

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

APRIL 25, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 709

**BELL**  
**PIANOS**  
— AND —  
**ORGANS**

Are Favorites Everywhere  
Because

THEY ARE THE BEST

— THE —  
**BELL**  
PIANO and ORGAN  
COMPANY, LIMITED  
GUELPH - ONTARIO

Catalogue No. 40 tells  
more about them. It is  
free to all who ask. om

### Send Your Watch Here.

If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realize why we urge you to send your watch here for repairs. Our watch-makers have made a life study of watches. They work upon nothing but watches. Your watch will have careful and prompt treatment if sent to us. A post card brings a strong wooden mailing box. We will report cost of work before mailing.

**D. A. REESOR,**  
"THE JEWELER," - - Brandon, Man.  
Official Watch Inspector for C.P.R. & C.N.R.  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

### Your Watch Wanted

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing; and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid.  
Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

**D. E. BLACK,**  
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
133 Eighth Ave. - Calgary, Alta.

### DOHERTY PIANOS AND ORGANS

CANADA'S GREATEST  
Thirty years manufacturing musical instruments. Over 50,000 in use in the homes of satisfied customers.  
Sold by reliable dealers in your own community.  
If not on sale in your immediate vicinity, write us direct.

**W. DOHERTY & CO.**  
CLINTON, ONTARIO, CANADA  
WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE  
G. A. McKEE, B.A., Box 875, CALGARY, ALTA.

Have You ALBERTA LANDS to SELL?  
We can sell them.  
WILL YOU LIST THEM WITH US?  
**PARKEN & DOBSON**  
Box 1629, Calgary, Alta.

**JEWELRY**  
WATCHES, SOUVENIRS,  
CLOCKS, RINGS, ORNAMENTS  
DIAMONDS.

We carry a complete line of Wedding Presents. Call and inspect the stock.  
Our repair shop is complete in every respect, and prompt attention, together with satisfaction, is what we give to every one.

**E. S. WALKER,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler. CALGARY, ALTA.  
Opposite the Post Office, 8th Ave.

When answering advertisements  
kindly mention The Advocate

### Hudson Bay Insurance Co., Ltd.

Before insuring your property see a Hudson Bay agent, or drop a postal to  
**R. H. YOUNG,** Gen. Agt. for Saskatchewan, MOOSE JAW, SASK.  
**C. N. BRISTOL,** Gen. Agt. for Alberta, CALGARY, ALTA.  
Live Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

**OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!**  
We have good facilities for disposing of Oats at the present time—any quantity. We furnish Government grade and weight. If you have Oats to sell write for market prospects and shipping instructions.

A. Naismith, President  
R. M. Mathewson, Vice-Pres.  
**A. F. KEMPTON,**  
Secretary and Manager.  
C. D. Kerr, Treasurer

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500 000.00

### The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT  
HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.  
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

ALEX NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

### The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

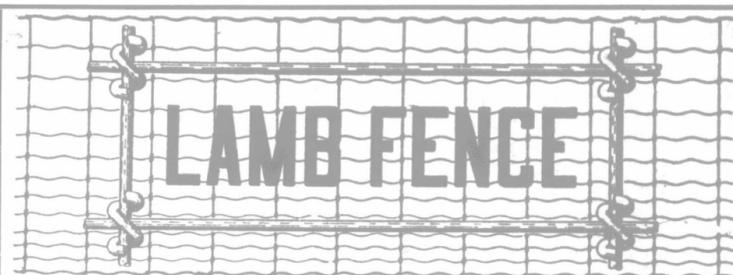
HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.  
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager  
Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1905 - - - - - \$14,542,525.00  
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,401.51

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969  
Over 12,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

### Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of  
**GRAIN** in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEATS, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.



DEAR SIR:  
I beg to state that your fence has given the best of satisfaction, and must say it is a most effectual hog fence.  
I must tell you of an incident that occurred on the night that we finished erecting it—a team got away from my son while he was closing a gate, with half a load of hay on the rack, and ran into this fence. I saw it happen, as I had just driven the last staple. I thought "there goes my fence," but imagine my surprise on running up to find both horses over the fence, one with her hind legs through the wires, the top strand which was barbed wire was broken, three posts driven two feet in the ground bent right over, but your fence intact, not a wire or stay broken, although we had put up a very light fence in fact so light that I was afraid I had overdone it.  
Trusting the day is not far distant when I shall have my farm fenced with this wire and wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly, (Signed) R. Brewster.  
Write for printed matter and samples of wire—they are free.  
**THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited, London, Ont. or Box 478, Winnipeg, Man.**

**Thompson, Sons & Company**  
Grain Commission Merchants  
Grain Exchange - - - Winnipeg, Manitoba

**MONUMENTS**



FOR PRICES AND BEST WORK  
WRITE  
**SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE CO.**  
BETWEEN 15<sup>th</sup> AND 16<sup>th</sup> STREETS  
BRANDON, MAN.

AGENTS WANTED.

**Select Farms in  
Lower Fraser Valley**

British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

**T. R. PEARSON,**

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin**

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

**The London Printing & Lithographing Co.**  
London, Ont.

**HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS**

For first-class and up-to-date photographs go to **E. B. CURLETTE'S** New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

**E. B. CURLETTE**



**FREE! FREE!**

This beautiful Jewel Given away. Simply send 25 cents for 100 extra handsome, beautifully colored **Silk Pieces**, for fancy work, also 12 yards **pretty Lace** one neat **Lace Design Ladies Collar**, with book of **Fancy work** and we will include free this lovely Gem set **Gold plated Chatelaine**, **ALL postage paid**. The greatest lot ever given for this small sum. Address **H. Buchanan**, 35 & 37 Frankfort Street, New York. P. S. Canadian stamps accepted.

**FERGUSON & RICHARDSON**

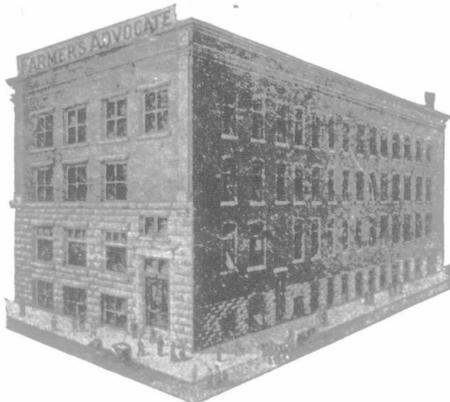
*Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.*

Canada Life Building Winnipeg, Canada

Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate

R. FERGUSON W. W. RICHARDSON

ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,050 SWORN CIRCULATION



**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

WALTER E. GUNN, MANAGER. A. G. HOPKINS, B.AGR., D.V.M., EDITOR IN CHIEF.

EDITORIAL STAFF: F. S. JACOBS, B.S.A., R. J. DEACHMAN, B.S.A., MISS LEDIARD

ROB'T McLAUGHLIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICES:

14 AND 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALTA. EASTERN OFFICE: LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year).

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**Contents of this Issue.**

<b>ILLUSTRATIONS</b>	
Clydesdale Stallion Revelanta	608
Duroc Jersey	609
Evening on Mr. R. C. Cullbert's Farm	610
President and Vice-Presidents of Morman Church	613
Monk's Polly, a Winning Shire Mare	616
Norley Advance, Owned by Chas. Bell	616
A Champion Shire Mare, Solace	617
Girton Charmer, Owned by Lord Rothchild	617
Prince Arthur of Connaught	619
A Noted Hunter	619
The Woodman	620
The Bordered Grass-plot	621
Ornamental Grasses	621
He is Risen	623
A Son of the West	626
Dinner Time	626
A Thrilling Adventure	627
Chums	627
<b>EDITORIAL</b>	
How Our Expansion Effects the East	607
The Farmers' Institute	607
Employer and Hired Man	607
The Case of Rural Mail Delivery	607
<b>HORSE</b>	
Some of the Speedy Newcomers	608
The Foal	608
In the Foaling Box	608
Some Hackney Lore	609
<b>STOCK</b>	
Utility Must Be Considered in Breeding	609
A Study of Breeds of Swine	609
Damages for Stock Killed	609
Tuberculosis in Animals and Man	610
Guernsey's Produce Butter Fat	610
<b>FARM</b>	
Humus: Its Effect Upon Soil	612
The Fertilizer Plant	612
Alberta's Weed Legislation	612
Creative Work	612
Prairie Fires	612
<b>HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>	
Pruning Figs in the West	612
Some Inquiries on the Native Prunes	612
Fruits and Vines	612
<b>POULTRY</b>	
The Egg and Poultry Trade	613
<b>FIELD NOTES</b>	
Mormans Purchase Land in Canada	613
Some Needed Light on the "Order Point" Question	613
Something Doing and More to Do at Medicine Hat	613
Prices of Dairy Butter and Eggs Low in the Spring	614
Alberta Crop Bulletin in Demand	614
Manitoba's Fair Circuit Arranged	614
Things to Remember	614
Is in Favor of Sample Market	614
Gopher Poisoning	614
International Sheep Registry	614
A Special Prize for Industrial	614
Moderate Tariff a Necessary Evil	615
Finding the Contents	615
Convenience of Portable Granaries	615
Dairy School Examinations	615
Prof. Robertson After Toppers	615
The Shire Horse of England	616
<b>GOSSIP</b>	
East Saskatchewan to Get Some Crackers	634
Problems of Short-horn Breeders	634
Portland Commercial Club Offers Prizes	634
Fillmore Will Be Much Improved	635
Sheep Shearing now Done by Machinery	636
A Satisfied Syndicate	638
Increase Your Profits	638
<b>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</b>	
Guarding against milking machines: how law, aspirators, growing registers, and thoroughbred school troubles	638
Scientific publisher's address wanted: making a dairy cow: growing clean: making a dairy cow: growing clean: making a dairy cow: growing clean	639
For the same: making cheese	640
Wanted	641
See what a crop: A young farm: cancellat: cancelled: provincial: honest: at the: grand: Frank: low: in: range	642

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR  
**Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING**

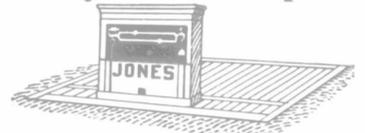
with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed.

**LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**



**GOPHER DEATH** TRADE MARK  
Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1,000 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Tablets 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet free.  
**F. D. Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.**  
Martin, Bole & Wynne Drug Co.  
Winnipeg Agents, Canada

Do not buy a scale until you ask our price



**SOLD ON TRIAL.**  
WRITE YOUR WANTS ON A POSTAL AND MAIL TO JONES OF BINGHAMTON BOX 403. BINGHAMTON N Y

**COOPER DIP**

250 Million Sheep Dipped in it Every Year.  
Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and nits. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to **BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**STAMMERERS**

The **Arnott Method** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the **Cause**, not merely the **Habit**, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address

**The Arnott Institute**  
Berlin, Ont., Can.

**Every Housekeeper**

Knows that our squeezer easy Mop and Wringer makes cleaning floors easy as with a carpet sweeper.



Write for one and receive our proposition by return mail. You can't afford to be without one.

**GREAT WEST SPECIALTY CO.**  
622 Ashdown Block, Winnipeg, Man.  
Liberal terms to dealers.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# OATS

SHIP your OATS to

## G. B. MURPHY & CO.

and obtain HIGHEST PRICES, also prompt settlements.

214 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

REFERENCES: EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AND UNION BANKS.

# OATS

# OATS



## DAILY SERVICE

TO

ALL POINTS

### EAST, SOUTH AND WEST

Connection with Canadian Northern trains from points North and West.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

See your local Agent, or write

H. Swinford, General Agent. R. Creelman, Ticket Agent.

341 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

**A COPY of Hart's 1905**  
*Handsome 64 Page Illustrated Pamphlet of B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS*  
 MAILED FREE on request  
 E.J. HART & CO. Box 242, New Westminster, B.C.

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
 NOTARY PUBLIC  
 Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.  
**GRENFELL, ASSA.**

### LANDS FOR SALE



### PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

### CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"  
 Our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., Cor. Logan and Nena, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Are You Building a Barn?

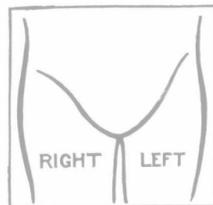
If you are ASK YOUR DEALER for LOUDEN'S DOUBLE TREAD barn door hangers. They are the strongest and best made. Absolutely STAY-ON and FLEXIBLE. Louden's HAY CARRIERS, LITTER CARRIERS, COW STANCHIONS, etc., are the best constructed most durable and surest working of any on the market.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Circulars, etc., furnished on application.

### THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE

## RUPTURE

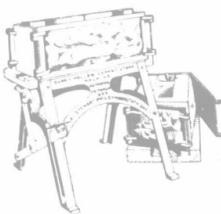
Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady. Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 288 Toronto, Ont.

Do you wear a truss?..... Does rupture pain?.....  
 On which side ruptured?..... Ever operated on for rupture?  
 Age.....Time ruptured.....  
 Name..... Address.....



### DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the hand-somest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the DUNN MACHINE; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full Directions Furnished. Write for Catalogue to DEPT. N.



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

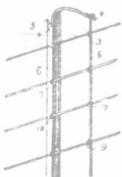
## Senega Root

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

### THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest prices. Prompt returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



### LANDOWNERS

Send for illustrated circulars of Sutherland's Galvanized Fence Stay. It saves posts, labor and money.

JOS. M. SUTHERLAND, Eighth & Weber Sts., SOUX FALLS, D.S.

### YOUNG MAN

We need 4,000,000 Mink and Skins. There is more money to be made in collecting these goods than in raising No. 1 hard wheat. Get the horse, some cooperation and you will not have to work out for any other man. Write us for our latest revised price list for Raw Fur.  
 The Canadian Raw Fur Exchange  
 Est. 1879. 66 River St., Toronto, Canada

### TOWN OF NANTON

Southern Alberta on the Line of C. P. R.

Daily service. Fifty seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of these choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success.

McPhail & McIntyre.

### Why use Corrugated Roofing on Your Barns and Sheds?

BECAUSE IT IS FIRE-PROOF WATER-PROOF LIGHTNING-PROOF

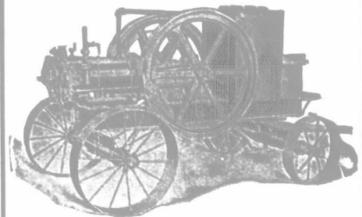
and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing. Made by

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. Winnipeg, Man.

### OHIO GASOLINE ENGINES

Portable and Otherwise

FOR THRESHING.



There are hundreds of the engines in use in Manitoba and the Northwest and they are giving satisfaction. When you are buying you might as well have the best and we have it. If interested write for catalogue mentioning this paper.

Burridge Cooper Company, Ltd.

General Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg - Manitoba.

## Homesteads

### Located

Now is the time to get a homestead. Don't wait until it is too late. It will not be very long before all the No. 1 Hard homesteads are taken up. If you don't know of a first-class locality, write or call on me, and I will locate you in as fine a farming country as you could wish for. For further particulars apply to

### T. W. Hargreaves

Homestead Locator. Real Estate Agent  
Milestone, S. E. Saskatchewan

**ROOF WITH PAROID—"IT LASTS."**

The best roofing and siding in the world. Used by leading farmers, railroad companies and U. S. Government. Above illustration shows the Rankin Duck Farm, South Easton, Mass., one of the leading poultry plants in America—roofed with Paroid. It keeps buildings of all kinds warm and dry. Light slate color—contains no tar. Water, heat, cold, spark, frost and gas proof. Anyone can lay it. Does not crack nor run.

Send for Free Sample and see for yourself. Don't take an imitation. For a 2c stamp we'll send book of poultry house and farm building plans. Established 1877.

**F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers,** Originals of Free Roofing Kit in every roll. **Hamilton, Ontario.**

**Horse-Power Spramotor**



Will pay for itself the first season in removing wild mustard from your fields.

Automatic in action throughout; everything under control of driver without stopping.

Machine automatically stops at 125 lbs. pressure, starting again at 100 lbs.

Tell us your needs. You will get expert advice.

Our 86-page Treatise D free. Agents wanted.

**SPRAMOTOR CO.,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

**24 YEARS WEAR NO REPAIRS** **SEPARATOR FACTS** **43 YEARS WEAR 75¢ REPAIRS**

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over. On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs		43 Years' Work—75c Repairs	
Hours run.....	1,200	Hours run.....	2,150
Pounds separated....	1,080,000	Pounds separated....	1,935,000
Turns of crank.....	3,155,760	Turns of crank.....	5,652,070
Turns of bowl.....	1,152,000,000	Turns of bowl.....	1,864,000,000
Oil used.....	8 quarts	Oil used.....	5 1/2 quarts
Time oiling.....	About 4 min.	Time oiling.....	About 7 min.
Time adjusting.....	None	Time adjusting.....	10 min.
Repairs.....	None	Repairs.....	75 cents

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-186 tells about them. Write for it today.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois

**FROST EVIDENCE**

In the first place, running wires are coiled. That means plenty of "give" with weather changes and strains. All wires are galvanized. That means no rust. Running wires are high carbon, hard steel No. 9 that bear 2,000 pounds pressure. Ordinary soft No. 9 wire snap at 1,200 pounds pressure. FROST LOCKS are non-porous Bessemer steel, galvanized or enamelled—rustproof and stronger even than the wire. FROST LOCK LOCKS both running and upright wires—holds them fast without crimping or bending.

**Frost Wire Fences**

are just as trim and trig after being buried under the snow all winter as they were when put up in the spring.

Write for a copy of our booklet. It tells the details about Frost Fences, and gives illustrations of fences actually in place on Canadian farms. FREE to YOU.

**FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.** HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Get on the Safe Side by Placing Your Insurance with

**THE WINNIPEG FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** Head Office: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A strong local organization with full government deposit and ample guarantees.

**R. L. RICHARDSON,** President. **R. H. ACUR,** Vice-President. **CHAS. M. SIMPSON,** Managing-Director. **L. H. MITCHELL,** Secretary.

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts.

## A GOOD SALE OF SHIRES.

The auction sale, at the Repository, Toronto, on March 28th, of imported and home-bred Shire stallions, mares and fillies, from the stock farm of Messrs. Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont., was a fairly successful event. The horses were a good, useful lot, and buyers were present from a widely-extended territory, as the sale list indicates. While no high prices were realized, the sellers were well satisfied, and every horse offered was sold for cash. The highest price was \$685, paid by Mr. Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Grenville County, Ont., for the imported stallion, Bank Statesman, by Charltonite. The average price for the 24 head sold was \$327. The sales were:

Pelham Chief, 2, by Geo. Lennox; T. G. Farris, Toronto, \$215.  
Lord Byron, 1, by Imp. General Favorite; A. H. Eckford, High River Alta., \$140.  
Sir Ralph de Wellington, 1, by Imp. Mars; T. D. Elliott, Bolton, \$170.  
Ajax, 2, by Imp. Bank Statesman; T. G. Farris, \$260.  
Victor, 2, by Imp. Coronation; Wm. Laking, Haliburton, \$375.  
Admiral Togo, 2, by Imp. Mars; John Gardhouse, Highfield, \$300.  
Coronation (imp.), 4, by Lockhinge Harold; Frank Tunncliffe, Pelham Centre, \$600.  
Barrow Albert (imp.), 4, by Sir James Barrow; T. G. Farris, \$425.  
Bank Statesman (imp.), 5, by Charltonite; Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, \$685.  
Dogdyke Princess (imp.), 2, by Watnall Warrior; A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta., \$345.  
Moulton Sweet Mary (imp.), 2, by Krottergley Regent; Hugh A. Polter, Caledon, \$350.  
Fair Rosamond, 3, by Imp. Mars; G. Cornell, Lyn, Ont., \$245.  
Lancashire Lass II., 5, by Imp. Mars; John Gardhouse, \$345.  
Rose, 7, by Imp. Pride of Hatfield; L. A. Hamilton, Lorne Park, \$325.  
Leta, 3, by Imp. Chieftain II.; M. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, \$200.  
Eskham Flower (imp.), 3, by Gunthrope Advance; A. J. Friar, Lorne Station, \$210.  
Bluebell (imp.), by Horbling Harold; Wm. Laking, \$345.  
Marden Dame (imp.), 3, by Castle Bromwick Keith, Joseph Fletcher, \$385.  
Marden Bluebell, 3 (imp.), by Watnall Victor; Jos. Fletcher, \$350.  
Eskham Queen, 3 (imp.), by Horbling Harold; Jos. Russell, Toronto, \$375.  
Bygrave Blossom, 3 (imp.), by Blythwood Conqueror; G. Cornell, \$280.  
Snowdrop (imp.), by Horbling Harold; M. M. Boyd, \$260.  
Bygrave Folly (imp.), 3, by Hindre Conqueror; A. Devens, Kleinburg, \$325.  
Flirt (imp.), 3, by Bar None William; Wm. Laking, \$360.

## A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S VIEWS ON DIVORCE.

The evils of divorce are dealt with in the following pastoral letter by Bishop William L. Stang of the Roman Catholic Church Diocese of Fall River, sent to the clergymen of his diocese. The letter says in part:

"The modern state has usurped the functions of spiritual authority, and profaned the sanctity of the marriage state. American Protestantism permitted polygamy, first openly, then covertly, by cloaking it with the mockery of the civil law. All good citizens are horrified with the immoral doctrine and practice of the Mormons, but what is the difference between Mormons who believe in simultaneous polygamy, and those legislators who authorize a husband or a wife to separate and marry again during the lifetime of the other party? Is not the latter a successive polygamy?"

"An attempted marriage of legally divorced persons (whose lawful partners are still alive) involves the hideous crime of adultery, which no cause under heaven can justify, and no gold nor pearls can beautify. No Legislature can grant a divorce, so that parties once really wedded can marry again, without slipping God, the supreme Lawgiver, in the face, without undermining the foundations of Christian society, without insubordinating the life of the nation."

"I call upon the Christian journalists of the world to denounce the Christian home.

## Croup Comes Suddenly

HENCE THE WISDOM OF KEEPING IN THE HOUSE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CURE.

## DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Slight hoarseness in the evening is the only warning of croup.

About midnight the child awakes coughing—that peculiar, metallic cough called croupy, and which strikes terror to the mother's heart.

Then begins the struggle for breath, and if relief is to be obtained treatment must be prompt and effective.

Anyone who has tested Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup will not hesitate to pronounce it an unqualified success.

It is wonderfully prompt in loosening the cough, clearing the air passages of the head, and soothing the excited nerves.

People who realize the suddenness with which croup comes on, and the danger which accompanies it, usually keep some of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house for use in case of emergency.

For bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and every form of throat and bronchial trouble, this great family medicine is a quick and certain cure.

Mr. Wm. McGee, 49 Wright avenue, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"There is no remedy in my opinion that can act more promptly than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of croup, absolutely, in one night. We gave him a dose when he was black in the face with choking. It gave him instant relief and cure."

There are imitations of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Be sure you see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, on the bottle you buy; 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Stories are told concerning a certain Irish town where "watchmen" are still employed to parole the streets by night and "call the hours," their usual formula being something like this: "Two o'clock; all's well, all's well!"

One night, as a visitor happened to be lying awake, he heard the following somewhat paradoxical cry:

"Two o'clock; all's well! Smith's mills' on fire; one man killed! All's well!"

## Economy is a Virtue.

## DIAMOND DYES

Will Save Money for Every Home in Canada.

When times are hard and dollars scarce, the smart and bright women of our country find that the Diamond Dyes are important helps in economizing. By the use of Diamond Dyes the husband, mother and children can be well and stylishly dressed, although nearly all the clothing may be old material dyed over.

Diamond Dyes make such lasting and beautiful colors that goods dyed with them cannot be told from new. Any one can use them, as the directions are so plain and simple that no skill is needed. The colors of Diamond Dyes never grow dim; they never fade or wash out. In order to secure the best results in home dyeing, every woman should see that her dealer or merchant gives her the "Diamond Dyes," as other package dyes are only poor imitations.

which is destroyed by every divorce, and I entreat them, instead of regaling a sensational crowd with the unsavory details of a divorce scandal, and tempting the sorely tried with evil suggestions, to manfully denounce all who co-operate in sundering what God has united." —Globe.

WOOD FIBRE PLASTER FOR WALLS.

One of the most important ingredients used in wood fibre, which gives flexibility, toughness, lightness and strength; the other ingredients, calcined gypsum, etc., make it hard and smooth. The formula has been thoroughly tested, and furnishes a plaster possessing every desirable and valuable quality.

Its composition is such that nails can be driven into it and withdrawn, the same as in wood. The wood fibre imparts to the plaster the many known valuable properties of the wood itself. A nonconductor of sound, electricity, heat and cold, it overcomes the many annoyances found in other plasters and makes it an ideal wall covering. Its action in resisting blows and abrasions is strongly suggestive of that of heavy cardboard. It is practically indestructible.

The Secretary of the English Hackney Society is reported in the N. Y. Tribune to say as follows:

"Twenty years ago you could buy a good Hackney for \$1,000," said the secretary of the society. "That was thought a big sum then, but we've continually been improving the breed till today foreign buyers are tumbling over one another to give them \$2,500 to \$5,000 for a good harness horse or a stallion. Every year rich Americans buy horses at this spring show to exhibit at their own summer shows, because they know nothing so fine in quality can be obtained abroad."

The truth in the above statement was evidenced by the changing hands of several notable horses at the show. The champion stallion, Diplomatist, was sold to G. O. Holland for \$5,000. Walker Waterhouse's Forest Star changed hands for \$4,000 its destination being France.

HIS FONDEST MEMORIES.

A hard headed old Pittsburg manufacturer, who made his fortune, as he expresses it, "with his coat off," was induced by his daughters to accompany them to a Wagner concert, the first he had ever attended. The next day he happened to meet an acquaintance who had seen him the night before, who asked:

"I suppose you enjoyed the concert last night, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes; it took me back to the days of my youth," the old man said with a reminiscent sigh.

"Ah, summer days in the country, girl in a lawn dress, birds singing, and all that?"

"No, the days when I worked in a boiler shop in Scranton.—Success.

Mr. S. J. Richie, an Ohio engineer, is convinced that some of the most remarkable deposits of red, blue and grey granite, as well as white marble, sodalite and other beautiful building and finishing stone in the whole world are to be found in the vicinity of Bancroft, Ont. Mr. Richie is the man who first discovered that Canada had enough nickle ore in sight to supply the world.

The National Educational association has been asked to change the spelling of twelve words, in all schools of the United States, as follows: Bizness for business, enuf for enough, fetter for feather, mesure for measure, plesure for pleasure, red for read, ruf for rough, trauf for trough, thru for through, tuf for tough, tung for tongue, yung for young.

"Noah's wife," wrote a boy in an examination, "was called Joan of Arc." "Water," wrote another, "is composed of two gases, oxygen and cambrigen." "Lava," said a third, "is what the barber puts on your face." "A blizzard," declared another child, "is the inside of a bowl.—New York Tribune.

SAFE.

A New York man was stopping for a month at an inland town in Florida. This man is exceedingly fond of swimming but has a horror of snakes, and this fear kept him from indulging in his favorite sport in the near-by river. He was fishing one day, and mentioned his desire and the barrier to its enjoyment to his guide, a lanky and sorrowful "cracker."

"Oh, I kin fix yo' all up all right," the guide drawled, and led the way to a beautiful little lake some distance back from the river. "Ain't nary snake in hyah," he said.

The Northerner enjoyed a half-hour's sport in the clear water, and then coming back to the white sand beach began to dress. He then observed that what he had taken to be several logs floating upon the water were in motion.

"Wonder what causes those logs to move?" he said.

"Them ain't logs," his guide calmly replied, chewing on a straw; "them's 'gators. That's howcome there ain't no snakes in hyah—'gators keeps 'em et up."—Harper's Weekly.

Maw's callin' from the milkhouse, Callin' stern: "Jim, yer lazy good fer nuthin', Come an' churn."

Paw's callin' from the cornpatch, Callin' loud: "James, yer hulkin', stupid loafer, Time yer plowed."

Nature's callin' from the trout-brook, Callin' wish: "Son, yer poor, tired, lazy feller, Come and fish."

Stranger, if we just swapped places, Put it clear, Which of all the three a-callin' Would you hear? —New York Sun.

A Correction.—Teacher: "What is The Hague tribunal?"

Willie: "The Hague tribunal ar—"

Teacher: "Don't say The Hague tribunal are." Willie; use is."

Willie: "The Hague tribunal isbitrates national controversies."—Judge.

SIXTH ANNUAL SPRING SHOW & Sale of Pure-Bred Cattle

Under the Auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

FIFTH ANNUAL Provincial Stallion and Foal Show

Under the Auspices of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association

SECOND ANNUAL Provincial Fat Stock Show

TO BE HELD AT

VICTORIA PARK CALGARY May 7 to 10, 1906

PASSENGER RATES

Single Fare for return trip from all points in Alberta and Saskatchewan West of Regina. Other points in Saskatchewan and B.C. single fare for the round trip if single ticket is purchased and standard certificate is secured from the Agent. This certificate should be signed by the undersigned at Calgary and then presented to the C.P. R. Agent to secure free return ticket.

SEND FOR A FAT STOCK SHOW PRIZE LIST

The Auction Sale Catalogue (containing the pedigrees of the animals to be offered) will be issued in March; send for one. For further information apply to

C. W. PETERSON, Secretary and Managing Director Alberta Live Stock Associations Calgary, Alta.

The only medium published which conveys weekly, to the Farmers of Western Canada, the Advertisers' place of business, 52 times a year, is The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. It's effectiveness is a factor with over 20,000 Farmers. Subscription \$1.50.

It Is Free

To All Who Need It--the First Bottle of Liquozone.

proves so nearly helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is a tonic.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone, after hundreds of tests had been made with it. After its power had been demonstrated again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we spent in two years, more than ten times that sum to let others test it at our expense. The result is that millions of people, scattered everywhere, have shared in the benefits of this invention.

We make the same offer to you. We ask you to prove at our cost, how much this product means to you. Let Liquozone itself show how wrong it is to suffer from a trouble that it cures.

Germ Diseases

Most of our sickness, has in late years, been traced to germ attacks. The list of known germ diseases now numbers about one hundred.

Some germs—as in skin troubles—directly attack the tissues. Some create toxins, causing such troubles as Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Kidney Disease and nerve weakness. Some destroy vital organs, as in consumption. Some—like the germ of catarrh—create inflammation; some cause indigestion. Directly or indirectly, nearly every serious ailment is a germ result. Such diseases call for Liquozone—not drugs, which can't kill germs.

Every germ attack, no matter what its symptoms, calls for a germicide. The mildness of Liquozone makes some of its results seem almost incredible. But in that mildness lies the power that germ diseases need. And diseases which have resisted medicine for years often yield at once to it.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

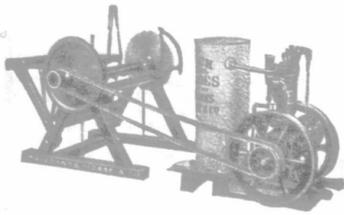
CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

W413D Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



### For Farm Use

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P.  
Jack-of-all-Trades  
GASOLINE ENGINE

will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

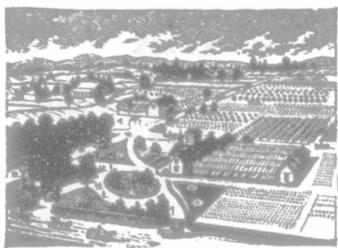
Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to  
**The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd., 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man.**

Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use, Catalog E. 102.

I may want a ..... H. P. Name .....

Engine for ..... Address ..... Prov. ....

### CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES



### SALESMEN WANTED

For Every Town and District in

**Manitoba,  
Saskatchewan and  
Alberta**

#### HARDY TESTED STOOK FOR WESTERN PLANTING

Largest assortment recommended by Western Experimental Stations at INDIAN HEAD and BRANDON, in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals, Seedlings for Wind-breaks, etc.

#### START NOW AT BEST SELLING SEASON

Big Inducements, Exclusive Territory, Pay Weekly. Special Equipment for Western men.

Write now for Terms and Catalogue, and send 25c. for our Aluminum Pocket Microscope and 50c. for our Handy Saw, just the thing for trimming trees; cuts iron as well as wood.

### STONE & WELLINGTON

Over 800 Acres FONTHILL NURSERIES Toronto, Ontario

WHEN IN NEED OF

### CEDAR POSTS, LUMBER, COAL OR WOOD

IN CAR LOTS

WRITE TO **THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON**

365 Main Street,

Winnipeg, Man.

Yards: C. N. R. and C. P. R.

P. O. Box 659.



FOR SALE BY ALL  
LEADING JOBBERS.

### CLIP YOUR HORSES

with 20th Century Clipper ~~ONLY \$7.50~~

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 20 minutes. Send for Catalogue H. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

If you have a **wife**  
Take care of **her**  
If you have a **house**  
Take care of **IT**

Buy only the CANADA PAINT COMPANY'S  
Liquid Paints, Stains, and Enamels. A  
million tins sold yearly. Examine the label  
carefully and insist upon it bearing the name of

**The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.**  
Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg

**\$1.50** a month for 12 months **\$18.00** in all

that's our price for the

**ECONOMY**  
Five Drawer Drop Head  
Sewing Machine

Guaranteed for 10 years.

Three Months Free Trial

The head is designed on beautiful symmetrical lines, high arm and full length, made of best materials, and all wearing parts case hardened.

Latest improvements supplied with a complete set of the Latest Improved Steel Attachments. A full set of accessories and a comprehensive Instruction Book. Cabinet is of selected oak with high glass polish, exactly as illustrated.

**OUR OFFER** Mail us your name and address saying you would like to have our New Sewing Machine Offer and you will receive by return mail FREE, the most LIBERAL OFFER ever heard of. Don't buy a sewing machine of any kind on any kind of terms until after you receive our offer. Write to-day for further particulars.

**THE WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY**  
311 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. IT PAYS.

## Last Mountain Valley

The heart of the great Sas-  
katchewan Wheat Plains of  
Western Canada.

Buy Your Tickets to Strassburg  
Via Winnipeg by the Soo Line

In this section you can see two Trans-Continental Railways actually building. Write for maps, prices and handsomely illustrated booklet descriptive of this rich region.

Read What Prof. Thos. Shaw Says About this District:

Speaking of Last Mountain Valley, he writes, after personal inspection: "This rich and beautiful farming section lying east of Last Mountain Lake, embraces one of the finest areas, in the Northwest. The land is undulating in this region, mostly open prairie. The soil is a rich, black vegetable loam, from one to two feet deep, and is underlaid with a clay sub-soil. Frost, to injure the wheat is virtually unknown. Being thus favored so highly by nature, it is not surprising that the production of wheat in this region is phenomenally high; in several instances forty to forty-five bushels per acre have been reaped. Oats, Barley, Flax and all small grains yield relatively as good as those of wheat. Potatoes grow most luxuriously. Two or three years ago, there were not more than thirty-five settlers in the entire area, now there are over three thousand and others rapidly coming in."

**WILLIAM PEARSON COMPANY, WINNIPEG, CANADA**

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

April 25, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 709.

### EDITORIAL

The Prince, ma'lawd from Lun'un! Gawd bless'im!

\* \* \*

Some green immigrants stand to put in a "harrowing" experience these days.

\* \* \*

The man who sows wheat before the ground is warmed up invites an attack of smut.

\* \* \*

Draw up a written contract with the hired man if you have not already done so.

\* \* \*

There seems to be too much wheat available to allow the price to go up enough to let those who held make any money.

\* \* \*

Canadian Shorthorn breeders promise to make the "greatest exhibit that has ever been" at Toronto the coming summer.

\* \* \*

The Manitoba Agricultural College will put on a short course in dairying, for farmers' wives and daughters, about the beginning of June.

\* \* \*

Chicago's vote upon the municipal ownership question resulted in a declaration for municipal ownership and control, but for private operation.

\* \* \*

If it be true that a British miller cannot see any difference between a Canadian No. 1 Nor. and a Duluth No. 1 Nor., what, oh what will become of our dear, cherished grades?

\* \* \*

Lots of people tell us the crops will be light this year because the frost did not go down very deep. Well, we can make good use of what moisture there is, if the harrows are intelligently used after seeding.

\* \* \*

Yes, a Duluth grade may be just as good for milling purposes as the corresponding Canadian grade "but ours is better wheat," and has the British "preference." Doesn't that compensate for the apparent discrepancies in price?

#### How Our Expansion Effects the East.

The center of wheat production has been moving westward and northward. This is a truism that we have all heard. We have also heard much of late years about the conversion of "corn lands in Britain into pasturage, and the consequent decrease in the production of agricultural wealth. Now comes the news of a further transformation, this time in Ontario. Students of rural economics in the old banner province have become alarmed at the extent to which land is falling into fewer hands, the depopulation of the rural districts and the laying of the land down to grass. So far has this movement gone, that in many of the richer counties the rural population is appreciably less now than it was ten years ago. Many schools have been closed up, and once thrifty looking farms are now nothing more than hay meadows and pasture fields, and the movement of the center of wheat production is responsible for this deplorable condition. The Northwest has robbed the east of her farm laborers, and many of her young farmers and is still unsated.

The situation is a novel one for Ontario but, per capita, there should be no falling off in production. The laying down of the land to grass may be a locking up of productive capital but it also has its redeeming features. Many parts of older Canada have been over cropped and over run with weeds and the change from grain production to grass growing will have a tendency to

rejuvenate the soil and to eradicate many of the weed pests that have fastened upon it. "Its an ill wind" etc.

#### The Farmers' Institute.

Anyone who has carefully followed the work of our farmers' institutes during the past season must have been struck by the decided lack of interest and the failure of the people to attend. The fault lies not with the speakers; we have had able men, practical workers along agricultural lines, who knew their business and could give a very interesting talk. At least, it should have been interesting, but the people failed to turn out. This trouble with our institutes is due to the fact that they are not a real part of our educational system. They are simply interjected in a vague sort of way into the scheme of our agricultural education, while at the same time, we have no real system with which they are coordinated and of which they form a part. The common school should be made the center from which emanates light upon the simpler questions of plant and animal life. Agricultural education must begin at the bottom. It should lead up from the common school to the high school, (the short course), the institute and the agricultural college, and unless it does that, we are building not the foundation but the superstructure of our work.

#### Employer and Hired Man.

Those of our readers, who followed closely our columns last year, will have noticed the all too numerous questions asked the legal adviser in connection with the legitimate course to pursue in cases of differences between employer and hired man. These differences are always more acute when labor is scarce, and the laborers consequently more independent and of a lower average of proficiency. This year we cannot predict that the relations between farmers and their men, generally, will be any more mutually satisfactory than they were last season, and hence caution more specific arrangements at the outset.

Farmers as a rule are too lax in specifying to their men just what they are expected to do. Too much confidence is reposed in the hired man's conception of the "right thing" and the lack of unanimity of opinion upon this subject is most generally a *casus belli* (an occasion of war).

Many of the misunderstandings between farmers and their men might be obviated by the use of written agreements. It is little trouble to draw one of these up, setting forth the length of the engagement, the amount of wages to be paid, time of payment, agreement as to cancelling the contract, etc. This latter clause should always be inserted, specifying definitely what proportion of the season's wage shall be paid upon the cancellation of the agreement by either parties. As a rule, when the employer sees fit to discharge a man, he pays him up for the full amount of time he worked, but if the employee wishes to be released against the employer's will he usually surrenders two weeks pay as a partial compensation for the trouble his employer will be put to in securing another man.

A written contract between employer and employee is one of the best means of arriving at an understanding of the nature of the work to be done, and of clearing up details with regard to payment of wages, holidays, etc. It should never, however, be presumed upon by either party. That is, the employer should not consider, because he has a written agreement with his man, he can practice extortion upon him, nor should the man use the agreement as a safeguard against discharge for work improperly done. No agreement can be made binding enough to insure harmony where there is a mutual determination to get the better of the other fellow. The relationship between a farmer and his men will not tolerate such conditions,

and in every case there should be an evident desire for harmonious relations.

Very often the attitude of the employer toward his men is responsible for disagreements. The most disastrous relationship is that of too great familiarity. Some men are worthy of confidence and will not abuse it, but it takes time to decide this, and at the outset perfectly business-like relations are much more satisfactory for both parties than pronounced cordiality. Or as they say in the Latin, "cito maturum, cito putridum (soon ripe, soon rotten)."

#### The Case for Rural Mail Delivery.

Since the inception of the idea of free rural mail delivery, and the first faltering efforts to put it into practice in various parts of the U. S., "The Farmer's Advocate," and Canadian farmers generally, have looked on with keenest interest, and, when it appeared that the plan was not only desirable, but feasible, it has received ungrudging support. As in the case of all other innovations, it was only to be expected that opposition would be encountered, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that, as yet, the opposition in Canada has been sufficient to have effectually laid a wet blanket upon every effort to push the matter. It was however, to us, as to many others, perhaps, something of a surprise to find that, by some insidious objector, the plan for rural mail delivery was being laid at the door of some political hatching machine, and that this idea in regard to it was gaining ground.

In a recent article by Mr. E. T. Bush, in the North American Review, this insinuation is most fully met. Mr. Bush dwells upon the fact that it was the rural population itself which first made the appeal for the system. His account of the origin of the movement is interesting. "In 1891," he says, "Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, a prominent Granger, of N. J., introduced the subject into the National Grange. In the winter of 1891-2, as a farmer, and in behalf of farmers, he made the first argument for Rural Free Delivery before a Committee of Congress, and succeeded in getting a small appropriation for experimental work. Here, then, was the beginning of 'this new creation in the interests of partisan power.' And it is safe to say that, unless the anatomy of the body politic has all along been wholly misunderstood, 'the womb of practical politics' is not located in the region of the Grange."

In the United States, on July 1st, 1905, there were 32,055 rural routes in operation, and 21,788 city carriers in the service. The cost of the two branches was about the same, each a trifle under \$21,000,000. The rural routes served 12,213,000 patrons, no application for a rural route being allowed to count any children under sixteen years of age. The cities covered by free delivery service aggregate, according to the last census, almost 28,000,000, counting all ages and conditions. The rural service counts nobody within half a mile of the post office, all within that distance being "too handy by" to be considered.

If those in a half-mile radius of any city post office were excluded, there would be almost 900 square miles of solid city, whose millions of people must, in all fairness, be excluded from this comparison. Mr. Bush points out, also, that the discontinuance of "star" mail routes, and the greater revenue derived by throwing cancellations into the larger offices, will greatly reduce the apparent cost of rural delivery to the extent of probably \$16,000,000. After all fair eliminations are made, he concludes that the country service will be shown to be very little more expensive, million for million, of actual patrons, than the city service.

In Canada, as in the United States, there will always be "kickers" against rural delivery, and the fact that the experiment would be an expensive one cannot be gainsaid. Nevertheless, the observant eye will not, perhaps, be slow to recognize that the kicks are likely to come from one of three sources: (1) From those who live

near a post office; (2) from individuals or villagers whose trade is likely to be hindered or deflected by reason of mail routes; (3) from unprogressive individuals who read nothing, and to whom the importance of the regular mail is a cipher.

"The farmer of to-day," says Mr. Bush, "is not the illiterate, non-reading, non-writing lout that some delight to paint him, and others would like to have him." To the farmer, the mail, to a great extent, makes up for lectures, entertainments, libraries, intercourse with the world; and it does seem a pity—not that the townsman who has all of these advantages should also enjoy that of having his mail delivered at his door three times daily, but that the countryman, who helps to pay for this privilege of the city, should not be himself in some sort similarly served. Free city delivery was born of progress, and grew by its own merits; rural mail delivery is a child of modern development, and is also bound to grow. It may be hindered, but it cannot be stopped.

## HORSE

Winnipeg Horse Show, May 23, 24 and 25.

\* \* \*

In building a stable see that there is plenty of light admitted. It is one of the best disinfectants.

\* \* \*

Before the young stock go on grass trim their hoofs so that there will not be any projecting angles to cause splitting and sand cracks.

\* \* \*

Every one knows how important it is to have a horse with a long free stride. It is one of the hereditary characteristics.

