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 The Best Holiday Outing
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 Unparalleled Attractions
 Eleven Days' Racing

A GRAND NATIONAL DISPLAY OF
**Canada's Best Products in Arts, Manufactures,
 Live Stock and Agriculture.**

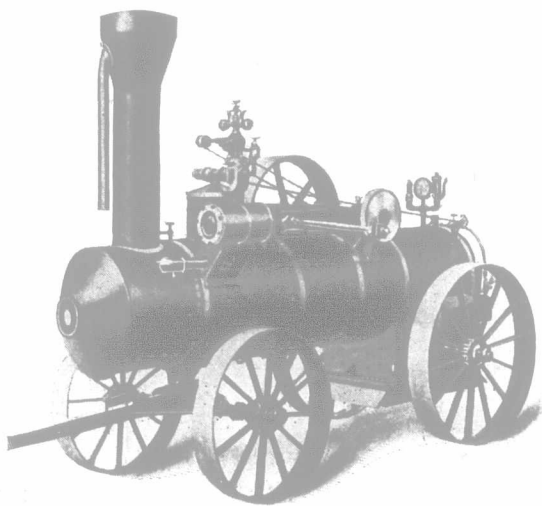
FOR ALL INFORMATION, PRIZE LISTS, ENTRY FORMS, ETC., ADDRESS

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WINNIPEG.

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 BUYING and OPERATING THE
Brandon Cornell Portable Engine



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 Catalogue and
 prices on Complete
 Threshing Outfits,
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We are the only
 Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE
Gasoline Engines
 in Western Canada.
 Investigate Ours be-
 fore purchasing.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO, Limited,
 MANUFACTURERS,
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Land! Land! Land!

In the valley of the fertile Saskatchewan, and Last
 Mountain Valley—the garden of the West. Improved
 and unimproved farms on the Pheasant Forks, Arcola,
 Prince Albert, Soo, and C. N. R. railway extensions.

Write for maps and particulars.

STEMSHORN & BLACKSTOCK,
 P. O. BOX 21, REGINA, ASSA.

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**Stop Over in Chicago on
 St. Louis Fair Tickets.**

No extra charge to go via Chicago, and ten days stop
 will be given in Chicago both going and returning, if
 desired, on all St. Louis Fair Tickets, via the

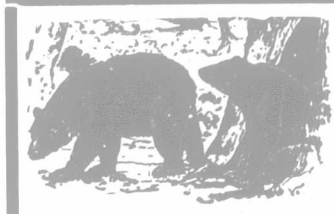
**Chicago,
 Milwaukee & St. Paul
 Railway.**

Five daily trains to Chicago, 8.30 a.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.20
 p.m. (The Fast Mail), 8.35 p.m. (Pioneer Limited) and
 11.00 p.m. Each has a good connection for St. Louis
 and Eastern points.

WRITE US FOR WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

W. B. DIXON,
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 ST. PAUL, MINN.



Ship Your Hides, Furs and Senega Root to
THE LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO., LTD.

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Largest exporters of Furs and Senega Root
 in the West. Dealers in Hides, Pelts,
 Wool, Tallow, etc. Write for circular.

HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS.



Sunshine Furnace

Flues Easily Cleaned

Cleaning out the flues of most furnaces is so difficult and complicated that only an expert can do it, and experts' services usually come high.

The flues in the Sunshine Furnace can be cleaned from two different clean-out doors and from the feed-door, so that there is no part of the flues which is not easily reached.

A special brush for this purpose is always supplied, and the operation is so simple that a boy can perform it.

The whole Sunshine Furnace construction is on the same plan of simplicity.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Do you want to see the great Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, July 25th to Aug. 6th?

We can show you an easy way to earn a free return ticket.

Write at once to the Circulation Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

Every Farmer

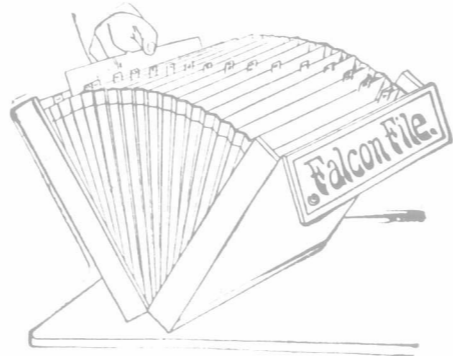
should keep his RECEIPTS, LETTERS and DOCUMENTS in order.

THIS FILE

will do it.

75 CENTS.

RICHARDSON & BISHOP, 213 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG.



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GOSSIP.

A good story is told of the Venerable Archbishop of Rupert's Land, though not by any means at his expense. He was driving with a clergyman in Manitoba, whose diction is by no means as good as we trust his views are. On reaching their destination, the clergyman asked His Grace to hold the reins while he got the "alter" out of the back of the carriage. "Do you generally use a portable altar in the country districts?" asked Dr. Machray. "Oh! no, Your Grace," was the reply. "I didn't mean the altar for the church. I meant the 'alter for the 'oss.'" Truly the English language "as she is spoke" is a mystery.

A rather dignified young woman entered a florist's shop on Madison avenue. A shrill voice, resembling that of an old woman, greeted her with: "Shut the door! Don't you know it's cold?"

Much embarrassed, she looked about for the speaker, saying: "Excuse me, but the wind blew so hard I could scarcely close the door."

Then, to her great astonishment, she found she had been conversing with a parrot. Angered at the bird for deceiving her so, she turned her back to the cage and was intent upon examining some flowers. Suddenly the same voice, or what seemed to be, said to her: "What can I do for you, miss?"

"If you hold your tongue I shall be gratified above all things," replied the young woman, turning around as she spoke, and discovering the florist's wife.

THERE'S AYE A SOMETHING.

Ye think the world's turned upside down
An' scunner at yer ain auld toun,
But gin ye tramp the country roun'
There's aye a something.

There's ifs an' buts when ane wad read,
That sting like some ill-natured weed;
Gin ye escape, yer charmed indeed,
That dreaded something.

Ye strive an' plan an' lie awake,
An' think nae harm can overtake;
Next morn' ye find oot yer mistake,
There's aye a something.

Ye meditate an' wonder why
Ilk pot o' ointment hes its fly,
If in the happy by an' by
There maun be something.

There's aye a thorn wi' every rose,
An' wee bit grits among the brose;
An' ne'er a chiel but sadly knows
There's aye a something.

Sae dinna fash yer held, ye fool,
But tak a seat in wisdom's school,
An' learn this guid auld-fashioned rule,
There's aye a something.

Be weel content wi' what ye hae,
An' dinna look sae sad an' wae;
Dae what ye like, gang whaur ye may,
There's aye a something.

—H. Isabel Graham.

During the reign of Emperor Napoleon I., at a dinner in Paris, the conversation turned upon the Emperor and his Government. One of the company remarked that he was a great man, but was too fond of war. When the party broke up a gentleman who was present requested to speak in private to the person who had made that observation: "Sir," said he, "I am sorry for it, but I must request you to go with me to the police." "Why?" said the other, in the greatest apparent alarm, "I have said nothing against the Emperor but what everyone must acknowledge—that he is too fond of war. There can be no harm in that." "With that I have nothing to do. You must go with me to the police." The other now began to show the strongest symptoms of fear; he entreated the police agent in the most pathetic language to have compassion on him. The other, however, stood unmoved by all his sollicitation, when suddenly the man rose from his knees and burst into a laugh, to the utter astonishment of the informer: "You think you have caught me," said he. "You are a spy of the police; so am I, and I was put over you to see whether you would do your duty."

Do Not Wait for Sickness.

Do not wait until your good health is impaired, but take steps to keep it up to the mark. Remember that ailments, apparently trifling, may very soon develop into serious diseases.

Do not hesitate to take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

on the first appearance of any distressing symptoms. They will do more to establish and maintain your general health than any other means you can employ. For a

Sluggish Liver, Sick-Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Constipation,

and the depressing nervous conditions that arise from these troubles, there is no more reliable remedy than

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

Shorthand is nowadays indispensable to everybody. Utilize spare time. Very moderate fee. We procure positions. Write for free booklet.

Central Correspondence College,
215 Temple Chambers,
Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

"Do You Know a Snap?"

Must sell before July 15th: All Section 19-7-29, w. 1st, and w. 4 17-7-29, two and three miles from ANTLER, ASSA. Fine, open, rolling prairie, \$8.00 per acre. If you are interested write for terms and full particulars to

"SNAP," P. O. Box 81, BRANDON, MAN.



If it's an **H&R** it's an honest well made **Revolver** that's safe to use and simple in construction.

Write for Catalogue #6
HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO.
WORCESTER MASS

REPEATED

Portable Engines

We have on hand two 14-horse-power Portable Engines that have been in use about two weeks. We sold those engines to run a 32-inch separator and with self-feeder, and we found the engines were too small to run those separators, and we took them back from our customer and replaced one of those engines with a 21-horse-power, which does the work well, and our customer was satisfied. The two 14-horse-power we sold for \$975.00, and will send them now for \$850.00. We will guarantee the 14-horse-power to run satisfactorily a 28-inch separator without self-feeder, and will thresh from 600 to 800 bushels of grain a day. The engine you can use for cutting grain, and cutting wood in the winter season. One of the engines is at Indian Head and the other is in our warehouse at Winnipeg. We shall be pleased to make liberal terms for payment; also to send you out of this engine, and all the information with reference to those two engines.

BURRIDGE & COOPER, HENRY AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG.



**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY
THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED**

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN
WINNIPEG AND PORT ARTHUR
Through First-class Sleepers Dining Car Service
Connecting at Port Arthur with steamers of the
NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO., CANADIAN PACIFIC S. S. LINE,
and CANADIAN PACIFIC ALL-RAIL ROUTE
to and from all points in the east.
Leave Winnipeg - - 10.50k } DAILY { Leave Port Arthur - - 18.50k
Arrive Port Arthur - 8.30k } Arrive Winnipeg - - 10.30k

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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

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

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

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

Branches in the Canadian Northwest:

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| CALGARY, ALTA.
C. W. Rowley, Manager. | MOOSOMIN, ASSA.
E. M. Saunders, Manager. |
| CARMAN, MAN.
E. C. Complin, Manager. | NEEPAWA, MAN.
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.
J. S. Munro, Manager. | PONOKA, ALTA.
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, ALTA.
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| ELGIN, MAN.
D. H. Downie, Manager. | PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager. |
| ELKHORN, MAN.
E. M. Saunders, Manager. | RED DEER, ALTA.
A. Scott, Acting Manager. |
| GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | REGINA, ASSA.
H. F. Mytton, Manager. |
| GRAND VIEW, MAN.
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | SWAN RIVER, MAN.
F. J. Macoun, Manager. |
| INNISFAIL, ALTA.
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H. B. Haines, Manager. |
| MEDICINE HAT, ASSA.
F. L. Crawford, Manager. | WINNIPEG, MAN.,
John Aird, Manager. |
| | MOOSE JAW, ASSA., Manager, R. A. Rumsey. |
- SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at every Branch. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.
STERLING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE purchased and drafts issued payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or America.

SHIPPERS OF CREAM.

Did you realize 19 cents per pound for the butter you made from your cream during last fifteen days in May. If not, drop a line to

Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg

AND SEE WHAT THEY CAN DO FOR YOU.

GRAIN

Have your grain handled by a commission firm for best results.

1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS
1/2c ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS
1/2c FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

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

HAIL INSURANCE

Foster's weather forecasts, than which there is none more reliable, predicts violent storms and more than the average damage to growing crops from Hail this summer. The prudent grain-grower will protect himself by insurance, thereby avoiding anxiety and probably many regrets.

The Central Canada Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

is the only company doing business in the Canadian West that gives a policy absolutely guaranteeing prompt and full payment of losses from Hail. Keep this fact and the name of the Company in mind when asked to buy insurance just as good. There is no other as good. Get the best value for your money. We are in a class by ourselves, and solicit patronage on our record for meeting all our obligations promptly.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President. **JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Mgr.**

Northern Pacific

Yellowstone Park Line.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

April 30 to November 30, 1904.

\$35.50
18 Days

\$39.40
60 days

FROM WINNIPEG.

Daily Train, 1.45 p.m.

Best Connections Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Car Pullman Coaches

TICKET OFFICE, 391 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
Next to Bank of Commerce. Telephone 1416.

H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agent. **R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent.**

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Now That Seeding is Over

You can get away for a week or two to take a trip through the

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

The most fertile district
in Canada.

Railroad now being con-
structed.

Go and see for your-
self.

Have a talk with some of
the settlers.



PRICE,
\$9.10
PER
ACRE.

EASY TERMS.

SIXTY TOWNSHIPS TO
SELECT FROM.

Write us for particulars.

WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

CANADIAN CORDAGE AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

MAKE THE FINEST

BINDER TWINE

MADE IN CANADA.

The Longest and Strongest.

MADE OF THE BEST MANILLA HEMP grown in the Philippine Islands. The **ROYAL STANDARD** is made of the best Sisal grown in Mexico and specially selected for us by the growers. Made on the latest machinery and in the most improved manner. Come and see it made in Peterborough, the Electric City of Canada.

**EVERY BALL of our Twine is GUARANTEED
to be of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and**

WE STAND RIGHT BACK OF OUR GUARANTEE.

Try it once and be convinced that Canadian Twine is the Best in the World—that is when it is made by the **CANADIAN CORDAGE & MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, of PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CANADA.**

**Ask your DEALER for ROYAL BRAND, and
SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as**

ROYAL BRAND TWINE is the BEST BINDER TWINE MADE.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JUNE 22, 1904.

No. 613

Editorial.

The Mounted Cadet.

One of the attractions of the Brandon Fair in year past has been the musical rides and other evolutions of the N.-W. M. P., and this year the Oak Lake Mounted Cadets are also to be at the Wheat City's annual farmers' carnival. We are especially glad to note that the young volunteer will be in evidence, and also to know that such a body of young men has been started in the West. We are no advocates of militarism, but believe that the strongest bulwark to any nation lies in her citizen soldiers—the volunteers. Western Canada is especially the place for mounted volunteers, and we think that as many young farmers as possible should join a mounted volunteer corps and go out to camp annually, at no expense to the farmer's son, as the Government pays him for his horse while at camp. The drill will help each man to be better set-up, the discipline will have a good effect, and, as a result of the training to be had, he should be a better horseman.

In the agricultural State-aided colleges south of the international boundary, every student is obliged to wear a military uniform the first half (two years) of his course, and take the drill prescribed, under the tuition of a regular army officer. Each student can continue in the college corps his full four years if he wishes. At these colleges the army plan is followed, and the corps is officered with coms. and non-coms.

Far too few farmers and their sons are good equestrians, and if the mounted cadet idea is extended throughout the West, it will not be long before the quality of the saddle horses used is improved. A fair or exhibition that can interest the young people is pretty close to the ideal, and the movement started by Brandon can be followed with profit by others. We might suggest fuller attention being given to athletic competitions, running and jumping, etc., at the fairs.

Better Roads Advocated.

Roadmaking at the present time is a very important question in the West, and especially in the Territories. There are many places where colonization roads should be made by the Government and by the C. P. R., or jointly. Good roads add greatly to land values, and the land is quite capable of standing the cost.

The land carries taxes for other purposes, and there is no doubt but that the additional advantages directly traceable to good roads would fully warrant the cost of their making and maintenance, the same to be shouldered upon the benefited area of land in the form of taxes.

Next to railroads, serviceable public highways develop a country. Many districts are unsettled to-day for no other reason than lack of roads. Produce must be marketed at a profit to the producer before any country can be built up, and one of the surest ways of increasing the profit in new districts is by facilitating transportation. We hear a great deal about poor railway transportation, yet there are other methods less complete which are causing the land-workers of this country great loss and trouble. Good land is practically valueless if not connected with reasonably fair roads.

It is more profitable to own a quarter section

near a good road if a tenth of it is slough, than a full 160 acres of choice land without a good road. Frequently, very inferior land is settled near good roads in preference to much better land not so favored. The need of improvement along this line is exceedingly great, and no one can say that the prosperity of this country does not warrant immediate, far-reaching measures on the part of leading land owners. Large land companies irrigate so as to make their land more salable, and there is not the slightest doubt but if extensive property owners adopted wise road-making measures their sale returns would simply prove the wisdom of the policy.

The Practical at the Agricultural College.

One of the things that has impressed the value of an agricultural college education upon the up-to-date farmer is the tendency of those colleges to be more practical in their teachings than heretofore, the latest field of work engaged in by the colleges being the study of farm mechanics.

Farm mechanics as studied in the different agricultural colleges, such as Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and others of the West, has to do with the mechanical principles as applied to agricultural pursuits. The different studies might be classified as follows:

1. Field Mechanics—A study of all the agricultural machines used in field work.
2. Power Machines—A study of windmills, feed grinders, gasoline engines, traction engines, etc.
3. Farm Drainage—A study of leveling, drainage systems and their proper construction.
4. Farm Buildings and Fences—A study of the farm home and outbuildings, designing the buildings needed in the different pursuits of the farmer, and estimating the material needed in their construction.

Mental gymnastics are all right, and are doubtless needed by the recruits in the arts and divinity courses, but the young man from the farm, with the foundation of a good general education, has no time to waste in order to show that he has been to college. Life is real with him, and his ideas of culture differ probably from many of those who spend their lives immured by college walls, and who would monopolize the right to teach all sorts and conditions of men. To the advocates of courses in chemistry to be given to agricultural college students by the University, we commend the following, by an authority: "The chemical analysis of soils usually aims at determining the total amount of the various matters present in a soil, or else the quantities soluble in strong hydrochloric acid; it does not, therefore, succeed in furnishing a measure of the soil's fertility." University people are afraid, however, that such utilitarian ideas are wrong, and that culture should be the great thing in which to train students. Culture, according to some people, is obtained by a study of the classics. The world has produced many men of "culture" who could not earn their daily bread, and a college or university that turns out men unable to spell words of five letters correctly or men ignorant of the first principles of business or ordinary letter-writing has got very pressing missionary work to do at home, without seeking for work in the field of agricultural education, which is a work for specialists, not theorists, amateurs or teachers along general lines.

Pointer for the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

A pressing need of the western portion of the Northwest Territories, and the upper mainland of British Columbia, is the want of experimental farms or stations. In the Territories, as people living there know, the experimental farm at Indian Head is located at the eastern portion of the N.-W. T., hundreds of miles from the vast arable area in Alberta, where different climatic conditions are experienced, and although the work is in capable hands at Indian Head, we do not think the superintendent there would claim that the results of his experiments are capable of being made use of as fully as is desirable in the Alberta section of the Territories. The "Farmer's Advocate," recognizing the need for another experimental farm in the Territories, has time and again referred to this matter. What applies in the case of Alberta, applies equally in the case of the upper country of B. C., although, in the latter case, a less extensive establishment would do. Any person who has travelled the Coast Province, and who has gathered information on its agriculture, will know that the varieties of fruit suited to the Okanagan are different to those on the lower mainland. In the former district, the climate is dry and irrigation is depended upon largely; in the latter, the precipitation is quite heavy, and as the Coast Province is destined, we believe, to be the locality in which, in the immediate future, the fruit required by Western Canada will be largely grown, it is no more than justice that the Dominion Department of Agriculture should establish an experimental station for the upper country of B. C. at an early date. Some years ago, the cry arose that there was need for another experimental farm in Manitoba. The Agricultural College farm will meet that need. In Minnesota, sub-stations have been started, and in a country of such large extent as the Canadian West, three experimental farms are only half enough. The others that should be established might be termed sub-stations. The name would not necessarily affect the quality of the work done. The rapidly increasing population in the districts mentioned, a population that is investing its all, in time, money and work, warrants the establishment by the Government of two or three branch experimental farms without delay. The Minister of Agriculture would do well to give this important and urgent matter his prompt and careful attention, for even if the people's elected representatives overlook this great need, it is no excuse for the Department, which is supposed to get its information as to the needs of the country from outside, and more reliable sources than the politicians.

Develop the Egg Business.

When the fact is considered that Great Britain, in addition to the home supply, imports annually over \$26,000,000 worth of eggs, towards which Canada contributes only something over \$1,500,000 worth, it may at once be seen what a future there is for the industrious Canadian hen, if she will get down to business in earnest, and if those concerned with the development of the trade will but push it intelligently. It seems to us that the egg trade is capable of very great improvement. We commend the subject to the careful consideration of farmers and all others interested in the advancement of this branch of agriculture.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

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

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Horses.

The French Coach Horse.

Origin.—Since 1870, the French Government has been giving attention to the development of the horse-breeding interests. A Director-General, with qualified assistants, directs the work of the Government studs, and through these Thoroughbred stallions have been imported from England and Arabian stallions from Arabia. In 1883, a studbook was established by royal decree, and in it no stallion is given a registered number unless belonging to a Government stud or haras. Owing to the financial aid which is obtained from the Government, the best stock-getting stallions are prevented from leaving the country, and through this means also the breeding interests follow a definite course in their development. In 1885, a decree was issued excluding from public use all stallions not authorized by the Government. The French Coach is the result of crossing Arabian, Thoroughbred and Hackney stallions on the native mares of France.

Characteristics.—The typical French Coach Horse is in all essentials a coach or carriage horse. They stand about 16 hands high and weigh 12 to 14 cwt. The best type is striking in appearance, being upright and carrying their head and tail high when in motion. They are smooth and symmetrical, and frequently of fine quality and very graceful in movement, with high knee action and regular hock action. They have intelligent heads, graceful necks, singly-ribbed bodies, and muscular quarters, and while some are clean-lined, there are many that are coarse and heavy in these parts. The common colors are bay, brown or black. Considering the mixed breeding of these horses, they are uniform in type, a result likely due to the uniformity in the ideals of the men who have control of the Government breeding operations. In comparison with the Hackney, the French Coach is more rangy in type, the Hackney being stouter. The peculiarities of their action have been encouraged by having the trotting races held on sod instead of tracks, like those in this country. Trotting on sod requires more stamina, the feet must be lifted higher, and a quicker movement of the pasterns takes place as the feet leave the ground. The French Coach has not been bred for speed, but rather for grace-

fulness, stamina and beauty of form. The Government established in 1831, the Derby and St. Leger races, which are trotted over from two to three and three-quarter miles on the turf. To prevent sacrifice of size for speed, a law has been enacted excluding from races all horses under 15½ hands high. The trotting Derby for three-year-olds requires all animals to be trotted under the saddle on the sod track, carrying not less than 120 pounds, and the distance is two miles. The St. Leger for three-year-olds includes a distance of two and a half miles on a similar track. In 1891, of the 312 trotters in the official year-book, there were 112 that trotted this distance in 2.45 per mile; 62 of them under 2.40, and 101 of these were three-year-olds. The best time made by three-year-olds was that of Parvenche, the two and a half miles being trotted at the rate of 2.37½ per mile. The best time made by four-year-olds was at the rate of 2.30 12-15 per mile, by Impetuese. The course was 200 yards short of two miles. The best time made by five-year-olds was three and one-eighth miles at the rate of 2.33 3-5 per mile, made by Ismerie. The fastest three and three-fourths miles was made by Hemine, at the rate of 2.35 11-15 per mile, carrying 176 pounds. Sans Vergogne, winner of the French trotting St. Leger, as a three-year-old, trotted two and one-half miles in 6.40. These records are made under saddle for distances varying from two to two and one-half miles, carrying a weight of 120 to 175 pounds.

Utility.—They are best suited for breeding stylish and handsome carriage and coach horses with very graceful and moderately fast action. To produce such horses with any degree of certainty from French Coach sires the mares must possess, to a liberal degree, Coach form and action.

Congenital Scrotal Hernia in Colts.

Congenital scrotal hernia is quite a common, and, fortunately, not often a serious condition in foals. At the posterior portion of the floor of the abdominal cavity, or, more correctly speaking, on the floor of the pelvic cavity, there are two openings, one on either side, passing through the tissues that form the floor. The superior orifice of each opening is called the internal inguinal ring; the inferior, the external inguinal ring, and the cavity between the two is called the inguinal canal. In the female, the mammary vessels pass through these canals to reach the mammae, and in the male the testicles pass through to reach the scrotum, and the spermatic cords in the entire animal continue to occupy them, hence the canals remain patent until the animal is castrated, when, in most cases, they become partially obliterated, and while scrotal hernia may occur at any time, even in a gelding, it is not often seen except in stallions. However, it is of the congenital form we wish to speak at present. It is not at all uncommon for this form of hernia to exist at birth, or appear within a few days. The scrotum will be noticed fuller than normal; usually only one side contains intestine, but in some cases both. If the tumor be not very large, there is no occasion for alarm. It will be noticed, if the colt be held upon his back, that the contents of the sac can be readily returned to the pelvic cavity, but in most cases quickly returns to the scrotal sac when he regains his feet. It does not interfere with the health of the animal, and if closely watched will, in most cases, be noticed to vary in size. This is accounted for by a spontaneous return of the intestines for a time. As in umbilical hernia, the mesentery which suspends this intestine is proportionately longer and looser in the foal than in the animal a few months or even a few weeks old, and as age advances it gradually contracts, and thereby draws the hernia up into the abdomen, and a spontaneous cure results. In most cases, this cure results by the time the foal is weaned, but in rare cases not until a year or a year and a half old. The application of bandages, trusses or liniments should not be resorted to, as the anatomy of the parts is such that they can do no good, and if persisted in do harm, by causing irritation. Extraneous interference is seldom called for. Nature should be allowed to have its course, and will generally succeed in affecting a cure. However, there are cases in which treatment is necessary. All cases should be carefully watched, and if the tumor is not becoming larger, even though it may not be noticed to be growing smaller, or even to be less noticeable at times, leave it alone, but if a gradual or sudden increase in volume be noticed, which will interfere with the little animal's action, causing him to walk with a straddling gait, which becomes more marked, more or less quickly, according to the rapidity with which the intestine gains entrance to the sac, then treatment becomes a necessity. In cases of this kind, the services of a skillful veterinarian should be procured without delay, as an operation is necessary. The patient must be placed upon his back and held there, the scrotum and surrounding parts thoroughly washed with a disinfectant, as a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, the hands

of the operator and assistant also, instruments also disinfected. Then the scrotum is carefully cut through, and the intestine exposed and carefully returned through the canal into the abdominal cavity. If the testicle be present, it should be removed (and, of course, its fellow also), and a clam, enclosing the abdominal coverings, along with the spermatic cord, applied, the animal allowed to rise, and the clam left on until it sloughs off. In some cases the testicle has not yet descended and cannot be found. Where this condition exists, after the intestine has been returned, the edges of the external ring must be drawn together with carbolized catgut or silk sutures, which will become absorbed, and in the meantime the opening will become so contracted that a recurrence of the hernia is not probable, although the testicle will, in most cases, descend into the scrotum. This, of course, is an operation that should not be attempted by any except an expert, where the services of such can be secured. "WHIP."

Stock.

Spaying Heifers.

This operation is done for various purposes, either to limit the number of breeding females, cull out the inferior ones, or to get stuff in shape to fatten more quickly, by removing the cause of any disturbance due to sexual functions. Three methods are followed: (a) the upper flank, (b) the abdominal, (c) the vaginal method. Lay operators usually prefer methods (a) and (b), usually (a). This consists of making an incision in the hollow, just at the spot midway between the last rib, point of the hip and edge of the loin, on the left side. An incision of the skin is first made, it having been drawn taut and to one side, then through the muscles of the parts and the lining (peritoneum) of the abdominal cavity. The operator introduces his hand, secures the ovary, and removes it with either an exciser, emasculator, or the regular spaying scissors, after which he removes the remaining ovary. The wound is closed by stitches, which include the muscles and skin; some operators smear it when closed with a little tar. The operation should not be done during fly time. The methods of restraint vary with the position desired by the operator. Some operate with the animal lying on its right side, and others, where a suitable stocks or crate is at hand, with the animal on its feet. Dr. Reynolds described a method he favored and used on the range. He threw the heifer, and had her lying somewhat on her back, and by means of a pulley and ropes raised her hind legs about a foot or two from the ground, thus throwing the intestines forward out of the operator's way. An incision just large enough to admit the hand, is made along the middle line of the belly, just forward of the udder, and the hand introduced and the ovaries removed as before, the wound being sewn up with a strong fiddle string. The great thing is to have the heifers to be operated upon in healthy condition, and rather empty of food, and for the operator to use plenty of antiseptic solution (such as coal-tar dips), in which to put his knives and other instruments and his hands at frequent intervals. Further information can be got from the book, "Veterinary Elements," to be obtained at this office (\$1.50 postpaid). The vaginal method is usually left for the professional man to follow, the lay operator preferring the other methods.

Weighing of Live Stock for Sale at Stock-yards.

Many a stockman in the West has objected to the weighing-off-car method, which is, of course, in the interest of the buyers. This method, while in force in Winnipeg, is not in Toronto, Kansas City, Chicago, or other big yards. At Chicago, all stock coming into the yards on the railroads is weighed on a railway scale just outside the chutes; the train is pulled in, unloaded, pulled out again, and the empties weighed. The net weight of the stock is arrived at in this way, and this is the weight that the shipper pays for on his freight bill.

After being unloaded the stock is delivered to the commission company to whom it is consigned, taken over to the yards, fed and watered, and then sold as soon as possible, and weighed up over the stock-yard company's scales, which are inspected regularly.

As far as we can see there is no reason why our sellers of live stock for butcher or export purposes should get different treatment than that meted out to stockmen at other points where stock are marketed. This is a subject our live-stock associations, cattle-creepers' associations, etc., can well afford to take up, especially in view of the fact that there is a talk of union stock-yards in the air.

Further Testimony Unnecessary.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed find \$1.50, for renewal of my subscription, which I regret having omitted to send before. To add any further testimony to the excellency of the "Farmer's Advocate" would be superfluous, so I'll clew up,

Faithfully yours,

S. LINNELL.

Registration of Pure-breds in Canada.

The registrar at Toronto, Mr. Henry Wade, has supplied us with some literature issued by the following breed associations, of which he is secretary, namely, Clydesdales, Shires, Shorthorns, Herefords and Ayrshires, and which gives some information as to the fees from memberships, cost of registration, and the regulations as to admissions to the various herds.

Shorthorns.—The application entry blanks call for the name of the animal, its sex, color, day, month and year of birth, and who the breeder is, or was, together with the names of the owners, if a transfer has been made. There is also a blank for the signature of the owner of the service bull, with date and year of service. At the bottom of the entry form a declaration also has to be made. A new by-law is that all animals shall in future be registered within twenty-four months of birth, or a penalty fee is charged. The penalty is only twenty-five cents to members, and fifty cents to non-members. The eighteenth annual report says: "All the pedigrees received have to be checked, then posted. Females are not numbered until each volume is completed. The pedigrees of the bulls are printed numerically in the order they are received, and those of the females under the names of the owners, and both are abbreviated as fine as possible, and referred to other pedigrees in the same volume, making it a complete record in itself, as pedigrees can be traced in full.

