill in the neighborhood, or of some small plain, will give him ground for exercising his imagination in picturing the lofty Himalayas or the far-reaching Pampas.

Geography is fast getting away from the old methods of cape, bay, town and river form of recitation, and coming more and more to mean the relation of different portions of the earth's surface to our needs. But, how can pupils understand the question of climate—upon which the habitability, products, etc., of a country or district depend—without first having studied, by personal observation and inference, the relation of wind to rainfall and temperature, of rainfall to vegetation, of rainfall to condensation and evaporation?

In the study of botany usually our boys and girls go to work with absolutely no preliminary knowledge of flowers. In other subjects preliminary work is considered necessary. In grammar, for instance, it is considered necessary for a pupil to be able to talk English before beginning parsing and analysis. So in botany, before beginning to study the formal relation of flowers, a vast amount of preliminary work should be done—the recognition of many wild flowers, where they grow, their insect friends and foes, and much else. I have had more than one pupil come to take up botany who did not know the names of a dozen common flowers, and who could not even recognize them as old friends. What would the term, "compositae," mean to them? But suppose they already knew the dandelion, aster, cone-flower, and some more of the family, the name, "Compositae" would fill a want. If the pupils recognize a number of flowers, and have seen their peculiarities, classification will present no difficulties.

With regard to physics and chemistry, they are both in the truest sense nature study at any time; but with them, as with botany, much should be done in the

junior grades, which will prepare the pupils for their work in the high school. Particularly is this true as to the attitude of the pupils. In doing high school work, I have again and again noticed that the majority of pupils were utterly unable to think for themselves in physics and chemistry. They were in a completely receptive state. Give them book-work and they had no trouble, but put them before some problem which required original experiment and they were hopelessly lost. Now, one of the most important things about education is that it leaves the pupils able to think for themselves and able to attack any problem which may present itself; in other words, gives them power.

Modern works, on both chemistry and physics, recognize this, and endeavor to teach those subjects by setting experiments before the student, thus as far as possible putting him in the position of an original investigator. That is good, but the root of the evil is not in the high schools, but in the public schools. Pupils who have spent six or seven years in the public school without having been trained to think for themselves, are not likely to make a great change in the short time during which they attend high school.

Let us then remedy the evil by attacking it in the proper place, by encouraging the pupils in the common schools to wonder at the things happening around them, and to try to find the reasons for those happenings. Many of the commonest things which happen are really of great interest, and many lie in the domain of physics and chemistry.

Take such a thing as dew. Where does it come from? Why does it come? Why does it form on some things and not on others? Simple questions, are they not? Yet think what they involve. A study of condensation and evaporation, and of the power of radiation of various bodies, which is itself merely a part of a far larger topic, viz.: heat. By wise questioning a class can be led from those simple observations on dew to think out a whole series of experiments on condensation, evaporation and heat.

Less important perhaps is the relation of nature study to drawing and composition. These are each means of expression, and in the junior grades one of the great drawbacks to good language and composition work is the dearth of subject matter. Nature study helps here. Many boys or girls who can talk of nothing else, are ready and anxious to tell something about their cat or dog, or something they have seen in the world outside. The connection of drawing to nature study is equally obvious. (To be continued.)

Choosing One's Life-work.

The occupation which 569 Winnipeg schoolboys, between the ages of 13 and 18, think they would like:

- Ranchers, 60; doctors, 58; store-keepers, 45; real estate, 44; carpenters, 43; lawyers, 40; civil engineers, 37; electrical engineers, 30; railroaders, 28; druggists, 28; farmers, 25; contractors, 25; cowboys, 15; clerks, 13; dentists, 10; travellers, 8; insurance, 8; bankers, 8; photographers, 6; machinists, 6; ministers, 4; blacksmiths, 4; lumbermen, 4; butchers, 4; teamsters, 3; masons, 3; bricklayers, 3; motormen, 2; policemen, 2; taxidermist, 2; stenographer, 1; book-keeper, 1; teacher, 1; soldier, 1; baseball, 1; judge, 1.

It might be supposed that a large majority of the pupils would choose the same occupation as their father, but not more than 25 per cent. did so. It is somewhat remarkable that among city boys there should be such a large number to choose farming and ranching, and from the number of boys who prefer engineering courses, it would seem that a polytechnic school will soon be a necessity in Winnipeg.

At an evangelistic service at Glasgow the other day the preacher at the end of his address cried: "Now, all you people who mean to go to heaven with me, stand up!" With a surge of enthusiasm, the audience sprang to their feet—all but an old Scotchman in the front row, who sat still. The horrified evangelist wrung his hands, and, addressing him, said: "My good man, my good man, don't you want to go to heaven?" Clear and deliberate came the answer: "Aye, Awm gangin', but no wi' a pairsonally conducted pairty!"



A FEW REASONS WHY  
**THE ANGLE LAMP**  
IS WHAT YOU NEED:

It is economical — We have displaced with it every other light, and have cut in half the cost of lighting — It is safe — A patented device makes it impossible to ignite the oil in the bowl — It is handy — A child can light, fill and clean it.

AS PICTURE, \$10.25. OTHERS IN OUR CATALOGUE, SEND FOR IT.

**HILTON, GIBSON CO.,** 277 RUBERT AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

# DEERING HARVESTERS

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

**BARROWCLOUGH**  
Music  
A SEMPLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**PHONOGRAPHS and Records**  
(Both Disc and Cylinder).

VIOLINS  
(complete with bow), splendid tone.  
No. 1, price \$6, reduced to \$3.  
No. 2, price \$10, reduced to \$5.

MANDOLINS.  
Our \$10 Mandolins reduced to \$5.

Everything in Music.  
Write for Catalogue.

**Barrowclough & Semple**  
228 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

**Ladies' 21c. Cashmere Hose.**

Fine pure Cashmere Hose, plain, soft, and well-knitted, spliced heels and toes, well worth 30c. per pair, and sold by us to you at the regular WHOLESALE price.

**21c. PER PAIR, \$2.48 PER DOZ.**  
Postage 4c. per pair extra.

**The F. O. Maber Co., Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG.  
539 to 549 Logan Avenue.

**STENOGRAPHY** Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for all graduates. Complete Course for Home study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**SPRING COATS AND SKIRTS.**—Spring is here, and with it the necessity for new clothes. Many women, especially on farms, find it more convenient to buy these ready-made than to have them made at home or at the dressmaker's. The most convenient way of all is to order by mail, and such is the perfection to which the mail-order system of to-day has been brought, that there is absolute safety in buying in this way, so long as the firm is entirely reputable. The firm of T. Eaton & Co. needs no recommendation in Canada. The name of the big store at 190 Yonge St., Toronto, stands everywhere, as a guarantee of good value and fair dealing, hence we have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the coat and skirt advertisement of the company, which appears elsewhere in this issue. We feel sure that all who order any of the garments listed in this issue will be wholly satisfied, and entirely willing

again to trust to buying by mail from the T. Eaton Co. Remember, distance makes no difference. With the T. Eaton Co., the buyer from Assiniboia is attended to as carefully as the citizen of Toronto. Try it, and see.

**DURABILITY AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.**—We wish to call the attention of the readers of the Home Department to the advertisement of the Robinson Corset Co., London, Ont., which appears in this issue. Of the article manufactured by this firm, Mrs. John Riddell, Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., says: "After wearing your corsets and giving them a fair trial, I do not hesitate in recommending them, and must say that I would not like to be without them." Ladies, give them a trial. Durability and perfect fit are guaranteed, and the Robinson Co. is reliable.

Landlady—What portion of the chicken would you like, Mr. Newcomer?  
Mr. Newcomer—Oh, half of it will be ample, thank you.

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



# EVERY SUCCESS

## Produces a Host of Would-be Imitators

and the **Berliner Gram-o-phone** being the first and only invention of its kind, as well as a world-famous success, is being so freely imitated by various so-called "phones" that the public is in danger of being confused and imposed upon.

The **Berliner Gram-o-phone** is the original Flat Disc Talking Machine invented by Mr. Emile Berliner (who also invented the Telephone Transmitter). Does any one know who invented the various other "flat disc machines" that are being advertised to trade on the enormous success and reputation of the **Berliner Gram-o-phone**? The Gram-o-phone is the **only Talking Machine manufactured in Canada**, and is the **only Talking Machine sold with an absolute five years' guarantee**. Gram-ophones are also made and sold in every part of the civilized world, but all

instruments sold in Canada are "Made in Canada." Do not be misled or deceived. You cannot get "something for FREE." They do not pay heavy advertising bills just for the privilege of presenting you with one. Even if it were really "given away," the chances are it would not be worth accepting even as a gift.

The **Berliner Gram-o-phone** is not a fake. Its splendid reputation is built on a solid foundation—it has earned and enjoys the confidence of its patrons—the admiration and endorsement of the greatest singers and musicians. Our business methods are known and approved by the business world. We refer you to the Bank of Montreal—to the Commercial Agencies—to the Express Companies—to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, of which we are members. More conclusive still is the testimony of thousands of our customers—clergymen, cabinet ministers, lawyers, physicians, farmers, mechanics and merchants who own **Berliner Gram-o-phones** and who have experience of our business methods (some of their unsolicited opinions are given below). These are the proofs which convince you—enable you to distinguish between the true and the false—between a responsible business firm and an aggregation of "fakers."

**BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE RECORDS** are made of a hard Maroon material (don't forget the color). They are practically unbreakable, and will wear ten times as long as any other records made. By actual test they have been played on more than 1,200 times without any appreciable loss of sound. There is an illustration of the dog listening to his master's voice on the back of every Record (don't forget the dog). The Records as well as the Gram-ophones are made in Canada. Three records are included in the price of each Gram-o-phone—meaning a saving of \$1.50 on your first purchase. Our terms are the easiest and within the reach of any honest person. You can pay one dollar cash and promise to pay \$2.00 a month for 8 months, and you will get a **Berliner Gram-o-phone** complete with the latest "Automatic Sound Box" (the finest made), 16-inch Japanned Concert Horn, 3 seven-inch records of your own choosing, 200 extra hard-ened needle points—the weight complete 25 lbs. This is what you get when you buy a **Berliner Gram-o-phone**. If you want a spun brass horn, the first payment will be \$3.00 instead of \$1.00. If you want to see our full Catalogue of **Gram-ophones** and full list of over 2,000 Vocal, Instrumental and Spoken Records—a postal card will bring them to you without charge. If you want fuller particulars about easy payment plan we will send them. If you buy on the easy payment plan and conclude to pay in full within 30 days you get the advantage of the spot cash price at the end of that time.

You may be acquainted with some of the writes, if so, ask their opinion of the Gram-o-phone, of the Records and of us. This will convince you that the **Berliner Gram-o-phone** is the only talking machine to buy.

**MR. BERLINER**, the only inventor of the Flat Disc Talking Machine.

Do you know who invented the "others?"

Only Talking Machine made in Canada and sold with a 5-year guarantee.

Beware of the fakers who offer to give you a "talking machine" for "nothing."

From the Bank of Montreal to the latest purchaser—we refer you to the business world.

Read the coupon fill it in, cut it out, and send it to us to-day.

Remember the color and the dog.

Records are made in Canada, too. List of more than 2,000 sent you on request—all we can afford to give you "free."

If you want to pay in full after 30 days you get spot cash price.

A few good words from owners of Gram-o-phones. Write them, if you wish.

Plays any instrument. Plays the full band. Plays for you to dance to. Plays chorale music.

Sings operatic airs by operatic stars. Sings the latest ballad or coon song.

Talks, recites, repeats sermons and speeches.

Gives a liberal musical education to the children. Entertains and instructs the whole family.

Fill in, Cut Out and Mail Coupon to-day.

**B. STONE, Stayner, Ont.:**

I am delighted with the Gramophone; it is the best thing I ever got to drive away the blues, I feel just like I could grip you by the hand and say "God bless you."

**PETER W. SCOTT, Belgrave, Ont.:**

I am well pleased with the Gramophone I bought a year ago. It is a capital entertainer for an evening.

**W. J. BIGGIN, Assesippi:**

I am well pleased with the Gramophone. It is better than I expected, and am sure it will sell more.

**WM. E. WHITELEY, Perry Vale Ranch, Alta.:**

The new Maroon records are superior to the black ones, and every one who hears my machine declares they have not heard any other talking machine articulate so plainly, and the music renditions are perfect.

**ARTHUR LUNERGAN, Little River, N.B.:**

Your Gramophone is superior to any I have ever heard—am very much pleased with it, and have given several concerts with it.

**CHAS. DIEHL, Cypress River, Man.:**

Received the Gramophone in good condition. Talk about clearness, my Gramophone beats them all. Please accept my grateful thanks for your prompt attention.

**CHAS. GRASLEY, Crossfield, Alta.:**

Received Gramophone in splendid condition. It is in every way superior to the many different makes I have heard.

**DAN. McVICKER, Salmon Arm, B. C.:**

I received the Gramophone O. K. I would not sell it for \$75.00 if I could not get another. It is a peach. We can hear it a mile away.

**E. H. BICKUTAN, E. M. S. Flora, Esquimault, B. C.:**

(The Flora was wrecked near Esquimault, December, last year.) The Records came out O. K., being four days under salt water. The machinery of the Gramophone is also in a good state. (This is probably the hardest test that Records were ever put to.)

**L. J. McNUTT, Currieburg, N. B.:**

Am perfectly delighted with the Gramophone. Visitors say it excels any other talking machine. Had it to an entertainment, and the audience were greatly pleased with the tone, it being so loud and clear. Am perfectly satisfied with your dealings in every respect all through the contract.

**NEWTON BRYENTON, Bryenton, N. B.:**

Your Gramophone is a dandy. The Records are increasing in sound.