\* \* \*

"Monday morning disease" is a swelling of the hind legs caused by high feeding and lack of exercise on idle days. Moral—ease off on the grain allowance when the horses are laid up for a day or two.

\* \* \*

New York has passed a bill prohibiting the docking of horses' tails or the importation into the state of docked horses. A tailless horse, worries a New York politician more than an industrial trust in restraint of trade.

\* \* \*

A pair of draft geldings was recently sold in Chicago for \$860. A consignment of twenty head brought an average of \$310 which looks as if the business of heavy horse breeding is not under any depression.

### Some of the Speedy Newcomers.

The opening of spring brings with it the race-horse man and his string of horses, sulkies and swipes. Recent arrivals are the chestnut mare Cloria, 2.12 1-4, Lady Melvis, a four-year-old; Miss Chloe, full sister to Cloria; Eddy Patch, two-year-old; Little Chip, two-year-old stallion; Winnipeg Girl in Bunnell's string. W. W. Fleming has also Hazel Patch, 2.02 3-4, a black stallion, whose ancestry is peculiar, his dam being understood to carry draft blood, and his paternity being in doubt, owing to the fact that his dam was stunted to two different horses in the one heat. Another horse of Flemings is Bill Bailly, 2.11 1-4, a chestnut gelding. Star Gould, 2.17 1-4 (half mile track) is also at Island Park, Portage la Prairie. The Brown Bros. stables make Portage a noted center for flyers.

### The Foal.

There is always more danger of a foal being killed by kindness than by neglect. For the first twenty four hours of his life the foal should be allowed to "wabble" about and get on his own legs. No drugs or other medical treatment is necessary up to this time unless there is something evidently unnatural that requires attention. One of the most certain methods of causing disorders in young foals which may later result fatally is to begin dosing as soon as the youngster is on his feet. Give the mare bran mashes for a day or two to reduce the fever incident to parturition and feed her on clean hay and oats. Reduce the oats and increase the bran if the foal shows evidence of constipation, but do not feed barley to the mare as it is almost certain to cause diarrhoea in the foal.

### In the Foaling Box.

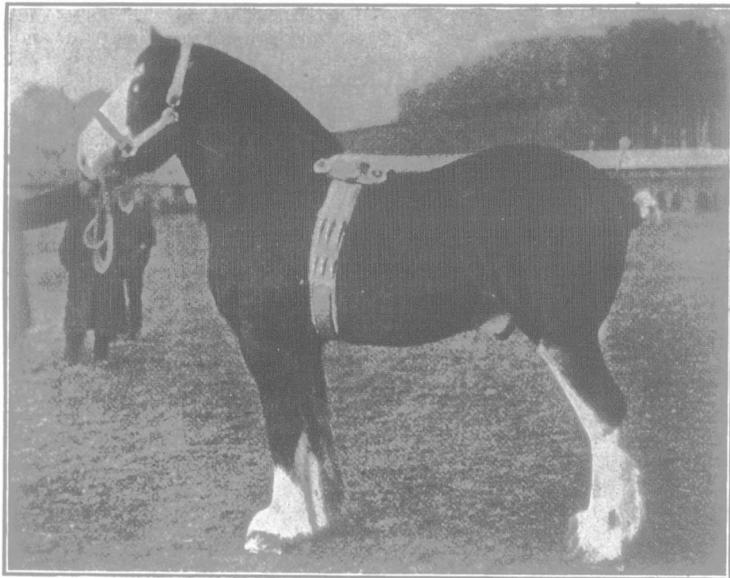
In a large percentage of cases the act of foaling in mares is naturally performed. Sometimes this does not occur, so we think it wise to keep close watch on all mares about to bring forth young. The task of watching should be entrusted to a reliable man, and who has some knowledge of the location of the generative organs and positions likely to be taken by the foal, and also some knowledge of obstetrics and the manner in which parturition (birth) takes place, the forces that produce it and the various conditions that prevent it, and has knowledge and skill to remove these obstacles. If he has an intelligent idea of the act when it takes place in a normal manner, he will be able to recognize abnormal conditions, and if not able to rectify these he should send promptly for a veterinarian. A very important point with the animal nurse is to know when to interfere, as much harm is sometimes done by premature or irrational interference, as is at other times by being too tardy. Some mares, especially those foaling for the first time become excited at the presence of anyone; sometimes the presence of a person, not a stranger, especially if the regular attendant, appears to have a calming effect upon the mare during labor pains. In most cases it is wise for the watcher to keep as quiet and as much out of sight of the mare as possible, but at the same time be in such a position that he can observe her actions and note the progress being made toward delivery. He should not be anxious to render assistance; he should be content to allow nature a fair opportunity to perform her functions, and when things are making fair progress he should await developments. While in most cases the mare appears to exercise a great degree of intelligence, we sometimes notice that

as it will if the cord be cut straight with a sharp knife. Instinct is also supposed to teach the mare to sever the cord with her teeth, but she generally fails to do so, and unless the attendant does so, the membranes remain attached to the fetus by the cord, and materially interfere with its actions. All mucus should be removed from the foal's mouth and eyes, and unless the dam rises and attends to it, he should rub it with wisps of straw until dry; when it struggles to gain its feet he should assist it, and, if necessary, hold it up to suck, but if the foal be strong and smart, and the dam is giving it the proper attention, the less interference the better, and especially if the dam is cross and cranky, but it must be understood that if the foal be not strong enough to get up and walk it is necessary to assist it, even though more help be necessary to control the dam.

In some cases the dam is unnatural and vicious with her foal, and if not prevented will injure and probably destroy it. In such cases it is necessary for the attendant or attendants to control her, which can usually be done with a twitch, to allow the foal to suck. Except in rare cases she soon becomes reconciled, but it is often necessary to remove the foal, or to watch the mare constantly to prevent her from injuring it until it has sucked several times.

In cases where labor pains have been frequent and severe for a considerable time, and no progress is apparently being made towards delivery, the attendant must decide that some abnormal condition exists.

All cases do not go along as smoothly as mentioned above, especially is this the case where the mare has led an idle life, and her muscles are in a flabby condition as a consequence. Where delivery does not occur promptly, (when things are alright, birth is the most rapid in horses of all



CLYDESDALE STALLION REVELANTA (11876)

Winner of first prize in the open class for aged horses at the Scottish Stallion Show, Glasgow, 1906.

during the excitement caused by the pains, she appears to have lost the intelligence or instinct usually shown and will lie with her croup so close to the wall that delivery cannot take place, this is less likely to occur if an ample sized box stall is the lying-in room; and if left alone the foal will perish, and more or less serious complications be caused in the dam. In such cases the attendant should interfere promptly, and cause her to rise, and if he cannot do this, he can at least shift her sufficiently by pulling on her tail or other ways to give room for delivery.

It is quite common for a foal to be born enclosed in the membranes; this occurs more frequently in a rapid and easy birth. Instinct is supposed to teach the dam to at once rupture them with her teeth, but experience teaches us that even when birth is easy and not preceded by any considerable pain or distress, she will generally lie for a few minutes after delivery, and in the meantime the fetus may perish. When this condition exists the attendant should at once sever the membranes with a knife, which he should at all times have within reach. In all cases in which the navel cord is not severed, he should tie it tightly with a strong, soft cord, about an inch from the abdomen, and sever it with a scraping motion of the knife about an inch below that. When the cord is severed in this manner bleeding will not occur, even though the ligature should become removed,

the domesticated animals), a careful examination should be made by the attendant, no undue force being employed. He should roll up his shirt sleeves, oil his hand and arm, insert his hand into the vagina, press forward to the womb; and endeavor to get a correct idea of the position of the foal. The proper way for the foal to be presented is with the head and both fore feet; sometimes a foot or a leg is back and in such cases the exercise of common sense and patience counts for much. No work is more exhausting than rectifying a malposition, especially if unnecessary delay is permitted. It may be generally assumed that if delivery cannot be accomplished by the amateur in thirty minutes careful work the aid of the professional should be invoked. Delay in such cases minimises the chances of delivery and even should delivery be made, severe protracted cases almost invariably result in severe cases of metritis (inflammation of the womb). The professional man will need lots of help when he arrives, and there should be an ample supply of hot water, towels, raw linseed oil or clean sweet lard ready for use. It is also a good plan to keep on a good fire in the kitchen so that those working may be revived by cups of hot tea. Give the preference to the quiet, mannerly, strong veterinarian, who will use chloroform, a few ropes and common sense rather than to the fellow with that death dealing imple-

ment, the fitted for delicate.

A good grains of water, or or a solution of ounces of The dress possible, until the that almost navel ill.

EDITOR I

Seeing Hackney to some portion of mena. Edward Her sire Thorough Mr. Croft famous to perform Phenome the mare master, I backed h hour on t ingdon; s next per Robson t teen mile fifty thre trot her n but his c generally to accept Phenome Astley, M hands un

In 1901 ing remar the strain animal as the Hack sire will t begat Fly upon th introducti Flying C became f was the s Norfolk r Phenome foaled th blood.

The An of the b stallions s until 1822 in the tro the impor

As in A in the ho many, Fr the value stock from bought an have prov sires impr I could there is er that he m the Hack Man.

A well- to us the the Shire: yet held t year's Lo direction: —would c

The Or horse bree culture to be observe not, and t by attemp trotters.

Railroa man of for pra after nee nex kee ident as 1901, a sure vide

ment, the embryotomy shears, which is better fitted for digging postholes than to be used in delicate, easily injured tissues.

A good dressing for the foal's navel is,—ten grains corrosive sublimate to eight ounces of water, or a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, or a solution of bluestone, three drams to eight ounces of water (the first mentioned the best). The dressing to be done as soon after birth as possible, and four or five times daily afterwards, until the parts are healed, in order to prevent that almost surely fatal disease, known as joint or navel ill, to which colts are very liable.

### Some Hackney Lore.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Seeing a few letters recently concerning the Hackney horse, I think it might be interesting to some of your readers if I give them a small portion of the history of the Hackney mare Phenomena. She was bred in the year 1788 by Sir Edward Astley, Bart., at Melton Park, Norfolk. Her sire was Othello, whose sire was got by a Thoroughbred out of a Hackney mare, bred by Mr. Crofts, a Norfolk squire: Othello was a famous trotter in his day. After several trotting performances between the years 1794 and 1798 Phenomena changed owners. In June, 1800, the mare being then twelve years old, her new master, Mr. Joseph Robson, of Little Britain, backed her to trot seventeen miles within the hour on the road between Cambridge and Huntingdon; she did the task in fifty six minutes: her next performance was on July 22, 1800. Mr. Robson backed her £400 to £200 to trot seventeen miles in fifty six minutes. She did it under fifty three minutes. Her owner then offered to trot her nineteen and a half miles within the hour but his confidence that she could do it was so generally shared that nobody could be found to accept the offer. At twenty five years of age Phenomena came into the possession of Dr. Astley, Mile End, London, and remained in his hands until she died.

In 1901 the Live Stock Journal made the following remarks: "We are fortunate in still possessing the strain of blood to which so wonderful an animal as Phenomena belonged. In nearly all the Hackney pedigrees of to-day the foundation sire will be found to be the Darley Arabian, who begat Flying Childers, the fleetest Thoroughbred upon the English turf. It was through the introduction of the race horse Blaze, the son of Flying Childers, that the county of Norfolk became pre-eminent for the Hackneys. Blaze was the sire of Shales, foaled in 1755, out of a Norfolk mare. For 100 years before the mare Phenomena and the stallion Phenomenon was foaled the Hackney was full of Thoroughbred blood.

The Americans were quick to discern the value of the breed; and began to import Hackney stallions soon after the year 1800, but it was not until 1822 that the great improvement was made in the trotting powers of the American horse by the importation of Bellfounder.

As in America, so it was and continues to be, in the horse breeding countries of Europe: Germany, France, Hungary and Russia recognize the value of the Hackney; they began to import stock from England over a century ago, and have bought annually ever since. Continental breeders have proved by long experience that the Hackney sires improve their native stock.

I could say more about the Hackney but I think there is enough said to prove to Mr. G. Bradshaw that he made a great mistake when he looked upon the Hackney as the non-horse-man's horse.

Man, EDWIN JACOBS.

A well-known Clydesdale importer admitted to us the other day that when it came to mares the Shire men had them beaten to bits; but they yet held their own with the stallions, and if this year's London Shire show was a criterion of the direction in which English breeders were moving—would continue to do so.

\* \* \*

The Ontario men are becoming aroused over horse breeding and look to their Minister of Agriculture to do the right thing. One thing must be observed whether the government helps out or not, and that is, no mixing or mingling of types by attempting to blend the blood of drafters and trotters.

\* \* \*

Railroad building may cause a very keen demand for oats, and a consequent appreciation in price after seeding. Remember your own horses' needs next harvest and for the fall plowing, and keep plenty by you. New oats are unsatisfactory as fuel, and the steam for the motive power is sure to decline if new oats are the fuel relied upon.

## STOCK

### Utility Must Be Considered in Breeding.

Every breeder should ask himself why he is breeding the animals of his choice. Is it to humor the whims of the few, or to meet the demands of the many? If his work as a breeder is to be a success, he must never lose sight of the requirements of the man who produces the market hog for the money that is in it. No matter how pure the blood, or how perfect the type from the breeder's standpoint, if the hog does not meet all the requirements of the packer, if it is not suited to paying the rent, and lifting the mortgage when placed in the hands of the average farmer, of what avail have been all the efforts that have been put forth in producing this type of animal? In short, the watchword of the truly successful breeder must be utility.

Utility is the touchstone upon which each breeder's work will be tested. If his work stands the test, it will surely meet with recognition; if it fails in the test, it will ultimately disappear and be forgotten. In setting up an ideal, therefore, utility is the first great requisite. In establishing a type, nothing must be admitted that will detract from utility. In selecting breeding stock, it must always be the main consideration. When he studies pedigrees, the breeder must ask himself how much the blood lines represented in the pedigree under consideration are likely to enhance the utility of the stock he is breeding. Every step in the breeder's operations must be dominated by this one great consideration, and if he ever loses sight of the importance of utility, he need never hope to achieve distinction in his calling.

TWO STANDPOINTS FROM WHICH TO VIEW UTILITY. Utility must be viewed from two standpoints. The butcher requires an animal that will give him the largest proportion of valuable meat, and the farmer requires an animal that will reproduce its kind in profitable numbers, and make rapid and economical gains. There would be little use in aiming to please the butcher if the animal did not meet the requirements of the farmer; neither must the butcher be left out of consideration if a really useful animal is to be produced. In breeding operations, therefore, both these men must be kept in view, and the breeding, feeding, and killing qualities must each receive a due share of attention. This point may be illustrated by a reference to the breeding of swine for bacon production. One important feature of a bacon hog is the length of side, but it is only one thing out of a number of requirements. Some men, however, have allowed this one point to run away with their judgment, and in their effort to secure length they have sacrificed constitution, feeding qualities, muscular development and general quality. It is regrettable, also, that there are judges who will hang the first-prize ribbons on these slab-sided, narrow-chested, long-legged, coarse-boned, quality-lacking brutes, simply because they possess length. Then, there are men who run to the other extreme, and think that in order to have an easy feeder they must have a fine-boned, short-bodied, fat-backed, heavy-shouldered, thick-necked, tubby little pig, utterly useless for bacon purposes. It is not difficult to see how both these men have lost sight of utility. The first has sacrificed nearly all that the feeder requires, and a good deal of what the packer requires; whereas, the other has sacrificed nearly all that the packer requires, and a good deal of what the feeder requires, because a really desirable bacon hog is also a good feeder's hog. There are breeders, however, whose view is broad enough to take in both sides of the question, and who are producing hogs eminently well adapted to the requirements of the feeder and the packer. Such men are truly successful breeders and their work is bound to stand, because it is built upon a sound foundation, the bed-rock, utility. —From "Swine": PROF. G. E. DAY.

### A Study of Breeds of Swine.

DUROC-JERSEY.

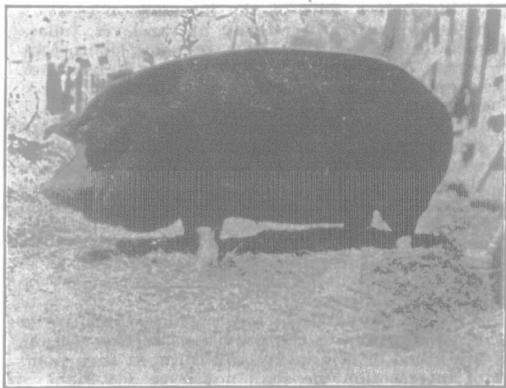
The American Duroc-Jerseys are apparently the outcome of the union of two classes of swine—the Durocs of medium size and bone, bred for many years in Saratoga county, New York, and the Jersey Reds, larger in size and coarser in bone, bred in New Jersey for the last sixty years. The origin and early development of this breed is not apparently well known. As with nearly all American breeds of swine, the improvers of the Duroc-Jerseys have been farmers in certain neighborhoods who sought to improve the pork-producing qualities of the animals they fed. The history of the amalgamation of the two original branches of the breed does not appear to have been clearly written.

Two leading associations, viz., the American Duroc-Jersey Swine-breeders' Association, and the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association, have been organized in the interests of the breed in the United States. The former of these was organized in 1889, and the latter in 1890. The two associations named have recorded over 50,000 animals. They are recorded from more

than half the States, and from most of the Provinces of Canada. A record of the breed is maintained under the National Record Board at Ottawa, of which Mr. J. W. Nimmo is at present Registrar.

As to their leading characteristics, it may be said that, though not quite equal to the Poland-Chinas in size, they bear some resemblance to them in form, though differing from them radically in color, which in the Duroc-Jersey is a solid cherry red. Having strong bone and well-placed legs and good constitution, they are well adapted to sections where good rustling qualities are important; when heavy corn feeding is the rule, they are very suitable. Their grazing qualities are good, and their early maturing qualities are equal to most of the medium-sized breeds. In prolificacy, they stand relatively high among the American breeds, and the young pigs are fairly hardy.

The standard calls for a head small in proportion to body, wide between the eyes, face slightly dished (about half-way between a Poland-China and a Berkshire); ears medium size, pointing forward and downward, and slightly outward; neck short, thick and deep; shoulders moderately broad; back and loin medium in width, straight or slightly arching; sides very deep, medium length between shoulders and hams, and full down to line of belly; ribs long, and sprung in proportion to width of shoulders and hams; belly and flanks straight and full, and carrying well out to the line of sides; legs medium in size and length, strong, well set apart; pasterns short and strong; tail medium large at base, nicely tapering, and rather bushy at point; hair moderately thick, fine and straight; size large for age and condition. Boars two years old should weigh 600 pounds; sows, same age, 500 pounds; boars and sows, six months old, 150 pounds. Disposition very quiet, easily handled or driven.



DUROC-JERSEY.

### Damages for Stock Killed.

Of late we have received numerous letters inquiring into the status of the law relating to the killing of animals upon the railway tracks. Difficulty seems to have been experienced in following the intention of the amendments to the railway act in 1903. In order that our readers might better understand the present regulations we took the matter up with the railway commission and have received the following letter from Mr. Justice Killam, chairman of the board.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I enclose herewith a memorandum showing the difference in legislation between the Railway Act of 1903, and the previous statutes.

The acceptance of a hide as evidence of a right to compensation, must have been a method adopted by the railway companies. It was not provided by any legislation of the Dominion parliament.

As to whether there was any attempted legislation of such a kind in the Northwest Territories, or what would be its validity or effect, I am not in a position to express an opinion.

The most important change introduced by the Act of 1903, was the addition of the clause forming sub-section 3 of section 199. It has appeared to the board that the clause, as now upon the statute book, is too indefinite in shape and we have suggested to the government that parliament should be asked to amend the clause, either by fixing some distances along and from the railway, or some other limits, for the purpose of defining the locality, the unimproved or unsettled locality, referred to, or that there should be substituted for the clause a provision authorizing the board to relieve the company from the

## FARM

### Humus: Its Effect Upon Soils.

By Prof. R. Harcourt, Chemist, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The term humus is applied to a large class of ill-defined bodies derived from the decay of former animal and plant life. When this organic matter undergoes complete decomposition, nothing is left but a few gases and a small amount of mineral matter, but when it is in its intermediate stages of decomposition and mixed with the soil, it is known as humus. It is essentially the product of the millions of living organisms in the soil, and the rapidity with which the raw organic matter is broken down to humus and the humus on into its ultimate constituents, depends upon the number of these organisms, and upon the presence of favorable conditions for their action. If the soil is well aerated, warm, moist, and contains plenty of basic substances to combine with the acid formed from the humus, the decomposition will be rapid. Thus it is that more humus is found in meadows and pastures than in continually cultivated soils, more in heavy clays than in light sandy soils, and the accumulation of humus reaches its maximum where for any reason the soil becomes so waterlogged that the supply of air is cut off, as in swamps.

The value of an abundant supply of humus on a cultivated soil can hardly be overestimated. It influences the temperature, texture, absorptive capacity, and colors of soils, and directly or indirectly controls, to a large extent their supply of water, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. In fact it, more than any other factor, fixes the productive capacity of an arable soil, and in many ways may be looked upon as a panacea for all ailments of the soil.

Humus tends to warm soils, because it makes them darker, and dark-colored soils become hotter in the sun's rays than light-colored ones; the extreme difference observed in the case of natural soils is as much as 8 degrees. No difference will be observed on cloudy days, and at night all soils will cool to the same point. The chemical changes that take place in the decomposition of the organic matter also have a marked influence in raising the temperature.

Humus has a wonderful influence on the textures of clays, in that it diminishes their tenacity, renders them more pervious, and more easy of tillage. On sands it has the opposite effect, for it tends to bind the particles of soil together, and thus make them firmer. The influence of humus on the texture of soils of all kinds is so well known that it is not necessary to dwell on this point.

Humus absorbs a large amount of water. This it does because its particles are irregular in shape and porous, thus presenting a large amount of surface on which the water of a well-drained soil is held. A soil rich in humus also holds its moisture more firmly in time of drouth than a soil poor in humus. In fact this water-holding power is one of the most important differences between soils rich in humus and those poor in humus. A soil which by long cultivation has lost half its total humus, will show a loss of 10 to 25 per cent. of its water-holding power. Humus is also an important factor, especially in

obligation to fence any portion near which, in the opinion of the board, the lands are not sufficiently settled or inclosed to warrant the obligation, with a provision that the order of the board may be limited as to time, and, in any event, should be subject to rescission or alteration at any time.

The board has nothing to do with the question of liability for injury to animals by railway locomotives or trains. The statute expressly provides for the recovery by action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

As will be seen, the sub-section added in 1903, enables the board to order the erection and maintenance of fences, gates and cattle-guards, even where the lands on either side of the railway are not improved or settled and inclosed. In any case in which parties think that this protection should be afforded, they should make application to the board.

Hoping that this information will be useful to you,

I remain, yours respectfully,

A. C. KILLAM,  
Chief Commissioner.

#### MEMORANDUM AS TO LEGISLATION RESPECTING INJURIES TO CATTLE ON RAILWAY TRACKS.

Section 199 of the Railway Act, 1903, provides for the erection and maintenance upon railways of fences, gates and cattle-guards of certain descriptions. In this respect, the section is practically the same as the previously existing provisions. The following sub-section, however, was added in 1903:

"3. Whenever the railway passes through any locality in which the lands on either side of the railway are not improved or settled, and enclosed, the company shall not be required to erect and maintain such fences, gates and cattle-guards unless the board otherwise orders or directs."

Section 237 of the Act of 1903, is as follows: "No horses, sheep, swine or other cattle shall be permitted to be at large upon any highway, within half a mile of the intersection of such highway with any railway at rail-level, unless such cattle are in charge of some competent person or persons, to prevent their loitering or stopping on such highway at such intersection, or straying upon the railway."

"2. All cattle found at large contrary to the provisions of this section may, by any person who finds the same at large, be impounded in the pound nearest to the place where the same are so found, and the pound-keeper with whom the same are impounded shall detain the same in the like manner, and subject to like regulations as to the care and disposal thereof, as in the case of cattle impounded for trespass on private property."

"3. If the cattle of any person, which are at large contrary to the provisions of this section, are killed or injured by any train, at such point of intersection, he shall not have any right of action against any company in respect of the same being so killed or injured."

"4. When any cattle or other animals at large upon the highway or otherwise, get upon the property of the company and are killed or injured by a train, the owner of any such animal so killed or injured shall be entitled to recover the amount of such loss or injury against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless the company, in the opinion of the court or jury trying the case, establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent, or of the custodian of such animal or his agent; but the fact that such animal was not in charge of some competent person or persons shall not for the purposes of this subsection, deprive the owner of his right to recover."

The first three sub-sections of this section are practically the same as previous legislation. The word "competent" has been inserted between "some" and "person" in the first sub-section, and the words "or straying upon the railway" added to the clause.

The following sub-section formerly formed a part of the section dealing with fences and cattle-guards:

"Until such fences and cattle-guards are duly made and completed, and if, after they are so made and completed, they are not duly maintained, the company shall be liable for all damages done by its trains and engines to cattle, horses and other animals not wrongfully on the railway, and having got there in consequence of the omission to make, complete and maintain such fences and cattle-guards, as aforesaid."

It has now been omitted, and sub-section 4, above cited, added to section 199.

#### Tuberculosis in Animals and Man.

The relation of tuberculosis to human beings through domesticated animals as media has for years agitated stockmen, physicians both human and veterinary, and investigators. Experiments have been quietly conducted for years, especially in scientific circles in continental Europe. The

Review of Reviews refers to the following excerpts as the latest results of those scientific investigations at Budapest last year.

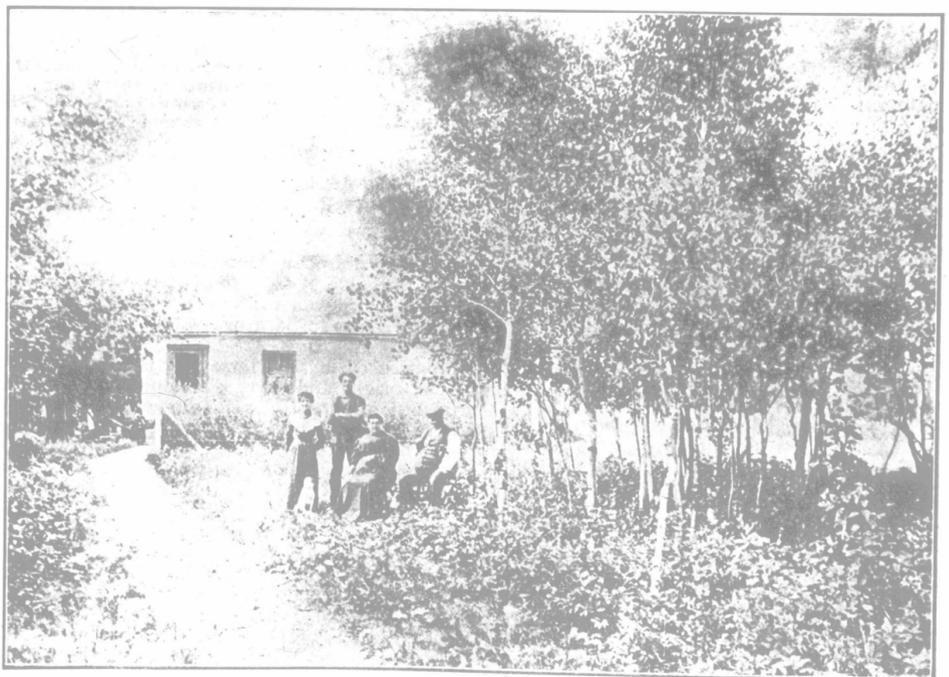
The International Tuberculosis Congress unanimously passed resolutions to the effect that it was essential, not only to lessen the transmission of tuberculosis from man to man, but to clear up the prophylaxis of tuberculosis in cattle, in order that hygienic and administrative measures might be taken more intelligently to prevent the transmission from cattle to men; that in view of the experimental proof of the presence of virulent tubercle bacilli in milk, a sanitary inspection of cow-stalls, should be completed as soon as possible, and that in public institutions of every kind, like hospitals and schools, only pasteurized, boiled or sterilized milk should be used, except in those cases where the cows had been proved, by the tuberculin test, to be free from tuberculosis. The International Congress of Veterinary Physicians passed resolutions expressing their belief in the importance of researches to determine the relation of tuberculosis in birds to tuberculosis in cattle, and also of the importance of taking protective measures against the dangers of infection of men through cattle.

The British Medical Journal has an article by Dr. Kossel which summarizes matters as follows:

(1) By bacteriological investigation of tuberculous lesions in human beings, cattle, and swine, two types of tubercle bacilli can be detected, which may provisionally be called *typus humanus* and *typus bovinus*; (2) the widespread tuberculosis of cattle is to be traced exclusively to infection with tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus*; (3) swine are susceptible to a high degree to the tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus*, in a lesser degree to those of the *typus humanus*; (4) the tuberculosis of human beings chiefly arises from infection with tubercle bacilli of the *typus humanus*, which is transmitted from man to man; (5) tuberculous lesions in human beings can be produced by tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus*; (6) tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus* can be transmitted to human beings by food derived from tuberculous animals, especially by milk of cows affected with tuberculosis of the udder; (7) the part played by infection from bovine sources in spreading tuberculosis in man is small in comparison to the danger threatening from a consumptive human being.

#### Guernseys Produce Butter-Fat.

The annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held May 16th at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. During the last twelve months a Guernsey cow gave 14,920 pounds of milk containing 857 pounds butter-fat.



EVENING ON MR. R. C. CUTBERT'S FARM, ROSENDALE, MASS.

sandy soils, in assisting the capillary rise of subsoil water to the roots of plants. The part which humus plays in supplying water to crops is sufficient in itself for placing a high value upon the humus in soils.

Coming now more particularly to the chemical side of the question, it is important to note that humus as found in the soil always contains nitrogen, and that in its decay, acids are formed which combine with lime, potash and phosphoric acid, forming humates.

Practically all the nitrogen in soils is derived from the organic matter of natural vegetation or barnyard manure, and this, as has been stated, forms the humus; consequently, the amount of humus in a soil is an indication of the amount of nitrogen. Humus, as ordinarily obtained, contains from 3 to 10 per cent. of nitrogen, the amount depending upon the nature of the substance from which it was formed, its age, etc. Many good soils contain from 3 to 5 per cent. of humus, of which about one-tenth is nitrogen. Since, therefore, nitrogen is one of the most prominent constituents of humus, it can easily be seen that a loss in humus also results in a loss of nitrogen.

It is now well understood that the decomposition of organic matter is the result of the action of minute organisms. Cultivation opens up the soil and improves the conditions under which these organisms work, and thus hastens decomposition. The mineral matter combined with humus is rich in potash and phosphoric acid, two compounds which are of great agricultural value. In the case of rich prairie soils, over 1,500 pounds of phosphoric acid and 1,000 pounds of potash per acre to the depth of one foot have been found to be in combination with humus, while in soils poor in humus and worn by cropping, there may not be more than 100 pounds per acre. It is stated that the amount of phosphoric acid usually found associated with humus varies from 0.1 to 0.5 per cent. of the total amount in the soil, indicating in many cases the amount of this constituent available to plants.

It is not necessary to point out that loss of humus is always followed by a marked decline in productivity. Every cultivator of the soil is familiar with that fact; nor is it necessary to discuss the various methods that may be followed to increase the humus content of the soil. Remember that land without a crop is subject to leaching, and that any crop, whatever it may be, grown to plow down will convert some of the inorganic constituents of the soil into organic combination and will form humus. Of course, no other crops will give so good results as the legumes, and just here let me state that it has been demonstrated that clover, roots and tops, three months old, will have gathered from the soil and atmosphere as much nitrogen as there will be in two crops of wheat. During the growth of the clover, potash and phosphoric acid will be brought up from the subsoil by the deep roots, and on the decay of the plant will be left in the surface of the soil. Further, in the decay of the clover, the physical condition of the soil will be improved, and the humic acid formed will aid in breaking up insoluble rock particles and combine with the constituents essential for the growth of crops. Nearly all our soils contain a large store of mineral plant food, which, in most cases, can be brought into an available condition by the combined use of humus and cultivation. In the absence or scarcity of the proper soil elements—like lime, potash, etc.—humus-forming material may produce sour lands, and lime particularly, and possibly phosphoric acid may be needed where humus is abundant, but in good soils, well stocked with lime, there is very little danger of this result.

In the above, some of the effects of humus on soils have been very briefly outlined. More might have been mentioned, but sufficient has been said to show clearly that humus is a very important constituent of the soil. It increases the water-holding capacity of the soil, it renders clays, more open and friable, and sands more compact, it supplies nitrogen, and it aids materially in rendering available the mineral constituents of the soil. If it does improve soils in all or in any of the ways above indicated, it is safe to conclude that, as a rule, soils will be benefited by those systems of culture which will conserve or increase their humus content.

As a result of these changes, generally known as "nitrification," humus is broken down, carbonic acid and various other acids are formed, and the nitrogen is converted into nitrates. These nitrates are soluble, and are caught by the water percolating down through the soil and carried away in the drainage water. Nitrification is one of the most important natural provisions for rendering the inert fertility of the soil available to plants, and a certain amount of it is necessary to plant growth, but it can easily be seen that under injudicious management or cultivation of the soil it may work a positive injury by causing unnecessary waste of the nitrogen; or, in case of rich soils, it may supply the growing crop with too much nitrogen, and thus produce a rank growth of straw and leaves. Moreover, it is also plain that unless organic matter is being continually added to the soil under cultivation, the amount of humus with all its beneficial effects and the amount of nitrogen must be gradually reduced.

Summer cultivation of all kinds greatly hasten nitrification. Consequently, bare summer fallowing will be very beneficial to the succeeding crop, by increasing the amount of available nitrogen, but

frequently, if not always, more nitrogen is brought into a soluble form than is necessary for the crop, and whatever the crop is unable to utilize is lost by leaching; thus the available nitrogen is increased, while the total nitrogen is greatly decreased. Experiments have demonstrated that for every pound of nitrogen absorbed by a crop following the summer fallow, five pounds were lost in the drainage. (This applies more particularly in countries where the rainfall is heavier than in the west. Ed.) Summer fallowing is, therefore, only temporarily beneficial at the expense of the total humus and nitrogen of the soil. On the other hand, while summer cultivation of root and corn crops hastens decomposition in the same way as summer fallowing, the plant food rendered soluble is absorbed by the growing plant. It may also be noted that nitrification commences in the spring, as soon as the soil becomes warm enough, and that it is naturally most rapid near the surface, where there is plenty of air; consequently, with late spring plowing the available nitrogen is plowed down and inert organic nitrogen is brought to the surface.

Another point regarding the value of humus not generally understood, is that besides being a great reservoir of nitrogen, humus is an indirect means of supplying the plants with other fertilizing constituents. The mineral portion of soils is composed of more or less finely-divided rock particles, insoluble in water. These must be brought into a soluble condition before they can serve as food for plants. In the decay of organic matter, carbon dioxide is liberated and aids materially in the decomposition of these insoluble substances. Various acids, known collectively as humic acids, are also formed, and these aid in this decomposition and combine with the lime, potash, phosphoric acid, iron, etc., and form the humates.

#### The Food of Plants.

A continuous supply of all the essential elements of plant growth is absolutely necessary, for it has been fully demonstrated that in order to produce normally-developed plants each and all of the nutrients required must be present. If one constituent is present in insufficient quantity, no matter what amount of the other nutrients is available, the plant cannot be fully developed; consequently, just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so the crop-producing soil is limited by the essential nutrient present in relatively the smallest quantity. When a mere neutralization of acids is involved, potash or lime may be replaced by soda, or when incrustations of a tissue is necessary for protection, the place of calcium carbonate may be taken by silica. But in the purely physiological functions of a chemical nature, not even a partial substitution is possible.

Fortunately, of the ten essential plant nutrients only four are likely to be present in insufficient quantities, and are, therefore, the only ones requiring special attention. These are nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and calcium. Chemically considered, these are the substances we estimate in determining the fertility of soils, the value of farmyard manure and of fertilizers.

In the absence of nitrogen, a plant makes no appreciable growth. With only a limited supply, a plant begins its growth in a normal way, but as soon as the available nitrogen is used up, the lower and smaller leaves begin gradually to die down from the tips, and all the plant's energy is centered in one or two leaves. Nitrogen is one of the main constituents of proteids, which are present in all plants. It is also a constituent of chlorophyll, the green-coloring matter of plants, hence with a limited supply of nitrogen the leaves will have a sickly yellow color. Plants with large, well-developed leaves, of a rich green color, are not suffering for nitrogen. An over-abundance of this substance may, however, produce a very rank growth of leaf and stem, and retard the maturity of the seed. Therefore, when crops, such as the cereals, tomatoes, potatoes, etc., are to be matured, an over-supply of nitrogen may be injurious, but with crops such as mangels, cabbage, etc., which are harvested in the green condition, an abundance of nitrogen will insure a large, strong growth. It is hardly necessary to point out here that the nitrogen is most economically supplied by the growing and plowing down of leguminous crops.

Phosphorus, in the form of phosphates, is found in all parts of the plant, but tends to accumulate in the upper part of the stem and leaves, and particularly in the seed. Its function is to aid in the production and transformation of the protein bodies. The nuclei are said to be the manufacturers of the protein matter, and phosphorus is essential for the full action of the nuclei. The phosphoric acid is said to "follow the proteids," and it seems to be so essential for protein production that the yield of grain is much more increased by phosphoric acid than by nitrogen and potassium compounds. An insufficient supply of phosphoric acid is always followed by the production of a poor yield of shrunken grain; or, in the case of sugar beets, by a comparatively low percentage of sugar. Nitrogen forces the leaf and stem growth, and the presence of phosphoric acid is needed to hasten maturity. So strong is the action of phosphorus in this direction, that at maturity about three-quarters of the total amount of this constituent taken up by the plants is found in the seed. Potassium is one of the most important and least variable of all the elements in the ash of

plants. It is quite evenly distributed throughout the growing plant, and generally occurs in the entire plant in the largest proportion of any of the essential ash constituents. It is taken up in the early stages of plant growth, and is always present where the production of plant tissue occurs. The function of potassium is apparently to aid in the production and transformation of the carbohydrates. Potassium also appears essential for the formation of protein, and thus indirectly aids in the formation of all organic matter. It doubtless has much to do in regulating the acidity of the sap, by forming salts with the organic acids developed during the growth of the plant.

Calcium is a constituent of the straw rather than the grain, and seems to impart hardness to crops. It has long been noticed that soils containing an abundance of lime usually produce well-nourished crops that are more capable of withstanding unfavorable climatic conditions, as drought and early frosts, than are crops not so well supplied with lime. The exact function of lime is not clearly understood, but it does seem to aid in the construction of the cell walls. According to some authorities, its absence is felt in less time than either potassium or phosphorus. It is claimed that a supply of lime is just as essential to the plant, in order that it may form cell walls from starch and sugar, as it is for the formation of bone in animals.

There can be little doubt that a proper balance in the supply of these important plant nutrients has a decided influence on the nature of the crop produced. Each one has its own particular work to do, and the absence or deficiency of any one of them will cause the death or the incomplete development of the plant. Added to the fact that these substances are absolutely essential, we find that they are absorbed during the early stages of growth, and that with cereals this gathering period is a very short one. It is thus plain that, struggle as it may, a plant cannot make a normal development and mature its seed unless it has a full supply of a well-balanced diet placed within its reach.

R. HARCOURT,  
Professor of Chemistry.

Ontario Agricultural College.

#### Alberta's Weed Inspector.

The Province of Alberta has recently added to the ranks of its agricultural experts a strong man of sterling worth in the person of Arch. Mitchell, late of the Dominion Department of Forestry. Mr. Mitchell has accepted the position of Provincial Weed Inspector. His previous work has given him a wide knowledge of agricultural conditions, and he has always been a keen student of affairs. He is a well known Institute worker, having spoken all over the West on such topics as: farm forestry, soil cultivation, weeds and how to destroy them. Mr. Mitchell is an enthusiast in any work he undertakes. Honest, conscientious and thorough he is not only a worker but a patriot. He works because he has an abiding faith; he believes in the future of western agriculture and gives of all his strength to help the cause along. The problems he has to face are many and difficult; we bespeak for him the hearty co-operation of our readers. Long life and success to the new Provincial Weed Inspector!

#### Creative Work.

He was sitting in an easy chair in a comfortable office and I said to him: "Happy man, what a fine time you have, a good job and not much to do!" But man is not a creature easily satisfied. Slowly he blew the rings of smoke from his pipe and looked out across the fields to where the men were busy with the seeding, and said: "From the bottom of my heart I envy those men; they at least, are doing something of creative work. At night they leave behind them the mark of something done. I even envy the man who sweeps the office building. Every stroke of his broom leaves a clean spot."

Therein lies the secret of a life worth living. It rests in the joy of doing something. It is the spur that stimulates effort in every line of life. No rich man with his store is as happy as the toiler, who with his own hands has created something definite as the product of this day's work. Are you doing that in the West to-day? Are you leaving behind you as a mark of your existence, something tangible, something of real worth, something you have done?

#### Prairie Fires.

Every spring the fire fiend finds in the open prairies of the far West a wide scope for his work of destruction. A match, a cigar, or a cigarette in the hands of a careless smoker, or a spark from a passing locomotive, and in a few minutes a tongue of flame springs into being and

the night is lurid in the track of the fell destroyer. The grass is burned to the roots; haystacks and settlers' homes are destroyed; and many a man finds at night that his wealth of the morning has disappeared in the smoke which still hangs above the horizon.

Self preservation is a law of nature, and a higher civilization bids us guard the rights of our neighbors as closely as we guard our own. Laws may be enacted to prevent wilful carelessness on the part of individuals, or the culpable negligence of the railway companies, but law is only the crystallized expression of the will of the people working toward a higher standard of existence, and it is pretty difficult to enforce a law which does not meet with public approval. The worst class of sinners in this connection is the railway companies. Proper fire guards necessitate the expenditure of money; this interferes with dividends, hence the hesitancy of those in command. Canadian railways have cost, in fires alone the full value of the constructed roads in Canada to-day. By all appearances they intend to keep on adding to the bill, but it is high time to call a halt and see that more stringent measures are enforced to prevent the recurrence of these devastating fires.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Pruning Fruit Bushes.

By Linus Woolverton.

#### THE CURRANT.

The productiveness of the currant largely depends upon judicious annual pruning. The old neglected bushes in the corner of the garden may produce some fruit, but it is inferior in size, slow to pick and meagre in quantity. The fruit is borne on both old and young wood, but chiefly on short spurs near the base of the older canes, and some of the finest from buds near the base of one-year-old shoots. Knowing this habit of fruiting, the gardener will be able to prune his bushes with judgement, seeking always to have plenty of young wood, and a fair proportion of the old.

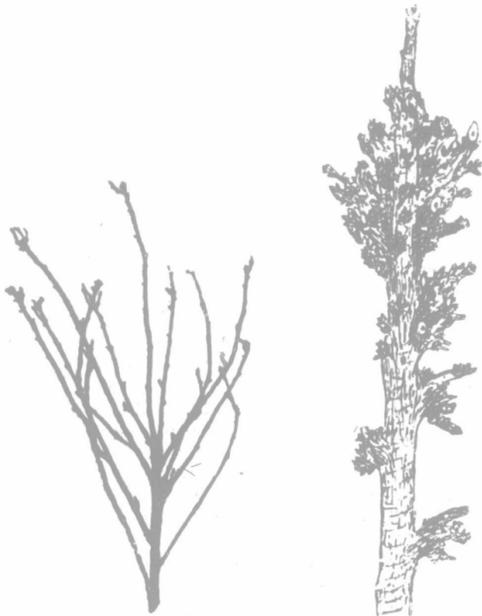


Fig. 1—Natural growth of the currant.

Fig. 2

The cuttings made in pruning the currant may be utilized in propagation, and that with such ease that any farmer should practice it when he wishes to enlarge his plantation. The writer has used hundreds of cuttings, many of them only eight or ten inches in length, buried them, butts upward in sandy soil until spring, then planted them so as to leave only one or two buds above ground, firmly packing the earth about them, and had nearly every one grow.