The following clauses are of importance to all, especially beginners in breeding:

"Shorthorn breeders in Manitoba and the Territories especially, should be particularly careful to have the pedigrees of animals purchased in the United States recorded in the Dominion Herdbook before they come into this country, as many of the pedigrees in the American Herdbook are not eligible for record in our book, as they do not trace in all their crosses to imported cows. Special attention is called to this matter, as a number of cattle have been brought across the line during the last two years, whose pedigrees had to be rejected for the above reason.

"Many of the breeders write to know why females are not numbered the same as males, and often return certificates to have them numbered. The explanation is simple. Pedigrees of females are all printed alphabetically under their owners' names, which are also in the herdbook. If breeders sent in their registrations at different times during the year the numbers of their cows would be all mixed up, and would cause great confusion; hence, we cannot number them consecutively until the volume is completed."

The Association has registered a large number of cattle since its inception, and is in a flourishing condition, having a cash balance at the end of 1903 of \$5,513.00. All communications should be addressed to the secretary, Henry Wade.

The requirements for registration of Shorthorns in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook are as follows:

No animal shall be admitted to registry in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook except those whose pedigrees trace in all their crosses to imported cows registered in the English Herdbook. Registration in the English Herdbook of stock imported previous to 1865 will not be required. No recorded animals in the English Herdbook that have not ancestors on record or eligible for record previous to Vol. XXI. will be admitted. Those imported since 1846 must trace to ancestry distinctly designated, but owing to the difficulty connected with keeping proper records prior to that date, it will be sufficient to know that the ancestry has been imported.

By English Herdbook Coates' Herdbook is meant, in which the British Shorthorn breeders record.

The following reference is, we suppose, to animals of Shorthorn parentage, although the reference is not intelligible as such: "If any cross is not registered in either the Canadian or British American herds, its pedigree—if eligible for insertion—together with the fee, must accompany the entry of the animal it is required to complete."

(When a cross-bred is referred to it means the product resulting from the mating of two animals from two distinct breeds. In any event, the use of the term, a cross, cannot be considered to designate a pure-bred. The use of the term, "outcross," has nothing to do with herdbook registration, as it refers to matings of animals within the breed, but outside of certain families. It is not the work of a herdbook to recognize any family lines, hence the use of the term is an error.—Ed.)

No pedigrees will be received unless made on the printed forms of the association written in full to the end, and must be certified by the breeder, his accredited agent or representative. Entries must be accompanied by the necessary fees.

The above information is compiled from the literature and herdbooks of the Association.

Our Scottish Letter.

The month of June has opened in an ideal fashion. It is long since such truly pleasant summer weather was experienced here as we have known during the past three days. Bright sunshine and an almost unclouded sky are such rare visitants here that we scarcely understand what is wrong when they come our way. The farmer's heart rejoices, and the flockmaster mourns that such rare good fortune did not come his way much sooner. The shortage in lambs is this year so serious that only phenomenal autumn prices can redeem the situation for that class. The persistent cold, damp weather prevailing in May was also disastrous to the grower of cereals. The grubworm was very active, and the braird was most unequal. Now that heat has come after heavy moisture, growth will be rapid, and we look for a continuance of the delightful weather experienced these days past.

One of the most pleasing functions is the annual show of the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society, held on the first Thursday of June at Paisley. This year the event was unusually successful. Country gentlemen and their families attend in large numbers, and the atmosphere is delightfully bucolic. The exhibition of stock was this year a good average, but it cannot be said that it has sometimes been better. The Ayrshires were of a good useful dairy type, and the champion, owned by Mr. Wm. Rodger, of Crook, Mearns, is a capital specimen, with teats, vessel and style. She is the sort of Ayrshire fancied by Canadians. Clydesdales were meritorious, the female championship going to Sir John Stirling Maxwell's yearling filly, Minnehaha, which took similar honors at Ayr, and the male championship to Mr. Wm. Taylor's Sir Randolph 11372, a magnificent big two-year-old colt, got by Moncreiffe Marquis 9953. When on Clydesdale matters, I may mention that Mr. Tom Graham, Clarendon, Ont., sailed a week ago with a shipment of 50 Clydesdale fillies. They were an uncommonly good lot, and had all been personally selected from the breeder's hands. A large proportion of them

laid down by Bishop Magee, that he would rather see England free than sober. Your average Briton applauds his sentiment. It sounds well, and must be upheld. But in order to its vindication, Great Britain bears the reproach of being the most drunken nation in Europe, and the light-footed horses bred in this country are, many of them, weeds of an unpardonable type. Still we muddle through somehow, and that satisfies us for the time.

Business is fairly booming in the Shorthorn world. The great gathering of the year—at the Royal—will soon be on, and everybody is wondering how it will fare with the Royal show-yard this season. The show of Shorthorns will, at any rate, be well worth going to see, and the trade will be booming. A very large number have been shipped during the past few months. The purchasing countries have been found in all quarters of the globe, and certainly there is no evidence of decay in the popularity of this great breed. An old herd, that of Legars, Kelso, has recently been dispersed, consequent on a dissolution of partnership. Forty-one head of well-bred Shorthorns made an average of £32 15s. 7d. each, quite a satisfactory figure for one of the ordinary pedigree herds of the country. One of the most celebrated Highland folds has also recently been dispersed—that of Ureafort, in Argyleshire. Eighty head of the shaggy mountaineers sold for an average of £16 19s. 4d. The health-bill of cattle in this country is quite satisfactory. Pleuro-pneumonia has been unknown since 1898. Foot-and-mouth disease was unknown in 1903. Anthrax, a perplexing and fatal disease, is, unhappily, on the increase, but taken all over, it is comparatively unknown. The difficulty with anthrax lies in its diagnosis. It is a disease passing the comprehension of ordinary mortals. The only advice the experts of the Board of Agriculture can give regarding it is that in every case of sudden disease among cattle, anthrax should be suspected. Veterinary surgeons cannot diagnose the disease until they have examined the blood. A farmer cannot do this, and he is liable to a heavy penalty if he sends a carcass to the public market which on examination proves to have been affected with the disease. He is thus in a tight corner, and many a decent, respectable man has been convicted of sending a diseased carcass who had no thought of wrongdoing.

Agricultural education grows in favor here. The N. D. A., or National Diploma in Agriculture, examinations attract a large number of students, and the work done by them is yearly of an increasingly valuable nature. The examinations are held annually at Leeds. They are controlled by a joint board, nominated by the two National Societies of England and Scotland. There is no restriction on the lines of education followed by the students, and competitors can enter from all quarters. All the agricultural colleges are shaping their courses of instruction along the lines of the N. D. A. examinations, and this makes for uniformity in our now numerous agricultural colleges. The work is of a high order, and the standard set for the diploma that which only students of approved merit and sound education can hope to attain to. That the farmer of the future must be well educated goes without saying, and the high level set by the N. D. A. ensures a high standard of merit in all the colleges and schools. The examinations of 1904 have been by far the most successful of the series which was only begun in 1899. Alike in respect of numbers and the quality of the work done, the reports are highly favorable.

When Dr. Koch threw his bombshell three years ago, everyone set himself to discover whether the learned gentleman was talking sense or the reverse. The British Government appointed a Royal Commission, to investigate the subject of tuberculosis, and especially to examine Dr. Koch's statement that the disease in the bovine and in the human subject is not identical. The commission has been at work for a long time, and has now issued an interim report. Its findings are fatal to Dr. Koch's positions. They are not based on opinions, but on experiment. Cattle have been dosed with tuberculous matter from the human subject; the result has been the infection of the cattle. Tuberculous matter from these cattle has been given to guinea pigs; the result has been the infection of these innocent sufferers in the cause of humanity. Tuberculous matter from these has again been given to cattle; the result, the infection of these cattle. The investigators have been unable to find any reason for believing that there is any distinction between tuberculosis in man and in the lower animals. At any rate, safety lies in adopting this view. Immense danger may lurk in adopting its opposite.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Keep the Calves Growing.

In the good old summer time, when the grass is growing fine, there is too often a tendency to turn the pail-fed calf out and leave it to its own resources. Skim milk plus flax-seed jelly makes a good combination up to five or six weeks old, in the proportion of one teaspoonful of jelly to the cupful of milk. To get the jelly right, do not boil the flax seed, but let it simmer on the stove for three or four hours. Three times a day the flax seed may be used along with skim milk. After the age mentioned is arrived at, feed meal dry. A combination of oats and bran can hardly be beaten, although the addition of barley improves it. The feed used must be sound, and fed regularly—and keep the calves in out of the hot midday sun, if you want the best results.



Activity.

Yearling bull. Recently imported from Aberdeenshire by John Graham, Carberry, Man. (See Gossip, page 918.)

were granddaughters of the famous Baron's Pride, and altogether they make the finest shipment of this class which has left these shores for at least twenty years. I understand Mr. Graham intends to sell them by auction at an early date, and feel confident Canadians will buy them readily. They are worth buying.

Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, sailed at the same time with a good selection of Hackneys. He has scoured the country to secure the right class of animal, and has succeeded in getting horses of a good type. The Gowanbank sale of ponies and Hackney driving horses was held not long ago. The demand was not very animated, but the final results were not so very disappointing. Fifteen ponies made an average of £48 7s. 5d., and eleven harness horses sold for the high average of £84 9s. 7d. Generally, it must be allowed that the demand for horses of this class in Scotland is limited. The Clydesdale is a universal favorite, but only a very limited number of horse fanciers care much about Hackneys. An important movement has been begun in England in connection with light horses. It is notorious that the average British farmer has never found the breeding of such a profitable investment. The Hunter Improvement Society has taken up the matter, and appointed a committee to consider whether anything could be done to improve matters. One subject of inquiry is, whether the present Thoroughbred sire is best adapted for improving the breed? This is a question worth looking into. The greatest "screw" on earth is a second-class Thoroughbred. He is fit for nothing, yet he can propagate his species. The tendencies of most inquiries is toward the pious opinion that Government should do something to improve matters; but when we get down to details there is strong indisposition to interfere with the liberty of the subject. Your average Briton is a gentleman who prefers to breed as a freeman from an inveterate "weed" rather than use a first-class sire under Government patronage. It is a horsey application of the principle

Wool in the Western States.

All the expressed determination to buy the new wools at low prices or not at all has been thrown aside. Representatives of eastern wool merchants and others seem to be climbing over each other, in some sections, in their eagerness to secure their share of the new wools, and, it is needless to say, are paying higher prices for them than they were a year ago. The fever to buy is widespread, and wools are being contracted for on the sheep's back at high prices. In the bright-wool sections the markets are excited. In Wyoming prices are being paid which mean a scoured cost, landed, of over fifty cents, some wools costing, it is claimed, fifty-four cents. Large purchases have been made at a scoured cost of not less than fifty cents, landed.

The steadily advancing prices which wool men are to-day paying for the new clip are justified, in their minds, by the belief which is entertained, that in the fall of the year, or by the time when the mills begin to make preparations for their next heavy-weight season at any rate, the price of wool will be materially higher than it is now. Certainly the purchases made cannot be justified by the present condition of the wool market at the seaboard, for manufacturers cannot see anything in the outlook for the goods market to warrant them in adopting any other than a very conservative course in the purchasing of their raw material, and they cannot be induced to pay any higher prices for wool, but the wool men claim that an advance in the price of the manufactured article always follows an advance in that of the raw material, and some of the dealers have actually expressed their determination to compel consumers to pay them higher prices for wool this year, believing that they are in a position to do this on account of the depleted condition of stocks of old wool, the continuously advancing tendency abroad, which will render it impossible for foreign wools to compete successfully with the domestic, and the improvement in general business which is expected to be in evidence in the fall.—[Shepherd's Bulletin.]

Farm.

Macaroni Wheat.

The South Dakota Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on macaroni wheat, which gives the milling and chemical characteristics of the wheat, and will be a valuable aid to the farmers, millers and others in selecting the best kinds to grow.

This bulletin gives a history of the different varieties of macaroni wheat now known in the United States. There are a great many varieties, and some are much better than others. So far as the tests go to date, the Kubanka is by far the best of them all.

This bulletin gives the milling characteristics, showing the percentages of bran, shorts and flour for all the varieties. All the wheats and their different products have been analyzed, and a table given showing the protein and gluten content of each variety. Another table shows where the crude protein is distributed, which shows that in the better varieties a larger part of it comes out in the flour.

The manufacture of macaroni is also described, and the points of good macaroni are given, so that the purchaser may know when he is buying a good product.

According to the bulletin, Kubanka, when milled, returned 67.73 per cent. flour, 13.04 shorts and 19.17 per cent. bran. Below are given the points of good macaroni.

1. The color of a high-grade macaroni is a light amber. When the color is white, and the macaroni is opaque, it is made from a flour or adulterated with starch. Such macaroni is low in protein, and not so nutritious.

2. The fracture, when broken, is smooth and glassy. Moreover, first-class macaroni is semi-transparent, and has a horny appearance when broken. When a stick is taken by the ends and bent, a high-class macaroni is quite elastic, springing back into its original shape.

3. The cooking quality and flavor may be tested thus: Add a little salt to some water, using about a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water. Bring the water to a brisk boil, and then drop in a few pieces of the macaroni to be tested. Boil briskly for fifteen minutes. A good macaroni will be white in color, and retain its shape. When eaten, it will be tender and have a slightly sweetish taste, together with a peculiar nutty flavor, which is characteristic. A poor macaroni will have a starchy, unpleasant taste, and the flavor will be disagreeable. It may also be tough and leathery. If it has soured in curing, the disagreeable flavor will betray the fact. An expert will form a very fair opinion of a macaroni by chewing the dry stick, noting the taste and flavor, but these are more readily observed in the sample boiled as directed. A first-class macaroni will respond favorably to all these tests.

One Article Worth 25 Years' Subscription.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to send you the following:

Early in April we had a valuable farm mare foaled in. When the colt was two weeks old it showed lameness, as though the mare had trod on it, but as the lameness was followed by general debility, we began to look for another cause. We were fortunate in having your issue of April 6th, with an article by your excellent contributor, "Whip," on "Navel Ill." As the symptoms described tallied exactly with the colt's trouble, we without delay adopted the remedy he prescribed, and although the attack was a severe one, both knees, both hocks and each stifle joint being badly affected and swollen, by following to the letter Whip's direction, and persevering with it, the trouble gradually disappeared, the colt being able after about two weeks' sickness to get up by himself, and now, saving a slight stiffness, which is getting better daily, he seems quite himself again. As the sire was also a well-bred horse, we should have regarded the loss of the colt as equal at the lowest to \$30 or \$40. As we, beyond doubt, should have lost it without the information gained from your paper, we regard the value of that information as equal to at least twenty-five years' subscription.

Wishing you every success with your valuable publication,
GEO. LANGLEY,
Rosthern, Saskatchewan.



Mr. Peleg Smith, Indianford, Man.

Member of the Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College.

A Member of the M. A. C. Advisory Board.

Mr. Peleg Smith, Indianford, Man., a photograph of whom appears herewith, is the farmers' representative from the south-central division of Manitoba on the Advisory Board of the Agricultural College. He was born at St. Mary's, Ont., in 1846, and in 1879 came to Manitoba, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. His farm at Indianford is regarded as one of the best managed in South Norfolk, if not in Manitoba. Mr. Smith has occupied several important positions in the gift of the people of his district, and, being familiar with the practical needs of the farmer, and a man of keen perception and undoubted good judgment, he cannot fail to be a most useful member of the Advisory Board.

The Use of the Soil Packer.

I used the packer on spring plowing last year only, on land sowed to oats and wheat, with good results, considering the fertility of the soil. Some of it had been cropped three times, and yielded fifteen bushels of wheat per acre. One plot, rolled twice, yielded only twelve bushels; therefore better results were obtained when rolled only once; the same with land sowed to oats. I have bought this implement to use specially on new soil, when summer-fallowed, to roll right after plowing, in order to retain moisture, and to render the soil in fitted shape for the barrow. I am just now plowing the plot rolled twice last spring, and it is plowing nicely, the soil being firm. Whether moisture is retained by the use of the packer is very difficult to say, for the reason that the last two years have been very wet.
PETER H. DUBEY.

Investigations with the Plow.

Elsewhere in this issue some useful information is given from Prof. Crane regarding plows, and from the same source we give the results of experiments with this useful and indispensable implement, without whose aid agriculture would dwindle away entirely. Many a person buys a plow on the recommendations of an agent, only to find later that it does not fill the bill. Many of the plow-making firms have the manufacture of the right sort of goods down to a science, yet even then, no new implement should be bought by the farmer merely on the manufacturer's or his agent's recommendation. Experiments need to be conducted and a large number of tests made before the farmer invests money in the new implement. Plow lore is something then that appeals to any farmer who is aiming to increase his production at a smaller cost to himself, therefore he studies the

LINE OF DRAFT.

The line of draft of the plow is the straight line from the point of attachment at the horses' shoulders, through the connecting point of the evener and bridle, or hitch end of the beam, to the center of gravity of the load of the plow. The center of gravity of a plow is approximately located at a point one and one-half inches inside of the landside of the plow (varying slightly with the different widths of mouldboards), and about one inch above the connecting edges of the mouldboard and share. This part of the plow is better known as the shin of the plow, and is reinforced by an extra layer of steel on the working surface of the plow. When the plow has the proper adjustments of its parts, any plowman can, by stretching a string from the point of the horses' shoulders to this point on the mouldboard, determine if his hitch at the bridle is correct so far as ease of draft is concerned.

DRAFT OF PLOWS.

The following tables are the results of draft tests of the different shapes of mouldboards and the width and depth of furrow which would be most economical to cut and turn:

SERIES I.

Table I. Width 14 inches, turf mouldboard.

Depth inches.	Sq. in. across furrow.	Pounds draft.	Lbs. draft per sq. inch.
4	56	241	4.314
5	70	298 1-3	4.26
6	84	353	4.202
7	98	406	4.149
8	112	430	3.914

Table II. Width 14 inches, stubble mouldboard.

Depth inches.	Sq. in. across furrow.	Pounds draft.	Lbs. draft per sq. inch.
4	56	275	4.91
5	70	310 2-3	4.437
6	84	360	4.286
7	98	410	4.183
8	112	450	4.017

SERIES II.

Table I. Width 16 inches, turf mouldboard.

Depth inches.	Sq. in. across furrow.	Pounds draft.	Lbs. draft per sq. inch.
4	64	298	4.656
5	80	360	4.50
6	96	416	4.33 1-3

Table II. Width 16 inches, turf and stubble mouldboard.

Depth inches.	Sq. in. across furrow.	Pounds draft.	Lbs. draft per sq. inch.
4	64	300	4.689
5	80	370	4.625
6	96	435	4.581
7	112	463 1-3	4.136
8	128	515	4.023

Table III. Width 16 inches, stubble mouldboard.

Depth inches.	Sq. in. across furrow.	Pounds draft.	Lbs. draft per sq. inch.
4	64	340	5.312
5	80	420	5.250
6	96	500	5.208
7	112	553 1-3	4.940
8	128	591 2-3	4.520

SERIES III.

Table I. same as table II. in series I.

Table II. same as table III. in series II.

Table III. Width 18 inches, stubble mouldboard.

Depth inches.	Sq. in. across furrow.	Pounds draft.	Lbs. draft per sq. inch.
4	72	400	5.550
5	90	465	5.160
6	108	515	4.760
7	126	565	4.480
8	144	625	4.340

Table IV. Depth 5 inches, different widths, stubble mouldboard.

Width.	Sq. in. across furrow.	Pounds draft.	Lbs. draft per sq. inch.
14	70	310 2-3	4.437
16	80	420	5.250
18	90	480	5.33 1-3

It is first assumed that a 14-inch mouldboard should cut a 3 1/4-inch furrow, and no more or less; also that a 16-inch mouldboard should cut a 16-inch furrow, and so on, always using a plow to do work in its full capacity.

Series I., table I., is the draft tests of the turf mouldboard 14 inches wide, and is to be compared with the stubble mouldboard in table II. Here are the two extremes so far as shape of mouldboard is concerned, while the width and depths remain the same. In table I. the soil is turned entirely over, while in table II. the soil is crushed down by the extra bluff mouldboard and thoroughly pulverized. From the standpoint of the farmer the additional draft is but little in the case of the stubble mouldboard, while the degree of work done

was much better, since pulverization was practically complete.

Series II. is a test of the plows of the same width of mouldboard, but here we have in tables I. and III. the extremes in shape, with table II. as the medium, called the turf and stubble mouldboard plow. With this series, in which there is a wider mouldboard, the difference in the total draft is more marked than in the former series. The medium or turf and stubble mouldboard in table II. of series II., so far as the degree of work is concerned in this series, turns the most economical furrow. The pulverization is nearly as complete as that done in table III., while the added draft above table I., which does little pulverization, is not equal to the added degree of the work. "Work" always refers to that which is accomplished, and is never to be mistaken for "draft."

Series III., tables I., II. and III., are the draft tests of the three different widths of the same shape mouldboard, and table IV. is a comparison of their drafts, taken at the average depth to which the prairie soil is turned. A study of the draft per square inch will show a draft test in favor of the 14-inch plow, and within these limits, at least, the narrower the furrow the more economically is the work done.

These tables are interesting from the standpoint of the horse power required to do the work of plowing. Expressed in mechanical terms, one horse power equals 33,000 foot pounds per minute. This is equivalent to the work of a 1,000-pound horse exerting one-tenth (100 lbs.) of his weight, at the rate of 3 1/2 miles per hour; or a 1,500-pound horse exerting one-tenth (150 lbs.) of his weight at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour. A 3,000-pound team, exerting one-eighth of their weight (375 lbs.) at three miles per hour, is doing three horse power of work. In our horse power tests, in no instance have we been able to find a horse that could exert a continuous pull for a distance of one hundred feet which would register over one-half his weight, and, as a matter of fact, a horse should not be so loaded that, on a level road, he will be required to exert a continuous pull of over one-eighth of his weight. A study of the above tables and an application of the working ability of a team will at once show the number of horses needed to accomplish the work at hand.

GANG PLOWS.

A two 14-inch gang plow of the medium shape mouldboard and share will give a draft pull at five inches in depth of from 500 to 580 pounds, according to the condition of the soil.

DISC PLOWS.

Disc plows are not a great factor in the black prairie soils of Illinois and Iowa. They are much used in arid countries, and in a friable soil free from stones. The writer has used them with success in the black soils of Illinois, which are well drained, free from sod, and not too deeply covered with trash.

The draft tests of a walking and a riding plow of the same width and depth of furrow vary but little, provided the rider is not on his plow. The riding-plow leaves the bottom of the furrow in a better condition than does the walking-plow, since with the former the weight of the furrow is loaded on the wheels, while in the latter case the weight of both the plow and furrow presses upon the subsoil and packs rather than loosens it.

DRAFT TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS IN HORSE POWER.

These are the results of an effort by the writer and his students to find the actual power required in plowing, and to determine the horseflesh necessary to accomplish satisfactory work. The tests were made with an Osterheld & Eckenmeyer dynamometer, which gives positive pulls exerted for a distance of one hundred feet. This machine gives satisfactory results when properly managed, and the writer is now at work on a series of tests which will give us the horse power exerted by horses typical of the different breeds. This is a part of the scientific side of farm mechanics, a study in which interest is rapidly growing.

Re the Soil Packer.

The following are my views regarding the soil-packer. I tried the Campbell packer some years ago, and used the disk harrow alongside, and thought we had the best results after the disk. I think it left the soil finer, therefore in better tilth, and quite as solid. Last year, we used the packer with the corrugated bars, and thought it gave good results. It left the land in fine shape for the binder to work on, and I believe is a good implement for conserving moisture, as it leaves a nice fine mulch on the surface. This year we are using a combined packer and drill attached, and I believe we are going to have better results from it than any other packer. It is a single-disk seeder, with a packer following each disk. There are no wheels on the end of the drill, therefore the whole weight of the drill comes on the packer. This packer, following directly after each disk, packs the soil solid on the seed, therefore draws the moisture exactly where it is needed. It leaves a good mulch, and on any soil inclined to drift, ridges it so there is no drift.

STEPHEN BENSON.

Crocus Anemone.

The crocus anemone is welcomed by all as an evidence that spring is here. Its purplish, cup-shaped, fur-trimmed blossoms add color and beauty to the erstwhile snow-clad prairie. The growth of grass being yet scant, the sheep on the ranges greedily devour the flowers, and the fine hairs on the stem and calyx form into balls of felt, which seriously interfere with the digestive operations, often causing death, or perhaps only impairing the digestion to such an extent that the sheep would be known as a "piner." The writer has seen as many as seventeen balls, ranging in size from that of a marble to a tennis ball, taken from one sheep. Shepherds should not allow the flock to remain long on prairie where the anemones are abundant, but should move them along. A few flowers eaten at a time will do no harm. Some not very observant persons believe that the seeds of the anemone develops into and causes the injury imputed to spear grass, but it is well known to most that spear grass is the seed of a very nutritious bunch grass. The leaves of the anemone, when crushed, give off a strong ammonia-like odor, which, when inhaled, causes a tingling sensation in the head. It is called headache plant by some. Medicinal use is made of the leaves, which contains an acrid principle known as anemonin. N. T. WILLING, Territorial Weed Inspector.



Crocus Anemone.

By courtesy of N.W. T. Dept. of Agriculture.

Experiments as to Width of Tires.

The following are the results arrived at by the Missouri Experiment Station:

Two ordinary farm wagons were used, one with 6-inch tires, the other with standard 1 1/2 inch tires, both wagons of the same weight, and each loaded with 2,000 pounds. It was found that the power needed to draw the narrow-tired wagon, with its 2,000 pound load, on a gravel road, would have pulled a load of 2,472 pounds on the wide-tired wagon. The same power required to draw narrow tires over dirt and gravel roads, when these were dry and hard, was found sufficient to draw a 2,530-pound load on the wide-tired wagon under the same conditions. It was shown that where these roads were deep with mud, but partially dried at the surface with a few hours' sun, the same power required to draw the 2,000-pound load over them on the narrow tires would pull a load of 3,200 pounds on the wide tires.

The director of the station states that the conditions under which the narrow tires offer an advantage over the wide ones are "unusual and of short duration," and further that "through a majority of days in the year, and at times when the dirt roads are most used, and when their use is most imperative, the broad-tired wagon will pull materially lighter than the narrow-tired wagon." Also, that "a large number of tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn ground, and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard and firm to very wet and soft, shows without a single exception a large difference in draft in favor of the broad tires. This difference ranged from 17 to 120 per cent."

As a result of all experiments conducted, he says: "It appears that six inches is the best width of tire for combination farm and road wagon, and that both axles should be the same length, so that the front and hind wheels will run in the same track."

Pointers on Siloing Corn and Clover in British Columbia.

The success of siloing depends largely on the construction of the silo and the material ensiled. With regard to the material, quality ranks first, and quantity second. Big, immature stalks appear to yield heavily, on account of the water contained therein, but such are heavy to handle and stow away, and are likely to make a sour, low-grade ensilage.

Clover makes good silage, and by giving a liberal top-dressing of manure during winter, and by refraining from grazing it, three crops can be taken off, making, in the aggregate, as much as can be got of corn, and with less expense growing

and handling. The land also is improved more by growing clover than by raising corn. Corn is good, if early sorts are planted, but clover is even better, especially for the farmer working in the lower mainland and island divisions of B. C. One word of precaution re clover: Do not graze if it is intended for the silo; top-dress with manure liberally in winter time, spreading the manure as fast as it is made.

Attention to Fire-guards.

The Territorial Department of Public Works are looking after the fire-guards. The following fire-guards are expected to be completed by July 31st:

Fire-guard along the north boundary of township 24, from the Calgary and Edmonton railway line to east boundary of range 20, west of the 4th meridian, near Dead Horse Lake. Approximate length 60 miles.

Re-plowing fire-guard from Shepard Station, north on the line between ranges 28 and 29, west of the 4th meridian, to the north boundary of township 26, thence west to Calgary and Edmonton railway. Approximate length 30 miles.

Re-plowing fire-guard from the north boundary of township 24, following the line between ranges 25 and 26, west of the 4th, to Knee Hills Creek, in township 30. Approximate length, 31 miles.

Fire-guard from Gleichen, following the line between ranges 22 and 23, west of the 4th, to the north boundary of township 24. Approximate length, 16 miles.

Re-plowing fire-guard along the north boundary of township 26, across ranges 25, 26, 27 and 28, west of the 4th meridian. Approximate length, 24 miles. (This guard to join No. 3346.)

Re-plowing fire-guard from Gleichen guard (3749) on the north boundary of township 24, north on the line between ranges 22 and 23, west of the 4th to Rosebud River. Approximate length, 15 miles.

Re-plowing fire-guard on the north boundary of township 22, across ranges 26, 27 and 28, west of the 4th. Approximate length, 18 miles.

Backsetting fire-guard on the north boundary of township 23, across range 28, west of 4th, to join guards on east and west of range 28. Approximate length, 6 miles.

Re-plowing fire-guard from guard 3346, on the north boundary of township 26, following the line between ranges 28 and 29, west of 4th, to the north boundary of township 29. Approximate length, 18 miles.

Re-plowing fire-guard from the Canadian Pacific Railway, following the line between ranges 27 and 28, west of the 4th meridian, to Crowfoot Guard (1446), on the north boundary of township 24. Approximate length, 9 miles.

Re-plowing fire-guard from the line between ranges 2 and 3, west of the 5th, following the line between townships 27 and 28, west to section 33-27-4. Approximate length, 10 miles.

Wash for Outbuildings and Fences.

C. E. Chapman, on the above subject, says:—Of the cheap applications, only the milk and lime mixture has proved satisfactory. The trouble with all mixtures containing lime (stone, slaked) is that they flake off, and are also too expensive for their duration. The milk (skimmed) and water lime are very cheap, quickly and easily mixed, and if applied correctly are quite durable. My henhouses and barn, after four years of wear, show but little scaling, and no loss of color. These buildings are of unplanned boards, and it was applied with a four-inch brush, and well rubbed in, one coat only. There has been a good deal of questioning as to what water lime is, and in many sections people do not know it. As far as I know, it is about the same thing as the low grades of cement, and I do not see any reason why they cannot be used instead. The water lime is a yellowish lime, fine as flour, and comes ready to use for making mortar for laying stone walls. It is kept for sale by most dealers in such supplies. The mixture should be kept well stirred, as the lime soon settles to the bottom; should be about the consistency of ordinary paint, perhaps a little thinner, so that it will stain the surface rather than cover it. Too thick a coat does not get a hold, and is more liable to flake. The mixture is so cheap and easily put on, one can afford to go over the building once a year for two or three years with a thin coat each time, till it is quite well coated, but I did not see any need to put on any since the first time. We use yellow ochre to color. In case of new buildings, in which dressed lumber has been used, more permanent satisfaction will be secured by the use of good paint properly applied.