There are thousands of similar letters on our files, and all of them are from unsolicited but delighted purchasers.

### CASH PRICES FOR BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONES, \$15 to \$45.

(These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice.)

Any Style of Instrument sold on the Easy Payment Plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price.

The **BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE** plays every instrument and the Instrumental Records are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments—Band and Orchestral Selections, Choral Pieces by full choirs, including the famous Papal Choir. The Band Selections have been made specially for the Gram-o-phone by the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's (plays only for the Gram-o-phone) and other famous American and European Bands, civil and military. Instrumental Solos on Piano, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Trombone, Bagpipes, Clarinet, Piccolo, Flute, etc. The latest Songs as well as the old-time favorites—Religious, Patriotic and Sentimental airs—as well as Coon Songs, Minstrels and Comic Ditties. Plays Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

**SEND COUPON TO-DAY.**

**E. BERLINER,**  
2315-19 St. Catherine St.,  
Montreal, Que.:

Manufactured only by

**E. BERLINER,**

2315 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

Montreal.

Enclosed find one dollar in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with 16-inch japanned concert horn and 3 records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name.....  
Occupation..... P. O. Address.....  
Express Office..... Province.....

If you wish a spun brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:

om..... F.A.W.

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

## Eggs for Hatching

from Indian Games, Golden Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. Write

**S. LING,**  
Winnipeg, Man.

### CHAMBERS' BARRED ROCKS

at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, held Jan. 26th to 29th, 1904, won 1st and 4th pens, 1st pullet, 4th cockerel, special silver cup for most birds scoring 90 points and over, which is ample evidence as to who is breeding the best Rocks in this country. My pens this season will contain these winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. A few good cockerels for sale; also S. C. B. Leghorns. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS,** Brandon, Man.



### VIRDEN NURSERIES.

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

### TRADE NOTES.

UNIQUE AND INTERESTING.  
St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.,  
Oct. 27th, 1903.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to sent you what I have seen and what I can tell. The Frost Fence that I have erected near my orchard is in a good place for tested the fence. All the winter he come near eight feet height snow on that and the fence come down, and when the snow went off, the fence take his first position like if nothing had been on. The Frost Wire Fence Co. in my place look like the better fence than he never come on the market.

Yours very respect,  
(Signed) B. Viau.

Mr. Viau is a thorough French-Canadian and has only recently taken up the study of the English language. The Wire Fence referred to was built by him over four years ago. It was the very first piece of Frost Fence erected in Beauharnois County, was put up mainly for a test, and, of course, the very worst place to be found was the one selected.

DOING ALL HE COULD EXPECT.—A letter like the one that follows always makes me cheerful. I am satisfied that my remedy is in the hands of a party that knows how to use it; does not expect too much from a limited application of it, and is satisfied that he is making progress:

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 29th, 1904.  
W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:  
Dear Sir,—Absorbine is doing all that I could expect. I enclose cheque for three more bottles.

Yours truly,  
John L. Russell,  
Prop. of Home Lawn Farm.  
Manufactured by W. F. Young, P. D.  
F., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents,  
Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

The late Duke of York once remarked to Colonel W. at the mess of the 11th Regiment that the Colonel was uncommonly bald, and although a younger man than his Royal Highness, he stood in more need of a wig. The Colonel, who had been of very long standing in the service, and whose promotion had been by no means rapid, informed his Royal Highness that this could be easily accounted for.

"In what manner?" asked his Royal Highness, rather eagerly.

"By junior officers stepping over my head," Colonel W. replied.

The Duke was so pleased with the reply that the gallant Colonel obtained promotion in a few days afterwards.

### GOSSIP.

A. W. Fraser, Indian Head, was the architect who designed the house of Jno. McDougall, illustrated in March 9th, issue.

When in Neepawa recently, J. A. Drysdale, of the Drysdale Marble works, Brandon, was given an order for a monument to mark the last resting place of Manitoba's late Provincial Treasurer, late Hon. John A. Davidson. This monument will be a handsome one, with base-plate of pearl granite, surmounted by an Italian marble statue over twelve feet high.—[Brandon Sun.

A. J. Carter writes: "My poultry have done well since the M. P. A. Show, at Brandon. Have made several sales at fair prices; have mated up pens since the show in Barred Rocks; my B. P. R. pullet mating pens contain nothing which will score less than 90 points up to 92½, and headed by a first-class pullet-bred cockerel; for cockerels, the pen is headed by the cock which scored 90½, cut one on weight which beat him for first prize. He sired the first-prize cockerel at Boston in 1903. His mates are nine dark, well-barred pullets and hens from the best strains in the world. The Silver-Laced Wyandottes are headed by the 90½-point cock which tied for first, and is the sire of my 90½ and 91 point cockerels, also five pullets, scoring from 91½ to 92½. No females in this pen scoring less than 90 points. These are the only pens I have, and my customers will get eggs from these birds."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

### Veterinary.

#### HEIFERS FOR DAIRY PURPOSES, ETC.

1. If a two-year-old heifer have a calf, and it is allowed to suck for the first six months, will it interfere with the cow's value as a dairy cow for the next six months.

2. Will troughs made of cement stand the frost in a barn during the winter?

S. W. K.

Ans.—Heifers designed for dairy purposes should not be allowed to suckle their calves for longer than two or three days, as it will certainly interfere with their dairy qualities, not only during that period of lactation, but all subsequent ones. Milking cows are greatly influenced by habit, and it is probable when, at the end of six months, you commenced to milk by hand, she would almost go dry. If you wish to make profitable dairy cows out of your heifers, milk them by hand from the first.

2. Yes, if properly made out of good cement.

#### COW WITH COUGH.

1. Bought a cow out of a warm stable in December, and put her in a colder one. In a few days I noticed her cough.

She now has a hard, dry cough and sometimes breathes hard, and water runs from her eyes. She is in good condition; eats well, and will calve about the first of April.

2. Give symptoms of tuberculosis.

3. Is there an inspector for this disease, and does the Government pay for animals killed on account of it? H. W.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate tuberculosis, but may be the result of the change of stables. I would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin, as if she is tubercular treatment will do no good. If you do not have her tested, blister her throat and chest both sides with mustard mixed with turpentine, and give her twenty grains digitalis and two drams chlorate of potash night and morning.

2. The symptoms you give indicate tubercular disease of the respiratory organs. As any organ may be diseased, the symptoms will vary, according to the organ or organs affected.

3. If you write to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, it is probable they will arrange to test your cow under certain conditions, but will not compensate you for loss.

## REMOVAL SALE OF

# 50 PIANOS BY AUCTION

We have received notice to vacate the premises that we have for several years used for the storing of the large reserve stock necessary in a business the size of ours. We find it extremely difficult to rent suitable premises elsewhere, and in our emergency have decided to offer this reserve stock by auction. This will include:

- 1.—New pianos of the highest grade.
- 2.—Pianos so slightly used that they cannot be told from new.
- 3.—Pianos, both grand and upright, used for concerts only.
- 4.—Pianos taken in exchange, and so reconstructed that they are guaranteed like new.
- 5.—Pianos taken in exchange, which, because of lack of time, we sell as they are.

There are grand pianos by KNABE, STEINWAY, and FISCHER; upright pianos by KNABE, HARDMAN, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, FISCHER, NORDHEIMER, KARN, and MASON & RISCH; square pianos by STEINWAY, DECKER, and DUNHAM; and many other celebrated makes.

We have therefore commissioned MESSRS. C. M. HENDERSON & CO. to sell this entire stock, and have set the date of sale for

## Saturday, April 2nd, 1904

AT 2 P. M.,

so that out-of-town buyers may have an opportunity to participate in this unusual offering, being able to take advantage of the holiday excursion rates on railroads and personally examine the instruments offered.

We are prepared to furnish catalogue of sale, with particulars of each instrument, upon application.

Purchasers unable to come to the city may use our mail-order buyers, who will be guided by reserve bids, and attend the sale in the interest of the customer, buying under the reserve bid whenever possible. Write for particulars.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—If desired, terms may be arranged by payment of one-fourth of the purchase price down, and the balance spread over two years with six per cent. simple interest on unpaid balances.

## Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

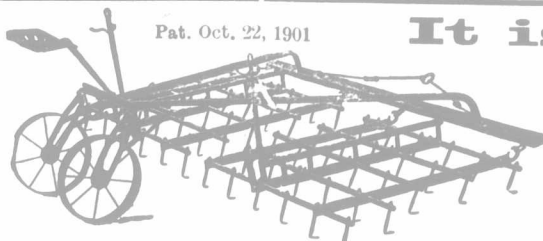
## E. O'REILLY

GRAIN DEALER

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.



It is Easier

for a team to draw a man behind a harrow on a well-constructed cart than to pull him along by the bit. The

**New Model Harrow Cart.**

Greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Electric Low-down, Easy-to-load Trucks, Electric Stock Racks, Hero Fanning Mills, etc.

Portable Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, Hero Fanning Mills, etc. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. **BOX 787. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD. WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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



# The Land of Homes

## THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**CALIFORNIA WINTERS.**

**HAS IT STOPPED FREEZING YET? IT WAS COLD IN YOUR COUNTRY, WASN'T IT?**

**NO ZERO FROSTS.**



This is a Typical Bush Dairy Farm on the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C.

We can sell you bush land at \$10.00 per acre (with five years to pay for it), one mile from school, three miles from railway station, river landing, store, church, and telephone, and in three years, with a little hard work and money (not much money), you can own a farm just like this one,

A Home in the Best Sense of the Word.

Send for our pamphlet containing official statistics, as to temperature, rainfall, and market prices of twenty-seven different kinds of farm produce.

## THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

322 Cambie Street,

Vancouver, British Columbia.

**COMMON SENSE Calf Feeder**

Gold Medal Pan-American Exp. The only feeder adopted by Experiment Stations.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Easiest to operate and clean. No valves to get clogged or foul.

Prevents Scours. Weans perfectly. Calves take to it like a baby to the bottle.

It's Nature's Own Way. Extra gain on one calf pays for two feeders.

Over 100,000 In Use. More than all others combined. Nipples are reinforced without seams.

Durable. Simple. Economical. Scientific and Practical.

Price, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.75. Send for catalogue.

F. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE.

### Are You Going to the Coast?

In continuing my letter, which appeared in your last issue, with reference to small farms in the lower Fraser Valley, B. C., I will try to show still further how a man can get along here, where there is no land suitable for homesteading, just as well as the man who homesteads on the prairies, and, at the same time, have all the advantages of a mild climate. The man of no means, or very small means, who settles here, may, if he chooses, spend only part of the year on his farm, and work during the rest of it in the lumber, mining or railway camps. If he spends, say, even two months every winter and one every fall making improvement, he can soon make a good place of it. In three years it should be sufficiently cleared to give him profitable work the year round.

Homeseekers intending to take up twenty or forty acre farm will find it a good plan to come out in small parties of four or more individuals or families, and take up among them, say, one quarter section. In this way, better terms can often be obtained, if all the land is bought from one man. When bachelors take adjoining blocks, they can build a house on one man's farm and a barn on the other's, a temporary expedient which enables them to put all their energies into clearing—the most important thing during the first few years. The heaviest part of the cost of clearing is the stumping. The better plan is not to attempt to stump as soon as the brush is burnt off, but to seed down for two or three years, and turn the land into pasture. The cattle help to get rid of the small stumps, others are removed by logging operations, and it is astonishing how soon all will disappear, except the big ones, which do not interfere materially with working the farm, and can be blasted out at one's leisure.

During this time the settler will be getting returns. Clover, it must be remembered, is almost a natural growth here, hence the pasture is good from the first, and practically the year round. On my own place, I had sixteen acres

(Continued on next page.)

**Save Yourself**

that heavy lifting by using a low down, easy-to-load truck this year.

The **ELECTRIC TRUCK** is the best, because it has hickory axles, angle steel hounds, oak bolsters, reaches, tongues, and are guaranteed. Steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for particulars of our Hero Fanning Mills, New Model Harrow Cart, Lawn Swings, Combination Racks, etc.

**The WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., Limited,**  
BOX 787, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**GRAIN**

GET OUR QUOTATIONS FOR WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX SEED. WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

**MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,**  
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

### MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA FARM

A thoroughly competent man wanted to take full management of one of the finest farms in Alberta. Applicants must be prepared to invest from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in the business. The farm, which is situated 2 1/2 miles from an incorporated town on the C. & E. Ry., is well equipped in horses, machinery, implements and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres of choice lands; 186 acres in high state of cultivation, 110 acres ready for seed. Hay meadow cuts 150 tons. Comfortable and commodious house, barn, granaries and other buildings. Dairy for 50 cows and piggy for 200 hogs. Plenty of good spring water. Lots of timber for building and fuel. Owner has cleared on this farm \$6,000 in the last 4 years. Must leave it for other interests. A good chance for the right man. None but fully-qualified persons need apply. Address: Opportunity, care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

We are reminded of the near approach of spring by the gay covers of the seedsmen's catalogues. A recent visitor to the editorial rooms is the 1904 catalogue of Wm. Ewing & Co., 112-114 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. The firm's catalogue is the 31st issue, and in addition to the usual list of seeds, it contains a large list of agricultural implements, garden tools, and other goods. It is well illustrated and is a most valuable reference. It is available for sale at a price of 25 cents per copy.

**Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days**

**Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

All Prices are Postage Paid, except Grains & Grasses, which are F.O.B. Brandon.