**The Tree Form.**—For the small, highly-cultivated garden, where only a few symmetrical bushes are desired, the tree form is certainly the most ornamental. For this style of bush, cuttings need to be made 12 or 15 inches in length, and planted about six inches deep. These long cuttings need to have their buds removed, except-

ing three or four at the top. These buds will make a few inches of growth the first summer, and in the fall may be cut back to two buds each. From each of these, two shoots will be produced the next season, thus forming a bush with a clean upright stem and six branches. These shoots should again be cut back each year (at the winter pruning) to five or six inches in length, being careful to cut to an outward bud in order to encourage an outward growth. This method of training will make each bush resemble a pretty little tree, and render cultivation easy.

The objection to the tree form of pruning the currant is the prevalence in Canada of the currant borer. The moth deposits her egg somewhere

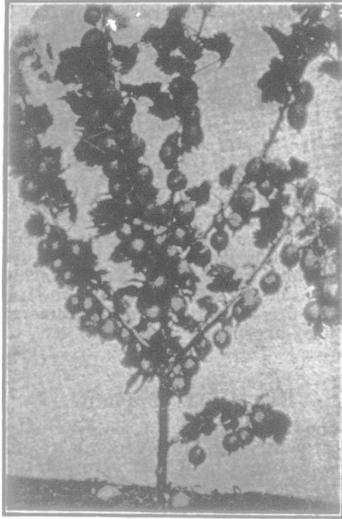


Fig. 3—Gooseberry bush—tree form.

along the stalk, and it soon hatches into a white grub and eats its way into the pith, where it burrows up and down, forming a channel several inches in length. Now, as soon as the gardener detects the presence of this borer, the affected part must be cut out and burned, along with its inhabitant; and, if the bush is tree form and the little trunk is affected, the remedy would be the destruction of the whole plant. Another objection to the tree form especially in western Canada is its greater liability to damage from wind storms, from the weight of snow, and its more exposed position to severe frosts.

**Bush Form.**—In the commercial plantation where the currant is grown for profit, the bush form of training is preferable. Often an old cane becomes unproductive and needs renewing from a bud near the ground, or is broken, or is affected by the borer. It can then be cut down near to the ground, and a new stalk grown up to take its place. As a rule, it seems best to renew a few canes each year, and to manage so that no cane shall remain longer than three or four years.

In planting cuttings for this method, no buds need removing, because the idea is to grow all shoots from the ground. Six or eight stems are allowed to grow up, and these will bear numerous fruit spurs. There is some difference of opinion over the shortening in of the young wood. Our practice has been to cut back about one half of it every year in the summer time, in order to encourage a better development of fruit spurs, but ordinarily a judicious thinning of the superfluous canes may be sufficient. The cultivation may be a little more troublesome, on account of the spreading habit of eight or ten sprawling stalks, but the loads of beautiful fruit repay the added labor.

Fig. 1 shows the natural growth upon one of the stalks of a currant bush, and Fig. 2 the same spur pruned, leaving the principal fruit buds near the base of each, so as to encourage young wood for the succeeding year. These directions apply to the white and red currants.

The black currants need a little different treatment, because the fruit is borne on one-year-old wood. Spurring, therefore, would remove the season's crop. Instead, the old wood that has produced fruit needs to be thinned out, and the new growth allowed to remain.

In this method five or six main branches only are permitted to grow, and shortened in to produce branchlets. These are annually cut back to two or three buds each. This method is much practiced in Old Country gardens, and some bushes trained in this way have reached a height of sixteen feet, and lived to nearly fifty years of age.

For the commercial plantations, however, the bush form is the one commonly adopted in Canada with from six to eight main stalks growing from the ground.

#### THE GOOSEBERRY.

There is no bush fruit which more needs the pruning shears than the gooseberry. Everybody knows, to his cost, the difficulty of gathering the fruit off a bush that has not been pruned, and which has become, in consequence, a tangled thicket.

The fruit is borne on all parts of the bush, except upon the very old wood, and the one-year shoots. The latter must be preserved to take the place of the former, which needs to be removed after two or three years fruiting. The bush must be well thinned of this old wood each year, and if room for branching remains, the vigorous young shoots may be cut back with judgement.

The tree form is often practiced in training the gooseberry, as shown in our illustration, Fig. 3.

### Some Information re Native Plants, Fruits and Shrubs.

#### EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been interested in reading the letter from R. T. Rowley Noyes on fruit raising in Sask., also the answers by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Dakota. Perhaps some record of our experience along that line during twenty three years of residence in Sask. will be of some use to Mr. Rowley.

As to his first paragraphs: we have the same kinds of wild fruits here which Mr. Rowley mentions, also a few others which were in small quantities when we first came, but were not very important. The "high bush cranberry" with which you confounded the "Saskatoon" is an altogether different plant. It belongs to the same plant as the honeysuckle, the *Viburnum* species. It usually grows on low grounds, has bright red fruit about the size of a red currant, has a flat, large seed, is sour, and of no use in the raw state; when cooked till soft and then strained the juice makes a fine jelly and even quite an edible preserve providing sugar is plentiful.

For a number of our first years, before cattle destroyed our valley bushes, the Saskatoon was our most useful fruit. It is a food in itself and requires so little sugar whether used in a raw state or as table sauce or for pies. They are so easily canned in self sealers for winter use, or, as we did before we had many jars, just dried and cooked as required. It is easily transplanted and if set in ground well prepared, quickly repays all the trouble. The better one works and prepares ground for fruit, and the more it is cultivated afterwards, the better are the results. As for the birds, plant enough of every kind of fruit so you can spare some for the birds who are your best friends in destroying the pestilent insects.

No. 2. Raspberries: Our wild raspberries are certainly good and fruit well in ravines along our valleys. We tried cultivating them but so far without much success. The bushes grow fairly well but the fruit does not come to perfection, having only, as it were, half the berry formed. Our soil is light and it may be, we have not discovered the right treatment. Our garden raspberry we succeed with without much trouble. We have both the Cuthbert and the Turner. They bear fruit both early and late and quantities of it.

No. 3. Strawberries: Our wild strawberries are delicious as to flavor and in some seasons pretty plentiful. I must say though that one requires a good stock of patience and endurance to gather many. The average woman who does her own work in the forepart of the day and then for recreation walks half a mile or more to a strawberry patch, gets down on her knees and fights with sun and mosquitoes for enough for a family tea, earns them without the least doubt. Very few children can or will stand it at all, and I think it is a species of cruelty to ask them to stand it. Much better, buy a few plants, and spend two days preparing a piece of ground say, about six feet wide and two rods in length. Send to some good horticulturist for a hundred plants of either Clyde, Senator Dunlop or Lovett's Early. Get them early in the spring, plant at once and keep them well cultivated, then see if your time and strength are not well rewarded. As for Mr. Hansen's ideal of a strawberry which will stand 40° below zero without cover, his ideal may be well enough when he materializes it. My idea is to mulch well. It is very little trouble to cover with straw in the fall and rake it off in the spring, to find your plants all looking so nice and green without having lost apparently one leaf all winter.

No. 4. Cherries: The small red (pin) cherry is a pretty tree if transplanted, full of bright green leaves and lovely white blossoms in the spring, and the fruit when cooked well and strained makes good jelly, otherwise is no use. The choke-cherry grows readily from seed, and if planted pretty thickly along a furrow, makes in five or six years a beautiful hedge; not a hedge which will answer for a fence but ornamental and a thing of rare beauty when covered with its clusters of spring blossoms and afterwards with its rich clusters of fruit. We used the fruit quite a lot during our first years here, rubbing the pulp through a colander and making a sort of jam with sugar but I could not recommend it as

a specialty. However, our hedge pays us just in the pleasure it gives us to listen to the songs of the hundreds of birds which sing their gratitude to us for leaving to them the fruit.

No. 5. Gooseberries: Pretty good when you have cared for them just as much as you would have done for some Houghtons which you can buy for a reasonable price. But when you consider the thorns and the pain inflicted in cultivating and gathering a pail full of the small fruit and contrast these with the lesser number of bushes from which you might gather the same quantity, I think you will choose to leave the wild ones where nature placed them and wait till you are ready for some Houghtons. We have tried it and are wiser for our experience. Currants are entirely of another sort. You cannot do much better with any of the cultivated kinds. Either dig up some old bushes, cut off their tops and divide a large root into three or four, plant in good soil and have lots of fruit the second year, or cut a lot of last year's shoots and stick them deeply in good soil two feet apart and wait three years for a small quantity of very nice fruit. Either way will repay for the trouble. Then for red or white currants, send to a good firm, and buy a few to start with, and you will soon increase the number by treating in the same way as the wild black ones.

No. 6. Re Cultivating Fruits in Sask.: I do not know whether your land is light or heavy. If light or heavy either, the first thing to be done to get ready for fruit, is to give it the same cultivation as you would for a crop of wheat. Then you can transplant or put in cuttings or seed at once. The second year keep down all weeds and grass and towards fall mulch with good barn-yard manure. If the land is heavy mix this with ashes about equal quantities, either coal or wood ashes. Your future results will be entirely in proportion to the care given. You must watch for nests or eggs of insects, especially the tent caterpillar, and cut off and burn them. All plants which die, cut out and replace by new ones, keep free from weeds and grass, and mulch; and I am sure you will be satisfied with the results. For ways and means and distances Mr. Hansen is good authority, also as to apples and plums. We have some in fruiting order but these are still an experiment here. White spruce grows here nicely also Scotch pine, but there are many kinds of native trees and shrubs which, transplanted when small and cared for, soon make a new farm into a place of beauty. If you keep your eyes open when going through our wooded valleys, or even among the bluffs, you will find wild honeysuckles, spireas, snow berries and what is sometimes called red-willow, but is really red-osier-dogwood, and others which when taken up and planted in some kind of order are really beautiful. For climbers there are wild hops and wild cucumbers. The first is propagated by the roots, the second from the seed planted in the fall. Either of these in one year will cover a porch or verandah and will, when once established, remain for years. Hoping this article will be of some value to new settlers I subscribe myself,

Cottonwood, Sask.

RESIDENT.

## POULTRY

### The Egg and Poultry Trade.

With a production of 84,000,000 dozens of eggs our Canadian consumption was last year not fully supplied; in 1902 we exported 12,000,000 dozens, and had, say, 72,000,000 dozens for home consumption. We needed quite a number to put under the hens and into incubators, but we had probably an annual home consumption of 68,000,000 dozens, say 12 dozens (making allowance for addled eggs) per head of the population. That looks large, but it is not one egg in two days for each person; and then, consider how largely eggs enter into daily use in household cooking, in confectionery shops, bakeries and other businesses, and in arts and sciences.

The British Isles imported last year 198,500,000 dozens, Russia sending 68,000,000, Denmark 38,000,000, Germany 31,000,000, Belgium 23,000,000, France 16,000,000, and Canada 7,333,000 dozens. We sent fewer dozens last year than in the preceding year; though here again there was compensation. While the average price of the 198,500,000 dozens was 16 1/5 cents per dozen, Canada's eggs had a value of 19 cents. We are being beaten by the Russian hens, which are contributing more and more to the wants of the British consumer. Shall we let the Russian hen continue to carry off one-third of this enormous business, valued at \$32,000,000 or \$33,000,000 yearly? While we send but little more than one-twenty-eighth, Russians send one dozen in every three. Canada one dozen in every twenty eight!

The review just mentioned will give a fair idea as to where we stand in the poultry world. Our aim should not be neglected in improving the poultry as egg producers. It has been a grand encouragement to poultry-raisers to look over

high prices in the year just past—1905. It bids well for those who take some pains and attention in producing an egg-laying strain. There will be a better remuneration for those who try to supply eggs for export or home consumption.

Not a score of years ago farmers had the opinion that their fowls should lay and return them a profit, whether they were even fed or had shelter. In place of comfortable buildings, as many have now, they were compelled to roost in tree-tops, on fences, or in open shed lofts, where the fowls suffered in all stages of diseases, and still had to scratch their living around the field or yards.

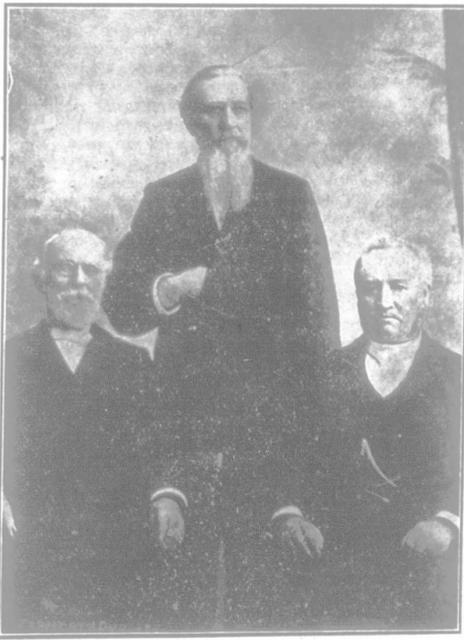
But as the old people of past generations have passed away and their children have taken their places, they have become persuaded to a certain degree that the poultry-yard of their farms, with a little care and attention, will yield them a fair profit for time and money expended, and they have also found out that if the Canadian hen was cast to dreams there would be a falling off in the nation's revenue. Farmers are building neat and comfortable buildings, and introducing pure bred poultry, and are approving of the poultry industry. Compare the poultry industry with the sheep, swine, etc., and see the result. They yield a larger percentage of profit for time and money expended than any other branch of farm work.

## FIELD NOTES

### Mormons Purchase Land in Canada.

One year ago the Mormon church purchased the Cochrane ranch, a sixty six thousand five hundred acre tract in southern Alberta. The man who consummated this deal was Mr. H. A. Mullins, general manager of the Cochrane estate. Thus one of the oldest and first established ranches in Alberta became the property of the Mormons, who are this spring sub-dividing it and settling it with their own people. It is one of the best pieces of farming land in Canada's great West and the Mormons are the

Joseph Smith, President of Mormon Church.



Vice-President, Winder.

Vice-President, Luni

very people to get the most from the fertile soil, as they are noted irrigationists. Its settlement means a valuable acquisition to the farming area of this country and the agricultural output will be greatly increased thereby. Mr. Mullins has been in frequent contact with the purchasers and admires their intelligence, education and sense of honor, and says they are possessed of high ideals in business, their word being as good as their bond. Southern Alberta has many Mormon settlers and those who have had dealings with them pronounce them progressive and industrious.

### Some Needed Light on the "Order Point" Question.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 28th you again refer to the burking, or at any rate, ignoring by the executives, of the wishes of the delegates with regard to the making of Winnipeg an "order point" and the establish-

ment of a "sample market" there, as expressed at the conventions at Regina and Brandon last season.

I contend that the executive of the Territorial Association, at any rate, carried out the instructions of the delegates to the letter and the report of their representative Mr. R. C. Sanderson of Indian Head, who visited Winnipeg, together with the Manitoba representative, to confer with the Grain Exchange and railway authorities with regard to the matter, was read at last February's convention at Moose Jaw and the substance repeated by him at Brandon a few weeks later, but unfortunately it has not received the attention and consideration it deserved.

Mr. Sanderson stated that in Minneapolis, where a sample market had been in operation for years and where the milling facilities were infinitely greater than in all likelihood they would be in Winnipeg for years to come, that but one-fifteenth of the cars of wheat arriving there were sold on sample. It was also shown that the demurrage charges there were but \$1.00 per car per diem, while in Winnipeg they were 10 per 100 pounds per diem, or from \$4.00 to \$8.80, depending on the size of the car, or six-tenths of one cent per bushel.

Another point he made against the proposal to make Winnipeg an "order point" was that all wheat cars would have to be held there an average of 36 hours, consequently with the present shortage of rolling stock, each car would make one trip less, or say five trips instead of the six it presumably makes now, to the lake front before the close of navigation, and the community as a whole would lose the storage charges and interest until spring, on this lost carload, about fifty dollars.

It was also stated that the purchasers of wheat by sample would be confined almost exclusively to the mixing elevators, as the large milling concerns had ample storage facilities of their own.

Taking the Minneapolis proportion of cars handled by sample as a basis and the demurrage charges at 1/2 cent per bushel (six-tenths cent is actual charge) it would cost for this alone 7 1/2 cents for each bushel so mixed. To this would have to be added the cost of mixing, 1/2 cent per bushel, making a total of 8 cents for each bushel sold on sample—a charge far in excess of any but very occasional profits likely to be obtained.

Then it is also necessary to remember that the inspector has to so grade cars as to maintain an average sample in terminal elevators for each grade, consequently some of the cars of wheat dumped into, say, the 2 Northern bins will be almost a 1 Northern and some of them scarcely better than a 3 Northern.

There would, of course, be no likelihood of a sale being made on the sample market of a car below the average of its grade and all such cars would find their way into the bins of the terminal elevators. Neither would it pay a mixing elevator to buy an average car, consequently the only cars likely to be purchased on sample would be those that were almost equal in value to the grade next above.

Then, as Mr. Sanderson pointed out, the inspector would, in order to maintain his average at the terminals, for each of these cars of high value sold on sample, have to drop one of the lower cars into the grade below, where, of course, it might in turn obtain a premium.

But what advantage would the farmers as a whole obtain, when the gain of the individual would be more than eaten up (the loss on the whole crop from the foregoing charges and depreciations was estimated at 2 cent per bushel) by the losses of the community?

Upon fully considering the matter, Mr. Editor, I think you will agree that under present conditions, embracing insufficiency of rolling stock and small milling capacity at Winnipeg, it would be a mistake to demand that Winnipeg be made an "order point."

But it should be borne in mind that there is to a certain extent a "sample market" there, not perhaps so largely used as it would be if there were also an "order point," yet, still of considerable usefulness, especially when disposing of "rejected" or "tough" grain.

In order that a farmer may avail himself of this medium for the disposal of his grain, it is absolutely necessary that his bill of lading, or shipping bill, as it is frequently called (and it is much better, if that document is accompanied with a fairly drawn, good sized sample of the grain), should be in the hands of his commission firm before his car leaves Winnipeg, so that its destination can be changed to meet the wishes of the purchaser.

It seems to me that the first requirement in this connection is an increased locomotive and car supply, which in my humble opinion, we have a right to demand, seeing that most of the existing railways have been largely built out of public funds and one of the companies is at present demanding one-half the cost of the rolling stock to equip one of its branches.

"DELEGATE."

### Something Doing and More To Do at Medicine Hat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We, out here, read the Farmer's Advocate and see a host of different ideas on cultivation from Manitoba farmers. Now, what we want out in this district is some practical ideas from men who have farmed in what is called the dry belt. We have a grand climate, and the soil here will produce anything that will grow in any part of Canada, and I have grown vegetables the quality and flavor of which excelled those of the wetter climate. But

we need an experimental farm in this locality so as to learn the varieties of seed and trees that would best suit this district. We need our land irrigated, then this would be the leading district of the great Northwest. Our winters are mild and our falls are so favorable for harvesting that our No. 1 hard would go to market in the very best condition. There is a great opportunity for capitalists to start irrigation on the south side of the C. P. R. There is the Elk Water lake at the foot of the Cypress Hills that could be dammed up and would hold water enough to irrigate this whole district, and from the lake to the farms, it is easy to bring the water, as there is plenty of descent north to the track, a distance of over 22 miles. The country is thickly settled and the farmers would consider irrigation a boon.

Sugar beets do exceedingly well here. Some, last year, grew so large that every one thought they must be mangels.

We are trying to get a government creamery started and this would do well as there are plenty of good cows in the neighborhood and there should be no trouble to get plenty of patrons.

Medicine Hat, Alta. J. M. COOPER.

### Prices for Dairy Butter and Eggs are Always Low in the Spring.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

At our local stores we are only getting, at the present time, 12½c. per pound for the best grade dairy butter and only 15c. per dozen for eggs. Two or three weeks ago we received 25c. per dozen for eggs and 25c. per pound for butter. What is the trouble? Is there such an over production as to warrant such a decline? Is the law of "supply and demand" responsible, or is there some other cause? We can scarcely afford to make butter at this time of the year for 12½c. per pound. Can you suggest anything to better our conditions in this regard? At present we have no depot nor agent at our town, but will have by the time another crop is harvested. We would be glad to send our butter to Winnipeg or some other large city, if by so doing we could realize a better price. We notice several commission houses advertised in your paper that handle all kinds of grain, but none that handle general produce. Please give name of some such firm.

Midale, Sask. E. P. MILLS.  
(We cannot undertake to give names of firms, but would advise our correspondent to write Sup't Wilson, Department of Agriculture, Regina, re the matter. Why not ship the cream to a local or central creamery? —Ed.)

### Alberta Crop Bulletin in Demand.

The first edition of Crop Bulletin No. 1 being a report of the principal grain crops of the Province of Alberta for 1905, was completely exhausted within a few weeks after publication. A second edition is now in the hands of the printer and will shortly be ready for distribution.

Some adverse criticism has appeared in the press with regard to the official returns of fall wheat, but it is interesting to note that Mr. L. P. Strong, manager of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, states that he has been mis-quoted by the newspapers. The statement which he made was to the effect that there were over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in the Province during 1905, not winter wheat alone, and this statement is corroborated by the official returns which also show an increase of 350 per cent. over the 1904 fall wheat crop. This bulletin was compiled from reports received from nearly 400 threshers, and owing to the system used in collecting these returns, such must be approximately correct. The compilation of this bulletin also caused over 3,000 letters to be mailed from the Department of Agriculture.

Owing to the number of enquiries received by the Department for information with regard to weather conditions, statistical tables and general information in this connection have been added and the value of the bulletin as immigration literature is thereby greatly enhanced. Copies of the second edition of this bulletin will be mailed to any person making application for same.

The Department is to be congratulated on the despatch shown in getting out such information, as it has only been in existence a few months.

### Manitola's Fair Circuit Arranged.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The list of shows given herewith (see Things to Remember) has been arranged in circuits by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the purpose of supplying judges in live stock at a minimum expenditure of time and money. Two judges are being selected for each show, one to place the awards in cattle, sheep and swine, and another to place the awards in horses. Where a very large exhibit of horses is expected the executive of each society will become responsible for the selection of a judge in light horses. At a few points in the province more horses are exhibited than one judge can properly examine in the time at his disposal, but these are so few that it was not considered judicious to have a second judge selected for the various circuits.

The best available talent will be secured by the Department of Agriculture and societies may rest assured that they will not be disappointed in their live stock judges when the day of their exhibition arrives.

W. J. BLACK,  
Deputy Minister.

P. S.—Owing to the fact that the management of a few shows insisted on setting their own dates, it was impossible to have them arranged in circuits.

### Things to Remember.

Alberta Stallion and Foal Show.....	May 7—8
Cattle and Fat Stock Show.....	May 7—10
Alberta Breeders' Association, Calgary.....	May 7—8
Saskatchewan Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Horse and Fat Stock Show.....	May 16—18
Winnipeg Horse Show.....	May 23—25
Provincial, Winnipeg, Pure Bred Cattle Sale.....	May 30
Jno. G. Barron, Carberry, Shorthorns.....	June 1
A. R. Ibbotson, Beresford, Man., Herefords.....	June 5
R. McLennan, Holmfield, Man., Shorthorns.....	June 7
Edmonton Show.....	June 29—July 1
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary.....	July 10—12
N. W. A. A. Association, Neepawa.....	July 4—6
Springfield.....	July 11
Hartney.....	July 17
Minnedosa.....	July 17
Winnipeg Industrial.....	July 23—28
W. A. A. Ass'n, Brandon.....	July 31—Aug. 3
Birtle Fair.....	Aug. 7

Managers of shows whose dates do not appear in our list will confer a favor on our readers by sending in the date.

### MANITOBA

#### SUMMER SHOWS.

Emerson.....	July 9—10
St. Pierre.....	July 11
Morris.....	July 13
Carman.....	July 16—17
Cypress River.....	July 18
Wawanesa.....	July 19
Swan Lake.....	July 20
Melita.....	July 17—18
Deloraine.....	July 18—19
Cartwright.....	July 19—20
Virden.....	July 16—17
Oak Lake.....	July 18
Carberry.....	July 19
Portage la Prairie.....	July 20
Gladstone.....	July 20
Birtle.....	Aug. 7
Strathclair.....	Aug. 8
Oak River.....	Aug. 9
Hamiota.....	Aug. 14
Dauphin.....	Aug. 14
Swan River.....	Aug. 16
Souris.....	Aug. 6—7
Manitou.....	Aug. 9—10

#### FALL SHOWS.

Woodlands.....	Sep. 28
St. Francois Xavier.....	Oct. 2
Stonewall.....	Oct. 3
St. Jean.....	Oct. 2
Beausejour.....	Oct. 3—4
Plumas.....	Oct. 3
Gilbert Plains.....	Oct. 5
MacGregor.....	Oct. 3
Russell.....	Oct. 5
Meadow Lea.....	Oct. 10
Headingly.....	Oct. 23
Harding.....	Oct. 25

### Is In Favor of Sample Market.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of February 14th under the caption "Sample Market Rejected" you state that the Moose Jaw Grain Growers' Convention, after discussing the question of making Winnipeg an "order point" decided not to recommend it. This is not entirely correct.

The question was not discussed; it was side-tracked by Mr. Motherwell the presiding officer in a rather clever manner.

Mr. Sanderson's report which represented the opinion of the old executive was against an "order point." My own report was not directed against an order point but was intended to show that the order point in itself would not materially improve prices received by farmers unless supplemented by the presence of the farmers as organized settlers through the medium of a Farmer's Grain Company.

What was taken by the convention as simply a routine acceptance of Mr. Sanderson's report, in the mouth of the president was made to appear as an acceptance by the convention of Mr. Sanderson's findings against an order point and no discussion followed.

I made a mild protest against the statement of the president that my report, as well as that of Mr. Sanderson, was against an order point and the incident closed with a vague feeling becoming more pronounced after reflection that the president had scored another diplomatic victory.

If you will be good enough to publish the enclosed folder setting forth the aims of the proposed Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the reasons which make

such a company a necessity. My attitude towards the question of an order point and sample market, would be made clear and your criticisms in the latter part of your article would be less likely to give a wrong impression to the public.

E. A. PARTRIDGE.

### Gopher Poisoning.

The Biological department of the United States government has been testing different methods of destroying pocket gophers and recommends the use of strychnine as the most effective plan. In a bulletin recently issued the method of procedure is described as follows:

Dissolve an ounce of strychnia sulphate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar syrup, and stir thoroughly. The syrup is usually scented by adding a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel, the syrup will keep indefinitely.

The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half bushel of shelled corn or other grain (corn recommended). The grain is steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned syrup. Before using, corn meal may be added to take up the excess of moisture.

Dry crystals of strychnine also may be used. They are introduced by means of a knife, into small pieces of potato, carrot, or sweet potato, or into entire raisins or dried prunes. A single large crystal (or several small ones) is enough for each bait. Raisins are especially recommended because they are easily handled and contain enough sugar to disguise the bitterness of the poison.

The prepared baits are introduced into the underground runways of the gophers and are conveniently handled with a spoon. A stout dibble is used to make holes into the runways. This consists of a spade handle shod with a metal point and having a strong bar for the foot of the operator about 15 inches from the point. Having located the runway by use of the dibble, it is moved from side to side to make the soil firm about the hole, and then withdrawn. A piece of poisoned potato or raisin or a teaspoonful of the poisoned corn is dropped into the hole, which is left open. Some farmers prefer to cover the holes, but the experience of the writer is against the practice.

By this method but little labor is necessary, and the operator soon acquires skill in finding the runways. The bait should be placed in the main runways and not in the short laterals near the mounds. If placed in the laterals, the animals are likely to cover it with soil or throw it out without finding it. A skillful operator can go over 20 to 40 acres of badly infested land in a day, and, if the work is carefully done at a time when the pocket gophers are active, all the animals should be destroyed by the first application of poison.

### International Sheep Registry.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Shropshire Registry Association, held recently at Buffalo, an agreement was reached between the association and the National Records Board of Canada for the registration of pedigrees of Canadian Shropshire sheep in the American flockbook at a reduced fee, when the pedigrees are checked, verified and put in form ready for the printer by the Canadian authorities. The details of the arrangements are as follows:

1. All pedigrees received by the Canadian office shall be transmitted to the registry office of the American association for registration.

2. The owners of the Canadian sheep registered under this agreement in the United States record shall be members of the American association where said record is made, or shall pay the additional fee charged for registration to non-members.

3. All pedigrees transferred from the Canadian office to the American association shall be fully prepared for the printers before transmission.

4. For each pedigree transmitted from the Canadian office for publication in the American record, there shall be paid to the American registry office 30c. per pedigree for all certificates issued to the members of the association, and for certificates issued to non-members 80c. shall so be paid.

5. Registration numbers for Canadian certificates shall be allotted by the American secretary en bloc at one time. When these are used an additional block of numbers shall be furnished.

6. A representative approved of by the American secretary shall be placed in the Canadian office, who shall be authorized by power of attorney to sign certificates of registration; such officer to be paid by the Canadian authorities.

### A Special Dairy Prize for the Industrial.

The De Laval Separator Company have donated a silver cup, value \$100, for the highest scoring butter made from cream separated by a De Laval. The cup to become the property of the person holding it for two consecutive years, or three years in five.

**Moderate Tariff a Necessary Evil.**

Now that the findings of the Canadian Tariff Commission are in progress of digestion, it may fairly be said that the feeling of the country is for reduction rather than increase of existing schedules. Whatever sound arguments may be advanced for protection, the manufacturers' representatives failed to bring them forth. The burden of their song has been more protection, to give them a chance to build up their business and get rich. It is easy to understand why this should be a sufficient motive influence to induce the prospective beneficiaries to agitate for higher tariff, but the public are hardly convinced by arguments designed to subject the general consumer to the aggrandizement of a privileged class of capitalists. To bring the views of the country into alignment with their own, they should use deeper and sounder arguments than "we want." One beautifully transparent pretension was that farmers should join in the demand for protection, so as to preserve their home market, that all classes might thrive together in a balmy zone of high protection. The fact that the price of the general farmer's produce is, in the main, regulated by that of the exported surplus, and that any advantage he might gain locally now and then through duties on his products would be trifling compared to the general burden he sustains in tariff-augmented prices on what he buys, was over-looked. However, to establish that we are approaching this subject judicially, we admit there are valid arguments the manufacturers might have brought forward in favor of Canada maintaining a moderate tariff, so long as other nations, particularly the United States, maintains a high tariff. Instead, they weakened their case by egregiously selfish and narrow demands, and have left it for us to discern the underlying reasons why the sober sense—or might we say, the intuition—of our people has tolerated the fetters of trade.

Considered in its general aspects, the logical result of free imports would seem to be to favor those basic operations, such as agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing, now hampered by tariff-enhanced prices of living and utensils, maintained for the special benefit of lines of manufacturing which at present the country is supposed to be incapable of sustaining without fiscal protection. Some economists have gone so far as to say that if we were to throw down all tariff barriers, irrespective of other countries' policies, we would develop rationally along the lines of those occupations for which our country is naturally best adapted, and that the home market thus developed, taken in conjunction with the reduced cost of living, which means a reduced cost of labor, would enable those manufactures best suited to the country to flourish, and that these, built up on a sound, economic basis, would easily hold their own in domestic and export markets with the mutually-taxed, ill-adapted, and pap-fed industries of high-protection countries. These arguments contain much force, yet the position illustrates the fact that general economic principles, promulgated without regard to specific circumstances, may, after all, work out to be economic fallacies.

Canada is a sparsely-populated new country, contiguous to a populous nation which got nearly a century's start of her in development, and which has built up enormous industries, catering to a vast home market, being thus enabled to perfect methods, effect savings by manufacturing on a large scale, and use the comparatively small Canadian market as a convenient dumping place for surplus goods; while Canadian manufacturers have had a comparatively small market to cater to, scattered consumers to reach, and no slaughter market to fall back upon. Under such precarious and circumscribed conditions, our manufacturers would be severely handicapped by a high tariff on the part of the United States and free imports into Canada, and there is no question but that the immediate and indefinitely prolonged effect would be to foster manufacture of our raw materials, as lumber, minerals, etc., in the United States instead of in Canada. Were there absolutely free trade both ways the case would be different, and a burden would be removed from farmers and other consumers of both countries, but with the present attitude of the United States, reciprocity is out of the question. The question, in a nutshell, then, is whether it is worth while levying duties on what we buy, thereby taxing our producing energies and diverting a part of our effort from the channels it would otherwise take, in order to build up manufactures. There are reasons why a moderate policy of this kind is necessary. Let us indicate some of them, not necessarily in order of their importance:

1. A tariff is a feasible means of collecting necessary public revenue, and also enables us to fairly collect additional revenue in the form of excise. It must not be forgotten, however, that, in so far as a tariff is protective, it is not revenue-producing. Immoderate tariff, by prohibiting imports, defeats the revenue object.

2. We have need to encourage manufacturing to develop a strong, reasonably self-contained, self-reliant nation, to afford diversity of employment, and retain in our country a class we would otherwise have lost; for not all the people of a country will be disposed to follow farming, lumbering or mining, no matter how prosperous these occupations might be. If those with a bent for industrial life can find the opportunities here they will go to some other

country probably the United States. We need manufactures to build up cities to round out our commercial, social and national life, partly for the sake of their reflex influence on the agricultural communities. Cities, whatever their drawbacks, are galvanic batteries of progress, in thought as well as material things. The farming population is the bulwark of the nation, and should have every possible opportunity for prosperous development, but a nation of farmers exclusively would be somewhat of a burden unto itself. To imagine what our country would be like with few cities, go to a back district where there is no city within thirty or forty miles, and no town, perhaps, within ten.

3. Canadian natural wealth of soil fertility, minerals and timbers is not inexhaustible. If we permit its unrestricted exploitation to furnish raw materials for foreign industries, we would, when we get ready to manufacture, find the cream of this natural wealth had been skimmed off to enrich an alien people. Export duties on raw material are one means of conserving the supplies; imposts on manufactured goods is another, though less effectual way, tending to their utilization in this country. A moderate tariff tends to bring to this country industries such as the International Harvester Works, which otherwise would, in all probability, continue much longer to draw labor and raw material to the parent plants south of the boundary. No one will deny that there is a widely distributed benefit from having such industries in our midst, and that a share at least of the tariff-maintained premium on prices of implements is returned to the Canadian farmer indirectly through the lucrative home market afforded for intensive lines of agriculture—butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, etc. On the other hand, had we had a prohibitive tariff on agricultural implements, it is not likely the American firms would have built up a trade here that made it worth while to establish a Canadian plant to save them the payment of duty, and we would have simply been putting fortunes into the pockets of Canadian firms by the double prices we would have been forced to pay under a prohibitive schedule. The case of the agricultural-implement business illustrates the principle. We can't well dispense with tariffs, but we don't want them any higher than necessary. One thing that has been overlooked by some economists is the part that prejudice and personality play in business. To illustrate, suppose the case of two equally good makes of binders, one Canadian and one American. Nothing is more certain than that opinion of users will be divided as to the relative merits of these machines, especially if both are handled by aggressive local agents. With quality and price exactly the same, some of each would be sold—possibly a majority of American machines, for the big, enterprising Yankee firms are great salesmen. Now, under a regime of free imports, the American binders would pay not a cent of duty, and would anyone pretend it was advantageous to the country, or even to the farmer purchasers, that American should thus displace Canadian manufacture? Just how high a schedule we are justified in maintaining, or how high a wall is necessary, to cope with this trade prejudice, is not easy to say; it is a complicated problem, but all must admit that, with our goods virtually excluded from American markets, some margin of protection is fair to our manufacturer and in the best interest of the country, and what is in the interest of the country as a whole, must, in the long run, be best for every class.

Our position on the tariff question is that of a great many sober thinkers in this country who have accommodated original free-trade views to existing conditions.

Protection is a burden, a handicap we would fain have removed from the backs of our people by reciprocity with all the world; but having regard to our peculiar circumstances, we consider that Canada has done well to maintain a reasonable tariff. But let it be moderate. The present one has worked very well, and is plenty high enough. If anything, the opinion is that, with our infant industries assuming the stature of mature proportions, and in danger of becoming overly aggressive, conditions warrant some reductions, but in the interest of stability, which is a prime desideratum, we believe the farming community will not yet ask for sweeping changes. Some hundred-per-cent. duties might very well be cut in two or three—the sugar refiners might manage to skimp along with a smaller toll on the consumer than the \$2,000,000 a year which Robt. Anderson, of the firm of Robt. Crooks & Co., sugar importers, declared before the Tariff Commission that the Canadian refiners were making over and above a legitimate 7½ per cent profit. It is possible, on the other hand, there might be a very few cases where slight increase might be advisable, but, for the most part, we have wisely set ourselves to level down instead of levelling up the tariff wall, and we believe, the Tariff Commission, being men of good judgment, and having sounded the feeling of the country, will act according to the best thought of the people.—From *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont.

**Finding the Contents.**

The contents of this and several previous issues will be found on the inside of front cover. This position will be retained for the contents in the future.

**Convenience of Portable Granaries.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

**PORTABLE GRANARIES.**

Seeing the topic of portable granaries being discussed in two of your issues, I can heartily endorse both articles for convenience and handiness and would advise anyone contemplating building one or more, to be sure and put pieces of wagon tire on the runners, allowing such to go from behind the hole on top, to the same distance on the underside, having holes drilled to correspond so that bolts can be run through from top to bottom. This may seem of minor importance, but after you have hauled your granaries around two or three times and one of the holes pulls through, you will wish you had followed the instructions; (experience teaches).

Last fall we threshed out of the stack, placing all our stacks on the same lands so as to have as little land as possible to be plowed after threshing, so will tell you how we placed our stacks to be most convenient for granaries and also to clear the land with as short hauls as possible. We built four stacks in the middle of the land and two at the east and west (ends possibly. Ed.) of same land. Placing the granaries at the middle setting of four and as close to the stacks as possible, so that the spout of the bagger will come near the door. Doing the same with each outfit of stacks. Then when we commenced to thresh they started at the east stack which required two teams to haul to the granary, after which they moved the mill down to the middle stacks. After the mill was set, one of the teamsters backed his wagon under the bagger and unhitched, one man taking the two teams to the plow, while myself and the other man looked after the wheat, one stood in the wagon and filled three dumps in a bag, the other emptying the same into granary. Of course when we moved to the other setting we had to call the horses off the plow; but in the meantime had got half a day's plowing in with the gang, which counts in such a short fall as we had last year. Some one may say, why not put the spout into the granary and save the manual labor? It is hard to judge exactly where the mill will set every time, and at any rate it is not possible to place the granary where you can get the spout in for the four stacks.

**DISC PLOWS.**

I can say that we found them a first class implement for plowing stubble after the first crop on scrub land. We tried the walking plows and could not make any reasonable job, so borrowed one which gave great satisfaction, the crop was the heaviest wheat had, but I would not take it for granted it was on account of the plow as various writers say they leave the ground too open for dry years. This being a wet year around here the disc may have left the land in more suitable condition than that left with the mouldboard plow under the circumstances.

St. Eustache. F. A. G. J.

**Dairy School Examinations.**

The first examinations held at the dairy school of the Manitoba Agricultural college resulted as follows, the standing of the students being in the order given:

Butter making, written examination—K. N. McKenzie, Skjork, Taylor, Einarson, Briem.

Cheese making, written—McArthur, McKenzie, Carriere, Regeber, Skjork, Taylor, Briem.

Milk testing, written—McKenzie, Taylor, Einarson, Skjork, Carriere, Briem, Regeber.

General lectures, written—McKenzie, Taylor, Skjork, Regeber, Einarson, Briem, Carriere.

Butter making, practical work—McKenzie, Skjork, Einarson, Briem, Taylor, McArthur.

Cheese making, practical work—McKenzie, Skjork, Carriere, Briem, Regeber, Taylor.

Milk testing, practical work—McKenzie, Taylor, Regeber, Skjork, Carriere, Briem.

General proficiency—McKenzie, Skjork, Taylor, Einarson, Carriere, Regeber, Briem, McArthur.

There were thirty students in attendance but owing to the building not having been completed until late in the season, a number were forced to leave to take positions in country factories and creameries before the examinations were held.

**Prof. Robertson After Toppers.**

That the energetic professor intends to make a success of the agricultural college at Ste. Anne, Quebec, is evidenced by his selections to man that institution. The professor of horticulture is H. Harold Hume, M.S.A., a graduate of Iowa State Agricultural College and an associate of the O. A. C., Guelph. Prof. Hume is a valuable acquisition to the staff; is an Ontario farm boy, a painstaking investigator, a glutton for work, and an all round educated man; for the few years last past he has been professor of his subject at the Florida and North Carolina colleges; he was a classmate of Agriculturist Grisdale, Professor Kennedy and the writer at the O. A. C. and I. A. C. The United States is to be sympathized with in their loss, as they do not produce such men down south.

Another man of repute is E. C. Drury, a graduate of Toronto University in agriculture, an ex-student of the O. A. C. and a farmer, whose ability caused him to be invited to speak before the Canadian Club, Toronto, on the tariff question recently.

### The Shire Horse of England.

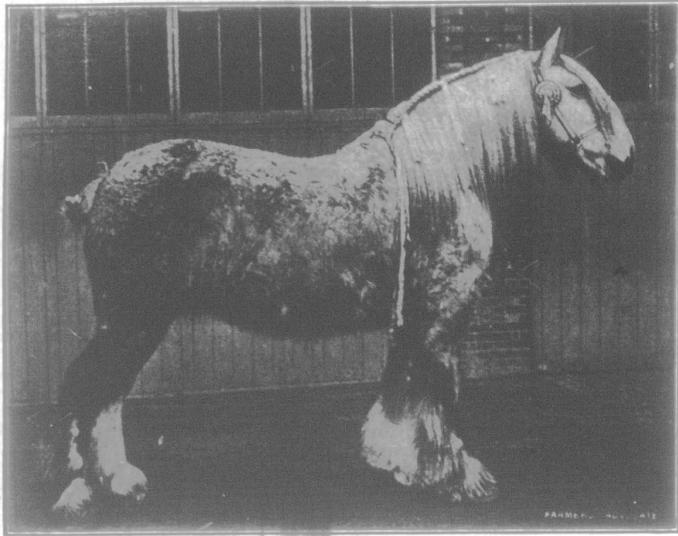
There is every indication that in the course of time the merits of the Shire horse will be better known outside of England than they have been in the past, and when the foreigner and colonial buyer become cognisant of what a Shire horse is,

it. The English dray market requires a horse that can do his five and six miles an hour, and the ready manner in which draught geldings of the Shire breed find customers at the leading auction sales in England, is abundant evidence that these requirements are fulfilled. He is the

the limbs, and the incoach of quality will necessarily reduce that as the years go on. On very heavy soils it may not be of particular advantage, but where the hair is of the right quality it is really no drawback.

That the work of the Shire Horse Society is thorough I would commend to the consideration of your readers the following facts. It enjoys the support of tenant farmers practically in a greater degree than any other Society; in fact, the backbone of Shire horsebreeding is the number of smaller breeders, who keep two or three work mares. These work mares, formerly unregistered, have been changed for registered animals, and it is a common enough occurrence for men to sell a foal to pay the rent. In the second place, the Society is very liberal with its funds for the encouragement of the breed, and particularly the breeder of animals which win show yard honors. Its show is a wonderful sight, and two years ago some 800 entries were classified; but the exigencies of modern hygiene and local authority's regulations demand that this number should be cut down, and now the Society, owing to the accommodation of the Agricultural Hall being limited, cannot accept more than about 600 entries. The most valuable feature of this show is undoubtedly its system of "vetting," that is to say, veterinary inspection. I think, if we except the London Hackney Show, there is no other organisation which sends its live stock through this ordeal. The Clydesdale, for instance, is not "vetted" at the Glasgow stallion shows. The advantage to the Shire horse has been immense, although anomalies have arisen, and will inevitably arise, when "doctors differ." By this system of "vetting," to which stock of all ages are subjected, animals suffering from hereditary diseases are not allowed to compete, so that the Society does not officially recognise unsound animals. The same system pertains in the allocation of its Gold Medals at the summer shows throughout the country. I wish to make a strong point of this, because it is sometimes held up against the Shire horse abroad that a greater percentage of unsound animals are bred from the Shire than say from the Clydesdale. That is a point on which we have evidence on one side and none on the other, as the Clydesdale man, wisely or unwisely, does not submit his horses to veterinary examination.