Corn Being Replanted.

Illinois men report that owing to a poor stand of corn, the result of planting inferior seed, large areas are being replanted to their staple cereal. This means a later corn crop, which means increased liability, danger of damage from frost, and other things incidental to a late harvest. A poor corn crop means two things—higher prices for beef, and also for wheat.

Cutting, Curing and Storing Hay.

In successful haymaking, the main considerations are the weather, the best time for cutting, perfect curing, and proper storing and stacking. Of these, it is quite impossible to control the first—a knowledge of its probable changes is valuable—but the others are almost fully under the control of the haymaker.

THE TIME TO CUT HAY.

Generally speaking, the proper time to cut any grass is just as the bloom is passing off. If cut sooner, when the bloom is full, the hay is apt to be dusty, caused by the dried parts of the tiny flowers. There are, however, many exceptions to the above rule, depending upon the condition of the weather, and the particular kind of grass to be handled. For example, if a continued wet spell precedes the proper time for cutting wild grass, the hay sloughs are sure to contain too much water to make successful haymaking possible.

As regards the variations in date for cutting different grasses, a great many have come to believe that it pays to let brome grass stand for a considerable time after the bloom has passed; in fact, almost until the seed is ripe. The advantages claimed for delaying cutting are that as the grass tends to ripen there is a rapid growth of fine leaves at the bottom, which fully compensates for the loss caused by the stalks becoming more woodlike. It also takes much less time to cure, owing to there being a smaller content of water in the plants. On the other hand, the later the cutting, the less growth will be made from the plant roots after cutting, and, consequently, the less fall pasture will be obtained from the meadow. It must not be forgotten, too, that at blossoming time the plant normally contains as much valuable animal food as it can at any time in its history. After blossoming, it ceases to draw upon the plant food in the soil for the production of stem and seed, but proceeds to transfer its substance from the stalk to the seeds, which are at this time being formed. And while brome grass may give a larger tonnage per acre if left until nearly ripe, it is certain the hay will not be so valuable as a food, owing to the proteids (flesh-forming substances of the plant) becoming less digestible as the ripening season approaches.

With timothy and rye grass, there is no reason for delaying the time for cutting later than the last stages of the blossoming period. They, too, may produce a slightly heavier yield in tons, but they do not produce any particular leafy growth at the roots; while, on the other hand, the stalks of the plants tend to dry and become less palatable, and, incidentally, less digestible to stock.

CUTTING AND CURING HAY.

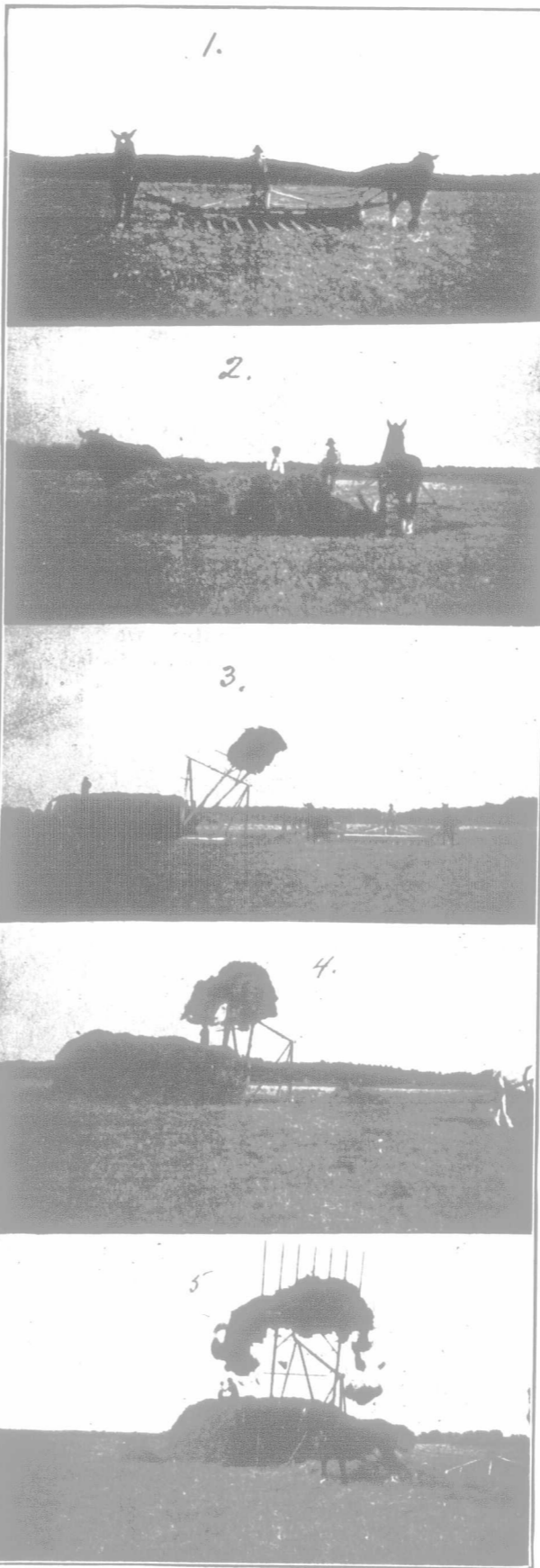
In cutting hay, it pays to keep the mower knife sharp and the machinery well oiled. Attention should be given to the knife, because a machine with a sharp knife does clean work, is easier to draw, and has less strain on its own gearing. It pays to keep it well oiled for the same reasons, and, hence, it will last longer, all other things considered.

In countries where clover is grown extensively, practical haymakers usually advise feeding the mower going only for a portion of the day, and using the labor for shaking up the hay and putting it in cocks for the balance. Where only the grasses are grown, however, and there is a large amount to be handled, each one must decide for himself how much he will have cut at one time. But it is never good policy to throw down a large amount of a meadow unless there is sufficient force about the farm to properly handle it before it dries out. Right at this point is where a great many spoil their hay. They cut down a large amount, and before they can get it raked up and either put in cocks or stored in the barn or in a stack, rain comes to bleach it, or the hot sun and dry winds have so dried it that it has become very much reduced in quality. A heavy rain often lessens the value of a field of dry hay at least fifty per cent.; hence, it is not wise to run any more risk than is necessary with cutting a large acreage at once.

The best way to handle a hay crop after it has been cut down depends largely upon its heaviness and the stage of maturity at which it has arrived. If it be very heavy, it will require much longer to dry than if it be lighter; and the same rule holds in regard to its maturity. The closer to ripeness, the less water it will contain, and hence a shorter time will be required to cure it. There are some who believe that choice hay cannot be made unless it be raked and placed in cocks by hand. By this method, it is allowed a day or so to dry in the swath, and then raked up, placed in bunches resembling miniature stacks, and allowed to remain for about a week until it has sweat, and then hauled to a stack or barn, where it is stored. The objection to this method is that it is slow, and requires considerable labor. We live in a country where labor is scarce and

high-priced, and nothing must be undertaken that is not necessary to a successful outcome. Good hay, in fact, a first-class article, can be made by raking up at the proper time, and storing away in a well-built stack, a barn or shed. Those who have handled much hay well know that often when they have begun to rake a field that appeared too green to stack, it was in good condition two hours afterward, when a warm wind had been allowed to pass through it. It is just at this time the successful haymaker pins in his hat the old agricultural adage, "make hay when the sun shines," for, of all the seasons in the year when it pays to get a hustle on, haying time is the one.

One of the fastest methods of getting the hay in a stack after it has been raked, either with a side-delivery or straight-dump rake, is illustrated herewith. In this way a tremendous amount of



Prairie Haymaking—Up-to-Date Stacking Methods.

hay can be piled up in a day, with a very little help, and where hay is being stacked it is questionable if anyone handling any quantity can afford to be without these implements.

Another method of handling hay that is gaining in favor in some districts is to allow it to approach within about a week of ripening, and then cut with the binder and tie in sheaves. Those who advocate this plan claim that by tying small stooks, with the ends north and south, it can be left about three weeks and then stacked with little trouble. While this plan has the advantage of being less expensive than the old method, it is, nevertheless, quite impossible thereby to secure a really first-class quality of hay. Besides, with a binder, a large amount of valuable hay is left on the ground as stubble.

STACKING AND STORING HAY.

Where lumber is so high-priced as it is in this country at present, most of the hay necessarily must be stacked. In doing this, the chief essential is to keep the pile always high in the center. In a stack that is twelve feet in diameter, the center should never be less than four feet higher than the outside, and the slope from the center to the outside should be as gradual as it is possible with rapid work to make it. In beginning a stack, the great secret is to begin right in the center, gradually coming to the outside as the center continues to rise. Where this practice is followed there will be less of the hay spoiled in the bottom layers of the stack than otherwise. When reaching the top, the center should be kept even more than four feet higher than the edge, and the diameter should be gradually lessened. When finished the stack should be as sharp on top as it will be possible to keep it with the wind. It always pays to twist a few ropes of hay and sling them over the top of the stack, attaching a piece of wood to each end so as to hold the rounded top on for shedding the rain.

In stacking or storing hay there has been an old but somewhat common practice of sprinkling considerable salt among the layers for the purpose of checking any tendency to become musty, especially when the hay was inclined to be rather damp for stacking. It is very probable the value of this practice has been largely overestimated. It costs considerable to buy sufficient salt to do much good. Where it is desired to guard against the evil influences of moisture, lime is a much better absorbent than salt, and a little of it can have no injurious effects on stock; in fact, quite the contrary.

FIRE-GUARDS NEEDED.

No one should consider a haystack safe until a double fire-guard has been plowed around it, each one of which should consist of at least five furrows. The guards should be a considerable distance apart, and if the grass between them be long it should be carefully burned when there is sufficient help and wet sacks on hand to prevent any risk of burning the stack.

Dairying.

The Art of Milking.

One of the secrets of getting cows to return a profit lies in the art of milking being thoroughly understood, and has been taken up by some of the experiment stations, and various manipulations tried, Prof. Woll, of the station at Madison, being one of the most recent investigators along this line. A dairy farmer describes his method as follows:

"The first consideration is the anatomical construction of the udder. Many do not know that the teats are in pairs. The two front quarters are seldom of the same capacity or formation as the hind quarters of the udder. The teats on these quarters differ also.

"I've seen milkers take a front and hind teat, either both on same side or diagonally across. I was taught that way, but soon found that they didn't come out even. Very generally the hind quarters give the most milk, and the front teats are larger and milk out faster than the hind ones, so the result is uneven.

"I've seen the new method of milking published in different papers lately. The manipulations seem complicated, but they are not. They differ only slightly from the method I've followed for a few years.

"In the first place, I milk at near twelve hours apart as I can. The cows expect relief at that time, and are uneasy if not milked on time.

"When I drop my stool beside a cow, she steps over it, or, if not, I put a finger on her, and she takes her position. I never say, 'get over there—now hist.' A touch of the finger does the whole business of getting the right position.

"With a wet cloth I wipe off the udder and teats, after brushing loose bedding and dirt from the belly and legs. This manipulation is sufficient to start the milk.

"As a rule, I begin with the back teats, because they are generally short, and when full of milk difficult to get hold of. Besides, I prefer to strip, if that has to be done, when my grip is rested, then change to a full-hand grip on the front teats. By getting hold of the back teats just as the cow begins to let the milk come, you can get and maintain a better grip than to wait till the back quarters are full of milk and the teats reduced in length by the pressure of milk. Still another reason is that the cow wants relief from the back quarter first. They are squeezed by her legs, they give the most, and she is restless till they are emptied, at least partially.

"When tired of milking or stripping the short hind teats, I go to the front ones, and then back to the others, if necessary for rest of muscles.

"After getting all I can in the ordinary way, I reach up with thumb and forefinger of left hand and squeeze the milk from the milk cisterns of

each quarter, and force it from the teat with the right hand. This is easy when one gets used to it. It takes out every drop of milk, and does not hurt the cow. It does away with the strip, dribble of the common method.

"The exceptions to this rule are these: A cow may have a sore hind teat. By beginning on the well front teats, and then quietly change to the sore teat, the cow is not so apt to make a fuss as if you begin with a sore teat and get her nervous for the whole milking.

"Some cows are so constructed that it makes no difference where you begin milking. I generally give my finger muscles the choice then.

"When a cow has a sore teat, I try to put the sore in the palm, so it will not be squeezed. Sometimes the teat has to be twisted part way round. Sometimes I have to change hands; that is, milk a left-handed teat with the right hand. But, really, there is little need of having sore teats, if the fences are good and loose wire picked up, and vaseline used on cows that get in the mud.

"As to the position of the cow, that is easily managed. Teach her to put her right foot back to the edge of the gutter. Put your knee in front of her leg, and that foot has to stay there. She can not put the left hind leg back any farther than the right one, and if she puts it forward, all the better. Let me say that a cow can get out of position with her front feet just as well as with the hind feet. She can put her left front foot way back, and throw her belly toward you so you are crowded into the gutter. Or she may put both front feet back, and thus force her udder back between her legs, so that even the front teats can scarcely be milked. In either case, the front feet can be placed in position by pushing your right shoe against them. Do it gently though, and she will soon learn her position.

"Some cows have the miserable habit of stepping over, and keeping the milker hitching over to her. Make her stop it. You can feel when she is going to pick up a foot. Reach through with the right or left hand and catch her leg on the cord above the knee, or jerk the foot back in place, or hold it if she has not yet straddled out. If she can't locate the left hind foot, she can not pick up the right one. A few lessons are sufficient.

"I don't begin on a heifer to force her to a correct position. The main thing is to teach her to trust you while milking. She may get into all sorts of awkward positions as she turns to lick your neck or chew your coat-tail, but she can be gradually taught to keep a good position.

The Butter and Cheese Makers' Working Attire.

In handling a subject such as above, we desire, on the one hand, to state that we do not pose as fashion writers or a sort of delineator for farmers' wives or daughters, much less as a Butterick, although on a topic affecting dairying. We are referring specially to the male operator with milk or cream, our experience being that the woman buttermaker is a cleanly, tidy person, as may be noticed at the buttermaking competitions at the shows.

We wish we could say as much for all creamery and cheese factory men, many of whom could well afford to patronize a hair-cutter: the lengthy football locks, resembling a mane more than anything else, are entirely out of place where butter or cheese are being made. A shock is given a visitor to a creamery when he sees one of those lion-maned operators toss his head to get his mane out of his eyes. Loose hairs must be broadcasted, and anyone can imagine the rest, if the cream vat is near. The hair should be kept short; it looks better that way, and may be parted in the middle, although we are of the same opinion as old Gorgon Graham, we think it loo's a little more masculine the other way. A neat, clean cap looks well, as can be seen if one refers to many of the illustrations in the dairy school calendars. At the Schools, the white suit of overalls is the one in favor. Of course, there the student is not dealing with the engine, or pipe-cutting. When taking instruction in that work he usually dons the blue overall. If at a small creamery, where the engine has to be attended to as well as the scales, vats, churn and worler, the clean colored overall will be preferable to the dirty, once-white suit. The use of an apron of oiled material, something similar to that sold in dry goods stores for table covering, will prove useful and a protection to the overalls. While a clean white suit leaves a good impression on the visitor or patron, the reverse is the case with a dirty white suit. Of course, the building must also be kept clean if the general effect is to be good. We might here recount a story of a physician greatly interested financially and otherwise in a milk and creamery business, who, on making a visit one day, intending to show some friends over the place, noticed that it was hardly in a condition for what artists call "a private view." Calling the young man who ran the manufacturing and bottling end of the concern

aside, he said, "You only need one thing in here to make this place complete," and as the young fellow had attended a dairy school, and was alert for new ideas, he got a shock when the worthy doctor said, "Yes, a sow and a litter of pigs!"

Reverting to the dairyman's raiment, if there is any one thing in which many operators suffer by comparison with the dairymaid, whom we have often seen working with clean, plump arms bared to the elbow, it is the habit of many factorymen who let the woollen sleeves (often dirty) of the undershirt extend down the arm below the elbow. Cleanliness is the great essential in up-to-date dairying, and should be applied to the handlers of the raw material, the cow and the farmer, to the manufacturer and his surroundings, the buttermaker and the creamery, if a first-class, much-in-demand article is to be put upon the market.

Woman's Relationship to Dairy Work.

By Laura Rose.

I suppose so long as women become farmers' wives, they will have, to a more or less extent, to look after the cows, see to the milk, and make the butter. While in very many districts women attend to the cows, feed the calves, and do the milking, still I am glad to note it is a practice that is gradually dying out, and men are beginning to see that such labor hardly belongs to women's sphere, and are relieving them of this part of the farm work.

The majority of farmers' wives and daughters have usually enough household duties to demand their time and attention without going to the barn just at the hours when the morning and evening meals require their presence in the kitchen.

That women, as a rule, can obtain better results than the men from the cows should not mean their continuance in the work, but should be ground for investigation. When women milk they do it at more regular hours—of course I am speaking of general mixed farming, not of special dairy farming. A man milks when he gets through with his other chores, or finishes a certain piece of work—it may be at six, or it may be at eight o'clock. Cows like regularity, and keep up their flow of milk much better when milked at the same time each day. They also like to be milked in the same place. It is much the better plan to have the cows brought to the barn to be milked than to walk all over the pasture for them. This should be considered a necessity, if the women have to do the milking, as it is vastly nicer for them to sit in a clean, dry, cool stable than in the wet grass, or dusty, dirty barnyard. If a pound or two of meal is fed each cow night and morning, there will not be much difficulty in getting the cows to and from the pasture. It is too heavy work for a woman to carry heavy pails of milk from the pasture field. To have a pasture field near the barn, in which to turn the cows for the night, greatly lessens the labor of bringing them in.

That a woman can usually get more milk from a cow than a man, is chiefly due to the fact that she studies the cow's nature, makes more of a pet of her, and treats her in every way with consideration and kindness.

Did any of you ever see a woman take a stool or a boot to a cow? I hope not; I never did. Apart from the humane side of it, it doesn't pay to be harsh with your cows. Cows will give more milk on less food if properly treated, and are very much easier to handle. How I wish some men would remember this!

Arrange to have the milk warm for the calves about the time the men leave for the barn, and do not hesitate to ask them to carry it. Many a woman says, "I'd rather do it myself than trouble them." And such women may keep on doing it. But these same women grow prematurely old, hard lines appear on their faces, and their backs so often bent with heavy loads, forget to straighten. Depend upon it, while men like their wives to be industrious, they also like them to keep young and good looking, but if a woman constantly works beyond her strength, she fades before her time.

I almost feel as though I were being a little hard on the men. I have met many, very many, kind, considerate men. The wife, when she does more than her share, is usually to blame—she didn't start in properly.

One of the chief reasons why I advocate the use of cream separators is that they usually lessen women's work in connection with the dairy. The shallow-pan system of obtaining the cream, though not hard, makes a lot of extra work, and takes considerable time. The deep cans, when set in a tank, mean heavy lifting. The stationary creamers do away with this objectionable feature, but are harder to keep sweet and clean. A separator quickly takes the cream from the milk, and as the majority of the machines are hard for a woman

to turn, the men run them. The woman's part is to attend to the cream and wash the separator bowl, which should be brought to the house in the milk receiver of the separator.

The making of butter seems particularly woman's work, and it is nice work too. There is only one thing about it which really taxes the strength, and that is the purely mechanical work of making the churn go around. I have used a great many different kinds of churns, and have yet to see one which makes churning easy work. I like the one with the handle bar extending from side to side, then two can churn at the same time, which makes it very much easier. Two half-grown children can manage the churn nicely, and it is a great saving of the mother's time and strength.

If instead of the ladle and butter-bowl, a lever butter-worker was bought or made—and any man at all handy with tools can easily make one—the dressing of the butter would be much more quickly done, with only half the expenditure of strength. It is a woman's duty, so far as possible, to provide herself with proper utensils to work with, and especially so for her dairy. Having a good equipment should mean a better article obtained with less labor.

My plea has been the lightening of woman's work in connection with the dairy. I do think, though, that a farmer's wife should know how to do all parts of the work, so that in case of sickness or absence she could look after things.

There are cases where boy help is scarce and girl help is plenty; then it is quite the proper thing for the girls of the family to assist with the dairy work. Let them do it with skill and knowledge, taking a pride and pleasure in their work, and much of the drudgery shall be removed.

Dairy Barn Rules.

The dairy demonstration, to be held in connection with the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, is attracting unusual attention, and the dairymen of this and foreign countries are especially interested in all that pertains thereto. The rules relating to the feeding, milking and caring for the seventy cows taking part in the test, and recently promulgated by Colonel Charles F. Mills, the Secretary of the Live-stock Department of the World's Fair, contain many suggestions that could be adopted to advantage by every farmer having few or many cows in the dairy.

The dairy barn rules of the Universal Exposition are as follows:

BARNING.—The barns will be open to visitors from 9 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. The barns to be well cleaned each morning, not later than 9 o'clock, and to be in readiness for morning inspection at 10.30 o'clock a.m. All manure must be promptly removed from the barns as voided, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m.

Cows.—The cows to be properly groomed not later than 10 o'clock a.m., and be kept scrupulously clean between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. The cows are not to be disturbed for the inspection of visitors or otherwise at any time.

Milking.—The three daily periods for commencing to milk are 4 o'clock a.m., 12 o'clock m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

The two daily periods for commencing to milk are 6 o'clock a.m., and 6 o'clock p.m. The milking will be done under the supervision of the representative of the Committee of the Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The milk to be weighed and sampled by the representative of the Committee of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and by him made a matter of record.

Feeding.—The three daily periods for commencing to feed are 4 o'clock a.m., 12 o'clock m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

All feed to be weighed by the representative of the Committee of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and by him made a matter of record. Said representative will see that the feed weighed for each cow daily is fed to the respective animals, as specified by the barn superintendent.

Attendants.—Only the attendants are to be admitted without the railing enclosing the cows without passes.

The milkers to be neatly attired in clean white suits, and the other attendants to have clean suits of blue denim. The white suits should be freshly ironed for the noon milking.

The milkers will care only for the cows placed in the especial charge of each by the barn superintendent, to whom they will look for all orders.

Visitors.—Visitors desiring information will make application to the barn superintendents, and not interfere by question or otherwise with the attendants in the discharge of their duties.

All applications of visitors for admission within the railing enclosing the cows must be made to the respective barn superintendents.

No loud talking or noise tending in the least to disturb the cows will be permitted.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

Thin chickens are slow sale.

A large roaster means a plump, firm-fleshed chicken, four to five pounds in weight.

Change the poultry from the old yard fouled by droppings, to a piece of fresh grass.

Keep the water vessel scrupulously clean, and keep it in a shady place—fowls like cold water.

Do not forget the supply of grit and shell-forming material.

Whitewash properly applied to the poultry-house is poison to fleas or lice.

Skim milk is a good poultry food, and is a great flesh former.

Ground oats make a splendid poultry-fattening food.

The damp, dark, dirty henhouse is like a mine without a vein—there is no profit in sight.

The best dressed poultry are got from pure-breds, pure-bred crosses or graded-up stock.

Put the old hens in the fattening coop, and rush along to market before the spring-hatched birds come into competition as food.

Sunlight is essential to successful chicken-raising; darkness and dampness reduce the profits.

Eggs should be marketed about every three days, as they absorb odors, and should be kept in clean places until marketed.

As many of the small chicken parasites breathe through holes in their sides, a good dust bath aids in choking them to death.

Plant some sunflowers near the poultry-yards. Such make good shade, and the seeds are a useful condiment for winter feeding.

The trap-nest is to poultry-breeding what the Babcock test and scales are to dairying—the only way to find the profitable producers.

Keep the best cockerels (if pure-breds) you raise, and sell the others. Your flock will soon be on the down grade if you sell your best.

There are not wanting many who prophesy a small supply of eggs next winter. Put down a good supply in a preservative solution—waterglass or lime.

The production of a maximum number of good-keeping eggs is not assisted by the presence of the male. He is as much out of place as a man at a house-cleaning.

The young gobbler is heavier, more masculine, has a tassel development on breast, and a greater development of comb than the young turkey hens.—From Boyer's Brevities.

It is said that the general shape of a chicken is controlled by its female ancestors, the color by the male. Chance birds (good ones from a poor flock) are of no value as breeders to improve a flock.

If starting to breed pure-bred poultry, you will find it an advantage to have a copy of the Standard. A new edition is about to be issued, well illustrated with representations of typical birds. Wait for it, it will be out shortly.

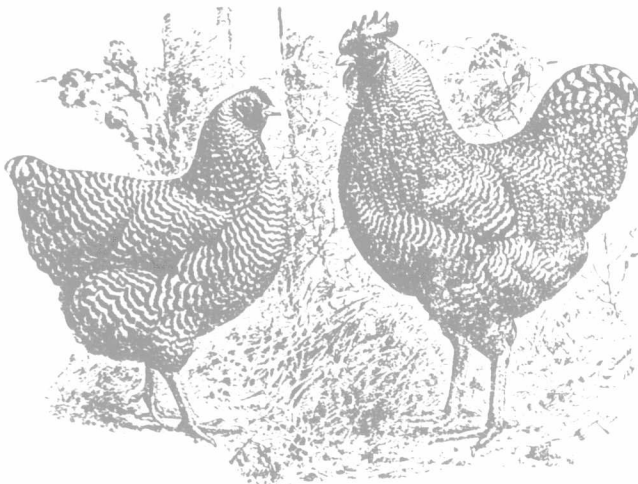
If you have a good plan of a poultry-house send it along, and good photo of the same, with a clear description of it. Now is the time to think of planning and building a good poultry-house, so as to ensure a supply of eggs in winter.

Eight hens to one tom is the rule in some turkey harems, others consider a vigorous, medium-sized two-year-old gobbler sufficient for twenty hens, as one mating fertilizes all the eggs a turkey hen will lay for one season.

Mark your this year's chickens. It can be done with a punch in the webbing between the toes. It will aid in culling out those over age. Superannuation should begin not later than at three years old with hens, by retiring them to the fattening crate.

Essentials to maximum egg-production are a good supply of grit, health, exercise, green food and pure food, fresh water, green cut bone, freedom from mites and lice, protection from the hot sun, and good laying stock, either pure-bred or well graded up by the use of pure-bred males.

The following is a good prescription to use for a poultry-house cleaning: Take forty to sixty pounds of good stone lime (air-slacked will not do), and place it in enough hot water to keep the lime five inches below the surface, stirring briskly until slacked. Add two and a half pounds of sulphate of zinc and five pounds of common salt. This will cause the wash to harden, and prevent it from cracking. Add to all, and mix well, one quart of crude carbolic acid. Thoroughly spray all walls, ceilings, roost platforms, nests, etc. The spray-pump does better work than the brush, but do not postpone the job because you have a brush and no pump.



Barred Rocks—A Good Utility Pair.

Wolves, and Poultry Raising.

There is no doubt the wolf pest is by far the greatest drawback to poultry-raising in Manitoba and the Territories. I live out in the open prairie, yet I have lost as high as 75 or 100 chickens in a single summer. But the question arises, how are we to get rid of the wolves? We cannot poison them, for in attempting to do so many valuable dogs would be poisoned.

I believe it would be a good plan if there was a day set to hunt the wolves, say about the first Wednesday in December. By having it properly advertised, and the people of the Province worked up, they would take an interest in the destruction of the wolves. They would not only have a great day's sport, but Mr. Wolf would be ferreted out and run down to his death, to a very large extent.

There are many idle horses at that season of the year that could be used in the chase, and with dogs, guns, clubs, etc., one township might be pitted against another, and a competition worked up. A supper could be held that night, and the bounty would go a long way towards paying for it. I would like to know what objections there would be to such a procedure. I know it would not only save the chickens, but a great many lambs and calves as well. I think it would be hard to estimate the full amount of damage done by wolves annually, and the worst of it is they seem to be increasing. Some steps will have to be taken to lessen their numbers, for while we might cage the chickens, it would cost considerable to cage in sheep and cattle. I hope a number of others will give their opinion on this important question.

Elton, Man. SUBSCRIBER.

[The columns of the "Advocate" are open for contributions on this subject. Send along your ideas as to how the wolves might be destroyed or the poultry preserved against their ravages.—Ed.]

Weaning the Chicks.

It is not advisable to wean chickens until the hen deserts them and drives them from her of her own accord. She does not do this until she is about to resume laying, as a general rule, but frequently a hen will stay with her chicks for two or three weeks after she has re-commenced laying. It is quite impossible to say at what age chickens are weaned, for the reason that they are weaned at all ages, and the occurrence depends on the temperament of the mother hen. They may be young enough to still remain in the coops when the mother has forsaken them, or they may be old enough to require a change to larger quarters or to a roost. One thing certain is that chickens require a great deal of special care when they are weaned, and if this care is not extended to them many will be lost. If they are fit to go into a

small colony house, two or three broods may be put together, but they should be as nearly as possible of one age and one size. The practice of putting too many together is not commendable, but twenty-five or thirty chicks make a flock of convenient size, neither too large nor too small for economical handling. They should not be allowed to roost on perches until about three months old, and even this is too soon for Asiatics. A good plan is to keep the floor of the house well bedded with dry straw, and let the chicks rest on it until they are old enough to go on perches without injuring their breast-bones.—[Farm Poultry.]

Co-operative Egg Business in Ireland.

Among the many organizations established in Ireland during the past ten years, with the object of promoting the commercial and industrial development of the Emerald Isle, one of the most prominent is the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, established in 1894 by Sir Horace Plunkett and Rev. T. A. Finlay. The method adopted by this Society has been to establish co-operative societies throughout the Island, and so successful have its operations in this line been that, since its organization eight hundred societies have been formed, embracing all such industries as dairying, agriculture, poultry-keeping, gardening, fruit-culture, home industries, etc.

Early in its career, the attention of the Society was drawn to the fact that, in addition to the home supply, the people of Great Britain import annually upwards of 6,000,000 pounds worth of eggs from foreign countries. It was also noted that Irish eggs, owing to bad handling and to being kept too long before they reached the consumer, were in poor demand. Here, then, was an opportunity for bringing about a new state of affairs, and building up a trade which might become at once lucrative and constant. The Society immediately bent every effort to secure this result, and, by effecting a better system of handling, and educating the people along "poultry lines," have been so successful that Irish eggs, instead of being a matter of contempt—"something to sniff at"—are now much sought after, and have attained a wide market.

An idea of the method adopted by these societies may be derived from a description of the Dervock Poultry Society, which may be taken as typical. This Society was established near Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, in October, 1901, with a membership of 500, and a paid-up capital of £250. Its membership has now increased to 700, and its paid-up capital to £350, the nominal capital being £700. In order that everyone in the locality might become a member, the value of each share was placed at the low sum of five shillings. The taking of one share constituted one member of the Society, the scale being one share to be taken for every twenty-five hens kept, and each member being liable only for the amount of his share or shares.