BEANS—McKenzie's Perfection Wax, Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c. Imperial Golden Wax, Pkt. 5c., lb. 30c. BEET—McKenzie's Extra Early, Pkt. 5c., cz. 15c. Early Blood Turnip, Pkt. 5c., cz. 10c. CARROT—McKenzie's Garden Gem, Pkt. 10c., 1 lb. 35c. Half Long Nantes, Pkt. 5c., 1 lb. 25c. LETTUCE—Iceberg, Pkt. 5c., cz. 15c. McKenzie's Prairie Queen, 1 kt. 5c., cz. 20c. ONION—Australian Brown, Pkt. 5c., cz. 15c. McKenzie's Northland, Pkt. 10c., cz. 25c.

ONION SETS—Yellow Dutch, Quart 25c. CABBAGE—McKenzie's Northern Favorite, Pkt. 10c., cz. 30c. Early Winingstadt, Pkt. 5c., cz. 15c. Brandon Market Drumhead, Pkt. 10c., cz. 30c. CAULIFLOWER—McKenzie's Snowcap, Pkt. 25c., 1/2 oz. \$1.50. World's Best Snowball, Pkt. 25c., 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

CELERY—McKenzie's Brandon Prize, Pkt. 10c., cz. 30c. White Plume, Pkt. 5c., cz. 25c. SWEET CORN—McKenzie's Northern Success, Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c. CUCUMBER—Early Cluster, Pkt. 5c., cz. 15c. McKenzie's Prolific, Pkt. 10c., cz. 30c. PEAS—McKenzie's Manifold, Pkt. 5c., lb. 35c. William Hurst, Pkt. 5c., lb. 30c. RADISH—McKenzie's Rosy Gem, Pkt. 5c., cz. 20c. Early Scarlet Ball, Pkt. 5c., cz. 10c.

FLOWERS "School in the Garden" Collection of Annuals. Asters, Marigold, Candytuft, Morning Glory, Chrysanthemum Pinks, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nasturtium (tall), Nasturtium (dwarf), Pansy, P. pines, Petunia, P. ruffled, Phlox, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Zinnias. 1 Pkt. each of 18 var.eties for 50c., postpaid. The collection not to be changed.

FLOWERS "Select" Perennial Collection. Monk's Hood, Strap Dragon, Double Daisy, Ubbas Sanders (climber), Dahlia mixed, Larkspur, Funkia, Perennial Phlox, Sweet William, Wallflower (Double German), Hollyhock (mixed), Columbine (mixed). The 12 varieties for 70c. postpaid. (Regular price, \$1.) Your choice of any 6 varieties from the collection 40c. Every packet contains the finest selected high-priced seed.

POTATOES—McKenzie's Manitoba Seedling, lb. 40c.



TOMATO McKenzie's First-of-All, Pkt. 10c., lb. 35c. Atlantic or Ruby, Pkt. 5c. GARDEN TURNIP Early Snowball, Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c. Send for our Catalogue of Nursery Stock, Fruits and Seeds of all kinds.

STOCKMAN'S COLLECTION 1 lb. Link of Gold Sugar Beet, 40c. 1 lb. McKenzie's Giant Mangel, 30c. 1 lb. McKenzie's Northwestern Swede, 30c. 1 lb. Oxtart Carrot, 40c. 4 lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape, 55c. \$1.95 for \$1.60, postpaid.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS Bromo, \$12 to \$14 per 100 lbs. Western Rye \$7.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. Timothy, \$6, \$6.40 to \$7 per 100 lbs. Alfalfa, \$20 per 100 lbs. Alsike, \$17 to \$19 per 100 lbs. Red Clover (medium or mammoth) \$17 to \$18 per 100 lbs. White Dutch Clover, \$20 to \$22 per 100 lbs. (prices as to quality). Bags, 20c. each. McKenzie's "Emerald Green" Lawn Grass, lb. 30c.

Oats—New Tartar King, \$1 per bushel. Barley—Manitowish, \$1.35 per bushel. Corn—North Dakota, 1/2 bush 1 90c. Pure Red Fire Wheat—Burbank, \$1.35, 5 bush., \$6.25. Peas, Golden Vine, \$1.25.

Are You Going to the Coast? Continued. chopped, burnt, and seedbed down; the next year I had good potatoes, and the next, by June 1st, the clover was two feet high, and very thick. This field, when seeded down, was full of stumps of all sizes, and a great deal of it is now ready to plow without any stumping at all.

After the first year, a farm of this kind will be far enough advanced to keep a few cows and some poultry, and to have a big vegetable garden and the nucleus of a fruit garden. I would never, however, advise planting an orchard larger than sufficient for home use. At the end of the first year, also, a man can safely put up a small house, cow-shed, root-house, and chicken house. The cost of keeping a family will be only nominal, as there are no bills for fuel, milk, vegetables, fruit, water or rent; in fact, a family can live comfortably on one-fifth the cost of living in town. In addition, the school system is excellent, being free and non-sectarian. The Lower Fraser Valley, as a whole, is well opened up by fairly good roads, and no part of it is over twelve miles from either a railway station or a steamboat landing. As soon as the Great Northern branch line is completed, there will be few places except the Chilliwack and Sumas districts, more than six miles from a station.

As regards transit, at this season the C. P. R., the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways run cheap excursions to the Coast. Intending settlers can get full particulars from the local station agents, or from the General Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Winnipeg, or the General Passenger Agents of the N. P. or G. N., at St. Paul. Freight rates may also be obtained from these sources. It should be borne in mind, however, that, while these railways have large areas for sale in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, none of them have land in the Lower Fraser Valley or Coast districts; hence, their interests are distinctly against promoting immigration into the Province, and all their inducements are offered to prairie settlers. For this reason, car-load freight rates are high. Anything less than a carload is out of the question. In fact, unless a man is bringing out a number of high-grade, registered animals, it hardly pays to bring any. Average grade cows, horses and other stock can be bought here almost as cheaply as on the prairies. Registered cattle, however, are not plentiful, and if a man has enough to make up a car, and a good place to put them in when they get here, it might pay him to bring them. As regards bringing household effects and farm implements, don't. The former can be bought here cheaply, and the implements used on the prairies are often not suitable for farming on the coast.

CHAS. E. HOPE, Vancouver, B. C. Settlers' Ass'n.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "As we have purchased Prince Sunbeam for use in our herd of Short-horns along with Royal Diamond, we can now offer Imp. Pride of Windsor, bred by His Majesty the King, and Imp. Gold Cup, bred by W. Duthie, Esq. These young bulls are in lean condition, but are very promising. We had intended to establish an annual sale of the produce from our herd this coming fall, but find we will not be in shape for it, and will delay this until 1905; so, for the present year, will offer what calves we have by private treaty, which we think superior to any that have been bred at Trout Creek farm."

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, write: "We have sold to W. W. Knapp, Howell, Mich., the young bull, Alexander. He has for dam the Marr cow, Alexandrina 28th, and was sired by Imp. Royal Prince. This is the third bull we have sold Mr. Knapp to head his herd, and if good breeding counts for anything, this calf should do him a lot of good. We have four good calves, all Scotch bred, left yet for sale, all sired by Imp. Royal Prince. Our stallions are doing well, and at the prices we are offering them at, they should find ready customers."

The Largest Manufacturing Establishment in Central Manitoba.

SIX COMPLETE DEPARTMENTS

MANUFACTURING:

- Portable Threshing Engines
Stationary Boilers and Tanks
Complete Well-boring Outfits
Wood Cross-cut Sawing Machines
Perfection Fanning Mills
The Celebrated "Acme" Wheat Picklers
All kinds of Ironwork for Bridges or Buildings

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Limited
Rosser Avenue West, Brandon, Man.

RIFLES FREE TO BOYS
Boys, you can earn in a few hours, a splendid, long distance, latest model Air Rifle. Shoots BB shot, slugs and darts with great force. Shots go right home. Very accurate, fine blue steel barrels, walnut stock; all parts interchangeable; carefully fitted, sighted and tested; very handsomely finished; they are beauties. Boys send name and address at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will send you, postpaid, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We send handsome Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and chain and charm, free. We take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 922, Toronto, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL FREE WATCH
It costs you nothing to own this handsome, guaranteed watch, with an elegant gold-finished chain and charm; this watch has a fine silver-finished nickel case, American movement, strong and well made. Every Watch guaranteed. Write at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We send handsome Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and chain and charm, free. We take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 922, Toronto, Ont.

FORTUNE TELLER FREE
A marvellous invention that will tell your fortune and answer every question you ask it, free to you for selling only 1 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. (A Certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. If you wish to know whether for time or misfortune awaits you, if you are to marry or not, or anything else that now puzzles you, write us at once to send you the Seeds and in a few days time this wonderful Fortune Teller will be telling you everything you want to know. Address The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3 23 Toronto.

Mr. F. M. Goodwin, 10 Cornwall Road, St. Albans, Herts, Eng., writes us as follows: "I am desirous of obtaining some Canadian grain business. Can you place my name before a few likely firms on your side, or let me know their names and addresses?"

ALL LIVE STOCK APPRECIATE FLINTKOTE ROOFING
GIVES WARM, DRY INTERIORS LOOKS WELL WEARS WELL COSTS LITTLE. WRITE US. J.A. & W. BIRD & CO. BOSTON. FIRE, WIND AND WATER PROOF. FLINTKOTE does not contain either tar or asphalt products. Hence it is adapted for the climatic extremes we experience in the West. A post card with your address will bring a sample book with full information. MACKENZIE BROS. WINNIPEG, MAN. "THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS."

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

**SEND NO MONEY**

**THIS FINE Violin AND OUTFIT ONLY \$4.35**



**NATIONAL TEACHER'S VIOLIN**

This Violin possesses a rare, powerful tone of sweet, melodious quality, equalling that of the famous Stradivarius violin of which it is an exact copy. The body is old seasoned maple of beautiful flame, the top is spruce wood, 80 to 100 years old, procured from the wondrous Black Forest of Germany. The color is a rich reddish brown, hand rubbed in oil to a high piano polish, and the trimmings, such as pegs, finger board, tail, etc., are fine ebony finished. Our \$4.35 price includes the Violin, exactly as described, a fine elastic bow, two sets of gut strings, a big cake of rosin, finger board, chart and self-teaching instruction book, all packed in an elegant violin case. Simply drop us a card with your name and address and nearest express office and we will ship this fine Violin Outfit for your free inspection. **Don't send us one cent.** Then, if, after a thorough examination, you find it equal to Violin outfits sold regularly for \$10.00, pay the express agent \$4.35 and express charges, otherwise **not one cent.** For \$1.10 extra we will send a handsome flannel-lined black japanned case, with brass trimmings. Order today. We may not be able to repeat this offer. **Johnston & Co., Dept. 3345, Toronto, Ont.**

**FREE TO PRINTING BOYS AND THREE DRAWER OUTFIT COMPLETE**



**\$5 A WEEK Easily Earned**

**BOYS**—Any afternoon you can sell our Sweet Pea Seeds and easily earn this **er Oak Cabinet Outfit; a Hamilton Rifle; 1,000 Shot Repeating Rifle; Barre Machine; 4-Winch and Chain; Camera; with 28-piece Outfit**, or choice of **DOZENS** of other presents that will delight every boy. Send name and address, today; we send you **FREE**, postpaid, and **TRUST YOU** with 24 large packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to every purchaser.) Every package contains 60 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. When sold send us the money, we ship the present you select. Our boys say: "Sold the Seeds in less than half an hour." "They sell at sight." "My premium came all right, it's a dandy." Costs nothing to try. Address **The Seed Supply Co., Dept. 3322, Toronto**

**FREE STEAM ENGINE**



**Makes 300 Revolutions in a minute.** Easy running, swift and powerful. Strongly made of steel and brass, handsomely nickel plated. Has belt wheel, steam whistle and safety valve, iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and Russian iron burner compartments. Buy this big, powerful Steam Engine in free to you for selling only 9 large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. **Everybody buys them.** Roy Butler, Wilsonton, Ont., said: "I sold the seeds in a few minutes. People said they were fine." Write us a **post card** to-day and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Order now, as we have only a limited quantity of these special Engines on hand. **Arnold Wiseman, Kingston, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and a grand premium for so little work." FREE SEED CO., Dept. 3337, Toronto**

**FUR SCARF FREE**



Soft, warm, glossy black, 3 ft., 6 inches long, 5 inches wide, made of selected full furred skins with 6 line full tails. A handsome, stylish fur, given free for selling at 10c. each only 20 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **Everybody buys them.** Mary Brooks, Mine Mills, Ont., said: "I've never opened my parcel than I looked the Seeds and I will send the money to-day." Write us a **post card** to-day and we will send the Scarf free. **FREE SEED CO., Dept. 3320, Toronto**

**GOSSIP.**

These are the days of imperial unity, of the birth and growth of a Canadian spirit, and it is quite appropriate that the legend, "Made in Canada," should attract the home buyer. A source of pride to every true Canadian is the way the implement manufacturers of this broad Dominion have risen to meet the needs of an advanced agriculture by placing before the farmers of this country implements that are up-to-date and of the best material. The name Massey-Harris on an implement means that the requirements, both of use and sentiment, have been met. What more can be said? In many farming communities, the Massey-Harris agency pioneered with the M.D., the teacher and the preacher; and it is no wonder that on market days that farmers rendezvous at the old never-changing agency. The spacious warerooms contain their quota of new and up-to-date implements and when the farmer leaves town for home, there, mirrored in his brain, are the words: Massey-Harris seeders and Imperial gangs.