There are one or two other points which may be of interest to Canadian readers, to which I should like to refer. These refer to a system of hiring and breeding. In England there are not so many horsebreeding societies as in, say, Scotland, and the reason for this is well defined. In England there are more large studs owned by gentlemen of independent means, frequently members of the nobility, and where these studs exist it would almost seem a superfluity of energy to hire horses specially for that district, particularly as tenant farmers have generally a separate and lower fee at their disposal. The sy-



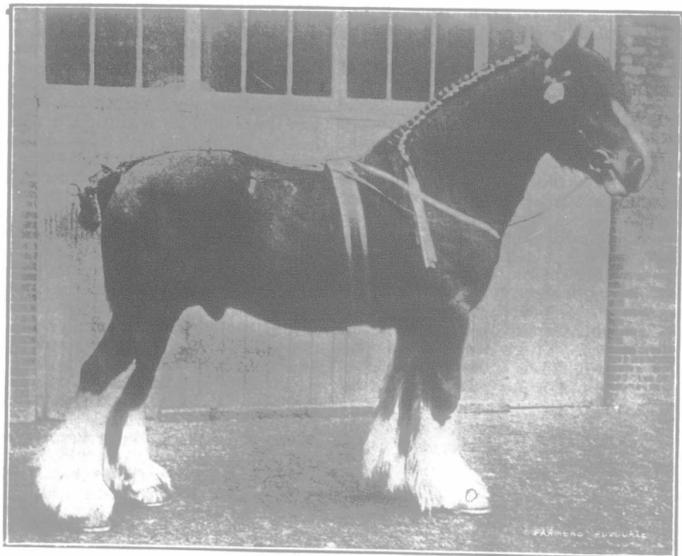
MONK'S POLLY, A WINNING SHIRE MARE.

I feel certain that they will generously recognise that they have been all too slow to appreciate his good points. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me to dip largely into history. The history of the breed has been a long record of success. In modern times it is associated with the Shire Horse Society, which has not yet been established thirty years. It must, in the first place, be understood that the appellation "Shire" horse is a modern designation. One school of writers has sought to trace a connection between the modern draught Leviathan and the old English war horse, which carried the flower of the chivalry of England in the merry days of the Middle Ages. If that is so, it is morally certain that the Shire horse has improved greatly in weight in the succeeding years. We know that several kings of England lent a helping hand in the making of the breed, and a few noble spirits, meeting about thirty years ago, took a greater hand in the improvement of the breed, probably, than they then anticipated, when they formed the English Cart Horse Society, subsequently altered to the Shire Horse Society. The history of the horse it is quite immaterial to trace, because it is somewhat obscure, but there is one thing upon which breeders of all classes are united, and that is, the influence which the Shire Horse Society has exercised upon the fortunes of the breed.

I can imagine a colonial reader asking for a few facts descriptive of the modern Shire. I am afraid that in the past, if they have not had the good fortune to witness for themselves a first-rate collection of English Shire horses, they must have formed a very indifferent idea of the breed, if they judge by the horses which have been exported. There was a time, some fifty years ago, when the great desideratum with the English breeder was a massive body and the alluring evidence of the weigh-bridge. The opinions of breeders have undergone a considerable change as the times advanced, and whereas, at one time it was the custom to begin judging a horse from the top, for many years now the other and the proper system has been followed of judging from the ground upwards. Let me try to describe what a modern Shire horse is like. Picture in imagination the weightiest draught horse in the world; a big claim I hear some say, but it is placed beyond the region of dispute, alike by measurement and the evidence of the weigh-bridge. It may be taken as an accepted fact that the Shire horse is at once the most massive of the draught breeds, and the best weight shifter on a smooth surface. This is one point that Shire horse breeders will insist upon. They hold that it is of no real advantage to have weight in the collar, unless one who has witnessed the Herculean strength of a massive draught horse with a heavy collar, and whose surface, will agree that the weight is of no attention. There was a time when the attention was paid to action that was not demanded, and the modern Shire horse is

most cart looking horse that we possess; he fills the eye in point of symmetry; is built on very short legs, with a fine profusion of hair, enormous muscular development of thigh, fore-arm and loin, and stands on good feet and springy joints. That is what the modern Shire horse is like, and if proof of my description were required, I can only refer the reader to a show like the London Shire Show.

There is one point which arises in this picture, to which I would like to make reference before proceeding further. The Shire horse, besides being the weightiest of the breeds, has also the greatest profusion of hair. Now, I am aware that in hot countries, or countries subjected to extremes of temperature, and likewise in the States and Canada, there is a rooted prejudice against much hair on the legs—what we call "feather." It is the contention, rightly or wrongly, of English breeders that excessive bone and muscle is an accompaniment of hair of the right quality and in profusion; and there seems to be some claim for their contention in that the Shire horse is by far the heaviest and the biggest boned of the draught breeds. Take the Percheron and the Suffolk as an example of horses without "feather." They do not measure in bone below the knee by a couple of inches



NORLEY ADVANCE, A THREE-YEAR-OLD SHIRE HORSE OWNED BY CHAS. BELL.

within the Shire, and when this extra weight is welded to activity, as it undoubtedly is in the modern Shire, the advantage to the dray master must at once be apparent. The tendency is, however, to depart from excessive harness of

stem of forming horsebreeding societies, however, is extending, and there is now a very large trade done in hiring horses for the season at premiums varying with the character of the horse. As much as £1,000 is paid for one season, and some

good horses will realize £600 or £700 with reservation of a few mares, while a good average horse will nett. his owner from £300 to £400. Tenant farmers are realizing the advantages of pedigree, particularly when it can frequently double or treble, or perhaps quadruple, the value

but at the end of last month a two-year-old filly realized 400 guineas, a yearling 260 and a three-year-old some 310 guineas, so that there are plenty of buyers yet for the very best class of stock. The ordinary commercial market has not been affected to any material extent. Prices

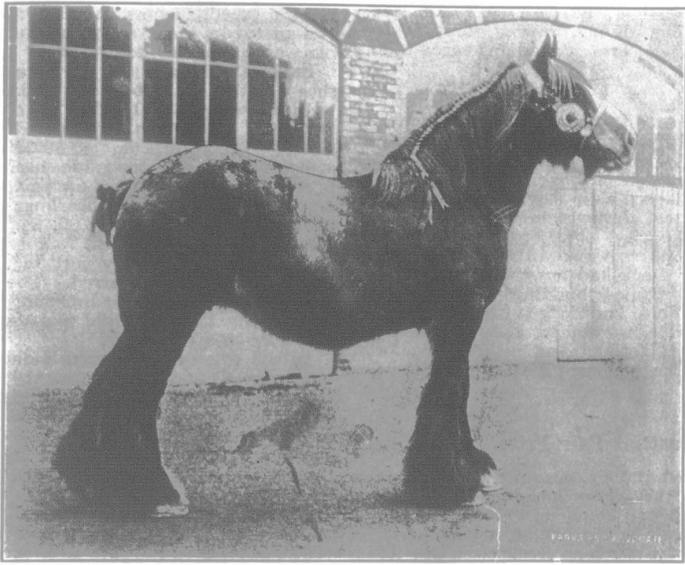
reserve for the young stallion cup at the last Shire Show. He is always seen at his best on parade. A Shire mare that had many supporters in her day was "Monks Polly," which got so far as to be reserve for the championship in London. This mare was sold at the late Mr. Bryars' sale at the back-end of the year, and made a very good figure, some 250 guineas, I think. She is of the old Lincolnshire color—grey—which is a very sound Shire color, and a very wearing one. A filly which will doubtless produce a sensation before she finishes, is Sir Albert Muntz's "Dunsmore Fuchsia." This filly has had an unbroken series of successes as a two-year-old, and it will be interesting to watch her career. She is one of the biggest three-year-olds that have entered the show ring. This, by the way, is a point upon which I might have remarked, that the Shire horse is a very early maturing breed. Its yearlings are as a rule as big as Clydesdale three-year-olds, and an animal reaches practically full-growth when it is four years old.

These are a few cursory remarks which I have thrown together, and if they may add anything to colonial knowledge of what Shire horses are, or induce any colonist to give a second thought to the advantages which a Shire stallion offers, I shall feel well rewarded.

ARTHUR S. GIBSON.

The Elms, Ruddington Notts.

(Mr. Gibson has been manager for the late Philo Mill's studs, flocks and herds, and last fall went to Buenos Ayres to judge the Shorthorns at the big exhibition in the Argentina. Previous to his taking charge at Ruddington, Mr. Gibson was a very successful exhibitor of Shires, and Yorkshires.—Ed.)



A CHAMPION SHIRE MARE, SOLACE, OWNED BY LORD ROTHSCHILD.

of a foal at very little extra initial cost in the service fee. That the pedigree movement has been effective may be realized from the fact that the owner of "screws" is finding it more difficult annually to keep his rounds.

THE EXPORT TRADE IN SHIRES.

I now come to the question of the foreign trade, that is to say, the export trade in Shire horses. Much attention has been devoted to this question within the past twelve months. The reason for this is that in the past the export trade has been conducted on an extremely unsatisfactory basis, so far as the breed is concerned and with regard to its future. For so many years the prices realized at public auction for Shire horses have been so high, that the foreigner was afraid to spring to these figures in the hope of turning a profit. The Shire, moreover, had to compete with such powerful rivals as the Clydesdale and the Percheron, and as these could always be acquired at smaller figures, the export trade seemed to migrate largely into their hands. Breeders, however, are awakening to the fact that a very good market has not altogether been lost, but seriously neglected. There has, as I have said, been a good reason for this, because the home market took up practically all that the farmer could breed, and snapped them up readily at prices which the foreigner would not pay. There has, however, been a slackening of demand as reflected in the high prices, and although fillies can still run to 400 guineas at two years old, and mares to somewhat over that figure, yet the generality of these prices are probably about 40 per cent. smaller than was the case, say five years ago. Naturally breeders are looking to new markets, and the export trade immediately suggests itself. It is receiving much attention at the present time, and I have every reason to think that before long some combined action will be taken on the part of breeders to show to the American buyer the type of Shire horse which we are producing in England. Eighty or ninety per cent. of the horses exported have been the merest travesties of what we call good Shire horses in England, and on that account the foreign rearer of draught horses has not, unless he has personally inspected our studs, a proper idea of the aims and accomplishments of English Shire breeders. We have plenty of horses and an abundance of mares and fillies of the type which the States and Canada demand, and if foreigners will only come to pay our prices, they shall in return have much the weightiest horses that can be produced, and meet a readier market for their produce. There are two suggestions in front of breeders at the present time. One is to send out a selection of really good Shires to compete at the Canadian and States Fairs, and the other that foreigners and colonial visitors should be induced to pay the leading English show yards a visit in quest of good stud horses. I have remarked that trade was not so good as it was three or four years ago,

may be a little lower, but geldings of the right sort can still realize at five years old in the neighbourhood of three figures.

A few comments upon the leading show yard animals of the day will be of interest, doubtless, to your readers. The accompanying illustrations may serve to convey to your readers some idea of what the modern Shire is really like. I might naturally begin with the champion stallion at last London Spring Show, "Girton Charmer," owned by Lord Rothschild. He is a remarkably handsome horse, with so much substance combined with quality, and so far as weight is concerned he typifies the modern style of Shire horse. He has had a very successful career, and being still on the youthful side of his future, will be watched with much interest. A very fine type of mare that was champion in London a year or two ago was the mare "Solace," also owned by Lord Rothschild. She has bred uncommonly well, and was acquired at a sale of Shires held by His Majesty, the King. She is a fine type of brood mare, as her portrait will lead the reader to understand, and for quality and stylishness would be very hard indeed to beat. An example three year old when the photograph was taken, which exemplifies the active type of Shire, is Mr. Chas. Bell's "Norley Advance," which was

A Suggestion re Stock Judging Demonstrations.

Some time ago a stock judging lesson was given in the agricultural hall, Saltcoats. I did not arrive until it was partly over; the place was well filled with people wishing to learn the points of the horse, but there was only a small portion of those could see the different parts as they came up. Generally it is those that think they know that take the score cards and crowd around the animal; hiding from sight the very points those that do not know ought to be able to see. Would it not be better if the instruction was given in the way of a lecture instead of the scoring card? Let the gentlemen appointed take the animal into the middle of the floor, point out all the good points the animal possesses, also point out all the weak points at the same time, and explain what is needed to improve those weak points.

ONLOOKER.

Inter-Western Pacific Prize List.

The prize list of the above association which holds its annual exhibition at Calgary, July 10, 11 and 12, is just to hand. The horse sections have some good



A LONDON SHIRE SHOW CHAMPION, GIRTON CHARMER, OWNED BY LORD ROTHSCHILD.

of another type of horse is Messrs. Forshaw's "Raydon Duke," a very deep-bodied, close-coupled horse, with a lot of "stuff"; he was the class (four year and over) prize winner at the Shire Show. Another young horse, being only

money prizes and this year a gold medal by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for the best Clydesdale mare any age. In such a noted horse breeding country, it is good to note the encouragement shown the industry.

Heward, Sask., has been incorporated as a village.  
 \* \* \*  
 A Winnipeg company will exploit the oil wells at Neepawa.  
 \* \* \*  
 Grand View, Man., suffered heavy loss by fire in the business part of the town.  
 \* \* \*  
 Farmers in the vicinity of Minnedosa will hold a picnic on Victoria Day.  
 \* \* \*  
 South Qu'Appelle will have a new town hall and a new school completed in August.  
 \* \* \*  
 G. A. Grant of Walsh, Sask., has established a sheep-fattening station at Moose Jaw.  
 \* \* \*  
 The school board of Holland, Man., has bought four vans to be used to convey pupils from the surrounding country to the Holland public school.  
 \* \* \*  
 Rosthern has decided to own their public utilities. Waterworks, telephone, and electric lighting will pass into the possession of the municipality at an initial cost of \$35,000.  
 \* \* \*  
 Willie Turner of Beausejour won the \$500 prize given for guessing the number of the highest numbered instrument shipped from the Bell piano factory to Winnipeg. Eighteen out of the thirty five prizes given were won by country children.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Silver indicating rich veins has been found at the head of Lake Winnipeg.  
 \* \* \*  
 Sir Robert Thorburn, premier of Newfoundland from 1885 to 1890 died at St John's on April 13th. He was knighted in 1887.  
 \* \* \*  
 Antonio Prince, a member of the Old Timers' Association died at Edmonton. He studied law in Sir Wilfred Laurier's office, and was associated with Charles Lewis Shaw in the legal profession.  
 \* \* \*  
 According to the Canadian census the employment of child labor in Canada has decreased from 19,000 in 1896 to 12,000 at the present time.  
 \* \* \*  
 Members of the Ottawa South Africa Association paid their respects to Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny who commanded the sixth division at Paardeburg, and who is now in attendance upon Prince Arthur.  
 \* \* \*  
 Thomas Anderson of the Hudson Bay Co. at Fort Simpson arrived in Winnipeg on the 13th of April. He left the fort on the 19th of February and travelled steadily.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Field-Marshal Oyama of the Japanese forces has retired. General Baron Kodama succeeds him.  
 \* \* \*  
 The violence of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius has abated. The country is completely ruined for miles around the volcano.  
 \* \* \*  
 The Imperial Congress of Commerce which meets in London, July 10-13, will discuss among other subjects, Canadian Bankruptcy Law, Emigration, Imperial Penny Postage, Defence of the Empire and Treatment of British Colonies.  
 \* \* \*  
 Maxim Gorky, the Russian lecturer and revolutionist who arrived in New York some days ago was not accorded as warm a welcome as was first intended, the coolness being due to discreditable reports concerning his private life. The Russian government wishes to impress upon Americans that Gorky, undeniably a writer of great talent, is not a reformer but a revolutionist.  
 \* \* \*  
 Bramwell Booth says that the Salvation Army could rule and control jails better and more cheaply than the government can do. He offers to take the control of the reformatory institutions of any British city for three years as an experiment.  
 \* \* \*  
 Gaynor and Greene, the fugitives from American justice, who took refuge at Montreal and were with difficulty extradited, have been fined \$375,000 and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary at Atlanta. The fine covers the amount of the sum out of which they defrauded the United States government.

The Olympian Games being held in Athens from April 22nd to May 2nd will connect, for a time at least, the Greece of the present with the mighty Greece of the past. The stadium in which the games are held is capable of seating 50,000 people. The present building was erected on the site of the one laid out by Lycurgus about 330 B. C. for the Pan-Hellenic contests. Amateurs only are allowed to enter for the games to be held this year. The sports include wrestling, hurdle races, flat races, throwing, swimming, diving, rowing, tennis, football and bicycling. Two Canadians are taking part in the games.

The most terrible disaster that has befallen any city of modern times came upon San Francisco on the morning of April 18th. An earthquake shock lasting three minutes shook the city and the massive steel buildings collapsed as if they had been of cardboard. The greatest destruction was in the business portion of the city. Fire broke out in Market street and there was no water with which to quench the flames, as the shock had burst the water mains. The telegraph companies' buildings have been destroyed so that definite knowledge of the catastrophe is almost impossible to obtain, but the common report is that over a thousand people have been killed, mostly in the tenement district, and the fire is still spreading.

The Industrial Fair Prize List.

Nineteen hundred and six sees some changes in the prize list, more in the way of increased monies than anything else, although some up-to-date rearrangements has been made in the live stock sections. In the aged Clydesdales stallions five prizes are given each being increased \$5.00, the three-year-old section is also increased \$5.00 for each prize, three prizes only being awarded in two and three-year-olds; there is no fifth prize for brood mares, but there are first and second prizes for yield (dry) mares of \$20.00 and \$15.00; gold medals for champion mare and champion stallion by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain. In Shires, the aged stallion section has been increased \$5.00 each, and after that section only two prizes are offered in each section of the class; yield mares also get a look-in as in the Clydesdale class. The stallion and three of his get prize is increased in Clydesdales to \$50.00 and \$30.00 and no third placing. For all championships first and second prize animals are eligible, the reserve being a cash prize, the first the medals above mentioned. The Percheron monies are increased but no third prizes are offered. Classes 10, 11, 12 and 13 are all placed on an equal footing, and owing to the limited competition, in which too often inferior stuff got money prizes, all the third prizes are dropped.

In Shorthorns the following is the schedule, which amounts to \$2,000.00, \$750.00 of which is contributed by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association:

Sec.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1 Bull, three years and over	\$35	\$25	\$15	\$10	\$5	\$5
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	30	25	15	10	5	5
Bull, two years	20	15	10	5		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	20	15	10	5		
3 Senior Yearling	20	15	10	5		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	20	15	10	5		
4 Bull, junior Yearling, calved on or after January 1, 1905	20	15	10	5		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	20	15	10	5		
5 Senior Bull Calf	15	10	8	4	2	
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	15	10	8	4	2	
6 Junior Bull Calf, calved on or after January 1, 1906	10	8	6	4	2	
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	10	8	6	4	2	
7 Senior Champion Bull, two years and over	Silver Medal					
8 Junior Champion Bull, under two years	Silver Medal					
9 Grand Champion Bull	Gold Medal and \$20					
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	25	15	10	8	5	
10 Cow, four years and over	25	15	10	8	5	
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	25	15	10	8	5	
11 Cow, three years	25	15	10	8	5	
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	25	15	10	8	5	
12 Heifer, two years	25	15	10	8	5	
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	25	15	10	8	5	
13 Senior Yearling	15	10	8	4		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	12	8	6	4		
14 Junior Yearling, calved on or after January 1, 1905	15	10	8	4		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	12	8	6	4		
15 Senior Heifer Calf	15	10	8	4		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	12	8	6	4		
16 Junior Heifer Calf, calved on or after January 1, 1906	10	8	6	3		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	8	6	4	2		
17 Senior champion Female, two years and over	Silver Medal					
18 Junior champion Female, under two years	Silver Medal					
19 Grand champion Female	Gold Medal and \$20					
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	30	25	15	10		
20 Herd, Bull and four Females, any age	30	25	15	10		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	30	25	15	10		
21 Herd, Bull and three Females, all under two years	25	15	10	5		
Added by the D.S.H.B.A.	25	15	10	5		
22 Three Calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor	15	10	5			
23 Bull and two of his get	15	10	5			
24 Herd of three animals, any age or sex, the get of one Bull owned by one exhibitor	15	10	5			
25 Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor	15	10	5			
26 Herd, Bull and three Females, Females to be bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia	20	15	10	5		

The other cattle sections are changed but very little, except that classes for beef and dairy type grades are omitted altogether, such classes were generally a chance for the old nurses that raised the milkless

cow's calf to pick up a bit of easy money. The class for fat cattle is altered somewhat, money slightly increased.

In the sheep sections Cotswolds and Lincolns are classed together and champion prizes of \$5.00 for ewe, and ram are offered in lieu of the provincial association's ribbons. Southdowns and Dorsets are also amalgamated, Leicesters, Oxfords and Shropshires remaining as before. Class 34 is for any pure mutton breed, such as Suffolks, Cheviots, etc. Only two prizes in each section are offered for goats, in place of three as heretofore.

In place of "fat" sheep there is a class for "mutton" sheep, with first and second prizes in for shearing wether or ewe, \$10.00 and \$6.00; ewe or wether lamb, \$8.00 and \$6.00; pen three shearing wethers \$12.00 and \$8.00; pen three lambs, \$8.00 and \$6.00. There is also added a class for grade sheep, with three prizes in the first three sections, for pair aged ewes, \$10.00, \$8.00 and \$4.00; pair shearing ewes, \$8.00, 6.00, \$4.00; pair ewe lambs, \$8.00, \$6.00, and \$4.00, and \$12.00 and \$8.00 for pen, four grade ewes any age and pure bred ram, any mutton breed, rams shown in pure bred classes barred. The recommendations of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were adopted by the Industrial management, and should therefore be satisfactory.

In the swine classes, more money is added to the bacon breeds and third prizes are cut off in the lard (Chester Whites and Poland China) sections. The swine monies are augmented by \$200.00 this year from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. There are three prizes offered for the best pen of three pure bred hogs most suitable for the bacon trade, with more money than last year.

WHEAT PRIZES GOOD.

The increase in the prizes for wheat are very large, for twenty five bushels of Red Fife, \$200.00, \$100.00, \$75.00 and \$35.00 are offered, and for smaller quantities of wheat, five bushels, Red Fife; other spring wheats (Preston, Stanley, or Huron); and red winter wheats, first and second prizes of \$20.00 and \$10.00 are offered. No prize will be offered for White Fife, which is a move in the right direction.

Taken altogether the list will be one worthy of perusal and should invite large entries in all the classes.

MARKETS

MILLFEED, per ton			
Bran	15	00	
Shorts	16	00	
OATS—No. 1 white	36		
No. 2 white	35		
Feed oats	34		
BARLEY—Malting barley	40		
No. 3	38		
No. 4	34		
FLAX	1	09½	
HAY, per ton (cars on track),			
Winnipeg	5	50	@ 6 50
Loose loads	7	00	@ 7 50
Prices of creamery and dairy butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes are jobbers' prices to retail dealers.			
BUTTER—			
Creamery bricks	27		
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Tubs, choicest	17		
Second grade, round lots	14	@	15
CHEESE—			
Ontario	15½		
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered, net Winnipeg, cases returnable	14		
LIVE STOCK.			
Cattle coming forward inferior, not finished, lower prices are looked for after seeding.			
Hogs are only coming forward despite a price 7c.-7½c. which must be profitable to raise them.			
Sheep are scarce and are likely to be so, according to stockyard gossip.			
For horses the demand is keen, anything at all workable bringing a good figure. Some carloads of western stuff averaged \$77 a head at recent auction sales; draft horses bring good prices, a railroad contractor paying well over \$500 for some teams, \$300 a team for aged horses weighing 2400-2600 pounds is asked and given.			
LIVE STOCK—			
(Off cars, Winnipeg)—			
Steers, tops	3½	@	4½
Heifers and cows	3½	@	4
Bulls	2	@	3
Veal calves	4	@	5
Sheep	6½		
Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs.	7	@	7½
Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs.	6		
Stags	3	@	3½
HIDES—			
Green hides	8	@	8½

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE.

The popularity of the British royal family among the subjects of the empire has been once again shown in the hearty welcome accorded to Prince Arthur of Connaught during the trip he has just

The care of the sick appeals to the healthy, cheery, Canadian girl, and every year an increasing number enter hospitals for training. Unfortunately for Canada, many of them cross our southern border and are received into



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

completed across Canada. The prince, who is a nephew of King Edward, and son of the Duke of Connaught, had been sent to Japan by the king to confer the Order of the Garter upon the Mikado. The return journey was made by way of Canada, and Canadians in many town and cities along the route were given the opportunity to welcome him to the Dominion. Many men recalled the visit of the father and mother of the prince to Canada on their way home from India in 1890. Prince Arthur has gained an idea of our great Dominion, its scenery, its vast extent, its resources, its growing and important industries that no amount of reading or hearing could have given him. He has seen something of our civic institutions, our schools, our defences and our loyalty. We have seen a young man of the highest rank discharging a high mission with honor to himself and his king, and remaining through it all a simply dressed, plain spoken, unassuming British gentleman.

### CANADIAN NURSES.

The lover of statistics has been at work again, this time devoting his calculating powers to the nursing profession. Among other results of his labors is his discovery of the fact that nine out of every ten girls who enter the profession marry within seven years after entering, and that almost every one of them marries a doctor or one of their patients, who surrender before the combined charms of efficiency and attractiveness.

the hospitals of the United States. They are sure of a welcome too, for they have long ago established a reputation as steady, careful, interested students, and such are more to be desired in the great hospitals than gold. But what is the Republic's gain is our loss. And if the statements of the statistician as recorded in the opening paragraph are correct, it is not a temporary loss we sustain, but a permanent one. For the newly-graduated nurse is apt to find her first work near the hospital where she trained, and these first cases lead to others still in the United States, and some one particular case will lead to matrimony and a loss of interest, regrettable though entirely natural, in the things of the home land.

This exodus of Canadian girls to the hospitals of the United States may have been at one time necessary because of lack of facilities and equipment in our own institutions, but that time is past. Only their largest hospitals surpass our own in equipment, and none in thoroughness of training. Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto, and other of our large cities are now prepared to give a nurse an excellent course of training in the treatment of most of "the ills to which the flesh is heir," and the steady increase in population should supply patients sufficient in number to keep all the graduates busy. It would be well for any Canadian girl, who contemplates devoting her life to nursing, to stop and consider the question of where she shall obtain her training and what country shall have the benefit of her skilled labor.

### MY CASTLE GARDEN.

In the garden of my dreams,  
Near my Spanish castle dim,  
Flowers, God-kissed flowers grew—  
Mystic flowers, all wet dew;  
But they died, all but my Rue;  
Rue—that's for remembrance

Winter cold and wind so chill  
Killed my rose and daffodil,  
Tore the creeper from the sill,  
Left me—was it good or ill?—  
Rue—Ah me! I have it still;  
Rue—that's for remembrance.

But my soul emerged from sorrow,  
Knows that on some glad to-morrow  
I shall pass my garden waste,  
Pass it bravely—not in haste;  
Bless the fate that left me Rue;  
Rue—that's for remembrance.

—ALAN GRANT.

### BRITISH ESTIMATE OF A CANADIAN AUTHOR.

The following appreciation of Wilfred Campbell the Canadian poet has appeared in the "Standard" London, Eng., upon the publication of Campbell's collected poems:

"Wilfred Campbell is a name known to far too few English readers of poetry. It is the name of a Canadian poet, a real poet, the most stirring of whose songs are inspired by as fine a spirit of Imperialism, as patriotic a fervor, as any writer within the confines of the Empire has shown us. Mr. Campbell's message is not for Canada alone, deep-rooted as is his devotion to the splendid land that gave him birth; it is a message to British men and women the world over, from Ottawa to Delhi, from Vancouver to the Cape. It has the fire and zest in it which belong to the highest kind of young life, born of the early days of great nations. Chaste as Galahad, but throbbing with the splendid virility of youth, the soaring idealism of the ardent patriot, it is a message of which we have a need here in the ancient center of a world-wide dominion. These songs come from the banks of the Ottawa river; they bring a gift to London; they merit a glad hearing in England.

New York holds a golden door open to Canadian writers, with promises of

an audience seventy million strong, and favors in proportion. Few can resist the invitation. Some who have accepted it have besought Wilfred Campbell to follow them, and even to forswear in his writings the inspiration of Imperialism, on commercial grounds. Every man to his taste and conscience. This poet has another way, and he adheres to it steadfastly, biding quietly in his Canadian home, and choosing to follow the dictates of his heart, though they should never fill his purse. British readers the world over should see to it that the Canadian poet does not suffer for his loyalty. They as well as he will be the gainers."

### SAYING AND DOING.

Preaching without practicing is popularly supposed to be a somewhat discreditable course of conduct in the ordinary layman; but it appears to be the course advocated for the ministers of the Gospel by a great many people who judge themselves to have common sense. For instance, during the recent strike among the street car employees of Winnipeg, the Ministerial Association of the city used every effort in its power to put an end to the strike and must be given some of the credit for its termination. Yet in the opinion of more men than you would imagine possible, the ministers "interfered" ("butted in" is the expressive if inelegant term applied) in what was none of their business. Why wasn't it? Many of the strikers were their parishioners and, with those who were forced to walk, made up the congregations who had chosen these ministers to be their leaders in spiritual matters. The preaching of "peace and good will to men" would be of little spiritual value while the root of disorder and strife flourished outside. So they interfered in secular affairs to promote the interests of higher things. In much the same way is the minister criticised who so far forgets his place as after preaching temperance and purity, to step down from his pulpit to help close up a low saloon, clean up a social evil or expose a political corruption. The body and the soul, this world and the next, are too closely connected to have any definite dividing line drawn between them.



A NOTED HUNTER OF BRUCE CO., ONT.

### MANNERS IN CANADA.

The following open letter was addressed to the Ontario Minister of Education. It is given here in the belief that the statements made are applicable to other provinces than Ontario:

Sir.—I have just listened to a most interesting conversation, to which I was attracted by overhearing a remark that of all the civilized nations on the globe Canadians have the worst manners. This remark was made by an observant Canadian, who had lately returned from an extended trip abroad. A comparison was made between the ordinary people of this country and the people of the continent of Europe, Great Britain, Mexico and South America. Another gentleman placed the blame on our educational system, by which he claimed that boys are taught that absence of respect to superiors in age or station is the necessary outward and visible sign of manliness and a democratic spirit. The conversation was interesting to me, because it is only a short time ago that a gentleman from Europe travelling in this country made the remark to me that he had never met in any country with such a lack of civility from clerks in the hotels and elevator men in office buildings, and it was because of the absence of any attempt to teach manners that I took my boy away from one of the public schools in the city. It is only in schools that cost from \$300 to \$500 a year that you can get your boy taught to address his superiors and elders as "sir," and it is in my opinion worth the cost, for manners maketh money.

Some time ago a Toronto bank manager told me that he rejected the son of a well-known lawyer who applied for a position in the bank simply and solely on account of his behavior at the first interview. To my suggestion that he could be taught the banker replied that his office was not a nursery, and a bad-mannered clerk could easily lose the amount of his salary to the bank. I am told that this is one of the reasons why positions in the banks are now being filled by young men from Great Britain. Again, only three weeks ago a prominent lawyer in the city spoke to me of the difficulty he had in getting a civilly-spoken office boy, and said that he had advertised for "an English boy with references."

If manners were taught in our public schools the earning capacity of our people would be increased by millions of dollars. The courageous and able manner with which you have tackled some of the difficult problems with which our public education bristles, commands our admiration. Why leave out this most important matter? It is not an easy subject for practical treatment, but something can be done by driving the lesson home in the school text-books, by the training of teachers in the Normal school and by the instruction to inspectors to include the matter of manners in their reports, and it should be done. We pay a large school taxation. The working people of this country are all entitled to be taught the blessing of good manners which at present is only within-reach of the well-to-do.

CANADIAN.

### SPRING.

The Spring is here! The children have turned to "dibs" and skipping-ropes, the housewife has been caught by the house-cleaning fever; and the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. The human race is at the starting-post for the year.

Nature sets an example that there can be no mistake in following. The grass root does not attempt to put life into the worn out blades, it sends forth new shoots; the last brown leaves that have held tenaciously to the branches through all the winter storms are not renewed, but are unceremoniously shoved off to make room for the new; "there are no birds in last year's nests." Nature says, "Let there be new life," and there is life.

Now is the time to rake off a lot of old prejudices, dig out all the hazy notions long since gone to seed, and plant in their stead new ideas that have within them the living germ of common sense, give them air and sunshine and constant cultivation and the harvest will inevitably be plentiful. Plant in good soil what was gained from the visit of the seed selection special, which

was presented by the Horticultural and Dairy Conventions, or what the experienced man on the next farm has to offer, even if it necessitates the digging out of a method planted by grandfather. It was new when he got it and he rooted out something to find room for it, and he would be the first to say, "Go thou and do likewise."

The early frosts of failure through inexperience will be sure to get some of the choicest of the shoots, the grass-hopper will prove a burden, but in spite of it all there will be a crop.

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Pka Isaka Seme, a full blooded Zulu prince and a student of Columbia University was unanimously awarded the championship for oratory in a recent contest. His subject was "The Regeneration of Africa." The prince will finish his course at Columbia, take a course of law at Oxford, and then return to his native land to act as attorney in representing the interests of his people before the British government.

### EXAMINATION DATES.

The practical teachers' examinations in reading, music, second and first class science, will be conducted by Messrs. W. A. McIntyre and Alexander McIntyre of the Normal school staff, at the following centers in Manitoba on the dates specified: Virten, May 15; Souris, May 17; Brandon, May 19-21; Carberry, May 23; Portage la Prairie, May 24-26; Dauphin, May 28; Neepawa, May 29-30; Selkirk, June 1; Morden, June 4; Winnipeg, June 5-9. Candidates from neighboring centers or surrounding districts may present themselves for examination on these dates and they are recommended to do so, otherwise they must pass the practical test in science upon entering second class Normal school.

There will be no practical test in third class agriculture this year, but candidates writing on the paper in agriculture should be prepared to answer questions based on the experiments at the end of the text-book.

### THE REWARD OF WORK.

Generally good, useful work, whether of hand or head, is either ill-paid or not paid at all, I don't say it should be so, but it always is so. People as a rule only pay for being amused or being cheated, not for being served. Five thousand a year to your talker, and a shilling a day to your fighter, digger and thinker, is the rule. None of the best head work in art, literature or science is ever paid for. How much do you think Homer got for his Iliad? or Dante for his Paradise? Only bitter bread and salt, and going up and down other people's stairs. In science the man who discovered the telescope and first saw heaven was paid with a dungeon; the man who invented the microscope and first saw earth died of starvation, driven from his home. It is indeed very clear that God means all thoroughly good work and talk to be done for nothing. Baruch the scribe, did not get a penny a line for writing Jeremiah's second roll for him, I fancy; and Stephen did not get bishops pay for that long sermon of his to the Pharisees; nothing but stones.

—JOHN RUSKIN.

The Winnipeg members of the Canadian Woman's Press Association held a meeting to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the association which will be held in Winnipeg in the latter part of June.

The death is announced of Professor MacCallum of the University of California. He had just completed a scientific treatise which will be of immense help to the medical profession. He was a Canadian by birth, his parents and sisters being residents of London, Ont., at the present time.

The education bill introduced into the British House has passed its first reading. Under this bill religious instruction may be given two mornings weekly with the consent of the local authorities, but not by the regular staff. Parents shall not be compelled to attend, and no part of the expense shall be borne by the ratepayers. The bill also provides for a further annual grant of £100,000 to be applied to the various educational purposes.

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### LIVING BY SYSTEM

I have just finished reading an article in one of the new magazines wherein are set forth the grievous troubles and trials a woman suffered when she undertook to arrange her time systematically and live up to the schedule. She was a teacher in a college and lived in a boarding-house, so that she had some spare hours and no home duties. As she lay in bed and planned how, for one week, she would have a time for everything and do everything on time, the scheme looked perfectly feasible and enticing. "So much time for reading the new periodicals, another period fixed upon for study, and an hour every day for music seemed to be a satisfactory filling out of the day when the regular work was done.

But alas! "The best laid schemes," etc., and being neither a mouse nor a man, but a woman, does not make the plans less prone to "gang agley". Sunday she considered a good day to begin the systematic life and church-going a proper step for the initial one; but a street-car derailed brought her to the sacred edifice half an hour late. A caller who came to stay a second remained all afternoon, successfully crowding out the quiet reading that had been planned. The next day some unexpected letters had to be answered, a persuasive invitation to the theatre was accepted, and that day was lost from a systematic point of view. On Tuesday, an hour's walk with a friend was extended until dark, and was followed by a party given in her honor and not to be avoided. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, each received their respective interruptions of clubs and meetings and callers, and the carefully arranged program was not once allowed an opportunity to carry itself out. On Saturday she reviews the week and expresses herself thus: "My system is

all-right; of that I am sure—if I were the only being on the planet, or if I could control the actions of all those around me. If I could do that—ah! no longer should I be the victim of the non-professional and non-systematic. For I should persuade some millionaire philanthropist to provide a vast asylum for the segregation (with due forms of amusement) of the people who have no other definite way of passing their own time than by wasting that of others. I am not sure that I should absolutely wipe out the calling system, but I should never again in my tenderness of conscience submit to the chronic "dropper-in" and the yet more deadly "stayer".

But since this method of carrying out my system, beautiful and simple though it be, seems at present impracticable, I am meditating something else as a temporary expedient. It is a movement in favor of the establishment by government of a rigorous press censorship for the purpose of suppressing all literature which maintains the feasibility of a systematic life in a society where all created things are in league to oppose it. For if that will-o'-the-wisp had not been set glimmering before my deluded eyes in guileless youth, I might to-day be happy and worthless."

Such was the plaint of the "Bachelor Maid" by reason of the thoughtless people who rudely jostled her system off its track. She gets an answer in the same journal giving a reason and a remedy for the unsatisfactory state in which Saturday night found her. Here it is: "There are inconveniences connected with the married life for women, but they are not to be compared with the disadvantages of remaining single. When a woman marries she is no longer an ambitious little comet tangling herself up in the tail of



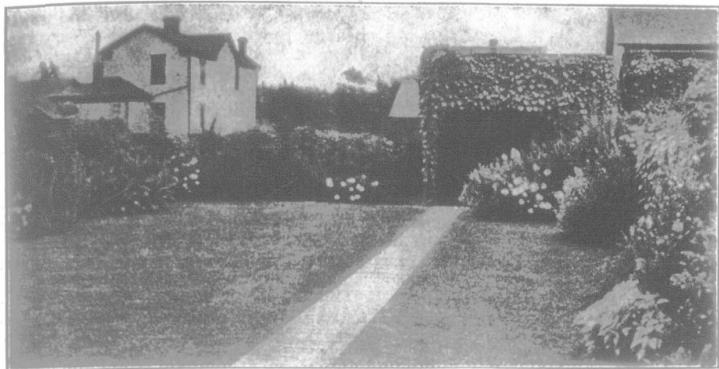
Stephen A. Fols, A.P.A.

THE WOODMAN.

her own glories in her effort to sail in all directions at once, but she is a star with a home orbit and a diurnal system of her own. This is why she is not borrowed to finish out other people's systems. She divides her time between husband, children and home. These divisions are not arbitrary, like a dial of New Year's resolutions, but they last longer because they are na-

**THE NEWEST IN VEGETABLES.**

The rocks of Scotland sea coast supply the latest addition to the long list of edible vegetables. The newcomer is lava, pronounced "layva", and it grows in long, wavy plumes at the water's edge. When served it somewhat resembles spinach, except that it is of a darker, browner color.



THE BORDERED GRASS-PLOT.

tural, like the rising and setting of the sun. They cannot be put off or changed because life, love and happiness depend upon them."

The complaint and the answer set me wondering if one could invent a system for the arrangement of one's time that would be workable. And, if possible would it be wise, considering that one is not the solitary occupant of the universe? Have any of you ever tried it? What was your success? Is the critic of "Bachelor Maids" article correct when she implies that the married woman can live a more systematic life less free from outside interruptions than the woman who has no family ties or responsibilities?

DAME DURDEN.

**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.**

We have grown so accustomed to valuing the grasses merely for their utility that their value from an ornamental point of view is almost entirely lost sight of until we pass a swamp whose edges are adorned with tall beautiful varieties, or their graceful waving on the banks of a stream awaken us to an appreciation of their beauties.

Not so attractive in coloring as the flowering plants they yet have many good qualities to secure them a position in the garden. In the first place there are so many varieties of the graceful things that some of the many can be found to suit any climate, soil or situation. A group of grasses well arranged will fill up a corner, screen an ugly spot, or cover with beauty a spot on which the flowers refuse to grow. A handsome bed can be made by combining three varieties in a nine-foot bed. Arundo donax, a grass with tall straight stems often reaching eight feet in height with showy plumes, fills the center of the bed. Around it, three feet out and six feet apart place three small clumps of Erianthus ravennae which grows from four to seven feet high. Its leaves are very long and pointed, sometimes of a violet shade with a white rib in the center. On the outside edge of the bed put twelve clumps of Eulalia gracillima univittata, two feet apart. These three varieties are all hardy and will grow from seed in any ordinary soil, the Erianthus doing best however, in a sunny situation. I once saw the old fashioned ribbon grass (Phalaris arundinacea) grown in an immense clump round an old stump which could not conveniently be removed, and in a larger circle around the grass blossomed brilliant scarlet poppies. Other good varieties of ornamental grasses that are hardy are: Dactylis variegata, which is well adapted for borders and is propagated by division; Festuca glauca which has silvery blue leaves; Panicum or wild rice, which is best sown on the edges of ponds or in moist places.

THE FLORIST.

be old and wrinkled she still loves pretty things. This girl makes her mother a partaker, so far as their different ages will permit, of all her pleasures and recreations, and takes her as often as possible to some suitable place of amusement or for a little trip to town or to visit an old friend. The mother is no longer able to take her accustomed part in the household duties, but the daughter is careful not to let her feel that she has lost any of her importance as the central one in the family, consulting with her and asking her advice in regard to the work to be done, even though she may have no doubt about her proper course to take. Now this girl, though almost homely is most sought after by the people who are worth while, and I am sure will have a happy useful life.

DELL.

**ABOUT THE HOUSE.**

**RECIPES.**

**Canned Salmon Loaf.**—Drain off the liquid from a can of salmon, and with a silver fork pick the fish fine, discarding skin and bones. To the fish add half a cup of fine bread crumbs, the yolks of four eggs beaten light, four tablespoons of melted butter, half a teaspoon of salt, a quarter teaspoon of pepper, a teaspoon of finely chopped parsley and the whites of the four eggs beaten stiff. Turn the mixture into a buttered baking-pan, shape it like a loaf and bake it for half an hour. It may be served with or without fish sauce.

**Little German Cakes.**—One egg, one-half egg shell of water; a pinch of salt. Mix in flour until the dough is like that for noodles; roll out, cut in strips about four inches long and two inches wide and cook in boiling lard. While hot sprinkle with sugar.

**Fruit Cream Cake.**—One cup brown sugar, butter the size of an egg, one egg, one cup cream, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one small nutmeg, two cups flour, one and a half cups of seeded raisins. Bake in a loaf.