The Society is governed by a committee of ten, elected by the members, each member having but one vote, no matter how many shares he holds. Subject to the committee, there is a paid manager, a staff consisting of four boxmakers and egg-packers, and four collectors. During the busy season before Christmas, of course, this staff has to be increased. The "headquarters" of the Society consisted originally of a few old buildings, which were re-fitted, and now do duty as office, shed for boxmaking, storage and packing room, stable, etc. The plant and entire fittings, including an acetylene gas plant, which proves a great convenience in testing the eggs, a horse, van, and set of harness, amounted, in all, to something less than £78. Since the trade is done on a strictly cash basis, all eggs being paid for as soon as received, it has been found necessary to have a considerable sum on hand. This working capital has been provided partly by the paid-up share capital, and partly by a bank overdraft. All the Irish banking companies have now agreed to lend money to the poultry societies at the rate of four per cent. per annum. It has been estimated that a society could make a start and carry on a successful business on a smaller investment than £100, provided that sufficient working capital for current expenses could be obtained.

But, to return to Dervock. To the storage-rooms described above the collectors bring the eggs from their district, which radiates to a distance of twelve miles from headquarters. For convenience, the district is divided into four parts, each collector having his own section, which he visits regularly once a week in winter, two or three times a week in summer. The collectors accept only clean, fresh eggs, all others being rejected. They buy altogether by weight, never counting the eggs. After each transaction, they record the price and weight of the eggs in duplicate docket-books, giving a slip each time to the seller of the eggs. The eggs are then carefully packed and conveyed to the packing-store, where they are taken out, weighed, tested again, and separated according to weight into several regular sizes. At Dervock, the selections are into classes

weighing 13½ lbs. per 120, 15 lbs. per 120, and 17 lbs. per 120. They are sold by weight, the price of the larger grades, however, being much higher than that of the smaller ones. Incidentally, it may be said that, having found out this fact, the poultry-keepers have exerted themselves to secure larger eggs, and by giving better care, and by keeping only those strains of fowl which produce large eggs, have accomplished a marked difference in this respect. Two years ago, forty per cent weighed 13½ lbs. per 120, and there were none that reached 18 lbs. per 120. At the present time only ten per cent. weigh 13½ lbs. per 120, while ten per cent. reach the 18-lb. standard.

After separation, the eggs are packed carefully in clean, dry straw or wood-fibre, the cases are labelled, "Irish Eggs," "With Care," "This Side Up," "Keep Dry," and they are then sent directly to the various towns and cities of Great Britain. At the present time, the annual turnover in the egg department of the Dervock Society amounts to £6,000 per annum, the amount paid for 2,160,000 eggs, having an aggregate weight of nearly 130 tons.

The Dervock members are well satisfied with their co-operative society. Since its establishment they have found that they realize fully two pence per dozen above the price they used to get when they sold merely to local dealers. This increase in price has been brought about largely by the doing away of middlemen, the eggs, under the present system, being sent almost directly from the producers to the consumers. In addition, the quality has improved, the demand has increased, and poultry-keeping has become an industry productive of pride as well as profit.

Apiary.

The Swarming Problem.

By Morley Pettit.

June brings the part of bee management requiring the most labor and attention. That is the swarming problem. In the first place, every effort must be made to retard swarming. Extracting supers are put on all except weak colonies during fruit-bloom. When white honey begins coming in freely, every bit of dark honey is extracted from both super and brood chamber, and the brood is evened up by taking sealed brood from strong and giving to weak colonies. Comb honey supers are put on, or extracting supers enough to contain the full amount of white honey expected per colony. Entrances are enlarged to their fullest extent—about 1½ inches deep, and the full width of the hive—and ventilation is given at the top of the super so that a current of fresh air will pass fully through the hive. Now, if hives can be partly shaded, and the brood chambers are large enough to give full scope to the queen, swarming will be greatly retarded.

From this on, each brood-chamber is carefully examined every seven to ten days for queen cells, which are an indication of swarming. There may be few or many, and situated everywhere in the brood-chamber, so a careful search must be made. If only empty cells are found, and the brood-chamber is nearly full of brood, a frame of brood is removed, and replaced by foundation; and cells containing eggs are broken down. The brood removed is used for strengthening weak colonies, or forming nuclei.

If any cell contains a queen larva, it is proof that the swarming impulse is far enough advanced to take action. We shall describe next week a method by which practically all natural swarming

is prevented, and just as much increase can be made if desired, at a much smaller cost of attention and labor.

Events of the World.

M. Metchnikoff, a member of the Pasteur Institute, at Paris, has advanced the theory that senility is due to the ravages of a microbe, which, he claims, he has been successful in isolating.

A despatch from Constantinople states that owing to an irade recently issued by the Sultan, wholesale massacres and destruction of much property have taken place in Armenia. It is stated that two days were devoted to the massacre, during which thirty-seven villages were destroyed, and two thousand of the inhabitants put to death. Massacres are feared in other places, and the people are panicstricken.

A recent despatch from Tangier states that a well-organized plot to depose the Sultan of Morocco exists throughout the Empire, supporters of the movement being found among the highest in authority in both church and state. Although the revolution was in progress before the signing of the Anglo-French Treaty, it has been precipitated by the agreement, under which it is claimed by Moroccans the Sultan has virtually sold his country to France.

On June 15th, one of the most terrible catastrophes ever known in the history of New York City occurred near Hell Gate, in the East River, just off 125th street. By the burning of the excursion steamer Slocum, having on board the annual Sunday School excursion of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, five hundred people, most of whom were children, perished. More than two thousand were on board, some of the saved escaping by swimming, others being rescued by the hundreds of small boats which immediately put out to the doomed vessel. Of those who perished, many who had jumped overboard were carried off by the current; others were burned to death, or crushed by the collapse of the heavy upper deck, which fell soon after the fire began. The Slocum was finally beached, in the shallow water some distance from shore, but afterwards burned to the water's edge.

Rumor continues to follow rumor from the Liaotung, and although but little has been confirmed, and details are almost wholly lacking, it seems evident that events on the peninsula are transpiring with some rapidity. The Japanese have been advancing steadily toward Liaoyang, where General Kouropatkin's great army is entrenched, having successively dislodged the Russians in a series of skirmishes, from Haicheng, Saimatza and Siuyen. It was at first thought that this advance presaged a great attack upon Liaoyang itself, but since recent official despatches from Russian sources state that General Kuroki is entrenching at Siuyen, it seems more probable that he intends to remain there for the purpose of holding the Russian army in check until after the capture of Port Arthur. . . . A recent despatch from Tokio states that a great battle has been fought at Fu Chow, seventy miles north of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese have again won a great victory, the Russians retreating in full flight, leaving 1,000 killed and wounded and all their guns on the field. Details are awaited with anxiety. Great interest is attached to the fact that Admiral Skrydloff has at last come out of Vladivostok harbor, with the object, it is surmised, of effecting a junction with the Port Arthur fleet, which is reported to be again ready for sea. That this movement will be checkmated, however, by Admiral Togo and his watchful squadrons, is only to be expected. A great naval encounter is looked for at an early date.

Field Notes.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, says that trade follows the advertisements.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has received an honorary degree from Toronto University.

Huge masses of rock crashing down the side of Turtle Mountain have excited some alarm among the inhabitants of Frank, Alta. There is said to be no danger, however.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, formerly M. P. for Yale-Cariboo, has been appointed Senator, to replace the late Senator Reid. Mr. Bostock, who is one of the youngest members in the House, is at present ranching in B. C.

The Government of British Columbia have decided to issue immediately licenses for prospecting for oil and coal on the two famous blocks in Southeast Kootenay, long held under reserve for railway purposes.

The Chinese coolies sent to work in the South African mines will be obliged to serve their employers three years. At the end of that time they may be re-engaged for a further three years period, but six years is the maximum time of contract. A guarantee is given that they shall return to China when the six years have passed.

On June 12th, the steamer Cape Breton, a coaler, ran into the R. & O. N. Co.'s steamer, Canada, on the St. Lawrence River, three miles below Sorel, Que. Inside of ten minutes the Canada sank in forty feet of water. There were about one hundred people on board, all of whom were saved except five. The Canada was built in 1886, and the loss is placed at \$190,000. The Cape Breton sustained little or no damage.

The statistical report of the traffic through the ship canals at Sault Ste Marie for the month of May shows a most remarkable falling off from the records of last year, the difference up to date being more than 6,000,000 tons. An interesting feature of the report is that the traffic of the Canadian canal is only 47,000 tons lighter than that of the American canal. Practically no ore has passed the Soo thus far this year.

United States transportation companies are raising a tempest because certain U. S. shipping magnates, in direct violation of the regulations governing the coastwise traffic of the Republic, are allowing goods bound for military stations in Alaska to be shipped via the Canadian route of the White Pass Railway. Canadians may find some amusement in watching this fight between U. S. factions, one of which is thus contending for the right to give patronage to a Canadian line.

Mr. T. Aoyagi, who arrived recently in America, has been sent as a specially-instructed commissioner of the Department of Agriculture of Japan to investigate all conditions under which immigrants from Japan are received in Canada and the United States. The Japanese wish to send no emigrants to any country in which they are not welcomed, and if Mr. Aoyagi's report shows that this condition obtains in America, more rigorous laws against emigration to this continent will be devised.

Several readers who have lately sent in questions to be answered in the Farmer's Advocate forgot to comply with our rule which requires the full name and P. O. address to be given in every instance. We can pay no attention to anonymous communications or enquiries. Please read and observe the rules of the "Questions and Answers" Department.



The Bovines Line Up—Stock Parade, Edmonton Exhibition, July 2nd, 1903.

Fred Crane on the Plow.

Farm life and the plow have been looked after by Professor Crane, as will be seen in the following words from the Illinois professor of farm mechanics:

THE PLOW.

The plow, the most important agricultural implement, is receiving the attention of the college student on a basis of practical and theoretical knowledge. It is a matter of history that the plow has developed from the wooden stick, which is still used in South-eastern Europe and in some parts of Mexico, to the soft-centered steel plow of the present time.

Thomas Jefferson first prepared the figures as applied to the proper curvature for the modern mould-board. As to shape of mould-board, there are three distinct classes of plows: 1. The turf or sod plow, with the mould-board long, and sloping well backward. 2. A turf and stubble, or the medium plow, with the mould-board moderately bluff to the point, where it will turn a light sod, yet readily accomplish the pulverization of the soil. This plow is sometimes called the general-purpose plow, and probably gives satisfaction under more conditions than any other shape of mould-board. 3. The stubble plow, with the mould-board turning boldly bluff, which gives the highest degree of pulverization to the soil. This plow is used in mellow, old ground, and is not suitable for a hard soil or for a sod.

THE SHARE.

The share, the part of the plow leading underground, is the most important part of the plow, and a proper adjustment of this will cause the plow to operate successfully with the least loss of energy.

SUCTION OF THE SHARE.

The suction of the share of the new plow, or of an old one whose share has been sharpened properly, should, in a walking plow, dip down about three-sixteenths of an inch from the straight line along the bottom of the landside; in a riding plow this is about double that of the walking plow. This suction draws the plow into the ground in a proper manner at the nose or forward point of the share. In an old plow one usually finds the share point worn so that the bottom is a straight line, and more often it is turned up instead of down. When the turn is up this changes the line of draft and adds to the pull, since a part of the pull is exerted in holding the plow down and into the soil, and gives us added friction.

LAND OF THE SHARE.

The land of the share of a plow is a second important item. The point of the share should not only turn down, but should turn outward from the plow into the land; this, for both walking and riding plows, is about three-sixteenths of an inch, measuring from the straight line along the landside. With this worn off, as found in an old plow, the even cleaves must be readjusted at the bridle, or point of attachment to the beam, and with this comes added friction, causing the plow to pull harder while doing the same work.

WING OF THE SHARE.

The wing of the share of a plow is the part of the share farthest from the landside. The bearing surface will vary from one and one-half inches to nothing, according as the soil is easily penetrated, or hard and difficult to enter. The plow ought to go into the ground of its own accord, and run absolutely level when working; this it will do when new and properly adjusted. The riding plow should work so that the load is transferred to the wheels, and thus have rolling friction. A plow which is worn up at the point of the share does not work in this manner, but directly opposite, and requires the added weight of the wheels and frame to hold the plow bottom in the soil, and thus, in added friction, increases the draft very materially. To draw an old plow into the soil, the line of draft is raised at the bridle, which tips the plow and changes the angle at which the mould-board receives the furrow. The proper curve of the mould-board, for the respective different purposes, has been in use since the time of Thomas Jefferson, who figured it out, from tests and experiences to a mathematical certainty. Certain shapes are made for certain purposes. It is important that the mould-board and share curve meet the furrow at the proper angle, and this is prevented when the plow is changed from the true line of draft. If every plowman understood the full effect of this increased friction on the draft of the plow he would look carefully to the proper suction, land, and wing of the plow, and if the old point cannot be sharpened, replace it with a new one.

The plowing matches will afford illustrations of the above. Study the work done there, there's something in it.

The English Derby.

Before a tremendous crowd, in a hard thunderstorm, the English Derby, the greatest of all the classic races in the civilized world, was won on June 1st by Mr. Leopold Rothschild's St. Amant, by St. Frusquin. Sir John Thursby's John O'Gaunt was second and Mr. Joel's St. Denis third. The French owner, M. Edmond Blanc, who paid 37,500 gs. for Flying Fox, had backed Gouvernant, son of that horse, to win, and many thought he would. A French triumph would have been a great loss to Britain. The French horse was the favorite, and more Frenchmen saw the race than have ever before been assembled at one time on Epsom Downs.

Grain-growers' Executive Meet.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association was held in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, June 7th. Those present were: R. C. Henders, Culross, Vice-Pres.; R. McKenzie, Brandon, Secretary; D. W. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie, and W. G. Rogers, Carberry. Among the matters dealt with were: The action of the Manufacturers' Association, in asking changes in the tariff regarding the duty on lumber; changes in the Inspection Act; provision for the weighing of feed grain shipped to retail dealers in the City of Winnipeg; the G.-G. A. exhibit of grain, grass and vegetables to be made at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held in Winnipeg next month. Strongly-worded resolutions were passed, condemning the action of the delegation of Manufacturers' Association who were at that time before the Government at Ottawa asking that a duty be put on rough lumber, and also condemning the misrepresentation made by members of the Board of Trade, Montreal, when they appeared before the committee appointed by the Government to take charge of the Inspection Act. The G.-G. A. insists on their grain being put on the foreign markets bearing the same inspection certificate as it did when it left Fort William. No Eastern inspection will be satisfactory. The reasons are obvious. They are in possession of facts which show that all Eastern inspection is unsatisfactory in the British market, and one of the most extensive buyers in Great Britain has given definite assurance that he will not buy another bushel of wheat bearing Montreal inspection.

In regard to feed grain shipped for Winnipeg consumption, it has been found that in many instances there has been a marked difference between the weight of cars as loaded by the seller and as unloaded by the buyer, and consequently serious friction has arisen. Hereafter, it is recommended that grain be sold and purchased on the track weight as ascertained from the railway company, which weight the company must have to properly adjust the freight charges.

The committee appointed to enter into arrangement with the Winnipeg Fair Board, by which prizes would be offered to local G.-G. Associations in the classes of grain, grass and vegetables, made a report. By looking at the prize-list published in "Farmer's Advocate" May 4th, the association will see what their privileges are in this respect. The Executive of the G.-G. A. earnestly urges all local associations to enter heartily into this competition. Arrangements are made by which they will have a man at the Exhibition to arrange all exhibits, and at the close of the show to return or satisfactorily dispose of them.

A Warning to Stallion Owners.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has learned that a number of stallion owners throughout the country are travelling animals without having had them enrolled in accordance with the provisions of The Horse-breeders' Ordinance. We desire to point out that it is compulsory for every person who travels a stallion for profit or gain, to have him enrolled in the department, and failure to obey the law in this respect is an offence for which a penalty of \$25 may be inflicted. The ordinance was passed for the protection both of the stallion owner and the farmer who has mares to breed, but in order that it may afford that protection, it is necessary that it be strictly enforced, and with this end in view the Northwest Mounted Police force has been requested by the Department to prosecute stallion owners who wilfully or through neglect violate the ordinance. The public may assist the Department very materially in its efforts to improve the standard of horse-breeding in the Territories by refusing to patronize stallions whose owners cannot produce, when required, the Department's enrolment certificate, and stallion owners who have complied with the ordinance—of which there are several hundred on the Department's books—may co-operate by laying complaints against those who have not done so.

It is of advantage to a stallion owner to have his horse enrolled under the ordinance, because he is enabled thereby to take and enforce liens for payments of service fees. The Government guarantee, given as to the breeding of his animal, also insures the confidence of his patrons. The ordinance is of advantage to the breeder, because he has the Government guarantee showing how the horse he puts his mare to is bred. The fee for enrolling a stallion is \$2.00.

Manitoba Pure-bred Stock Sales.

Mr. Jas. Bray's sale, Longburn, Man., considering the condition of the pure-bred cattle trade, was a splendid success. Thirty-nine females averaged \$136, six going for \$200 or better; eight males brought \$144 each. Geo. Little, Neepawa, bought the stock bull, Imp. Scottish Canadian, at \$390. D. S. MacDonald wielded the hammer acceptably.

Hon. Thos. Greenway's sale, at Crystal City, on June 15th, was another success. The new sale pavilion was packed to the roof by enthusiastic buyers and spectators, while Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., sold the Shorthorns, with T. C. Norris, ex-M.P.P., as assistant in the box. Forty-two head of Shorthorns brought an average of \$153, females averaging \$159. Eleven bulls sold on an average of \$137; ten Ayrshires averaged \$99. A pair of pure-bred Clydesdale fillies brought \$430 for the pair. A feature of the sale was the presence of many buyers who are just beginning breeding pure-breds. The sale at Crystal City will be held annually henceforth in June. Sir William Van Horn, Selkirk, took Enterprise Victoria at \$190; J. G.

Barron, Carberry, getting Nonpareil Lady at \$250. R. H. Shore, Manitou, gave \$270 for Bracelet, imp.; Red Rose falling to Sir William Van Horn at \$285, the highest price for a female; the top price in the bulls being \$205. The Clydesdale fillies were two-year-olds, by King of Clydes.

The Canadian Budget and Tariff.

The Canadian Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding, made his annual budget speech at Ottawa on June 7th, and announced the tariff changes. The surplus for the fiscal year was reported at \$16,500,000, which will permit a large debt reduction. The revenue for the twelve months, 1903-4, was estimated at \$71,000,000; the number of immigrants arriving in Canada during the last calendar year was reported as 134,370; home-stead entries, 32,687, as against 22,215 in 1902; and land sales by companies, 4,229,000 acres, for \$14,651,000. The surtax imposed on imports from Germany had steadily reduced importations from that country. During the previous fiscal year, Germany had sent Canada 174,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, which had now been entirely diverted to the British West India Islands.

PRINCIPAL TARIFF CHANGES.

A general revision of the tariff is postponed pending an enquiry by a commission, presumably composed of members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Fielding hints that when revision does come, it will be along the lines of a maximum tariff for countries which do not treat Canada fairly, and a minimum tariff for those who show a disposition to trade on equitable terms.

The British preference is to be maintained, and extended to South Africa on July 1st.

The woollen manufacturers are given relief, by the increase of the duty under the preferential clauses on tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and other woollen goods (except blankets, bed comforters and counterpanes) to 30 per cent. It has been 23½ per cent.

The twine and cordage men, who have also been feeling the effects of British competition, are given a minimum protection of 20 per cent.

Staffordshire china and earthenware makers are given additional inducement to trade with Canada, by the duties upon their products under the preference being reduced from 20 to 15 per cent.

Common window glass, when coming from Great Britain, is reduced from 13 1-3 to 7½ per cent.

Pails and wooden tubs, from Britain, are increased from 20 to 25 per cent.

The import of stallions and mares worth less than \$50 each is prohibited.

Open carriages are to be henceforth valued at not less than \$40, and covered ones at not less than \$50.

A provision is made that when it is proven that any imported article is being sold in Canada at less than the fair market price in the country of origin, a special duty shall be imposed, not exceeding 10 per cent. ad valorem, except in the case of steel rods, on which a bounty is now paid in Canada, and on them the special duty is not to exceed 15 per cent.

The duty on refined petroleum, the coal oil of domestic use, is reduced from 5 to 2½ cents per gallon; crude oil is to be admitted free, but Canadian oil-well owners are to receive a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon, as compensation for the loss of the protection which they have hitherto had. Mr. Fielding estimates that this bounty will amount to \$252,789, and as the saving by the reduction of the duty on refined oil will be \$643,843, he looks for a total saving to the consumers of \$397,000.

Consequent upon the changes in the oil duties, these reductions are made: Paraffine candles, 30 to 25 per cent.; paraffine wax, 30 to 25 per cent.; illuminating oils, higher grades, 25 to 20 per cent.

The complaints of the neckwear manufacturers have been met by the reduction of the duty upon their raw material to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The additions to the free list are: Goats, for the improvement of stock; whale oil soap; plain basic photographic paper (formerly 20 per cent.); hydro-salicylic acid; glass for making dry photo plates (formerly 25 per cent.); ferment cultures for buttermaking (formerly 25 per cent.); printing presses not made in Canada; brass-making machinery not made in Canada; linen-making machinery not made in Canada; well-drilling machinery not made in Canada; artificial teeth; quassa juice; philosophical apparatus for universities and schools.

The provision for the free admission of a mineral gold-mining machinery not made in Canada is extended for another year.

Provision is made for the free admission of molasses from countries entitled to the British preference, which means the British West Indies.

For an Experimental Farm in Alberta.

A petition, signed by Edmonton Town Council, Board of Trade, and Industrial Association, Strathcona Council, Board of Trade, and Agricultural Society, and five M.L.A.'s of Alberta, has been presented to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, praying for the establishment of an experimental farm in Alberta. The petition was prepared by J. Stuart Wade, Edmonton, who has taken quite an active interest in the agricultural development of this northern country. There is good reason to believe that the petition will be favorably entertained, for, as so frequently pointed out in these columns, it would be undoubtedly in the best interests of agriculture in Alberta, and, consequently, to the whole Dominion.

British Trade and Market Conditions.

(Special correspondence.)

CROP PROSPECTS.

The country looks all the better for the abundant rainfalls we have experienced the last ten days, and with the warm, settled weather now on the haymaking goes merrily forward. At the present time, the oat crop promises to be the best of the white-straw crops, wheat being quite out of the running; while barley is moderately satisfactory. There has been an extraordinarily fine and general blossom on the fruit trees, and a splendid fruit season seems to be assured. A sunny, but not too dry, June is to be desired. At present there is plenty of moisture in the soil, and sunshine is the great desideratum.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The grain markets continue very quiet, and although there has been no apparent pressure to sell, prices have been weak during the greater part of the week. The quantity of wheat afloat has further increased, and its abnormal size no doubt exercises a depressing effect upon buyers. Unless, however, America is going to resume her normal rate of shipments in August and September, it is probable that too much stress is being laid upon the size of the present quantity afloat, the arrival of a considerable portion of which must be spread over three or four months. There is no improvement to note in the flour trade, the demand generally being of such a meagre character that prices have been difficult to maintain. There has been a fair demand for maize during the week, and prices have been maintained for the most part. Oats remain very quiet, but are without quotable change in values. The stock of wheat in London is estimated at 80,000 qrs.; of flour, at 325,000 sacks, and of oats at 460,000 qrs.

The following are the Mark Lane current prices: No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, landed, \$8.58; No. 1 northern Manitoba, ex ship, \$8.40; No. 2 northern Manitoba, ex ship, \$8.16; No. 3 northern Manitoba, ex ship, \$7.85. Flour—Some of the first spring American patents, ex store, are selling at \$6.36.

On "The Baltic," yesterday, holders maintained a steady position, but buyers continued reticent. On passage, \$7.44 is asked for Californian, \$7.26 for white Walla, and \$7.32 for red. No. 3 northern, Manitoba, afloat, sold at \$7.35.

EMIGRANTS, GOOD AND BAD.

Judging from the press reports, the class of emigrants taking advantage of this cut-throat rate to New York is hardly the one Canada is anxious to welcome, however much we on this side are pleased to speed their departure. I am glad to learn from the official sources that the better sort of emigrant is still flowing into your country from Great Britain, irrespective of low rates.

PRODUCE SHOPS.

The Canadian Produce Corporation having been successful on the London market, as far as getting the money goes, it now remains for them to prove the statements made in their prospectus. It is stated fifty shops will be opened in London alone. As far as the public generally is concerned, a new company in the field should be to their interests, as prices will probably come down.

CATTLE, MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Deptford cattle trade has been rather uncertain of late, perhaps on account of the weather, which has changed to be very wet on the market days. The Canadian cattle landed so far have been good, useful lots, and have made from 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb. There have been some

heavy consignments of U. S. beasts on this market, which have been quoted 13c. for the best, with seconds from 12c. to 12 1/2c. and 12 1/2c. per lb. States sheep are making 14 1/2c. to 15c., and the tendency is upward.

The Horse Tariff.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

The new tariff has a provision to prevent the importation into Canada of inferior horses. By the resolution introduced by Hon. Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech, the Customs Tariff of 1897 is amended by adding to the schedule of prohibited importations, "Stallions and mares of less value than fifty dollars each." This tariff regulation will keep out of Canada a mongrel class of horses common in the Northwestern United States. The settlers of the Canadian Northwest have suffered much from the mingling of these degenerate animals with better horse stock north of the boundary line. On this account representations from the Northwest have been made, urging the Government to restrict the flooding of Canadian territory with diseased and practically worthless animals. One of the effects of the legislation will be the creation of a better market for home-bred horses. The fixing of the minimum value of imported horses at fifty dollars is expected to meet with the approval even of those who were opposed to an enactment that would raise the cost of working horses in the new country. Horse dealers will, no doubt, be more affected than any other classes by the new tariff.

Room for Immigration.

The opening months of 1904 have witnessed a continuation of the immigration movement, which last year brought us 129,000 new citizens. The Anglo-Saxon race is always expanding. It has spilled over into America until the United States is comfortably filled; it is now overflowing into Canada. We have six millions of people to-day. Mr. Lightall estimates that we have room for nine hundred millions. The number required is therefore 894,000,000. If they come at the same rate as in 1903, six thousand years will be required to secure them. Even if we received a million a year, it would be nearly nine centuries before the country is filled up. In view of these figures, the labor unions and trade councils need have no worry about the country filling up too rapidly.—[June Canadian Magazine.

The Agricultural Graduates.

The examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College have been held. Those completing the four-year course received the degree of B. S. A. (Toronto University). The successful ones are: H. S. Arkell, Arkel, Ont.; T. C. Barber, Yorkton, Assa.; C. I. Bray, Kleinburg, Ont.; D. Buchanan, Florence, Ont.; G. H. Carpenter, Fruitland, Ont.; A. B. Cutting, Guelph, Ont.; W. R. Dewar, Fruitland, Ont.; B. W. Fansher, Florence, Ont.; H. L. Fulmer, Ruthven, Ont.; S. Galbraith, Ellesmere, Ont.; W. Hamilton, Ravenshoe, Ont.; J. P. Johnston, Fingal, Ont.; C. M. McRae, Cumberland, Ont.; J. Peltzer, Argentine; B. S. Pickett, Vittoria, Ont.; J. C. Ready, Rosetta, Ont.; C. C. Thom, Elma, Ont.; *T. B. Rivett, Jamaica. *Supplemental in English.

Rhodes Scholars.

The following students, having been successful in passing the examinations required for scholars desiring to avail themselves of the scholarships provided by the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, are now eligible for nomination to take a course at the University of Oxford: John MacLean and Walter Burman, Manitoba; Ralph V. Bellamy, from the Territories; and Messrs. W. A. Donaldson and E. K. DeBeck, from British Columbia.

Some Coal-tar Dips Undergo a Scientific Test.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station Veterinarian and Bacteriologist, Dr. L. J. Lewis, reports in a bulletin his investigations as to the disinfecting power of the coal-tar dips. Several dips were tested, including Chloro-naphtholeum and Zenoleum. The resisting power of the germs of the following diseases, hog cholera, swine plague, pus, hay fever and anthrax, was tested by the use of the dips mentioned above.

The following is the summary of the bulletin: "When the various coal-tar dips were used in a one per cent. solution, they were effective disinfectants in laboratory experiments, but in practical experiments at least a two per cent. solution should be used. They were equally good, and in some of the tests proved to be better disinfectants than carbolic acid when used in the same strength. The coal-tar dips are non-poisonous, and are not irritating to the skin, or when used in wounds. As compared to carbolic acid, they were certainly as effective, are cheaper, and not so dangerous to use. The coal-tar preparations tested are not only good disinfectants, but are also good deodorizers." The Oklahoma Station may be in an out-of-the-way part, but its men seem to be working along practical lines.

Markets.

Horse Market.

The following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices for horses at the Repository, Toronto: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$225; pair roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$350 to \$525; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$200 to \$320; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$400 to \$650; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$160 to \$195; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$140 to \$185; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$185 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$70 to \$110; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$90.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.70; poor to medium, \$4.75 to \$5.55; Texas-fed steers, \$5 to \$5.50; distillery fed, \$6 to \$6.30. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.85 to \$5.05; good to choice heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.12 1/2. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$5; native lambs, \$5 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$5 to \$7.45.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Good cattle are scarce. Best sell at \$5.50, and from that down to \$4.75 per cwt. for good mediums; ordinary mediums from \$3.75 to \$4.50; common stock, grass-fed, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Shipping sheep are 4c. per pound; the others from 3 1/2c. to 4c. per pound. Lambs, \$2.50 to \$1.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs, \$5.25 per cwt.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are steady at 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb. Sheep steady, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

Winnipeg Markets.

Cash wheat, No. 1 northern, 86c.; No. 2 northern, 83c.; No. 3 northern, 79 1/2c.; No. 4, 72 1/2c.

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"Oh! what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then heaven tries the earth if it be in
tune,
And over it softly her warm ear
lays."

Decadence in Art.

By Auta Powell.

Polly Anne Greenway's family thought her decidedly gifted, and that young lady's singular esteem for her relatives' opinions forced her to come to the same conclusion.

Nevertheless, when she announced her intention of studying art her father demurred. It was one thing to have talent, but quite a different matter to depart from the beaten track, and Polly's family had other views for her.

"Let her marry and settle down," said her father.

But Polly's lips came together in a very firm line. There were plenty of women in the world. Let those who felt inclined marry and be given in marriage; as for her, she had a mission in life and she meant to perform it.