One of the things to be learned by the newcomer to the prairie country is that if he wishes to make a success of ornamental or fruit-tree growing, he must get next to the varieties suited to the country. In order to do so the home (Manitoba and N.-W. T.) nurserymen should be patronized; that is, if he wants results. A conversation recently with Mr. B. D. Wallace, Spring Park Nursery, Brandon, brought out some facts worth knowing. The firm of which he is manager will, for \$19, supply sufficient trees to plant, at 18 inches apart, to make a shelter belt around two acres, of varieties to be selected from any in their price list. The advantages of shelter belts are not yet fully understood by the majority of the prairie farmers. Such mean a saving of fuel consumed in the house to an extent of nearly twenty-five per cent., and the saving of food fuel to cattle and other live stock cannot be estimated. The unsheltered farmstead will use more grain and other feed for the same number of animals than will be necessary on a sheltered farmstead, in order to keep the stock up in the same condition. Fruit-growing is simply out of the question without shelter belts. The Spring Park Nursery put out thousands of trees last year, and did not lose three per cent. All dying they replace. The nursery is located in an ideal position near Brandon, northern exposure, and has its own supply of moss for packing. Patronize home industry, and mention the "Advocate," and you will not regret it.

Tulley Elder, in reporting sales from his stud and herd, writes: "These animals are all bred in the purple and should prove a boon to the districts where they go. Am always glad to see the farmers picking up good ones, it is not only a benefit to themselves, but to the whole community. In the hands of such men as Messrs. Bryce and Downie, we will hear of these animals or their progeny at the shows. I am entirely sold out, except one stallion, a big, good one, that I am offering at values that can't be surpassed. To W. H. Bryce, Percy P. O., Arcola, Assa., one three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Macgregor of the Glen [2768], champion two-year-old, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1902, by St. Simon (imp.) [1832] (8975), out of Nancy Macgregor [2512] (imp.); one imported Clydesdale mare, Whiteburn Lady 5009, by Whiteburn Duke (4112), he by Duke of Hamilton (2074), known as the 1,000-guinea colt, he by Prince of Wales (673). Dam of Whiteburn Lady is Fannie of Whiteburn 5996, by Prince of Renfrew (664), grandam Betsy (6229), sire Never Mind Him (557, sire of Prince of Wales (673). The two-year-old Clydesdale filly, Progress, not registered yet, by Pilgrim (7020) (a cut of which appeared in Jan. 13th issue), out of Whiteburn Lady 5009 (imp.); also three grade mares in foal. To Joseph Downie, Cameron P. O., the following Shorthorns: Sir John [38945], by Smithfield 300 [21181], out of Polly [25821]; the cow, with calf at foot, Miss Aberdeen 36206, and the three-year-old heifer, Lady May 2nd, Vol. 18, D. S. H. B."

**SEPARATORS WIND STACKERS, FEEDERS, BAGGERS ETC.**

**ENGINES PLAIN AND TRACTION THRESHER SUPPLIES**



**Waterloo MFG. CO. LTD.**

**Waterloo-Ont.**

Either a

**"Waterloo" Separator or Engine**

is as good as a Government Bond


for you always get your money's worth. Buy Waterloo Machinery and have the best.

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

FACTORY **Waterloo-Ont.** BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE **Winnipeg Manitoba**

**Made in the West for the West**



We have given special attention to the needs of the farmers of the West during the past fifteen years. We know what he wants and what the severe climate of the West demands, and we have constructed our pumps to meet the requirements, and we have written to us and get the benefit of our long experience. If we have no agent in your town write to us direct.

**CATER PUMPS WON'T FREEZE.**

**CLUB RATES.** We will give a special rate to a club of three farmers who will send their orders together with the cash. Write for club discount. This applies only to districts where we have no agent.

**WINDMILLS**

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH A WINDMILL COMPLETE FOR LESS MONEY THAN YOU CAN BUY LOCALLY. OUR CATALOGUES AND PRICES PROVE THIS. WRITE FOR ONE TO-DAY.

Buy a Windmill with Graphite Bearings. Needs no oiling. We are sole agents-

**The Brandon Pump & Windmill Works,**  
H. CATER, Proprietor.  
BRANDON, MAN.

**SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP** on every sheep you shear with



**Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine** PRICE ONLY **\$17**

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

**Black Leg Vaccine**

**PASTEUR VACCINE CO.** CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

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

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA

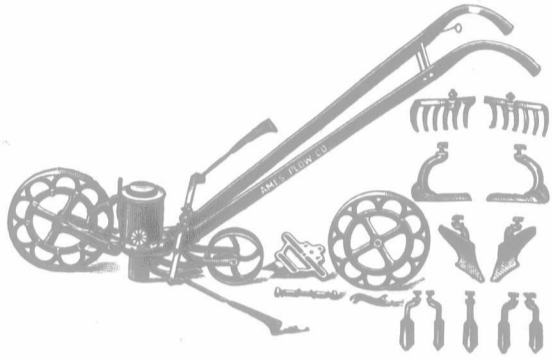
ESTABLISHED 1850.

BRUCE'S SEEDS

No better seeds can be procured anywhere. It pays to buy the best. Over half a century of business success the best guarantee you can get. Our handsome illustrated catalogue (88 pages) is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. Send for it.

New Universal Constellation—Seeder, Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Rake.

In this constellation is presented a brilliant assemblage of the new Universal Drill and the Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow for use either as a single or double wheel implement. Six implements in one. Each implement is entirely separate from the other, and the only parts used in each, the wheels and handles, are changed from one frame to the other by only 2 bolts. The cultivating attachments are shown detached. They are: 1 Cultivator Frame, 1 Center Cultivator Tooth and 1 pair each Hoes, Plows, Rakes, Markers, Narrow Cultivator Teeth and Wide Cultivator Teeth. Price, boxed, \$10.50.



JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, CANADA.

\$32.50 Buys Cream Separator

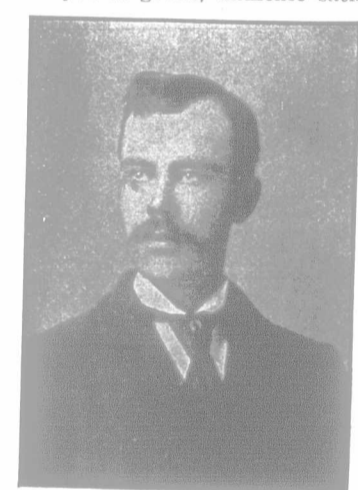
ALL SENT OUT ON FREE TRIAL.

WE ARE selling cream separators on the same plan as we have sold sewing machines and thrasher supplies during the past three years; that is, we aim to sell a large number of them at a small profit on each.

We have a strictly first-class cream separator, as hundreds of Canadian farmers who purchased them last year can testify, and our prices are so much below what agents charge that they are well worth looking into. Further, we send each separator out on free trial, and every one not satisfactory may be returned to us at our expense. We supply with each separator, except the smallest size, iron stand, milk-shelf and two cranks, one long one for easy turning for children, and one short one for men's use.

Our prices for the WINDSOR CREAM SEPARATORS are as follows: No. 0, capacity 115 lbs. per hour, \$32.50; No. 1, capacity 210 lbs. per hour, \$48.75; No. 2, capacity 340 lbs. per hour, \$57.50; No. 3, capacity 560 lbs. per hour, \$85.00.

We have dozens of testimonials from farmers in all parts of the country who purchased these machines last year. Every separator sold by us went to a thoroughly-satisfied customer, otherwise it would have been returned. Nearly all our customers took them on trial, and did not pay for them until after thoroughly testing. Mr. Henry Pruder, Purple Valley, writes: "The cream separator we purchased from you is giving immense satisfaction. We have eight cows, and are making 12 lbs. of butter more a week than we could the old way by using the milk cans. We also tested your cream separator by running the milk through that we had skimmed closely, as we thought, and we got two quarts of good rich cream. Mr. Schales, the man who got the separator when we got ours, is also well pleased. He says it half paid for itself the first summer over what they could have made the old way." Mr. Pruder and Mr. Schales had No. 2 machines.



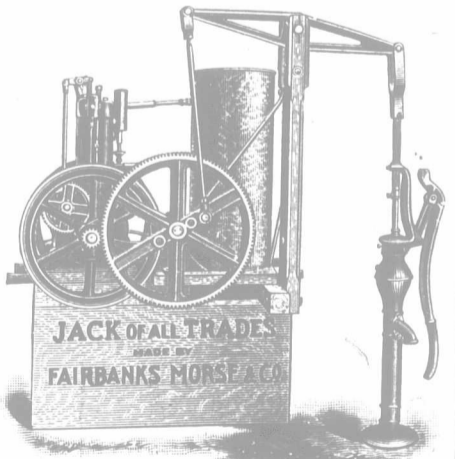
Mr. Taylor Hamilton, Locksley, Ont., writes: "The Windsor Cream Separator we bought from you last May is giving the very best satisfaction. I could not wish for a better separator, and my neighbors are also well pleased with it. It runs very easy and does its work perfectly."

Send for our separator pamphlet, fully illustrating our machine, showing pictures of the interior of bowl and other parts; also testimonials, terms, etc. We have sold cream separators, sewing machines or thrasher supplies in almost every part of Canada, and can probably refer you to some party in your own neighborhood as to the quality of our goods and our reputation for fair dealing.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

Cut down the wages of the hired man.

If you engaged a man for something under a dollar a day, who would churn, cut feed, saw wood, run the cream separator, pump the water and turn the grindstone, who would take over all the heavy labor, and wouldn't stop working because he was tired, you would think yourself foolish not to hire him. Our Jack of all Trades Gasoline Engine does all that. Send for catalogue K and learn all about it. Dealers should ask about our special agency contract.



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Winnipeg Agents: Vulcan Iron Works, and F. H. Crane, Special Agent.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

Nothing is so aggravating to a farmer, when the snow begins to melt, as to find that his granary or stable roofs leak. Grain in the bin soon spoils and gets soft when rain or melted snow gets in it. Repairs in such cases need to be made quickly, or the loss is extensive. For quick and efficient repair, the material advertised as Flintkote Roofing might be tried to advantage. It is easily applied and wears well, and then its cost is far below that of a shingle roof. Not the least of its claimed merits is that Flintkote Roofing is one of the best fire-resisting roofings known. Prepare for all weathers; get your roofs in shape and you can, if under such cover, defy the weather.

A newcomer to the advertising columns who will be welcomed by all those engaged in the improvement of the bovine stock of the country is H. V. Clendinning, of Bradwardine, Man. This famous grain district, just lately afforded railroad connection, is now the home of a herd of Red Polls, the dual-purpose breed, which hails originally from the Eastern counties (Norfolk and Suffolk) of England. Noted in the Old Land as winners at the big dairy show, London, and as winners of the "farmers' cow" class at the Chicago International, the curiosity of the Western farmer is bound to be excited. To those unable to gratify their curiosity by a personal visit to the herd, a chance, it is expected, will be afforded to see them at the Winnipeg and Brandon Shows, provided those associations make provision in their prize lists for this undoubtedly useful breed. Searchlight is lord of the harem, and while showing evidences of the beef type of conformation, has in his ancestry relatives of noted milking qualities. This bull has associated with him in the reproduction of dual-purpose cattle five females, all of which constituted the importation made some time ago by Mr. Clendinning. Further importations will be made from time to time to meet the demand for this polled, ruby-colored breed. In Lord Rothschild's herd of Red Polls, at Tring Park, Herts, nine cows had a record of 6,000 to 9,000 lbs. of milk in a year; cows in other herds yielding milk with over 4 per cent, as the butter-fat rating. For beef purposes, the Herdbook (English) says: "That prices have been realized equal to Prime Scots." No higher commendation can be given. Look out for these cattle at the shows, or go and call on Mr. Clendinning.

W. L. Trann, of Crystal City, Manitoba, the noted swine breeder, says: "Our Tamworth pigs for next season's trade will be sired by Boundary Bill 3044, the hog that made such a fine record in the show-rings last summer, winning first and diploma every time shown. He has few equals, and from what we have seen, his get will stand second to none. Sara Bernhardt 2608 and Lillian Russell 2960, two great show sows, are bred to Boundary Bill for March litters. From these we expect pigs that will match up with anything that can be produced east or west. We also have some show sows bred to our fine young boar, Glenholm Prince 3174, from which we expect fine litters. We do not wish to be unreasonable in what we say, nor will we be prudish about it. We can furnish just as good pigs, with breeding just as good, as any of the men that pay big figures for sires to head their herds; will sell for just what the pigs are worth. We still have for sale some good summer boars and sows, also 30 fall pigs of either sex, sired by Boundary Bill and Dr. Tweed 3405. Will sell any of the above stock at a reasonable figure, as we wish to close them out. Our Poland-china herd of swine is headed by the imported boar, Sunbeam 78877A, one of the best sons of the \$1,000 Sunlight, and we may say he is a good hog all over. Our spring Poland-China pigs will be sired by Sunbeam and Gold Chief 1753, the sweepstakes hog at Winnipeg, Brandon and Killarney 1903 fairs, and out of such noted dams as Gold Belle 1640, the sweepstakes sow for two years in succession at Winnipeg and Brandon, Referendum 1680, Carrie Nation 2nd 1798, Mary Ellen 1740, Flemings' Nellie 1806, and others. If you cannot call to inspect our herd, write us for particulars, and we will treat you as we would like to be treated."

Reward of Merit

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article, to say nothing of achieving popular



favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, bloodroot and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat, affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full-sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh, mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. -om

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

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

Advertisement for a \$9,000 Poultry Catalog, listing various poultry breeds and prices.

Beautiful Presents FREE

For a Few Minutes' Easy Work. No Money Required



Simply send us your name and address on a Post Card and we will mail you postpaid and trust you with 20 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each.

21 INCHES HIGH with long, golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and movable head, arms and legs.

Address THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3321, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Handsome Talking Machine FREE

Uses Columbia Edison all cylinder Records. Has large, beautiful Silver finished, 14-inch metal amplifying Horn, handsome ornamented base.