**Sponge Jelly Roll.**—Beat two eggs until very light. Then beat in one cup of flour sifted several times with two and a half teaspoons baking-powder and a pinch of salt. Add a teaspoon of vanilla and one-third cup of sweet hot milk. Bake in a dripping-pan. Turn the cake when baked, out on a piece of cheese-cloth, trim off its crisp edges, spread the cake with currant jelly and roll carefully. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

**Salt Codfish Balls.**—Pare and cut in quarters enough potatoes to fill a pint measure. Pick enough salt fish into bits to make half a pint. Put the potatoes into a saucepan with the fish above

them, pour boiling water around the potatoes and let cook until they are tender. Drain off water. Shake the fish from the potatoes and press the latter through a colander or ricer. Then add the fish again, also a teaspoon of butter and one egg well beaten, then beat the whole until light. Shape the mixture into a dozen balls and fry at once in hot fat until delicately browned. Serve with tomato catsup or horseradish.

**Curry Powder.**—One ounce tumeric; one ounce coriander seed; one ounce cummin seed; one ounce powdered ginger; one ounce powdered nutmeg; one-half ounce powdered cinnamon; one ounce powdered mace; one-half ounce powdered cayenne pepper. Add three tablespoonfuls of rice, made very brown and ground to powder. Reduce all to a fine powder and keep in a well corked bottle. This makes an excellent seasoning for any soup. A teaspoonful or less according to the taste may be added to the soup.

**Prune Souffle.**—Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth and add one-third teaspoonful of cream tartar; beat the yolks of three eggs and add them to a pint of cooked and sweetened prunes that have been picked up into fine bits; mix lightly into the beaten whites and bake in a buttered pudding dish set in a pan of water a half hour.

**Chocolate Fudge.**—One quart of granulated sugar, one-half pint of milk, one-half cupful of butter, half a cake of Baker's chocolate; let it boil nine minutes, then remove from the fire; add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and stir steadily for five minutes, until it is soft and creamy.

**Sponge Drops.**—Beat separately, then thoroughly together, the yolks and whites of four eggs; add one cupful of sugar and beat, then one-third of a cupful of boiling water and beat again; next add by half cupfuls, beating all the while, one and one-half cupfuls of flour; pour a tablespoonful into each patty pan and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven, or drop on buttered tins.

**"Devil's Food."**—Here is an old-fashioned recipe for dark chocolate cake or "devil's food," as it is also called, the cake being made in two mixtures, which are then added together. Dark mixture; one cup of chocolate, one-half cup of sweet milk, one cup of brown sugar, the yolk of one egg. Cook this yolk until it thickens and add last. Light mixture; one cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, the yolk of one egg, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water, two cups of flour, whites of two eggs. Add the soda last. Mix the two parts together and bake in a slow oven.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

BY A TRAINED NURSE

### DIARRHOEA.

There are two forms of diarrhoea, namely, the acute and chronic. The acute form is familiar to everyone. It is the result of errors and indiscretions in diet, sometimes of exposure to cold or severe mental emotion. This form is usually transient, and generally subsides in a day or two, if care is taken with the diet. Chronic diarrhoea is by no means as simple and as easily cured as the acute form. The chronic diarrhoea is, in most cases, a symptom of some serious disease—typhoid fever, intestinal maladies, or a tuberculous condition of the intestines.

In both acute and chronic forms, the regulation of the diet is more important. After an attack of acute, the return to food should be gradual, the food being taken in small quantities. Begin by taking a little arrowroot, rice or flour porridge. In both forms, the diet should consist of concentrated foods. Barley, mutton and chicken are all astringent. Milk diluted with lime-water, sago, also flaxseed tea, protect the stomach from local irritation. Care must be taken to avoid foods which cause fermentation or irritation. Cereals contain glucose, and ferment easily. Fruits and vegetables all irritate, and should not be taken.

In all cases of diarrhoea the patient should be extremely careful to protect against sudden changes of temperature or wet feet or clothing.

### RECIPES FOR USE IN DIARRHOEA.

**Mutton Broth.**—One pound mutton, 1 quart cold water, 1 tablespoon of rice. Method of preparation: Allow mutton to simmer three hours, put it on in cold water, remove fat and season.

**Mutton Custard.**—One quart milk, 1 pound mutton suet, 1 stick cinnamon, 2 tablespoons flour. Method: Spread suet fine mix with milk; cook in double boiler; strain; add flour blended with water; add salt, boil ten minutes.

**Poached Egg in Milk.**—Scald milk, drop in egg, reduce the temperature. If desired, thin white sauce can be added to the milk. Pour over toasted bread.

**Scalloped Mutton.**—Six tablespoons mutton chopped fine, 6 tablespoons buttered breadcrumbs, 2 tablespoons dried breadcrumbs. Method: Place dry crumbs in bottom of baking dish, alternate layers of mutton and crumbs, cover with crumbs. Pour over a white sauce—1 tablespoon flour, 1/2 cup mutton broth. Bake in oven.

**Orange Sponge.**—One-half cup water, 1/2 cup orange juice, 3 tablespoons cornstarch, salt, 2 eggs, 8 lumps of sugar rubbed on orange rind. Method: Cook cornstarch and water, add juice and sugar, add whites of eggs beaten, mould and chill, serve with whipped cream, or custard made of yolks.

**Rice Cream.**—One and one-half cups of milk, 1/2 cup rice rind of 1 lemon, 2 tablespoons gelatine, 1/2 cup sugar. Method: Cook rice in milk (in double boiler,) add lemon, salt, sugar, and, last, gelatine dissolved. Mould, and when nearly set add 1/2 cup whipped cream.

**Egg Gruel.**—Heat a cup of milk to boiling point, stir in one well-beaten egg, 1/2 cup of cold milk. Stir constantly till thick, but do not boil again. Season with salt, or sugar, if preferred.

**Arrowroot Porridge.**—One-half cup of fresh milk, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1/2 teaspoonful of arrowroot, wet in cold water 1 teaspoon sugar, salt. Boil water, arrowroot and salt till clear, add milk and sugar, cook ten minutes, stir constantly. Serve while warm.

**Arrowroot Jelly.**—Three-quarters tablespoon arrowroot, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 tablespoonful sugar, lemon juice. Boil all together till clear. Mould.

MARION DALLAS.

### GROUCHINESS AT HOME.

Those who are irritable at home, because it does not matter with home folks, make a great mistake in supposing that the indulgence which they allow themselves will remain a secret. "The home temper," as Miss Bradden calls it, will manifest itself through all disguises. Husbands and wives, brothers and sisters cannot indulge in sullenness of disposition and not carry its signals in their faces any more than it is possible to indulge in secret drinking and show no effects of the practice in person and in health.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," says that many persons appear to think that manners mean continual self-sacrifice; that the well-mannered individual is a pleasant person who is willing to live solely for the benefit of others, to his own obliteration. On the contrary, quite, Lord Chesterfield wrote for a past generation, yet the truth of what he said of politeness is the same always. "There is really nothing so inexpensive or that reaps such a reward. Good manners mean an appeal to all you meet for their better consideration. It is generally bestowed liberally."—*Exchange.*

### APRIL WEATHER.

Now clap your hands together,  
For this is April weather,  
And love again is born;  
The west wind is caressing,  
The turf your feet are pressing  
Is thrilling to the morn.

To see the grass a-greening,  
To find each day new meaning  
In sky and tree and ground;  
To see the waters glisten,  
To linger long, and listen  
To every waking sound!

The mourning dove is cooing,  
The husky crow is wooing,  
I hear its raucous vows;  
The robin's breast is glowing,  
Warm hues of earth are showing  
Behind the early plows.

Oh, soon with heaping measures  
The Spring will bring her treasures  
To gladden every breast;  
The sky with warmth a-beaming,  
The earth with love a-teeming—  
In life itself new zest!

—JOHN BURROUGHS.

### THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"To those of us who believe that the coming solidarity and unification of the Anglo-Saxon race lie the future peace and hope of the world, the signs of the times are most encouraging.

"The forces of the world are slowly but surely drifting in this direction. Let it be our privilege in our generation to do nothing to prevent the flow of these currents, which if uninterrupted will one day course together in the mingled waters of one mighty and irresistible river.

"The peoples of the United Kingdom, of the self-governing nations of the British Empire and of the United States are joint trustees for the protection and expansion of that Anglo-Saxon civilization which carries in its development the hope of future peace and the realization of the highest ideal attainable on earth. Every year our joint responsibility to mankind and to future ages for the way in which we now administer our sacred trust grows in fullness and importance.

Teddy was about to be ten years old. In view of this interesting event, Teddy's mother had ordered some ice-cream and cakes and other dainties, and Teddy was told to invite his little friends to a birth-day party. The evening of the celebration came around, and all the goodies were waiting to be enjoyed. Teddy and his mother were also waiting. Suddenly the youngster said, "Mother, don't you think it's time to eat the ice-cream and cake now?" "No, indeed, my son," she replied. "We must wait until your friends are here." "Well, to tell you the truth, mother," began Teddy, "I just thought that for once in my life I'd like to have enough goodness; so I guess we'd better begin now, 'cause I didn't invite any one."

## THE QUIET HOUR

### SPACE TELEGRAPHY.

Oh, God! mysterious are Thy ways,  
How can our thoughts to Thee be known?

How may the cry of him who prays  
Be carried to Thy great white Throne?  
For over miles of trackless space  
The prayer must travel, ere the soul  
Feels the sweet sense of pard'ning grace  
That journeys backward to its goal.

And yet in just one moment's time  
How oft the drooping heart revives,  
Cheer'd by a sense of love sublime  
That from its heavenly source arrives,  
The voiceless message breathes no sound,

No touch, disturbance, can we feel,  
So calm the silence all around,  
We question, "Can those things be real?"

"Is heaven a myth and God a dream?"  
The scoffer says, "There is no God!"  
That souls adrift upon Life's stream  
Alone must bear their weary load.  
What reason can the sceptic give  
To prove the truth of what he says?  
Systems of science he receives  
Because he sees their works and ways:

Then, unbeliever, tell us how  
The electric instrument can throw  
Its spiral wave, that, broadening now  
In space, doth ever onward flow  
Until the receiving station feels  
Vibrations that it understands.  
And soon the operator reels  
Off messages from distant lands.

Long years ago some persons said  
That telegrams through space could fly,

O'er woods and vales and ocean bed,  
Without a line to guide them by;  
But unbelievers shook their head  
And muttered, "It can never be!  
The days of miracles are fled,  
Such wonders man will never see."

But now we know that man achieves  
Those possibilities so grand,  
Then, cannot the great God who lives  
Above, all ways mysterious command  
If instruments we here devise  
Can send their messages through air,  
May not our thoughts to heaven arise  
And to God's ear our wishes bear?

Space-telegraphic study would  
Be source of strength and courage here,

It would advance our spirits good  
And make our Christian duties clear.  
The electric instruments must agree,  
The receiving and the sending one  
Must be in tune, in harmony,  
Or else the work cannot be done.

One hundred instruments may stand  
Within the field disturbed, and one  
Receive the message, as the band  
Of ninety nine are out of tune.  
Ah, there's the secret! Oft we fail  
To reach the Infinite, because  
Our thoughts are not in tune, our frail  
And erring laws fit not God's laws.

If we would have our souls to feel  
Th' eternal life is not a dream,  
To know the unseen world is real  
And God and heaven are what they seem;

Then we must earnestly desire  
To conform our souls with the Divine,  
Our inmost thoughts must all aspire  
To make our lives with goodness shine

Father! Thy spiral wave of light  
Into our sinful natures throw,  
Dispel those doubts of darkest night  
And let hope's dawning sunbeams glow

Within us, Father, fill all space  
With messages of love and truth,  
That though we cannot see Thy face,  
We'll feel the quickening Spirit move.

"Receiving Stations" here on earth.  
For God! Oh, friends, it is sublime!  
But "Sending Stations!" throwing  
fort!

Comfort, encouragement, through  
time  
To needy ones in deep despair,  
Is grander still, it seems to me,  
Breathing out fragrance everywhere  
Of sweetest fellowship with Thee

MRS. J. ARNELL.  
Calgary, Feb. 20, 1906.

Your thought is indeed a beautiful one, Mrs. Arnell, and I am sure your verses will bring comfort and courage to many a dispirited and doubting heart. Spirit telegraphy is a very real thing, not only between a soul and God, but also between soul and soul. What would life be worth without the "Communion of Saints?"

HOPE.

Cockley, Maryculter,  
Scotland, March 7, 1906

Dear Hope:—"The Farmer's Advocate" has been a welcome friend in this household for nearly a year now, and getting a read of it along with others, I intuitively turn to your writing in the "Quiet Hour," which I greatly appreciate. Not referring by way of preference to any of the subjects that have come under review, I will merely say that I am reminded by the appearance of the snow-drop above the ground of the beautiful name you take—how from the past it points us to the future—to use past failures as stepping-stones to success, and, with Hope's cheerful and beaming face ever near to beckon us onward, disappointments and discouragements need not cause us dismay; in trustful confidence and holy carelessness we can look upward assured that all things will work together for our good and that though we may now sow in tears there is a reaping time of joy in store for us.

I remain,  
Yours very truly,  
J. MIDDLETON.

P. S.—I enclose a few lines, which, if not suitable for insertion in your paper may suggest a few thoughts to you.

### DEATH CONQUERED BY LIFE.

Long hath the gloom of winter been,  
With sadness most severely keen—  
All around is desolation;  
And each cold association;  
For about us reigns the darkness,  
Yet to be the dawn of gladness,  
When death shall disappear again  
And give us joy for all our pain.

Now with clouds and shadows reigning,  
Meadow, dale and all things blighting;  
Outbursts of rain and falls of snow,  
And floral life no longer glow;  
But lo! with sunshine and the rain,  
We see the glow of life again—  
The voice of spring sounds in our ears,  
And Nature buds and blossoms bears.

The vocal air breathes notes of hope,  
The pure and good with evil cope,  
And winter's breath is thawed away  
When quick'ning life doth have its sway.  
So should our hearts be crushed with  
sorrow,

They may be cheered and glad to-morrow,  
And, from the grave of buried hope,  
Get more than all for which we mope.

Look not into the empty tomb—  
Into your hearts where all is gloom—  
For Christ, who once lay in the grave,  
Did rise victorious, us to save.  
O'er sin and death He got dominion,  
When He rose on eagle's pinion,  
Took from the foe his tools away  
To hold in check his evil sway.

So we, through Him, all foes defy,  
And mount into our native sky—  
With life of faith begun on earth  
We rise triumphant over death;  
And, seated round the throne of glory,  
Shall review life's wondrous story;  
Until anew our burst of song  
Spreads through the vast concentric  
throne.

J. MIDDLETON.

It is a great pleasure to know that our Canadian paper is appreciated in Scotland and we gladly publish our correspondent's Easter song of victory. Death pushes itself into prominence everywhere, but those whose eyes are opened can see clearly that it is only "an incident in life"—that everywhere it is only a transitory darkness while life is, and must always be, victorious over its great enemy. The Easter gladness is in the air—may God grant that it may take possession of our spirits.

HOPE.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

# EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

# COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

## The Evans Piano

We have sold 150 of them  
We have yet to hear of a dissatisfied customer.

That is a statement that talks

Second hand Organs and Pianos at a great reduction

Write for catalogue F. A.

**G. Kinniburgh & Co.**  
Calgary, Alberta.

**The Quincy Incubator, THE HATCHER YOU WANT.**

Because it is easy to operate, being self regulating, self moistening and self ventilating. The ventilation is positive. Nothing left to chance. Economical in the use of all.

**30 DAYS TRIAL.** Don't fail to investigate the Quincy. It's different from others and our offer is the most liberal. Price low. Send for Free Catalogue. It will help make more poultry profit.

QUINCY INCUBATOR CO., Box 49, QUINCY, ILL.

**\$12 Woman's Spring Suits \$4.50**  
made to order Suits to \$15. Jackets, Rain-coats, Waists and Skirts at Manufacturers price. Send for sample cloths and fashions to-day.  
Dept. 32 Southcott Sult Company, London, Ont.

**EE**  **EE**

**Steedman's**  
SOOTHING  
**Powders**

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.  
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

**TEETHING.**

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

**EE** **WALWORTH, SURREY, ENGLAND.** **EE**

### SUNRISE.

It was dark to Mary of Magdala  
As she stole from her lonely room,  
And sped away ere the break of day  
To the place of the rich man's tomb.  
It was dark as night in her mournful soul;  
The hope of her life had fled;  
For sin had won and the deed was done,  
And the Son of God was dead.

This was the end then, after all!  
The power of the Christ to save,  
And sins forgiven and hopes of heaven,  
All buried in Jesus' grave!  
With the old sad shame in her lovely eyes,  
In her heart the old dull pain:  
"Can help arise from a man who dies?  
I shall never see him again."



"HE IS RISEN."

But a glow crept up from the purple hills;  
Dawn came to the morning air,  
And a sudden grace to the tear-stained face  
Of the woman waiting there.  
For lo! in the sunlit garden path  
Stood the Master! kingly still,  
He was just the same, for He spoke her name,  
And quietly told His will.

"Rabboni!" Only one word she said,  
But her heart was in the cry,  
There He stood, her Christ! and the sight sufficed,  
Although she had seen Him die.  
And for Mary of Magdala, through the power  
Of that Resurrection Day,  
All the dark and the night, all sin and blight,  
Had forever passed away!

Is the Christ alive? Let us feel it then,—  
The rapture, the joy, the thrill!  
No sorrowful years or despairing tears,  
He lives and is mighty still.  
We, too, whom the Master calls by name,  
Have nothing to do with night;  
Let us lift our eyes to the Eastern skies,  
And live in the endless Light!  
—MARY E. ALLBRIGHT.

**MEETING THE MASTER SECRETLY.**  
Jesus saith unto her, "Mary." She turned herself, and saith unto Him, "Rabboni;" which is to say, "Master."  
—St. John xx.: 16.  
He was seen of Cephas, . . . . . seen of James, . . . . . and last of all, He was seen of me also.—1 Cor. xv.: 5, 8.

"I like to think the Spring, before she started  
Upon her lovely quest,  
Knelt low at Christ's own footstool  
and departed  
With her green mission blest.

"I like to think the daffodilian splendor  
That decks her tender grace,  
Was gathered when she knelt in glad surrender  
Before His shining face.

"I like to think her gown, in fairest order  
With bud and bloom made bright,  
Brushed something of its fragrance from the border  
Of His pure robe of white.

"And be my song no better than a seeming  
In idle thought begun,  
Still hath my soul been carried by its dreaming,  
Lark-like, toward the sun."

St. Paul, in his list of various appearances of the Risen Lord, entirely omits the interviews with the women; in spite of the fact that St. Mark tells us He appeared "first" to Mary Magdalene, and St. Matthew describes how the other women, who had hurried before dawn to the sepulchre, and were running "quickly" to carry their glad tidings, were met by the Master—"as they went—and worshipped him in lowliest adoration. Women were given the high privilege of the first glimpse of the Living One after His Resurrection; and, though St. Paul may have passed over these meetings with women as hardly worth recording, they were not unimportant in the Master's eyes, and they are of great importance to us. Though the Christian religion is "catholic," i. e., "universal"—wide enough to gather into its comprehensive embrace all the nations of the earth—yet it is also marvellously individual. God has a special message for each, Jesus is the Word of God to you and to me. He says to each man, woman and child: "I have called thee by thy name; thou art Mine."

"For thee He died—for thee He lives again:  
O'er thee He watches in His boundless reign.  
Thou art as much His care, as if beside,  
Nor man nor angel liv'd in Heav'n or earth."

Wonderful indeed was the individual tenderness and considerate kindness shown by the Risen Lord to His servants that first glorious Easter-tide. How thankful Mary must have been that the other women were not with her when that one word of personal affection, so quietly spoken, turned her sorrow into rapturous joy. How natural and beautiful is the answering "Master" that springs instinctively to her lips. When the heart is full the words are few; but there was a world of individual tenderness in the "Mary."

### SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK

 Out of 3,000 wigs and toupees sold to bald men in the West, we supplied 65 per cent. by mail and although we are ready and willing to return purchase price in full for any complaint, we have not been asked to do so in a single instance. Bald men should not allow the ill-appearance of some wig they have seen to incur their prejudice against all hair creations, for our work is of a decidedly superior character—the kind which is recognized as a work of nature, not of man. Our booklet on the subject is interesting. Write for it.

**MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.**  
Winnipeg, Dept. "A." 301 Portage Ave.

### Man Wanted

We want a man in all small towns to show and sell farms and other properties to our customers. Good salary and steady position to honest men who are willing to learn the business and faithfully represent us.

**North American Land Co.**  
Minneapolis, Minnesota



TAKES ALL THE WORK OUT OF WASH DAY

Get out your easy chair and a book—fill the tub half full of hot water—put in the clothes—and start

**The New Century Washing Machine**

going. Rock and read and wash the clothes. Isn't that a luxury after the hand-chopping, back-breaking rub, rub, rub over the wash board.

Sold by most Dealers at \$8.50  
Write for free catalogue about the new and better way to wash clothes at home.  
The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited  
Hamilton, Canada

**WE** edit, compile and print Live Stock Catalogues.  
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited,**  
14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## Royal Jewel Steel Range

Complete in Every Detail

Perfect Workmanship



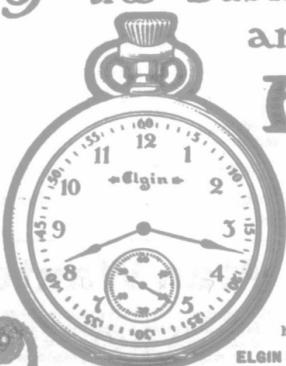
The Tank is made of Planished Copper, and holds 9 1/2 Imperial Gallons.

It is fitted with a handsome cover and rests on strong ornamental brackets and can be removed or replaced at pleasure. In this position the tank gets the direct heat from the fire box.

Only the very best materials are used in the manufacture of "Jewels."

**Merrick, Anderson & Co.**  
Winnipeg

The Movements  
of the Business World  
are marked  
**ELGIN**

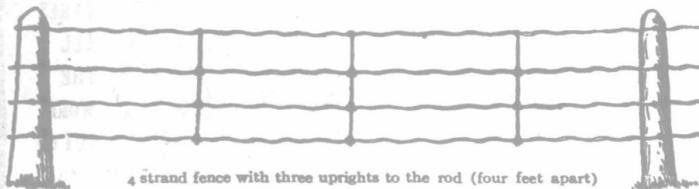


The Elgin Watch  
is recognized as  
the Business Man's  
Timekeeper.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed.  
All jewelers sell them. "Timekeepers  
and Timekeepers," an illustrated  
history of the watch, sent free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill

### Cheaper Than Barb—No Sagging



4 strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart)  
—can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a  
few more strands and uprights.

Correspondence solicited.

Agents wanted

### Manitoba Anchor Fence Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing and Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought  
Iron Fences and Gates, Etc.

90-92 Princess St.

P. O. Box 507, Dep. F. A.

Winnipeg, Man.

## Lands Lands Lands

30,000 acres wheatlands  
in the famous Goose and  
Eagle Lake country, with  
homesteads adjoining.  
Call or write for informa-  
tion :: :: :: :: :: ::

**C. W. Blackstock & Co.**  
Rose St. Regina, Sask.

### Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweep-  
stake, Toronto Exhibition, 3  
years in succession. Herd  
headed by the imported Du-  
thie bred bull, Rosy Morning,  
and White Hall Ramsden.  
Present crop of calves sired by  
Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st,  
Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also  
prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

**T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont**

### Western Lands

For information regarding western  
homes, call or write to

**Balfour Broadfoot Land Co.**

Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask.

## Bruce's Reliable Seed Potatoes

**New Noroton Beauty**—It is a lineal descendant of the famous Peach-Blow, being a seedling from a seedling of that variety. We may summarize its merits as follows: It is the earliest potato ever grown. It is by far the most productive extra-early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts. It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety. Its table quality is superb, and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late. It is the best all-round potato in existence. Price, 1 lb. 25c., 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. By freight, 1-2 peck, 90c., peck, \$1.50.

**Pride of Aroostook**—This grand new potato comes from Aroostook County, Maine, which is famous for its potatoes. It is a second early, pure white variety, oblong in shape, and of exceedingly fine appearance and splendid quality. It has great vitality, and is wonderfully productive. It is one of the earliest varieties of equal earliness. 1 lb. 20c., 5 lbs. 75c., postpaid. By freight, peck 60c., 1-2 bushel, \$1.00, bushel \$1.70.

**Early Six Weeks**—Popular variety, early, productive, smooth, flesh pure white, and best of its class.

**Burpee's Extra Early**—Of the same class as the Early Six Weeks, smooth, flesh pure white, and best of its class.

**The Bovee**—An extra early, wonderfully productive variety of excellent quality.

**Extra Early Ohio**—A fine early potato of vigorous growth and superior quality. Our stock is very fine.

**Sir Walter Raleigh**—Main crop, very productive, white flesh and skin, of uniform large size, smooth, with few shallow eyes, and of splendid quality.

**Bruce's White Beauty**—This excellent potato still retains the position it has occupied since we introduced it fourteen years ago, on account of its attractive appearance and the excellence of its table qualities. It resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but is earlier and more productive. The skin and flesh are pure white, the tubers are uniform in size, and it is a good keeper.

**Prices of above varieties**, excepting the Beauty of Noroton and Pride of Aroostook, 1 lb. 15c., 5 lbs. 60c., postpaid to Canadian points. To Newfoundland and the United States, add 10c. lb. By Freight, Peck 35c., half bushel 60c., bushel \$1.10, bag \$1.50. (Late boxes 10c. each extra)

Our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, Implements and Poultry Supplies—66 pages—mailed FREE to all applicants.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,** The Pioneer Seed House of Canada. Established 1850.

and no grand Te Deum could better express joyful, adoring praise than that exclamation in her native tongue, "Rabboni!"

Holy indeed is the reticence of the Gospel record. The secret interview with the broken-hearted Peter is too sacred to be described at all—surely we know from personal experience how unutterable was that mingling of sorrowful repentance and pardoning love, even as we can understand how a loving look can go straight from the heart of the Master to the heart of a disloyal disciple. Words are an impertinent interruption sometimes.

Then there was a private interview with St. James about which we know absolutely nothing—it is still a holy secret between him and his God. Many times, when two or three were gathered together in His Name, they knew certainly that their Risen Master was in the midst of them—we can understand those meetings, too, can we not? "Last of all He was seen of me also," says St. Paul; who only saw his Lord after the Ascension. Can we not, each one of us, echo that saying? I speak to those who wear the Master's Name always next the heart; have you not, more than once or twice, met Him secretly, and found that Jesus is the same to-day as He was yesterday? His presence can still fill each heart with joyful, enthusiastic desire for service. Those who follow the example set by Mary Magdalene, and, very early in the morning kneel "in glad surrender before His shining face," find that the day is filled with Easter brightness. As they speed quickly on their Master's errands, the air is perfumed with fragrance, because they have touched the Rose of Sharon, and their white robes have brushed "something of its fragrance from the border of His pure robe of white."

"As some rare perfume in a vase of clay pervades it with a fragrance not its own, So, when Christ dwelleth in a mortal soul, All heaven's own sweetness seems around it thrown."

Moule says that the words, "my Master," should be worn next the heart, next the will; sinking into the very springs of both, deeper each day. He continues: "Let me get up every morning with this for the instantaneous thought, that My Master wakes me. I wake, I rise, His property. Before I go out to plow, or feed, or whatever it may be, upon His domain, let me, with reverent and deep joy, go into His private chamber, as it were, and avow Him as my Master, my Possessor, absolute not conditional; supremely entitled to order me about all day, and, if He pleases, not to thank me at the close. . . . Let me continually in the habit of my thought, be coming again into that Presence-chamber, to renew the act of that dedication and submission." In the poem, "Yesterday, To-day and Forever," is beautifully pictured the first rapturous meeting between a royal servant and his Lord in Paradise. It is a secret interview; for, like Joseph our Brother allows no outsider to be present when He makes Himself known to His brethren.

"Where do you think heaven is?" was the question asked me the other day. I don't "think" nor care where heaven is. There we shall see the King in His beauty, and His servants shall serve Him joyously and perfectly—is not that enough? What does it matter where heaven is, when His presence can make heaven anywhere?

A small boy in a London mission school was once asked: "Where does Jesus live?" He answered: "Some of His friends have come to live in our alley, and I think He lives with them." Does He live with you? Do you make good use of your privilege and have many secret meetings with Him during the day? Most people want to be good—surely everybody does—but trying to do one's duty is a dry and wearisome thing without the glad consciousness of the Master's presence. No wonder life seems dull and hardly worth living to those who walk along with eyes cast down. "Lift up thine eyes and seek His face," many times every day; secure a few minutes alone with Him—alone in soul, if it is not possible to be alone in body—and you will surely find that in His presence is life and sunshine. The Risen Christ still shows Himself alive after His passion, "by many infallible proofs," and perhaps one of the strongest proofs of all is the wonderful way in which He meets the infinite hunger of each and every soul, but this is a proof that cannot be handed around for inspection. He can be all-in-all to each as absolutely as though there were only one soul and its God in all the universe. He is always at leisure, always giving the closest possible attention and personal, individual affection to each.

The world is so full of sin and its miserable fruits, that it would seem hardly possible to believe in a good God at all, unless we believed in the Incarnation. Our Brother could not have stayed comfortably in heaven, he was constrained by the mighty power of love to come down and lift the awful, crushing load from His brethren, laying it on His own strong and tender Heart—what wonder that Heart broke? When God made man in His own image, it became necessary to take upon Himself the image of man, to become bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. When a soul finds itself in deep waters, it reaches out instinctively to grasp a strong, warm human hand. And how warm and close is the pressure of that Hand which forever bears in its human flesh the print of the nails—the scars of loving self-sacrifice. Surely Browning speaks for us all when he says:

"Tis the weakness in strength that I cry for! my flesh that I seek  
In the Godhead! I seek, and I find it,  
O Saul, it shall be  
A face like my face that receives thee;  
A man like to me,  
Thou shalt love and be loved by, forever!  
A hand like this hand  
Shall throw open the gates of new life  
to thee! See the Christ stand!"  
HOPE.

### A SCATHING REBUKE.

At a certain small farm there was a happy fireside gathering, for the youngest son, the scapegrace of the family, had returned from his wanderings; penniless, it is true, but the uncrowned hero of a hundred fights.

As he told of daring encounters with wild beasts of distant lands, the father's heart glowed with pride, and turning to his eldest son, a plodding, thrifty fellow, whose timidity with respect to animals was unconquerable, he jokingly exclaimed:

"Well, I wonder what animal you could keep at bay?"

"I?" said the young man quietly.

"Oh, I can keep the wolf from the door."

Some visitors were being shown over a pauper lunatic asylum. They enquired of their conductor what method was employed to discover when the inmates were sufficiently recovered to leave.

"We have a big trough of water," said the conductor, "and we turns on the tap. We leaves it running and tells 'em to bale out the water with pails until they've emptied the trough."

"How does that prove them?" asked one of the visitors.

"Well," said the conductor, "them as ain't crazy turns off the tap"—  
Father.

TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

Just a few words explaining how a man can make a home for himself in western Canada without capital. Coming from Sheffield, Yorkshire, where I had been working for five years as a bricklayer's laborer, I know it is impossible for a married man to keep up a respectable home and pay his way and save much money, so, the workman needs to be very cautious before starting out for a new country as, by the time the passage money is paid, and the expenses on the journey are paid, the average settler has not much left. Knowing these facts, I thought our experience might prove helpful to some. I must say here we have no family so that leaves my wife free to do a bit of work to help me along. I arrived in Winnipeg in June 1902. Applying at once at the immigration office I secured a situation on a farm at Macgregor, Manitoba, at a wage of twenty five dollars a month with board; my wife worked on the same farm receiving eight dollars a month, thus making thirty three dollars a month with our board. Just a word of advice here. The customs of the people here are very different from those at home, and the newcomers, to be successful, must be prepared to adapt themselves to the ways of the country and be willing to learn. We worked on that farm until the end of October, moving into Portage la Prairie for the winter, that being the nearest town where we would be likely to find work. We stayed there until March, 1903, when we went to Edmonton, Alberta, to take up a homestead. We were both very sick for a while, when we arrived at the Immigration Hall, Edmonton, having taken cold on the train. I may say that neither of us are very strong, I having been wounded twice in war besides being weakened by fever and dysentery contracted in foreign countries. But this is a splendid climate and we have both enjoyed better health here than we have for years. As soon as I was able to get around I made one of a party of four going out to look at land, sharing the expense, thus making it a small item. We were shown over the land by the government land guide. Having chosen one-quarter section in Edison we came back and filed it in the land office, March 21, 1903. I then found work laboring at two dollars a day, my wife also working in the tailor shop. We rented a room at five dollars a month which we paid in advance. We got a few provisions and a few necessary things to get along with, to pay for which we broke into our last dollar bill, but we were feeling well and both working so we did not mind so much. I worked until the middle of June, and then went out to the homestead which was fifty three miles from Edmonton, two and a half days' trip by wagon. I dug a well and put up a log shack ready to live in, in the winter. Returning to Edmonton I worked up to November making enough to provide provisions for the winter and to buy a bit of lumber to finish the shack, also clearing expenses out and back again in May 1904, when we both worked again until October, going on the homestead again until May 1905. I was busy those two winters clearing land, it being a bush farm. I built a new log house, turned the old log shack into a stable, and cleared twelve and a half acres of land which I got broken in the spring of 1905. Coming on the homestead again in October, I got logs out for a barn, fenceposts and rails to fence in my crop, the hauling of which I worked out with a neighbor who had a team. I also cleared four more acres to be broken this spring making sixteen acres under cultivation. I have rented the crop this year as I have not been able to buy horses yet and so could not work the land myself, but we shall be entitled to our patent this summer. We have cleared our expenses and paid our way solely out of our earnings. I do not say this boastfully but for the encouragement of working people who feel they would like to make a start out here but are fearful to make the venture. A man has a chance here that he cannot have at home in England, but neither can he expect the comforts and conveniences of home, but they will come in time.

A. E. P.

“Standard of Highest Merit”

Where Quality Counts, We Get the Trade

**The Mason & Risch** Grand and Upright Pianos alone contain that wonderful tone which is bound to appeal to the true musical artist. Every one of our instruments are models of perfection. Our prices are reasonable, considering the very high grade that we manufacture, and the best is always the cheapest in the end. We satisfy everybody, which is our best testimonial. We have the products on sale of **The Aeolian Co.**, of New York, consisting of **Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos**; also the **Orchestrelle and Metrostyle Pianolas**. We invite all those musically inclined to visit our parlors, and we will be glad to have our expert demonstrate the tonal qualities of these instruments.

**OUR REPAIR** Department. If you want your piano repaired and put in good shape, let us have it now. Charges are moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Phone 480.



**OUR EXCHANGE** Dept., where all makes of pianos are taken in exchange for Mason & Risch pianos and Pianola pianos. The bargain hunter can always be supplied from this department.

We can furnish you with a Piano from \$150.00 upwards, from our Exchange Department.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.

Telephone 480

356 Main Street

**THE** old-time miller did not concern himself much about the quality or purity of his flour.

He simply ground the wheat.

You would refuse to use his product to-day. The results would not satisfy you. You have advanced.

Yet it is possible that your advance has not kept pace with the advance in milling methods.

You may demand a better flour than your mother did and yet be satisfied with something inferior to what it is possible for you to get.

If you are not using



Royal Household Flour

you are not getting the best value for your money.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

Montreal

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Co., LTD.

Winnipeg

**CHILDREN'S CORNER**

Dear Boys and Girls:

Are you going to keep Arbor Day in your school this year? The first Friday in May is a good time to clear up the school grounds, and otherwise do the spring house cleaning at school as your mothers are busy doing at home. Take a good long look at your school and grounds the next morning you go to school after reading this. Are there any bare, ugly spots where a little grass seed could be sown? Are there old boards and roots and tin cans and other rubbish lying round, that about three

minutes' work from each pupil would clear up? Is there an old shed that would look better if covered up with wild grape, or wild cucumber vine? Is there a corner where a group of trees could be planted so as to make a shady place to eat lunches and play games?

"There," I imagine I hear you say, "I know Cousin Dorothy was a school teacher, she asks so many questions." Don't be afraid, I'm not going to ask you to answer all those except to yourselves, but I'm going to ask one more: If there are any of those places I ask

about, who should be most interested in fixing them up, the teacher or the pupils?

Suppose you decide to plant some trees this year in your school yard, here are some directions for doing it, given by the "Canadian Teacher": "The trees should not be too large and should be taken up with the roots as nearly entire as possible, and great care should be taken to keep them from being exposed to the sun and air; in no case should they be allowed to dry out. The holes should be large enough so that the roots may be placed in a nearly or quite natural position, and the earth made firm about them by tramping, being careful not to bruise the roots. A loose mulch of earth or of coarse hay or straw will be

If the hens are bad for eating eggs make a row of dark nests along the wall, which will keep them from eating the eggs.

I have a few questions to ask:

1. One or two of our turkeys have roup, would it do the turkey any good if its head was cut open?
2. What is the weight of a Buff Orpington?
3. Are they good layers?

We have taken your paper for years and think it is a fine paper for everybody.

A 12-YEAR-OLD POULTRY RAISER.

Man.

Your interesting letter was handed over to this Department in the hope, I

**Work Is Easy**      **Expense Is Light**



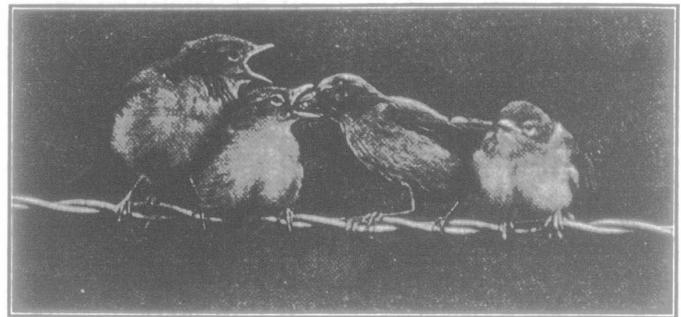
Church's **ALABASTINE** is as simple to prepare and to use as it is superior to other wall coverings. Just mix with cold water, and this PERFECT, EVERLASTING WALL COATING is ready for decorating. Church's

**ALABASTINE**  
The Sanitary Wall Coating

is a cement base, in twenty tints and white. It hardens with age. A child can prepare it. Any man can use it to beautify the home. Women with their natural taste for good looks and pretty home surroundings can get splendid results with ALABASTINE.

Write for book about ALABASTINE and how to use it. FREE. Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere sell ALABASTINE.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.



DINNER TIME.

found to be very beneficial. If the trees are of considerable size it is best to drive stakes near them and tie them with ropes, with some coarse clothes next to the trees to prevent chafing, so that the wind may not sway the trees, until they are firmly established."

Good trees for the school yard are the Norway spruce, Scotch pine and white pine; the white birch, the paper-bark birch, cottonwood, Manitoba maple and the ash. These may be planted round the border of the grounds, or in groups if enough space can be spared from the play ground.

Will you write and tell me what you did to help make your school more beautiful?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

**A YOUTHFUL POULTRY RAISER.**  
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I think it is my duty to write a little on poultry, and relate my experience. There is one thing especially that I

fancy, that other twelve-year-old boys and girls may see what one of their own age can do.

As to your questions: 1. You will find a suggestion regarding roup in turkeys in the March 28 issue of the Farmer's Advocate on page 454. Perhaps you would like to do some experimenting too. 2. 3. Buff Orpingtons are usually considered to be very good layers. As to their weight, the full grown male birds weigh about ten pounds, the females eight, and pullets seven pounds.

C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:

My papa has taken the Farmer's Advocate for six months, and I think it is a nice paper. I went to school three months, but I have had to stay out one month because there was sickness. I have one brother, ten months old, and when he was seven months old he weighed twenty five pounds. I am seven years old. For pets I have two cats and one dog. We have one horse,

**THE SALE OF THE YEAR!**

**SHORTHORNS**

MALES :: :: :: FEMALES

I SHALL PUT UP AT AUCTION ON  
**JUNE 1 AT FAIRVIEW**

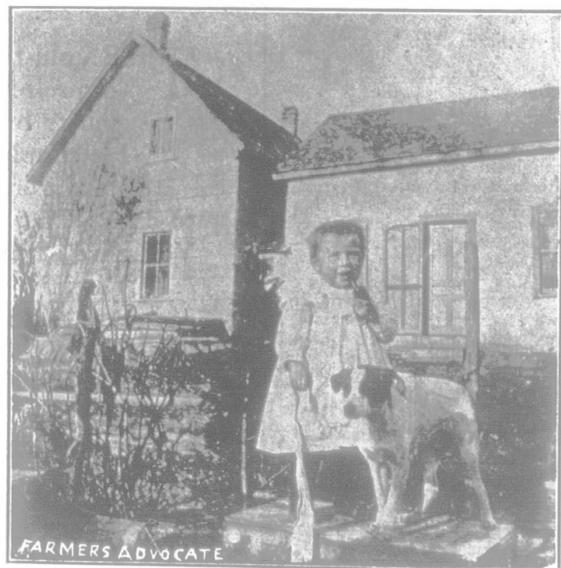
FOUR MILES NORTH OF CARBERRY, MAN.

Forty lots of purebred Shorthorns, including cows with calves at foot, young females and young bulls, all carrying the blood of imported bulls of the best Scotch type. No cull stuff offered—a chance to buy show animals. Jno. Graham will contribute seven head, including three imported heifers.

CATALOG READY MAY 1

Take standard railway certificate from your home agent and get reduced rates.

JNO. G. BARRON, FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.



A SON OF THE WEST.

want to say:—Whatever you do, do not feed your poultry mash in the morning, as it makes them lop around all day, and they do not lay well. Give in the morning a pailful of screenings, oats, barley, flax or corn to every fifty hens; in the afternoon give them mash or the same as in the morning. Keep lots of grit before them, lots of clean water and have the poultry house cleaned out every day, as it keeps the flock healthier.

and a cow, and calf and fifteen hens. I live on a farm of 160 acres.

ALICE JOHNSON.

**WHEN WE PLANT THE TREE.**

What do we plant when we plant the tree?  
We plant the home for you and me.  
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors,

We plant the studding, the laths, the doors,  
The beams and sidings, all parts that be—  
We plant the home when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?  
A thousand things that we daily see.  
We plant the spires that outtower the crag,

**THE W. H. SOCIETY'S PLANT PREMIUMS.**

The Western Horticultural Society gives plant premiums to all paid up members, which are worth alone the cost of membership. The different parcels are, each member may choose one: three seedling apple trees, golden glow; one plant honeysuckle; twelve strawberries; one virginia creeper; six raspberries; two gypsophila paniculata; six Russian laurel willow.



CHUMS.

We plant the staff for our country's flag,  
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;  
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

**A TREE SONG.**

(Sung to "God Save the King.")  
Grow thou and flourish well,  
Ever the story tell,  
Of this glad day;  
Long may thy branches raise  
To heaven our grateful praise;  
Waft them on sunlight rays,  
To God away.

"Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees,"  
On this glad day;  
Bless Thou each student band  
O'er all our happy land;  
Teach them Thy love's command,  
Great God, we pray.

"How glorious it is to be engaged in a purely intellectual occupation!" murmured a young maiden, gazing rapturously into the admiring eyes of the editor. "Your own mental faculties for tools, and the whole universe for a workshop. Now, tell me," she added, "what do you find the most difficult thing connected with your noble profession?"  
"Paying the staff," said the editor.—  
Judge.

One of the incidents in the progress of the Prince and Princess of Wales through India was the Prince's drive up the Khyber Pass without any guard except an escort of Afridis. This is the warlike tribe that gave the British Government so much trouble a few years ago to reduce to subjection, and the incident shows how completely these mountaineers have been won over to British rule.



A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Deep in the earth to-day,  
Safely thy roots we lay,  
Tree of our love;  
Grow thou, and flourish long;  
Ever our grateful song  
Shall its glad notes prolong  
To God above.  
—EMMA S. THOMAS.