And she went about wearing such a set-apart expression that parental objections gave way and she was allowed one meager but soul-inspiring year in New York.

After that began the long battle with publishers and advertising bureaus. Discouragement she met at first with the joy of resistance, but that sort of joy weakens with use, and surely Polly's ill luck was phenomenal.

At last her cover for the Christmas number of a magazine was accepted, and hope once more lit its lamp in her breast. But when the villainous lithographer transformed her designs so that nothing remained that she could call her own, her stoicism gave way utterly, and she folded her wings for a season.

It was just at this juncture that the Y. M. O. D. C. made his appearance. This title he acquired later on, when she discovered that he was a young man of diabolical cunning.

Polly had met him at more than one function, and he swelled the list of a large and uninteresting bowing acquaintance from which individuals were once in a long while selected to fill up vacancies made by removals and occasional misunderstandings.

Why should he call upon her? She ran rapidly over her scant knowledge concerning him as she came down to meet him. Rather stiff and expressionless. Rumored well off and on the point of marriage to some stranger. Nothing very decided, nothing particularly attractive.

The Y. M. O. D. C. rose before she had time to smile any "glad-to-see-you" fibs.

"Good morning, Miss Greenway! Perhaps I should apologize for troubling you, but the truth is I am in a dilemma and have come to you for advice."

Polly settled herself and became all attention. A man may be most uninteresting, but the moment he asks for advice he becomes, in the eyes of the woman he is consulting, a most discerning individual and decidedly worth cultivating.

"You probably are not aware that I have been building a house on Lincoln street."

She believed she had heard it mentioned in connection with the homecoming of the stranger-bride.

"It is completed," he continued, "and is now ready for the decorators. Just here is where I want your advice. There are numbers of professional decorators, but

none of my friends' houses satisfy me. Some of them have been done by well-known decorators. I choose to think they show a lack of individuality. Now, I beg of you to undertake the management of the whole scheme of decoration and furnishing. Oh, pray don't veto it," as Polly's eyebrows went up to her pompadour, "till you have heard me out. I want each room in my house to be part of one scheme and the keynote of the whole thing to be simplicity. If you will undertake it you shall have all the help you wish—anything, everything, you need to carry it out. It is well planned and well finished. I don't want it to be ostentatious or handsome, or any of those upholstery sort of things, but quiet, restful, artistic—a home in every sense of the word."

"But I don't believe I'm competent," said Polly, to whom the idea began to appeal strongly; "in fact, I am sure I'm not."

"Does that mean that you wouldn't care to undertake it?"

"Oh, dear, no! I think I should like it above all things. I wish I had taken up that sort of thing at the art school."

"Then let us go at once and look at the house and you can form your plans."

In five minutes they were on a car. Polly was carried off her feet; the whole undertaking grew momentarily more attractive, and as she was an inveterate castle builder, by the time the car stopped at Lincoln street, she had become a successful middle-aged decorator.

She found the house a perfect gem in its way, beautifully laid out and with all sorts of possibilities in the way of decoration. As she went from room to room her delight and enthusiasm were good to see.

So the work was undertaken, and upon the whole everything went well. She did not often see the Y. M. O. D. C., but his appreciation and suggestions were always helpful, and a telephone message brought him immediately when he was needed to smooth out difficulties with stubborn or inefficient workmen.

It is hard to say just when Polly began to hate the bride-elect, but the feeling reaching its climax on that day when everything was completed, the workmen gone, and the owner out of town, she stole back for a last look before the key should have left her possession. She sat down on a high-backed settee commanding a vista of three rooms. The sun threw stains and splashes of color on the inlaid floor, and outside a high wind whistled mournfully—the sort of wind that sings to sensitive ears of sorrow and desolation.

"I don't care how many houses I should decorate, there could never be another one just like this, and his wife will bring a whole lot of wedding presents and stuff and just ruin everything—I wish I had never seen the place—I wish I had never been born," she ended miserably. Then she wiped her eyes angrily. "No wonder I haven't been a success," she thought. "I am a weak-minded simpleton anyway, and no doubt that fact is patent to everyone but myself."

But notwithstanding her scorn of herself the tears continued to come from some inexhaustible source.

"Well, this is a success anyway," she mused, a trifle more cheerfully, "and the color scheme and the plan are my own, and it can not possibly turn into wretched, glaring pinks and blues, or any old washed-out things."

Then, all at once, the Y. M. O. D. C. stood before her horrified eyes, and she

felt like a thief, as she stood up weakly and tendered him the key.

"No, sit down, let's talk about it," he said. "Great success, isn't it? I can not flatter myself too much for my courage and wisdom in going to you."

He sat down beside her on the settee, looking so thoroughly contented and prosperous that she hated him from the bottom of her heart, or thought she did, which is just the same thing till we find out the difference.

"Everything is finished. When shall we move in?" he said. "It needs a woman in trailing robes, handling delicate china and moving lightly from room to room to give the finishing touch and turn it into a home."

"It will need servants in the kitchen and provisions in the pantry and plenty of management," said Polly grimly, sick of the picture he drew, and determined to cut short his rhapsody.

"Well," he said, quizzically, "when shall we move in and begin the management?"

"I should think your fiancée would have some choice in the matter."

"Oh, I don't know," said he unconcernedly. "I think perhaps she will be satisfied."

"You take a good deal for granted," said Polly. "You must think a wife is a perfect nonentity."

"You will be a good deal together, I hope," he went on, ignoring her remarks. "I like the way you manage things."

"Do you, indeed?" thought Polly. Her lips quivered, and she made a mental resolution never again to cross the threshold.

There was a long silence while Polly looked at the rooms, and the Y. M. O. D. C. looked at her. Finally Polly stood up, but he took her hand and drew her down again.

"When are we going to be married, Polly?" he said.

"Who?" gasped Polly.

"We—you and I—Polly."

"We—and your fiancée—what do you mean?" she cried in distress.

"There isn't anyone but you, Polly. I built the house just to get you to decorate it, then people had to provide a reason, and it really wasn't worth while contradicting them. I'm a dreadful sinner, Polly, but I couldn't interest you in any other way. Do forgive me, and admit that you love the house—and me."

But Polly, wholly unprepared and too paralyzed for speech, sat back cold and pale. She shivered slightly.

A fire of driftwood had been laid in the quaint corner fireplace.

"Come, Polly," he said, taking her hand again, "we will light the fire and talk it over."

And they did.

He Wasn't Hurt.

Pat was working on the railroad, and was staying at the town hotel with a number of his fellow-laborers. Pat's room was on the third floor, up two flights of stairs. One night a severe fire broke out in the hotel. Pat was awakened from his deep slumbers, and immediately realized his danger. He dressed hurriedly, and in his excitement he put on his trousers front side behind. He rushed to the window, and jumped to the ground. He was at once surrounded by his friends, who thought him seriously hurt. "Air ye hurt, Pat? Air ye hurt?" was heard on all sides.

Pat got up, shook himself, and then noticing the appearance of his trousers, said, "Oi don't belave Ol'm hurt, but Ol'm fatally twisted."

Our "Suggestion" Contest.

We have been very busy lately arranging and tabulating the replies to our questions published recently in an article headed, "What do You Think?", and now we are ready to award the prizes promised therein, for the best and most suggestive comments regarding our Home Department. We take this opportunity of returning sincere thanks for the many beautiful and kind letters received, containing such warm, appreciative words in regard to our Farmer's Advocate Home Magazine. Our purpose is, as was said before, "to please and to edify," and it is most gratifying to the editor and her earnest and untiring helpers to know that our readers are so well satisfied. We asked for criticism, and we got praise unstinted in all our departments. As for our dear "Hope," her consecrated talent seems to be bearing such rich fruit that it must be not only a cause of great rejoicing and thankfulness to herself, but also a high tribute to the taste of the readers of the "Advocate." Some praise the stories; others the travel notes; some wish for more articles from H. A. B.'s facile pen; others request wider space for domestic economy; a great number are enthusiastic over Dame Durden's hospitable and helpful Ingle Nook; the Flower Corner and the nurse's Health Talks are "just exactly what we need"; others would like a whole page of fashions and fancywork; a few wish for music and more poetry; but all agree in their unswerving devotion to "Hope." Our illustrations have often been very costly, but we are more than repaid in having our efforts in the direction of art culture so thoroughly appreciated. Even our bits of humor are commented upon by numbers of our friends, one of whom says that our jokes and witticisms should be read aloud during meal-time, as an aid to family cheer and also to digestion. We thank you again, one and all, for your generous and kind praise, and promise to give our readers the benefit of the valuable suggestions received.

Our prize list is as follows: First prize, "House keeper," Brandon. Man.; second prize, Mrs. E. Bothamley, Innisfail, N.-W. T.; third prize, "Suggesta," Sal'creats, Assa.

Sure Enough Success.

A successful revivalist recently had an amusing experience. He had been holding a "mission" in a certain town parish, and, on its conclusion, paid a round of farewell visits with the rector. Among those visited was a young dressmaker who had attended the services regularly, and who told Canon — how much she enjoyed them, and how sorry she was they were all over.

"Do you think the mission has done any real good?" the canon asked.

"Oh, yes, sir, indeed!" she replied, heartily.

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, sir," the dressmaker answered, "I don't think you'd doubt it if you only knew how many people have called during the last few days to pay their bills."—[Epworth Era.

Domestic Economy.

When persons who do not otherwise appear to be ill suffer from continued wakefulness, this is a sure sign of mental exhaustion.

A physician says that nausea has its seat in the brain and not in the stomach, and that relief may be obtained by cooling the base of the brain.

To remove a glass stopper from a bottle, dip a piece of cloth in boiling water and hold it for a moment or two around the neck of the bottle. The heat will cause the glass to expand, when the stopper can easily be removed.

Instead of putting food into the oven to keep hot for latecomers, try covering it closely with a tin, and setting it over a saucepan of hot water. This plan will keep the food hot, and at the same time prevent it from drying.

To clean bottles, decanters, etc., half fill with warm water with a little soda then put in small cinders sufficient to cover the bottom of bottle. Shake well until all stains are removed, then turn out the cinders and rinse in clear warm water.

Jars and pickle bottles that smell of onions may be made quite sweet if filled with garden mold and left standing out of doors two or three days. When thoroughly washed, they will be found quite sweet, and may be used for jam or any other purposes.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

The use of oils on the hair has gone out of fashion, but there are many persons to whom something of this sort is almost a necessity. The hair becomes so dry that its beauty is gone, and in addition it is so badly nourished that it loses its strength and lustre. In such cases a little fine oil is the proper remedy. Those who have very dry and rough hair, especially if subject to pain and feverishness in the head, will do well to try some softening application, at least as an experiment.

TREATMENT OF EARACHE.

Onions are an old-fashioned but useful remedy for relieving earache where it is merely otalgia, proceeding probably from cold. Get a Spanish or large common onion, put it in the oven, or cut in half and hold (on a toasting fork) before the fire. When quite hot place on the ear, covered over (both sides) with thin flannel or linen. Continue to apply, putting the onions on as hot as they can be borne, till the pain is relieved or gone. As hot onions will tend to melt the wax in the ear, it should be seen afterwards whether the ear is quite clear; if not, syringe very gently with lukewarm water. A little lint of cotton-wool may be placed in the ear after the onions are removed, to avoid fresh cold being taken.

HOMEMADE YEAST.

Pare four good-sized potatoes, and let them lie in cold water for a half hour. Put one quart of boiling water in a saucepan. Now grate the potatoes quickly and stir them into the boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes, then take from the fire, add a cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of salt turn into a stone jar or bowl, and let stand until lukewarm, then add one cupful of good yeast, cover and ferment three or four hours; stir it down every time it comes to the top of the vessel, then put it into a jar or large bottle, or something you can cover tightly, and stand it in a place where it will keep very cold, but not freeze. It will keep two weeks. Save one cupful of this yeast to start with next time. This is the simplest and best yeast that can be made.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Accidents.
FIRE.

In an accident of any kind it is of primary importance not to lose composure and self-control, for to retain these is the only way in which disaster can be prevented. A person who, taking fire, rushes screaming out of doors, throws away whatever chance there is of help. Fire cannot burn without oxygen. Therefore, if air can be quickly cut off from the burning object, the fire is choked and injury prevented. Anyone whose clothing catches fire while alone in the house had better make for the nearest bed, and wrap himself or herself up tightly in the bed-clothes, not moving quickly enough, however, to create a strong draft. A woman, while moving towards a bed, or rug, or blanket, or something of the kind, in which to roll herself, can wrap her skirts tightly about her. A man can remove his coat and use it as a blanket as the first movement, when nothing else is near at hand. If there is absolutely nothing available, lie down on the floor and roll over on the burning spot. A pillow or cushion can be used with good effect. There is seldom enough water standing near to do much good, but many country houses have a barrel for rainwater standing near the kitchen door, and supposing this to contain water, it would be sensible to get into it, a feat that most people could accomplish with the fear of burning to death as an alternative. It is essential to have something definite in mind. It would be madness to open the door and go out, except with the certain knowledge that there was water in the barrel, and the determination to get into it. Do not open the doors or windows with burning clothing on to call for help. If the blaze is not too strong, and the step taken immediately, the clothing may be quickly removed and

IF A LAMP IS UPSET

and a blaze occurs, throw a heavy quilt over it, and as many other articles of the kind as come to hand, and stamp on it, to shut off air and stifle the fire, and let someone in the meantime get water and drench the whole. If grease takes fire in a pan on the stove, cover immediately with a lid, and, if necessary, put a flat-iron on top to keep it down. Matches, especially the kind that will strike upon anything, should not be kept in the regular match-box in very hot weather, but in a metal box or a covered china bowl. Matches sometimes ignite spontaneously, and are apt to do so if knocked down from a high shelf upon the floor, and on that account should be kept in a cool place, and out of the way of children and mice. The latter have been supposed to cause fire by scattering matches, which have afterwards ignited, and might easily do so by knocking them down. There should always be a metal, china or glass receptacle for burnt matches, and they should never be thrown into a waste-basket. Numbers of people have been burned to death through

STARTING A FIRE WITH KEROSENE.

A little kerosene can be poured on the wood when laid ready for lighting, and the match thrown in afterwards, but it is extremely dangerous and equally foolish to pour kerosene on a fire already started, even if it is almost out. The reverse of this rule applies to gas. Put the lighted match in first, placing it so that it will meet the gas where it first emerges, and then turn it on. This is the only safe way to light gas. Gasoline and other substances of the kind should never be used in the same room with a lighted stove, lamp or gas light. They

the mother's attention was for a moment withdrawn from the child.

THE RELIEF OF BURNS

until medical aid can be procured consists in putting on an oily or alkaline air-tight dressing of some kind. A cloth wrung out in sweet oil may be laid upon the injured part, with some cotton or a piece of flannel over that, and a bandage applied. Butter or white of egg may be used instead of oil. Everything, of course, must be scrupulously clean. If the burn is not too deep, a cloth wrung out in a strong solution of baking or washing soda may give relief, or a combination of the virtues of both dressings may be obtained by using a strong solution of Epsom salts, made with glycerine and water, about half of each.

LARGE BLISTERS

may be treated by pricking at one point with a needle, allowing the fluid thus liberated to run into and be absorbed by a piece of cotton held in readiness to catch it. This fluid must not be allowed to run over the skin, as it will cause another blister wherever it goes. The needle used for this purpose must be boiled or passed slowly through a flame, and not allowed to touch anything of any description after that until it has been used to open the blister and is no longer needed. A needle not treated in this way might be the cause of blood poisoning. After the fluid has run out of the blister into the cotton, some talcum powder or boracic acid powder may be dusted on the part, which is then covered with a scorched rag, handled after scorching by the extreme corners only, and bandaged, not too tightly. A little vaseline may be used if there is nothing else at hand, but powder is better. A. G. OWEN.

"Weeding the Pavement."

Our picture this time takes us to Holland, probably to the entrance of the canal on the banks of the river Maes, not very far from Rotterdam. This river empties itself into the North Sea or German Ocean. This group of women weeders is typical of the dainty cleanliness of the Dutch people in every department of social life, indoors and out of doors. Between the stones upon the landing-place whereon cargoes are discharged and passengers arrive, not even a blade of grass, certainly not a solitary weed, is to be suffered to grow; whilst, after their roots have been prodded out by the hardy fingers of the kneeling women, there is still the further process of sweeping up the stray fragments, and even carrying them away in a basket, no such slipshod makeshift as brushing the rubbish into the canal ever entering into the minds of the cleanly Dutch workers. Note the somewhat nondescript building, which may be a homely little church or even the town hall, and you may be sure that the painter, G. H. Boughton, would not risk his reputation for accurate representation by leaving out of his picture the inevitable summer-house, in which the Dutch pater familias loves to smoke his pipe, and "tell it not in Gath," his gossip with his chums. It is to one of these summer-houses that the old Dutch Captain will presently retire when he is tired of watching the busy weeders upon the pavement. H. A. B.



"Weeding the Pavement."

rolled into a hard bundle, in which case it cannot go on burning. If precautions are taken instantly, the chances are that serious damage will be prevented, but death may be the result of a few moments wasted in screaming and running about. Draperies in the house catching fire should be pulled down and rolled up quickly, and fire can sometimes be put out by beating with wet cloths. If something in a room catches fire and efforts to put it out fail, shut the doors and windows, and get the family out while someone goes for help.

should be used out of doors or by an open window, being very inflammable, and when no longer needed thrown out the window, and not down the sink. Articles cleaned with gasoline should be hung in the air until it has all evaporated. Children should never be left alone in a house where they can by any means get at the stove, neither should a pan of boiling water ever be put upon the floor or within the reach of a child, unless some grown person is present, and even then it is not safe. Many babies have been fatally burned in this way, because

"That was a terrible typographical blunder your paper made," said the foreign nobleman to the editor. "What was it?" "You referred to the helress I am about to marry as my fiancée."

In the Strawberry Season.

When one tires of the plump red berries served with rich yellow cream, there are other ways to dispose of them, ranging from strawberry froth to strawberry soup, but in whatever form they come, the luscious fruit is tempting, healthful, and eagerly welcomed.

Strawberry Froth.—Beat the whites of six eggs to a froth, add a bit of salt and enough confectioners' sugar to form a stiff meringue, then beat until stiff; cut one pint of strawberries into small pieces, and as the meringue is being beaten, add a few from time to time until all have been stirred in; chill upon ice and serve in sherbet glasses.

Strawberry Pie.—Beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, add one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and a good pint of large, perfect berries; have ready baked a fresh, flaky crust, and into this heap the berries and cover with an unbaked piece of pastry. Bake in a slow oven until well browned.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Prepare one-half cup of tapioca by cooking in a double boiler in one pint of water, and adding a pinch of salt; about one hour's steady cooking will render it transparent, when it is ready to be removed from the fire. Add one quart of luscious berries, and sweeten to taste. Cool upon ice, and serve with whipped cream.

Strawberry Salad.—Prepare one quart of berries, two oranges, two bananas, and one pineapple; slice the fruits, place in a dish, and sweeten to taste. Cover with Meringue, or serve with whipped cream.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Make the shortcake by rubbing into a quart of sifted flour, to which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been added, one heaping tablespoonful each of butter and lard, and add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; bake in a quick oven, and as soon as done cut open with a sharp, hot knife, and butter thickly; chop one quart of strawberries and add to them one cupful of granulated sugar; spread this between the layers and on top, and serve hot with whipped cream.

Strawberry Cakes.—Dip ripe berries in powdered sugar, and allow to stand for some time; take small sponge cakes, or cut a large sponge cake into squares, and cut out the center of each square so as to form a hollow; fill this hollow with the sweetened berries, then cover with whipped cream; garnish the cakes with berries and serve.

Strawberry Gelatine.—Dissolve three ounces of gelatine in cold water to cover, stirring occasionally until it becomes smooth; color with the sweetened juice of strawberries; place a few luscious berries in individual glasses and pour the gelatine over them; serve with whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Strawberry Custard.—Sweeten a quart of very ripe strawberries and line a large glass dish with them; make an ordinary egg custard, and pour this over the berries; whip some sweetened cream and pile on top of the custard.

Strawberry Toast.—Stew and sweeten one quart of strawberries; have ready thin slices of buttered toast, and while the fruit is still hot pour it over the toast, having alternate layers of fruit and toast. Cover with meringue, brown slightly and serve hot.

Strawberry Dumplings.—Use the same dough as for strawberry shortcake; cut into small squares, and fill the centers with sweetened strawberries, mixed with cracker crumbs, and flavor with lemon peel; roll up each dumpling and tie tightly in cheese cloth to prevent escape of juice, but allowing enough room for the dumpling to rise. Steam for forty-five minutes, and serve hot with strawberry sauce.—[Prairie Farmer.]

Some time ago, in a certain village in Berkshire, an old man of eighty was engaged to a "sweet young thing" of seventy-eight. After a betrothal of six months, it was reported that the couple had quarrelled. The minister, hearing this, went to the old man to speak to him on the subject. "Well, Baldwin, I am sorry to hear your engagement with Betsy is broken off." "Yes, sir," said the old man, "we found out at last we could not agree who was to eat the crusts."



Faithful Unto Death.

Did you say that "the days are over
When man for his kind would die;
That life is more precious than duty
When the flames are raging high?"
'Twas Satan invented the falsehood—
"All that a man hath he will give,
Will sacrifice honor and duty,
If only he's suffered to live."
Though he dared to hurl that assertion
In the face of high heaven's King,
The words have been proved a slander
By records each age can bring.
To-day I would call your attention
To one of these records true,
When a girl braved a fiery furnace—
A young girl of twenty-two.
She was nursing a helpless patient,
Three stories up from the ground,
In a hospital over in Cleveland,
When she heard an awful sound—
Heard the cry that drives strong men
frantic,

The terrible cry of "Fire!"—
Ringing through the frail wooden build-
ing,
Which blazed like a funeral pyre.
There was hurry and wild confusion,
While patients were dragged from death;
They escaped to the yard in safety,
Then the nurses held their breath.

Far up at a third-story window,
Minnie Baumer's face appeared,
As she shouted, "Oh, help my patient!"—
'Twas not for herself she feared—
"Surely someone will come and help me!
I can't get him out!" she said,
"For his hip is so badly broken,
And he's strapped down tight to his
bed!"

But no one answered her summons—
What use to venture inside
Such a burning fiery furnace—
"Jump and save yourself!" they cried.
"I can't leave my patient," she an-
swered,

Then hurried back to his side,
Dying there in a last endeavor
To get his bonds untied.
She was found at the post of duty,
A faithful servant—and true,
When death's angel gently whispered:
"The Master has come for you."

Some said, "Her devotion was foolish,
'To what purpose is this waste!"
But what is the Master's answer?
"If a man true life will taste,
He must lose his life for My sake,
Nor falter at duty's call,
Who saveth his life shall lose it"—
It is grand at one's post to fall.
Oh, a glorious inspiration
Such a noble death must be,
Rousing men to a high ambition
To a service that makes them free.
HOPE.

"And Satan answered the Lord, and
said, Skin for skin, yea, all that a man
hath will he give for his life."—Job ii. 4.

About the Fresh-air Mission.

I have just received the yearly report sent out by the "Children's Fresh-air Mission" of Toronto, and will give a few quotations from it:

"As gold lies hidden in the rough places of the earth, so capabilities lie hidden in these boys and girls, which, for their future well-being and happiness, must be developed. The Children's Fresh-air Mission is an aid to this. Two weeks holiday in the country brings such a change to the lives of the boys and girls. With freedom they can hardly understand, and with the loving care they receive, many of the most delicate and sickly children become quite well and strong.

"In speaking to one of the mothers, she said: 'You don't know how thankful I have been that my little girl was sent out last summer. Why, she hasn't been troubled with bronchitis this winter.' There are many more grateful mothers in our

city who have been saved much anxiety by the kindness of our friends who have opened their homes to receive these children in all parts of Ontario.

"Life in the country gives them new ideas, and creates in them longings for better things. Some of the boys sent out last year have expressed the desire to begin life on farms in the West, away from the narrowing, blighting influences in which they have lived.

"Children talk big things, and sometimes friends are puzzled to know what to believe. For instance, one little girl told the friends that she lived in a brick house on one of the up-town streets, and they had a piano. The friends wrote, asking why such children were sent, and the following facts were sent in reply: The little girl, with her mother, father and two other children, a cat, dog, and all their earthly possessions, lived in a room 8 x 10 feet, in the loft of a brick stable, which was reached by crawling through a window and climbing a ladder. No rent was paid for this magnificent dwelling, as no one knew it was occupied until a policeman stumbled on the scene. This same child, fearing her little parcel of clothes would be pawned for drink, left them at the home of one of the Workers the week before going out. Many such stories, more or less interesting, are told by some of the children, but the reality dwells only in their imaginations.

"We were much encouraged last summer by a request for twenty-three of our worst children. They were sent, and only one was not invited to go back.

"Very interesting and amusing stories could be told of the impressions made on the boys and girls. One child said they had a prayer-meeting every night where he stayed. How could he recognize family prayers, never having seen such before? But who can estimate the benefit for these boys and girls to learn what prayer and reading of God's word means?

"One little girl of three went to a home where some months before the only little one of the household had been gathered in the Shepherd's arms. Such love and affection were bestowed that when the parting time came the child put both arms round the neck and clung to the one she had learned to call papa, while tears were in several eyes on that railway platform.

"God gave us this plan of sending them out two by two to the homes of His children, which gave them their first impressions of what a real home was, and how God's children live according to His own plan and will. It is easy to tell the story of the love of God, but how can children understand in homes where it is unknown? The drunken father and mother do not exhibit this love, and the story sounds strange to them in our gospel meetings.

"These Christian homes in the country are got by corresponding through friends of the Mission, and in answer to believing prayer the number is increasing each year. The Mission is solely a work of faith, trusting God for the homes, the children and the money. Many of the children have to be clothed throughout. We never ask, or allow our friends to ask, for financial needs. Each year we print a report, and if God lays it heavily upon the heart of anyone to give of His own, our treasurer gladly receives it. We never go into debt, and never refuse a child for want of a home or lack of funds. Last year, after sending out a contingent of seventy-three

children on one train, our treasury showed a balance on hand of three cents, and before the next day's children were ready, enough had come in for this need. The average cost per child for a two weeks' holiday in the country is about \$1.00. This is very small, considering the cost of travel, which varies from the price of a street car ticket to the fare of one hundred and sixty miles on the railway."

The children are sent two and two to prevent homesickness, and may be kept longer than the regulation two weeks if desired. The Mission pays railway fare both ways, asking only that the children may be received into Christian homes for the sake of Him who has said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Think what this holiday may bring to some of them—perhaps an inspiration to live a cleaner, purer life, which will bear good fruit through all eternity. Some of you may be willing to take in two of the children for a fortnight, or longer. Others may help with their quarters and their dimes. What a wonderful help this Mission would receive if every reader of the "Advocate" sent ten cents—who can calculate the big sum it would amount up to? I hope if you do help in either of these ways—and surely you will—you will mention the "Advocate" so that I may be able to tell how much the Mission has been helped. I don't belong to the Mission, being only a well-wisher, so I may venture to ask for financial help. The Secretary is Miss Florence Roberts, 21 Scarth Road, Toronto. The Treasurer is Chas. D. Gordon, Dominion Bank (Esther St. Branch), Toronto.

HOPE.

The Blight of Pessimism.

Considering how unprofitable such efforts are, it is surprising how many make a business of looking for trouble, of cultivating and coaxing it, and running to meet it. They find the thing for which they look. No one ever looked for trouble without finding plenty of it. This is because one can make trouble of anything if the mind is set that way. It is said that, during the development of the West, in the days of rough frontier life, the men who always went armed with pistols, revolvers and bowie knives always got into difficulties, while the men who never carried arms, but trusted to their own good sense, self-control, tact, and humor, rarely had trouble. The incident that meant a shooting affray to the armed man was merely a joke to the more sensible unarmed man. It is just so with the seekers for ordinary trouble. By constantly holding discouraged, dejected, melancholy, gloomy thoughts, they make themselves receptive to all that depresses and destroys. What to a cheerful person would be a trifling incident, to be laughed at and dismissed from the mind, becomes, in the minds of the croakers, a thing of dire portent; an occasion for unutterable gloom and foreboding.

Most unhappy people have become so by gradually forming a habit of unhappiness, complaining about the weather, finding fault with their food, with crowded cars, and with disagreeable companions or work. A habit of complaining, of criticizing, of fault-finding, or grumbling over trifles, a habit of looking for shadows, is a most unfortunate habit to contract, especially in early life, for, after a while, the victim becomes a slave. All of the impulses become perverted, until the tendency to pessimism, to cynicism, is chronic.—[Success.]

Siamese Women.

In one country at least a woman's dress is regulated entirely by the day of the week. In Siam every woman is a living calendar. On Sunday red silk with a parure of rubies is worn; Monday brings silver and white dress and a necklace of moonstones; Tuesday is dedicated to light red, with coral ornaments; Wednesday is devoted to green, with emeralds; Thursday sees a display of variegated colors, with cat's eye; Friday the lady is arrayed in pale blue, with flashing diamonds, and Saturday is more somber, darker blue, with sapphires to match.

Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

INWARD BOUND FROM HUDSON'S BAY.

In a previous number I have told of the gracious welcome and unbounded kindness which provided for all our needs when we arrived at York Fort, on the threshold of a new world. To the "strangers within their gates" the Hudson's Bay Company were ever hospitable, bed and board at their forts being always offered ungrudgingly and without question. We were told, and afterwards found it true, that if your tent were pitched by lake or river-side in near neighborhood of one of their outposts, flour for your bannocks, fish for your frying-pan, vegetables (if they had any) from their garden, would surely be contributed towards your meal, and, as in our own case, at both Norway House and Oxford House, a pressing invitation might probably accompany them to remain for at least one night, the acceptance or otherwise of the courtesy depending far more upon its being a fair or a head wind than upon one's inclinations. If the steersman in command should be obdurate, certain that the moon would rise at a convenient hour and the wind be favorable enough to admit of hoisting a sail, your visit would have to be a very short one, and it would be expected of you that you should hold yourself ready for a prompt obedience to the hurried gathering together of your camping paraphernalia in response to the call in French Patois, or in English, with its unmistakable Scotch accent, of "All aboard!"

And here I would revert once more to the pages of the old journal: "Our stores of provisions are all packed in the travelling canteen and basket placed at our disposal. The necessaries are a quarter of mutton roasted, a ham boiled, dried buffalo tongues, a keg of eggs, butter, flour, rice, cheese and biscuits, the ship's cook having added a huge plum cake by way of an occasional treat, and as a reminder of the good ship, Prince of Wales, which had been our home for so many weeks. You must get your men to give you a share of the fish they are sure to catch and the birds they will shoot from time to time on your way, and this they were always willing to do for a small consideration."