THE MARVEL BLINDING CO., PREMIUM DEPT. 64, TORONTO, ONT.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE



It Plays Itself

also one musical and one song record—Hiawatha, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Oaken Bucket, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm Going Back to You, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc.

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each.

EASILY EARNED

Boys you can easily earn this large finely made Magic Lantern that shows dozens of large beautifully colored Pictures of a kind, animals, clowns' performance, ships, Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, etc., etc., by selling only 1 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each.

WE TRUST YOU With 2 doz. large beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell for us at 10c. each.

HANDSOME WATCH and COMBINATION KNIFE

Given Away FREE The Watch has a Solid Silver nickel case, fancy edge, hard enameled dial, four minute and seconds hands, and is fitted with a reliable and accurate American movement.

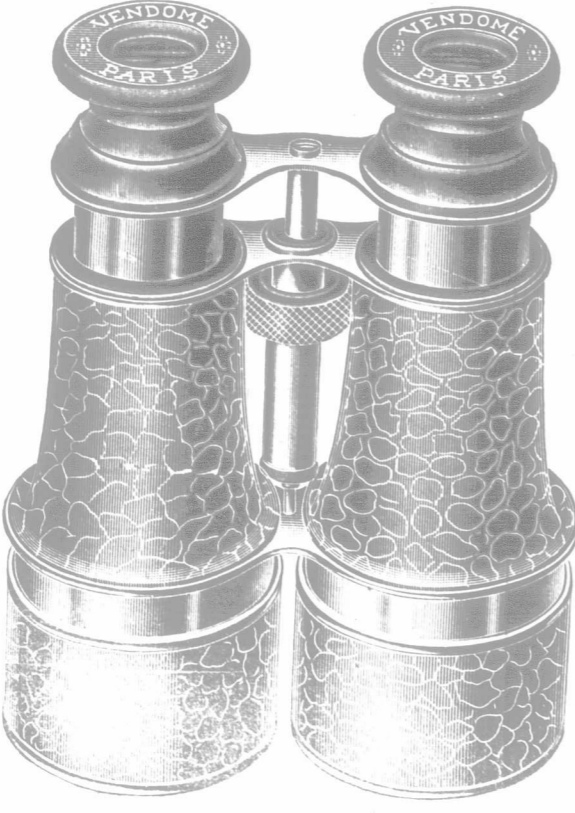
FREE MAGIC LANTERN

Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you postpaid, 5 large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c. each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser.

Handsome Presents FREE

SEND NO MONEY Just your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 10 large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest mixture in the world of over 60 different varieties, all handsomely enamelled, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

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



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

SEND NO MONEY Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and EXAMINE THEM FIRST BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT.

THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 3344, Toronto

FREE LANTERN AND ENGINE

Splendid Magic Lantern with powerful lenses showing dozens of pictures in colors and black and white. Steam Engine with brass boiler and large piston rod and fly wheel, and a Russian iron burner compartment, given for selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each.

FREE GOLD Watch

Handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Case, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold Design, stem wind and set, accurately adjusted reliable movement. The richest looking Hunting Case Watch ever manufactured, given for selling at 10c. each only 3 doz. large, beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada.

VALUABLE PRIZES EASILY EARNED

FREE All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid, and trust you with 15 doz. large, beautiful packages of Early-blooming Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains over 60 different varieties, the most complete assortment of Sweet Pea Seeds in the world.

In answering any advertisement on this page,

kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### DON'T BE FOOLED

into buying a high-priced hand machine and a lot of wire, and have the same dumped off at your station, as far from being fence as when it was shipped.

If you count your time worth anything, your fence when completed will cost considerably more than ours. **BUY THE LAMB READY-MADE FENCE.** If your dealer doesn't carry it in stock, write us and we will see to it that you are supplied.

**THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Box 478**

## THE KIND THAT GROW

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

**5 Cents a Package,**

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

### Steele, Briggs Seeds

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

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



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

## THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

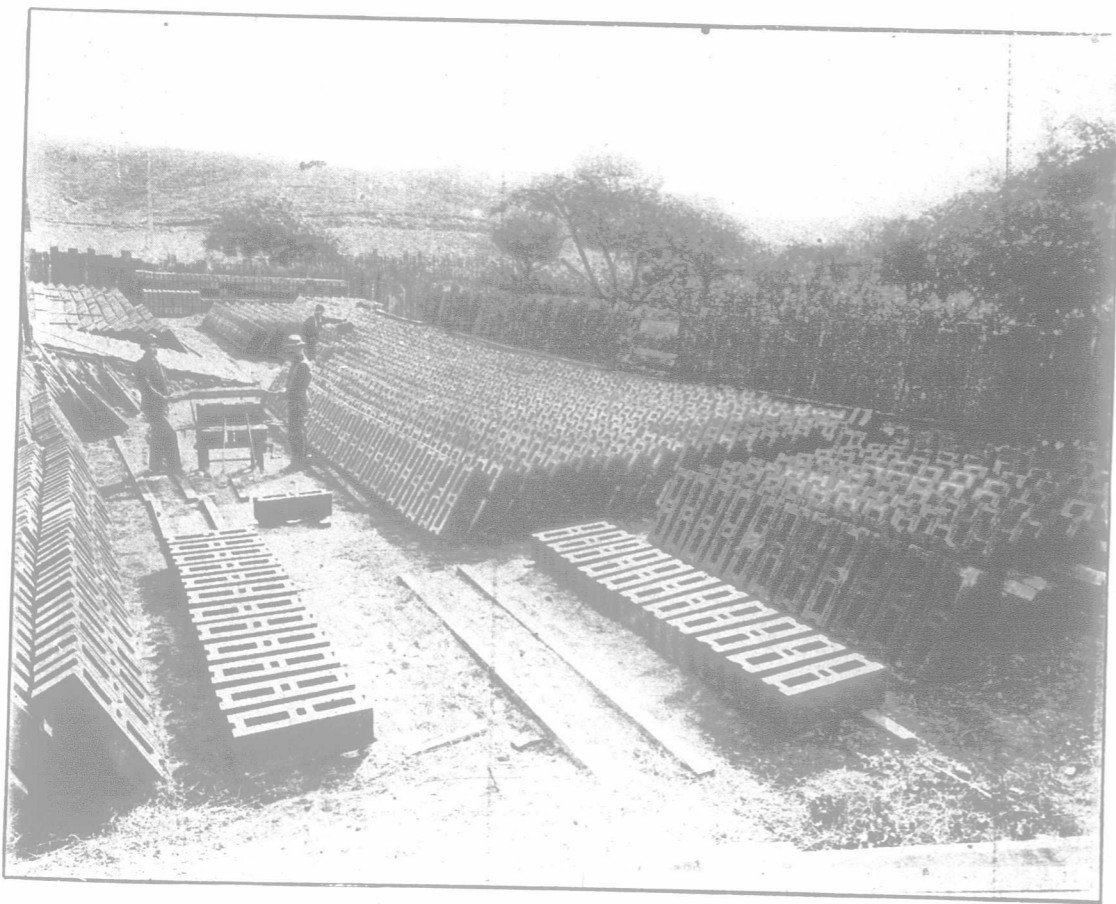
Branch Store in WINNIPEG

TORONTO, Ont.

# PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.**



Cement Building-block Yard, Showing Machine.

## Make Your Own Building Stone.

Write to-day for information and catalogue on The

**H. S. Palmer Hollow Concrete Building-Block Machine.**

Makes a perfect wall, looks exactly like stone, and wears longer, and is very much cheaper. The hollow air space makes a perfectly dry wall inside, and insures warmth. All you require is Portland cement, sand, and water. Anyone can use the machine, and blocks are ready to put in wall ten days after they are made. The blocks are 9x12x10 inches. Three men can make from 75 to 100 blocks on a machine in one day. Our travellers are out selling territory. Write us if you are interested. Beware of imitations and infringing machines.

**The CEMENT BUILDING-BLOCK CO., Ltd., 42 Merchants Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG.**

Selling agents for **NATIONAL PORTLAND CEMENT.**

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CALF HAS INDIGESTION.

Calf took indigestion at four weeks old from taking too much milk, and has not done well since; eats little; hair dry and rough.

A. H.

Ans.—Purge with four ounces raw linseed oil. If necessary, repeat the dose in twenty-four hours. Give new milk, in small quantities and often, and add to each feed one-sixth part lime water. If appetite does not improve, give ten grains quinine three times daily.

V.

#### CICATRIX—BOG SPAVIN.

1. Colt wounded fetlock on disk harrow last June. It caused open joint. Veterinarian treated it. It has healed, but there is a spot void of hair, and the tissues are thickened and easily injured. He had lymphangitis on the leg this winter.

2. Three-year-old had bog spavin when a yearling. I blistered and removed it, but it reappeared this winter.

3. This colt is the produce of a Standard-bred, out of a Clyde mare. Does the breeding render him more liable to blemishes?

W. T. S.

Ans.—1. It is not possible to produce hair when the hair follicles are destroyed, as in this case. The daily application of compound iodine ointment will have a tendency to reduce the enlargement, but it is not probable you will be able to remove it entirely, and in all probability the leg will always be liable to swell on slight provocation.

2. Blister once monthly, as long as necessary.

3. Such violent crosses usually produce nondescripts. The product of such crosses is usually predisposed to diseases of the joints.

V.

#### HORSE EATS SNOW—INDURATED UDDER.

1. Horse, six years old, kept up; working hard every day; feeding about sixteen quarts of oats daily, and mash chop (scalded) every night; eats snow when out on the road all the time. What is the cause, and treatment?

2. Cow, due to calve in April, one feed of shorts a day, and what hay she will eat, seems well, but gives thick milk out of all of her teats. Bag seems to be sore and quite hard. What is the cause, and treatment?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Horse's blood is evidently heated, probably needs a purging. Give bran mash and after twenty-four hours, a ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, six drams; calomel, one dram; ground ginger, two drams; soap or syrup, sufficient to make a ball.

2. Give dose of physic: Epsom salts, one pound; ground ginger, one ounce; molasses, one pint. Dissolve in hot water and give in one dose, drenching slowly and carefully to avoid choking. Rub the udder, twice daily, with liniment composed of camphorated oil, seven ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce. Mix.

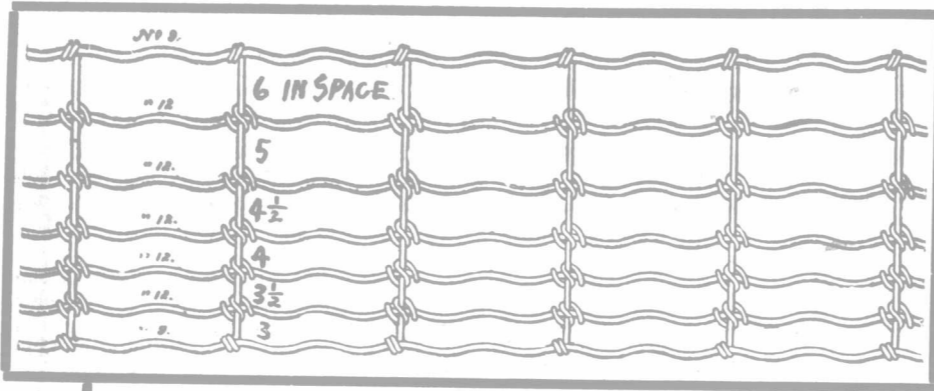
#### FATAL DIARRHŒA.

Mare lost two foals from diarrhœa. One was attacked at a month old, and died in a week. The other was attacked at two days old, and died next day. The mare is a heavy milker. Foals were strong when born, and mare was wintered on clover hay with two quarts oats daily, and an occasional ear or two of corn; got regular exercise, and worked after spring work commenced until foaling time.

M. P.

Ans.—The predisposition to cause diarrhœa appears to exist in the milk of some mares from some unexplained cause. Still in your first case, when the foal was a month old, I am of the opinion there was some direct local cause. All that can be done to avoid it is careful feeding and usage of the mare, both before and after foaling. Give her regular light work, or exercise; feed on hay of good quality (timothy preferred), and feed oats according to work being performed. Do not work for a week before foaling, nor for six weeks after, and during the first few weeks avoid food that has a laxative nature, such as roots, large quantities of bran, etc. If symptoms of diarrhœa appear, give the colt, if only a few days old, 2 drs. laudanum in a little of the mother's milk every 1½ hours, until diarrhœa ceases. If colt be older, give larger doses.

V.



## The IDEAL Wire Fencing

MADE IN CANADA

Is the strongest and most up-to-date fence on the market.

The lock joint as shown above is one great feature, and can never be moved.

The C. P. R. and G. T. R. will use this fence exclusively along their lines, having found it to be the best and the most satisfactory.

Is quick and easily erected, and requires few posts.

It permanently improves property, being made to last.

It is put up in 20 and 40 rod rolls, in all heights and sizes.

Write for booklet and prices.

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & COMPANY**

SOLE AGENTS

**WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA**

IMPORTANT TO

**HOUSE OWNERS  
HOLDERS  
KEEPERS**



### STAINS

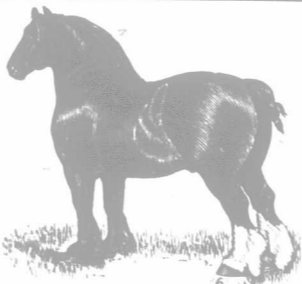
Some very pretty effects may be obtained by the use of The Canada Paint Company's wood stains. Kindly procure cards, showing all the colors and shades, from the local agent. The stains are true to nature, clear and rich. We also pay special attention to Creosote Shingle Stains for dipping or brushing shingles. They give beauty and permanence to shingle work, and a set of samples will be mailed free to any one mentioning where they saw this advertisement. The genuine brand bears the name of

The **CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd.**

**HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM,  
JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

Three imported stallions and four head of Shorthorns for sale at moderate prices.