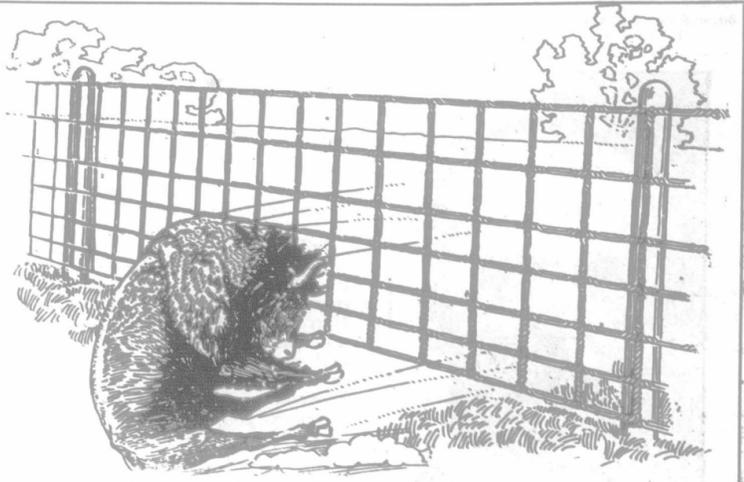
"Man is the noblest work of God."  
"H'm! Who says so?"  
"Why, man, of course."

"You don't mean to tell me that you have named your baby 'Ananias'?"  
"Yessuh," answered Uncle Ben,  
"Dat's his name."  
"But Aannias was the most untruthful man in history."  
"Dat's de reason. We's gwinter put dat boy in politics. We's been namin' children 'George Washington' for years an' it didn't do no good. Now we's gwinter try de other feller."—*Washington Star.*

A little Topeka girl came home from church the other day, and was asked what the minister's text was "I know it all right," she asserted. "Well, repeat it," her questioner demanded. "Don't be afraid and I will get you a bed quilt," was the astonishing answer. Investigation proved that the central thought of the sermon had been, "Fear not, and I will send you a comforter."

Mr. Jas. Yule, manager for Sir Wm.

Van Horne at Selkirk, Man., has just returned from the Old Country where he had been on a purchasing trip with Sir William. While away they bought two Clydesdale stallions and six mares, a bull and a heifer from the King's herd; a heifer from J. Deane Willis and three Yorkshire sows from Lord Rosebury's herd. More Shorthorns would have been bought but for the higher prices due to the demand from the Argentine.



Munro Fence adopted by City of Winnipeg for new Buffalo Park

**Munro Wire Works, Limited**

Manufacturers of

Ranch, Farm and Garden Fence

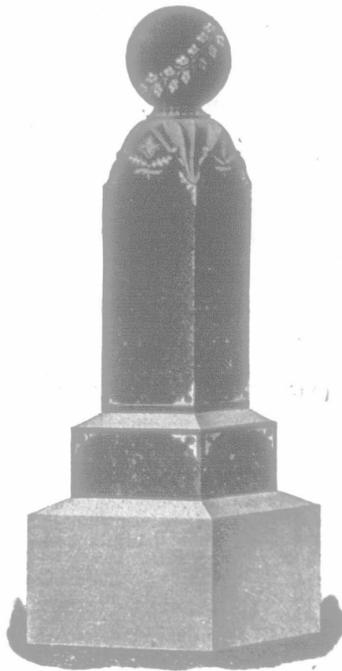
**Winnipeg**

CAPITAL STOCK, \$60,000.00

**The Winnipeg Granite & Marble Co.**

LIMITED

Main Office: 248 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Branch Office: Regina, Sask.



We carry the largest and most complete stock in Western Canada. : : : :  
Special inducements are being offered in all classes of work for cash. : : : :  
Write for our new Catalogue which will be mailed free to any address. : : :

**OUR MOTTO:**

**GOOD VALUE. PROMPT DELIVERY.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

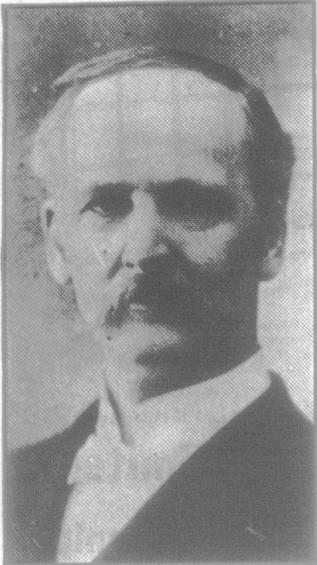
**Bater & McLean**  
Live Stock Salesmen and Commission Agents,  
C. P. R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

**Auction Sales** **Horses** **Weekly**

**Every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock**

when we will have yarded from one to three car-loads of Eastern and Western Horses consisting of heavy drafts, farm, express, saddle and driving sorts. Entries for future sales now being received. Liberal advances made on stock sent for sale.

Bater & McLean, Agents Phone 3022 Major S. Harris, Auct. Phone 4249



### Healing Waves of Thought

Caught up by the sick, make them thrill with life, health and happiness. Send stamp for notes and testimonials.

**REV. G. A. SCHRAM,**  
Phone 2720 445 Cumberland Ave.  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

**J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.**

Any Person wishing to ship their own grain, write to

**D. D. CAMPBELL,**  
Dominion Govt. Agent,  
422 Grain Exchange  
Phone 3378. WINNIPEG.

**WE BUY FURS** **SKUNK** **MINK** **COON**

and all other kinds. Top market prices and quick cash returns. Trappers Guide Free to those who ship and mention this ad.

**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
**WRITE FOR CIRCULARS**

**\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue**

40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make best lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10c for mailing catalogue.

Incubators 30 Days Free Trial.  
**J. E. Erabson Jr. & Co., Box 41, Delavan, Wis.**

**THE CANADIAN**  
**Stock and Ranch Agency Co.**

**MAJOR S. HARRIS, Manager.**  
**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS**  
236 King St., Winnipeg. Phone 4249  
Sales held weekly at C.P.R. Stock Yards

**Farm Wanted**

—Will pay fair price for good sized farm in good section, soil must be first-class. Will take large or small place if it suits. Will bargain for machinery and stock. Give description and lowest price. I want the best I can get for my money. I want possession in May or October. Will deal with owners only. Real estate men need not answer. Address

**Box 980, Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

### JOHN G. BARRON'S SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

In this issue we draw attention to a sale of Shorthorns to be held by Jno. G. Barron at Fairview, four miles north of Carberry on June 1st. It is fair to say that such an opportunity to buy Shorthorns is rarely afforded, especially breeding females good enough to win in almost any show ring. Included in the forty lots are yearling heifers, cows with the first calves, others with calves at foot or well along in calf and all carrying the best of imported blood in their veins, from such sources as Topsisman that noted winner at Winnipeg and Toronto; Nobleman (imp.) a Winnipeg winner, Pilgrim (imp.) Meteor a last year's winner at Winnipeg and Champion at Brandon. Roans and reds, the fashionable colors, breeding of the best, conformation of the style that wins, it is safe to predict that a record gathering of stockmen from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will greet the auctioneer at the vendue on June 1st. The railroads will give single fare for the round trip to all those getting standard certificates from their local agents signed by John Barron at the sale. Mr. Barron is not quitting but is crowded for room and must provide for the annual increase of calves, which come along at Fairview as regularly as taxes do to ordinary people. Catalogs giving the breeding can be had after May 1st, and to those who are about to start breeding Shorthorns, or those wishing to strengthen their herds, either for breeding purposes or the show ring, no better opportunity will be available in this year of grace. The steady records of wins at Manitoba shows by individuals from this herd bred at Fairview is one of the best criteria by which to judge a herd, and it is a question if there is to-day in Canada, a larger or more uniform lot of high class cattle bred and owned by one breeder. We shall have occasion to refer to some of the individuals in the catalog, which will be offered at the sale. With the rapid development of the new provinces, there is bound to be an increasing demand for pure bred cattle, and the man will be wise who makes judicious investments now. The ample prize list at the coming Winnipeg fair will afford discriminating buyers at Mr. Barron's sale a chance to advertise their purchasing judgment right away. The best of sires have been used in the herd and as may be seen in the pedigrees imported blood is close up. Several noted families are represented in the offerings, namely: the Nonpareils, Myrtles, Lauras, Gypsy Queens, Milliners and Dairymaids. Never before has the West been offered such a chance to buy females, good individuals and with the best of breeding, with plenty of Scotch blood at the top. Several of the Fairview show herd are included, and the proprietor is to be congratulated on his determination to let the public have a chance at the plums of the herd.

### MOOSOMIN GRAIN GROWERS RESOLUTE.

The following resolutions were passed by the local association at a meeting recently:

(1) Whereas great dissatisfaction prevails throughout the country regarding the weighing, grading and shipping of wheat; and whereas the Dominion Government has spent large sums of money in producing the hybrid wheats, viz: Preston, Stanley, Percy and Huron, and in finding out their flour producing qualities, which qualities are equal to those of Red Fife:

(a.) Therefore we recommend that the word "Red Fife" be struck out of the Grain Act:

(b.) That the grade extra No. 1 Hard be eliminated from the Act:

(c.) That No. 1 Hard shall consist of 75% of hard sound wheat well cleaned and weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel:

(d.) That No. 1 Nor. shall consist of 60% of hard-sound wheat reasonably well cleaned and weighing not less than 50 lbs. to the bushel:

(e.) That No. 2 Nor. shall consist of 45% of hard-sound wheat, fairly cleaned, and weighing not less than 58 lbs. to the bushel; this grade to contain all wheat not fit for the higher grades on

account of its being slightly smutty, and containing oats or barley.

(2.) Resolved that we recommend the appointment of an agent at Fort William to look after the interests of shippers.

(3.) Resolved that we further recommend, that at all railway stations where at least 250,000 bushels of wheat are marketed, the railway company be compelled to put in weigh scales and furnish to each and every shipper a certificate showing the actual number of bushels his car contains, together with any other information necessary to the safe guarding of his interests.

(4.) Resolved that we recommend that Winnipeg be made a sample market and also an order point for cars.

(5.) Resolved that we recommend that the Government of Saskatchewan, acting in conjunction with the Governments of Manitoba and Alberta, undertake the immediate building of the Hudson's Bay Railway, so as to bring the grain growers' more directly in touch with the Old Country buyers, and thus do away with the middle men and avoid the long and expensive haul by railway to Montreal and eastern provinces.

(6.) Resolved that we, the grain growers in convention assembled, do recommend the Government of Saskatchewan to pass a compulsory Hail Insurance Act, and that no foreign Hail Insurance Company be allowed to do business in the Province.

### GOLD MEDAL BERKS ARE IN DEMAND.

The gold medal herd of Berkshires of J. A. McGill is being increased every week by large litters of sturdy youngsters from the grand aggregation of brood sows kept at his Lakeview farm. Mr. McGill has so managed his pigs, that his show yard females are furnishing their quota of young pigs to the herd, from which selections may be had by those who order early. The best Berkshire blood obtainable has been used in the herd, and as a result the pigs are true to type. Those wishing up-to-date bacon type Berkshires should write the proprietor of the gold medal herd for quotations. Pigs are good stock these days and always, at 5c. or better live weight for bacon hogs; to get the stuff that commands such prices one must use freely the blood of some of the improved breeds of swine, and the Neepawa herd of J. A. McGill furnishes an excellent opportunity. The pens are kept pretty well cleared out by the incessant demand, so book your orders for some of the spring litters.

### WOODMERE YORKSHIRES.

Woodmere, the farm of S. Benson, Neepawa, counts among its present occupants a number of first class Yorkshires. The main reliance of the stud is Oak Lodge-Minstrel, bred by Brethour, a length and haired pig, showing lots of quality and a proved sire. Another sire used in recent years is Premium 9779, bred by Hon. Thos. Greenway. The matrons are a uniform lot; a yearling by Premium out of Snowflake (a Winnipeg winner) being remarked by reason of length, depth and being about the farrowing. Two good sows out of Gladiola 11079 were also noticed, and also a very promising quartette of young sows. Mr. Benson is well situated to supply parties at a distance with pigs, as he can supply pairs not akin. Now is the time to order, before all the selections have been made from the spring litters.

The 28th volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain is just to hand by courtesy of the secretary A. McNeilage. The present volume contains 2263 entries. From the preface it is seen that 653 Clydesdales were exported in 1905 of which Canada got 485. In this volume is a portrait of Hiawatha Godolphin (12622) and Rosadora, now owned by Wm. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. the winner of the highest trophy, Cawdor Cup, open to a female Clydesdale. Rosadora the preface states is the first winner, male or female, of the Cawdor Cup to be exported. South America seems to be coming forward as a buyer of the Scotch drapers. The volume is well indexed, and appears earlier in the year than heretofore.

Just as the making of nitrates from nitrogen had been accomplished, the State Mineralogist of California announced a discovery of the utmost importance. This is nothing less than the existence in Death Valley of nitrate beds of vast extent. This discovery coming at a time when it was estimated the nitrate beds of Chili were on the eve of exhaustion, is of such a character that its value is very great indeed.

Singularly enough, there is a similarity between the nitrate deposits of Chili and those of California. The nitrate beds of Chili are of various breadths, the average being about 1,500 feet while the thickness also varies. The Californian beds are as far as examined, from 1,500 feet in depth, running to more than two miles in length. It appears that the nitre in both countries was formed under similar geological conditions and upon a similarly huge scale. The chemistry of each is practically the same, and in both countries the product is deposited in the arid and almost impassable desert regions.—The Miller.



### Health Insurance for Poultry

By correcting digestive troubles and destroying the poisonous germs of disease, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-coe is a guarantee against loss. Every package is an insurance policy on the life of your poultry; on the health of every chick. By its action on the digestive organs it compels the system to extract the largest possible amount of nutrition from the food, and quickly convert it into bone, muscle, feathers, eggs, etc.

### DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-coe

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and cures rashes, cholera, roup, indigestion, leg weakness and the like. It is endorsed by leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee. In setting hens sprinkle both hen and nest with Instant Louse Killer, and the brood will come off free from lice.

1 1/2 lb. package 35c  
5 lbs. 85c.  
12 lbs. \$1.75  
25 lb. pack \$3.50

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

**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.  
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



### Bed Bug Chaser

Drive the Rascals Out. Bed Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Chicken Lice, Cockroaches and all Insects. No matter how many other kinds you have tried and failed. "Try This." We guarantee it to rid a house of insects or money returned. One package will kill 1,000,000 bugs. Leaves no stain, dust, dirt or odor. One pkg. in plain wrapper by mail prepaid 25c. Wholesale price to agents and druggists 21 per dozen. BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**HOLYROOD PRODUCTION**  
—St. Stud Burred Rock Eggs from a wonderful strain at 7c per 12; incubated by R. E. CLARKE, GLEN CARN KENNELS, WEST LORNE, ONT

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—Two pure bred shorthorn cows, two bull calves, one heifer. T. D. Edgar, Edmonton.

WESTERN FARM lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—640 acres of good ranch land, Nicola, B. C., 80 acres hay, \$4.75 acre. Postmaster, Aspen Grove.

WESTERN RYE Grass Seed for sale, No. 1, \$5.00; No. 2, \$4.50 per 100 lbs. F.O.B. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Ross, Forget, Assa.

FOR SALE—260 Clydesdale horses, from yearlings up. Also ranch and outfit. Time men not wanted. Address W. J. Holmes, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE—Seed Wheat: for Red Fife, Alberta red or Odessa fall wheat apply to Alberta Farmers Association, Magrath, Alta., Geo. A. Hacking, Sec.

LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cord wood for sale in carload lots. For particulars write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

FOR SALE—A good half section in the celebrated Rounthwaite district. Will sell very cheap for cash. For particulars apply to W. C. MacKay, Rounthwaite, Man.

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds. Prices and further particulars on application. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry.

ONE SPAN light horses; 5 years old; suitable for driving or delivery wagon; one set single driving harness almost new; one set single driving harness; also one rubber tired buggy. Apply to 624 Corydon Ave.

FARM TO RENT in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Agnes and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snaps. Call at office for particulars. Real estate, Insurance, Rents Collected.—T. T. Smith, 429 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1304.

FOR SALE—An up-to-date threshing outfit. One Sawyer-Massey 25 horse-power traction engine, with all modern attachments, and one Peerless separator, having high bagger and cyclone blower or stacker, together with tank, tank pump, hose and caboose. The above rig has only threshed about 30 days. Owner will sell same for \$2,000 cash, or where gilt-edged security is furnished on time at 8 per cent interest. Apply to William Lloyd, Dunrae, Man.

IF YOU want to sell your farm or exchange it for good houses or lots in Winnipeg, list your property with us. We make a specialty of this business and charge no commission unless a satisfactory sale or exchange is effected. There will be good demand for farms. Write at once and we will send you blank forms for description. Address Home Seekers and Business exchange, 483 1-2 Main St., Winnipeg. W. D. Rutman, General Manager.

MONEY FOR YOUR FARM—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Bldg., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The imported Clydesdale stallion, Union Bank, No. 10016 in the stud book of Great Britain; No. 9764, vol 10, American stud book. Sire, Lord Erskine No. 1742. We have used this horse with great satisfaction for the past four seasons, is a good and sure foal getter, is sound and right in every way, but his fillies are now of breeding age, so we wish to sell or exchange him for another horse equally as good. Intending purchasers will be shown his get, two years, yearlings and foals.—G. Salmon, Riga, Sask.

FOR SALE—An up to date Sawyer Massey Threshing outfit, 25 Horse Traction Engine 24 horse power wheel and all other modern attachments, Peerless Separator, Cyclone Blower and Perfection Bagger Tank, Tank pump and all the necessary hoes, and sleeping house. The above outfit has only threshed 30 days and is offered for sale at \$1,800 cash, or easy by furnishing good security. Apply to Wm. or B. F. Lloyd, Box 48, Wadena, Man.

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

FOR SALE—Alberta lands, many good bargains, write to—Patmore and Jamieson, Calgary, Alta. 27-6

EXPERIENCED English Carpenter and Joiner wants farm work to do in his line. Apply W. Oughton, 99 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

GALLOWAY BULL, 5 years old, sure and a good sire, for sale or exchange, also yearling bull for sale. W. R. Hatton, Holland, Man. 2-5

FOR SALE—New country just opened, the best in Alberta, land from seven dollars up. Red Willow investment Co., Stettler, Alberta. 23-5

WANTED—A few well bred pigs for breeding purposes, Poland China's preferred. Address, stating price to Jos. Eifer, Grandview, Man., Box 19.

JERSEY GRADE Bull Calves, of fine milking strain, only fifteen dollars each, will greatly improve your Dairy herd. Masters, Cheddar Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's home, ideal fruit and poultry farm, 27 acres, nicely located on lake, price \$2,750, terms easy. Possession. Catalogue free. Clark & Sons, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for mares, Clydesdale Stallion Royal Prince (10767) vol. 11, foaled April 27, 1902, sire Palestine (9710), dam Princess Hamline (8841), Royal Prince is a light bay with white pasterns, has good flat bone and fine action. Price reasonable. Chas. H. Freeman, Box 5, Elkhorn, Man.

FOR SALE—Improved Farm. Will increase in value with being near the Midway-Vernon Railway about to be constructed. Twenty acres, irrigable; plenty of water. Thirty three, range. All good land. Good frame house, stable, woodshed, chicken house, well. Bargain for immediate sale. W. Box 64, Kelowna, B. C.

PURE BRED Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for \$1.00 a setting. Amos E. Weber, Didsbury P. O., Alberta.

EGGS from Pure Bred Buff Orpingtons, \$1.00 per 15, \$2.75 for 50, \$5.00 per 100. Miss M. Gerrie, Ingersoll, Ont.

WHITE ROCK—Eggs \$1 for 15. My hens have laid every day from fall to spring. J. B. Gamble, Lemberg, Sask.

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

EGGS—Rose Comb White Leghorn, Eggs at \$1.00 per 16. Fine White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Walker Bros., Carnegie, Man.

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

EGGS FOR SALE from E. B. Thompson, strain Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Jas. McFee, Jr., Headingly, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—Well marked Barred Rocks only. Male bird, nine months, weighs 9 lbs. 2oz. Eggs 13 for \$1; Geo. Harris, Belleville, Ont., Box 485. 12-9

FOR SALE—Toulouse Geese Eggs, \$2 for 6; Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs of the best variety \$1.50 for 15, or \$5 per 100. Mrs. J. T. McFee, Headingly.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, prize winners, from English imported stock, Cook's strain, \$3.00 setting. Earl McKellar, Clearwater, Man.

A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Pure bred Barred Rocks only. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Our winnings at the recent shows prove the merits of our flock both for utility and standard requirements. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R.

FOR SALE—Faverolles, breed originating in north of France, hardy, good winter layers and remarkably quick, early growth. Eggs \$2, setting, Spring-Combe Farm, Hammond, B. C.

FOR SALE—Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes, \$1.00 each or 6 for \$5.00. Barred Rock eggs \$1.00. Bronze turkey eggs \$3.00 per 9. Robt. Steven, Petrolia, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From a fine pen of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, bred from prize winners, Cook and Garret strain, excellent winter laying strain, \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 for 30. Cockerels from \$2.00. J. B. Schultz, Cypress River, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—South Salt Spring Poultry Yards, R. P. Edwards, proprietor White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks; by the setting or the hundred. Write for prices.

SILVER LACED Wyandottes at Manitoba Poultry exhibition, held in Virten, Feb. 5-10, 1906, Sharp Butterfield, judge, I won 1st and 3rd prize breeding pen, 1st and 2nd prize cock, 1st and 4th prize cockerel, 3rd and fourth prize pullet, three specials. Fifty S. L. Wyandottes on exhibition. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. M. T. Adamson, Virten, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—My fowls keep me; perhaps you keep yours. I won over 200 prizes at seven shows, including Ontario; also four silver cups; eggs \$1.00 per setting, or \$5.00 per hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Java and Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians, \$2 per setting. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

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

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

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa. breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendinging.

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

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

JOHN GARHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

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

Oakiawn Farm

JOHN F. GUNN, Greenridge, Man., offers for sale two young shorthorn bulls and some heifers.

WINNIPEG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of the Winnipeg Fire Insurance Company was held in the company's office, No. 10 Bank of Hamilton Chambers on April 3. The statement for the first year presented by the managing director, Mr. C. M. Simpson, was very satisfactory. Mr. R. L. Richardson, the president, congratulated the shareholders on the business done for the year and referred confidently to the future ahead of the company.

It was decided to double the subscribed capital and no effort will be spared to extend the business of the company.

The old board of directors was re-elected with the addition of Mr. J. J. Vopri, who takes the place of one of the members who recently resigned owing to absence from the city. The old officers were re-elected.

The Sylvester Mfg. Co. of Brandon, Man. have an important announcement in this issue relative to their famous Sylvester Drills. These, double disc implements seeded the Detchon Farm Davidson, Sask., last spring. The crop amounted to 96,000 bushels wheat and 25,000 bushels oats.

EVERYBODY CAN ADVERTISE IN THESE COLUMNS & MAKE MONEY

A CENT A WORD PER INSERTION IS ALL IT COSTS

If you have anything for sale or exchange, send us a description of it at once. Get a money order, or if this is inconvenient, stamps will do fine.

REMEMBER—A HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE READ THIS PAGE

FOR SALE—Surplus Apple Trees, 50 p. c. reduction, and even 75 p. c., for spring delivery. We are forced to sacrifice the remainder of our stock in order to clear the ground for a new plantation. Our trees are grown on the north side or the highest mountain in the Province of Quebec, therefore they resist the most rigorous winters, which renders them robust and fit to endure any climate in no matter what part of Canada. We have on hand the following varieties, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$12.50 per 100, delivered here on board the train, or for \$2.00 per 100 additional we pay transportation to any point within 500 miles of here. 540 Wealthy, 450 Duchess of Oldenburg, 300 Fameuse, 25 N. W. Greening, 57 Pewaukee, 345 Hyslop, 534 Transcendent, 245 Red Siberian, 452 Yellow Siberian, 234 Peach Apple, 450 Aut Strawberry, 15 Grimes Golden, 40 Cherrigo, 165 Canada Red, 754 Tetofskjee, 447 Yellow Transparent, 600 Red Astrachan, 100 Mann, 2,000 Wolf River, 54 Scot Winter, 8,000 Gedeon, 4,500 Apple trees, 4 to 5 feet, grafted according to choice at 5 cts. each. Grafts of apple trees, already to plant in nursery rows, every variety, at \$3.00 per 100; special price for large quantity. Terms, cash must accompany the order. The money will be returned if we are unable to fill your orders. This is the first opportunity to buy, very cheap. The Eastern Townships Nursery, Louis Gervais, Prop., Lawrenceville, Que.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Eggs in season, two dollars per setting. E. Lowry, Bagot, Man.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per setting; \$6 per hundred; the best of stock; also pure bred collie pups from \$5 up. W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, Man. 6-6

I HAVE for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from prize winning S. C. Black Minorcas. \$1.00 per 13. Liberal reduction on large orders. Basil Ewens, Minnesdosa, Man.

FOR SALE—Specialty, Buff Orpingtons only, setting of 15 fertile eggs from flock of finest utility birds. Grand winter layers at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, headed by Hodgkinson's Prize winning strain. \$2 per setting, \$8 per 100. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Tenby, Man.

EXHIBITION BUFF ORPHINGTONS—Winnings at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 3rd cock. Eggs \$5 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont.

SCARTH'S S.C. BUFF ORPHINGTONS—Eggs from first prize pen at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1906, \$5.00; second prize pen \$2.00. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706, Virten, Man.

EDEN REST Poultry Farms, Lethbridge, Alta., Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS eggs for hatching from choice exhibition matings, don't fail to write for full particulars before buying elsewhere. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont. 16-5

WHITE ROCK and Buff Orpington Eggs for hatching. From the best stock. All prize winners. Prices from \$2 to \$5 per setting. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpingtons, imported from Cook, eggs \$1.50; black Minorcas and R. C. black Bantam eggs \$2. Tumbler pigeons \$2 per pair. Oral D. Frith, Maxville, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

# Losses Paid in Full

495 Loss Claims for last year Total \$92,571.16

One - -	\$4,870.00
One - -	2,400.00
One - -	1,860.00
6 over -	1,000.00
22 over -	600.00

Rate of Assessment, 1903, 15c. per acre.

" " 1904, 14c. "

" " 1905, 20c. "

Average Rate - - 16c. "

\$2,200,000 Insurance now in force.  
3,000 Members.

ASSETS, \$94,000.00

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS WRITE

**The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.**

W. C. GRAHAM, Manager, Box 513, Winnipeg.

## PORTAGE WHITEFACES.

The name of Jimmy Bray, from his connection with show rings and good live stock, has become as familiar to western Canada as has the Vicar of Bray to the literary person. At the present time Jas. Bray and his whitefaces are to be found on his new farm, two and a half miles east of Portage la Prairie, but if any fellow owning Herefords thinks that the denizens of this five-mile-long farm intend to stay there while the shows are on he is likely to be fooled. In Happy Christmas all

other beef bulls have a foeman worthy of their steel. Very low down, deeply fleshed, smooth hips, thickly covered loins, heavy flank and meat to his hocks, one would be tempted to wonder how this hill of flesh moves around; that he does is evidenced by the young Christmases who have abundantly disproved that line of the old carol, that "Christmas comes but once a year." This English bred bull is by Goldbox 75769, out of Titania 191481, and was bred by Tudge, Goldbox, the sire of Happy Christmas, also got Harlequin, Gold-

smith, Dolly Dream and other noted whitefaces. In the barns is South Western, a low set, thick fleshed, but lengthy fellow, by Albert out of Julia, a promising yearling. Several imported cows were seen, notably Kensington Cheesecake 145001, a mellow handling cow by John Bull 111679. The big smooth cow, Falcon 145717, by Lington 83655; Lavender 2nd 145873, by Capitalist 111666, a low set, blocky cow, with plenty of flesh on her back and ribs. Other promising females are Lady Help 145164, a lengthy, milky look-

ing, big framed cow got by Monarch 2nd 83102; Etta 122852, and heifer calf by Happy Christmas; Lavender 3rd 182801, a straight lined animal by Albert; Lady Help 2nd 205788, by Albert, a lengthy heifer, level in her lines, well sprung fore rib and full crops, ample bosom and well filled neckvein; Buttercup 182798 by Albert out of Butterfly, a low set cow with a fine cow calf at foot; Esther 205984 out of Etta by Albert 80081, a good fronted heifer; Doris Wilton 171490 by Peerless 60552 out of Curly 78681, with a good heifer calf; Jessie Wilton 171498, a good bodied heifer by Peerless Wilton; it will be remembered that the Wiltons are much appreciated in the whiteface ranks. Another good one is Rosemount Beauty 190512, thick, low set, smooth at shoulder, deep bodied, with plenty of femininity, got by Britisher 145096 out of Belle Donald 23rd 105179. Julia 145024 by North Western 145035, a rare, good cow, low set, hide like mole skin, smooth and level in her lines, constitution and udder that betoken the milker and regular breeder.

Newton, Mass.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle,

Dear Sir:—Having used Tuttle's Elixir in my hack and boarding stable for the past three years, I heartily endorse it for the general purposes for which it is recommended by the proprietors. A. P. WHITMAN.

Allston, Mass.

I was troubled with a severe attack of rheumatism, and was unable to walk. After applying your Elixir a few times, I became entirely well. I can recommend it as the best liniment I have ever seen. MISS E. M. STOCKWELL.

Wolcott, Vt.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle,

Dear Sir:—I wish to say to you and the public that I have used your Elixir, have found it one of the best medicines I ever used for pleurisy, and it has no equal. For headache it is second to none. I don't intend to be without it. H. N. CLEVELAND.

Readville Trotting Park, Mass.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V.S.,

Dear Sir:—I have used your Elixir for the past ten years, in the diluted form, for a leg and a body wash. I consider it the best wash for keeping horses from soring up. Horses done up with this wash are much less liable to take cold than when done up with witch hazel or any other wash I ever used. J. H. NAVY.

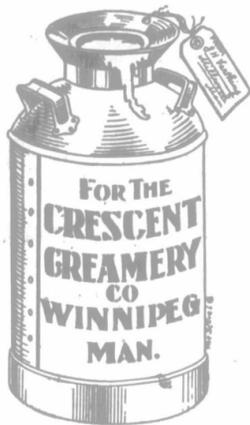
Newton Centre, Mass.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle,

Dear Sir:—I will say that Dr. Tuttle's Elixir is the best thing I ever saw for sprains or lame horses. I have a horse; some of my friends told me that my horse had a sprain. I said, "He may have." He was lame. I bought two bottles of Dr. Tuttle's Elixir of D. N. Danforth of Brighton. I applied it the whole length of his limb. It took hold in the hock joint; he is now all right. Also the Family Elixir is a fine household medicine. J. A. MCCOLLAN, Carpenter and Builder.

Nothing tends so much to spoil the poultryman or woman's success than lice on hens, especially during the setting season, now on. Drs. Hess and Clark have on the market, to which they draw attention in the columns of this paper, a preparation known as the "Instant Louse Killer." Ask for this preparation and use it as a preventive on all the setting hens. Get lice on the young chicks and you might almost as well go out of the business, unless you get something to kill the parasites. Many a hen is fairly eaten alive during the incubating period and it is up to everyone wishing to make a profit to devise, or better to adopt, some such tried remedy as the Instant Louse Killer of Drs. Hess and Clark from Ashland, O.

There's Cream in it for the Crescent



There's Money in it for the Farmer

## A Word to Dairymen

When laying your plans for this season, and are considering where you are going to dispose of your cream, we would ask you to keep us in mind, and consider the following points which should be of interest to any dairyman and which we, The Crescent Creamery Co., have been the means of instituting.

- 1.—Our method of paying cash every two weeks for cream.
- 2.—Our guaranteeing accurate tests.
- 3.—Our adoption of paying for butter fat according to the Babcock test, which is the only correct and fair way of paying for cream.
- 4.—We always pay the highest market price. Our average net price paid for butter fat for 1905 was 22c. per lb.

The following is a copy of one of the many letters we are receiving from our Patrons:

Dear Sirs:—I may say that the past season has been the most successful one we have ever had in the butter business. The price has been uniformly good all through, and as soon as we get some cows milking we hope to start again. We will have some 23 or 25 cows for next year if all goes well. Thanking you for your promptness in payment and strict attention to business. Yours truly, N. H. P. S.—We have not sold any butter to a store-keeper for over six years. We aspire to be up-to-date.

Write for our Pamphlet and Shipping Instructions.

Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Office and Factory, Foot of Lombard St.

# Sylvester Drills

Hoe, Shoe, Single Disc, and Stephenson's Patent Double Discs are

Unchallenged Leaders

8.22 SYLVESTER DOUBLE DISC DRILLS seeded the Detchon Farm, Davidson, Sask., last spring. Crop: 96,000 bushels wheat, 25,000 bushels oats

## Cultivators

CUT 7 AND 9 FEET

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED NOT TO CLOG

Winnipeg Transfer Agents, H. F. Anderson & Co.

## Sylvester Mfg. Co., Brandon, Man.

Factory at Lindsay, Ontario

A Full Line of  
Scotch  
Clip Harrows  
Disc Harrows  
Land Rollers  
Gasoline Engines  
Unqualified Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

## GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

In a few moments the teams were in position opposite each other. The team from the Front made a formidable show in weight and muscle. At the right of the forward line stood the redoubtable Dan Munro, the stocky, tricky, fierce captain of the Front team, and with him three rather small boys in red shirts. The defense consisted of Hec Ross, the much-famed and much-feared Jimmie Ben, while in goal, sure enough, stood the immense and solid bulk of Farquhar Bheg. The center was held by four boys of fair size and weight.

In the Twentieth team the forward line was composed of Jack Ross, Curly Ross's brother, Fusie, Davie Scotch, and Don Cameron. The center was played by Hughie, with three little chaps who made up for their lack of weight by their speed and skill. The defense consisted of Johnnie "Big Duncan," to wit, John, the son of Big Duncan Campbell, on the left hand, and the master on the right, backed up by Thomas Finch in goal, who much against his will was in the game that day. His heart was heavy within him, for he saw, not the gleaming ice and the crowding players, but "the room" at home, and his mother, with her pale, patient face, sitting in her chair. His father, he knew, would be beside her, and Jessac would be fitting about. "But for all that, she'll have a long day," he said to himself, for only his loyalty to the school and to Hughie had brought him to the game that day.

When play was called, Hughie, with Fusie immediately behind him, stood facing Dan in the centre with one of the little Red Shirts at his back. It was Dan's drop. He made a pass or two,

then shot between his legs to a Red Shirt, who, upon receiving, passed far out to Red Shirt number three, who flew along the centre edge and returned swiftly to Dan, now far up the other side. Like the wind Dan sped down the line, dodged Johnnie Big Duncan easily, and shot from the corner, straight, swift, and true, a goal.

"One for the Front!" Eleven shinny-sticks went up in the air, the bagpipes struck up a wild refrain, big Hec Ross and Jimmie Ben danced a huge, unwieldy, but altogether jubilant dance round each other, and then settled down to their places, for it was Hughie's drop.

Hughie took the ball from the umpire and faced Dan with some degree of nervousness, for Dan was heavy and strong, and full of confidence. After a little manoeuvring he dropped the ball between Dan's legs, but Dan, instead of attending to the ball, charged full upon him and laid him flat, while one of the Red Shirts, seizing the ball, flew off with it, supported by a friendly Red Shirt on either side of him, with Dan following hard.

Right through the crowd dodged the Red Shirts till they came up to the Twentieth line of defense, when forth came Johnnie Big Duncan in swift attack. But the little Red Shirt who had the ball, touching it slightly to the right, tangled himself up in Johnnie Big Duncan's legs and sent him sprawling, while Dan swiped the ball to another Red Shirt who had slipped in behind the master, for there was no such foolishness as off-side in that game. Like lightning the Red Shirt caught the ball, and rushing at Thomas, shot

furiously at close quarters. Goal number two for the Front!

Again on all sides rose frantic cheers, "The Front! The Front! Murro forever!" Two games had been won, and not a Twentieth man had touched the ball. With furtive, uncertain glances the men of the Twentieth team looked one at the other, and all at their captain, as if seeking explanation of this extraordinary situation.

"Well," said Hughie, in a loud voice, to the master, and with a careless laugh, though at his heart he was desperate, "they are giving us a little taste of our own medicine."

The master dropped to buckle his skate, deliberately unwinding the strap, while the umpire allowed time.

"Give me a hand with this, Hughie," he called, and Hughie skated up to him.

"Well," said Craven, smiling up into Hughie's face, "that's a good, swift opening, isn't it?"

"Oh, it's terrible," groaned Hughie. "They're going to lick us off the ice."

"Well," replied the master slowly, "I wouldn't be in a hurry to say so. We have a hundred minutes and more to win in yet. Now, don't you see that their captain is their great card. Suppose you let the ball go for a game or two, and stick to Dan. Trail him never let him shake you. The rest of us will take care of the game."

"All right," said Hughie, "I'll stick to him," and off he set for the center.

As the loser, Hughie again held the drop. He faced Dan with determination to get that ball out to Fusie, and somehow he felt in his bones that he should succeed in doing this. Without any preliminary he dropped, and knocked the ball toward Fusie.

But this was evidently what Dan expected, for as soon as Hughie made the motion to drop he charged hard upon the waiting Fusie. Hughie, however, had his plan as well, for immediately upon the ball leaving his stick, he threw himself in Dan's way, checking him effectually, and allowing Fusie, with Don and Scotchie following to get away.

The Front defense, however, was too strong, and the ball came shooting back toward the line of Reds, one of

whom, making a short run, passed far out to Dan on the right. But before the latter could get up speed, Hughie was upon him, and ignoring the ball, blocked and bothered and checked

## Hackney Stallion for Sale

The "Puritan" (Imp.) 6165

—Bay, black points, small white star. Height 15-2 1/2 h., foaled 1895, very smooth turned horse, good action, kind disposition, full of bloom, conditioned for heavy season, sure getter. Sire Chocolate Junior (4185) winner in 15-2 h. and over last year at Islington, England. Dam Merry Belle (5808), by Denmark, (177). Get of this horse were winners of Championship, Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, 1904. First prize, Calgary, 1905. For extended pedigree, etc., apply

R. C. Inglis, Cochrane, Alta.

## VIRDEN NURSERIES



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

## The BEST is none too good for you London Fences are the Best

—Strongest and most durable, and if quality is considered, are 25% to 30% cheaper than any other fence on the market. Why buy a fence made of inferior "kinked" wire, which

### London Gate

**Get a Gate on**

Don't be pestered with rickety old relics of a wooden age. Save time, patience and crops by using

**London Steel Gates**

### London Fence

### London Field Woven or Buckeye Lock (Stiff Stays) Fence

to suit the ground, to suit your needs. Remember our prices include all material. You do not have to pay extra for staples and brace wire.

See our agent or send us a trial order direct. We know we can satisfy you and other orders will follow.

If you have not received our catalogue, send for one to-day.

### London Fence, Ltd. Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by reading for this book.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**Eggs for Hatching**—No better than the best but better than the rest  
Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety.  
**Chas. Stewart, Wellwood, Man.**

## HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices, write  
**T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.**

## SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

**A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

## DON JERSEYS

Don Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Present offering is 3-yr.-old bulls, bred from prize winners and producers, and are a grand lot; as herd headers they have few equals. A few females could be spared.

**D. DUNCAN, - DON P. O.**  
Close to Toronto.

**The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited**  
Temperance St., Toronto, Canada  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada and Lieut-Governor of Canada. Fee—\$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.,** Principal.

## SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

## Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

**Through Tourist Car Service to California.**

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

him, till one of the Twentieth centers, rushing in, secured it for his side.

"Ha! well done, captain!" came Craven's voice across the ice, and Hughie felt his nerve come back. If he could hold Dan, that deadly Front combination might be broken.

Meantime Don had secured the ball from Craven, and was rushing up his right wing.

"Here you are, Hughie," he cried, shooting across the Front goal.

Hughie sprang to receive, but before he could shoot Dan was upon him, checking so hard that Hughie was sent sprawling to the ice, while Dan shot away with the ball.

But before he had gone very far Hughie was after him like a whirlwind, making straight for his own goal, so that by the time Dan had arrived at shooting distance, Hughie was again upon him, and while in the very act of steadying himself for his try at the goal, came crashing into him with such fierceness of attack that Dan was flung aside, while Johnnie Big Duncan, capturing the ball, sent it across to the master.

It was the master's first chance for the day. With amazing swiftness and dexterity he threaded the outer edge of the ice, and with a sudden swerve across, avoided the throng that had gathered to oppose him, and then with a careless ease, as if it were a matter of little importance, he dodged in between the heavy Front defense, shot his goal, and skated back coolly to his place.

The Twentieth's moment had come, and both upon the ice and upon the banks the volume and fierceness of the cheering testified to the intensity of the feeling that had been so long pent up.

That game had revealed to Hughie two important facts: the first, that he was faster than Dan in a straight race; and the second, that it would be advisable to feed the master, for it was clearly apparent that there was not his equal upon the ice in dodging.

"That was well done, captain," said Craven to Hughie, as he was coolly skating back to his position.

"A splendid run, sir," cried Hughie, in return.

"Oh, the run was easy. It was your check that did the trick. That's the game," he continued, lowering his voice. "It's hard on you, though. Can you stand it?"

"Well, I can try for a while," said Hughie, confidently.

"If you can," said the master, "we've got them" and Hughie settled down into the resolve that, cost what it might, he would stick like a leech to Dan.

He imparted his plan to Fusie, adding, "Now, whenever you see me tackle Dan, run in and get the ball. I'm not going to bother about it."

Half an hour had gone. The score stood two to one favor of the Front, but the result every one felt to be still uncertain.

That last attack of Hughie's, and the master's speedy performance, gave some concern to the men of the Front, and awakened a feeling of confidence in the Twentieth team.

But Dan, wise general that he was, saw the danger, and gave his commands ere he faced off for the new game.

"When that man Craven gets it," he said to the men of the center, "make straight for the goal. Never mind the ball."

The wisdom of this order became at once evident, for when in the face-off he secured the ball, Hughie clung so tenaciously to his heels and checked him so effectually, that he was forced to resign it to the Reds, who piercing the Twentieth center, managed to scurry up the ice with the ball between them. But when, met by Craven and Johnnie Big Duncan, they passed across to Dan, Hughie again checked so fiercely that Johnnie Big Duncan secured the ball, passed back to the master, who with another meteoric flash along the edge of the field broke through the Front's defense, and again shot.

It was only Farquhar Bheg's steady coolness that saved the goal. It was a near enough thing, however, to strike a sudden chill to the heart of the Front goal-keeper, and to make Dan realize that something must be done to check these dangerous rushes of Craven.

"Get in behind the defense there, and stay there," he said to two of his

centers, and his tone indicated that his serene confidence in himself and his team was slightly shaken. Hughie's close checking was beginning to chafe him, for his team in their practice had learned to depend unduly upon him.

Noticing Dan's change in the disposition of his men, Hughie moved up two of his centers nearer to the Front defense.

"Get into their way," he said, "and give the master a clear field."

But this policy only assisted Dan's plan of defense, for the presence of so many players before the Front goal filled up the ice to such an extent that Craven's rushes were impeded by mere numbers.

For some time Dan watched the result of his tactics well satisfied, remaining himself for the time in the background. During one of the pauses, when the ball was out of play, he called one of the Reds to him.

"Look here," he said, "you watch this. Right after one of those rushes of Craven's, don't follow him down, but keep up to your position. I'll get the ball to you somehow, and then you'll have a chance to shoot. No use passing to me, for this little son of a gun is on my back like a flea on a dog." Dan was seriously annoyed.

The little Red passed the word around and patiently waited his chance. Once and again the plan failed, chiefly because Dan could not get the ball out of the scrimmage, but at length, when Hughie had been tempted to rush in with the hope of putting in a shot, the ball slid out of the scrimmage, and Dan, swooping down upon it, passed swiftly to the waiting Red who immediately shot far out to his alert wing, and then rushing down the center and slipping past Johnnie Big Duncan, who had gone forth to meet Dan coming down the right, and the master who was attending to the little Red on the wing, received the ball, and putting in a short, swift shot, scored another goal for the Front, amid a tempest of hurrahs from the team and their supporters.

The game now stood three to one in favor of the Front, and up to the end of the first hour no chance was made in this score.