Under date, 30th August, 1851, I find this entry: "And now we have fairly commenced the last stage of our long, long journey towards another home, some four or five thousand miles from our dear Hampshire St. Cross. . . . At half past one the three boats of our brigade, already freight-laden, awaited us by the brink of the Hayes River, the crews of each, mostly half-breeds or pure Indians, consisting of eight men and the steersman or guide, who, with his long oar or 'sweep,' has to steer the cumbersome looking craft through swift currents and dangerous rapids. One of our crew is told off as our cook and general attendant, to look after the pitching of our tent and general needs. We are struck with the straightness of figure and elasticity of limb of these manly fellows in their blue-cloth hooded capotes, with scarlet woollen belts and bead-worked gaiters, and as they bend to their long oars or leap ashore to take their place at the tow-ropes, as they so often will have to do, we know that they will be prompt in action and ready of resource whatever emergency may confront us. And this confidence was amply verified, for, though I cannot tell you all about it, they brought us safely through storms in lakes, squalls in the broad stretches of rivers, and even left more than one 'lop-stick' in our honor at places at which we had camped. I seem to hear still the 'leve, leve, leve' (lift!) of our steersman and guide (big Sandy S.), the rattle of the tent poles as the men hurriedly pulled them from under our canvas home, a fair wind having suddenly arisen at early dawn, and I can almost feel the occasional

misery of wet blankets and soaked garments, which no camp fire could adequately dry. Could I ever forget the magnificent night scenes, the gorgeous coloring of that mystery of the northern skies, the Aurora borealis, which we could not only see, but positively hear, or the tender light of moon and stars above us! Memory brings back the very roar of the thunder under the cliffs of Grindstone Point, and the blinding flashes of lightning which at frequent intervals threw out into vivid relief the band of 'voyageurs' who, with ourselves, were grouped for our nightly prayer and song service around 'the parson,' who occupied another boat in our brigade, on his way to the mission field of Rupert's Land. Except for an occasional interchange of mere exclamations or queries as our boats pass one another, we can hold but little conversation during the day with Mr. H., our fellow traveller, familiarly known on board ship as the quiet little parson. Yet, all the same, we are glad of his comradeship when we are called upon to tramp over the thirty-six portages which lie between York Factory and the Red River Settlement, the most unpleasant features of which are the clinging mud, the devouring mosquito, the persistent sand fly, and, worse still, though less frequently, the big bulldog fly, whose bite draws blood. Poor Mr. H. seems peculiarly their victim. 'One has to drink one's tea by stratagem,' said he, one day, as he tried to get a sip here and there between the onslaught of his enemies.' "To Mr. H.," continues the journal, "we are indebted for much of interest which we might otherwise overlook. When the boatmen are struggling from point to point, either with their heavy loads upon their backs, to the light rhythmic tramp, tramp of their moccasined feet, or are singing and shouting as they drag their boat overland, or, where possible, up the foaming rapids, Mr. H. explores for nature's treasures and makes discovery of points of beauty, to which he pilots us. He shows us the dams of the skilful beaver, waterfalls bridged by that almost human intelligence. He scatters crumbs to draw more closely around us the fearless birds which haunt our camping ground, the whip-poor-will and the comical little whiskey-jack. He has an ingenious interpretation even for the bull-frog chorus, which was unceasingly dinning in our ears, and, though he never killed either bird or beast, he seems to have an instinctive acquaintance with their haunts." The Journal gives a list of thirty-six portages, with their distances, as estimated by Lieutenant Moody of the Royal Engineers, in 1846, the longest of them appearing to be that of Whitefall or Robertson's Portage, and the shortest, the Little Beaver Dam, to cross which, nevertheless, equally entailed the unlading and relading of every boat of every brigade before it could reach its goal of Norway House, in Lake Winnipeg, where portages ceased. It was on the 30th of September, one month after leaving the shores of Hudson's Bay, that we reached the outlying parts of the Red River Settlement, and, later in the day, were welcomed as the guests of Governor and Mrs. Coloile at Lower Fort Garry, or the Stone Fort as it was also called, until the arrival of Bishop Anderson, who had himself most kindly arranged to take charge of us through the last stages of our journey to the home and duties awaiting us. . . . And here I must fold away the pages of the old Journal, and in doing so I should perhaps offer an apology for having ventured to present to the up-to-date readers of the "Home Magazine" such a musty old record. "What," they may ask, "have we of the prosperous and enlightened present to do with that effete old past? In these days of steam and electricity, of wireless telegraphy, of telephonic communication bridging thousands of miles of space, what is it to us that the only highway to our big Northwest was once upon a

time across the ice fields of Hudson's Bay, through the froth and foam of the rapids, and over the waters of Lake Winnipeg? A fig for your recollections! A flip of our modern fingers for your yellow old Journal!" Well, my friends, for every oak tree there has been an acorn, for every waving corn-field its tiny seeds. It will certainly be denied to the planter of the acorn to sit under the shade of the grand oak tree, nor always can the hand that sows the seeds enjoy the pleasure of reaping the grain, but, nevertheless, may we not believe that some time, somewhere, it may be given to them to rejoice together? H. A. B.

The Value of a Laugh in China.

Julian Ralph, the well-known journalist, was one of the war correspondents in China during the Boxer rising. In writing of some of his experiences in that country, he says in his book, "The Making of a Journalist": "My travels in China now seem to me the most enjoyable journey I ever made, but had I not been armed with good-nature I might easily have been mobbed several times and possibly killed. We rested at a village one day while our servants were re-stocking our boat with provisions, and Mr. Weldon and I went ashore. I took with me a very stout walking-stick, which was the only weapon I ever carried out of the boat—in which we kept our guns and pistols.

I took the stick for frequent use against dogs, but I will not say here and at this time that I did not suspect a possibility of trouble with angry Chinamen as well.

The neighborhood was disturbed by an anti-missionary movement, but of this we had not been warned. The men of the village followed and watched Mr. Weldon and me, but kept well apart from us until at last we were in the thick of the houses, and surrounded by the people.

Then one of the head men boldly advanced, backed up by a crowd, and touching my stick, made motions as if to ask if it was not intended for Chinamen's heads. We were by this time well aware of our danger, but I dispelled it in an instant.

"No, no," I replied, by means of motions; it is to hit dogs with."

This idea I conveyed by snapping and snarling and barking, while I laid about me, right and left, with my stick. At the end I laughed, and, as I expected, all the Chinamen laughed with me. They were all my friends from that instant, and the only trouble I suffered was from being obliged to repeat my pantomimic explanation over so many times before I left the place.

I rank a laugh above money in China—far above firearms as a protection; high beyond any power that a white traveller can bring to his aid in an emergency. A light heart, a kindly bearing, and a merry spirit will grease a foreigner's way anywhere in China.

Humorous.

"Who wrote the most, Dickens, Warren, or Bulwer?" Warren wrote "Now and Then;" Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," and Dickens wrote "All the Year Round."

This is how a Chinese writer describes Englishmen in a Chinese paper: "They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities, with knives and prongs. They never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid for it, and they have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women."

A young minister had obtained a kirk in a mining quarter, greatly to his joy—not because of the locality, but because of the kirk. After a deal of difficulty he managed to secure lodgings in the place, and congratulated himself on the end of his troubles. The first morning after his arrival the landlady knocked at the door, with the rather unusual query as to whether he had washed himself. "Yes," he said pleasantly; "why?" "Because," she replied calmly, "A'm gaun tae mak' a dumplin' for the dinner, an' A wad like the len o' the basin!"

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Prize Competition.

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of our essayists as to the date of Empire Day. Most of them say it is the 24th of May, and at least one thinks it is the 22nd. I thought that the 24th was called "Victoria Day," and the 23rd had been set apart as "Empire Day," but perhaps I am mistaken. The prizewinners are: Class I.—Eva W. King and Edna I. Isbister (aged 13). Class II.—Mabel Giffen and Gladys C. Weber (aged 12). Class III.—Myrtle Awrey (aged 10). Gladys Pentland, Nathaniel Angus and Belle McKenzie deserve very honorable mention, and the essays written by Cecil Yeager, James Boggs, Arch. August and May Knight were also fairly good. Many other letters have reached me lately, most of them describing farm life. The best of these will be published from time to time, as we have room. I am always glad to hear from you, and hope you will write and tell me when you have had a particularly good time. We all like to hear about "good times," but it is wiser far to keep the "bad times" to yourself if you can. They don't often last long, and it is generally possible to bear them bravely and "wait till the clouds roll by."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

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

Empire Day.

"Oh girls, I have been thinking of a good plan lately, wouldn't you like to hear it?" said Dora Elliot, coming up to a group of girls who were discussing plans for Easter vacation, which began two days later. "Why yes, Dora, tell us, please," they all cried.

"Well, last night I began to think that we ought to celebrate Empire Day in some patriotic fashion. Don't you think we could get up some sort of programme? I asked mamma and she said she thought it would be splendid," answered Dora.

"I move that we go up and ask the teacher before we build too many 'castles in the air,'" said Ethel Williams.

"I second that motion," laughed Dora, so they accordingly took their plans to Miss Dawson, the teacher.

"Why, yes, girls, I am glad you thought of it; we can learn patriotic songs, as we have the organ right here in the school, and my sister would gladly come and help you sing," was Miss Dawson's hearty reply.

"But when will we begin to prepare?" asked Ethel. "Well, girls, look up as many patriotic songs and recitations as you can during the holidays; won't that be all right?" said Miss Dawson.

"Why, yes," exclaimed Dora, "and the girls can come to my place two or three times, and we can arrange together, and perhaps we can raise enough money among us to get two or three pieces of sheet music, with some '24th of May' songs on them, and Ruth will play them for us, so we can get the tunes into our heads, and so help the other girls when we all practice."

"That will be excellent," said Miss Dawson, "but it is schooltime now, and we must get to work for a while." When all were seated the teacher told all the girls (it was a girls' room) the plans that some of them had made. They all agreed to do their best towards helping with the programme during vacation.

On Easter Tuesday some of the girls came to Dora Elliot's pretty country home. A number of them brought sheet music, and Ruth Elliot, Dora's sister, played the pieces over for them. After that Ruth said, "Say, girls, I have got a surprise for you; can you guess what it is?" They all tried, but in vain, and presently Ruth came out of the library with a book full of recitations, etc., just splendid for Empire Day.

"I noticed it on Saturday, when I went to the city, and thought it would

suit you girls," she said. They were all delighted, and at once began to pick out the pieces each one should say. There was a drill in it for girls about Dora's age, so they chose who should take part in it. There was also a dialogue, which Ruth promised to help six little girls get up. It was called "The Maple Leaf Drill," and turned out very pretty.

As the children had a long time to prepare, they were in splendid order when the day came. On writing out the programme, it was found that there were to be eight recitations, three dialogues (including the drill), and five patriotic songs.

The day previous to the "Great Day," as some of the girls termed it, was a holiday, given them by the trustees, to decorate the schoolroom. There were several small flags hung around the room, and outside the door, flapping high on a flagstaff, was the Union Jack. There were several vases of wild flowers in the windows and on the teacher's desk, which the girls had gathered in the pretty woods not far from the school.

The Twenty-fourth dawned an ideal day, clear, warm and calm, and altogether presented such a lovely scene that the girls all shouted when they met. When they got to school, the first thing that greeted their eyes was a lovely drawing of maple leaves on the blackboard, in the center of which was written "Canada, My Home," all done with different colored crayons.

This was what had kept the teacher so long at the schoolhouse the evening before, for it was she who did it. The girls all thanked her when she came, for they had been wishing for something like that.

The crowd began to arrive in the early afternoon, and soon the schoolhouse was full—seats and aisles. The programme began at half-past two, and lasted till four. Among the songs were, "The Maple Leaf Forever," "The Soldiers of the King," "The Land of the Maple," and "My Own Canadian Home."

Everyone was delighted, and told the teacher and her pupils that they had certainly been successful with their plans.

EVA W. KING (age 13).

Empire Day in the County.

"Oh, Carry," said little Mabel Morrison, bounding into the room where her sister was dusting, and throwing her books on the table, "Guess what we are to have at school on the twenty-second of May?"

"I am sure I cannot guess," said Carry, half crossly, "but you had better go and hang up that satchel."

"Yes, Carry, but can't you guess? Well, I will tell you," said Mabel, unable to keep the good news, "we are to celebrate Empire Day, and have songs and recitations, and, oh, dear! I don't know what to sing, but I will ask mamma," she said, brightening, and off she ran to hunt mamma and tell her her troubles.

At last the eventful day arrived, and all the school children were in their usual places, all with their Sunday clothes on.

"Well, children," said the teacher from the platform, "as this is Empire Day we shall have no lessons, but shall spend the forenoon in preparing and decorating the school for your parents."

The school was swept and dusted, and the flowers were arranged in neatest order. The pupils brought large branches of maple leaves, and they were hung over the pictures and blackboards, and a number of the children walked to the bush near by and brought back such large bunches of May flowers, which were put in every available dish that would hold water, and last, but not least, the large flag was hoisted to the top of the school, and waved triumphantly in the wind.

About one o'clock the trustees and the parents began to arrive, and soon the programme commenced.

The teacher first explained that the object in celebrating Empire Day is to arouse patriotism and loyalty in the hearts of the rising generation.

Then one of the girls sang "Canada's National Anthem," which was very much enjoyed by all, and the applause that greeted her when she had finished was the best way to express their pleasure.

Then one of the boys recited a patriotic piece, showing how much farther advanced are the people of Canada than those of other countries, and how loyal her sons.

Little Mabel Morrison's song, entitled "Canada, the Land of the Maple," came next. This sweet piece describes the maple tree as a spreading maple tree, wherein sweet-voiced songsters delight to pour forth their shrill sweet notes to their mates.

There was several other songs such as: "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," "A Handful of Maple Leaves," and "He Sleeps in the Transvaal To-night." The last song mentioned is a song dedicated to the mothers of Canada, telling them of the bravery and loyalty of their sons in the Boer war.

The teacher then read an article on the bravery of the Canadians in the Relief of Ladysmith, and the number who won the Victoria Cross.

When all the programme was ended, everyone joined in the song, "God Save the King," their hearty voices ringing out the clear sweet notes joyfully.

When this was over, Mabel Morrison ran up to her mother and said, "Wasn't it lovely, mamma?" and her mother turning from the teacher smilingly agreed. Then they all went home, declaring they had had a lovely time, and the lusty cheers of the boys for old Canada could be heard for a long distance. (Original composition.)

EDNA I. ISBISTER (age 13).

With the Flowers

JUNE NOTES.

Don't forget to thin out your annuals sufficiently this month. If you do, your neglect will probably be rewarded by weak and straggling plants.

Turn your Calla on its side out in the garden somewhere one of these days. Pay no attention whatever to it until September; then bring it in and attend to it well, if you wish to have fine bloom in the winter season.

A BOOK FOR FLOWER LOVERS.

How many of our Flower Department friends have ever read "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"? Writing to us of it recently, Miss S. E. Leeson, herself a garden-lover, says:

"Right here, if you lack the proper spring enthusiasm and wish to go flower-mad, you should read, 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden.' Here is a breath of spring from its pages:

"During those six weeks, I lived in a world of dandelions and delights. The dandelions carpeted the three lawns . . . and under and among the groups of leafless oaks and beeches were blue hepaticas, white anemones, violets, and celandines in sheets. . . . All the bird-cherries blossomed in a burst . . . And then came the lilacs . . . shining glorious against a background of frs. . . . My days seemed to melt away in a dream of pink and purple peace."

"Like Elizabeth, I do sincerely trust that the benediction that is always awaiting me in my garden may, by degrees, be more deserved, and that I may grow in grace and patience and cheerfulness, just like the happy flowers I so much love."

We heartily endorse all Miss Leeson has said about "Elizabeth." If the above extracts will induce some others to read this delightful little book, Miss Leeson will not have written in vain.

Merchant (to new boy)—"Has the book-keeper told you what you are to do in the afternoon?" Youth—"Yes, sir; I am to wake him up when I see you coming."

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



It is perhaps a query, if the lamp of Alladin were vouchsafed us today, with its attendant genii ready to grant us any good thing we might wish, how many of us would ever think of asking for that homely old virtue of common sense, of which Samuel Taylor Coleridge has said, with much truth: "Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom." Not that this faculty is the highest with which human nature may be endowed, but that in consideration of what it is and can do for us, it surely is an attribute well worthy of being desired and striven for.

Have you ever noticed how your respect deepens for the man of whom you hear it said: "He is a man of out-and-out common sense."—how you feel that here is one in whom you might place confidence, to whom you might go for advice on occasion, feeling sure that you would come from him helped and encouraged? You know, too, that this one, although probably the most unassuming man in the neighborhood, is a power in it, his example one to be followed, his words to be listened to in every important issue. In short, you know him to be one of the sanest of the sane.

That last sentence has not been used unadvisedly. The more you think of it, you know, the more you are tempted to believe that there really are degrees of sanity among the sane, and that the great majority of us are at times liable to be tilted just a little from the philosophic calmness and serenity which are characteristic of absolute "level-headedness." With one, the "fit" may come in the form of outbursts of unreasonable anger, or periods of undue and foolish elation or depression; with another, the lack of balance may be due to the habit of magnifying trifles, of borrowing trouble, or to the scarcely less disastrous malady of over-impetuosity, which leads one to jump at conclusions and act upon impulse rather than as a result of deliberate and dispassionate thought. When you come to think of it, too, does not the indolent man or woman show lack of complete balance, likewise the jealous one, the extravagant one, the uncharitable one—and so it goes on. In fact, the more one ponders upon it, the more desirable does this seemingly unsentimental, hard-headed old faculty of common sense appear to be, for will not its full possession ensure to us a path through life at once more serene, more prosperous and more useful than can ever be attained without it?

True, all people do not come into the world endowed with the same degree of this desirable faculty. As with greatness, so with common sense. Some are born with it, others achieve it by constant vigilance and practice, and other have it thrust upon them by reason of much blundering or of much knocking about in the world, which is so ready to rub off angles. Experience is a dear teacher, however, if an effective one, and the wise will not wait altogether for its lessons. Constant vigilance against crochets and one-sidedness, resolute adherence to those attitudes of mind which we know to be sensible, deliberation in forming conclusions, willingness to learn from others and to find good rather than evil in those about us, may work wonders for us.

There is no monopoly of common sense. Its possession is open to one and all.

May our Ingle Nook Circle also be a Common-sense Circle. We may not have the lamp of Alladin at our beck and call, but we may all have, as a writer to our Corner recently said, "grit, grip and gumption," and with these we may accomplish much. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

AN OUTDOOR COSY CORNER.

Dear Dame Durden and Friends,—Such beautiful weather! It is a favorable change, and now as spring is here, I imagine I see some gardening, and others housecleaning, and others at their different duties.

Dear Dame Durden, your most cordial welcome to come again and tell of my "cosy corners," accounts for my visit to the Ingle Nook. My winter cosy corners and entertainments have disappeared with the cold weather, and I am now planning my summer outings. I do not intend going away this summer; there is plenty to do at home this year, as we are starting to build. How many know how much that small word build contains? It tells a good deal to me, as I am all alone, and only a young girl going on nineteen. I can pride myself in knowing how to bake, and dearly love it. Bread and cake are my favorite accomplishments, and papa says I can't be beaten (or perhaps he means the bread, like the hard-boiled egg). However, as I fully know what there is to do this summer, I have planned a few comforts: one being a "cosy corner," where, in spare moments, I may have a little rest.

There is a small spring running at the bottom of our lawn, which is large, and we play tennis on one half and croquet on the other, where there are plenty of trees, and it is here that I have chosen for my cosy corner. Between two trees I have made a covering of shingles to guard against rain, etc.; from the edge of the covering, which is triangular in shape, hangs strings for vines. The vines are to be morning and evening glories. There is an old, high-back seat, which I have just finished graining, and also a small cabinet made of a box with a sliding lid, this I also made, by putting on legs and a top to represent a table, and grained it too. Standing the box sideways before putting on the top for the table, I made a few shelves for it, and am going to keep a collection of books in it, so as not to have the disadvantage of running to the house for reading when there. Then there is room enough left for a hammock and a couple of chairs. This, I think, will be all it will contain, except a few cushions, and, of course, people. Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! — I didn't make it a very short description, did I? But I'll try and do better next time. AN ORPHAN.

I think "An Orphan" is a "brick," don't you, to manage all those things herself. No telling what a young girl can do if she tries. Speaking of graining, I saw a house in one of our towns last summer—a new house, and considered a fine one—in which all the inside painting and graining had been done by a girl scarcely older than our cosy-corner friend. Come again, my dear, and encourage more of our younger friends to visit the Ingle Nook.

Bobby had returned from his first teaparty, his round face wreathed in smiles. "I hope you were polite, Bobby," said his mother, "and remembered your 'Yes, please' and 'No, thank you,' when things were passed to you." "I remembered 'Yes, please,'" said Bobby, cheerfully, "but I didn't have to say 'No, thank you,' mother, because I took everything every time it was passed."

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

FARMERS!

Why not save the enormous profits that are being made by the middlemen and buy your goods direct from the manufacturer?

The Farmers' Wholesale Buyers Association of Winnipeg, Ltd.

are now operating throughout Manitoba, opening branch stores in all thickly-settled districts, and will furnish you goods at wholesale.

We charge you a small annual fee to buy from this Association, saving you many dollars that you are now paying the middlemen.

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

We are incorporated under the laws of Manitoba, and our capital has been placed at \$100,000 for the present need of the Association.

Address all correspondence to

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

F. J. WEBSTER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. C. VON HASSAGER, Vice-Pres. T. R. FERGUSON, Sec'y-Treas.

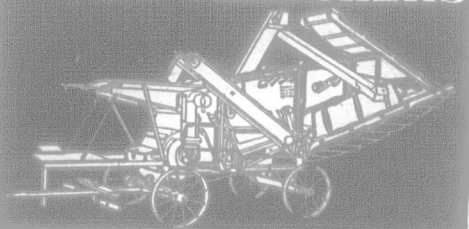
Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream. Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more Cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts. Superior Cream Separator Company, 52 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.



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SMALL THRESHERS



Save All Your Grain. Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers can own them and thresh any kind of grain when it is ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, durable, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it. BELLE CITY MFG. CO. Box 133. Racine Junction, Wis.

The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.

BRANDON, MANITOBA. Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

FLOUR STRENGTH UNIFORMITY COLOR

Messrs. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.: Lethbridge, Alta., May 22nd, 1904. Gentlemen,—As I am giving up the baking business on June 1st, I wish, before retiring, to compliment you on the quality of both your Hungarian and Glenora Patent Brands of Flour. I have never found any other to equal them in strength, uniformity or color, and could get more bread from your Flour per sack than any other I ever used. In my twenty-two years' baking experience I tried several brands, but always came back to your brand as being the most satisfactory. Wishing you continued success, and thanking you for your most liberal business treatment, I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. R. BRADY.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$2,960,000 T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, 72 Lombard Street, London. Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. WINNIPEG BRANCHES: North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr. Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

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Stenography and Book keeping, complete course for Home Study in all three, \$5. Insures a beautiful hand. Situations for all graduates. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ltd. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

CARE OF CASTRATING INSTRUMENTS.

Clean well with soap and water, then boil in a solution of soda (washing soda); if left, after boiling for a few hours, in a solution of caustic soda, then allow to drain and dry, will not rust.

PROUDNESS IN STALLION.

What shall I do for stallion that remains proud after a service?

Ans.—This condition is sometimes the result of being bred to too many mares, or otherwise impaired nervous tone causing a temporary paralysis of the ejaculatory powers of the sexual organs, thus the male element (semen) is not discharged, and the service is useless. In some cases the groom returns the horse, and occasionally the discharge of the fertilizing element takes place. The following prescriptions may be given; give No. 1 twice daily for a week, then follow with No. 2 twice daily for ten days: No. 1. Tincture of iron, half an ounce; Fowler's solution, half an ounce; tincture nux vomica, quarter of an ounce, flaxseed tea, eight ounces. No. 2. Extract (fluid) damiana, half an ounce; tincture valerian, one ounce; flaxseed tea, eight ounces. The great thing is not to overtax the stallion, giving only one service; never more than two to a mare in the one heat. Avoid using, if possible, the stallion as a teaser, and have the stallion mature and fit as a fiddle. In order to be so, he must be regularly fed with sound sweet oats, and a moderate amount of clean, sweet hay. The use of all medicines should be avoided as far as possible.

NARROW HEELS AND SAND CRACKS.

A horse weighs 1,400 lbs., six years old, has a narrow heel, and has cracked in the quarters. Can anything be put on his feet to make them soft and keep them soft?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The application of a blister to the coronet, around the top of the hoof, is about the best thing to do; in addition, have the hoof kept in trim by a good blacksmith, and have the horse shod regularly. A veterinarian can do more for such a case than you can do yourself. After blistering the top of the hoof (see directions given in recent issues), keep the blistered area anointed with clean sweet lard.

DISEASED UDDER IN MARE.

Pony mare, twelve years old, suckling colt, found her with bad abscess in nigh half of bag in October; mare raised a colt the year before; is very blocky, and has been very fat for two or three years. She was very much swelled up when found, under belly and between fore legs; colt still sucking one teat. Weaned colt and bathed and poulticed and opened bag in three places where it seemed necessary; was short of feed and had to turn her out in December; got her in the other day, and find bag caked and hard, and holes still open; mare very fat again, and foals in three weeks. The sound teat is also a little caked. Have blistered bag well, but am afraid there is no chance of her raising a colt. She's not much use for anything but breeding. Is there any chance of getting one teat sound by next year?

H. N. E.

Alta.
Ans.—Am afraid your mare will have to be rated as of little use for breeding purposes, as she has an unsound udder, with not a single quarter in a healthy condition. As she is in foal, you would do well to attempt to feed the foal when it comes. Use cow's milk, to which add up to one-third of the quantity warm water and some sugar, say one to two teaspoonfuls to a quart of the milk and water. As it is doubtful whether the colt will get any milk at the first, you will need to watch the bowels, and if constipated, give it a dose of castor oil, two or three tablespoonfuls being sufficient. Would not advise keeping the mare on another season with her udder in the state you describe.

A SEQUEL TO DISTEMPER.

A dog of mine had a bad cold this winter, with a cough and running from eyes and nose. He is now well and fit, but his eyes have a greenish look, and he is very blind. The eyes are dull.

Red Deer. F. C. L.

Ans.—It is doubtful if anything can be done; if, as you state, the dog is blind, you might try a solution of nitrate of silver, three grains to the ounce of distilled water. Apply to the eye with a small dropper. You might alternate with the following prescription every other day: Atropia sulphate, one grain to one ounce of distilled water.

A STOMACH TUMOR—SEQUEL: DEATH.

Some time in the past winter I wrote you concerning a mare that had not done well for a year. She kept getting worse and worse, until she died about the middle of April. A post-mortem was held, and a large growth was found on her stomach. I am sorry to say I was not there at the time, and the only information I could get concerning it was that it weighed about ten pounds. Would you kindly state cause, symptoms and cure of this disease? TEAMSTER.

Francis, Assa.

Ans.—The cause would be hard to state, even if we had been able to make a microscopical examination of the tumor; as it is we are not able to say whether it could be classed as malignant or non-malignant (malignant in plain English means to recur after removal). As to symptoms, your observations of the sick animal should afford you the information desired; and, as for cure, it is out of the question. In the horse, the stomach in that animal not being accessible for surgical work, even if a person had diagnosed the trouble. This is evidently one of the cases where human interference is of little avail.

STIFLE OUT—A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

I often see enquiries for remedy for dislocation of patella. I always use strong vinegar and white of egg, and have never had a return of the difficulty. I had a young mare, so weak that if she went through a drift in the yard her stifle would come out, and we had to put her in and replace it several times. I used the above remedy on her for a week twice a day, and never had any trouble with her afterwards. I broke her in that spring, and she has worked ever since, and kept perfectly sound. I had previously tried a blister, without success. This was the worst case I ever saw. Probably the vinegar alone would be nearly as good, but the white of egg forms a sort of plaster over the joint, and in this way is of mechanical assistance. I use about the whites of three eggs in a bottle of vinegar.

ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

[The frequent appearance of partial dislocation in colts can often be laid to hereditary influence, and it will be found on investigation that the sire, or perhaps the dam, were weak (poorly muscled) in the region of the stifle.—Ed.]

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS; PROBABLY NAVEL ILL.

1. I have a horse with two large bunches on the side of the withers. This has been this way for about a year. I recently lanced one, and considerable yellowish, oily-looking stuff ran out, also little yellow chunks; both bunches went down, but it is hard and swollen all around on the side of shoulder. Can you tell me what to do to cure him?

2. I also have a colt with both hock joints swollen, and there is a running sore on each one. When he was born, the skin came off from each joint, and they soon commented to discharge. Colt is smart and apparently doing well, with this exception. She is now two months old.

Ans.—1. Your horse is affected with fistula of the withers, in which case surgical interference by a professional is generally needed. After opening, you might syringe the openings well with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1,000 of water, once daily for three or four days. Then inject a solution of iodoform and ether, as much iodoform as the ether will take up (about 1 to 10). If the abscess is slow to heal up, a biniodide of mercury (red blister) will often quicken it. Some people prefer to inject with peroxide of hydrogen in place of the corrosive sublimate solution. Surgery, however, usually has to be resorted to in the end.

2. Wash off the sores well with some

such antiseptic as the coal-tar solutions, advertised in our columns, and when thoroughly cleaned off and healthy, paint with some iodoformized collodion (1 to 8), the raw surfaces.

CALF CHOLERA.

Give a treatment for diarrhoea in calves. The discharges show curdled milk. A. S.

Ans.—The calves are suffering from diarrhoea, due to indigestion, either from too much milk or a poor quality of the same. Change the diet. Give two ounces of castor oil, then follow with a tablespoonful of this prescription: Tincture of ginger, four ounces; spirits of camphor, two ounces; tincture opium (laudanum), three ounces; tincture rhubarb, two ounces; essence of peppermint, two ounces; is best given in a little milk and white of egg.

Miscellaneous.

A SMALL SAFE FOR FARMER'S DOCUMENTS

Where can I get a small safe at a reasonable price to keep such things as notes, receipts and deeds in?

Ans.—Some time ago we saw the article you would require in the Agriculturist's (Ottawa) private office, and the cost to him there was not more than \$20. Watch our advertising columns for an article of this kind.

GOSSIP.

CRAIGIE MAINS.