Note breeding of Master Model: Bay, 3 years old, sire Prince Robert, sire also of the 4-years champion Hiawatha; dam Wyoma; her dam and grandam were all noted prizewinners at the Highland Society and other important shows. This beautiful colt has action like a Hackney, and in general appearance will satisfy the most fastidious. Among the Shorthorns are the two bulls Alister and Golden Cup. The latter bred by Wm. Duthie, at Collynie, sire Lovat Champion, g. sire Royal Star. Any one in want of a first class herd header had better see this bull. All stock fully guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Will meet prospective buyers at Carberry station and return them there again if notified in time.



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

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

### TRADE NOTES.

THE WATERLOO MFG. CO. are building a large warehouse at Regina, Assa., to look after business in N.-W. T. Mr. John Hinchley will be in charge when completed. General manager for the West, John Herring, is getting things into shape for the spring and summer trade, which is expected to be larger even than that of 1903.

### HOW TO KEEP A COMPLEXION.—

In these days of attention to physical well-being, it is not to be supposed that women, who have been beauty-daft since creation, are going to leave their faces without attention of some sort. And when fair, soft skin and rounded lines of cheek and jaw may be had through the legitimate means of cleansing and rubbing, and when horrid superfluous hairs and moles, that would mar any face, can be painlessly and permanently removed by the little electric needle, no woman need hesitate to thus harmlessly improve her appearance. The Misses Moote and High, of the Graham Dermatological Institute, 502 Church St., Toronto, Ont., do all these things most successfully. They have every appliance, modern and scientific, used in dermatology, and their large clientele is sufficient guarantee of the public confidence they have won. They have no quack ways of covering up the skin with paint and powder—that depends upon the patient—but set about the work of cleansing and sweetening the skin by most natural means. Read their advertisement on another page, and write them for information.

A TRAIN OF DOHERTY ORGANS.—During the snow blockade this winter, they say there were, at the G. T. R. Station, Clinton, twelve cars loaded with Doherty organs awaiting transportation. They were consigned as follows: Three cars for Melbourne, Australia; one car for Fredericton, N. B.; one car for Yarmouth, N. S.; one car for Meaford, Ont.; two cars for different eastern points; three cars for Liverpool, Eng.; one car for the West. This will be interesting to our readers, as it shows what one, at least, of our manufacturers is doing, and it also shows that Doherty organs, as far as the output is concerned, are not surpassed by their competitors. "They are maintaining their lead." In fact, their organs were never more popular, more beautiful, or more desirable, hence the great demand at home and abroad.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS in Canada is indicated by the vast increase in the value of the crops and in the value of the exports, the exportation of wheat having more than tripled within the last eight years. It is also indicated in the prosperity of the farmers, and in the efforts of manufacturers to supply the farmer with labor-saving machinery. Labor has been extremely scarce, and it is absolutely essential that the farmer have at his disposal improved farm machinery. To assist the farmer in every way and to supply the great and growing demand for the latest-improved farm machinery, a plant has been established at Hamilton, Ontario, where the famous line of Deering machines are made. Deering Ideal machines have held a warm place in the heart of the American farmer everywhere, and can be found wherever grain is harvested. They exemplify the perfection attained in the manufacture of farm machinery, and Hamilton points with pride to their place of manufacture.

The new model harrow cart is described by the manufacturers as the only thing the farmer lacks, to which that gentleman is bound to retort. "There are others." One should not forget that this firm has a wild-oat detective in their Hero fanning mill, and a back-saver in the electric steel wheel trucks; in fact, so many useful and labor-saving articles that the farmer who owns such may be considered a fortunate fellow. Who is this farmer's benefactor, at so much per implement? The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.

### MILBURN'S

**LAXA LIVER PILLS**

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

**CURE CONSTIPATION**

Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Disinclination, Blisters and Pimples.

**CURE BILIOUSNESS**

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

**CLEAN COATED TONGUE**

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



### CATARRH

Hay-fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Sore Throat and Weak Lungs cured by our pleasant home treatment, which gives relief from the first. It cleanses, soothes and heals. This beautiful, nickel-plated instrument, and medicine for six months' treatment, sent postpaid on receipt of only \$1. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

Write for free book of testimonials.  
THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED,  
2 QUEEN ST. E., TORONTO, DEPT. 7.

### Cures

## Rupture



A Startling Discovery proving a God send to ruptured humanity. No operation, pain, danger and no loss of time from work.

MR. W. M. MILNER, Emerson, Man., whose portrait here-with appears, is cured of a dangerous rupture at 82 years of age, while at daily duties. Do not despair. All are curable. Free Book and Free Trial Treatment

sent to all sufferers. Write to-day. Strictly confidential.  
DR. W. S. RICE,  
2 Queen St. East., Dept. (280), Toronto, Ont.

## FEVER

(deng, swamp and influenza) positively cured by NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS. Price, 60c per package, prepaid. In A. J. BROWN & CO., 291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE: A strictly

### First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure foal-getter.

### YORKSHIRE SOWS

A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

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

**JOHN WISHART** Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES  
Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

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CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

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

**J. M. MACFARLANE,**  
MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

**STOP! Farmers, Think.**

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

**Winners! Winners! Winners!**

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

**Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.**

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

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

**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

Also

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

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

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,**

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

**CLYDESDALES**

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

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

**JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.**

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

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

**WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P.O. and Station (G. T. R.), Ont.**

**Oak Lawn Farm**

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



**Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.**

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER, NOW ON HAND.

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

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**

**ACTINOMYCOSIS.**

I have got pure-bred Shorthorn bull, four years old; good feeder. He is always making blowing noise, as if he cannot get his breath right. The last month he has got small lump on throat, below the skin, movable, the size of a cup; been that size for six months past. S. C.

Ans.—Get some iodide of potash from the druggist, and give to the bull in his feed or as a drench. Have the druggist put you up twenty two-dram powders of the drug mentioned, and give the bull one twice daily.

**SIGNS OF GESTRUM.**

Do cows have menses? I have a cow on whose tail I have noticed blood from the urinary passage. I have also noticed a gleet substance on the tail. Would a cow have that discharge if she were in calf? READER.

Ans.—Gestrum or heat in animals is analogous to the menstrual period in the human species. Gestrum in cows recurs at intervals of three weeks, providing conception has not taken place. There is frequently to be seen blood on the tail when a cow is in heat. The presence of the discharge mentioned is no evidence that the cow is not with calf; it is, in fact, quite commonly during the period of gestation (nine months). The discharge is quite normal and is not a gleet. A gleet is a discharge, the symptom of disease in the generative organs. Some cows have been noticed to come in heat when known to be in calf; this phenomenon is due to the maturation of an ovule in the ovary. Chronic oestrus occurs in cows (termed bullers or nymphomaniacs), and is usually due to disease of the ovaries.

**UNTRIMMED FEET.**

Have taken some oxen in for the winter. One of them, when it arrived, was very thin, and the toes or hoofs of its hind feet, instead of resting flat on the ground, pointed upwards. To-day I found it lying on its right side and unable to get up or even to raise its head or feed; it heaves heavily, and I expect it will die. Will you kindly say if the hoofs being turned up is through some disease, what it is, and the remedy? It seemed to eat all right up to yesterday. G. E. B.

Ans.—The feet of the ox mentioned needed trimming, which accounts for the turning up of the toes (not dying). Am of the opinion that the oxen are thin, and that the ox mentioned needed nourishment—good hay, plenty of water, and salt, a tablespoonful once a week, should be supplied. Where cattle stand in on manure, the feet need trimming. Would advise you to get a copy of Veterinary Elements at this office, \$1.50, post free, and read there how to throw an ox for foot-trimming. The feet should not be trimmed down too far at one trimming.

**LOSS OF CONDITION.**

During seeding last spring a mare failed a little and kept failing all summer. Had the veterinary surgeon look at her teeth. He pronounced them all right. She was fed oat sheaves and oats all summer. A half teaspoonful of baking soda was given every Saturday night for about two months before harvest. She has not picked up at all this winter, although kept in the stable and blanketed. She has been fed cut straw and oat chop until lately, and now she gets oat sheaves. She had linseed oil given her several times this winter, but it did not seem to take any effect. Manure is a little hard. What is the trouble? The veterinary surgeon said that the soda was probably the reason she did not pick up this winter. Would it have that effect? TEAMSTER.

Ans.—The symptoms you give are too indefinite to warrant an indisputable diagnosis. The appetite seems to be good. Have you swamp fever in the neighborhood? If not in foal, would advise giving a physic ball made of six drams Barbadoes aloes, two of ginger, one dram of calomel. Prepare mare by feeding bran mash previous to medicine, and continue mashes until purging starts. Then resume with hard feed. The following powders after the purge will be useful: Sulphate of iron (powdered), one ounce; gentian root (powdered), two ounces; potassium nitrate, two ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders. Give one, twice daily, in the feed. Baking soda did no harm, and probably a little good.

**Lump Jaw**



Saves 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 book tells you more.

**Spavin and Ring-bone**

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Box Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.

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

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop.**

CLYDE AND SWIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

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

**Clydesdales Hackneys**

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station.

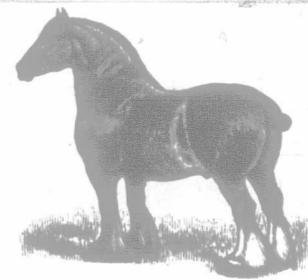


**Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.**

**FONTHILL STOCK FARM**

**50**

SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,**

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

**BAWDEN & McDONELL**

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

**GARGET,**

Lump Jaw, Big Knee, in fact, any inflamed, caked or soft bunch, also strained joints, cured with



**ABSORBINE**

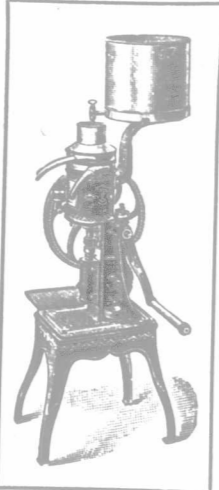
Relieves Rheumatism and Gout in Mankind. \$2.00 per bottle delivered, or at regular dealers. 25 cents for sample bottle. Pamphlets free.

**W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass., LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Agents for Canada.**



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A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR IS INDEPENDENT AS TO MILK TEMPERATURES, AND HAS FREQUENTLY PAID FOR ITSELF IN ONE DAIRY WHILE THE MAN ACROSS THE WAY WAS TRYING TO MAKE UP HIS MIND TO BUY.

Write us for catalogue and our interesting pamphlet, "Be Your Own Judge."

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Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

# MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

## FARMERS' COMPANY'S RED STAR BINDER TWINE 550 FT TO THE POUND.



## Eight Thousand Small Shareholders United.

True co-operation.  
 Twelve years' unparalleled success.  
 Twine at about cost for the harvest of 1904.  
 Farmers, remember your homes.  
 This Company is putting up a great fight for your children to establish co-operation in Canada.  
 Free your minds from scepticism.  
 Stand solidly loyal to the Mother Company.  
 Hold us in competition.  
 The Nation is in danger from trusts.  
 All our twine is branded its length in accordance with law.  
 Fourteen binder twine seizures were made by Government Inspector Haycock last season of so-called long twine. Bank on our 550 Red Star and you make no mistake.  
 Make application for farmer agency if we have not already got one in your locality.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager, BRANTFORD, ONT.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### RINGWORM.

My calves have ringworm on different parts of their bodies, and the children, in attending them, have contracted the disease. I have applied tincture of iodine, without result. What do you advise?  
 A. C.

Ans.—Wash spots off well with warm water and carbolic or tar soap, using a small brush on the spots on the calves. After washing, apply sulphur iodide ointment once daily to the parts, rubbing in well, or else use salicylic acid, one part to six parts of clean, sweet lard. Get the preparation made up at the druggist's.

#### LEUCORRHEA.

I have a mare, twelve years old, which, though bred several times, discharges, sometimes, a thick and white and other times a white and watery substance. I thought it would stop when in foal, but she still continues, though not so bad; the discharge has no smell. The mare seems to have no life in her, and works too slow for any horse I have. She also has a tumor or growth on her udder the size of a hen's egg. She raised a colt two years ago, and when I bought her I took her to be with foal, but she ran out on the range for six weeks before I got her in, and found she was in season.  
 H. A. T.

Ans.—Your mare has what is termed leucorrhœa, a disease of the goblet cells of the mucous membrane of the generative passages. No improvement need be expected until her general health improves, which calls for constitutional treatment. Local applications are of little effect, unless thus backed up. Have the following made up into twenty-four powders, and give one in the feed twice daily: Sulphate of iron, three ounces; gentian root, eight ounces; nux vomica, three ounces. All powdered fine and well mixed. Injections of a saturated solution of boric acid or permanganate of potash, one ounce to the gallon of water.

#### PINWORMS—CROSSING NEIGHBOR'S LAND—HERD LAW.

1. I have a stallion colt, four past. About first of last March would rub his neck and withers and the root of his tail against everything he could, and now has commenced again. Have examined, and find no lice and a clean skin; have washed in strong soft soap and done no good. What is the trouble, and a remedy?

2. Have a homestead and 160 acres of C. P. R. land, 1 1/2 miles south, and neighbor B has 160 between, fenced, with a wire gate on both sides, where the travel has always been, as the road allowance cannot be travelled, being heavily timbered and wet. Can B stop me from crossing his farm to my farm below, until the road is made passable?

3. How many cattle can a man have, and run at large in a neighborhood where the land is about half bought and taken up, and about one-eighth fenced, the rest being cut to the commons, while the man himself has a section nearly all out to the commons?  
 MASSY.  
 Northern Alberta.

Ans.—1. Your colt shows signs of pinworms, and may possibly have some larger ones. An injection of a salt solution (one handful of salt to half a pail of warm, not hot, water) given per rectum. Give also the following powders: Half a dram, each, of tartar-emetic and dried sulphate of iron, in some feed, four times a day for a week; follow with a drench of a quart of raw linseed oil. Limit the roughage (hay and straw) during the treatment. Follow this with a dram of sulphate of iron, in the feed, once every day for two weeks. A little mercurial ointment introduced just inside the anus will allay the itching.

2. Yes. You have no right to cross B's land, if he does not wish you to do so. It is entirely a matter of courtesy on his part to allow you to cross his farm.

3. As far as we are aware there is no limit to the number of cattle a man can keep and run at large, provided he observes the ordinances of the Territories governing cattle running at large. Send to Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Assa., for further information on this question. Be sure and give your post office whenever you write anywhere.

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

## RED POLLS

The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station.

Write for particulars to

**HARRY V. CLENDENNING,**  
**BRADWARDINE, MANITOBA.**

## HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

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

## THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

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

## INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 HEAD.

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

## THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

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

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS and BERKSHIRES

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

## Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

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

## TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF **ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE**

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

## FOR SALE.

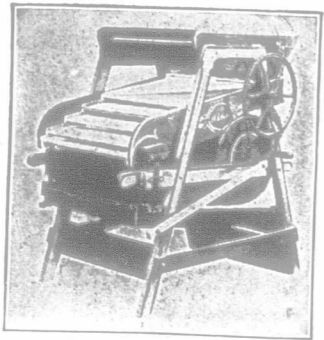
Owing to loss of pasturage, forty head of Cattle, mostly young. May remain till May 1st. **HIND BROS., COTTONWOOD, ASSA**

## SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE

Send name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you, post-paid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. (Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors, and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color.) Send them at once, each return the money, and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this beautiful Ring, elegantly finished in 14K Gold, and mounted in the famous Tiffany style setting. The stone is wonderfully brilliant and full of color and fire, and cannot be sold from a real Diamond even by an expert. Write for the Seeds at once, and in a few days you will be wearing this magnificent Ring that never fails to attract attention wherever it is. The Seed Supply Co., Dept. 3311, Toronto, Ont.

"A HERO."

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



THE HERO.

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

Day's Aromatic Stock Food

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

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

The Day's Stock Food Co., STATION C. TORONTO.

Only one yearling SHORTHORN BULL

left. He is a dark red; sixteen months old, by Lord Stanley 25th = 29217=, and out of Christabel = 35881=, a deep milker.

If you want a bull, write at once.

Walter James & Sons, Rossier, Manitoba.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30389=; Lord Stanley 49 = 35731=, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878=.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

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

Greendale Stock Farm

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

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.

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

SHORTHORNS. LAKE VIEW FARM

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

FOR SALE: LAKE VIEW FARM.

Two half sections, together or separately, as desired by purchaser. Land in a high state of cultivation. Good up-to-date buildings. Abundance of water. No. 1 (Lake View Farm) Sec. 28-8-24, is provided with all buildings. No. 2, Sec. 31-8-24, provided with good house. Stock and implements will be sold with farms, or separately. Up-to-date implements. Easy terms. Early sale solicited.

THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young BULLS by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.). Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

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

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

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892= won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.

FOREST HOME FARM

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

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

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

OUT OF CONDITION.

Have a large horse and cannot get him in condition. I bought him from one of the experts here. He is coming five years old in the spring. I have fed him \$1.50 worth of International Stock Food and it does not seem to do him any good. He gets the best of hay and good water regularly. I have been feeding him boiled oats with the stock food boiled in it, and still does not seem to improve. His teeth are in good shape, and he is not hidebound. I have others in the same barn which are doing well.

Sintaluta. HAYSEED. Ans.—Use powders made of ingredients similar to those prescribed in this issue for loss of condition. If teeth are all right, go slow on the boiled feed, once a day is ample. In fact, two or three times a week will be often enough, as spring comes on. Many horses brought from the East are made up for sale; sometimes drugged, in order to get into condition; this, however, is usually with old horses.

VOMITON IN HORSE.

Horse, fourteen years old, has had spells of vomiting for about ten months, at intervals of from two weeks to six weeks; would strain and retch very hard; spells would come on any time without any apparent cause, and would last for from half an hour to one hour; seemed very weak and tired when spell was over. What would be the cause and cure? Keyes, Man. B. K.

Ans.—As a rule, vomiting in the horse is usually a fatal symptom. The exact cause is hard to determine, whether due to a foreign object in the stomach, perhaps a growth, indigestion or to a nervous affection. Would suspect a growth, if blood was passed with vomited matter. Would recommend you to try the following powders: Nuxvomica, three ounces; bicarbonate of soda, eight ounces, and gentian root, six ounces. All well powdered and mixed. Have divided into twenty-four powders, and give one powder twice daily in the feed. Give a diet easily digested: a moderate quantity of boiled-feed and bran mashes occasionally. Cases such as you describe are quite rare.

ABORTION.

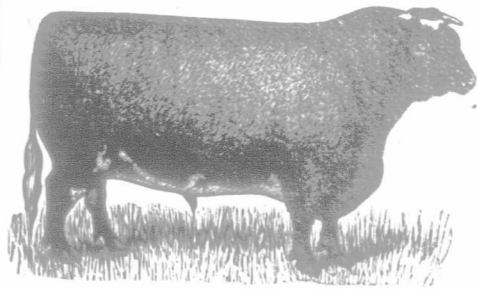
I have a young heifer, rising three years old, that aborted her calf last night. The day previous, I noticed that her bag suddenly assumed proportions quite out of harmony with her condition, as shown by the fact that the calf was far from being matured. She eats well to-day; is in good condition, almost fat; mild disposition, and apparently healthy in every way. Has been fed good oat straw all winter, having free access at all times to stack, salt, and water; besides prairie pasture. Has not been injured to my knowledge. Immediately disposed of calf, and all traces of discharge by burial.

- 1. Can you assign any cause? 2. Should I breed her coming season? 3. Can you prescribe any treatment to prevent a recurrence? M. M. F. Alberta.

Ans.—1. We could only suggest causes, such as injuries, spoiled or musty feed, or if the contagious form infection from the bull.

2. Would not breed her sooner than three months hence, and not then if discharging from the vagina. Unless a valuable heifer would beef her.

3. No sure cure is at present known to prevent abortion. The carbolic acid treatment is in favor with may; starting with 15 drops, gradually increased to 2 drams, two or three times a week. The acid is dissolved in half an ounce of glycerine and fed in a bran mash. Others feed carbolic acid in salt to a herd in which they fear abortion. Take a ten-quart pailful of salt (barrel salt), pound fine, and add two ounces of the acid, being careful to mix it well with the salt. Give no other salt to the cattle, and gradually increase the amount of acid until four ounces of the acid are used to twelve pounds of salt. Get the pure carbolic acid in crystal form. In all cases of abortion watch that the afterbirth comes away from the aborting cows.



17

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.



Imp. Boston, Chancellor No. (78286)

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

16

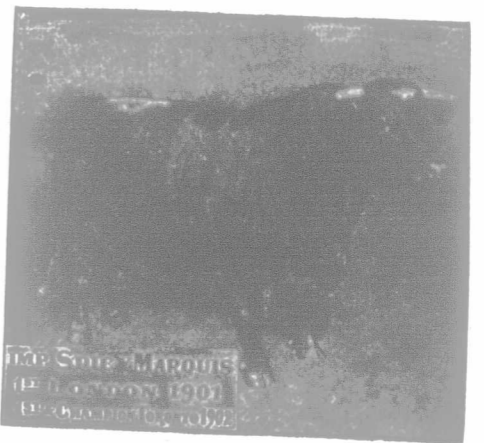
Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

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

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

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

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



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

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

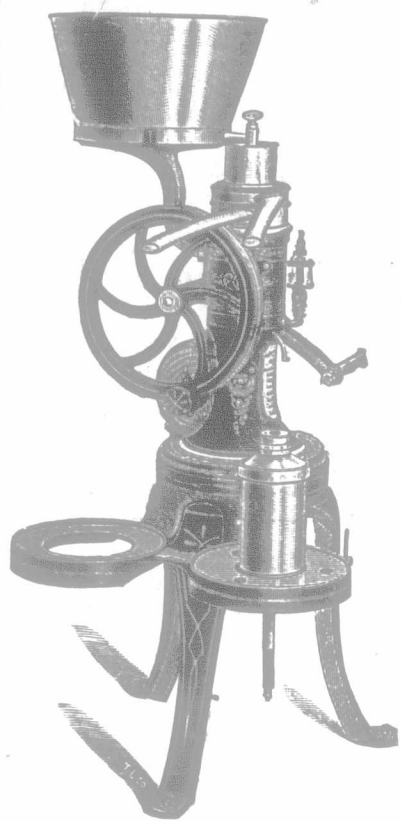
Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

We are offering 18 BULLS from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861=. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

# THE MAN OF EXPERIENCE



The man who in his own Dairy has tried and looked into the merits and demerits of all makes of machines, will tell you to buy the

## NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Ball Bearings throughout—Low-down milk can—Easy to turn—Easy to clean—Only two or three pieces in the bowl—Simple—Strong—Safe—Durable—Enamel finish—Up-to-date.

MANUFACTURED BY

**RAYMOND MFG. CO.**  
GUELPH, - CAN.

Write for Catalogues and Prices to  
**JOS. A. MERRICK,**  
General Agent for Western Canada,  
117 Bannatyne St., East, WINNIPEG.

Regular Price, \$8.



### 21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

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

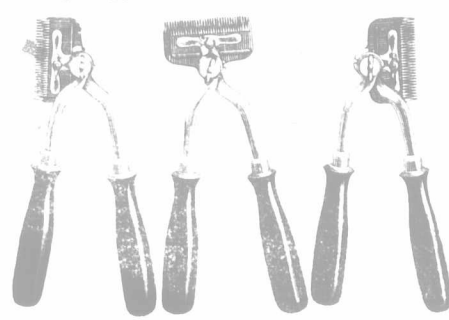
## STEEL AND IRON HARROWS AND PULVERIZERS

TO FILL OUT YOUR SPRING ORDERS.

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

Ask your dealer for

### "THE CANADA"



Triple Action Horse Clippers.  
The Best Leg Clipper.  
The Best Body Clipper.  
The Best Trimming Clipper.  
The Only One-man Clipper.

Each Machine quickly and easily changed to any of the three positions

Simple and Durable.  
PRICE, \$3.00 PER PAIR.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### HERD LAWS—ITCHY LEGS.

1. Is there a Dominion Herd Law? If so, does it exist the year round, and apply to Assiniboia? What are the provisions of this law?

2. A heavy Clydesdale horse is troubled by itchy legs, front ones worse than hind. It appears in hairy part of legs and comes off in scales. The horse seems to be in good condition otherwise. I have given him a purge of eight drams of aloes and two drams of ginger, also medicine I got from the local veterinary surgeon. Horse seems no better. Is it contagious, for he stands in the stall beside another horse which seems to be getting the same trouble? C. E. M. Arcola.

Ans.—1. Write the Department of Agriculture at Regina for a copy of the Ordinance regarding the herd laws in Assiniboia.

2. Barring information as to feeding of the horses, one would not be justified in making a diagnosis. You will find benefit from washing the affected parts well with a creolin solution—one part creolin to ten of water. The horseman's mixture of sulphur and kerosene (coal oil) of the consistency of very thin cream is also very useful. We are assuming that the disease is what is termed symbiotic mange, due to a parasite. Hence, local treatment is necessary.

#### RUPTURE OR ABSCESS.

I have an ox which has, I believe, injured himself by falling on a post. When I entered the stable in the morning, I found the hay rack pulled to pieces, all but a post left standing. Next day, a swelling had developed on the beast's belly, which has since grown very large. At first it felt soft, but has since increased considerably, and is much harder. I at first rubbed it hard, but as it grew no better, I ceased, fearing I might be doing harm. It was sensitive to touch, but is scarcely so at all now. Temperature possibly a little up. The animal otherwise is in first-class health and condition. Do you think it can be a rupture; if so, what is the best treatment under the circumstances? Would the beast be any further use for work? Britannia, N.-W. T. S. H.

Ans.—The location of the injury (back of the navel) renders it unsafe to advise the use of the knife by an amateur. Of course, if a rupture (hernia), there would be no cause to use the knife, unless an operation was decided upon. You might be able to satisfy yourself by throwing the ox, and after tying its feet, turn on its back, and while assistant helps keep it there, notice whether manipulation and the position reduces the enlargement. If an abscess is the trouble—a result of the bruise—no diminution of the swelling would result from change of position. For the best and easiest method of throwing the ox, see Veterinary Elements, page 191 (price, \$1.50, postpaid from this office). If a rupture, and it did not increase in size, you could continue to work the ox. If a veterinarian were at hand, he would make, if not satisfied whether it was a rupture or abscess, an exploratory puncture with a fine trocar and canula. A careful perusal of the book mentioned would help you in matters of this kind. Among other things needed on a farm, especially where cattle are kept, is a cattle trocar and canula, for use in case of emergency against bloating. A. J. Brown & Co., of Winnipeg, Man., can supply such instruments at a moderate cost.

#### Announcements.

1. Excursion rates to the South.
2. Very low rates to California—only \$32.90 during March and April.
3. Through California tourist sleeper every Tuesday, berth \$6.75, the "Sunshine Route."
4. Five daily trains to Chicago.
5. Quickest time to Chicago—the Fast Mail.
6. Most luxurious train to Chicago—the Pioneer Limited.
7. Complete information about your trip.

W. B. Dixon, N. W. P. A.  
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

## LINGERING COLDS HACKING COUGHS

Are the Kind Which Finally Wear Out the System and Develop Into Deadly Lung Trouble.

### DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED and TURPENTINE

When your system is in such a condition that it does not quickly throw off a cold there is cause for alarm.

It is the slow, lingering colds which gradually work their way along the bronchial tubes until they reach the lungs.

Once the lungs are affected the results are to be dreaded, for this is the beginning of consumption or pneumonia.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the leader among treatments for throat and lungs, because it cures lingering colds and hacking coughs when ordinary medicines fail.

Thousands of Canadian mothers would not know what to do without this great remedy as a protection against croup, bronchitis, whooping cough and the ills which threaten the lives of their little ones.

Mr. D. Graham, 45 Callendar Street, Toronto, states: "My boy, aged six years, was developing all the symptoms of pneumonia, when we commenced giving him this valuable remedy. It very quickly checked the advance of the disease, and in a few days he was as well as ever and at school again."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle.

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

**Rosevale Shorthorns** Herd comprises Augustus, Polyanthus, Crim-son Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Mar-engo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

## SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

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

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

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

### T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

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

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

### Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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

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

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

### 4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Asgic, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.



# NEW GRAIN Corn-Wheat

**MUCH TALKED OF CEREAL—Creating considerable  
Interest in Western America—60 Bush. per acre.**

At the request of a number of our customers we have imported a quantity of this wonderful new grain which is being boomed so extensively in other countries. In speaking of it our grower says:—"Four hundred acres were sown last spring to grow seed for supplying the demand for foreign countries, and it is estimated that the fields will average **sixty bushels to the acre**. The grain is a **mammoth cereal**, possessing the properties of both corn and wheat, **making excellent meal**, which has **superior fattening qualities**. The **kernels or berries** (as the grain handlers describe the seed), are about **three-quarters of an inch in length**, with a hard outer bran shell. The **straw is of strong drought and rain** much better than ordinary wheat. The **heads are about six inches in length** and the grain sets out in rows. The plant stools out in the same manner as rye, and yields **several tons per acre of straw**. Equally valuable as hay for feeding stock. **A bushel of Corn-Wheat weighs sixty pounds, which is the quantity to plant on an acre**. If this new grain succeeds in Canada, as some of our friends say it will, every pound sown this year will be required next season for seed. It will also solve the problem of fattening hogs and cattle in a wheat country, and will place the Canadian farmer in a better position to compete with corn-fed hogs and cattle than he has ever been before. **Lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.00; half-bushel \$4.20; bushel (60 lbs.) \$7.20. Bags 20c. each extra.**

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE BEST  
**SEED CATALOGUE**  
A Postal brings it.

**William Rennie, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

New Grain  
Corn-Wheat

## FREE TO EXAMINE This High-Grade, Powerful No. 7 **ELECTRIC BELT**

Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Rundown People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$40.00 by medical sharks, then pay the express agent our special cut price for 60 days, \$5.00, and the belt is yours.



Use it for ten days, and if you are not fully satisfied that it is worth four times what you paid, return to us and we will refund your \$5.00. We guarantee this Belt to be as good as any on the market at any price, and is our very best Belt. We have belts as low as 98 cents, but it is always best to buy a good article. Lowest prices quoted on other electrical goods. **AGENTS WANTED.** Send to-day and your order will have prompt and careful attention. Address your letters plainly to **The F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.** N. B.—We are the largest Electrical Supply House in Canada. Send for Catalogue of Electrical Appliances. It's free.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

# DEERING HARVESTERS

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### RHEUMATISM.

Heifer went lame in her right hind leg about five weeks ago, and soon became affected in all four legs. She has not been able to stand for three weeks. She is in good condition and eats well. She is in calf. **SUBSCRIBER.**  
Gilbert Plains.

Ans.—Your heifer is affected with rheumatism. If not near calving, give her Epsom salts, one pound; common salt, half teacupful; ginger, two table-spoonfuls dissolve in a quart of hot water, and give as a drench when cooled. Drench slowly, letting the head down at once if coughing starts. Give in the feed: One dram of salol, morning and night for one week.

#### ITCHINESS PROBABLY DUE TO LICE.

I have a cow that is not thriving well. She is very itchy, and the hair is falling off. There is a thick, yellow scale comes off with the hair. The hide is nice and clean, and, apparently, healthy under the hair. What is it, and the cause, and also give a remedy? **A. G.**

Ans.—To give the proverbial Irishman's answer, by asking another question—where do you keep your hens? Have you examined the cow for lice? A useful application is coal oil, one part; melted lard, two parts; applied to the parts affected. Some of the sheep-dip solutions advertised in our columns are useful and cleaner to handle than the oil-lard preparation. Creolin, one part to twenty parts water, is also satisfactory. If due to a parasite, no cure can be expected until such are destroyed.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### CHOPPED VERSUS WHOLE OATS.

Does it pay to chop oats for calves, yearlings and cows, or horses? Please answer in next issue.

Ans.—It depends on the price you have to pay for the grinding, and the time it takes to go to and from the mill. You will find advocates for both ground and unground grain. Animals, whose time is worth little, such as the younger ruminants, can be fed whole oats. Horses with sound teeth do better, as a rule, with whole oats. For heavy-producing cows feed ground oats.

##### RAPE FOR HORSES.

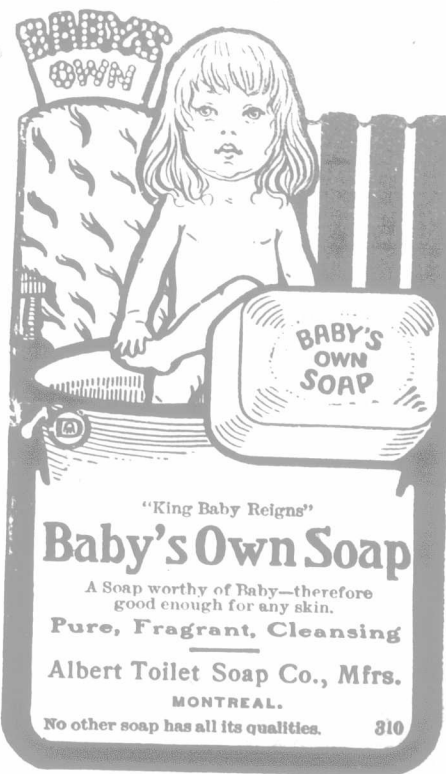
Is rape good for horse feed, either cut and fed in stable or let horses run loose on the patch? I want to sow some rape, and may not be able to fence it this spring, and I always let my horses run for one or two hours at night, and want to know would rape be apt to hurt them? **G. H. R.**

Ans.—Rape is not a suitable food for either horses or milking cows, so would not advise its use in such cases. If you wish a green food for such animals would recommend you to sow peas and oats mixed.

##### WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT RAPE.

1. How much rape per acre is usually sown, and where can the seed be obtained?  
2. Do you think that rape will do in Alberta?  
3. What is the best and earliest product to feed pigs? I am paying \$25 per ton for shorts; 50c. for third-class barley, and would like to grow something that would come in early. Several from the States have advised rape.  
Nanton. **H. A. T.**

Ans.—1. If broadcast, four pounds per acre; in rows, twenty-two inches apart, less than four pounds will do. Some recommend as low as two pounds per acre.  
2. Yes, undoubtedly.  
3. Rape: Prof. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa, says: "An acre of good land sown to rape and handled carefully may be expected to carry 25 to 40 pigs from June 15th until October. To get the best results, the field should be divided into three or four equal parts, and the pigs changed to a fresh part every ten days." It is the cheapest food you can get to grow pigs on. Watch our columns for article on rape.



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

**"Nether Lea" Ayrshires.** Deep-milking Strains.  
Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up Napoleon of Anchenbrain (imp) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write **T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.**

### 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: **NOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepste, London.

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

## Holwell Manor Farm

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

### Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

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

### MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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

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

### Tamworths Poland-Chinas

I have 30 fall pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs.  
**W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Manitoba.**

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES**  
 Dyspepsia, Bells, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**

Mrs. A. Lethbridge of Ballyduff, Ont. writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. I found my health fully restored, warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

**Helmet Brand STOCK FOODS** are the most highly concentrated foods on the market.  
**MEAT MEAL AND DRIED BLOOD** will put more flesh on your stock for less money than any other food.  
 TRY THEM.  
 Manufactured by **ARMOUR PACKING CO.** Kansas City, U.S.A.  
 Stewart Watson, Sales Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

**ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.**  
 GOOD WORKERS.  
**Wm. Jas. Robinson FRANKLIN.**

**HELP FOR WIVES**  
 Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.  
 Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practising physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.  
**Colonial Medicine Co.,**  
 20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

**Bissell's Disk.**  
 In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.  
 The greatest cultivator for all the Provinces. No other with so good a record. Send your address. Particulars are free. Manufactured by **T. E. BISSELL, Dept. "W," ELORA, ONT.**

**MEN WANTED**  
 THROUGHOUT CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
 SALARY \$400 PER MONTH. \$8100 per year. Expenses payable weekly. For particulars, send your name and address to the district manager, or write to the advertiser. Write at once for instructions. **SALUS MEDICAL CO., London, Ont.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**BEEES.**  
 I saw in March 2nd "Questions and Answers" an enquiry for bees. The enquiry was from A. W. J., Lacombe. I have a swarm of bees for sale.  
 Lacombe. **C. TRUE MACCULLY.**

**SECOND ENTRY FOR HOMESTEAD.**  
 1. If a man makes entry for a homestead, and then, at the end of six months, finds that he has not enough money to enable him to go into residence upon the land, and is, in consequence, obliged to abandon it, may he make another entry later on another homestead, or is one entry all he is permitted to make?  
 2. Can such crops as potatoes, carrots, turnips, etc., grown in Eastern Assiniboia, be marketed in Winnipeg in the same year in which they are grown, or does the very cold weather come too soon to allow shipment that year?  
**W. G. K.**

Ans.—1. Yes, he can make a second entry.  
 2. Yes, such shipments are frequently made.

**QUERY RE CALGARY SALE IN MAY.**  
 In looking over the "Advocate, I see that the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association decided that the number of females accepted at the coming sale from any single contributor be limited by the number of bulls entered by him, and in no case is the contributor allowed to enter more than double the number of females, and that on paying double entry. I have three pure-breds that I have been feeding for the spring sale, two are heifers two years old and a cow six years old, all Shorthorns, in calf. I have a bull calf, also, which I would like to sell, but he will be only about ten months old at time of sale, and not old enough for service. What had I better do in this case?  
**D. J. J.**

Ans.—You can get this matter settled finally by writing C. W. Peterson, Secretary Live-stock Associations for N.-W. T., Calgary, and place the case before him, he having charge of sale.

**COW QUIDS HER FOOD.**  
 I have a cow; for some time she has not been feeding right; eats very little hay, and when chewing her cud she will chew it a while and will drop it from her mouth, and so on until there is about a painful of chewed hay in front of her. Eats bran and chop all right, and has a good appetite for such; is in good condition. Have fed hay all winter. Let her dry about six weeks ago. Have been feeding International Stock Food, chopped barley and bran, and one teaspoonful of copperas, three times a day, but is doing no good. Had a dentist look at her teeth, but found nothing wrong, except her front teeth loose, but looked good otherwise. What is best to do?  
**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Your cow must have some affection of the mouth to cause her to quid food in the manner described. If one of the tribe of travelling veterinary dentists (so-called) examined her mouth, I should be chary of accepting his diagnosis. Few such really know anything about the teeth. An examination by a qualified veterinarian would be far more satisfactory. You might as well stop giving the copperas.

**INFORMATION RE NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.**  
 1. Would you kindly inform me of some particulars regarding the New Westminster district, namely: its climate; soil; vegetation, adaptability; prospects for securing a homestead, and as regards the country generally? Is there mostly timber or prairie lands?  
 2. Is there too much rain?  
 3. Kindly state address of Dominion Land Agent for that district?  
**J. W. B.**

1. Consult our advertising columns for real estate men in New Westminster, B. C. There are no free grant lands in that country. It is mostly timbered country. Is a great dairy and fruit country; climate mild.  
 2. It all depends on the amount required.  
 3. Address him: New Westminster, B. C.

Ask your Grocer for.. **Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Syrup in tins**  
 The best seller and the most reliable—  
**WHY?**  
 BECAUSE our tins have stood the test of time. Because all our tins are filled only at our own works under the direct superintendence of the only experienced syrup maker in Canada.  
 Our syrup tins are sold only under the name of "CROWN BRAND," with the name "EDWARDSBURG" also on every tin.  
**Beware of Imitations. Put up as Private Brands.**  
**THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., Limited**  
 (ESTABLISHED 1858)

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere  
**CHAMPION HARVESTERS**  
 Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

**THE ONLY COMPLETE AND UP-TO-DATE WORK ON THE FARM OR TRACTION ENGINE PUBLISHED**  
 Endorsed by all Traction Engine manufacturers as the best instruction book for operators or amateurs.  
 Every man or boy who has anything to do with, or wants to learn all about Steam, Gas or Gasoline Engines, Boilers and Threshing Machinery, to fit himself for a practical engineer, should not fail to get this valuable self-instruction book.  
**FARM ENGINES AND HOW TO RUN THEM**  
*The Young Engineer's Guide*  
 By JAMES H. STEPHENSON and other expert engineers.  
 215 large pages with nearly 100 fine illustrations covering everything you should know about engineering.  
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