And now there was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm and confusion. The Front people flocked upon the ice and carried off their team to their quarter of the shanty, loading them with congratulations and refreshing them with various drinks.

"Better get your men together, captain," suggested Craven, and Hughie gathered them into the Twentieth corner of the shanty.

In spite of the adverse score Hughie found his team full of fight. They crowded about him and the master, eager to listen to any explanation of the present defeat that might be offered for their comfort, or to any plans by which the defeat might be turned into victory. Some minutes they spent in excitedly discussing the various games, and in good-naturedly chaffing Thomas Finch for his failure to prevent a score. But Thomas had nothing to say in reply. He had done his best, and he had a feeling that they all knew it. No man was held in higher esteem by the team than the goal-keeper.

"Any plan, captain?" asked the master, after they had talked for some minutes, and all grew quiet.

"What do you think, sir?" said Hughie.

"O, let us hear from you. You're the captain."

"Well," said Hughie, slowly, and with deliberate emphasis, "I think we are going to win." (Yells from all sides.) "At any rate we ought to win, for I think we have the better team." (More yells.) "What I mean is this, I think we are better in combination play, and I don't think they have a man who can touch the master."

Enthusiastic exclamations, "That's right!" "Better believe it!" "Horo!"

"But we have a big fight before us. And that Dan Munro's a terror. The only change I can think of is to open out more and fall back from their goal for a little while. And then, if I can hold Dan..."

"Cries of you'll hold him all right!" "You are the bol!"

"Everybody should feed the master. They can't use him, any of them. But I would ray for the first while anyway."

## AN EX-MAYOR GIVES UNSTINTED PRAISE

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the Very Best Medicine I ever Used for Kidney

**Mr. Robert Sheppard, Ex-Mayor of Gananoque, Ont.; Testifies to the Merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

Gananoque, Ont. April 23—(Special.)—"I suffered off and on for over four years from kidney trouble," writes Mr. Sheppard, of this place, "and though I tried many remedies and was under a doctor a long while I got no better. I had Bright's Disease slightly, Lumbago, pains in my loins and at times all over my body. My skin was dry, hard and burning, I could not sleep, the least exertion made me perspire fearfully and my blood was so bad I broke out in boils all over the neck and back. I was in this state when I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills and in an incredibly short space of time the boils disappeared, I recovered my health and now I am quite cured."

## CALFSKINS HIDES, FURS, ETC.

Consignments solicited, large or small. Write and get our prices.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.**

## Ground Feed 40c. per Cwt.

Ask for prices, car lots.

Oats and Barley wanted.

**Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd.**  
Portage La Prairie, Man.

## EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS WHITE WYANDOTTES AND SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS.**

Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

Virden Duck and Poultry Yards

**MENLOVE & THICKENS, Prop's, - Virden, Man.**

## HIS WIFE'S LUNGS BOTH AFFECTED

But the Great Consumptive Preventative brought Health and Happiness to his Home

"Our doctor said there was no cure for my wife as both her lungs were affected," says Mr. L. H. Walter, of Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont. "It was a sad disappointment to us both, just starting out in life, only married a short time. But before she had finished the first bottle of Psychine the pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter was a new creature and perfectly well again."

That is just one of the many families into which Psychine has brought hope, health and happiness. It is a living proof that Psychine cures Consumption. But don't wait for Consumption. Cure your LaGrippe, your Cough, your Bronchitis, your Catarrh, or your Pneumonia with the remedy that never fails—

## PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

**50c. Per Bottle**

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.  
**DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.**

play defence. What do you think, sir?" appealing to the master.

"I call that good tactics. But don't depend too much upon me; if any man has a chance for a run and a shot, let him take it. And don't give up your combination in your forward line. The captain is quite right in seeking to draw them away from their goal. Their defense territory is too full now. Now, what I have noticed is this, they mainly rely upon Dan Munro and upon their three big defense men. For the first fifteen minutes they will make their hardest push. Let us take the captain's advice, fall back a little, and so empty their defense. But on the whole, keep your positions, play to your men, and, he added, with a smile, "don't get too mad."

"I guess they will be making some plans, too," said Thomas Finch, slowly, and everybody laughed.

"That's quite right, Thomas, but we'll give them a chance for the first while to show us what they mean to do."

At this point the minister came in, looking rather gloomy.

"Well, Mr. Craven, rather doubtful outlook, is it not?"

"O, not too bad, sir," said the master, cheerfully.

"Three to one. What worse do you want?"

"Well, six to one would be worse," replied the master. "Besides, their first two games were taken by a kind of fluke. We didn't know their play. You will notice they have taken only one in the last three-quarters of an hour."

"I doubt they are too big for you," continued the minister.

"Isn't altogether size that wins in shinny," said Mr. Craven. "Hughie there isn't a very big man, but he can hold any one of them."

"Well, I hope you may be right," said the minister. "I am sorry I have to leave the game to see a sick man up Kenyon way."

"Sorry you can't stay to see us win, sir," said Craven, cheerfully, while Hughie slipped out to see his mother before she went.

"Well, my boy," said his mother, "you are playing a splendid game, and you are getting better as you go on."

"Thanks, mother. That's the kind of talk we like," said Hughie, who had been a little depressed by his father's rather gloomy views. "I'm awfully sorry you can't stay."

"So am I, but we must go. But we shall be back in time for supper, and you will ask all the team to come down to celebrate their victory."

"Good for you mother! I'll tell them, and I bet they'll play."

Meantime the team from the Front had been having something of a jollification in their quarters. They were sure of victory, and in spite of their captain's remonstrances had already begun to pass round the bottle in the way of celebration.

"They're having something strong in there," said little Mac McGregor.

"Wish they'd pass some this way."

"Let them have it," said Johnnie Big Duncan, whose whole family ever since the revival had taken a total abstinence pledge, although this was looked upon as a very extreme position indeed, by almost all the community.

But Big Duncan Campbell had learned by very bitter experience that for him, at least, there was no safety in a moderate use of "God's good creature," as many of his fellow church-members designated the "mountain dew," and his sons had royally backed him up in his attitude.

"Quite right!" said the master, emphatically. "And if they had any sense they would know that with every drink they are throwing away a big chance of winning."

"Horo, you fellows!" shouted big Hec Ross across to them, "aren't you going to play any more? Have you got enough of it already?"

"We will not be caring for any more of you kind," said Johnnie Big Duncan, good-naturedly, "and we were thinking of giving you a chance."

"Come away and be at it then," said Hec, "for we're all getting cold." "That's easily cured," said Dan, as they sallied forth to the ice again,

"for I warrant you won't be suffering from the cold in five minutes."

When the teams took up their positions, it was discovered that Dan had fallen back to the centre, and Hughie was at a loss to know how to meet this new disposition of the enemy's force.

"Let them go on," said the master, with whom Hughie was holding a hurried consultation. "You stick to him, and we'll play defence till they develop their plan."

The tactics of the Front became immediately apparent upon the drop of the ball, and proved to be what the master had foretold. No sooner had the game begun than the big defense men advanced with the centres to the attack, and when Hughie followed up his plan of sticking closely to Dan Munro and hampering him, he found Jimmie Ben upon him, swiping furiously with his club at his shins, with evident intention of intimidating him, as well as relieving Dan of his attentions. But if Jimmie Ben thought by his noisy shouting and furious swiping to

strike terror to the heart of the Twentieth captain, he entirely misjudged his man; for without seeking to give him back what he received in kind, Hughie played his game with such skill and pluck, that although he was considerably battered about the shins, he was nevertheless able to prevent Dan from making any of his dangerous rushes.

Craven, meantime, if he noticed Hughie's hard case, was so fully occupied with the defense of the goal that he could give no thought to anything else. Shot after shot came in upon Thomas at close range, and so savage and reckless was the charge of the Front that their big defense men, Hec Ross and Jimmie Ben, abandoning their own positions, were foremost in the melée before the Twentieth goal.

For fully fifteen minutes the ball was kept in the Twentieth territory, and only the steady coolness of Craven and Johnnie Big Duncan, backed by Hughie's persistent checking of the Front captain and the magnificence steadiness of Thomas in goal, saved the game.

(To be continued.)

## Are You Building ?



If so—the plaster for your house ought to be the best.

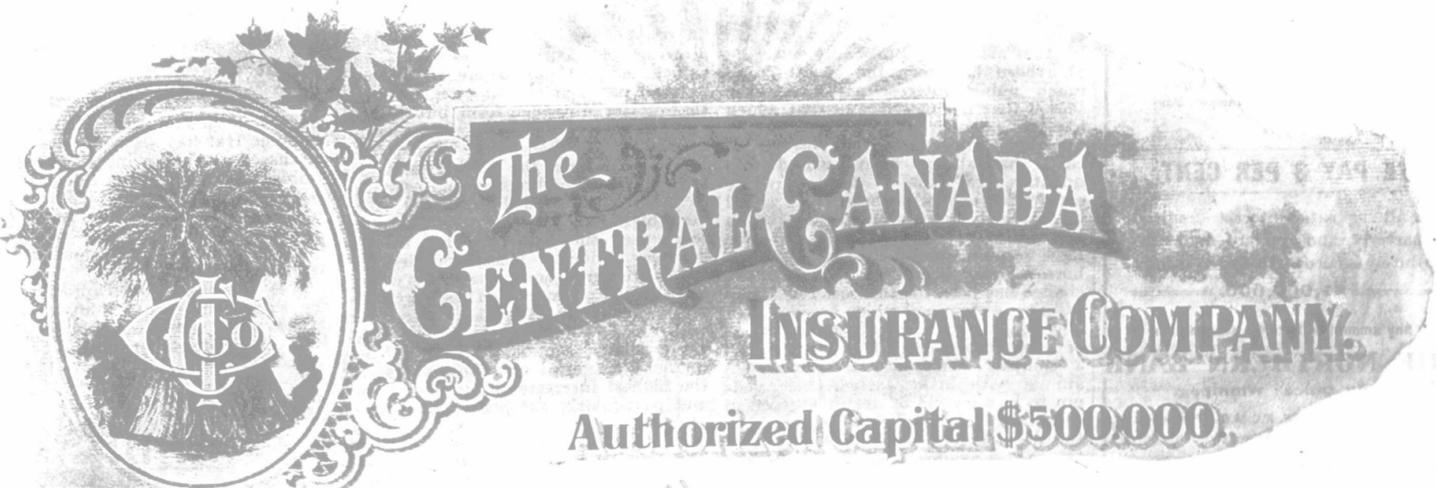
The Empire Cement Plaster  
Empire Wood Fibre Plaster  
and Gilt Edge Plaster Paris

ARE THE BEST—Manufactured by the

Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.  
806 Union Bank Building  
Winnipeg

# HAIL INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR CROPS WITH



HEAD OFFICE  
BRANDON, MANITOBA

Authorized Capital \$500,000.

YOU PAY THE PREMIUM

And give you a Policy that guarantees prompt and full settlement of your loss.

WE CARRY THE RISK

A CONTRACT THAT GUARANTEES NOTHING IS NOT INSURANCE AND IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE

Full information on application to any local agent or our Head Office.

JOS. CORNELL, Manager

## Every Hour Delayed

IN CURING A COLD  
IS DANGEROUS

You have often heard people say: "Its only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough it had been remedied with

## DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe, and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N. S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers, Refuse Substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure

**23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions**  
FOR SALE, also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right. O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

## Mail Your Savings

to the nearest branch if you are too far away to deposit in person. Hundreds of people living at the remotest points are saving by this system.

BRANCHES: Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Hanley, Langham, Manor, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Somerset, Vancouver.

**WE PAY 3 PER CENT.**

on all deposits, interest credited quarterly, and you are made absolutely secure by a capital of over

**\$1,000,000.**

Any amount will start an account in

**THE NORTHERN BANK**

Head Office: Winnipeg.

Sir Daniel McMillan, K.C.M.G., President.  
Capt. Wm. Robinson, Vice-President.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Seattle, Wash. Canada.

## EAST SELKIRK TO GET SOME CRACKERS.

Fortunately Canada has a rich man engaged in agricultural pursuits, who does not hesitate to spend money to get the best and who is able to meet the Argentine seniors on equal ground financially. Sir Wm. Van Horne and his henchman Jas. Yule of show ring fame have recently been doing the banks and braes of bonny Scotland and the downs and valleys of merry England in search of health, besides inspecting herds, flocks and studs that were in their path. It was hardly to be expected that such a thrifty pair could avoid making the most of such opportunities; and we find that such was the case. Yule testifying on their behalf, admits the purchase of the following Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Reiver (87063) (Coates), a white three-year-old bull, by Silver Plate (75663), dam Rose of Westmoreland 2nd, by Penwarden (66012), a Booth bred bull from His Majesty's farm at Windsor; a red heifer rising two years old, out of Sylph, the only cow to beat Deane Willis' noted White Heather, and a junior yearling bred by Deane Willis, named Golden Garland. The owner of Ladas, and several other race horses, Lord Roseberry, to wit, contributes, we presume, for coin of the realm, three Yorkshire brood sows for the East Selkirk farm, and this will aid in stamping the name "Dalmeny" on many pig pedigrees from Manitoba.

In order to keep Bryce of Saskatchewan in perpetual motion from now until the shows are over, Lord Ardwell (13063) a bay two-year-old with white on face and four white feet was secured from A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall. The dam of this horse is Maud of High-borgue (15980) by Montrave Mac, she out of Moss Rose. Lord Ardwell is by Baron's Pride (9122) and was first in his class at Ayr, Edinburgh and the Highland in 1905. Another one secured is Carrel Glen (12994) a brown with white stripe on face and four white legs, foaled July 1903. This horse is by Hiawatha (10067) dam Lady Kyle (15757) by King of Kyle. To complete the stud several first class Clydesdale mares have been ordered from the Montgomerys. We predict doings at the next Industrial, and while all cannot be winners, it is to be hoped there will be clear marks of superiority of the first over the second and of the second over the third, so that others besides the judges may be able to see reasons for the placings.

## PROBLEMS OF SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

The following from the pen of the editor of the "Farmer and Stock-breeder" (British), anent the problems of the Shorthorn breeders is food for thought for the admirers of this great breed:

"It is many years probably since the Shorthorn has been the center of so much public interest as during the season that has closed, and that which has just opened. The position of the Shorthorn among British breeds of cattle has always been assured. Its qualities are more of the adaptable order than any other breed. It would be extremely interesting to trace within the last fifty years the changes which have been effected in the type of Shorthorn. Everyone must admit that the change has been for the better, producing a type of animal which breeders had long sought after, and the genius of one of them succeeded in transmuting into a compact, short-legged, deep-ribbed animal with little waste. One needs not to be very old or deeply steeped in the history of the breed to remember the fierce outcry which was waged in the States against what is called "the little red Cruickshank bulls." "The little red Cruickshank bulls" may not have appealed to the aesthetic taste so much as the magnificent carriage of the old Bates strains, but their practical utility was more than justification for the claims made by those who were the sturdy supporters of the Aberdeenshire type. Looking back to that day when the flower of the famous Sittytton herd was miraculously preserved for the benefit of breeders in this country, it would hardly have been believed that the Shorthorn would have undergone such manifold changes through its agency in the course of twenty years.

Yet to-day we see the tide of prosperity still further advancing, rolling like a huge, irresistible wave, lapping the shores of both continents. It is difficult indeed to appraise the influence of the Cruickshank Shorthorn in the beef supply of the world. Suffice it to say that it has come out on top, and is likely to remain there, provided breeders will only exercise that wariness and caution which were two of the most striking characteristics of its producer.

The purpose of this article is to discuss one or two points which have been engaging the attention of breeders of late, and which form a common topic of conversation where breeder and exporter meet. We refer to the question of the future of the Cruickshank type of Shorthorn. It may be generally admitted that at the present time there is nothing to take its place. Therefore, the more reason why every human care should be exercised in maintaining it at the highest pitch of perfection. The sales which have marked the opening stages of this year do not seem to lend color to the argument that there is any failing in the Scotch type of Shorthorn, but those who have been most keenly observant of the trend of events are casting about for a possible outcross. There is no mistaking the fact that the difficulty which most breeders feel, and which they express, is that of securing a good second cross for their herds. Everyone is quite willing to admit that a first cross of a Scotch bull on Bates or Booth, chiefly the former, gives the best type of animal, but the run on Scotch stock has denuded the country of really good Bates bulls which are suitable for a second cross. It is this difficulty which faces breeders who are concerned with maintaining the Shorthorn in as cosmopolitan a form as possible.

We may take it that there are three particular directions in which breeders of the pure Cruickshank must walk warily. The first of these is undoubtedly carriage; the second patchiness and elevation towards the tail end; and the third size and substance. Everyone who has patronised the leading show rings during the past decade must have remarked upon the ungainly carriage of so many of the bulls and heifers shown. They do not carry themselves as well bred stock ought to do. There is nothing of what horse men term "a sporting outlook," and years seem to intensify this apparent defect. Accustomed as most breeders are to the fine carriage and presence of Bates cattle, the difference is more strongly marked, and Scotch breeders or breeders of pure bred Cruickshank stock must look more carefully in the future to both ends of the animal. Even the fountain head of Cruickshank stock does not enlighten us in any particular way in this direction, but the problem will certainly force itself to a solution for opinion is strongly growing in the direction of securing an out-cross for Cruickshank cattle. There is nothing wrong with their constitution, nor, for that matter of it, their form, but the demand seems to run for animals of slightly greater scale than we are often accustomed to where the Scotch cross is introduced. The breeder who happens to have maintained Bates stock of a very high grade in purity is likely to score very successfully in the future, but the difficulty, when appealed to, which breeders seem to suggest, is where can they be procured? These thoughts are suggested to us by a conversation with breeders during recent times, and we cordially commend them to the further consideration of those who have the highest interests of the Shorthorn, and particularly the Scotch Shorthorn at heart.

A first class opportunity to secure one of the best Shorthorn stock bulls in the west, is offered by Mr. R. K. Bennet in "Trout Creek Hero." This bull has carried off honors at large exhibitions and has proved himself a valuable stock getter.

## PORTLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB OFFERS PRIZES.

The Portland (Ore.) Commercial Club has adopted a unique method of making the beautiful "Rose City" of Oregon, and its surrounding country, known to the school teachers of North America, by offering cash prizes of \$5,000 for an essay descriptive of the



## A Setting Hen

would not be annoyed to death with lice if Instant Louse Killer was sprinkled over the hen and into the nest. She cannot get away; the lice feast happily on the feathered martyr to maternal instinct.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

(Powder or Liquid)

will make the setting hen and all her children happy. It destroys lice on poultry stock and ticks on sheep. It kills bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Instant Louse Killer is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can—it has twenty-five imitations. If you will sprinkle Instant Louse Killer on the setting hen and nest, we will guarantee the brood will come off free from lice; it is also a reliable disinfectant and deodorizer.

1 lb. 35 cents  
3 lbs. 85 cents

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

Sold on a written guarantee.

Manufactured by  
**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

## Beresford Grove Herefords.



17 OF THESE YOUNGSTERS FOR SALE.

**A. R. IBBOTSON,**  
Beresford Grove Farm, Man.

Reg. Herefords and Shorthorns.  
Reg. Berkshire 5 Young Sows  
And 5 Young Bulls for Sale  
right away.

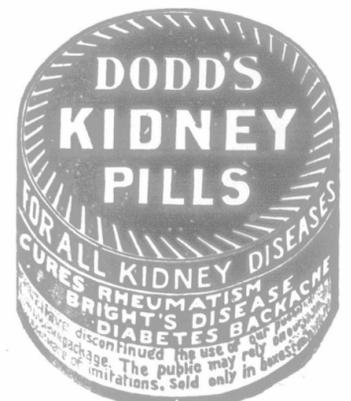
Mr. T. B. Jenkinson of Elkwater near Medicine Hat has been in England and purchased the following stock:

Shires, stallions and fillies, bought from Earl Bathurst—Ciceter, Belleophon, Britisher, Princess, Artemis and Beauty.

Colt Blaisdon Priam, from Mr. Peter Stubbs, Blaisdon.

Polo pony stallion Diplomat, from the Radnorshire Polo Pony Company.

Polo pony sire Bohemian, from the Rev. D. B. Montefiore, Islip.



**DODD'S  
KIDNEY  
PILLS**

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
RHEUMATISM  
DIABETES BACKACHE  
The public may rely on the genuineness of the package. Beware of imitations. Sold only in

city of Portland, and the section of the Pacific Northwest tributary to Portland. Mr. Tom Richardson, manager of the Portland Commercial Club gives the following list of the prizes:

First prize .....	\$1,000
Second prize .....	500
Third prize .....	250
Fourth prize .....	200
Fifth prize .....	175
Sixth prize .....	150
Seventh prize .....	125
Eighth prize .....	110
Ninth prize .....	100
Tenth prize .....	90

In addition to the above there will be ten prizes of \$75 each; ten prizes of \$50 each; ten prizes of \$25 each; twenty prizes of \$15 each and \$30 to be given the judges for their work, a total of \$5,000.

The prizes are to be given as evidence of Portland's appreciation of the selection of the Pacific Coast as the place for the next annual convention of the National Educational Association, which meets in San Francisco, July 9-13 inclusive.

Any school teacher in North America may enter the competition. Articles may cover the range indicated, but to be eligible for consideration when the awards are made, must be printed in the regular edition of some newspaper or other publication printed outside the states of Oregon and Washington. The complete publication containing the article must be in the hands of the judges not later than Oct. 1, 1906.

The prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of the articles submitted to the judges, and these may treat of any subject properly referring to Portland and the tributary sections of the Pacific Northwest which appeals to the teacher. Such subjects would properly include natural resources, scenery, irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, history, educational and religious advantages, climatic and social conditions, and commercial and industrial development, as well as others which may suggest themselves to the teacher. Mr. Richardson says of the contest:

"This offer of handsome cash prizes is made not so much with the idea of having Portland and its territory 'boomed,' in the ordinary sense of the word, as to have teachers of the country become more familiar with this portion of the United States and give expression to their views in such articles as will be acceptable to newspapers and other publications throughout the continent."

Articles intended for the contest should be printed and a copy of the paper containing the article should be sent, under sealed cover to "Teachers Contest, Care Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore."

#### KILLARNEY WILL BE MUCH IMPROVED.

A breeder writing us says, "I hope now that Dr. Bell is appointed manager of Winnipeg Exhibition that the Midway, if not done away with entirely, will be relegated to some obscure corner, and let the grounds be utilized for something more useful. I think I can promise you Killarney will be more of a model this year than heretofore for the majority of the directors are certainly in favor of it."

Mr. Hassard advises us as follows: "There will arrive at my stable, Regina, Sask., in April another shipment of Clydesdale stallions from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Lothian's Best and Royal Bounty. Hackneys by such celebrated sires as Garton, Duke of Connaught and General Ganymede. These are a superior lot of stallions possessing size, quality and action, intending purchasers will consult their own interests by calling or communicating with my manager, J. C. Fyfe, V. S., Regina, Sask."

North Battleford has organized an agricultural society with a strong membership and will hold a fall fair. It was suggested that the town and society combine in the matter of grounds, using same for a public park and recreation ground.

## BOOK REVIEW

### A GOOD WORK ON PIG MANAGEMENT.

One of the handiest little works on an agricultural topic is that dealing with swine by Prof. G. E. Day of the O. A. C. Guelph, Ont. The manual is up to date; and being written by an acknowledged expert on this subject it should speedily find its way into the hands of those interested in that division of live stock with which it deals. The work is written in such a manner as to be intelligible and interesting to all farmers and will be a most valuable aid to those whose knowledge of things porcine is limited. An acceptable work on swine for Canada. An acceptable work on swine for Canadian readers has been much needed and Prof. Day has filled the want. The work can be purchased from the office of the Farmer's Advocate for \$1.25.

### SOME NEW IDEAS ON BREEDING.

Great interest has been manifested during the past few years in all problems relating to breeding. The work of Burbank has revealed the possibilities in breeding along horticultural lines; while the originating of the polled Durham and of polled Hereford cattle has directed attention to the possible achievements in animal breeding. The working out of systematic methods of breeding and disseminating various field crops at the Minnesota Experimental Station have attracted wide attention throughout the Northwest and in scientific circles abroad. Prof. W. M. Hays, Asst. Sec. of Agr., formerly Prof. of Agr. at the University of Minnesota, has put in book form a series of articles appearing previously in the Gazette containing the latest ideas in breeding animals and plants; drawing on the thought of leading authorities on these subjects and embodying his own extensive experience.

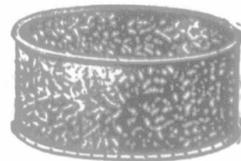
Comprehensive plans of work are described, showing how improvement may be made in varieties of wheat, oats, flax, corn, and other field crops. Chapters on breeding cattle for specific purposes, milk or beef production; on breeding horses for speed or draft purposes, on breeding swine for lean meat, give practical value to the book. Suggestions are made also on the formation of cooperative associations for animal breeding operations. The large experience of Prof. Hays in plant and animal breeding gives authority to the work and renders it of educational value. Students of breeding problems

## Buy a Farm.

I HAVE over 6,000 acres of improved lands for sale ranging from \$12 up to \$30 per acre to choose from. This is one of the best wheat-growing districts in the West. Write me for particulars or call at my office in Hyde Block.

J. R. AGAR, Real Estate & Auctioneer,  
Balgonie, Sask.

### STEEL TANKS FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Corrugated and Plain.  
Galvanized Steel Tanks.  
Portable Grain Tanks.

RED RIVER METAL CO.

51 & 53 Alkins St. Winnipeg

# "Do It Now"

If You are Going to Cultivate Your Land, Then Do it With a  
**Massey-Harris Cultivator**

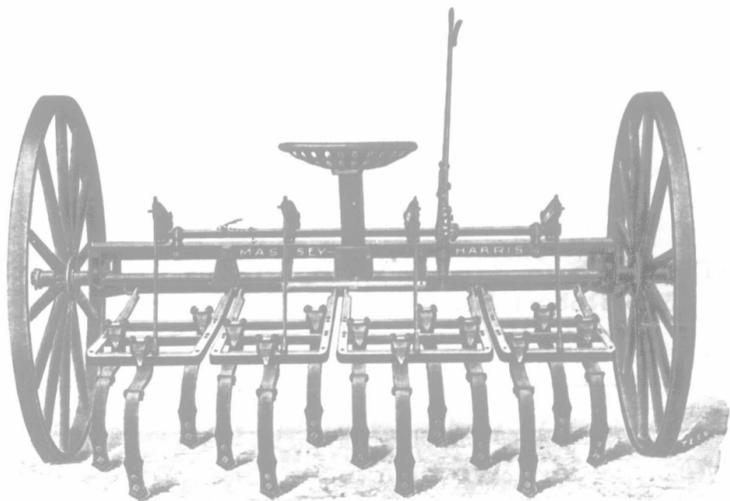
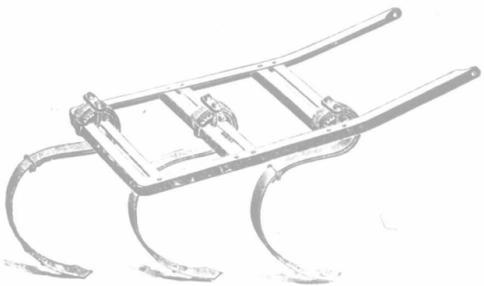
The tooth seat is adjustable to suit different kinds of cultivating.

The Steel Spring Helpers re-inforce the teeth, and prevent breakage.

The Standard  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch Points are made from a high grade steel and are all reversible.

The Teeth are attached to the Sections in a manner which allows of their being set in many different ways to dig deeply into the ground, or to cultivate lightly.

Points and Weeder Blades in various widths, can be furnished if desired.



Massey-Harris New No. 7 Spring-Tooth Cultivator. 3 rows of Teeth.

Thoroughly modern in all its parts.

Best mechanical construction.

Practically all steel.

## How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on, not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity just-

fied the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token", an intended passport to good health.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52  
Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

## Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

## Summer Sports

All our goods we either manufacture ourselves or import direct from the makers, in consequence everything is of the latest style, and our prices are lower than those of ordinary dealers.

**Baseball** (Spalding's and St. George Brand)

**Lacrosse, Lawn Tennis, Cricket,**

**Football.** We quote special prices to clubs on Outfits and Uniforms, the manufacture of the latter being a specialty with us. Catalogue No. 38 A, of summer sports, mailed on request.

**The Hingston Smith Arms Co., Limited, Winnipeg**

## The Pioneer Limited

There is no train in service on any railway in the world that equals in equipment The Pioneer Limited train from St. Paul to Chicago via the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The railway company owns and operates the sleeping and dining cars on its trains, and gives to its patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. The buffet cars, compartment cars, standard sleeping cars and dining cars of The Pioneer are the handsomest ever built.

**TICKETS**  
365 Robert St.  
Phone 98

**W. B. DIXON,**  
N. W. P. A.,  
St. Paul

### Every Woman

should at this time of the year put her entire system into a strong and healthy condition, with

### 7 Monks' Ton-i-Cure

This remedy is far famed as a Blood purifier, Cleanser, Nerve and System Tonic. Sold by all dealers for \$1.00. Mailed post paid upon receipt of \$1.00.

**7 Monks' Company, 822 742 Winnipeg, Man.**



of the present day should see the volume. It is a book of nearly 200 pages and is published and for sale by the Farm Students Review, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.

### SHEEP SHEARING NOW DONE BY MACHINERY.

At the big sheep centers, hand shears are a thing of the past, being replaced by the shearing machine. Small breeders and feeders, however, seem to be prejudiced against the machine, and pin their faith to the old method. They frankly state that they can do more and better work with the old shears than with the new appliance. This is contrary to the experience of those who know how to use the shearing machine. The following pointers on the subject of handling the machine are given by Mr. Marquis, the champion sheep shearer, in a recent issue of the Dakota Farmer:

Place the sheep in a position so that you stand about a foot to the left of the long tube and about a foot in front of it. Keep long tube always hanging down at your right side, a little behind you. Always turn sheep to the right. Do this gradually, and learn to do it with your feet.

Try to hold the sheep so as to keep the skin stretched tight on the part you are working.

Assuming that all is in readiness for work, catch sheep by right hind leg with your left hand, toss it easily on its side, place it in an upright position, hold sheep tightly between your knees, part wool at the forward end of the brisket, and run clipper down as far as pit of stomach. This should be done with two swathes. Then put front legs behind your arm at the shoulder, and run about four swathes down right side between front leg and flank; then shear across belly over to left side on a line between shoulder and flank; begin at the top and shear down, making the swath clean across the belly at one stroke; keep heel of clipper elevated a little and points down to the skin.

You will see that I have not moved the sheep and have my feet in exactly the same position as at first, and I have dropped the front legs. When you have finished the belly, trim out the crotch, and cut wool off the point of tail. Then place your left hand just above the stifle, and press down so as to straighten out the leg, stretching skin tight, then with inward strokes trim inside of leg. Then place left hand above stifle, stretching skin and straightening out leg; with outward strokes trim inside of left hind leg, then with two inward strokes trim tags off outside of left leg.

Shearer must place his right leg between sheep's legs, leaning it well back on his rump, back against your left foot. Put your left on the sheep's under jaw straighten out neck with back of neck against your knee; then run two swathes the full length of right side of neck; then turn side of jaw against your knee trim left side of neck, running lengthwise back to center of neck and top of head. This is one of the hardest parts of sheep to shear for beginners, but to an expert it is easy enough.

We have turned sheep quarter way around, and are in a position to shear left shoulder. Now run to center of back each stroke. Keep your left hand on skin above the shear, keeping it tight. Do not take hold of front leg with your left hand; keep your hand on skin well up to the body, pulling up skin, trimming as you pull.

We have now trimmed the left shoulder and are down on the side. Shearer should hold machine tightly in his hand, lean sheep well back, and press his knee firmly against sheep's brisket. This enables him to keep skin tight. The strokes should be long, smooth and quick.

As we go down the side, we gradually move back from the sheep, and here, when we are finishing the first side, we have the sheep flat on its side. The main point is to keep the skin tight.

When you have trimmed the left hind leg and tail, run three or four swathes half way up the back, straighten sheep up, lean it back, stand astride, holding it tightly between your knees. Try to get its head in rainbow shape if possible. Take about three swathes up the back. Now you should have trimmed top of head. When you have

sheared left side of neck, after running up back, set sheep up straight, holding its left side tightly against your knees, and trim right jaw. Press sheep's neck down against its left side. Begin at underside of right side of neck, run swathes down to shoulder, working back on top of the neck.

Then let sheep's neck drop against left side, set your left leg clear over outside of sheep's legs, keeping its right front knee tight down under your leg. With inward strokes shear shoulder and front leg, then lift up sheep's head, put your left leg between sheep's legs, hold sheep up against you, and shear last side and down last hind leg. Put your left hand on flank to tighten skin, step back from sheep gradually as you shear last hind leg. Never take hold of a leg to pull it out to shear it, but pull skin tight with your left hand close up to the body. This straightens out leg, and enables one to shear it quickly.

When through, step aside, and sheep is in a position to get up and run into the pen. Always hold sheep in an easy position, and it will struggle but little.—*Shepherd's Bulletin.*

George Dudenhoffer, a farmer near Neepawa, brought into town Saturday a curious freak in the shape of a two-headed calf. The animal lived only a few hours, but was perfectly formed, two perfect heads, two necks, two backbones, two tails, a double breastbone but only four feet, quite normal in every respect.—*Register.*

"The eggs of an owl given for three days in wine bring on a drunkard's weariness. The dried lung of a sheep taken beforehand drives away drunkenness. The ashes of a swallow's beak ground up with myrrh and sprinkled in the wine which is drunk will make secure from drunkenness. Horus, King of the Assyrians, found this out." This was quoted by Dr. T. G. Pinches at University college as being the inscription on one of the earliest Assyrian monuments which is now in the British Museum.

The young man who was making a call in Westport, had said he would have to be going, and they were standing just outside the front door, having a final little chat. He was leaning against the house talking in subdued tones. It was then 11:30 o'clock. They had been there ten minutes, perhaps, when suddenly a man in pajamas appeared at the door.

"Father," said the girl in a tone that showed mortification, "why are you down here looking that way? Are you walking in your sleep?"

The father looked at the young man. "George," he said, "I've never complained about how late you have stayed here talking to Mary, and I'm not going to kick about that to-night, but for goodness sake stop leaning against that door bell! You've got the whole family awake!"—*The Ladies Home Journal.*

When the young mistress of the house entered the kitchen she carried herself with great dignity. She had come to call the cook to account.

"Mary," she said, "I must insist that you keep better hours, and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night I was kept awake because of the uproarious laughter of one of your women friends."

"Yes, mum, I know," Mary replied cheerfully, "but she couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make cake yesterday afternoon."

An English lawyer was cross-examining the plaintiff in a breach of promise case. "Was the defendant's air, when he promised to marry you, perfectly serious, or one of jocularity?" he inquired.

"If you please, sir," was the reply "it was all ruffled with 'im a-runnin' 'is and through it."

"You misapprehend my meaning," said the lawyer. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity?"

"No, sir, an' no place like it. It was made in the wash'ouse an' me a-wringin' in the clothes," replied the plaintiff.



## Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unprofitable harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

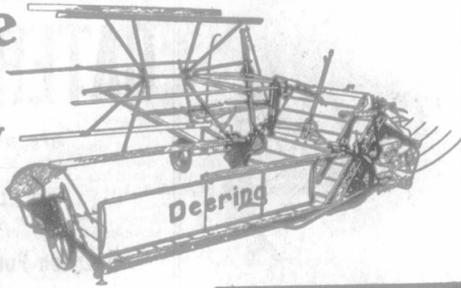
Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder.

You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even batted bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find a crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in



patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

Deering binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines—mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,**  
(INCORPORATED.)  
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

## Write For Our Latest Catalogue

If you have not received a copy of our Spring and Summer Catalogue write for it at once. The time has come to order your Spring and Summer goods and every day you delay you are allowing others to get their orders in ahead of you.

For the benefit of new arrivals in the country who have never dealt with us and who know nothing of our system of doing business, we want to say that we take all the risk. All orders received by mail are filled with the greatest of care and shipped with the utmost dispatch, and if the goods are not entirely satisfactory they can be returned to us and we will promptly refund the money. Every dollar's worth we sell is backed by our guarantee "Money refunded if not satisfied." If the goods we sell were not thoroughly reliable we could not afford to give any such guarantee.

The goods described in our catalogue are the same as the goods we sell over our counters; and our prices are the same, whether you buy by mail or personally. In the one case you make a personal selection; in the other the selection is made by the most experienced sales people in our employ. But in order that our out-of-town patrons may better judge the kind of values we give; in order that they may actually see the goods they buy, we send samples on request. This applies to dress goods, silks, prints, cottons, linens, carpets and wall papers. In any of these lines we have the largest and most complete assortment that has ever been assembled in Western Canada.

Our catalogue tells all about them and our catalogue is yours for the asking.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

## TAKE THE RIGHT ROAD FROM

St. Paul or Minneapolis



CHICAGO  
GREAT  
WESTERN  
RAILWAY  
MAPLE  
LEAF  
ROUTE



Unequaled equipment on all trains  
makes traveling a pleasure on the GREAT WESTERN

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
D. MORRISON, GEN. AGT.  
ROOM 25, MERCHANTS BANK  
WINNEPEG, MAN.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### A SATISFIED SYNDICATE.

Messrs. McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo. Gentlemen: On January 20, 1901, a company of us at McCausland bought of you the French Coach Stallion "Telegram" for \$3,000, and at this date we are very glad to say that this stallion has paid for himself.

The notes we gave for him ran for four years and we paid them off with the services of the stallion in less than three years, and we have the finest lot of colts in the State of Iowa. All the colts that have come three years old have been sold at very high prices, and we thoroughly wish to recommend McLaughlin Bros. and their agent Stephen Lorton to any community that wishes to purchase a good stallion. Their guarantee is as good as a Government bond, as we know from our experience. J. W. Corter, President; D. C. McCausland, Director; John Duffy, Manager, McCausland, Iowa.

### INCREASE YOUR PROFITS.

How? Feed your low-grade wheat or coarse grain to hogs. They will double its value to you. Four to 5 lbs. of barley will make 1 lb. of pork; 6 to 7 lbs. of frozen wheat will make 1 lb. of pork; 5 to 6 lbs. of mixed wheat barley and oats will make 1 lb. of pork. Think it over. The straw that is mostly wasted will make the best of shelter. The manure on your farm will pay for the labor. Let every farmer raise or feed as many as his facilities will allow. Western Canada alone will consume all they can produce for years. We want Canadian hogs. It is the money made raising hogs elsewhere that is paying for many of these Western Canada farms. J. Y. Griffin & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Pork and Beef Packers.

### DRUGS AND CONDITION POWDERS.

Time was when conditions powders were considered indispensable. Towards spring it was considered necessary to fit horses with drugs for the spring work. Condition powders are now practically gone. Herbageum drove them out. Herbageum contains no drug and it has demonstrated beyond doubt that drugs are unnecessary and injurious. No part of Herbageum has a direct action on the system. Any direct action causes a reaction and a reaction is always injurious. Herbageum simply aids the digestion in a natural way by supplying the perfumes and flavors which are present in a good pasture but of which the winter feed is entirely void. There is no direct action in this and therefore there is no reaction and no injury from the regular use of Herbageum.

Feed an even tablespoonful of Herbageum twice daily to a horse or a cow. There are 64 feeds in a pound. A 50c package is sufficient for one horse or one cow for four months.

For young calves Herbageum is invaluable and it is economical. It enables the feeder to raise good calves on separated milk. Begin with very young calves. Feed an even tablespoonful to three calves. 25c worth is enough for one and one-quarter tons of skim milk. There will be no scouring. This may be depended upon.—adv.

Boswell—Do you believe all they say about the gas meter?  
Johnson—Why, I don't even believe the gas meter itself.

### Questions and Answers

#### GARNISHEEING WAGES.

If a mechanic is working for good wages and I want to garnishee his wages for a debt he owes me, how much have I got to leave for him? Can I garnishee all that is coming to him to the extent of what he owes me?

Man. S. R.

Ans.—You are entitled to garnishee to the extent of twenty five dollars of his month's wages.

#### MILKING MACHINES.

Could you please inform me through your valuable paper if there is any milking machine on the market for milking cows?

Sask. W. J. B.

Ans.—Yes, there are two different machines in America but both are just coming out of the experimental stage and are being improved. One is being installed at the Munroe Dairy farm, near Winnipeg. See recent issues in Questions and Answers.

### HERD LAW.

Would you kindly inform me in your next issue if the herd law has past in Alberta, and if so what means or measure would be required to get it in effect in certain districts?

Alta. D. S.

Ans.—At present "the Herd Ordinance" of the old Northwest Territories applies only to that part of Alberta which was originally within the territory of Saskatchewan. An amendment to this herd law will be laid before the Alberta legislature making the ordinance applicable in the northern part of the province. In all matters relating to the herd law consult with Mr. Robt. Harcourt in Alberta and Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman in Saskatchewan who are the deputy ministers of agriculture in their respective provinces.

### ASPARAGUS GROWING.

Does asparagus do well in the Northwest? Could you give me the necessary information for the successful growing of this delicious vegetable?

Alta. G. G. H.

Answered by S. A. Bedford, Brandon: Asparagus is propagated from seed which should be sown during the spring months in rows two feet apart and kept perfectly clean. The plant can be removed into a permanent bed either as a one or two year old. Two year old plants are preferred. The land should be prepared by deep digging and a thorough incorporation of well rotted manure.

For household use the bed is made about five feet wide and as long as is necessary. The plants are put in rows three feet apart and nine inches apart in the row.

For market use long rows are usually preferred. One pound of seed produces 3,000 plants, but it takes from 15,000 to 20,000 plants for an acre.

The Columbia Mammoth and Conover's Colossal are the two favorite varieties. Plants of these can be purchased from the leading nurserymen.

### REGISTERING THOROUGHBREDS.

Would you let me know to whom one must apply to register stock in the American stud book. Also if a certificate of transfer of mare is necessary when a Thoroughbred brood mare changes ownership.

B. C. R. G. B.

Ans.—The Registrar of the American stud book (Thoroughbred) is Jas. E. Wheeler, New York city and it is in the American book that Canadians register their stock. Yes, when any pure bred changes ownership there should be a certificate of transfer.

### SCHOOL TROUBLES.

1. If the trustees of a school district write a letter to a teacher promising to give her the school for six months, at fifty dollars per month, and she comes and commences work, but afterward learns that the teacher is supposed to be hired at a higher rate; can she collect the extra, which will amount to forty dollars for the term?

2. The regular form for "Agreement" has not been filled out yet. Will there have to be one filled out, or will the letter be sufficient?

3. If the teacher goes to town on Saturday and expects to be back on Sunday, and it storms so she cannot, so has to wait until Monday, therefore does not teach on Monday, (a) will she have to teach on Saturday or a holiday for the lost day? (b) Can she collect her money on it without teaching?

4. Our former chairman of the board has not delivered the seal to the board since his successor has been elected, and the board sent him an order to deliver the seal, to the present chairman but he sends word back by the messenger that he has not got the seal and also sends the order back to the board. The board has sent him another order and stated that they would start proceedings at once, if he did not deliver the seal. He will have to deliver the original or a duplicate will he not?

Alta. B. B.

Ans.—1. No. 2. Not necessarily. 3. (a) No; (b) Yes. 4. Yes.

**Lump Jaw**



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure does not cure. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vets-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Reasonably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS.,** Chatham, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS**

The Leading Herd of Western Canada



Grand young Bulls, Cows, Heifers and pure-bred SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE

**J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.**

**CARLTON HEREFORDS**

THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL

Gold Prince \$3168 at the head of the herd. Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

**BULLS FOR SALE**

All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K.

**Fenton Bros.**

Carlton Hereford Farm  
SOLGERTH, MANITOBA

**Herefords**



A score of choice young bulls of A1 breeding; also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.