A. & G. Mutch, of Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Assa., report the following sales: Clydesdales: To R. & Wm. Hewitson, of Rouleau, Assa., the grandly-bred colt, Stanley Cameron [3274], sired by Prince Stanley, our former stock horse. Comments on him are not necessary, as he is well known as a prizewinner, dam Miss Cameron (1650), by Tannahill, grandam Ivy (imp.), by MacFortune. Messrs. Hewitson have made no mistake in their selection, for Stanley Cameron has the substance, quality and breeding which ensures, barring accidents, high-class progeny. To Harold Moubert, of Stony Beach, Assa., Fanny Lucy [4042]; this mare is in foal to the well-known imported prizewinning horse, Baron's Gem. Shorthorns: To W. J. Dodd, Innisfail Alta., the young bull calf, Golden Hospodar. He is of the Golden Drop family, known as one of the best.

Of some of those remaining, Messrs. Mutch write: "Our Clydesdales and Shorthorns have come through the long, hard winter in good shape, and are increasing in number daily. Baron's Gem's progeny give promise of placing him in the front rank as a breeding horse. Natural increase in Shorthorns has been two heifers, one a Brawith Bud, and the other a Lavender, also two young bulls. These calves were sired by Clipper Hero and Prince Gloster, and are all of Cruickshank blood. Increase by purchases are as follows: Three yearling heifers from Hon. John Dryden's famous herd. Victoria Pearl is from his best family, she shows Cruickshank breeding on both sides. A full sister of this heifer sold two years ago at Chicago, by auction, for one thousand dollars; and a young yearling bull of the same family sold last winter, to go to South America, at the same figure. Duchess of Gloster, this heifer is of the same breeding as Mr. Dryden's great stock bull, Prince Gloster. She is a nice, smooth heifer. Northern Bounce is a large, growthy heifer that will finish into a grand cow.

"From James I. Davidson: Necklace 28th and heifer calf; this two-year-old heifer won fifth place at Toronto last fall in a class of eighteen; she is from one of Mr. Davidson's best breeding families, and should prove a good addition to any herd. Gloster Flower, sired by Sittyton Hero 15th, is a thick, good one. Sittyton Flower, this is an imported heifer, and one that will be heard of again.

"Our herd of Shorthorns is now composed of the following families: Victorias, Brawith Buds, Lavenders, Lady Edens, Minas, Golden Drops, Necklaces and Glosters."

"I beg to say it affords me much pleasure in highly recommending your Zenoleum Disinfectant and Dip to all persons engaged in ranching, stock and horse raising, sheep ranchers, etc., as a most efficient and fair means of keeping stock in a healthy condition. I have used it on my stock, and have always

highly recommended it to every one I knew in need of any such article for their live stock. I can also add that it has always given me the greatest satisfaction, and have never known it to fail.—G. H. Acres, V. S., Yukon Territory, Dawson."

The noted Clydesdale stallion, Up-to-time (10475), owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, has, for a third year in succession, been hired by the Stirling District Society. Up-to-time was the first stallion hired in 1903 for 1904, and now he is among the earliest to be hired in 1904 for 1905. He is a splendid specimen of the draft horse, and has an unbroken record for popularity in his districts. For four years in succession he was premium horse in the Machars of Wigtown district. His success as a stock-getter was marked, his produce being numerous and of uniformly high quality. He is a big horse, and full of quality. He was bred by Mr. John Montgomery, and is, without doubt, the most successful breeding horse got by Baron's Pride. Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, has hired his celebrated two-year-old colt, Hiawatha Godolphin to the Stranraer and Rhins of Galloway district for next season. The great individual merit and combination of blood which this colt can boast of makes him a worthy successor to Prince of Wales, Darnley, Hiawatha, and Marcellus, all of which have travelled the same district. Hiawatha Godolphin was bred by the Duke of Leeds, and, as is well known, is by the champion Hiawatha, out of a splendid Baron's Pride mare. He is believed to be the biggest colt of his age ever exhibited in Scotland, and the excellence of his feet and legs, as well as style and general conformation, are well known. He has been shown three times—at the Royal last year, the Stallion Show, and Kilmarnock this year, and on each occasion he has won easily. At the latter show he was also champion, and the Stranraer breeders have done well to secure him so early.—[Scottish Farmer.

A WARNING.—Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., proprietors of Dr. Chase's family medicines, desire to warn the readers of this paper against having anything to do with testimonial fakers at work in this country, as they positively refuse to accept any testimonials except directly from persons who have actually used their medicines. Though the police authorities made an effort to put a stop to this fraud some days ago, it is still going on, and thoughtless persons are being induced, by the offer of a dozen free photographs, to sign fraudulent statements about medicines almost, if not entirely, unknown to them. Every testimonial and every photograph used in reference to Dr. Chase's remedies is backed by a \$500 guarantee that it is genuine. The original, signed letters of persons recommending Dr. Chase's medicines are kept on file at the offices of Edmanson, Bates & Co., and will be cheerfully shown to anyone who doubts the truthfulness and accuracy of any published testimonial. You are also invited to call on the person whose name appears on the testimonial whenever possible. So many people are ready and willing to certify to the merits of Dr. Chase's medicines that it is quite unnecessary to employ persons to solicit testimonials.

A Woman's Sympathy.

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. Mrs. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED—Strictly fresh #6.8 for high-class trade.
J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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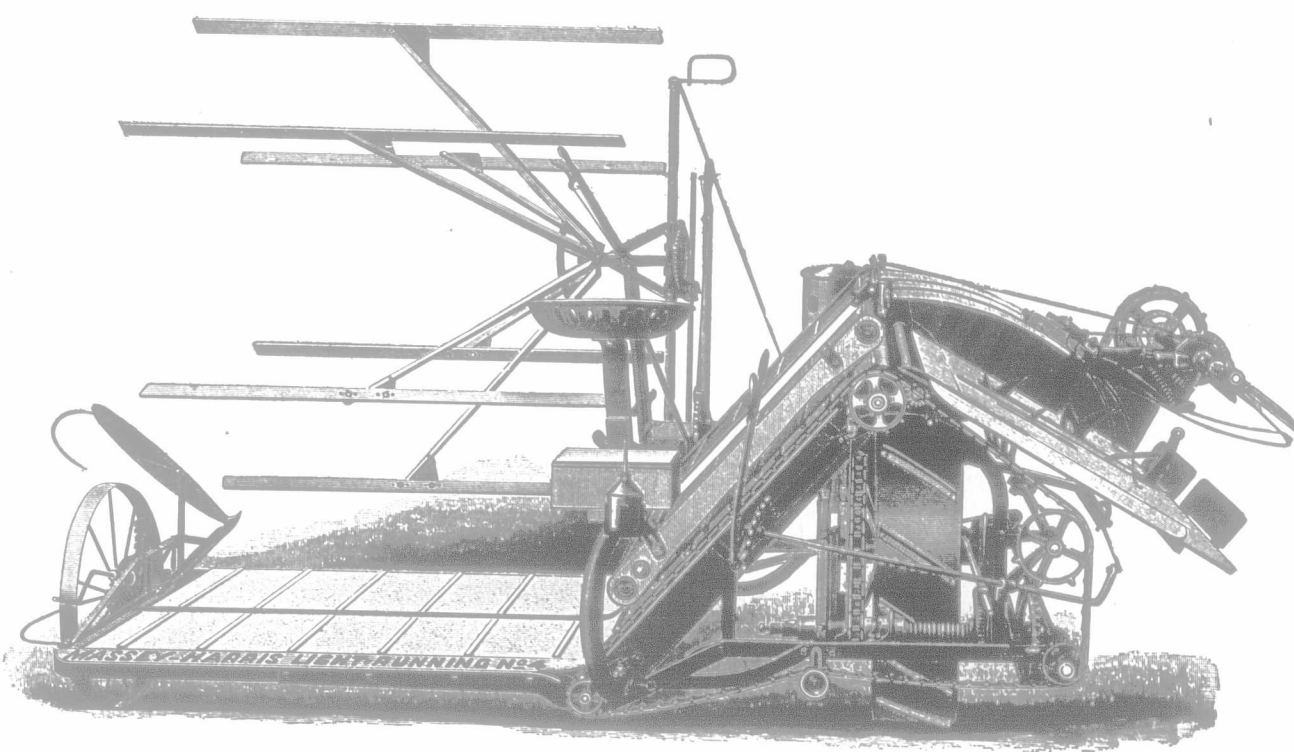
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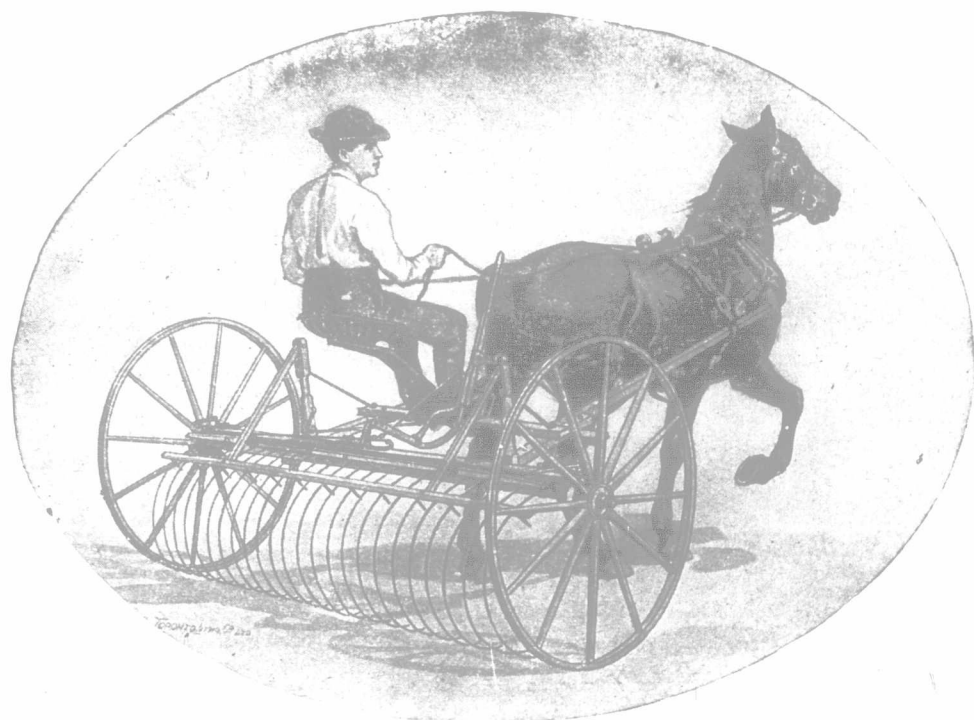
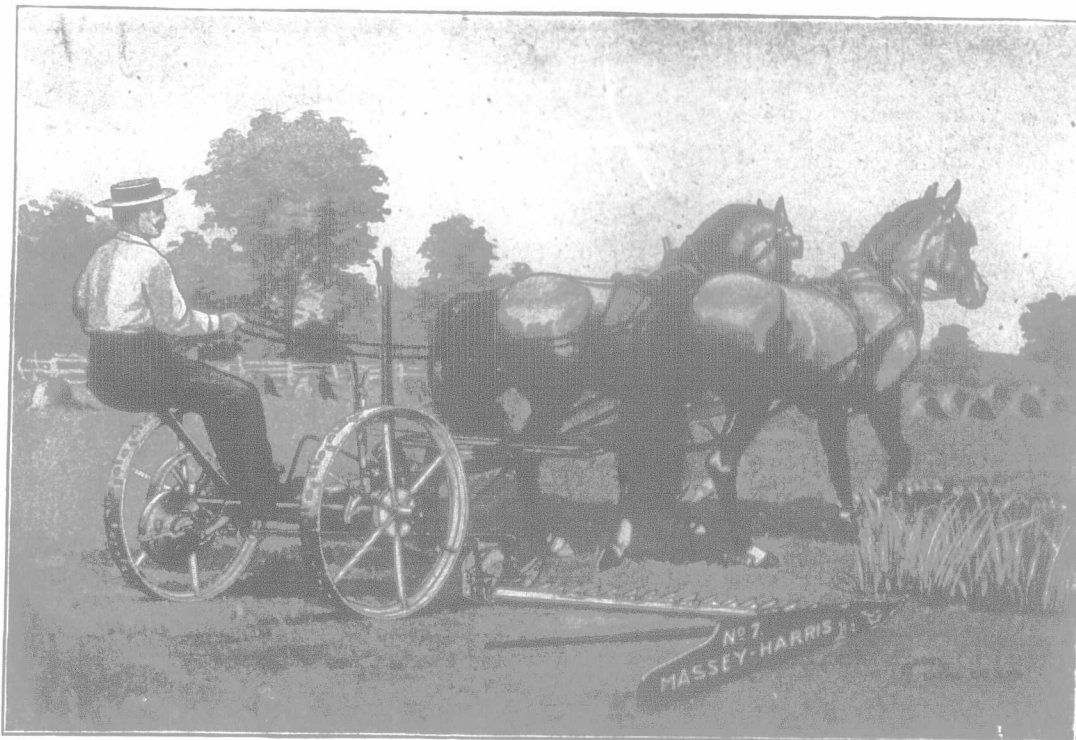
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**EASY TO LOAD
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is a ready customer when he sees a point to his
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enable him to haul larger loads with less
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equipped with low steel wheels and wide
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Neither shrink, swell nor need repairs. We
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Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain
and Stock Racks, Hero Fanning Mills, Hay
Presses, New Model Harrow Carts, Lawn
Swings, etc. Write for further particulars to

The Western Implement Mfg Co., Ltd.
Box 787. WINNIPEG, Man.

**Bargains for
Threshermen.**

Here are some
sample prices:
Barnes or Myers
Tank Pumps, \$7
each; best 2-inch
wire-lined suction hose, 35c. per foot; 3-inch
four-tone chime whistle, \$6.50; Ham head-
light, \$9.50; boiler tubes, 2-inch, 14c. per foot,
and 2 1/2-inch size, 15c. per foot; cylinder oil,
made from Pennsylvania stock, guaran-
teed 650 fire test, 4-gallon jacketed can,
\$2.50; 8-gallon jacketed can, \$4.50; half-
barrel (25 gallons), \$10.50; barrel (50 gallons),
\$18.00 Books (postpaid): Young Engineer's
Guide, \$1.00; Rough and Tumble Engineering,
\$1.00; Farm Engines and How to Run Them,
\$1.00; Power Catechism, \$2.00. Our catalogue,
giving net prices on all kinds of engineer
supplies, will be sent on application.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

If you do not use an incubator
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greatest profit-producing depart-
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The greatest success in poultry raising has been
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CHATHAM INCUBATOR

It has a record of hatching out every fertile
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requires the least watching.

We sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy
terms. We'll ship one anywhere in Canada—
freight prepaid—and let you have three years to
pay for it. It will make many times its cost
in that time.

Write for full particulars and catalogue to
M. CAMPBELL, FANNING MILL CO.
D-252 Chatham, Canada.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.**

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.—Bull got
hurt in train, went lame for a while,
but got better. There is a puffy tumor,
half the size of a goose egg, on the inner
aspect of the hock. G. A. S.

Ans.—This is a bursal enlargement,
resembling a thoroughpin in a horse. Such
conditions are not considered serious in
cattle, and are usually left alone. It is
quite probable repeated blistering will re-
duce it. Blister in the ordinary way,
so often described in these columns, once
every month for several times. En-
largements of this kind are very hard,
and tedious to remove. V.

SEROUS ABSCESS.—Filly has a puff,
the size of a hen's egg, in the muscle,
half way between the stifle and hock. It
was caused by barbed-wire wound; has
been present a year, and blistering will
not remove it. It is quite soft. V.

Ans.—This tumor contains a fluid,
either serum or pus, the former, I
think. An operation is necessary to
effect a cure. External applications are
of little or no value. The tumor needs
to be cut into at the lowest part, the
contents allowed to escape, and the
cavity flushed out daily afterwards with
an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution
of carbolic acid, until healed. As there
are some large blood vessels in this
region, it would be wise to employ a
veterinarian to operate. V.

CHRONIC COUGH.—Horse coughs fre-
quently, and occasionally, especially in
the morning, breathes heavy, and holds
head down after a drive. Is there any
danger of heaves? W. W.

Ans.—I am afraid it is already heaves.
If not, the cough may be checked, and,
at all events, the symptoms lessened by
the following treatment: Feed hay, of
excellent quality, in small quantities; also
grain of good quality, in quantities; pro-
portionate to the amount of work he
performs; dampen all he eats with lime
water. Give every morning the follow-
ing: Two drams solid extract of bella-
donna, one dram powdered opium, one
dram gum camphor, and thirty grains
powdered digitalis. Mix well, moisten
with oil of tar, make into a ball, and ad-
minister; or, if you cannot give a ball,
mix with a pint of cold water, and
drench. V.

MARE VICIOUS WITH FOAL.—Mare
took sick two hours after foaling, and
got vicious with foal; she recovered in
four days, but refused to have anything
to do with the foal. G. L.

Ans.—By applying a twitch to the
mare, and getting the foal to nurse;
watching and teaching the mare, by the
use of a whip, if necessary, that she
must not injure it; applying the twitch
when it requires more milk; removing the
foal when the attendant has to leave,
etc., you may be able to effect the de-
sired result. It requires patience and
handling according to the peculiar dis-
position of the mare. I have known
good results follow the spraying of the
foal with brandy, and rubbing the
mare's head, nostrils, etc., with the
same. Some may consider this quackery;
but I have frequently known it to be
effective, especially when the mare is
vicious at first. If you have to raise
the foal on cow's milk, select a newly-
calved cow, dilute the milk with an
equal quantity of water, and add a
dessertspoonful of brown sugar to a
pint. Feed often. V.

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVING QUALITY OF MILK.—Can
the quality of a cow's milk be improved
by liberal feeding and good care, or
simply the quantity increased? E. B.

Ans.—The quality of the milk may be
improved; that is, the percentage of fat
and solids increased, by an abrupt change
in the ration, but the improvement will
not be permanent. It may be laid down
as a general rule that the quality of an
individual cow's milk remains constant.
In the fact, however, that the quality
can be improved temporarily by a change
in feeding, lies a serious objection to
short-period tests for the making of
records. It is also possible to get
cream and milk more easily separable by
judicious feeding—grass generally has this
effect.

IF YOU WANT HEALTH
DRINK

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE
and that is the only kind that is healthful.

IT PREVENTS AND CURES BAD DIGESTION.
EVERYONE SHOULD DRINK IT.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS in horses or cattle indicate that the
kidneys are out of order, and that
there is a stagnant condition of the
urinary organs. The very best remedy you can give is

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

These powders make the kidneys active and healthy, and at the same
time act as a good Tonic, and in a few days the swellings disappear.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. PRICE 25c. PER PACKAGE.

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H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

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Limited, MANITOBA.

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Fire, Hull & Live Stock Insurance.

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OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.

For bargains in South Alberta lands,
also loans and insurance, address

WM. E. McLEOD, OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

At the second public sale of Holstein
cattle, held by the Breeders' Consignment
Sale Company, Syracuse, N.Y., June 2nd
and 3rd, a high quality of stock was
offered, for which the six gentlemen com-
posing the company are to be congratu-
lated; and the prices realized are evidence
that the cattle were duly appreciated. In
all 172 animals were offered, bringing a
total of \$31,055, with an average of
\$180. The highest price, \$1,200, was
made for the imported cow, Pietje
22nd, six years old, purchased by Wood-
crest Farm, Rifton, N. Y. The four
months-old heifer calf, Aaggie Corne-
copia Pauline Liliath, daughter of the
champion cow of the world, sold for
\$1,000 to Geo. E. Tarbell, New York;
21 others brought from \$300 to \$500
each.

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

GOSSIP.

A young Scotch minister, with an exalted opinion of his forensic powers, said one morning to his man in the kirk: "I don't think, John, I need put the gown on; it's only an incumbrance, though some folk seem to think it makes a preacher more impressive."
Verger John—Aye, aye, sir, that's just it; it makes ye mair impressive, an' ye need it, sir, ye need it.

Church—Don't you dislike to smell that odor from those automobiles?
Gotham—No, I like to smell it.
"You do?"
"I certainly do. You know, you can't smell the odor until the machine has gone by."
"I know it."
"Well, if the machine has gone by and you can smell at all, you're pretty sure that you haven't been struck."

Bishop W. A. Candler was once advocating a more liberal loosening of the purse strings, and told his audience that several years ago he sent an article to a paper in which he said: "We pray too loud and work too little." The compositor, consciously or unconsciously, perpetrated a little joke, for when the article appeared it read: "We pray too loud and work too little." "I let it go at that," said the Bishop. "The fact is, I believe the printer was right, and I never ventured to correct him."

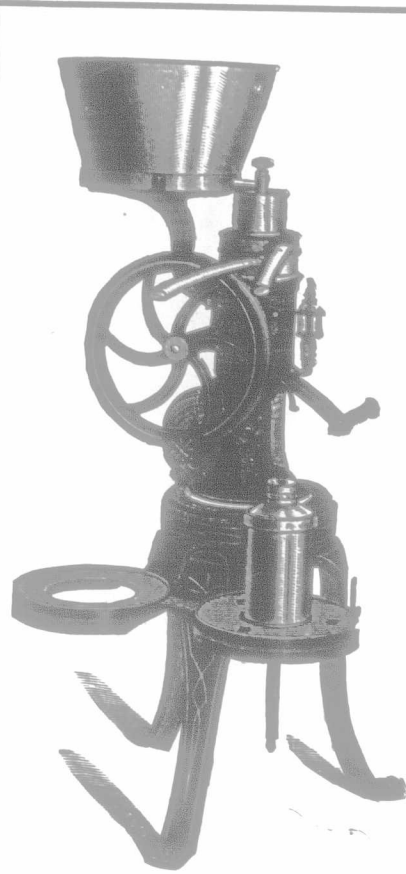
All who desire to be informed officially concerning the Holstein-Friesian cattle, their history, characteristics, records and development and registration under the fostering care of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, should address F. L. Houghton, Secretary, Brattleboro, Vt., for a copy of a revised pamphlet recently issued and entitled "Holstein-Friesian Cattle." This pamphlet was compiled with painstaking care and thoroughness by S. Hoxie, Superintendent Advanced Registry, and presents a very strong brief of the claims of the black-and-white Holland Dairy cattle.

A Scotsman who visits Ireland frequently tells an amusing story of his last stay in the land of the shamrock. For some reason or other he found that a suit of clothes he was anxious to wear were much too tight for him. He parcelled them up and despatched a servant to a tailor in the next street with them. He enclosed a note which directed that they were "to be let out."

A few days afterwards, as there was no sign of the return of the suit, he went down to the tailor and said:
"What about my clothes, young man? I sent them down last week to be let out."
"Oh, most successful, most successful, sir," was the reply with much glee. "I have let them out for a month at a shilling a week!"

COOPER'S JERSEY SALE.

A grand success was the auction sale, on May 30th, of T. S. Cooper's imported Jersey cattle, at his Linden Grove Farm, at Coopersburg, Pa. As a judge and fitter of cattle for show or sale, Mr. Cooper is unsurpassed, and the animals offered on this occasion were in splendid fix; the cows presenting magnificent udders. The attendance was very large, and buyers came from long distances. The 91 head sold, brought \$44,460, an average of \$488. The highest price, \$3,600, was made for the cow, Blue Belle, purchased by Howard Willetts, Gedney Farms, White Plains, N. Y. The next highest price, \$2,350, was realized for the cow, Flying Fox's Proclamation; Dr. C. E. Still, Kirkville, Mo., being the purchaser. Six females sold for \$1,000 to \$3,600 each; 32 for \$500 to \$1,000, and 47 at \$400 to \$500 each. Eight of the get of Agatha's Flying Fox, average age nine months, brought an average of \$292; one yearling selling for \$600. Mr. Willetts bought eight head at the sale for a total of \$7,065. Nineteen of the get of Flying Fox sold for an average of \$635.77. Considering the fact that Mr. Cooper offered no highly-priced aged bull this year, the sale must be considered a phenomenal one.



WE ARE LOOKING FOR YOU

To put you on the road to Dairy Success—to take all the hard work and drudgery away—to make more and better butter for you—and to put far more money in your pocket.

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Have done this for thousands of Canadian farmers. Why not for you? They are EXCELLENT SKIMMERS—in the bowls there are only two or three pieces, which are VERY EASY TO WASH. Of the four speed bearings, three are case-hardened ball bearings, resulting in the VERY EASY TURNING of the NATIONAL. The milk can is low down, and the running parts are all perfectly guarded, giving perfect safety in handling. THE NATIONAL is finished in hard black enamel, and is the Woman's Favorite Cream Separator.

Manufactured and guaranteed by the Raymond Manufacturing Co., Guelph, Ont., and sold only by financially-responsible and reliable local agents.
If you are interested to know more about the NATIONAL, write for booklet, "Hints on Buttermaking," which is free for the asking.

JOS. A. MERRICK,
Gen. Agt. Western Canada.

117 Bannatyne Avenue E.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT
WITHOUT
COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET
TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6.
Saturdays until 9 p.m.

ADVOCATE ADS. ALWAYS PAY.

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

GOSSIP.

The late Judge Dykman once had before him a respectable-looking man who was charged with the theft of jewellery. The man pleaded guilty, but it was urged that there were extenuating circumstances. The defence introduced a medical expert, who swore that the prisoner suffered from kleptomania. "What's that?" asked the Judge seriously. "It's a—er—disease, your Honor."

A "GENERAL-PURPOSE" COW. The following special dispatch to the New York Tribune from New Brunswick, N. Y., shows that the special-purpose cow has been again outclassed in a "public" test:

John Sutphin, a Franklin Park farmer, asked the police to-day to help him find a pet heifer which had strayed away from his farm. He declared she was a great fish catcher, and frequently would go to ponds on the farm, stand motionless for a time in the water near the bank, then suddenly thrust her head in the water and bring up a small fish in her mouth.

On the advice of the police and with their aid, the shores of the Raritan river were searched. The heifer was found watching for fish near the landing bridge.

A SOUTHERN EXTRAVAGANZA AND A MORAL.

A lady residing on Butter Creek one night last week hung a bucket of cream in the well near the house so that it might keep cool. During the night a frog fell into the bucket of cream and in his struggle to get out actually converted the cream into butter. When the lady visited the well the next morning she found the frog sitting on a ball of butter washing his feet in buttermilk.—[Heppner Times.]

The real story is that two frogs fell in and one gave up in despair at once and drowned, while the other kept on kicking as described, and the moral is that if you keep up kicking (in a diplomatic manner) you will get that new cement floor, that starter can, etc., and your patrons will deliver clean milk.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The Royal Commission, appointed in August, 1901, to investigate the connection between human and animal tuberculosis, has reached certain conclusions it considers as justifying an ad interim report, which, in effect, refutes Prof. Koch's much discussed theory that tuberculosis cannot be communicated by animals to human beings. The commissioners immediately attacked the problem experimentally instead of beginning by collecting opinions.

Their main conclusion is thus expressed: "We have most carefully compared the tuberculosis set up in bovine animals by material of human origin with that set up in bovine animals by material of bovine origin, and so far we have found the one, both in its broad general features and in its finer histological details, identical with the other."

Our records contain accounts of post-mortem examination of bovine animals infected with tuberculosis material of human origin, which might be used as typical descriptions of ordinary bovine tuberculosis.

This, in the judgment of the commissioners, seems to show quite clearly it would be unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tuberculosis bacilli are specifically different or that the disease caused by one is wholly different from the disease caused by the other.

The commissioners experimented with more than 200 bovine animals. Their present conclusions, which will be followed by a further report, strikingly support the view of the majority of English medical men, and are likely to lead to the strengthening of the regulations regarding the sale of meat and milk.

It will interest you to see our PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS. Capacity: Will elevate wagon load in 3 to 6 minutes. —FOR— GRAIN DEALERS, TRACK BUYERS, FARMERS AND THRESHERS. For track loading, filling granaries, etc. Showing Feed Hopper and Wagon in Position for Dumping and Elevating. Manufacturers of Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, Grain Tanks, Steel Wheel Truck Wagons, Lawn Swings and Banner Riding Attachments, Hero Fanning Mills, etc. Write for Catalogue. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO'Y, Limited BOX 787, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout The lock cannot slip and will not rust. Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day. The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO. Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

THE EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF THE WORLD ARE AT YOUR COMMAND. We can give you any of the following courses by mail, or send you to any school or college you may wish to attend. You will not have to pay us one cent of money, but simply give us part or all of your time during the summer months. Write at once, stating which subjects you wish to study, and we will furnish complete information:

- Agricultural Science Dept. General Agriculture Farm Crops Stock Raising Dairying Fruit Farming Commercial Floriculture Stock Judging Market Gardening Poultry Raising Small Fruit Growing and Vegetable Gardening Cold Storage Veterinary Science Wheat Growing Fodder Crops and Grasses

- Groups General Agriculture and any one of the following: Farm Crops Stock Raising Dairying Fruit Farming Commercial Floriculture General Agriculture and Market Gardening General Agriculture and Poultry Raising Wheat Growing and Fodder Crops and Grasses

- Commercial Dept. Chartered Accountants' Intermediate Examination Regular Commercial Course Shorthand Bookkeeping (Regular Commercial) Bookkeeping (Short Course) Arithmetic (Commercial) Commercial French Joint Stock Company Law Penmanship (Business) (Advanced) Commercial Law Business Correspondence Business Correspondence (for French students) Opening and Closing Books

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THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, box 345, WINNIPEG.

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R. Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together. Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments. Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be June 27, 1904, of horses. Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd. P. O. Box 846, or Room 24, Herald Block, Calgary.

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

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

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

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

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

LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY. Address: GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.

CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 805 West Water St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.



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

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

Live-stock Commission Salesmen and Forwarding Agents,

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

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

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

WE SOLICIT YOUR CORRESPONDENCE

Wind-breaks HEDGES Wind-breaks HEDGES Wind-breaks HEDGES

for the million.

Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc. 3 cents by the 100.

Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager. Address all letters to W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

Offer a limited number of strictly

FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

of the various breeds, from two years old and upwards, AT ONE-HALF THE ORDINARY PRICE, to make room for new importations. We are taking orders for imported registered Mares. Let us know your wants early.

JAMES SMITH, Manager.

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



E. J. TILGSON, M. D. The Water Specialist of Chicago, who cures Varicocele. Established 1890.

Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health. I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

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

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive a plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. FREE OF Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. 255 Tilton Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HARBED-WIRE WOUND.—Two-year-old colt got badly cut between fetlock and hoof with barbed wire. The cut extends all across the limb; is ragged, and deep. I think the joint oil is running. My veterinarian dressed it, and applied a bandage; but she tore bandage off with her teeth, and he said to leave it off.

D. R.

Ans.—No doubt the veterinarian in attendance understands the case, and I would advise you to do as he advises. If, as you suspect, the joint oil is escaping, it is not probable she will live. The wound needs to be kept clean by washing with warm water at least twice daily, then dressed with a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, or other disinfectant. The wound would heal more quickly if the patient were quiet in the stable.

V.

COW POX—HARD MILKER.—1. Give treatment for cow pox. 2. Cow is so hard to milk that a teat syphon has to be used.

F. H.

Ans.—1. As the disease is contagious, no contact by milkers' hands, or otherwise, should be allowed between the udders of the diseased and healthy. Dress the affected cows' teats two or three times daily with the following ointment: Boracic acid, four drams; carbolic acid, twenty drops; vaseline, two ounces. 2. No successful method of dilating the orifices of the milk ducts to make milking easy has been discovered. Some claim to have had good results from inserting, after milking, a nice, smooth hardwood plug, constricted slightly in the center to prevent it from falling out or passing up wholly into the teat. This is left in between milkings. My experience with such has not been satisfactory. A cutting operation is also unsatisfactory, and I think it wise to fit all such milkers as yours for the block.

V.

CAPPED HOCK—TUMOR OR ABSCESS.—1. Last winter a yearling colt backed swiftly against the wall, which caused a capped hock. The puff is soft. 2. Last summer a lump, neither hard nor soft, appeared on my mare's shoulder. It is still there. Working her hard this spring had no effect on it.

W. A. R.

Ans.—1. If there is considerable fluid in the sac, an operation by a veterinarian is necessary. It is not safe for an amateur to cut in this region. If the fluid be in small quantities, repeated blistering, in the ordinary way, with half a dram cantharides, one and a half drams biniodide of mercury, mixed with two ounces vaseline, will produce absorption. 2. This is either a tumor or an abscess. If the latter, it should be lanced, and the cavity flushed out daily with a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid until healed. If the former, it must be carefully dissected out, the skin stitched, except at the bottom, and then treated the same as for abscess. External applications are useless.

V.

SHOULDER-SLIP OR SWEENEY.—1. Three-year-old colt, used to double plow in three-horse team, has gone lame in front. The shoulder joint seems to move outwards when he steps or puts weight on the leg. 2. Heifer got fast in the bush; she is reduced to a skeleton; is stiff, and does not eat well.

F. M.

Ans.—1. This is sweeny or shoulder-slip. The slipping motion of the shoulder that you mention gives it the latter name. In order to restore the animal to full usefulness, you will have to give him at least six months rest, and blister the point of the shoulder and also over the shoulder blade once monthly with the following: One and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him out on level pasture, and oil every day until the scale comes off. Repeat blister every month, as long as necessary. 2. The heifer requires careful nursing rather than medicinal treatment. Put her in a comfortable box stall; feed on grass, bran, chopped oats, etc., in small quantities and often. If she will not eat, drench her with boiled flaxseed, and give one dram each gentian, ginger, nuxvomica, in a pint of cold water, as a drench three times daily.

V.

Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days. **Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure** is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.**

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

ABSORBINE

rubbing it in well. Use the hot water steaming process once a day and apply the Absorbine from three to four times a day. One or two days usually cures fresh cases. Absorbine is unequalled in removing bunches caused by a bruise or strain from animal or mankind. Vet. size, \$2 per bottle; for mankind, \$1 per bottle; delivered or furnished by regular dealers. Write for pamphlets. Manufactured by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.**

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from. **MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.**

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont. IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 30 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS. Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

W. S. CURRIE, LIVE STOCK DEALER, Box 463, MEDICINE HAT, N. W. T.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.,

Breeders and Importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

The Steel Range Peddler.

Just now, this section of the country is being overrun by agents for steel ranges. These plausible gentlemen will drive up to a farmhouse and by arts known only to experienced salesmen will often beguile the uninitiated into paying from fifteen to twenty-five dollars more for an article than what a local dealer would charge for one of the same value. These gentlemen are not travelling for their health nor yet for the benefit of the farmers of Manitoba. Someone must pay the duty and big commissions on their goods and their expenses on the road. They have no interests at stake here the same as the local merchant, and no matter what promises they may make depend upon it they will be on the spot when pay-day comes. They won't carry you over if the crop is short. Apart from these features of the case remember that all the money paid them is taken out of the country, and we derive no benefit from it whatever. Before allowing them to get your autograph on a note, just call upon your local hardware dealer and see what he can do for you. They also have ranges that you can't break with an axe, and will sell them at a much lower figure than the man who peddles them out. It is impossible to prevent peddlers from selling so long as people will buy from them, but it is possible and only right to make them pay for the privilege an equivalent of what local dealers pay in the shape of taxes. We hope our municipal councils will never overlook this source of revenue. It is enforced in other municipalities. [Manitou Western Canadian.

GOSSIP

Swift Bros., of Clover Bar, Alberta, have recently moved to Birch Lake, in the Vermilion district. They report that the town of Vegreville is growing very rapidly, having made rapid strides since they saw it a few months before. They have taken their cattle, pure-bred and grades, with them, and expect to pay Vegreville Fair a visit in the fall, with the object of capturing prizes and becoming acquainted with the stock and grain men of that new country. They have made arrangements for herding cattle at their old home, and at present have 300 head pasturing in that vicinity.

MANITOBA STOCK FOR TERRITORIES.

Under direction of the Manitoba Live-stock Association and the Territorial Government, the following consignments of live-stock were made, the car starting at Morden, Man., on June 7th:

John George, Morden, one bull sold to James A. Jones, Pheasant Forks; Wm. Martin, St. Jean, one bull, three cows and calves, Geo. A. Gordon, Pincher Creek; David Munroe, Winnipeg, one bull, J. V. Boyd, Regina; D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, one bull (aged), one sow in crate, J. J. Fauquier, Maple Creek; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, one bull, Jas. Booth, File Hills, one bull, O. H. Smith, Red Willow; Thos. E. Wallace, Portage la Prairie, one bull, Dr. Harrington, Lacombe; J. G. Barron, Carberry, one bull, Ritchison Johnston, Great Bend, one bull, Ed. Waines, Springbank. John Aikenhead, Hartney, was in charge of the car.

TRADE NOTE.

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO.—We particularly desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Crescent Creamery Co. appearing in this issue. The need of a central creamery under safe, strong and capable management is only too well known to the dairymen of the surrounding country, and in the Crescent Creamery, under the control of the R. A. Rogers Co., we have a concern well-fitted to come up to the dairymen's ideal in every respect. Not only are they manufacturers of butter, but handlers and shippers as well, and are thus able, at all times, to secure the highest market prices. During the first two weeks of May, the patrons received 19c. for their butter, and the company has always been able to secure a ready market for more than they can produce. The firm is strong financially, and can fulfill its promises to the letter. Mr. Rogers, the manager, is well known in Winnipeg business circles, and we predict an abundant measure of success, and many well-pleased patrons, as a result of the season's business.

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to JNO. T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

Poplar Grove Herefords

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina, Breeder and Importer of HIGH-CLASS Herefords

My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale.

BONNIE BRAE Herefords

A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA. m

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF Hereford Cattle and Heavy Draft Horses.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females. J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

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

Herefords, Herefords

Imported and American-bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial Show, 1902 and 1903. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed. GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

THE SUNNY SIDE Herefords.

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

THE MAPLES FARM Herefords

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C.P.R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108823, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W.H. HUNTER, on Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P.O

INGLESIDE Herefords 100 Head.

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

Shropshires at West Midland Show.

The sheep section at this show is one of its leading features, and here we find the very best exhibition of Shropshire sheep. Here your representative had the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with Mr. Telfer, of Telfer Bros., Canada, who is thus far the first Canadian sheep man we have met this season.

The proverb, "blood will tell," was well confirmed in the result of the contest in a notably good class of twenty-three yearling rams, the winner being a splendid sheep from Mr. H. B. Manders' flock. This grand ram won the blue ribbon of the Shropshire show season, the Mansell memorial challenge cup, and certainly makes a fitting successor to many illustrious sheep which in former years have won this coveted trophy. To show how blood tells, we give a bit of reference to his pedigree: his dam was one of Mr. A. E. Mansell's choice stud ewes, and was purchased at the dispersal sale at Harrington Hall. This grand ewe was the dam of that notable Mansell ram, Blood Royal, sold for a very high figure for export, and she traces right away back to the very best foundation stock of the late Mr. Mansell. Mr. R. P. Cooper's second winner was another excellent ram, as also was Mr. M. Williams' third winner, one of the very best in the class, in respect to quality of fleece. Pens of three yearling rams produced a grand entry. Here the winners, Sir P. A. Muntz's pen, though big, upstanding and masculine sheep, failed to carry popular opinion with them, the preference at the ringside being freely given to the trio that won second honors for Mr. B. Wall's flock, which were much better in fleece, shoulders, quality and type. Mr. R. P. Cooper's pen did full credit to his well-known flock, being matchy and good. Mr. E. Nock, with two pens, one fourth, the other h. c., had a splendid lot of sheep. Mr. R. P. Cooper went ahead in the two-shear ram class, with the low-down, wide and deep, blocky type, with a grand fleece and leg of mutton. Mr. M. Williams, however, with one of special merit and quality, ran the winner very close, leaving only the barren honor of r. n. for Sir P. A. Muntz's very masculine ram, whose weight and substance, with good top, made him a ram of considerable value. The yearling ewe class, as a whole, was of special merit, every pen being included in the award list. The winners in this grand class, it is needless to say, were most superior, but when so well known a breeder and judge as Mr. W. Barrs, who officiated as judge, says, "They are the best pen I have seen for years," no further comment is necessary to disclose their great merit, and Mr. R. P. Cooper, their owner and breeder, fully deserves the special distinction this pen gained, being first in so grand a class; the fourth pen of which also came from Mr. Cooper's flock. Second honors went to Sir P. A. Muntz, and third honors to Mr. P. L. Mills. Mr. Cooper again went to the fore, with the pen of five ram lambs; Mr. John Harding being a close second, and Mr. A. Tanner r. n. In the ewe lamb class, a specially fine pen from Mr. T. S. Minton secured first honors; Mr. E. Nock's excellently-woolled pen being second.

Mr. Cooper won for field ewes, having as a close competitor Mr. Harding, whose ten yearling ewes, in two pens, were second and third, and of that merit and quality which was typical of a specially good flock at home.

The restricted classes were also most meritorious, and the leading winners were Sir W. O. Corbet, Mr. T. B. Goucher, the Executors of W. Nevett and Mr. J. S. Harding, the latter exhibitor being specially well represented in the lamb classes, with some of high merit and good quality.

J. Ramsey, Priddis, recently sold to R. K. Bennet, Calgary, three cows and two heifers. One of the heifers, Miss Cicely, is a show animal. Two of the cows have calved since being bought by Mr. Bennet. Mr. Bennet is constantly increasing his Shorthorn herd in a manner which bespeaks well for satisfactory results. At the Calgary spring sale, he also purchased several Shorthorn females. Present appearances indicate that before long he will be looked upon as one of Alberta's prominent Shorthorn breeders. His present stock bull is the well-known Calgary champion, Trout Creek Hero.

BRITISH



TROOP OIL LINIMENT

FOR Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake, Alta. RR. station, Red Deer. C. H. CROCKER & SON.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. Drambo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address WILLIAM E. COCHRAN, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address T. M. CAMPBELL, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

PINE HURST STOCK FARM. Scotch Shorthorns

Headed by Golden Count =30062=. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. ROBT PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

FOREST HOME FARM

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

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

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm. Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right prices. ANDREW COOK, Ten miles from Minnedosa, C.P.R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

Bowness Pure-bred Stock Farm.

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:
MERRY CHAMPION (Imp.) 84116, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion.
ROYAL EDWARD = 46977 =, a Princess Royal, sire Merry Man (imp.). Royal Edward is a prizewinner, and also has proved himself an excellent sire.
SITTYTON HERO 15th = 38861 =, bred by the late J. I. Davidson, Ontario. Sire Sittyton Hero, dam 40th Duchess of Gloster, by Hoopodas (imp.).
REGD CHIEF 2nd = 33073 =, sired by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Spartan Chief.
25 HEAD of cows and heifers, For Sale at reasonable prices. For Sale

Write to
WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Esau.
 For sale: **BANNER BEARER**, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers.
GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood Assa.

THE RANGHE STOCK FARM

MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS Twenty young animals to pick from. Also some fine sable collie pups, either sex. Apply **MANAGER**, above address.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, **Baron Bruce**, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of
J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE,—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30389 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS,

HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion **Pilgrim** for service.
ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

SHORTHORNS—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 heifers, all to calve in February and March.
JAS. B. GOVENLOCK, Neepawa, Man. Three miles straight east of town. Box 54.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought, Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 =, dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 30820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. **FOR SALE:** 25 young bulls and females of all ages.
JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

High-class **CRUICKSHANK, MARR** and **CAMPBELL SHORTHORNS**, and **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and 1st for herd under 2 years, at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imported "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr, assisted by imported "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; also "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a superior young bull, full of the blood of the Cruickshank Clipper family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, fit for herd headers, for sale.

On **JUNE 28th** next, we sell at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, in conjunction with other Canadian breeders, at the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., 15 of our imported and home-bred cows and heifers.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Proprietors.
JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.


W. B. Watt's Sons
 BREEDERS OF **SHORTHORNS** and **CLYDESDALES**

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.), from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.

Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. 'Phone connection

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

A BOON TO FARMERS' WIVES



Why not save half the standing—lifting—washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalogue J 186 describes it. Canadian Transfer Printer: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

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

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices.
J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

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

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—For sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.
J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns.
 Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.
J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, ALTA.

FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK P. E. Fowls. For Sale—Robbie o' Day = 22672 =, Sultan = 42642 =, and St. Valentine = 42641 =, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day.
R. A. COX, Beresford, Man. Two and a half miles from Beresford.

GOSSIP.

The Register Yearbook containing the official record cows and their sires, entire list of official butter and milk records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, together with the economic records, standard list of sires, a list of cows having two or more A. R. O. daughters, prizewinners of 1902-3, scale of points, etc., has been published, and is ready for distribution at the price of \$2. Breeders are finding this Yearbook a most useful test for reference. Fred L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., is the editor.

J. Ashcroft, of Lethbridge, purchased from J. W. Streetner, of Carberry, the imported Clydesdale stallion, Picken's Pride. The horse was bred by David Hood, of Balgreddan, Kirkcudbrightshire, and claims a distinguished ancestry on both sides. He is dark bay, with a blaze in the face and a pair of white stockings. He is both sappy and substantial, with a fine coat and well-covered frame, first-class bone, and good feather. Mr. Ashcroft has already a fine stand of mares and should have something still better in the future.

NATURE'S BALANCE.

Common snakes, with the snake-like slow-worms, have a way in winter of discovering old manure-heaps, into which they creep and sleep in the warm fermenting matter. Some hundreds of common snakes and slow-worms were discovered not long ago in one large heap in Wales, when the mass was disturbed. The snakes were all slaughtered, with the result that the farm was next year overrun with field mice, of which snakes are persistent devourers.

THE OVIVOROUS CANINE.

The worst attacks made by dogs are those made upon sheep and lambs—usually lambs. The Country Gentleman thinks shepherds all over England and Scotland are partly to blame for this, for they allow their dogs to eat the carcasses of sheep which have died, and which they have flayed. They thus acquire a taste for mutton, which any dog which has lost itself, or been turned adrift on the fells, naturally gratifies from the first sheep it meets when wandering at night.

WORLD-FAMED RACER DEAD.

San Francisco, Cal., May 23rd.—Ormande, the world-famed horse, is dead. He was killed at the Menlo Park Stock Farm of W. B. MacDonough, to relieve great suffering from paralysis. Ormande was foaled in 1883, the son of Ben D'O'Lily Agnes, bred and owned by the Duke of Westminster; won every race that he started in, and earned for his owner in stakes the sum of \$142,325. He also had the distinction of winning all three of the great events of the British turf, 1,000 guineas, the Derby and the St. Leger. He was eventually sold to his late owner for \$150,000 for breeding purposes.

LITTLE BOW STOCK FARM.

At the recent Calgary spring sale, the Hereford bulls owned by John T. Parker, Lethbridge, averaged \$161. The highest-priced bull of the breed was found in his bunch, bringing \$210. Mr. Parker sold 15; the lowest price being \$125. This is a record which any breeder has cause to feel proud of.

Mr. Parker owns some 75 promising pure-bred Whitefaces. His stock bull is an imported grandson of the famous Corrector. His breeding, which is all that could be desired, is not his only plea for his position as herd header of one of Alberta's breeding Hereford herds. At Winnipeg, in 1902, he won first prize, and best of all, his progeny are certifying his right to his present position.

This year's calf crop numbers 25, and a growthy, thickly-made bunch they are, just the kind that gives the breeder pleasure to own. Eight extra fine yearling heifers are at home on the Little Bow Stock Farm, also 10 fancy two-year-olds, which will be served this season. The matrons of this herd are of large size, and are very breedily looking. They have true beef conformation, being strong constitutionally, broad-backed and well-quartered. Those desirous of purchasing Herefords should look up Mr. Parker's advertisement, which appears in this issue.

The Druggist Recommended It

Because He Knew of Scores of Severe Cases of Piles That Were Positively Cured by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

The writer of the letter quoted below suffered dreadfully from itching protruding piles for six years.

Like hosts of others, he was only disappointed with the many treatments he tried, until his druggist told him of what Dr. Chase's Ointment was accomplishing as a cure for this wretched ailment.

Mr. G. W. Cornell, who is with the Shaw Milling Company, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "In justice to suffering humanity I write to tell you of the world of good I obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. For about six years I was the victim of itching and protruding piles and was in dreadful agony day and night. Doctors were unable to help me, and I could get nothing to relieve the suffering. I was about as miserable a creature as was to be found on the face of the earth.

"One day my druggist, Mr. A. J. Greenwood, advised me to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, which I did, and obtained relief from the first box and complete cure with the second. My trouble was caused by heavy lifting, and I consider that Dr. Chase's Ointment would be cheap at fifty dollars a box in view of the good it did for me. A feeling of sympathy for others similarly affected prompts me to give this testimony."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale.
GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also four choice young bulls and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (imp.). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.
W. A. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANON, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

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

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

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

THE BASIS OF DAIRY SUCCESS.



BUYING A SEPARATOR IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION and should be looked upon as an investment of a given sum on a guaranteed interest varying from 15% to 50%, according to results obtained from your old gravity system.

WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT DE LAVAL SEPARATORS, FROM THE NATURE OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION, WILL LAST A LIFETIME, IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONCEIVE OF ANY POSSIBLE INVESTMENT ON THE FARM OF EQUAL PROFIT-EARNING POWERS WITH A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR.

Write us to-day for catalogue.

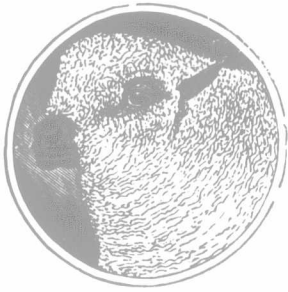
The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Avenue,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago,
Philadelphia, San Francisco.
Walworth-Ralston Co., Vancouver,
British Columbia Agents.

WANTED!

Wool



Wool

Washed or Unwashed.

Our factory is now running, and we want 200,000 pounds of native-grown wool from which to make

ABSOLUTELY PURE WOOLEN GOODS.

The best wool market in the West. Ship direct to the mill and receive the highest price, or send samples by mail and have us quote you.

The Brandon Woolen Mills Co., Ltd.

P. O. BOX 583, BRANDON, MAN.

SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

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

20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

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

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

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



J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

TRADE NOTES.

WARNER'S, the big wall-paper dealers of Brandon, are pushing ahead more than ever this year. We understand, that owing to an extra large and complete stock, they are offering unusual inducements to the Western public just now. This firm is well known, and their host of customers seem unanimous in their expression of satisfaction.

THE WOOL CROP has been harvested, and the Brandon Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man., want 200,000 lbs. of it. Our home woollen mills should receive first consideration from Western flock-owners, so long as they pay good prices, and the above firm are prepared to top the market in that respect. Send samples by mail, and have them quote you.

GOSSIP.

A TALE OF AN ADVERTISER, AND A MORAL.

This advertiser used the wrong medium. He went into the columns of a contemporary; he received lots of inquiries from curious people who had no money, or who did not want to buy, but who deluged him with questions as to the length of the time he would carry them; not being broken to saddle, he spent 2c. and a lot of energy, and told them to try elsewhere. He now advertises with us, for with our readers it is always C. O. D. when the advertiser delivers the goods.

SALE AT THE CALGARY STOCK-YARDS.

The fifth consecutive horse sale of the Alberta Stock-yards Co., Calgary, was an improvement on previous ones. Horses sold fairly well. Quite a number of good young draft teams were sold at satisfactory prices. Four carloads of British Columbia cow ponies were offered, and nearly all sold.

The week was a busy one at the stock-yards. Stocker cattle and horses filled most of the corrals. Quite a number changed hands. The price, however, were not equal to those of a year ago; still as beef prices are looking more hopeful, we should naturally expect a corresponding improvement in prices for stocker cattle.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

GROWING A BIG CALF.—Kindly inform me how to feed, etc., a pure-bred Hereford bull calf, when it is able to take other food besides its mother's milk. Calf was born on the 21st, ultimo, and though one can scarcely form opinion as to points in so young an animal, yet, according to your article on points in beef type animals, etc., it shows good ones, and I should like to give it every possible chance of making a good animal. 2. An old Scotch farmer told me some two years ago that he gave young bulls rape seeds which had been boiled until they burst, linseed, a boiled turnip, and some bran. Kindly let me know your opinion on same.

Swift Current. W. B. R. K.
Ans.—As soon as possible teach the calf to eat a little ground oats and bran from your hand. After one or two trials of this kind, it will learn to eat from a dish or pail. A mixture of equal parts, by weight, of these foods makes an excellent flesh and bone former. At the same time, it should be supplied with some form of succulent roughage; good corn fodder would be excellent, but in its absence bromo grass will take its place to a great extent. After the calf has reached three or four months old, three or four pounds of the meal may be fed per day, in two feeds; but be careful never to give more than it will clean up well. Since it is running with the dam, a good way to assist in forcing it along would be in feeding her liberally. The same meal ration would be quite satisfactory, and she might get a liberal allowance, as well as plenty of grass and corn fodder. Nothing will force a young calf so rapidly as good rich milk, obtained at liberty from its dam. 2. As regards feeding rape seed, we believe there is a variety of seed used for that purpose in Great Britain, but the cost in this country is too great for it to be practicable.

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

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

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

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

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



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

method and the ability to do as he says. Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, amputation of parts, impotency, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, and if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he does not under any consideration accept incurable cases for treatment; and, remember, if he does accept your case you may pay when you are cured. He sends the method, as well as his booklet on the subject, containing the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply
Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 31
Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be your free

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

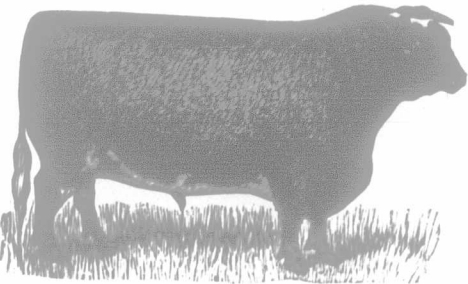
Special offering at present: Young Yorkshire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type.

A. E. HOSKIN,
Cobourg, Ont., F. O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om
JAS. A. OREERAK, Shakespeare, Ont.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Brad-
ford, Ont. Breeders of Short-
horns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present
offering: Two bulls, 9 and 14 months. Stock
always for sale. om



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

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

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

When stock begin to show signs of lice, mange and itch, prompt action is necessary to keep them from losing the effect of months of feeding. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is a true friend of farmer and stockman in times of such trouble. A non-poisonous disinfectant that will keep all your stock in good health. Positive preventive and

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA

Has been used by experiment stations and large breeders for ten years with unqualified success. Endorsed in the highest terms by all who have given it a fair trial. It's a good idea to keep it on hand all the time and use as a preventive of disease. Many good farmers do this. Shipped in concentrated form. Prepared for use by adding water. Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed, trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for free booklet on "Preventive Treatment of Diseases of Stock."

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

Hampshires at Wiltshire County Show.

The increased interest taken in Hampshire Down sheep in Canada will render interesting a few notes re the exhibit made at this show, because the competition here ranks very high in the opinion of the breeders, and great efforts are made to secure an award here.

The entry, as a whole, was of very superior merit. In the yearling ram class, Mr. Carey Coles, with a splendid type of the breed, secured first honors. Second and third places were filled by two rams from Mr. James Flower's flock. These were of high quality, with capital fleeces and grand flesh. Mr. H. C. Stephens and Sir W. G. Pearce, a fresh exhibitor, came in for minor honors.

The pens of three ram lambs were well brought out, Mr. Flower's being an easy first; second honors going to a big, well-grown pen of wide lambs from Mr. Ovey's; third were a pen from Mr. Coles. The r. n. pen of Mr. Stephens' were badly treated in being so low down as No. 4. This flock has been well bred for many years, and is fast coming to the fore. For single ram lambs, a notably fine and typical lamb, with the best of flesh, type and symmetry, property of Mr. Flower, was selected for premier honors. Mr. Coles secured second honors with a lengthy lamb, of good character and type; leaving third award to a meritorious lamb of Flower's. This last named exhibitor again demonstrated the merit of his grand flock by taking first and second honors in the class for pens of three ewe lambs; the winning pen being quite one of the best sent out for some years from Chilwark. This pen was made the champion pen of the show. Mr. Ovey's pen came in for the next award, a very wide and well-grown pen; whilst those from the flock of Sir W. G. Pearce was of great merit and quality. Mr. Stephens' flock was also represented by a specially good pen; whilst Mr. Cole's entry, that displayed good merit, was out of the competition owing to a slight accident to one of his lambs.

The Brandon Fair people met with a misfortune recently when the main building was blown down. Undaunted by this mishap, a new building is being rushed up, and will be ready for the opening, August 9th, next. The attractions will be of a high order, so the manager informs us, and will include military sports and musical rides by the N.-W. M. P. Music by several bands will enliven the proceedings, which will be lighted up by an elaborate display of fireworks, representing living pictures and "the bombardment of Alexandria." Visitors to the Dominion Exhibition can take in the Brandon Show, as their railway tickets will be good for the extended period. Special rates and excursions on the railroads will again be in force.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



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

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

The Day's Stock Food Co., Station C. TORONTO.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

We are offering: 4 BULLS ready for service, 14 ONE-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, 3 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, 10 COWS, with calves by side or carrying calves; also this year's crop of calves, both male and female. Prices and terms will be made to suit customers. Our herd is headed by imported Diamond Jubilee =28861=, FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Elmvalle Sta., Hillsdale Tel. Office. om

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

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

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

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORN A number of extra good and well-colored yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Uncle Henry Wallace advises breeders of pure-breds to make steers of their bulls if they cannot get \$75 to \$100 apiece for them when ready for service.

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

The members of the Western Implement Manufacturing Company, who have erected a large factory in the Fort Rouge section of Winnipeg, announce that they will now be pleased to receive visits from farmers or agents, who are interested in the success of Western manufacturing. They have added a large number of new lines to their present popular ones, and intend manufacturing portable grain elevators, fanning mills, combination hay, grain and stock racks, truck wagons, etc. They have also large warehouse facilities for storage of a number of lines which they are jobbing. Customers wishing to see them should take the Park Line car to Fort Rouge, and ask to be "let off at the Western Implement Co.'s building," which is situated between the C. N. R. and the Red River, on Jessie St.

John Ramsey, of Priddis, Alta., purchased in Ontario, not long ago, four young bulls and one cow. Trout Creek Marquis =51363=, got by Spicy Marquis (imp.), dam Flora Lee, by Western Boy, is one of them. He is a very thick, smoothly-turned roan bull, a good handler, with full, long, level quarters. Spicy Marquis (imp.) belongs to the Uppermill Maude family. In 1901, he won first at London, and first and senior champion at Toronto in 1902 and 1903. He was bred by Marr, and sired by Spicy Robin (69638), a Cruickshank Spicy, the pick of Deane Willis' 1895 calves, realizing at twelve months old, 250 guineas. Spicy Marquis is out of Maude 37th, by High Commissioner, bred at Sittyton, used at Uppermill, and got by Cumberland. The owner's intention is to sell his present stock bull, Loyalty (imp.), and put Trout Creek Marquis in his place. Loyalty is a thick, large, red bull, and has proved an excellent sire. Our readers will have an opportunity shortly of seeing his photo appear in our columns, with details of his breeding.

Capt. Vanguard, bred by Capt. T. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and sired by Vanguard, winner of first at London, 1902, also a Chicago winner the same year, and got by the noted Knuckle Duster (imp.), is another of the young bulls which Mr. Ramsey purchased in Ont. He is being offered for sale. This young bull was out of Lizzie Lorne, by Blue Ribbon (imp.). Border Reiver Roan, got by King o' Gowrie, dam Border Belle, by Milo, along with Culloden, by the same sire, and out of Hawthorne Belle 3rd, by Adonis, are the other young bulls brought out by Mr. Ramsey. They are thirteen and fourteen months old respectively. The cow which he has brought out is Lizzie Lorne, bred by Capt. Robson, sire Blue Ribbon (imp.), dam Lovely Lorne, by British Chief. Lovely Lorne is the dam of Lovely Lorne 2nd, who won first as a calf at Toronto, London and Ottawa, also first as a yearling, 1899. She belongs to the same family as Topsman's Queen, first-prize yearling at Toronto, 1902, also winner of same honors in her class, 1903. Blue Ribbon (imp.) is a well-known show bull and sire; of the Favorite Kinellar Rosebud tribe. He was got by the noted Royal James, who was bred by Cruickshank and used by Duthie. British Chief was got by the great Cruickshank Victoria, sire of World's Fair, State Fair, and Canadian Fair winners, Indian Chief (imp.), and out of Daisy's Star, by the noted Cruickshank Lavender bull, Duke of Lavender (imp.).

A BAD CASE

KIDNEY TROUBLE

CURED BY

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills. Mr. Joseph Leland, Alma, N.W.T., recommends them to all kidney trouble sufferers, when he says:—I was troubled with dull headaches, had frightful dreams, terrible pains in my legs and a frequent desire to urinate. Noticing DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS recommended for just such annoyances as mine, it occurred to me to give them a trial, so I procured a box of them, and was very much surprised at the effectual cure they made. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending them to all kidney trouble sufferers.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Are you thinking of going in for

YORKSHIRES?

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. DALMANY TUCK 2nd (imp.) =12445=, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of Large English Berkshires. Nearly 100 of the finest spring pigs I ever had are now for sale, mostly March and April farrow. These are bred from a lot of prizewinning sows of the long, up-to-date bacon type, and sired by boars of the same stamp. Don't delay, send me your order to-day. They are growing fast; save express charges by ordering early. A few fall pigs still for sale. Address: J. A. MCGILL, NEPEAWA, MAN.

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

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

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

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat. No. 1 feeders. HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

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