**Oswald Palmer, Lacombe**

**Scarcliffe Herefords**

Bulls and females of the most approved strain. Sampson 1st at head of herd. Young stock of his get. Terms to suit the trade. Orders Solicited.

**H. M. BING - - Glenella, Man.**

**Brampton Jersey Herd**

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, **B. H. BULL & SON,** Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

**Cattle and Sheep Labels.**

Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day.

**F. G. JAMES, - Bowmanville, Ont.**

**I Will Sell at BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA, AT PRIVATE SALE, Commencing May 7, 1906,**

**A Carload of Minn. Bred Registered Angus Bulls and Cows with Calves at foot.**

One Year's time will be given on Bankable papers bearing 8% Interest.

**M. C. WILLFORD.**

**Bargains** in hardy nursery stock. Six gooseberries, \$1.50. Five plums, all different varieties, and one Russian Crab, \$1.50. Twelve choice perennial flowering plants, six or more varieties, \$1.50. Six hardy ornamental shrubs, \$1.50. Any one or more of the above collections sent prepaid on receipt of price. If more than one taken, deduct 20 per cent from the total amount. All choice varieties, best adapted to this country. Our own selection.

**Buchanan Nursery Company, St. Charles, Man.**

**SOCIALISM.**

Will you in your columns state what socialism is? I have always read that socialism is anarchy, but some here claim I am wrong. Please state where I can get a sample copy of some noted socialist work, also one of the anarchist's publications.

Alta. E. B.

Ans.—We have not space to deal fully in these columns with a subject so broad. A recognized and unprejudiced authority, however, gives this definition of socialism: "Socialism may be described as that policy which aims at a more equal distribution of wealth, and a better production of wealth by means of the direct action of the central authority. It aims to secure the reconstruction of society through the public, collective ownership of land and capital, and the public, collective management of all industries. Socialism in its pure form differs from communism in that it does not demand a community of goods or private property but only applies to land ownership and productive capital. Anarchism is like socialism to the extent that its leading idea is to convert into a general benefit what is now the private gain of a few, but unlike it in that anarchism would destroy, by violence, if necessary, all existing government and social order, leaving the future to determine what should be raised upon their ruins." A fairly full history of the growth of this movement is found in "Socialism, New and Old," by Graham, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Wilshire's Magazine, a monthly publication, edited by H. Gaylord Wilshire, 225 Fourth Ave., New York is one of their best known journals. We know nothing of any anarchist publications.

**PUBLISHER'S ADDRESS WANTED.**

Can you tell me the address of a paper published in Philadelphia and called the Reformed Presbyterian Advocate? Man. J. B.

Ans.—We can not find a paper of that name published in Philadelphia but there is one called the Presbyterian Reformed Review, of which B. B. Warfield is the editor, and MacCalla & Co., 237 Dock Street, Philadelphia, are the publishers.

**MAKING A DAIRY COW.**

A grade Jersey heifer calved when seventeen months old. Would it be better for her future usefulness as a dairy cow to keep her milking, or to dry her off so that she would have a better chance to attain her full growth? B. C. H. C. D. P.

Ans.—Keep her milking right along until about six weeks before she freshens again but do not breed her at once; let her have about twelve or fourteen months between her first and second calves. This will give her a chance to develop and at the same time will be training for her in milk production. If you dried her off now she would be inclined to dry up early in the future.

**GROWING CRANBERRIES.**

Can you give me any information in regard to the growing of cranberries? I have the impression that a swampy place is most suitable for them and I have an old lake bottom, which I can irrigate; would such be suitable for them, and if so would the ground first need to be cultivated to destroy the water rushes? What is the difference between a high and a low bush? Can you tell me where young plants can be obtained? Do the young plants propagate from the roots? Is there any book dealing with the cultivation of cranberries? Alta. H. H. McC.

Answered by D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man.—We presume it is the cranberry of commerce that our correspondent speaks of, botanically known as *Vaccinium macrocarpon*. It is a native of the wood country of north-western Ontario, Minnesota, and other parts, but has never been cultivated with very marked success in the prairie districts, the soil of the latter not being suitable. It is found in wet land, where the subsoil is always saturated, at a short distance below the surface. Cran-

**Terra Nova Stock Farm**

HERD OF **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

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

**S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.**



**Grandview Herd. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite \$3595

Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

**JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta.**

Farm three miles south of town

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854**

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

**A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

**Pine Grove Stock Farm**

BREEDERS OF **High-Class Scotch Shorthorns**

Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: **C. W. WILSON, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT.** W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om



**STARFARM Shorthorns**

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.

**W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.**

**Shorthorns and Tamworths**

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.



**ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.**

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

**12 High-class Yearling Bulls**

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

**FOR SALE**

The three year old Clyde Stallion, "Mayfield Grandson" 5081

This is a splendid stallion and a sure foal-getter

**H. H. McCLOURE - Leithbridge**

**A1 Cattle Can be Bought Right From MANITOBA'S LEADING SHORTHORN HERD**

Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices

**JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, C.N.R.**

**Maple Shade Farm**

**CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS**

A number of Young Bulls combining **SIZE AND CONSTITUTION WITH QUALITY AND FLESH**

In moderate condition, at moderate prices. Send for Catalogue of Bulls.

**John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.**

Stations Brooklin, G.T.R. Long distance Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---also--- and General---1909---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

**Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.**

**SITTYTON STOCK FARM**

High-class **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Sittyton Hero 9th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)

**GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask.**

**Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.**

**Shorthorns**

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

**Clydesdales**

A few Clydesdale fillies for sale.

**Yorkshire Pigs**

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale Not related.

**Plymouth Rocks a Specialty**

**Stephen Benson**

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**



I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

**JOHN RAMSEY, Priddle, Alta.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.**

**Rushford Ranch Shorthorns**



My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Royalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.

**R. K. BENNET, Box 95. Calgary, Alta.**

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp.) 21442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. SHETLANDS also For Sale.

**JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie.**

**FOR PROFIT; BREED HACKNEYS**

THE BEST PAYS THE BEST: AND THE BEST ARE TO BE FOUND AT  
**THE NORBURY HOUSE STUD, ALFORD, ENGLAND.**  
 THE HOME OF THE IDEAL HACKNEY.

OVER 450 FIRST AND CHAMPION PRIZES WON BY THIS STUD.

Stallions, Mares, and young stock by Rosador 4964, Polonius 4931, Cannought 1443, Garton Sirdar 7086, Copper King 7764, Sir Augustus 6562, Norbury Lightning 7563 and others.

Hackneys from this stud sold to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, India, Italy, etc., etc. Not a single complaint from any customer in 14 years. Inspection and enquiries invited.

Cables "CIVITAS,"

Alford, England.

Private Sale List on application.

**S. B. CARNLEY,**  
 Owner and Breeder.

**America's Leading Horse Importers**

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.

Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.  
 Appropo—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.  
 Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.  
 Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.  
 Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the stables of

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

Kansas City, Mo.

Columbus, O.

St. Paul, Minn.



Give us a call or write

**Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.**

**Western Horsemen**

Order your breeding stock at once. We can supply you with pure bred Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions and Mares, and Big Missouri Jacks at quick turn-over prices, on your own terms.



TO ERR IS HUMAN BUT IT'S OFTEN  
 PRETTY EXPENSIVE.

You have seen men attend sales, and buy a horse perhaps, and it does not suit; and it annoys him every time he drives it. Well come in and we will help you out. TWENTY-THREE YEARS' experience, we know what you want. Better join the army of successful Grain Growers who have found by experience that it pays to deal at

**TROTTER & TROTTER'S**  
 BRANDON - MANITOBA

**J. B. HOGATE'S**

Shires, Clydes, Percherons,  
 Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prize-winners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

**J. B. HOGATE - Proprietor.**

WHEN WRITING SAY YOU SAW IT IN THIS PAPER.

berry bogs should be so arranged that the water can be drawn off at will to at least about a foot below the surface. Pond bottoms would require such drainage and cultivation before planting. Sandy or peaty soil is best. It is customary to cover the beds with water in the winter and drain off in the spring. This protects the plants from frost as well as insect injury. Several named varieties have been produced in the east, but they are not regarded hardy in Minnesota, where the wild plants are usually used. Plants may be grown from cuttings. As it requires peculiar conditions to propagate the cranberry, they are not generally grown by the nurseries, where the conditions would seldom be favorable for propagating them. Clark Bros. & Co., Winnipeg, can supply a book on cranberry cultivation. The so called high bush cranberry is an entirely different plant, belonging to the viburnum species. It has a very wide range, being found from the Arctic circle southward. There are several slightly varying forms, but it is doubtful if it would be found profitable to cultivate this shrub for commercial purposes. It makes a very pretty ornamental shrub and can be had from some of our home nurseries.

**TANNING SKINS—MAKING CHEESE.**

Can you give me a way to tan wolf and rabbit skins at home? Also a method to make home made cheese?

Man. R. C.

Ans.—1. If the skin has been already dried, soak it in clean water for twenty four hours, working it with the hands repeatedly during that time until it becomes soft. Remove any small pieces of flesh or fat which may have adhered to it. If the skin is fresh and has not been dried, it need only be washed to remove any dust or dirt. Prepare the following mixture: Alum, very finely powdered, five pounds; salt, well powdered, two pounds; coarse wheat meal, two pounds. Mix the above in a wooden bucket, and add gradually sufficient sour milk or sour buttermilk to bring it to the consistency of cream.

Allow the soaked skin to drain until most of the moisture has disappeared, lay it on a table, the hair side down rub the above mixture thoroughly into every part of the flesh side of the skin, using as much force with the hands as possible so as to drive the mixture into the pores of the skin. When it will absorb no more, cover it with a layer of the mixture about an eighth of an inch thick, fold it over with the flesh surfaces together and the hair outside and lay it in a cool place. Repeat the rubbing process and the folding daily for the next three days. Now wash the skin thoroughly in clean water, removing all the composition, hang up to drain, and when half dry rub in a fresh supply of the mixture, and repeat the rubbing daily for four or five days, adding more of the mixture when necessary. Now wash thoroughly through several waters. Make a strong solution of alum, without salt, and after the skin has drained, lay it out on a flat surface, exposed to the sun if possible, and apply the alum solution to the flesh side and let it dry, working it thoroughly all over.

2. Home Made Cheese—Ten pounds of milk make one gallon, and a gallon of milk makes one pound of cheese. If coloring is desired use a teaspoonful of cheese color to every 100 pounds of milk.

Usually it is necessary to use the milk from two or more milkings. In that case the milk should be frequently stirred while cooking to keep the cream from rising, and it should be kept cool. A clean paper tub or a large tin pan will answer as a cheese vat. Heat the milk to 80 degrees and weigh or measure it into the vat. Then use the rennet test to see whether the milk is of the proper ripeness. This test is made as follows: Take a medium sized cupful of the entire milk from the vat, being careful to have it at exactly 80 degrees. Place in it a piece of match half an inch long. Stir the milk rapidly with a knife, and while stirring add a medium sized thumbend of rennet. Stir for ten seconds, after adding the rennet. Then stop and watch the bit of match until it stops rising. If the milk is properly ripened it should stop in from eight to ten seconds. If you have a good stirring machine, it may be used to sweep the match may be used for 15 or 20 seconds, and

**Horse Owners! Use**

GOMBAULT'S

**Caustic Balsam**

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

**THOROUGHBREDS**

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by KELSTON, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price. Correspondence solicited.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

**Shire Horses**

We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Athorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,**  
 Holdenby, Northampton, England

**The Gold Standard Herd**

THE PREMIER BERKSHIRE HERD OF THE WEST

I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. Lunett, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address,

**J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.**

**YORKSHIRES**

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as DALMENEY TURK and (imp.) 1242—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and WEYANKE AMEER—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham).

Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

**WALTER JAMES & SONS,**  
 Rosser, Man.

**Attention! Poultry Men**

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of

**Wyandottes**

Only high-class birds for sale. Address

**James Houlton,**  
 Great Malvern, England.

or **S. Houlton,**  
 Calgary,  
 Canadian representative.

**Seldom See**

A lig knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

**ABSORBINE**

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 10-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,** 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. [Canadian agents: Lyman, Son & Co., Montreal.]

then it is wise to add half a pint of good sour milk to every 100 pounds.

When the milk has been satisfactorily tested, add the rennet, using a large teaspoonful to every 25 pounds of milk. Put the rennet in a pint of water and pour in a stream over the milk. Stir well for a minute, then cover the vat with a heavy cloth.

In fifteen or twenty minutes put the index finger about half an inch into the milk, then pushing it straight under the length of the finger, cut the curd just over the finger with the thumb, and lift the finger up without bending it. If the curd be sufficiently set it will split clean and little or none will remain on the finger. If not firm enough let it stand a little longer.

Using a long handled carving knife cut the curd up into cubes about one third of an inch each way. With your hand gently stir the curd cutting all the large pieces with the knife.

Scour a deep milk pan well on the outside, fill it with hot water and set right into the curd. Keep shifting the can and stirring until the curd has reached 98 degrees. This should take about half an hour. Then stir only every ten or fifteen minutes, keeping the vat well covered in the intervals. Three hours from the time the rennet was added the whey is ready to remove. Put a colander over a deep pail and dip the curd into the colander. As it drains transfer the curd to a large square of cheese cloth on your butter worker. When all the curd has been strained and put on the cloth, sprinkle over it one ounce of salt to every twenty five pounds of milk and mix thoroughly.

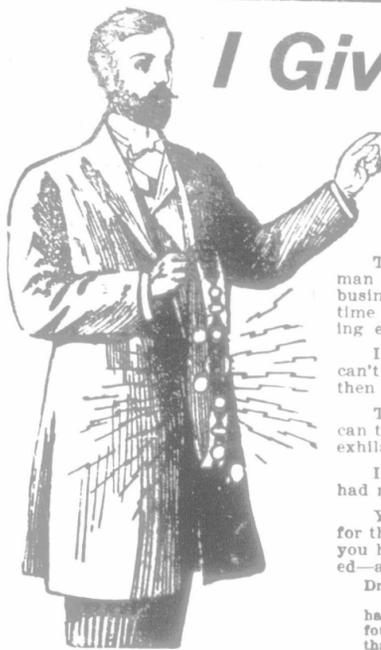
You will need to buy a cheese hoop and a bandager. Cut a piece of cheese cloth the length of the bandager and the width around it. Sew up the sides and slip it on the outside of the bandager allowing it to lie in wrinkles so as to extend only half way up. Run a thread around the bottom of the cloth and draw it up so that it extends about an inch over the inside edge. Wet a ten inch square of factory cotton and lay it over the top of the hoop. Then put in your bandager with the cheese cloth round, and shove it to the bottom. Put in the curd, pressing it down well with the hands, pull out the bandager draw up the cheese cloth carefully, lay in another square of wet cotton, and put on the follower—a round piece of board that fits the hoop closely. The cheese is now ready for the press. A cider press is good but if that is not to be had, get a strong board from eight to ten feet long, place it under a ledge; put the cheese on the floor near the ledge, putting a small block or board on the centre of the cheese for the long board to rest on. Put about fifty pounds weight at the end of the board. At the end of an hour remove the cheese from the hoop and pull up the cheese cloth until the wrinkles are all out, trim it off to within half an inch of the edge. Turn it over and return it to the press until the next day. Then keep in a cool place for at least six weeks, turning it every day for the first month.

WARBLES.

My cows and calves this spring have large worms or grubs in their backs an inch long and three eighths of an inch thick otherwise seem in good health. Would these insects under the skin make the milk unfit for house use and what treatment will remove same?

Sask. C. A. M.

Ans.—These are what are known as "warbles". They are the larvae of the gad fly which lays its eggs about the fore legs of the cattle in summer. These eggs are then licked off and hatch some place in the digestive tract of the animal. Afterwards they make their way to the back of the cattle and develop about this time of year. They are nearly ready to emerge and generally do so when the cattle go on grass. The larva drops to the ground and at a time passes into the adult stage of the fly. Some authorities claim that the eggs are hatched on the backs of the stock but the point is not well proven. There is no remedy until the larvae are developed then they can be pressed out and killed. They do no harm other than the local irritation they cause.



I Give My Belt Free Until I Cure You

That's a fair and square proposition—FREE UNTIL I CURE YOU. No man can make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice at the business of curing men. I've been at the business 24 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.

I know what kind of cases I can cure and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition—no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who when they feel the exhilaration from my Belt will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken this stuff for years and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

Dr. McLaughlin: Nipissing, Ont. Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for two months steady, and must say that it has done me an awful lot of good. I am well satisfied with the Belt, and I have found what you said about your Belt to be true. I will give your Belt all the praise that it deserves. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly, WILLIAM BYERS.

Dr. McLaughlin: Hallville, Ont. Dear Sir,—I am well pleased with your Belt; it has done its work perfectly. The losses are stopped; my stomach is better, and I feel better in every way. I no longer have those despondent spells, and life is a pleasure. I wish to thank you for what your Belt has done, and your honest dealing with me. Yours truly, JAMES BROWN.

Dr. McLaughlin: Ashdod, Ont. Dear Sir,—I have been greatly benefited by the Belt I purchased from you some time ago. My heart is much better, and the rheumatism in my arm has all left. I feel improved in every respect. It has done all you claim for it. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in my case, I remain, yours truly, THOMAS BRIDGES.

I have been telling the readers of this paper what my Belt will do. If you don't believe me write to me. I will furnish you with the names of thousands of people, old men, who, out of gratitude, will write you. They will tell you just what they have told me. It has no equal. They feel as hearty and as youthful as they did at eighteen.

How often that is said by men who have been cured of Nervous Debility by the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt! They say it every day. Men who have been weak, gloomy, irresolute, and who had no confidence in themselves at all are now holding up their heads in pride, with the knowledge that perfect strength is restored; that they are as good as any man that walks and better than any man of their size. You know you are weak now, and wish you could say that you were as good as any many of your size. You can if you will use this grand invigorator. The proposition I make is a fair one, and should remove all doubt as to its ability to cure all forms of weakness in men and women.

A scientific man noted the world over—Prof. Loeb of California University—makes the assertion that "Electricity is the basis of human vitality." Coming from him, you believe it. I've been saying that for the past twenty years. Some believed me. Some didn't. I say this now. Electricity is the power that drives every wheel in your body machinery, that enables you to talk, to walk, run, think, eat and everything else you do. To you it's like the steam in an engine. When you have enough you are strong—not enough, then you need my Belt. Maybe you believe that—or not. You will some day.

Anyhow, I am ready to back up everything I say, and all I ask you to spend is your time. And as you wear my Belt while you sleep, I don't use much of that.

Some of the things I can cure are: Debility of any organ of the body, decay of youthful vigor and every evidence of it; weakness of kidneys, stomach, liver, rheumatic pains, poor circulation, constipation and general ill-health.

I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. I don't care where you are. Tell me and I'll give you his name, and you can ask him about me.

Now let's get together. If you would like to be a stronger, younger man than you are, come to me. Call and I'll give you all the satisfaction you want. If you can't call send this coupon and I'll send you, sealed, free a book that will tell you how I do these things and of men who have been cured by my Belt.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 1. Consultation free.

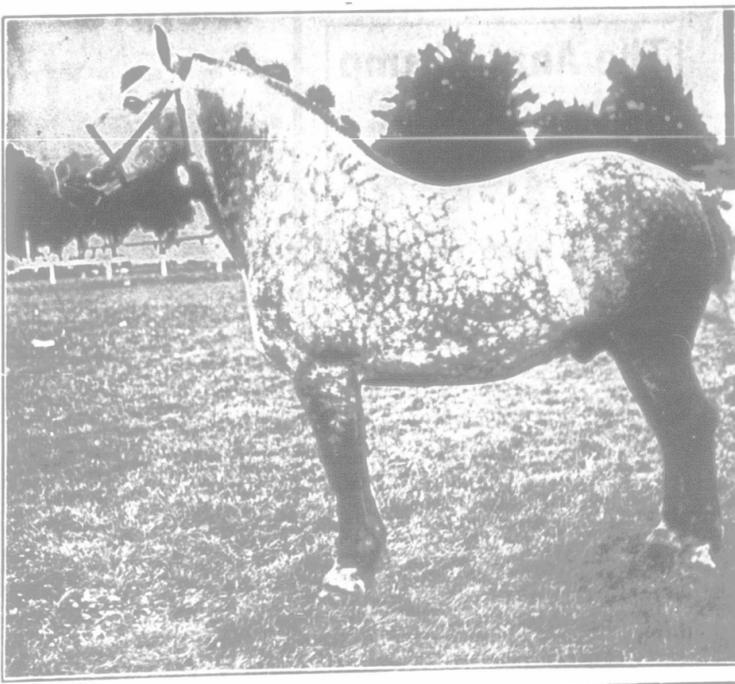
Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. WRITE PLAIN



MEDOC (40083)

Has added First and Championship at Brandon, to his list of prizes—one of my colts taking 2nd.

The first lot have taken so well, am getting in another bunch to arrive about March 20, all 4 and 5 years old. A number of them prize winners at the International among the lot—all in the pink of condition. Write or call on

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS" Westbourne, - Manitoba.

**SOWS PART OF CROP.**

A rents a farm from B but B keeps putting off the drawing up of the lease. A goes ahead, cleans seed and puts it in. Can B force A to sign lease if it does not include some of the details which A wishes to have embodied? Has B authority to stop A seeding and can A take off the crop he has sown?

Man. D. J. C.

Ans.—A by going ahead and putting in the crop apparently recognized the lease. If B allowed A to go ahead and put in part of the crop, he certainly could not stop him from putting in the balance.

**BUYING FARM.**

A buys a farm for say \$8,000 of B. An agreement is drawn but not registered, reading like this: \$2,000 are to be paid within three months, and the rest within another three months. The first payment was duly paid but the rest could not be paid on account of A having a severe loss in capital invested in other property. The agreement is cancelled and B after putting a few more improvements on the place resells farm for \$11,000. Could A get his own back or not?

The improvements B put on the farm after cancelling same amounted to about \$1,000. A was advised to take the buildings off, so as to save something but left them. Would it have made any difference had A taken them off?

Man. O. S.

Ans.—A cannot get his money back. He forfeits what he has paid as a penalty for not complying with the terms of the agreement.

A would have no right to remove the buildings, as it becomes part of the freehold.

**CANCELING HOMESTEAD.**

I took up a homestead on August 23, 1905. My time was due to go on and perform my duties on February 23, 1906, but I got an extension of time until May 1. If I don't go on by then will the government give me sixty days notice from May 1 before cancelling my entry?

Man. BRANDONITE.

Ans.—It all depends upon whether or not some one else has applied to have your entry cancelled. The government does not make the first move in the matter and will give you a chance to begin your duties after notice for cancellation has been served upon them.

**PROVING UP HOMESTEAD.**

I have a homestead and my son got one in the same section.

1. Can my son stay with me and keep his homestead, by breaking up ten acres a year; must he put up a shanty or not?  
2. Can I myself work out and earn some money when my wife and children are on the homestead, or can my children hold homestead by staying on it without my wife staying at home?

Sask. A. R.

Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. Yes, provided you do the necessary breaking.

**THE GRAND TRUNK.**

Has the Grand Trunk Railway company got a road to Winnipeg now, if so from what point?

Sask. A. M.

Ans.—No, nor is the route surveyed into Winnipeg. Negotiations seem to be pending for the arrangements of terminal facilities. Work, however, has begun on the road west of Portage la Prairie and there is considerable surveying and grading done between that point and Saskatoon.

**COW IN DISPUTE.**

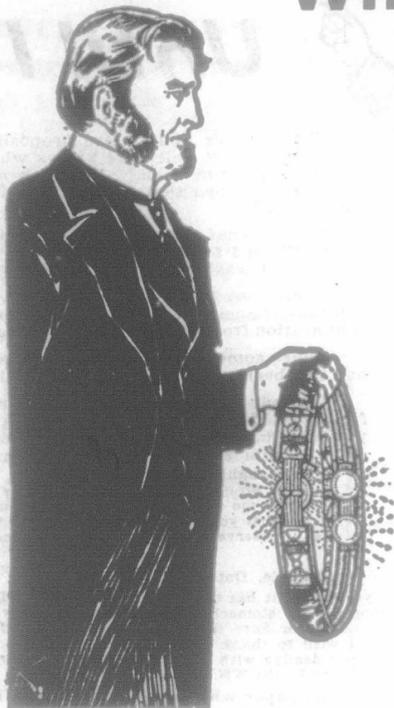
I sold a cow to C. one year ago last December and he has not paid all of the money yet. He wants me to give him a bill of sale and vent my brand. He has sold the cow and I told him that when he finished paying that I would give him the bill of sale. I have a registered brand and that is what I always want. Can he force me to give him the bill of sale or a vent or how am I to get my pay? Is there a herd law in Alberta?

Alta. H. B.

Ans.—1. You are not obliged to vent your brand or to give a bill of sale unless you choose, until the cow is paid for.

2. Write to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Edmonton, giving your township and range and he will inform you as to whether the herd law is in force in your district.

## A WORD TO THE SICK Who are Tired of Drugs



**Free use of my Electrical Invention until you are cured. Not one penny in advance or on deposit. Gives a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000.**

I think I know and appreciate the value of drugs as thoroughly as any living doctor. They fill a great need, and the world could probably not do without them, but during my forty years' practice I have heard the stories of tens of thousands of people who have used drugs, until many of them were absolute wrecks from the terrible habits contracted, so I also know their danger. What is to be done for these unfortunates? Surely it cannot be that they are stranded on this earth without help in some direction! If this were so, it would indeed be a cold world. But I dispute any such state of affairs. I believe there is a remedy for every ailment, and the sufferer who finds it finds health. Might not the remedy in your case be **ELECTRICITY**? We know now to be a certainty that electricity is the mainspring of every living thing—it is life itself upon this earth. Can anything more natural be offered as a health and strength giver? And I ask you, have you tried it? If you have not, there is a bright star leading you to a happy future. If health is what you want, let me make you a proposition. I do not recommend my Electric Invention in fevers, pneumonia and the like, but if you suffer from any of the troubles mentioned below, get my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex (latest patent March 7, 1905) upon

**60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**

and if you are well satisfied at the end of that time, pay me for it—in many cases only \$5.00. If not satisfied with the results, return it to me, at no cost to you whatever. If you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a

liberal discount, I have not been curing people for forty years without knowing what I can do, so I run no risk whatever in giving it on trial to responsible persons.

I especially solicit a call or letter from sufferers from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles, Ataxia, Exhaustion from mental or physical excesses, nervousness, atrophy, varicocele and general ill-health. You wear the appliance comfortably during sleep, and it fills you with a soothing, strengthening current, showing a decided benefit from the first night's use, and then a steady building up until well. You may be skeptical about electricity, but if you neglect the opportunity I offer you for a trial of it, you are most likely throwing health and happiness away.

As the originator of the electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my appliances are of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and cannot be imitated. I give it freely with my invention to my patients. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a good current for at least a year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses I would like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

San Francisco, Cal., 997 Market St.  
New York, 1151 Broadway.  
Montreal, Can., 132 St. James St.  
Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout.  
London, Eng., 15 Hanover St.  
Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmksilnads.  
Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.  
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.  
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20.  
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.  
Sao Paulo, South America, 5 de Nov. No. 62.  
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla, No. 2.  
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.  
Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.  
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.  
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.  
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.  
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.  
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.

It is the only agricultural medium—  
weekly. \$1.50 a yearly subscription.

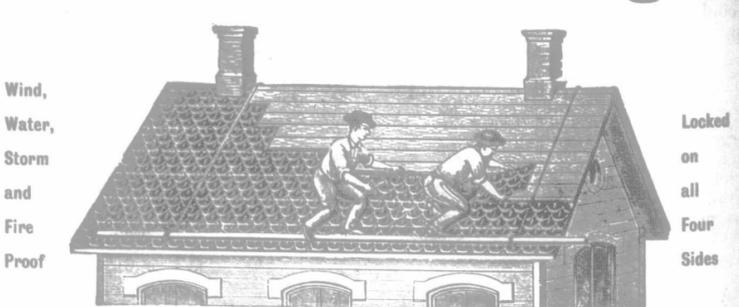
**The Angle Lamp****The Light that Never Fails**

As proved from experience.  
The Best Coal-Oil Lamp.  
The Cheapest.  
Easily Managed.  
Burns Less Oil.  
Gives Best Light.  
No Under Shadow.  
Non-Explosive.  
When Turned Low, no Odor.  
Suitable for Home, Store or Church.  
Write to—

**HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY,**

Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.

For Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

**"Oshawa" Steel Shingles**

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per 100 square feet, covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "Oshawa" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings through Canada, making them

**Fire, Water and Lightning Proof**

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and Eavestrough, etc. Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 2,000 designs. Write for Catalogue No. 14-R, and free samples of "Oshawa" Shingles. Write to-day.

**The Pedlar People**

Montreal, Que.  
707 Clark St.

Ottawa, Ont.  
423 Sussex St.

Toronto, Ont.  
11 Colborne St.

Winnipeg, Man.  
76 Lombard St.

Vancouver, B. C.  
615 Pender St.

Write your nearest office

Head Works and Office—OSHAWA, ONT.

**SPRAINED LEG.**

I have a young mare (driven) perfectly sound, apparently sprained her fore leg while standing in her stall. She was led out to water at noon, not in the least lame, and at night she could not put her foot to the ground. Shortly it began to swell, and she was apparently in great pain. I then put her in a sling and bathed her leg with hot water and salt, at the same time applying Clark's White Liniment. But she did not improve, and the swelling increased until it reached an alarming size and was much inflamed.

Applying liniment and bathing did not seem to do much good, so I tried a hot linseed poultice which relieved her, and she then took a turn for the better. The swelling is gradually decreasing, there is still, however, a great deal of inflammation and swelling remaining. It is now two weeks since it happened. She is eating and drinking well. Her knee is not out of joint neither is her leg broken.

Poplar Point.

S. L. H.

Ans.—Assuming that the leg was strained or bruised your treatment was correct, being directed to reduce the inflammation, although until such is reduced no stimulant or blistering application should be applied. If the swelling does not entirely disappear, would advise blistering with a fly blister.

**SCOURS IN CALVES.**

The first day after the calf is born it is strong, bright and healthy, the second day the calf becomes listless, lies down, does not care to suck, but does not appear to suffer; in a few hours its eyes begin to sink into its head, some scouring towards the last, ears and nose gets cold, the calf lies half stupid, then dies. The cow, mother of the calf, is strong, healthy and in good condition. When I noticed the calf getting bad gave egg, warm water and ginger but seemed to have no effect.

G. R. C.

Ans.—This disease, by some termed calf cholera, is infectious, and has been put down to the introduction of a germ via the navel. Disinfect the navels of new born calves, with some antiseptic solution such as is used for foals. Give the following at one dose in two ounces of brandy and whites of three eggs: One and a quarter drams of powdered rhubarb root, quarter of a dram powdered opium, quarter of a dram of carbonate of magnesia.

**FOOT WOUND CAUSING MALFORMATION.**

I have a three-year-old gelding that cut his front foot in barb wire just above the hoof on the inside when a yearling. He now has a false hoof grown to the main hoof at the bottom, but the top part seems a little loose and the hair has never grown on that side of fetlock. He also has a large bunch extending all around the hoof nearly to fetlock joint which is feverish, causing the outside shell of hoof to peel off. What would reduce the swelling and would it be safe to blister while in a feverish condition? What would grow the hair again? Would a shoe high in front and low behind be of any help?

Alta.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Reduce the inflammation with cold water, then blister once or twice. No.

A reader in southern Manitoba writes saying he has a small, clean-bottomed lake of clear, fresh water, and wishes to know what varieties of fish he could stock it with and where they could be obtained.

Answered by T. B. Perry, Customs, Canada.—In my opinion Jack fish is the only suitable specie for any of the lakes in this district owing to the depth of water, bottoms and surroundings. The best place to secure spawn would be at the Selkirk hatchery.

**LEUCORRHEA.**

I have a mare about nine years old that a dealer brought up from Ontario this spring, and once when I hitched her to the empty sleigh she let out about a tablespoonful of white slimy substance when starting. I watched her for a couple of days. Twice during that

time her water was as red almost as blood and then came to its natural color again. That was about two weeks ago and the mare took the horse night before last. I hitched her up this morning and drew stone, and on putting her in at noon she let out about a half cupful I should judge of the same substance. The mare is in good condition, works well, seems tough and hard, as though she had been at work all winter. Is the trouble caused by a bruise on the trip up or is there something wrong with her and what would be the proper treatment?

C. R. S.

Ans.—The mare has "whites" or leucorrhoea, a disease from the goblet cells of the mucous membrane lining the vagina, and is an evidence of lack of tone in that organ. Tonic treatment is always necessary in such cases, and is of far more value than local applications. Mild astringent injections, however, will be useful, such as a weak solution of permanganate of potash, at the rate of one ounce of the drug to two quarts of water. Give the mare, one dram daily of fluid extract of nux vomica along with one ounce of tincture of iron, mix with the feed or give with a small syringe by the mouth.

**CURB.**

Valuable brood mare has a curb of one year's standing. I blistered it four times through the winter with a fly blister, I have also rubbed it well with a round beef bone which reduced it, but it is quite visible yet. Kindly give a cure.

I have a stack of brome hay also one of wild hay; which would you advise me to feed to working horses?

A. S. MAGUIRE.

Ans.—Get a biniodide of mercury blister (1 to 6) and apply twice at an interval of ten days or two weeks. It depends entirely on the quality of the hay, and if you wish to sell one, which would sell the best. I prefer tame hay as a rule.

**CUT IN JOINT FLEXURE.**

Filly, two years old, badly cut with barb wire inside of hock about seven months ago. All healed up except right on the joint inside a little crack, the working of the joint seemingly keeps it open, it does not run; a scurf gathers round the edge. On the leg above the joint there is a bunch left; have been rubbing with strong iodine but does not seem to take it off. What would you advise me to do with it? Do you think it possible to take it off? She is not lame, it does not seem to hurt her, only for looks or sale.

Ans.—These are always nasty cases to deal with. You had better paint the edges of the wound with a solution of nitrate of silver, ten or fifteen grains to the ounce of water. Apply the same to the bunch if it is not covered with the skin.

**PROBABLY DOG DISTEMPER.**

What is wrong with my dog? He coughs a good deal, not very hard at first, just as though something was in his throat. He keeps coughing straight ahead, sometimes for a minute and sometimes ends with trying to throw something up. This is worse on days when he has not been shut up in the stable the night before, and also when he has been running. He has had it about a week.

Man.

READER.

Ans.—If it is a case of distemper the disease will have to run its course, the animal in the meantime being supported by nourishing food. For the cough get two ounces of P. D. & Co's Anodyne Pine Expectorant and give half a teaspoonful three times a day.

**EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED**

If a man hires with a farmer for the season (seven or eight months) and during any period of that time lays off, being sick for about a fortnight and has the doctor attending him at the house; has the farmer any right to stop anything more than his wages and board for the time, the farmer has not the right has he to stop the wages he pays another man out of my wages?

ONE WHO WANTS HIS RIGHTS.

Ans.—If your wages are stopped that is all that can be stopped, except that the employer can charge you the extra cost, if any, incurred to put a man in your place; he can not stop your pay and also charge you up with the full wages of the other man. See a respectable lawyer about the matter.

**HUMOROUS**

**HE DID AND HE DIDN'T.**

Mr. Wilkins had a dollar, so he said he guessed he'd pay  
A little sum he'd borrowed from a gentleman named Gray;  
Then Gray he took that dollar, and he said, "It seems to me  
I'd better pay that little debt I owe to McAfee;"  
Then McAfee the dollar paid upon a bill to Smart;  
By Smart 'twas paid to Thomson, and by Thomson paid to Hart.  
And so that coin kept rolling as a very busy "plunk."  
Until it paid indebtedness amounting in the chunk  
To more than forty dollars, and it may be rolling yet,  
And all because this Wilkins thought he'd better pay a debt.  
For when a dollar's started  
On its debt-destroying way,  
There hardly is a limit  
To the sums that it will pay.

Mr. Wilkins knew a kindness that he might have done for Gray,  
But he wasn't feeling kindly, so he thought it wouldn't "pay."  
Then Gray, not being grateful, said, "It really seems to me  
I've done sufficient favors for that fellow McAfee;"  
Then McAfee felt ugly, and he took a whack at Smart,  
Who passed it on to Thomson, who passed it on to Hart.  
And so no act of kindness was done through all that day,  
But many an act that rankled in a most unpleasant way,  
And many a soul was longing for the help to fit its need,  
And all because this Wilkins didn't do a kindly deed.

For a dollar or a kindness,  
Rule is still the same, I say;  
If you wish to see it rolling,  
Better start it on its way.

Two men were out shooting; one had a license, the other hadn't. A keeper approached and the one who had a license ran away.  
The keeper was a good runner and an exciting chase ensued over a mile and a half of nice plowed field. At last the keeper got up to the runaway.  
"Now, sir, where's your license?"  
It was produced.  
"Then why did you run away?"  
"Oh, I'm fond of exercise," answered the man; "but don't you think you'd better ask my friend if he has one?"  
The friend was by this time about two miles off, and the keeper only whistled, then went on his way a sadder and a wiser man.—*Tu-Bits.*

There came a ring at the telephone. "Hello!" said the voice at the other end of the wire. "Is this the editor?"  
"Yes."  
"This is one of your subscribers. I want to know if you can tell me the first name of the poet laureate of England?"  
"You're sure you know his last name, are you?" asked the man at the city editor's desk.  
"Of course, It's Laureate. But I've forgotten whether his given name is Richard or John."—*Chicago Tribune.*

School Inspector—Now, boys, we read that during the deluge Noah sent birds out of the ark that he might know by their return if there were any signs of dry land. Can you tell me, Johnny Horner, how many birds were sent?  
J. H.—Four, please, sir.  
School Inspector—Name them.  
J. H.—First, the raven.  
School Inspector—Good boy; go on.  
J. H.—The second and third are not mentioned, but we read of the dove being sent forth.—*Birmingham (England) Post.*

"Did your playmate enjoy her visit?" said mamma to her small daughter, who had just bidden adieu to her friend.  
"Why, yes, mamma, I think she did," replied the child. "I called her 'my dear' very often in that dressy tone you use when you have company."

Jack was making a visit to his grandparents who owned a large dairy. He had been forbidden to touch the tempting-looking pans of rich cream. One day his grandmother caught him coming up from the cellar with a very suspicious white rim over his upper lip.  
"Jack," she said, severely, "I am afraid you have been disturbing my pans of cream."  
"No, I haven't, Grandma, I just ran my tongue gently over the top."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Gyer—Scribbles has written a song that is bound to make a hit with school-boys.  
Myer—What's the title?  
Gyer—"Every Day'll be Saturday By-and-bye."—*Chicago News.*

Gusher—She told me I was the light of her life.  
Flusher—Well, that was encouraging.  
Gusher—Yes; but her father came along just then and put the light out.—*Sphere.*

**One Way Colonist Rates**

Via Chicago Great Western Railway.  
To points in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

**ARTISTS**

We are Specialists in making drawings of Machinery and Buildings. We show every Detail—every Nut and Bolt. We give you metropolitan service.

Holtby & Hathaway  
56 Princess Street,  
Winnipeg.

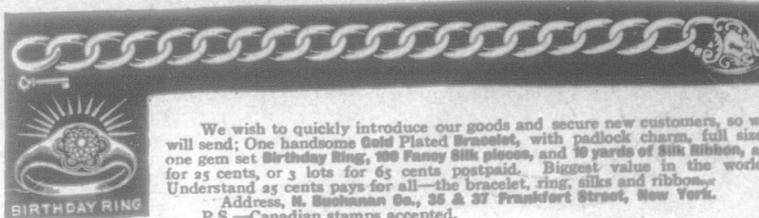
**320 Acres, Brandon District,**

three miles from Pendergast Station, eighty acres cultivated, two hundred acres more good wheat land, balance pasture, river touches corner of farm. Land adjoining sold at twenty-three per acre, this at twenty, quarter cash.

**Fred C. Hamilton**

433 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG

**A Matchless Bargain For Ladies!**



We wish to quickly introduce our goods and secure new customers, so we will send: One handsome Gold Plated Bracelet, with padlock charm, full size; one gem set Birth Day Ring, 100 Fancy Silk pieces, and 10 yards of Silk Ribbon, all for 25 cents, or 3 lots for 65 cents postpaid. Biggest value in the world. Understand 25 cents pays for all—the bracelet, ring, silks and ribbon.  
Address, H. Bushman Co., 35 & 37 Frankfort Street, New York.  
P.S.—Canadian stamps accepted.

**OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS**

At any moment the opportunity of your life may present itself. When it comes, you would like to be ready to grasp it. If you learn how to do things by investing your spare moments in the Bank of Education when the time comes you will

**Be Ready to Respond**

Hundreds are availing themselves of our aid and are utilizing their leisure time to better their education. Be guided by their example and qualify yourself to grasp the opportunity that will surely come. Nothing can be gained, much may be lost by delay. Use this coupon to-day.

**Canadian Correspondence College Limited**

161 Bay St., - Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below, or written on the extra line at bottom.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Ch'ed Accountancy          | Household Science      |
| Complete Commercial        | Nature Study           |
| Bookkeeping                | Special English        |
| Shorthand and Type-writing | Public School Course   |
| General Agriculture        | High School Course     |
| Stock Judging              | Matriculation          |
| Poultry Raising            | (Gr. and Jr.)          |
| Chemistry                  | Electrical Engineering |
| Commercial French          | Electric Lighting      |
| Civil Service, (Canada)    | " Railway              |
| Journalism                 | " Telephone            |
|                            | Mechanical Drawing     |

To Teachers: We prepare you for any examination in any province of the Dominion. Ask us for information. 5 P

Extra Line.....  
 Name.....  
 Address.....

**WHY INSURE WITH THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE?**

- BECAUSE**
- (1) Their ratio of expense to income is only 15.4%.
  - (2) They have paid every cent of the estimated profits.
  - (3) They are a British company of established reputation.

**Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal**  
 Chairman of Directors  
 B. HAL BROWN - General Manager  
**MONTREAL**  
 L. W. HICKS - Western Branch Mgr.  
 G. W. HASTINGS - Insp. of Agencies  
 W. R. Allan - - - - - Agent  
**BULLMAN BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants, Etc., Etc.**  
 Headquarters at  
 Henry's Nurseries and Seed House  
 Catalogue Free **M. J. Henry,**  
 3020 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

THE NEW  
**North-Western Limited**  
 ELECTRIC LIGHTED  
**The Most Comfortable**  
 Convenient, Unique and Beautiful Trains ever placed in service between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.  
**One of the Many Features**  
 is the Longer Berths in Sleepers, several inches longer than the usual standard.  
**COMFORT EVERYWHERE**  
 GEO. A. LEE, General Agent,  
 215 McDermott Ave. Phone 1924  
**WINNIPEG.**

**THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE**

**YOUR STOCK GOES UP**  
 in appearance and selling value very much in proportion to the quantity, and especially quality of feed you give it. Don't get anything less than the best, and you will find it to pay in the long run. Carnifac Stock Food is generally recognized as one of the best stock tonics at present on the market. The time to use Carnifac is when you notice your stock getting low in condition. Write us for booklet giving the experiences of some of the live stock raisers in Canada.  
**The Carnifac Stock Food Co.,**  
**Winnipeg - - Manitoba**

**The Winnipeg Limited**  
**To St. Paul and Minneapolis.**  
 The directness of the route—the fast time—the excellence of the train, combine to make the journey a pleasant and delightful one.  
 Comfortable Day Coaches—palace sleeping cars, dining cars, compartment library observation cars.  
 Leaves C.N.R. Depot daily 5.20 p.m.  
 Connection is made with all lines east and south from St. Paul.  
 S. S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient April 29.  
 S. S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle for the Orient June 7.  
 S. S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient July 25.  
**R. J. SMITH, D.F. & P.A.,**  
 447 Main St., Winnipeg

**A Little Money Goes a Long Way In Our WANTS AND FOR SALE COLUMN**

An announcement of anything you may have for sale or exchange costs but one cent a word per insertion, and yet reaches one hundred thousand readers between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

**Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal**