

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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APRIL, 18, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 708



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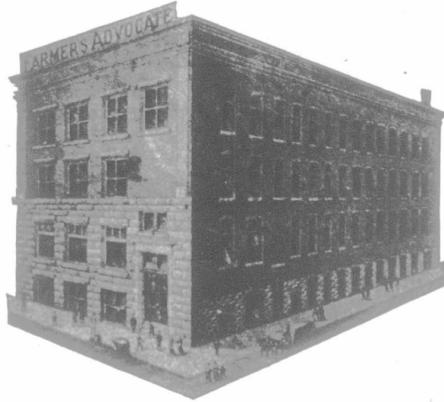


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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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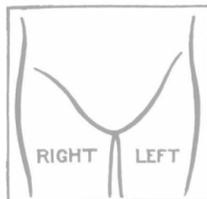
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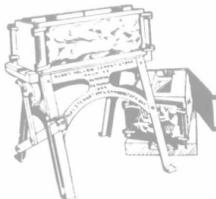
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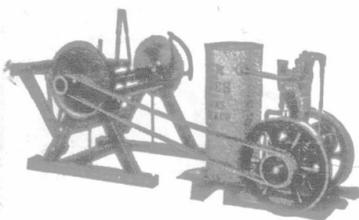
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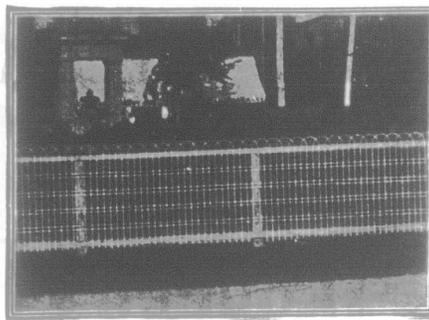


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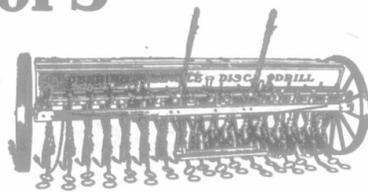
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WILLIAM PEARSON COMPANY, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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April 18, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 708.

EDITORIAL

Do not leave the matter of hail insurance until too late in the season.

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Insist on both good conformation and breeding, when selecting a stallion to use.

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At the present high prices for horses, a cheap and good investment is a pure bred mare.

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Insist on seeing the necessary proof that a stallion is enrolled before accepting the statements made about him.

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Let the garden be a beauty spot this summer on the farm, by planting perennials and annuals and keeping down the weeds.

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The farrowing time is here and the little pigs need attention, remove the sharp teeth, so as to avoid trouble with the sow's udder.

Notice re Correspondence.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the name and post office address of the sender, or the communication, not necessarily with the name of writer attached, cannot be published.

Laws and Their Enforcement.

The investigation of the insurance companies doing business in Canada makes one thing painfully evident, and that is, the fact that the laws passed to protect the public from the rapacity of "grabbers" are ineffective, owing to the apparent inability of officials to have them enforced. Almost invariably where a discrepancy is brought to light in the course of the investigation, Mr. Fitzgerald has some explanation to make to the effect that he had noticed it and notified the offending company or officials to rectify it. Doubtless, there have been many serious irregularities corrected by Mr. Fitzgerald's interference, but not all that exist, and not all that the inspector gave notice of or was cognizant of. The fault, however, is not the insurance inspector's. The trouble lies in the profligacy of the Canadian mind in framing laws and in its paucity for devising effective means of enforcing them. Whenever we have a public grievance, we are active in insisting on having a law passed against it, but as soon as the law is passed the public settles down and lets the offending instrument go about its illegal operations. As a nation, we have got to learn that there is a vast difference between making laws and having them enforced, just as there is a difference between giving an order with regal hauteur to dig a ditch and the actual performance of that task. This guileless confidence of the public in the protection of our laws has made the people a laughing stock for law violators many times too often. The time is now ripe for the work of "practical" legislation. Laws are the mandates of the public conscience, for the guidance of all the people, but if there be not physical force to carry out the dictates of conscience, as represented by laws, of what avail are statute books?

The G. G.'s Executive Attitude to Sample Markets.

It has been pointed out to us that the executive of the Territorial, now Saskatchewan, Grain Growers did all that was asked of them on the above question. As R. C. Sanderson's report showed, that under present conditions, to make Winnipeg an order point would cost the farmers

about 2 cents a bushel on all grain shipped with a probable increase in price of about two cents on perhaps one fifth of the whole quantity. Our informant states that we already have a sample market, providing the requirements (such as having bills of lading in Winnipeg by the time the car arrives) are complied with; and that until the R.R. of their own free will or by legislation are made to provide more rolling stock it may be in the interests of the community as a whole not to make Winnipeg an order point.

Hog Production Capable of Development.

At the present time hogs are a good price on the Winnipeg market, selects being quoted at 7c. off cars, which means that at local points, the price should be from 5½ to 5¾c., depending, of course, on the distance from Winnipeg, the margin of 1¼ to 1½c. is not a big one either, when freight, local buyer's commissions, and shrinkage are allowed for. At the present and for some time past, hogs have been coming forward each week in quantities barely equal to the abattoirs' daily capacity, which is approximately fifteen hundred (1500). Prof. Wolverton at the Brandon meetings questioned whether the farmers could afford to raise hogs, spring and fall litters averaged together, for less than 5¾c. Several men of experience in breeding and feeding hogs, notably Dr. Thompson, ex-president of the Sheep and Swine Breeders, expressed the opinion that pigs could be raised by the farmer at a profit for 5c., and we incline to the opinion that he is well within a safe figure of cost. If a hog industry, worthy of the name, is to be developed in Western Canada, production must be continuous, and not in an erratic manner. The market is continually growing larger in the West owing to the increase in population and for some time to come we see no reason why farmers should have to expect less than 5c. a pound, live weight, for the right type of hog. The abattoir men's market is entirely a Western one at present, and likely to be for some time, as hog production in the West has not kept pace with other lines of development. Every farmer will find it profitable to keep a couple of good brood sows, and should mate them with males of one of the recognised bacon breeds, viz., Berkshire, Tamworth or Yorkshire; there is no excuse for using grade males or males of the lard breeds, as first class pure bred males can be secured of the bacon breeds at reasonable prices in the Canadian West.

Help Nature Water the Crops.

The problem of the grain growers is a problem of moisture conservation. On new land this is practically the only problem, and on older broken soils it is of much greater significance than is generally conceded it. The maintenance of fertility is, of course, a judicious policy, but as yet, it is not the crying need. We are living in a country, where the evaporation from the soil and that used by growing plants exceeds the precipitation by rains and snow, hence the obvious importance of utilizing for plant growth as much as possible of the moisture that is constantly rising to the surface in response to the action of the sun. Two means of doing this are open to us, one is to destroy or check the growth of unnecessary plants, such as weeds, which rob the grain of moisture, and the other is to cultivate the soil with the object of preventing evaporation, and the same process accomplishes the two objects. Summer fallowing does both, and it is probably due most to the fact that summer fallowing conserves moisture, that greater crops follow, than to the fact that it prepares plant food.

With the drying of the soil on the surface, evaporation commences and is kept up all season, unless prevented. In the operation of this process, nature soon establishes channels by which moisture moves from the subsoil to the surface, and shallow cultivation is one of the

best means of preventing this movement and so conserving the moisture at the point where the cultivated and the undisturbed soil meets.

Beneath this fact lies a principle, which every farmer, and especially those in the drier districts, should observe. Fall plowing violates the principle in that it leaves the land too much exposed to the drying action of the sun and winds for too long a period, and consequently, crops on fall plowing very often are lighter than on soil otherwise prepared, because they have less moisture. But even the preparation of fall plowing can be modified to a great extent, especially where there is usually a heavy snow fall or copious spring rains to settle the soil together and to set up evaporation from the surface rather than from the bottom of the furrow. When land is fall plowed, it should be packed and settled together as closely as possible, so that it may be firm in the spring, then a seed bed can be prepared near the surface and evaporation arrested at the same point.

In the spring preparation of summer fallow and of stubble, this principle is observed, even though blindly in many instances. The harrowing of the fallow and the shallow plowing or disking of stubble lands interrupts the escape of moisture about two or three inches from the surface and in sowing, the seed is placed just at the point where the moisture is held, and consequently, the seed gets the maximum benefit of it. No seed should be sown deeper than the spring cultivation, nor very much more shallow, else in the one case the roots will have to ascend, or in the other descend farther than is natural. The ideal condition is a firm subsoil and a loose layer above the seed.

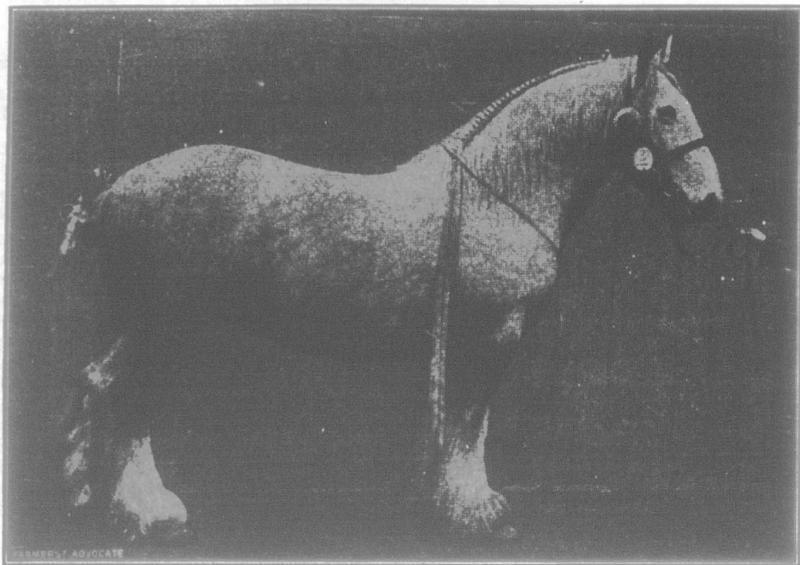
Conservation of moisture can further be assisted by after-seeding treatment. An implement, known as a weeder is best for the purpose, but a very light harrow is about equally useful. After the grain is up, weeds begin to appear and are easily killed at this period of their lives. About two strokes of the weeder or harrows between the time the grain is two inches high and when it reaches a height of eight inches will kill a lot of weeds, and also by closing up the channels by which moisture escapes will retard evaporation. Naturally some of the grain will be destroyed at the same time, but the increased supply of moisture to the crop will more than compensate for the grain uprooted.

Liquor Selling vs. Hotel Keeping.

"Temperance reformers everywhere may as well recognize that the success of the local option movement depends much more on having good hotels in prohibitory districts than it does on the size of the prescribed majority. If the closing of the bars carries with it the closing of the hotels there will be a revulsion of feeling so strong that the local option victory will be at the first opportunity turned in many localities into overwhelming defeat. The general public, who are not at all concerned about the so-called interference with their right to buy intoxicating drink, will resent being deprived of the chance of getting a good meal or a good bedroom by paying for them a reasonable amount. A Legislative Assembly may easily deal a deadly blow at the local option movement by simply doing nothing for the recognition of licensed hotel keeping as distinguished from licensed liquor selling.

It is time the calling of the hotelkeeper was redeemed from the opprobrium fastened upon it by the mischievous obtuseness of past generations in Canada. In ancient times and in other lands "hotel" and "hospital" meant the same thing and were, in fact, the same word. The underlying idea was that of a place where a host entertains a guest. By a curious freak of language we have been brought very close to such a use of the two terms, as would warrant us in saying a "hospital" is a place for the treatment of diseases which the "hotel" is eminently fitted to propagate or aggravate, namely, those due wholly or partially to the excessive and continuous use of alco-

holic liquors. The legislatures ought to give the "hotel" a chance to gather about it a new set of associations, by making the keeping of liquorless hotels at least optional. The temperance reformers of Owen Sound have shown practically what may be accomplished by intelligent and enterprising effort, and such efforts are worthy of legislative recognition and endorsement."



SHIRE MARE, SUSSEX BLUEGOWN 40352.
Champion mare at London, England, Shire Show, 1906.

The above is an excerpt from an editorial in the Toronto Globe well worthy of thought, as is pertinently said at the beginning of the second paragraph, it is time the opprobrium was lifted from the calling of hotelkeeper; an opprobrium which, by the way, has been fastened upon the bonifaces by the lax administration of license laws and standing-in with the liquor interests by legislators. We can well afford to take a leaf out of the book of our Old Country confreres, who are quite strict in licensing. Unfortunately too many people, as a result of very limited experience, assume that the liquorless hotel is necessarily a poor one and that the liquor dispensing one gives good service, both unfortunate fallacies.

The opinions of commercial travellers are often deferred to by legislators, who forget that the majority of the bagmen or drummers, are immature in years and judgment, and many are roystering blades aiming to be termed 'jolly good fellows, and that as a class they always growl openly at the liquorless hotel, and to themselves when the meals, sitting and writing rooms, and sanitary appliances are poor.

Hotelkeeping is a craft that calls for the exercise of business principles, the knowing how to buy, how to handle servants, and considerable tact in order to be able to meet all classes of people. As this paper has pointed out before it is ridiculous to assert that a hotel man will take the profits from the bar to expend on making the non-drinker more comfortable. As the liquor laws of the country are now administered and made, an injustice is done to the majority who do not take liquor in the community, who are forced to put up at, and with, the liquor dispensary. That such is not necessary is abundantly evidenced by hotels in such towns as Grand Forks and Fargo, North Dakota, and Neepawa, Manitoba.

HORSE

Feeding From the Floor or From the Manger.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In one of your recent issues the following inquiry appears:

"Has anyone an opinion to express upon the advantages or otherwise of a stable without mangers? In many of the recently built horse stables, the hay and grain are fed on the floor in front of the horse from which he eats his feed as nature intended he should. The departure from elaborately contrived mangers is a radical one and if the plan is serviceable, should be commended for cheapness, sanitation, and simplicity."

It is no doubt the case that it would be more sanitary as well as cheaper and simpler to feed on the ground. The horse in a state of nature too, would eat his food off the ground and this might appear to be a very good argument in favor of the low feeding habit. The argument, however, is not good.

The habit of feeding from the manger is a necessary incident to the horse being called to the service of man. There is no one who will deny that the horse

has undergone an all round improvement under domestication, in which case the introduction of manger feeding cannot be assumed to be fundamentally injurious. On the contrary it is good. Though horses in a state of nature eat off the ground we must remember that in a state of nature it does not make any difference to anybody how they move or act at any time. With the domesticated horse the case is different. During the day a horse eats for, say an hour in the morning, an hour at noon and a couple of hours in the evening. The rest of the time he is driving or drawing in the service of man. His chief concern is work, while feeding is an incident though

a very necessary one. Manger feeding is an adjustment to the environment of domestication and service. This appears most prominently in the case of the driver or light horse. If a horse is manger-reared the weight of the head and neck is thrown back on the sloping shoulder, which type of shoulder is the kind favorable to the free, safe and speedy locomotion. Without forgetting the very large part played in special form by selection, this type of shoulder must be regarded as partly the result of the system of feeding. The form of the natural prairie horse which feeds low all the time shows the contrast. He is square shouldered, i.e. upright, the point of his shoulder is thrown back instead of forward by his feeding. The upper part of the shoulder is brought forward and is low and broad over the top. This influence is so sure in its operation that the observing horseman can see its signs in the four-year-old from Standard bred on both sides if the colt has run and fed on the prairie from birth and has had no "manage." There may be exceptions but the tendency is general.

Then take the form of the neck and head. The manger horse is forced into an arch, heavy towards the shoulder, by which the head and neck are most economically carried on the species of shoulder most advantageously formed for easy movement. The horse that eats off the ground has his neck bent the wrong way. It is short on the upper side and long on the lower side. His ears hang over and the constant stretching of the lower part of the neck after grass gives him a thick, throaty appearance when his head is even moderately raised. The same thickness shows even in well bred colts at the summer's end though they may be kept inside in winter. The approved form of neck, shoulder and head is not a whim or fancy but it is economical and desirable. The pattering cayuse may have his share of good wind and constitution, due to constant exercise and dry feed, but he needs remodeling for modern uses.

Apart from considerations of work the low feeding habit is not good for any horse. It affects the whole anatomy. The drawing forward of the withers gives a long flat rib. The back becomes longer, the kidneys lower and the waist lighter. The paunch room is generally big enough but it does not arise from the ribs being properly turned from the spine but from the lengthening of the back ribs. The prairie horse has been said to be right for the artist but his only attracting feature is his wildness and sharpness of instinct. Men who are us-

ing the great prairies for horse raising should combine liberal training and stall feeding with grazing. Light horses especially depend very largely for their value on the way they act and appear in action. Using the native prairie horse for illustration is perhaps taking an extreme case for he has not had the benefit of transformation by selection but on the other hand his features may be more distinctly ascribed to environment.

ALBERTA HORSEMAN.

Prefers Individuals and Discredits Breeds.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

When I wrote the article "The Hackney Out-Hackneyed" in answer to your foot note to my first article "The Hackney not an Old Breed" I little thought my "performance" would be taken seriously enough to draw forth such sarcasm, as has been bestowed on me by Mr. Moodie.

Now with regard to the article, "The Hackney for all Purposes," signed by Mr. Moodie, and printed in your issue of March 21st, Mr. Moodie wishes to know, why the Standard bred, shown in New York as a Hackney (taking first prize), had to "try to imitate the merely fancy driver," if he could "beat him at his own game?" I suppose I am very stupid (my countrymen often are), but the fact is, I can see no point in that question. I take it that the horse was shown in the Hackney class, to demonstrate that a Standard bred, of suitable type, when shod, bitted and harnessed similarly, was the equal or superior of the Hackney, also showing for how much training, shoes, and harness, count in the Hackney's performance.

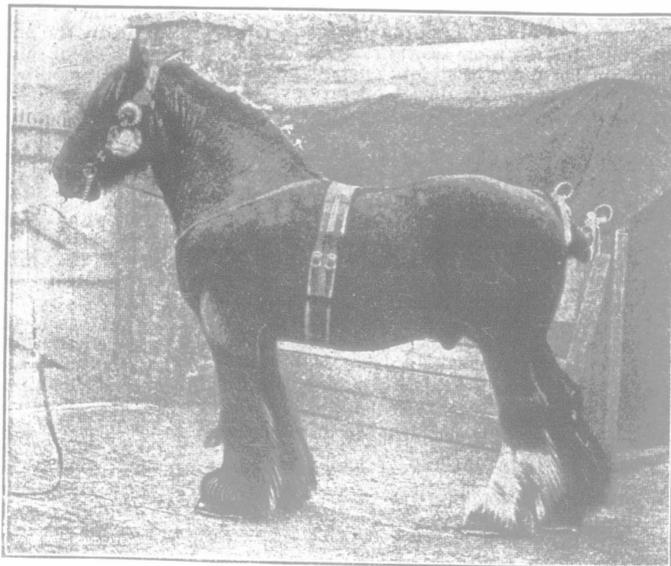
However, "the most unkindest cut of all" is where Mr. Moodie says I am a faint-hearted admirer of my "favorites". Perhaps I did not make my meaning quite clear when I said, that I, myself, had favorites. What I really meant was, that mere fancy looks did not influence me, that the saddle horse that carried me easily, never went into badger holes, was tough, and fast, might be a buckskin or a pinto, but was still the saddle horse for me. The race horse, which could win his races, might be as homely as he liked! The draft horse, which draws "every time" may look like thirty cents, and yet be a prime favorite of mine! In other words, my favorites are individuals and are not confined to any one breed. I admit that as breeds, I admire Thoroughbreds and Standard bred most.

What the 2:30 pacer, "with his ugly shuffle," would do on a rough country road, I really can't say. You remember that when I mentioned Standard bred, as long distance drivers, I specially said, that they were not to have had track training, and without that, there is not the slightest chance of his going in 2:30 on a rough road or any where else! If he did, he would be such a valuable race horse, when trained, that he might become one of my "favorites"!

I wonder, if by any chance, Mr. Moodie happened to be driving a Hackney in the same direction, when that "crippled-looking brute" (looks are often deceptive), gave him the chance of observing how much dust he raised?

As to my changing to breed Hackneys! Let well enough alone! The Standard bred I have raised in the past, I have been able to sell in the bad old days for about \$75, and in better times for \$150 to \$175. My idea is, breed for your home market. We cannot all of us take our Hackneys to New York, if we had them, any more than the Irishman, who, when advised by the English tourist, to take his cattle to England and get much higher prices, replied, "Sure if I could take the Lakes of Killarney to Purgatory, I would get a penny a drop for them."

I am glad that Mr. Moodie found my former article "amusing." It is always pleasant to have one's efforts appreciated, but the fact remains that "there is many a true word spoken in jest."



SHIRE STALLION, PRESENT KING II, 19048.
Champion Stallion, London, England, Shire Horse Show, 1906.

I have read with pleasure, the article in your issue of March 28th, signed "Looker-on". I think his article bears out my former assertion, that the old Hackney was an individual, and a good one, half or three quarters Thoroughbred, and confined to no locality, with which the modern registered Hackney has nothing in common, and who is still in my opinion, neither flesh nor fowl nor yet good red herring!

Man. G. H. BRADSHAW.

STOCK

Raising Calves.

The calf in order to become a profitable steer, writes Prof. Curtiss in Successful Farming, must be born of good ancestry. Calves of inferior breeding are not worth raising. It may be regarded as settled at the outset that an ordinary or even a good grade cow cannot be profitably kept the year round on high-priced land for the calf she raises, even though it be a good one.

The hand separator has many advantages. On some farms, however, milking is objectionable. Where that is the case, the Scottish farmer's policy may be adopted, namely, a good cow is required to suckle two calves for about five months. At the end of this time the two calves are taken off, and a young calf is put on for about five months longer. To do this a cow must be a good milker. If she is not a desirable cow to keep she is fed liberally, so that by the time the last calf is weaned she is ready for market.

The use of the hand separator, however, furnishes the prevailing system where the object is to increase the returns from the cow. It is entirely practicable to raise good calves on skim milk when the milk is separated on the farm. Skim milk, properly handled, and fed warm and fresh from the separator, is a valuable feeding product that is not yet fully appreciated. It contains all of the elements of growth essential to young animals, and, properly supplemented with grain and hay, affords almost an ideal ration for growing young stock. There is only one better product obtainable, and that is nature's ration—whole milk—but that is too expensive for ordinary feeding.

Separator skim milk should always be fed fresh from the separator in wholesome condition. It should retain the natural body temperature of the cow as far as possible, and be fed at a temperature of not less than 85 to 90 degrees. It should always be of uniform condition. Irregularity is expensive, and always fatal to the best results. The regularity must extend to time as well as to condition and quantity of product. The quantity is highly important. Over half the ills of skim-milk feeding with calves is due to over-feeding at the outset. The calf should have new milk for the first week or ten days. The change from new to skim milk should be made gradually, and to cover a period of about ten days. Then comes the critical period. The great danger is in overfeeding and consequent derangement to digestion. For the first two weeks of skim-milk feeding, three to four pounds at a feed will be sufficient. When the calf is a month old it may take ten to twelve pounds per day, and when it is two months old fifteen or sixteen pounds will be required. Only the strongest and most vigorous calves should have as much as twenty pounds per day when sixty to ninety days old.

The skim-milk ration should be supplemented with grain, and a good grade of hay. Grain should never be fed with the milk, but always separate, and a clean, fresh supply put in the boxes each day. It will be safe to feed daily as much as the calves will eat up clean from the time they are a week old. Ground feed is entirely unnecessary for a calf under six months of age. Corn and oats are preferable to oil meal for supplementing a skim-milk ration, and much less expensive. When the fat has been removed from the milk, the remaining product is unusually rich in protein, and needs a starchy or carbonaceous product as a substitute for the fat removed. The addition of oil meal would furnish a product containing an excess of the protein which is already abundant in skim milk. In three experiments conducted at the Iowa Experiment Station, larger gains and cheaper gains were made from corn and oats, in supplementing skim milk, than from oil meal. Six calves, averaging ten days old, at the beginning made a gain of 857 pounds in ninety days on a ration of this kind, at a cost of 2 cents a pound for the feed consumed. Where oil meal was used in supplementing the milk, the cost of gain in live weight was increased about one-third.

The hay used in feeding calves should always be clean and bright, and of the best quality. It is especially important to have good hay in calf-feeding. The quarters should be kept clean, well ventilated and wholesome, and should be located where they will get direct sunlight each day, and in addition, the calves should have access to a lot or paddock for daily exercise. The pens should be cleaned and freshly bedded daily. Much of the so-called epidemic disease in calves is due primarily to unwholesome and unsanitary conditions. During the first one hundred days calves should make a gain of one pound and a half a day on a cost of two cents a pound or less, when fed on a ration of separator skim milk, grain and hay. During the next one hundred days the increase in live weight will cost about three cents a pound. These figures apply to calves intended for baby beef. Of course, heifer calves intended for the dairy need not be fed grain so heavily.

Profit in Hogs Depends upon Pasture.

The profit or loss in hog raising depends upon the extent to which cheap food is given and the amount of labor that is saved in handling the hogs. It is practically impossible to raise hogs and make any profit on them, unless they get a great deal of their growth on pasturage, and in a country where land is so plentiful and grains and grasses grow so luxuriantly, the wonder is that hogs are so universally kept in pens. In older hog raising parts it is estimated that two acres of red clover will pasture from ten to twenty hogs during a season and clovers stand

Ringed Oxen or Bulls.

Secure head of the animal in question tight to a post, and while having an assistant to steady the head, push the bull-punch (which may also be used as a trocar and canula in cases of bloat) through the lower end of the piece of cartilage which separates the nostrils. Withdraw the inner portion of the punch, the trocar, then insert one end of a copper bull ring into the canula and while withdrawing it, have the ring follow through the gristly septum, by so doing unnecessary pain and struggling is avoided. When the one end of the ring is through, and it is a good idea to rub on a little vaseline, bring both ends of ring together and fasten with the screw. Bull-punches and copper rings may be got in almost any hardware store.

FARM

The Soil.

By Prof. R. Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The whole business of agriculture is founded upon the soil. For the soil the farmer pays rent; it is his capital, and upon his skill in making use of its inherent capacities depends the returns for his labor. It is, consequently, important that he should endeavor to obtain such a knowledge of the constituents of the soil, and the part they play in the nutrition of plants,



AYRSHIRES OWNED BY F. R. BLAKENEY, QU'APPELLE, SASK.

at the head of the list as hog's pastures. Red clover and alfalfa are both grown in widely separated parts of the west, in the Red River valley, on the prairies of central Manitoba, in the Qu'Appelle valley north of Indian Head, about Medicine Hat and all over the southern part of Alberta, so that there is no question of their surviving the rigors of our climate.

But for those who have not prepared a clover pasture for this season, there are other crops, which will answer the purpose equally well. Oats and peas, or oats and barley, or any mixed grain will answer the purpose for the early part of the season. Then some of the summer fallow or land near the barn can be sown to mangolds and kept cultivated with the horses and thus will furnish fall feed. Rape can also be sown in the oat fields at the rate of five pounds of seed to the acre. After the oats are up the seed can be sown and harrowed in. When the oats are cut, this rape will make a rapid growth and when about ten inches high, the hogs can be turned on. This is also an excellent fall feed for cattle or sheep. Or the rape can be sown as a separate crop on land that otherwise would have been fallowed.

Pasturage for hogs implies the need of fencing, but this need not be a serious problem. Temporary fences can be used and need not be very strong and elaborate, so long as the hogs and their feed are both on the inside. Or if the fencing is too formidable a problem, the green fodder can be sown close to the hog yards and cut and thrown to them twice a day. But under any circumstance do not try to raise hogs without green feed, whether it be as pasture or as fodder.

The Japanese parliament has introduced a bill providing for the nationalization of railways, and authorizing the government to compel companies to sell to it at a fair price.

as will aid him in determining the cause of the inferiority of any given piece of land, and ultimately enable him to correct it. At first sight this may seem a simple problem, and in some cases it may be; but in many instances the cause, or causes, are not easily located. In one sense it is correct to speak of a soil as a reservoir of plant food, to be drawn on for the growth of successive crops, but it is equally correct to regard the soil as a busy, complex manufacturing establishment, in which all the various parts must work together under proper conditions to bring this store of plant food into a form available for growth. On rich virgin soil it is possible to grow, even with indifferent cultivation, a number of good crops, but the supply of soluble food must soon become exhausted if the proper combination of air, moisture, germ life, decaying vegetable matter, etc., are not all working together to break down the insoluble part of the soil to supply the extra demands made upon the land to make good the unavoidable losses caused by cultivation. Furthermore the crude materials of the soil vary, and the same methods of breaking them down cannot be used in all cases. In order that we may better understand the nature of the soil and the various agencies at work in them, let us look first, very briefly, at the method of their formation.

HOW SOILS ARE FORMED.

Soils are formed from rocks by the prolonged action of the water, frost and air, and by the action upon them of vegetable and animal life and their products. It is not necessary to go into details regarding the action of these various agencies. It is sufficient to point out that swiftly running water rolls and tumbles the broken rocks lying in its bed, and that the pieces worn off these rocks, and the otherwise formed particles which have been washed into the stream, are

carried on in suspension until the decrease in the rate of flow of water allows the particles to be deposited according to their weight and size. These and other influences, extending over thousands of years, have caused the formation of our gravelly, sandy, and clayey soils, and all the admixtures of these so commonly found.

Among the more important soil-forming materials, there may be mentioned quartz, feldspar,

tween the soil and the subsoil lies in the fact that the soil is usually composed of coarser particles than the subsoil. This is due to the rain constantly percolating through even the stiffest soils and washing down the finer particles. Heavy rains may also wash the surface, carrying away the finest particles. To some extent this is counterbalanced by the work of earthworms bringing the fine mould to the surface; but, on

for the development of the roots of plants, for the oxidation of certain compounds, and for the life of the millions of organisms engaged in the breaking down of the organic matter in the soil. It is evident, then, that it is essential that these interspaces be kept open, and that the only way in which water may be held in a drained soil is on the surface of the particles. Anything that will increase the amount of the internal surfaces will increase the water-holding power of the soil. Small particles present a greater amount of surface than large, for it is a well-known fact that the total surface presented by a mass of spherical particles doubles when their diameter is halved. If the particles are irregular in shape, or are themselves porous, as particles of humus and limestone, and aggregates of smaller masses, the internal surfaces and, consequently, the water-holding power will be increased.

From the above it is evident that the soils retaining least water when drained are gravel and coarse sand. The amount increases as the particles become small, and reaches a maximum when the soil is rich in humus. The addition of organic matter, which in the process of decay forms humus in the soil, is thus the best means of increasing their power of retaining water. Moreover, an abundant supply of water, properly held, affords increased opportunities for the solution of plant food. Thus, good drainage to draw the water out of the interspaces and allow free access of air, thorough cultivation to open up the soil, and the presence of abundance of humus with all its beneficial effects, are all important factors in tillage.

A Scottish Dealer on Our Wheat.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Roderick McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba G. G.'s Association. It is in reply to an enquiry addressed to the Scottish Co-operative Society of Glasgow who are large users of our wheat.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 21st January duly received. Kindly excuse delay in replying to same, as I have not had an opportunity of doing so till the present.

With regard to No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 1 Northern Manitoba: If we had samples of each at present we would be better able to judge as to which is relatively better value, but, as a general rule, No. 1 Northern Duluth is, in our opinion, a stronger wheat than No. 1 Northern Manitoba, and we have generally given a shade more for No. 1 Northern Duluth. I think if you will compare the standard samples of each you will find that I am about right.

With regard to the demand for Duluth as compared with Manitoba. You must bear in mind that America has a much larger population than Canada, and that the milling capacity is accordingly very much larger also, apart altogether from the export trade, and this to a certain extent accounts for any apparent difference in price which takes place. So far as I know there has been very little Duluth wheat coming over to this side, American millers apparently being able to absorb the whole of the crop themselves. The same applies to Kansas or Hard Winter. No. 2 Red Winter, however, has been shipped to this side in moderate quantities.

Your people should not think about lowering your grades of wheat. If you do so, buyers on this side will be compelled to turn their attention to Russian and wheats from the United States. By keeping up the standard you have a better chance of having the preference. Personally I am more in favor of using the Canadian than any other and I think that, taking everything into account, the growers on your side are getting fair prices for their product. Just now wheat is on the down grade and those who have it stored in elevators will, I fear, lose money, in addition to having elevator charges to pay and loss of interest as well. My advice, therefore, is: don't alter your grading, and don't let your people run away with the idea that No. 2 Northern Manitoba is as good as No. 1 Northern Duluth. If it is, I should be very much surprised to know it. I will make it my endeavor to get standard samples of the Duluth wheats, but, of course, cannot possibly have them for some time. Will be glad to hear from you later on, if you have anything to communicate. Yours truly,

W. F. STEWART.

[This is a letter from a city in which it is said a Jew cannot do any business. A Scottish merchant thinks Duluth grades comparatively stronger, but prefers the Canadian wheat of the same grade. No doubt the price makes the preference, (which we may maintain by keeping



NOON HOUR IN SEEDING TIME.
Near Austin, Man., Mr. Jones' farm

hornblende, mica, apalite, limestone, etc. From the decomposition of the feldspars, hornblendes, etc., all our clays arise, and as these minerals generally contain potash, and are the source of the potash required by crops, it must follow that potash is always more abundant as clay predominates in the soil. Many of these rocks, but more particularly the apalite, contain phosphoric acid, and are the natural source of this valuable constituent of plant food. When the soil has become the seat of vegetation, the chemical agents of decomposition gain in power. The carbon dioxide, which, in the first case, was derived from the atmosphere, is now formed in large quantities by the decomposition of organic matter, and is assisted in its solvent action by the humic acids and by nitric acid, which are derived from the same source. Thus, through the action of these latter agencies, the rock particles which form the soil are further broken up, and the valuable plant-food constituents are brought into a condition to nourish plants.

These combined agencies which are at work decomposing the particles of rock are destructive, and especially tend to remove from the soil in drainage water the lime, magnesia, and, sometimes, the alkalis which it contains. Consequently, water taken from underground drains or from wells is "hard," because of the lime which it holds in solution. If the subsoil is of a sandy or gravelly nature the loss of potash may be considerable, but if clayey, very little will be lost. A surface soil is thus generally poorer in lime, and frequently in potash, than the subsoil beneath. The complete impoverishment of the soil is hindered by the presence of certain constituents which combine chemically with the liberated plant-food substances, and by the conservative action of vegetation. The plant is continually collecting from the soil and subsoil dissolved or easily soluble matter, storing these in its tissues, and at its death leaving them upon the surface soil. When natural vegetation has continued for ages, as in an undisturbed prairie or forest, a surface soil is produced rich in vegetable matter, and containing an accumulation of plant food in an available form.

SOIL AND SUBSOIL.

The difference between the soil and subsoil is chiefly due to the amount of decaying organic matter found at the surface. The organic matter not only makes the soil darker, but, because of the acids liberated on the decomposition of the organic matter, the iron oxides, which color the soils, are removed. Another difference be-

light soils, constantly worked, and further opened up by the introduction of coarse manures, there is sometimes so complete a washing down of the finer particles that the soil proper loses its power of cohering, falls into dust when dry, and is said to be "worn out." The richness of the soil in humus, its greater warmth, and the freer access of air, causes it to be more abundantly supplied with organisms which play a very important part in preparing the food for plants. Because of the absence of humus, and of the organisms associated with it, the comparative poverty in available plant food, the presence sometimes of poisonous, unoxidized material, and, on stiff clays, the great change in texture, the subsoil is often unfertile. Therefore, if it becomes necessary to incorporate it with the surface soil, the mixing process should be a very gradual one.

WATER-HOLDING POWER OF SOILS.

The size of the particles which make up a soil has an important bearing on its fertility. Pure sand is made up of practically indestructible silica, usually existing in fairly large grains, and is nearly destitute of plant food. Clays are composed of the finer particles derived from the more readily decomposed part of rocks, and, consequently, contain most of the lime, potash and phosphoric acid, so much required for the growth of plants. A sand is loose and open because its particles are too large to readily bind together. On the other hand, the tenacity of clays is largely, if not wholly, due to the fineness of the particles of which it is composed. As a matter of fact, the soils we have to deal with are not pure sands or pure clays, but mixtures of these. As sand or clay predominates, we style them sandy, sandy loams, clay loams, or clays, and the above-mentioned characteristics are prominent just in proportion as the sand or clay forms a large or small part of the whole.

The size of the particles in a soil, also has a very marked influence on its power of holding water. When a soil is saturated all the spaces between and around the particles are filled with water—the soil is full of water. In a well-drained soil this water is drawn off, and only that remains which is held on the surface of the soil particles. The saturated condition may be illustrated by filling a pail containing marbles with water. All the spaces except that actually occupied by the marbles is filled with water. If the water is drained off, only that held on the surface of the marbles remains, and the open spaces between them will be occupied by air. The presence of this air in the soil is essential

up the grades), the preference of selling our high grade wheat as readily as the Americans sell theirs of a lower grade; but then "the growers on your side are getting fair prices for their product."

This letter also completely upsets all the premises upon which our wheat is graded. Duluth No. 1 Northern may be of either hard or soft spring wheats, so long as the hard predominates, and has a minimum weight of fifty seven pounds to the bushel, while ours must have sixty per cent. hard wheat and weigh sixty pounds to the bushel. We clearly want some grading system that will in some way designate the real value of wheat for milling purposes, or else no grading at all and then the buyer may pay what it is worth.—Ed.]

Some Hints on Cement.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It speaks well for your keen interest in the agriculturist that in a recent issue you devote so much space in your valuable paper to the subject of concrete and it cannot but put on the right road all those who contemplate building cement-block houses or putting in cement foundations to their barns.

Your readers may be interested to know that only clean, sharp sand should be used in mortar. This sharpness is very important and the strength of the resulting mortar is greatly influenced thereby. The sand should be examined to see if it is "worn," if it is not it can be accepted and thoroughly washed to free it from any decayed vegetable matter that may be present.

The farmer can, in a crude way, test the tensile strength of his cement. Let him take two horse shoes and hammer the heels to within two inches of one another. Support one shoe from a beam. Place the one head of a dumb-bell-shaped briquette between the two heels of the first shoe so that the briquette hangs freely. Hang the second shoe—by means of its heels—to the lower head of the suspended briquette and apply weight to lower shoe till the briquette fractures through its "waist," which, for convenience, should be just one inch square. Sound, mature, well-gauged cement should stand a gradually applied strain of 350 pounds per square inch twenty eight days after gauging.

A simple, but eminently successful, test for soundness is to make a pat or a ball of the neat cement and as soon as the cement has become firm or "set" immerse it for twenty four hours in water kept at 160 degrees F. In the case of unsound cements the pats will be found buckled and cracked, and in bad cases entirely disintegrated.

Concrete walls for houses may be built of one part of cement to six or seven of broken stone, mill cinders, gravel, etc. Let the stones be quite free from loam, fine sand and dirt generally. It will be necessary in order to prevent the cement from adhering to the side boards to smear these latter with a generous coating of one pound of yellow soap cut up fine and boiled till of the consistency of cream.

Let the farmer be cautious in using cements which set quickly. He will do well to use only slow setting cements, i.e., cements which take from twenty minutes to forty minutes to become hard. The longer it is in setting the stronger it will be. The color of the cement should be noted; see that it is blue-grey. If brownish, it contains probably too much clay, and will not only be a lightning setter but weak.

BERT DICKSON.

Steam Plowing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Steam plowing is yet in its infancy, especially with regard to the engines used. They are not an article that will give satisfaction for work of this kind. With reference to the cost of steam plowing I find it costs about \$1.35 per acre to break the raw prairie. I have had two seasons' experience of this kind of work. The first season I burnt coal which added about sixty cents per acre to the above cost. Last season I burnt straw for fuel. This I found satisfactory when we hadn't high winds to battle with. The actual cost of operating a steam plow is about \$28 per day, when straw is used for fuel, and when coal is used the extra cost will be the amount of coal consumed and the price paid per ton. The plows I have used are the P. and O. Canton three-furrowed engine gangs, which I found satisfactory. They are strong and easy to operate. With regard to the height of the draft or draw bar of the engine this is a very important point, as the draw bar should in no case be lower than two feet seven inches. A low draw bar on an engine has a tendency to raise the rear end of the plow out of the ground when they come in contact with small stones, and will not as readily return to work. This low draft effects the rear plow more than it will one of the front plows. I would not recommend gangs with more than three plows in a gang, when large gangs are used it is difficult to catch small dips when breaking. With reference to the plow hitch, I used a hitch tank and tender, my own invention and patent. This hitch is manufactured by the Brandon Machine Works at Brandon, and will cost about, complete, \$140.00. As to fuel and water supplies we can carry sufficient of both water and straw to go a distance of two miles plowing

or for thirty eight minutes. For breaking it requires five men, but for stubble plowing a man on the plows is not necessary. I would advise anyone thinking of steam plowing to not overload their engine. Rate the plows at the required power of three horse power per plow.

Carnduff, Sask.

L. J. CLEMENT.

The Use of Gypsum Plaster.

As the building season approaches, the farmer wishing to erect a good house will do a lot of thinking and some figuring. Interiors of houses need special attention, and the question of the various plasters to use is one to be studied carefully.

As the time and labor required to plaster is no inconsiderable item in the expense, and the fact that gypsum plaster is much easier to handle, makes the use of this kind of plaster a very desirable proposition and one which every plasterer should take into consideration when bidding on a job.

In all cases where the difference in quality and durability of the walls is considered, the gypsum plaster walls will be found the cheaper.

To get the best results from gypsum hard plaster, you must use good backing, either expanded metal lath, or good wooden lath, brick, tile or stone. Dampen wood, brick, tile or stone before applying mortar to them. Use clean, sharp sand in the proportion directed by the manufacturer of the plaster used. Thoroughly mix the plaster and dry sand and at once temper to a stiff mortar with clean water. Do not use or work mortar after it has commenced to set.

As more than half of the mortar is sand, the importance of having good sand is evident. Clean, sharp sand is the only sand to use, where it is possible to get it, as clay or loam not only weakens the wall but hastens the set of the mortar at times making it almost impossible, without using a retarder, to get the mortar on the walls before it begins to set. If compelled to use poor sand, use more plaster and less sand, as the less dirty sand used the slower the plaster will set and the stronger the wall will be. There is no danger of shrinkage and cracks on account of plaster mortar being too rich, as is the case with lime mortars.

Actual Values of Grades.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have received from Ottawa a series of articles by G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, and on page 6 he gives the percentage of the weights of our Standard grades of wheat, as supplied to him by the chief Inspector of grain at Winnipeg. These samples were separated into two parts, and the percentage given of the good sound wheat and the shrunken wheats composing the different grades. Unfortunately No. 2 Northern does not appear in the list.

| | Sound, plump wheat per cent. | Shrunken Wheat per cent. | Price per bushel | Value on hundred bushels |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 1 Northern | 92 | 8 | .76 1/2 = 70.10 | |
| | | | .68 = 5.44 | = 75.54 |
| No. 2 Northern | 76 | 24 | .76 1/2 = 57.85 1/2 | |
| | | | .68 = 16.32 | = 74.17 |
| No. 3 Northern | 60 | 40 | .76 1/2 = 45.67 1/2 | |
| | | | .64 = 27.20 | = 72.87 1/2 |
| No. 4 Northern | 39 1/2 | 60 1/2 | .76 1/2 = 30.06 13-16 | |
| | | | .68 = 41.14 | = 71.20 |

There is food for study in a calculation of this kind and I trust it will contribute to a conclusion as to what should be done about our grades.

Man.

GRAIN GROWER.

Horticulture and Forestry

Wasteful Destruction in the Timber Reserves.

Convicted of a passive and sometimes direct responsibility for the destruction of the timber reserves by fire, the prairie settlers may also be charged with still more wantonness. There are still two great human evils affecting the preservation and effecting the destruction of the Western timber reserves, particularly those small reserves which are so conveniently placed as to be of the greatest value to the farmers. These devastating influences are squatters and wasteful cutting.

The squatter is a curiously interesting type. A criminal indeed, by reason of the fact that he persistently and flagrantly breaks the federal laws by squatting on government land, and exhibits many of the characteristics of an ordinary law-breaker. Prominent among these is the desire for seclusion, which leads him to seek an isolated life on the timber reserve. Bred on a wooded farm in the East, he has found the bare prairie lonesome, and is not willing to yield to his shiftless methods, so a broken farmer, he has retired to the timber reserve as a more congenial and surer means of a rough existence.

But whether eccentric love of solitude, or bankrupt love of farming has driven him to the reserve, the squatter does none the less damage. By destroying tree growth on land, which is unfit for agriculture, squatters have demonstrated their improvident nature, as well as robbed public assets. Otherwise productive land has been rendered useless. Squatters on any of the smaller forest reserves have never yet succeeded in raising fit crops, nor would they on rich soil, so hap-hazard are their methods. Still more damage is done by grazing large numbers of cattle, which destroy the reproduction, by timber stealing and by setting fires to improve the pasture.



JUST HARROWIN'; BUT THE BOYS ALL KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS.

I have struck the average between No. 1 Northern and No. 3 Northern and placed it in the list. I presume the following is a fair way of getting at the milling value of the different grades. The percentage of good sound wheat in the different grades, I put at the present price of No. 1 Hard 76 1/2 cents per bushel, the shrunken wheats at two cents less than No. 4 Northern, that is 68 cents per bushel. It is for you to say if this is a correct way of getting at the values.

Nor can it be denied that responsible settlers cut timber wastefully. Throughout the reserve may be found places where sound trees have been felled, and of a clear length of thirty to forty feet, only a twelve foot log has been taken. In other cases, if there is the least sign of decay, so particular are these people, that the tree will not be used for fuel, but left to rot, spread disease,

and be absolutely wasted. Or, more frequently, stumps are cut two feet higher than is necessary. Such methods would be inexcusable where timber flourished in unlimited profusion, but where its total area is counted within a few thousand acres, the policy, from a selfish standpoint, cannot be too strongly condemned.

Another suicidal plan is the observation of no diameter limit for young hardwoods. They are cut to a diameter of two inches, and so closely is the reserve scoured for this desirable wood, that in Turtle Mountains, where huge trees of oak have been produced in large numbers, young stuff is now so scarce, and is so surely doomed, that hardwood must soon become extinct.

If the settlers are to receive the most ultimate value from the reserves, they must of their own accord, observe a few sensible directions.

When a green tree is cut, the whole trunk into the top, should be used. The only reason for not doing so must be that the license fee is one cent per lineal foot, and the logs being larger at the butt; the cutter receives more for his money from butt cuts. Only vandalism would permit such considerations to encourage such waste. Young hardwoods should not be so universally sought and cut, if hardwoods are to be produced again.

Since the only person to enforce such regulations is the already busy forest ranger, their observation, as well as the solution of the squatter problem, must depend on the people themselves, backed by the power and authority vested in the ranger.

H. R. McMillan.

The Native Larch Defended.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in your issue of the 4th inst., a letter from Mr. Anticknap, taking exception to the fact that I have recommended the larch as a suitable tree for prairie planting. To quote Mr. Anticknap, "I am at a loss to know why Mr. Ross recommends larch for planting east of Moose Jaw,

and for that matter any where, as that tree has not been grown on the plains at all, and it may lead men to lay out money on this tree which I believe is not suited to prairie planting at all."

I am sorry that Mr. Anticknap has not informed himself in regard to this tree before writing the above. He is evidently unaware that it is one of the hardiest native trees of Manitoba and the Northwest, and is especially adapted to prairie planting. This tree has been experimented with at both the western experimental farms and by numerous private individuals, with extremely satisfactory results. In a recent bulletin issued by Dr. Saunders, it is stated: "A number of young trees of this species (larch) have been procured from the neighborhood of Rat Portage and also from among the sand hills at Sewell, Man., on the first prairie steppe. These have grown well and have proven quite hardy at Brandon and Indian Head." These trees are now over 14 feet high and have made an average growth of two feet annually since planting.

In our own work, I find that the native larch is the easiest tree we have to transplant. It will stand great exposure, and make rapid growth on suitably cultivated ground. In 1902, we collected several thousand seedlings of larch in the swamp near Sewell and several thousand more in the following spring. The trees averaged a little less than 18 inches high when pulled. These were transplanted in the nursery at Indian Head and made good growth from the very start. In 1904, several hundred of these transplants were set out in permanent plantation in a most exposed situation on backsetting. The first season a growth of about ten inches was made, and in 1905, many of the new shoots measured over 30 inches, the average growth being about 22 inches. We have now no stronger or healthier trees on the nursery. Not one per cent. of these trees died; 1750 being the actual number planted.

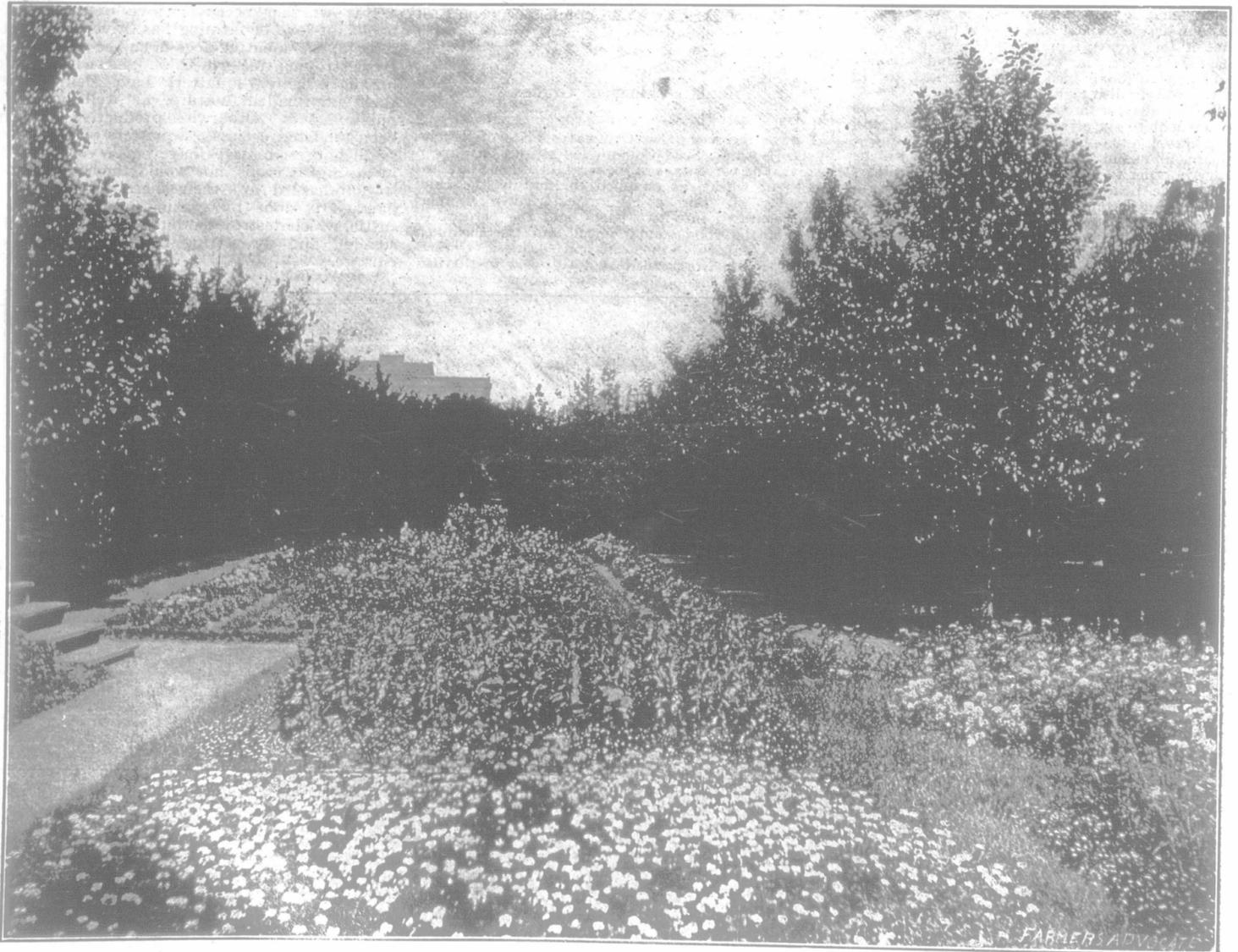
I strongly recommend the native larch for prairie planting on suitably prepared soil, which is not exceptionally dry, or in a district subject

to unusually prolonged drouths, for the following reasons:—

1. It is a native and perfectly hardy.
2. It is exceptionally easy to transplant.
3. It is a rapid grower.
4. It will in a few years after planting furnish material suitable for fence posts, fuel and ties, of better quality than any other variety which has yet been proved adapted to prairie conditions.

Mr. Anticknap also states: "Our maple is another tree that should not be planted except for a hedge, as it is a short lived tree in this western country." It would be a pity should those unfamiliar with the country be influenced by this advice. I would not claim that the maple should be planted exclusively with the intention of obtaining fuel or fencing material. I should not recommend that more than 50 or 75 per cent of the trees in any plantation be of this variety. For a shelter around buildings or garden, one to four rows of the native maple would probably give quicker and better results than any other variety, excepting perhaps some of the willows. Compared with trees, such as the oak and elm, the native maple may no doubt be considered short lived. There is, however, no difficulty in finding specimens growing naturally, in different parts of the west, over eighty years of age. For pioneer planting, affording shelter to more tender varieties, the native maple cannot be excelled, if we consider its hardiness, rapidity of growth, the ease and cheapness with which seed and seedlings can be obtained.

In regard to the suitability of the native aspen for general planting: There is certainly no doubt as to its hardiness, but from general experience it is not an easy tree to transplant successfully, compared with others. To obtain a sufficient number of plants to set out, even a small shelter belt would entail a considerable amount of labor and time at an unusually busy season, making the work very expensive. The resulting plantation would be of less value than if composed of maple, ash, elm, cottonwood or willow. When seedling maple, ash and elm



GARDEN AT THE RAILWAY STATION, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

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can be bought for \$6.00 per thousand and cottonwood for \$5.00, as we see a Western nursery advertising, it is not difficult to understand why the native aspen is not more widely planted. The fact that this tree suckers very profusely would be a considerable disadvantage where planting is done around cultivated areas or along earth roads. In such situations, considerable hoeing is necessary to keep the suckers in check, a 15 foot tree will send up suckers at a distance of over 20 feet from the main stem, in cultivated land.

No doubt this explanation is somewhat lengthy, but in view of Mr. Anticknap's statements, which are calculated to mislead those unfamiliar with tree culture and the results of trials and experiments in different parts of the west, I shall be glad if you can find space for its publication.

NORMAN M. ROSS.

Forester, Indian Head, Sask.

DAIRYING

Training the Dual-purpose Cow.

A discussion anent the dual-purpose cow raises the question of the influence of liberal feeding of heifer calves upon their milking propensities when brought to lactation. The consensus of opinion among breeders of special-purpose dairy breeds of cattle, we believe, is that a heifer calf, fed freely with whole milk and other fattening foods during its first year is, in most cases, damaged for life as a dairy cow; that such generous treatment has the effect upon herself and her offspring of encouraging a tendency to lay on flesh and tallow, rather than turn her food into milk or butter-fat. Whether this theory will stand the test of investigation in practice, or whether it is one of the fads which, once set going, keeps going on in the minds of those who accept them, we do not presume to decide, but we do know that many a handsome and robust heifer, with good indications of udder development, and bred from a deep-milking dam, has been turned down in the show ring by an expert judge simply because she was too good-looking or too much like a beef animal, as the result of liberal feeding, to comply with the requirements of the score card for a dairy animal. If this theory be deemed sound, does it not follow, as a natural consequence, that the females of the beef breeds, as commonly treated when young, are continually getting farther from the milk-producing tendency, since it is the usual practice to house the calves, allow them to take all their mother's whole milk, and to freely feed them, in addition, fattening grain foods, while some, in preparation for show ring purposes, are also supplied with the luxury of a wet nurse as an extra?

The point we desire to make is that, if too liberal feeding of the heifer is injurious to the milking propensity of the cow, the general farmer who keeps grade cows and raises their calves on skimmed milk, oats, bran and pasture, would appear to be on the right track to produce and perpetuate the dual-purpose cow, and it is with the general-purpose farmer that the general-purpose cow is usually found. And if he is discriminating in the selection of sires for use in his herd bred from deep-milking dams, some of which may be found in nearly every herd of the beef breeds, he may, so long as he continues to use pure bred bulls of the breed he starts with, found and perpetuate a herd of profitable dual-purpose cattle, the cows paying well in the dairy, and the male calves, as steers, cheaply raised, bringing paying prices when sold at any age, either as stockers, feeders or finished beeves, but, as a rule, paying best as finished. There will doubtless be produced, by such a procedure, a percentage of unprofitable dairy cows, as there is in all special-purpose and grade dairy herds, and this can only be definitely determined by the scales and test.

While pointing out the possibility of producing a profitable dual-purpose herd, we are not advising that course for all farmers, but only for those whose tastes and preferences are in favor of that class of cattle, for we know well that very many of the most successful farmers in this country are using only grade cows of the special dairy breeds, and breeding only from bulls of one breed, bred from dams of known excellence as producers of milk and butter. And we have reason to believe that this class of farmers are, as a rule, owing partly to their being in cheese factory and creamery districts, or a convenient distance from a town to

where milk or cream can be sold, making as well as any other class of farmers in the country. While this is true, we do not advise all farmers to be satisfied with grade cattle. The ambition to own a pure bred herd is a commendable aspiration, and if wisely selected and bred, and judiciously managed, there are certainly fewer misfits and a higher percentage of superior producers among pure breeds than among grades.

POULTRY

Going Light.

The keeper of certain flocks of hens frequently finds one dead under the perches which shows no sign of disease, except that she is very light for her age. As these hens which "go light" are very often the best layers and have been laying for a long time steadily, there is a common supposition that they have over-laid and so drained the strength from their bodies, that they die as a result of the long continued laying. I used to take this commonly accepted explanation as the truth, till I noticed that in every case which attracted my attention, the flocks, in which the hens went light, were housed in buildings where filth was too much in evidence. One case attracted my attention particularly and set me on the trail of the filth. A large flock of hens was housed in a long building. The keeper and I had been making a study of laying types and decided to divide his hens into two flocks, separated by a partition running through the middle of the building. We put the hens, which we thought conformed most nearly to the laying type, on one side of the partition and those which we thought less likely to lay, on the other side. I was in the building frequently to watch the result of our experiment. I had never before seen so many hens going light. At the same time I noticed that there was always a peculiar offensive odor about the building, which came from the droppings souring and moulding on the earthen floor, which was damp enough to keep them from drying out. I afterwards noticed that filth was always evident about the quarters where hens were going light. As the hen afflicted with this malady shows no sign of bowel trouble, it was difficult to understand how the filth affected the matter, till a postmortem examination of the dead hens revealed the fact, that in every case the liver is abnormal. The hens scratching about in the filth, pick up bits of it which bring on liver trouble from which they finally die.

An experiment, in which a hen going light was penned in a small pen with a few healthy hens, proved that it spreads from one to another, as all of them in a short time began to go light, probably from picking up bits of the droppings from the sick hen with their food.

That the best layers are most subject to it, may perhaps be explained by the fact that heavy laying makes their systems less capable of throwing off the effect of the filth which they eat.

The remedy is a simple one. Keep the hen-house clean. An offensive odor about the building is a sure sign of coming trouble.

W. I. T.

FIELD NOTES

Progress under Canada's Railway Commission.

(Special Ottawa correspondence.)

Two years have elapsed since the Canadian Railway Commission, established by Parliament, at the instance of the Dominion Government, entered on its duties. There was much to be done in the early stage of the existence of the Board in the matter of establishing the new order of things, but the Commissioners have proved men of energy, and it is surprising how much they have accomplished for the public in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the Railway Committee of the Privy Council gave place to the Board appointed under the Railway Act of 1903.

If any one had misgivings as to the improvement which could be effected by the reform, he must ere now have been convinced that the change is a most salutary one. The Railway Committee of the Privy Council was a body so circumstanced that it was not possible for it to give satisfaction, either to the shipping and general public and municipal authorities or to the railway interests. Its members were Cabinet Ministers, and, apart from the fact that they were open to

the accusation of deciding cases according to their political aspect, they did not have the special training necessary to act in the capacity of judges and arbitrators in the numerous disputes brought before them, nor did they have the time to promptly take up and settle the grievances of the public or their servants, and the Committee, always sitting at Ottawa, often put complainants to much trouble and expense in presenting their grievances for adjudication. Moreover, the rule that complaints could only be taken up on formal application often resulted to the disadvantage of the public.

These defects have been guarded against in the new measure, and, by travelling through the country, and holding sittings at central points, the Commissioners have made it comparatively easy for any one having business to do with them to present their claims.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission has absolute regulative powers in regard to rates, preferences, discriminations, rebates and special rates. All freight rates have to be submitted by the Companies to the Commissioners who can approve or change them. Rates may be for the whole or any particular part of the line, but, under substantially similar circumstances, they must always be charged equally to all persons. No toll can be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities. The Board has declined to approve any toll which, for like goods or passengers, carried under substantially similar conditions, in the same direction, over the same line, is greater for a shorter than a longer distance, unless the Commissioners are satisfied that, owing to competition, it is expedient to do so. Under the new system freight



CHAIRMAN BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS,
HON. A. C. KILLAM.

tariffs are governed by a classification which the Board must approve. The object is to have this classification uniform. When so directed by the Board, railways have to place any specified goods in any stated class, and tariffs must be in such form and give such details as the Board requires.

The Railway Commissioners have also the power to regulate and supervise the highways and railway crossings, to regulate and supervise the general construction of railways, and the construction and maintenance of railway bridges, drainage, fences, gates and cattle-guards, etc. Another important task assigned to the Board is the power to compel a railway to build a branch railway to any industry within six miles of the line, on the application of the owner, and upon terms. It can also regulate the speed of the trains, and when locomotive whistling becomes a nuisance, the Board has power to abate it. In carrying on its work, the Board of Railway Commissioners has the powers of a Superior Court, and those who disobey its commands, do so at their peril. The only appeal that can be taken from the finding of the Board on a question of fact, is to the Dominion Cabinet. On the question of jurisdiction there can be an appeal to the Supreme Court, if allowed by a judge of that body, after hearing of all parties. There may be an appeal to the Supreme Court on a question of law if the Board so decides.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS ALREADY GIVEN.

The Railway Commissioners have rendered a number of important decisions; but all of their findings are of value to some interest in the Dominion. They have sat in public at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and many other places, to deal with issues arising in these localities, but very many matters have been adjusted between the railways and the public through the intervention of the Board

without the necessity of a hearing. Indeed, one of the chief benefits accruing from the existence of the new tribunal is the publicity that is given to the results of their labors, and the knowledge that if there is any unjust arrangement in existence, whether to the public or to the railway company, it will form the subject of adjudication so soon as the attention of the Commissioners is directed to it. For the five months ending July 1st, 1904, the total applications heard were 66. In the same period 103 orders were issued. From 1st July, 1904, to 31st Dec., 1904, the total applications heard were 307, while in 1905 the total number was 156.

Some of the decisions given have been of the greatest importance and advantage to the public. Formerly the railways charged such rates as they chose, and there was no appeal from their tariffs. The large shippers were given decided advantages, and the man doing business in a small way was discriminated against. The Commissioners found that the Canadian railways were carrying flour at a lower rate than grain. They at once decreed that the raw material should be put on the same basis as the finished product. When the right to grant a special low rate on coal carried for manufacturers was claimed the Commissioners decided that the allowance of a reduction in the freight rate of any article of merchandise to one class of shippers, and the refusal of the same to another class, is unjust discrimination, and is forbidden by law. The rates for the carriage of peas and beans has been fixed by the Commissioners to be the same as for grain products.

It was represented to the Commissioners that some roads were charging as much on cattle shipped from Toronto to Montreal as from Detroit to Montreal, United States cattle being thus discriminated in favor of. After enquiry, this practice was stopped. Another important decision was that affecting the carriage of telegraph poles, railway ties, etc. Formerly these were carried by special contract only. It was the interest of the railway companies that these ties should not leave the country, thereby decreasing the supply, and proportionately increasing the price, and the railways, through the imposition of high classification, or tariffs, or car shortage, or by means of other excuses, made it very difficult for proprietors of wood-lots to profitably engage in the business. The Board heard the complaint, and ordered that this discrimination must cease. It was decided that common carriers, in making rates, cannot arrange them for an exclusive regard for their own interests, but must have respect to the interests of those who may have occasion to employ their services, and must subordinate their own interests to the rules of relative equality and justice. In like manner, the Board has done justice, as between the railways and the fruit-shippers, and in cases where manufacturers had unadjusted grievances. Then as a result of the big harvest last year, and the attendant shortage of cars at many points, it was necessary for the Commissioners to deal with the complaint of Canadian grain and milling industries, that export grain was receiving preference over them in the assignment of cars. The Commission directed that a fair proportion of cars should be placed at the disposal of local shippers; and as this could only be regarded as a temporary relief for a ticklish situation, indicated that the Commissioners would go into the subject fully before the crop movement of the present year, so as to provide that justice shall be done all parties.

The Commission has not only settled many knotty disputes between the railways and the public, but it has frequently adjudicated disputes between rival companies, having an eye, of course, to fair play for the public at the same time. A typical case was the Stamford Junction dispute. In it the Commissioners held that the object of the Railway Act (Sections 177, 253, and 271) is to ensure that all reasonable and proper facilities for handling, forwarding and interchange of traffic shall be afforded to the shipping public. For this purpose, the Board may, without the sanction and against the will of a railway company, permit a junction to be made with its line by another railway, where, in the public interest, and in the interest of traffic in the district through which the railway passes, such is required. It was further held that the parties to a lease of a railway cannot by stipulation between themselves restrict the powers to exercise this discretion, if, in the opinion of the Board, such junction is reasonably necessary.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commission is presided over by Hon. A. C. Killam, formerly one of the leading lawyers in Manitoba, and for many years Chief Justice of that Province. At the time of his appointment as chairman, Hon. Mr. Killam was a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, to which he was called as eminently fitted to occupy a seat in the highest judicial body of the land. The portrait given herewith shows the Judge in his Supreme Court robes. He has proved an ideal chief. His wide experience and shrewd common sense eminently qualified him for the important duties of his office, and the Dominion Government was fortunate in being able to prevail upon him to forsake the Manitoba Bench for the honors just he now holds. The other two Commissioners are Dr. James Mills and Hon. M. G. Bernier. Dr. Mills was for many years President of the Central Agricultural College, at Guelph, and the knowledge he gained in that famous institution of learning, has been of incalculable value to the Commission in dealing with the many questions coming before it that particularly affect the agricultural interests.

Bernier is a farmer, as well as a member of the legal profession, and when living at St. Hyacinthe, Que., where he was born and raised, he was for years selected by his friends and neighbors as President of the City and County Agricultural Association. In five successive general elections he was elected representative for St. Hyacinthe to the Dominion House of Commons, and, on the retirement of Sir Henri Joly to take the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia, he was called to the Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue, which office he held till appointed a member of the Railway Commission. The chief Commissioner receives remuneration of \$10,000 a year, and his two associates \$8,000 a year each. The salaries were made purposely substantial, so that the best men available could be secured for the Board, and the tenure of office—ten years—was fixed with the same object in view. No Commissioner can have a financial interest in any railway or its equipment. To assist them, the Commissioners have the services of an experienced railway man as traffic expert. By the agency of a qualified inspector, also, all railway accidents, and the causes of accidents, are now investigated. This much-needed reform has been carried out on the lines of the British law, and is calculated to be of much benefit. The Commission, even with all the disadvantages arising from the putting into force of a new and far-reaching law, has already proved of the greatest value to the public. At the same time, the Commissioners have done justice to the railway interests. The Commission and its work, indeed, is held up to United States legislators by the press of the neighboring Republic as a model of what their Federal Railway Commission ought to be when, as is strongly urged by President Roosevelt, Congress summons enough courage to emancipate itself from special "interests," and gives to the people a National Railway Commission that can be relied on to deal justly, as does the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, with all parties.

Soils and Climate in the Semi-Arid Belt.

One of the first peculiarities of the Cypress Hills district, which strikes a new comer, is the diversity of soils and climate within a very limited area. But it needs a limited acquaintance only with the phenomena and a slight study of the geological formation to account for the differences which occur within but a few miles.

The upheaval of the Cypress Hills is but slight compared with the height of the plain above which they were raised, and this height is lessened by the glacial drift which in the plains averages from two to three hundred feet and in the hills from a few inches to twenty or thirty feet. But the difference in the character and composition of the drift accounts in a large measure for the difference in the soils.

The soils are indeed various. They may be divided into first class, which is a deep black loam; second class, a heavy clay loam, which may become first class by tillage and proper drainage, and in this class is to be considered a lighter calcareous loam of excellent quality; third class, siliceous or sandy soil; fourth class, peaty soils; and lastly, an argillaceous or marly soil of extremely poor quality, being almost sterile and in some parts entirely so. There is also to be found excellent first and second class land but too stony for arable purposes and too irregular in depth of soil to be worth clearing of the rocks, but which makes excellent natural pasturage.

The black loams are either transported soils from higher levels or are alluvial, or both (co-alluvial) and are usually found on flats or gently rising slopes of valleys through which the creeks flow, and these flats are generally of limited area and with excellent natural drainage. This soil being friable will grow first class oats, but wheat will not realize the same success, unless the land is dressed heavily with lime or ashes, the tendency being to grow an exuberant crop of straw to the detriment of the grain. Tubers, however, grow well in this land and with a northern or nor-western aspect—unless under conditions specified later on—will suffer less from chance of frost than when facing the south.

The heavy clay loams are generally more or less alkaline and cold, often sour. These lands will be found in dried lake beds of the past and are formed by deposition of the washings of the glacial drift by the lake waters, or by the breaking down of huge banks of drift clay by the action of streams, the latter, however, being less alkaline than the former and much more limited in extent. There are large stretches of these lake beds with a great depth of heavy clay soil which may become first class arable land growing the finest wheat under proper tillage and drainage to cure the sourness and get rid of the water which cannot pass below the plowed depth. But in the years when the rainfall is slight this land, properly worked, will yield crops when the lighter soils fail. A deep plowing is necessary and a fine tilth preserved on the surface in order to keep the moisture which it contains from evaporating and leaving hard baked lumps of clay which are impervious to the moisture below. But heavy clay lands require extreme care and should never be worked in unfavorable weather. Plowing should not be done while the land is wet and it should be well harrowed to produce a good and fairly deep tilth before the soil cakes in the hot sun to make impression. The object should be to have a fine bed for the seed, and the surface as a blanket to keep in the moisture during a dry year will be so useful. A deep plowing is necessary and thorough tillage to open up

the soil to atmospheric action and to drain the water, when superabundant, from the surface to a safe distance below, and subsoiling would increase the surety of the crop and fertility of the land. Advantage should be taken in plowing to run the furrow from the high to the lower levels which will assist the natural drainage.

ON THE BENCHES.

On the "bench" or the long rolling prairie are stretches of lighter calcareous loam which, during years of sufficient rainfall, will grow splendid grain and the lime in this land is an important help to the farmer, who wishes to grow wheat. But in the semi-arid belt, where there is a danger of a small rainfall and hot winds, it is necessary to be careful in the working of the land in order to preserve the moisture which it may get during winter and in the spring. And for this purpose, even as in the clay soil, deep plowing with continued cultivation is necessary and those farmers who have been successful, year after year, are those who have chosen this description of land and have continually striven to keep the soil loose and friable on the surface while below it has been plowed sufficiently deep to allow the moisture to permeate to a depth which with shallow plowing, the subsoil, packed hard for centuries, would resist and allow it from its vicinity to the surface to be rapidly evaporated.

This calcareous soil cannot be mistaken. The natural growth of grass upon it is thick, long, and luxuriant, and of fine quality when cut every second or third year. It is found on the long slopes of the rolling prairie and not, usually where the hills are more abrupt. The townships south of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Forres and Kincorth are fair specimens of this soil.

With the third class, the siliceous or sandy soil, the same procedure is necessary, especially with the cultivation. Oats succeed best on this soil, although turnips will improve it and will be of service where sheep or cattle are kept, and forms a desirable change for the soil. A large crop of oats cannot be expected, although during a wet season the crop may be a satisfactory one.

Peaty soils such as are found in large swampy bottoms covered by water in spring, or in sloughs growing the tall wide-leaved "slough grass" and fox tail are not of any value for arable purposes and, further, are generally found in locations lying so low as to be peculiarly liable to frost. Except for raising the coarse grass, which is natural to this soil, it is worthless to the agriculturist.

There is a marly soil in great areas on the prairie, especially on the southern side of the Cypress Hills, on which the grass grows short and very thin and which during wet weather will pick up, sticking to wagon wheels and the boots of the pedestrian with the grass adhering to it. It is too sterile to grow even the natural grass in any quantity and where it occurs the location for arable purposes should be avoided. Nevertheless, while the grass is but thinly grown it is good pasture and cattle are fond of it.

A DIVERSIFIED CLIMATE.

The climate in this region is as diversified as the soils. And this is owing to the height of the hills, the prevailing winds and the condition of the surface. Frost is not so prevalent now as in past years, except on the south side of the hills and at the bottoms of the deep valleys. The chinook winds have not visited the Cypress Hills so often during the winters of the past seven years and, naturally, the same wind, which is a veritable simoon in summer, has been equally scarce.

The general direction of the winds, taken in conjunction with the topography of the farm, is a subject well worth considering when taking up a location. The prevailing winds on the north side of the Cypress Hills are from the west and southwest, while on the south side they are from the southeast, east and south.

On the north side, the contour of the hills has an influence on the local direction of the wind which is of importance. With high protecting hills to the south and east, the prevailing wind is deflected so that the general direction of the wind on the farm is from the lower to the higher levels, which fact is a considerable factor in the escape of crops from frost, and on the southern slopes of the hills the contrary holds good to a lesser extent. The deeper plowing, allowing the soil to receive to a greater depth the heat of the sun's rays, will also lessen the danger of frost by communicating the heat received to the lower stratum of air and protecting the tender crops.

Finally, the success of agricultural operations depends upon so many data, however, that a close study of the conditions and an intelligent effort to adapt those conditions to the service of the farmer is more than ever necessary in the Cypress Hills or semi-arid belt, and the uncertainty of the rainfall, the small areas of different climate, the intensely local conditions on every homestead, even within so short a distance as two or three miles apart, make such study and intelligence necessary more than in any other part of the Northwest. But success is to the man who can so intelligently grasp the facts and use them. The only advice which applies to all soils alike is deep plowing and continued cultivation of the surface. The strong winds are apt to act disastrously when the land is uncovered and the lighter soils will be protected by intelligent rolling. One more word is necessary. It may be that the summer season will be dry, and it is at all times advisable to

retain as much as possible the snow which may fall in winter. For that purpose a high stubble will assist and will also prevent the denuding action of the winds, both as regards the snow and the soil.

T. J. ASHLEY-BANNER.

"Rustic" Answers His Critics.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Mr. Benson's now famous financial statement was given before the tariff commission, I take it, to show that the farmers were burdened sufficiently already and were not in a position to bear any further increase in the tariff. This question of interest on the capital, and whether it should not be called profit, came up there. The Hon. Commissioners, or some of them, like Subscriber, called it profit.

Mr. Benson pointed out that the excess of income over expenditure would not give him more than a very ordinary wage for his labor, call it what they might. The writer being then present agreed with him. Now, in my former letter I had no desire to juggle with terms, and, in fact, was willing to accept, and did accept Subscriber's balance of income over expenditure, with the exception that I considered he should have allowed Mr. Benson at least a laborer's pay for his work, and made an effort, an unavailing one I fear, to have Subscriber look at the question from the farmer's standpoint; but have succeeded in only bringing the wrath of that gentleman down on my own unworthy head.

But I now take issue with Subscriber on this question of interest on capital being usually called a profit. Take the merchant for instance: He uses his capital to purchase goods, and he, in estimating the final cost to him of the goods, charges up an item to cover interest for the probable period he will carry the goods. Our grain dealers usually get their capital from the banks and always charge up interest as expense. Also our manufacturers in estimating the cost of their product always charge up interest; how often lately have they done so before this same tariff commission! Even our professional men point to their capital, in the shape of their expensive education as a justification for their heavy fees. Then why should not a farmer demand that in estimating his profits consideration should be given to the value of his capital invested, whether he either brought it into the country in hard cash, inherited it from an ancestor, or it was the result of the expenditure of muscle and brains that Subscriber thinks of so little "commercial value"? Is capital not as productive as labor? Then why should the labor be considered a charge in the production of wheat, and capital not? Subscriber does not say that the farmer should not charge up the value of his labor, then why not the interest that his capital would produce invested in other ways?

Why are so many of our best farmers selling out and going into other business in our towns and cities? Because they find that while the farm at best gives only a return for the labor expended, in the city their capital—the price of the farm—will produce an income, as well as their labor. Oh yes! Many of them may live to regret it, but until the conditions which give such results are changed, the stream will continue to flow citywards. Subscriber says: "In this district, a good half section without any improvements whatever, which at one time could be bought from the government for one dollar per acre, could not now be purchased for less than from five to seven thousand dollars—Does Rustic claim that this is not a profit?"

We have in this district some land which not only "could" but was bought something over thirty years ago at one dollar per acre and it is still held for speculative purposes and is unoccupied and unimproved, and is worth to-day twenty dollars an acre. About the time it was first purchased men of energy, ambition and foresight came in and occupied land in the same district, who through many difficulties and hardships ultimately succeeded in demonstrating that the land would grow crops and so had a certain value. These same men built churches and schools, made roads and ditches and so improved their land, as also that of the speculator, and added to its value from year to year. After them came the railroads, constructed at an enormous expenditure of public and private capital, and the land became more valuable. That land worth a dollar an acre say thirty two years ago, and now worth twenty is indebted to all these influences for its enhanced value. It has paid its share towards the building of schools and roads and ditches, for the owners have paid annually for thirty two years about an average tax of fifty dollars per half section. When it is occupied and cultivated, it will pay up for railroads in heavy freight rates, and we will hope that its ultimate occupant will be of the right stamp and so to a certain extent, by his social qualities and neighborly instincts, at least to a certain extent reimburse us, his associates, for our share in the enhancement of the value of his land. Of course I will admit that the present owner will probably be able to shift considerable of his liability to the shoulders of the final occupant owner.

When I tell Subscriber that I have been raising wheat for thirty three years in this country, possibly he may think that I should know something about the cost of raising an acre of it without going to Minnesota for my data. Possibly, I say, because

my experience tells me that if he knows as little about it as I think he does, then the more likely for him to point out my errors.

No! Mr. Subscriber twenty per cent. reduction in yield does not mean twenty per cent. reduction of profits—you see it costs more to take off a heavy crop, more twine, more handling, more for threshing and more for getting it to market. You apparently have come to the conclusion that it is all profit.

"RUSTIC."

Agricultural Legislation in British Columbia.

(Special Correspondence)

At the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, some agricultural legislation was passed which should prove beneficial to the farmers of this province. A feature of importance to the stockmen of the province was an act to provide for the formation of a Stock Breeders' Association. The object of this corporation is to import and export live stock, conduct fairs or exhibitions, hold auction-sales, or to introduce any other features tending to promote the live stock interests of the province. There are large opportunities for such an association in B. C. and good results are looked for.

DAIRY INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

The creamery industry has been making such progress lately that the need of appointing a dairy inspector for the province was most apparent. To meet this necessity, the act governing the old Dairyman's Association was amended in accordance therewith, and F. M. Logan B.S.A. of the live stock department, Ottawa, has been selected for this position. He will carry on this work in connection with his duties as Deputy Live Stock Commissioner.

An important clause was inserted in this act which empowers the inspector to prohibit the sale of any milk, cream, butter or cheese produced or manufactured on premises which he considers unsuitable for the production of these foods, and if the owner persists in selling, after his premises have been condemned, he is subject to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars for each offence. This feature might well be adopted in the older provinces and would doubtless tend to a much more rapid improvement of the dairy industry.

EXTERMINATION OF WILD HORSES.

There was also an act passed which provides for the eradication of the wild horses of the mountain ranges. It is estimated that there is in the vicinity of 10,000 wild horses in this province at the present time. Most of these horses are so small in size and so wild in their nature that they are practically valueless. In many places they are becoming a serious nuisance to the ranchers. They not only consume a large amount of valuable food, but will often mix with the tame horses and induce a number of them to join their ranks, when they will lead or drive them away to the mountains, where they too, become wild and consequently worthless to their owner. Besides this there is danger of these wild horses becoming infected with glanders and spreading the disease among valuable horses, so the sooner they are destroyed the better for the country.

Stallion Show and Auction Sale at the Coast.

The stallion show held at New Westminster on the 21st of last month brought out some good animals.

The Clydesdale class was strong, with H. M. Vasey's "Royal Citizen" taking first place and his older horse "Premier Prince" winning second, while Joseph Tamboline's "Ethiope" came third, and G. B. Embree's "Golden Prince" fourth.

In the Suffolk class, J. M. Steves showed his three stallions winning a prize on each, with "Sudbury Sheriff" first. Among the other classes the competition was not so keen, but some good animals were shown.

The auction sale brought the buyers of the upper country and the sellers of the lower country together under the most favorable circumstances, which did much towards making the sale a success. Good animals properly fitted sold well, while poor animals in thin condition brought only moderate prices. While this may seem a little severe for the seller, he got a lesson which may be worth money to him in the future. Three carloads went to the upper country and were delivered by the association at reduced rates, a feature which proved to be popular with the buyers.

It was enthusiastically decided to hold a fat stock, stallion, and poultry show, as well as carcass, and judging competition, in conjunction with an auction sale, sometime during March, 1907. Such events have done much to improve the live stock industry in other provinces, and good results are anticipated in British Columbia.

Superintendent for Boandon Farm.

The Brandon farm has a new superintendent and he is a good man. He who will have charge of the experimental lands at the Wheat City is Prof. Newton Wolverton, a man now in his prime and who all his life has been engaged in educational work and in farming, reconciling theory and practise. Prof. Wolverton is a native of Oxford Co. Ont., and a graduate of Toronto University. From '77 to '84 he was professor of mathematics in Woodstock

College and from '84 to '91, principal of that institution. From '91 to '98 he was President of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. In '99 he purchased the farm near Brandon, Man. where he has since lived and during which time he has lent his mental activities to the solution of the everyday problems of the prairie farmer. The past winter Prof. Wolverton sold his farm, which cost him \$13,200 seven years ago, for \$30,400 and his sale of effects netted him some \$7,000. With his experience and trend of mind Prof. Wolverton is practically certain to make a successful experimenter and we have no doubt the valuable work inaugurated under Mr. Bedford will be effectively carried out and many new phases of agricultural investigation introduced.

Superintendent of Saskatchewan Fairs.

The Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, Hon. W. R. Motherwell has appointed Jas. Murray B.S.A. superintendent of fairs and Farmers' Institutes in Saskatchewan. Mr. Murray is well known to western farmers as the representative of the seed division of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. During the past two years Mr. Murray has carried on educational work in connection with seed growing and has organized seed fairs throughout different parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. From beginning to end his work has been intelligently conceived and thoroughly carried out. His latest appointment will mean a distinct loss to Manitoba but there is hard work and plenty of it to be done in Saskatchewan and that province wants the best men available. Mr. Murray's many friends will extend him their best wishes in his new position.

The Fate of the Embargo Bill.

On motion to read a second time the bill to repeal the embargo of 1896 on Canadian cattle this whole question came in for a thorough discussion in the British Parliament. The cable summary of the debate indicates that the majority of the Commons and Lords are in favor of retaining the embargo, although the bill did not receive its second reading as the motion was "talked out" through failure to adjourn the debate within the time allotted to the subject. Canadians were over and over again assured that the Britisher is perfectly aware that our cattle have none of those diseases of which the British stock raisers are supposed to live in fear. On the other hand the fear of Canadian competition was frankly admitted, should the embargo be removed. The feeling is now quite general that there will be no repeal of the embargo this session or even this parliament. It is certain, however, that the agitation for its repeal will be kept up with the main attack directed at the mass of consumers whom it is claimed are not fully aware of the advantages which would accrue from the imports of Canadian feeders.

Handling Wheat to Prevent Smut.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The following is the way I have treated our wheat for smut the last sixteen years with best results. Fill a coal oil barrel with slough or snow water (about forty-five gallons). Then place twelve pounds of bluestone in a bran sack, and hang the sack in the barrel so that it will be just covered with water. The bluestone will dissolve over night. Now take a pickler and run your wheat through slowly so that every grain is wet. Don't race the grain through. Have the hopper end of the machine two inches lower than the other end. This keeps the water in the machine.

I. KING.

Wawanesa.

Bulletin on Smut.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on "Smut in Wheat," prepared by T. N. Willing, chief inspector of weeds, and G. A. Charlton, M.D., provincial bacteriologist. The bulletin describes the life history of smut, both the stinking and loose varieties, conditions effecting its growth, and means of controlling it. The issuing of the bulletin at this particular time should be a decided advantage to farmers and it is to be hoped everyone will read it and profit by its suggestions. It can be had on application to the department at Regina.

John R. Gubbins, the Irishman who won the English Derby twice with the half-brothers Galtee More and Ard Patrick, is dead. Galtee More in 1897 won the Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger as well as the Derby and in 1899 was bought by the Russian government to go into the stud for \$100,000. Ard Patrick was sold in 1904 to the German government for \$65,000. Mr. Gubbins was born in 1839 and was High Sheriff of Limerick in 1886 and as a gentleman cross-country rider won several important races in Ireland.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN

New oil wells yielding the finest quality of oil have been struck in southwestern Alberta.

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The new Laurier tower on the western block of the Dominion Parliament Buildings collapsed just as the work on it was being completed. A defective foundation was the cause.

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A French-Canadian passing through Winnipeg on his way to a homestead in the West was accompanied by his wife and sixteen children.

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The Ottawa Department of Marine and Fisheries has decided that no fishing shall be allowed in Lake Winnipegosis and its tributaries or Lake Dauphin from the first of April to the last of November in each year, both days inclusive.

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The sudden death of Mr. Thomas Tweed in Montreal has removed a western pioneer who could ill be spared. Mr. Tweed was the first merchant in Medicine Hat, coming to the town in 1882. He was a member of the Northwest Legislative Assembly for eight years. He was also the first president of the Federated Board of Trade of the Northwest.

* * *

The Galician settlers near Edmonton are annoyed at a report received from Ottawa that in future, no more than 5,000 Galicians are to be allowed to enter yearly into Canada, unless they are of German birth. They contend that they are peaceable, law-abiding and industrious and the equal of other nationalities who are emigrating to Canada. The feeling of the Galicians toward Canada voiced by a Canadian Galician will be found in a poem in another column of this issue.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

A situation of some seriousness has developed in Natal, British South Africa. Last February the colonial government levied a poll-tax which was received with disfavor by the people. In the attempt to enforce its collection, a police inspector was killed. Martial law was declared and troops were sent to restore order. Twelve natives were arrested and tried by court martial. They were found guilty of murder and treason and condemned to death, the sentence being confirmed by the Governor in council. Then the Imperial Government interfered and ordered a suspension of the sentence on the ground that if the execution resulted in rebellion the cost of stamping it out would come upon the British treasury. However, the Natal Government was highly incensed over the interference and was not wholly pacified by the hasty withdrawal of the order for suspension. The execution of the twelve offenders as originally determined has been carried out, and has resulted in the insurrection that was feared. The chief of the insurgents is Bambaata, the deposed regent of the Greytown district. He and his followers forced one body of colonial troops to retreat to Greytown, and attacked another force which was returning from a successful rescue of a number of women and children at Keate's Drift. The natives pursued the relieving force until within a mile of Greytown, killing three police and wounding several.

* * *

The Russian elections have taken place much more peaceably than was expected, considering the restrictions by which they were surrounded. The government would not allow speeches or public meetings; in Odessa every candidate of the sixty-six chosen by the workmen was arrested just before the primary election and the workmen directed to choose more conservative candidates; two editors had their elections annulled on the grounds that they were under indictment in connection with the suspension of their paper. In spite, however, of these and similar obstacles placed in their way, the Constitutional Democrats have won out. The city of Moscow alone returned 160 electors, all opposed to the present government. The "Twentieth Century" formerly the "Russ" says: "When we recall the police preparations in the first stage of the elections, how many of the original electors ornament the prison, and that the elections were held virtually under the regime of martial law, the result is all the more remarkable."

* * *

The fears inspired by the warning rumblings of Vesuvius have been realized. The mighty volcano is in eruption and the country for miles around the mountain is being destroyed by the resistless lava, the storm of ashes and cinders, or the shocks of earthquakes. Boscatarese on the southern slope has been "transformed into a grey island of ruin by the ashes from the crater of the volcano." San Guiseppe's six thousand inhabitants had all managed to escape except about two hundred who had gathered in the church to hear mass. The roof unable to withstand the weight of ashes gave way, killing or injuring some eighty persons. Many of the towns and villages have been abandoned, the people are crowding into Naples for safety, and steamers, warships and railways are filled with people rescued from their ruined homes. The King

and Queen of Italy have been personally visiting the scenes of greatest distress, bringing relief and encouragement as far as it is possible.

Later news from Italy but adds to the awfulness of the condition of the towns surrounding Vesuvius. At Naples the Mount Oliveto Market suddenly collapsed crushing about two hundred people who had come to do their morning marketing.

New Arrivals.

The Dominion government has issued its report on immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1905, according to which the year previous was by far the most notable from the standpoint of immigration of any in history.

The total number of arrivals in Canada was 146,266, the largest on record. Of these 98,902 or more than two-thirds of the total arrivals, came either from Great Britain or the United States.

The arrivals from Great Britain during the past year amounted to 53,359—an increase of 14,985 over the preceding twelve months.

The American movement to Canada showed a slight falling off last year, though it is still very large, and the result of the immigration policy across the line, highly satisfactory.

Wages to Immigrants.

For the guidance of those hiring new comers for farm work the immigration department has published a scale of wages which prevails over most of the country.

Inexperienced men are being paid \$120 per year, \$10 per month on trial, and partly experienced men are getting \$150 to \$200 per year, or \$15 per month on trial. Experienced old country hands get \$240 to \$250 per year with \$20 per month on trial. A man and wife without children receive \$400 per year, with one child, \$360 per year and with two children or more, \$320. Where they are inexperienced the wages run \$40 less.

Exterminating Game in Moose Mountain.

A correspondent writing from Carlyle, Sask., deplores the condition of things that allows so much hunting out of season in the Moose Mountains. According to his statement elk are shot whenever seen, musk rat houses are chopped into in winter and the animals destroyed, and a diligent effort seems to be made to exterminate what few beaver are left. Our correspondent would like to see a game guardian appointed who would give his whole time to the preservation of the game in the Moose Mountains as the Mounted Police and bush rangers have other duties to perform and cannot give the game sufficient care. This suggestion is in line with one made recently in this paper, namely: that the government take active steps to make such places as Moose Mountain provincial parks with suitable overseers.

Put the Small End Down.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some time ago I noticed an enquiry in your paper as to which end of a cedar would last the longest in the ground. A few years ago I found it necessary to replace an old board fence, that had been built about forty years before, with something more substantial, and in tearing away the old fence, I was surprised to find about half the number of posts rotted off completely at the ground, and the rest of them were just about half rotted off. Upon examining them, I found the ones placed with the big end in the ground were the ones that were completely useless, and those placed with the small end in the ground would have done good service for a number of years if the rest of the fence had been equal in strength. It is needless to say that since then I always put the small end of the post in the ground, and I expect to have good fences for many years longer than if I put the butt-end down.

YOUNG FARMER.

American Wheat Exports.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your paper of February 14th, page 234, under the heading of "Wheat Prices at Duluth and Fort William," you say there is practically no American wheat being exported. The wheat designated in Liverpool as American is largely Canadian. How does this agree with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington regarding exports of American wheat and flour? During December, according to his report, almost 2,000,000 barrels of flour and 8,000,000 bushels of wheat was exported. This does not include Canadian or Manitoba wheat or flour. From July 1st to January 1st there has been exported equivalent to 53,000,000 bushels of American wheat and flour.

Fleming, Sask.

W. W. McDONALD.

[In another column is published the statement of a Glasgow merchant, who says that there is practically no Duluth wheat offered in Britain. Doubtless, the American exports were largely made up of Pacific coast soft wheat, winter wheats from Kansas and the south and Macaroni varieties from the Northern States.—Ed.]

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Entries close, Manitoba Pure Bred cattle sale, Apr. 15
 Alberta Stallion and Foal Show..... May 7-8
 Pure Bred Cattle Show, Calgary..... May 7-8
 Fat Stock Show, Calgary..... May 8-10
 Horse Breeders' Association, Calgary..... May 7
 Cattle Breeders' Association "..... May 8
 Saskatchewan Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Horse
 and Fat Stock Show..... May 16, 17-18
 Winnipeg Horse Show..... May 23-25
 Inter-Western Exhibiton, Calgary..... July 10-12
 Birtle Fair..... Aug. 9
 N. W. Agricultural A. Ass'n, Neepawa July 4, 5-6
 Winnipeg Industrial..... July 23-28
 W. Agricultural A. Ass'n, Brandon.. July 31-Aug. 3

DATES CLAIMED FOR SALES.

Saskatchewan Pure Bred Cattle, Regina. May 17-18
 Man. Provincial, Winnipeg, Pure Bred cattle May 30
 Jno. G. Barron, Carberry, Shorthorns..... June 1
 A. R. Ibbotson, Beresford, Man., Herefords.. June 5
 R. McLennan, Holmfield, Man., Shorthorns, June 7
 Hon. Thos. Greenway, Shorthorns..... June ..

MARKETS

The markets are rather dull in Winnipeg notwithstanding the fact that local elevators are being cleaned out. The report comes that freight rates for wheat on the lakes will be lower. Offers of 2c. to Georgian Bay ports have been offered on 1,000,000 bushels Canadian tonnage for the second trip. Boats are expected from the East at once as the ice is being broken up at the head of the lakes. Cash wheat is dull and futures lag. Quotations are: cash wheat 1 Nor. 77c., 2 Nor. 75c., 3 Nor. 74c. Options, May 77c., July 79c., Oct. 76c.

Minneapolis, May 77c., July 79c., Sept. 78c.
 Cash wheat No. 1 hard, 80c.; No. 1 Nor., 78c.; No. 2 Nor., 77c.; No. 3 Nor., 74c.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|------|
| OATS—No. 1 white..... | 34½ | | |
| No. 2 white..... | 33½ | | |
| Feed oats..... | 32 | | |
| BARLEY—Malting barley..... | 33 | | |
| No. 3..... | 33 | | |
| No. 4..... | 34 | | |
| FLAX..... | 1 09½ | | |
| BRAN..... | 16 00 | | |
| SHORTS..... | 16 00 | | |
| CHOPPED FEEDS— | | | |
| Oats and barley..... | 21 00 | | |
| Barley..... | 18 00 | | |
| Oats..... | 25 00 | | |
| HAY, per ton (cars on track), | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Loose loads..... | 6 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| GREEN VEGETABLES— | | | |
| Potatoes (farmers' loads), per | | | |
| bushel..... | 60 | @ | 75 |
| Carrots, per bushel..... | 1 50 | | |
| Beets, per bushel..... | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| Turnips, per bushel..... | 75 | | |
| Onions, per bushel..... | 1 50 | | |
| BUTTER— | | | |
| Creamery bricks..... | 21 | | |
| Creamery, in boxes..... | 20 | | |
| DAIRY BUTTER— | | | |
| Tubs, choicest..... | 20 | | |
| Second grade, round lots..... | 12 | @ | 15 |
| CHEESE— | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 14 | | |
| Ontario..... | 13½ | | |
| EGGS— | | | |
| Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, | | | |
| commission basis..... | 17 | | |
| LIVE STOCK— | | | |
| (Off cars, Winnipeg)— | | | |
| Steers, tops..... | 3½ | @ | 4½ |
| Heifers and cows..... | 3½ | @ | 4 |
| Bulls..... | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Veal calves..... | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Sheep..... | 6½ | | |
| Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs..... | 7 | | |
| Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs..... | 6 | | |
| Stags..... | 3 | @ | 3½ |
| HIDES— | | | |
| Green hides..... | 8 | @ | 8½ |

MONTREAL.

Fancy 6; choice, 5½ to 7; good, 4½ to 5; medium, 4 to 4½, and common 2½ to 2¾. Sheep, \$5.00 to \$7.00. Hogs, firm 8c. for selects.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Beeves, \$5.35 to \$6.35; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.60; Texans, \$3.85 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$6.35 to \$6.60; light, \$6.35 to \$6.55. Bulk of sales \$6.47½ to \$6.55.

Wire Fence=From Mines to Post

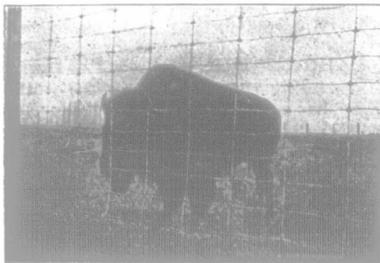
Some Prominent Men and Agents who Handle the Leading Makes

Many of us are inclined to believe that the manufacture of wire depends to a great extent upon the process by which it is treated in its manufacture. This is true to some extent, but in order to have the best results in the finished product we must start right.

Any one kind of ore would make very poor wire; in fact the best wire is made from several different kinds of ore, some of which are brought thousands of miles, to be mixed with the ores of the other mines.

A very interesting scene is the mining or digging of the ore. Ore is usually of three kinds: the surface ore, the deep pit, and the underground ore. The first one, of course, is very easy to work; the second one is, perhaps, more difficult, and the third or underground mine, as it is sometimes called, requires lots of expensive machinery to work.

After it has been loosened from the rocks it is loaded on cars, and with hoisting machinery is brought to the surface. In some cases the amalgamating of the ores is done at the mines, while in other instances it is brought a great many miles by rail and amalgamated with other ores at the rod mills.



Scene at Zoological Grounds, River Park, Winnipeg, showing buffalo in enclosure erected by The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co.

After the ores are mixed, they are placed in large furnaces, and heated to such a degree that the iron all runs out into a kettle, which is placed immediately under the furnaces. When these kettles are full (they usually hold from six to ten tons) they are elevated with hoisting machinery and moved entirely away from the furnace. Several large moulds stand on the end ready to receive the hot metal and form it into what is called billets. This is done through an opening in the bottom of the large steel kettle from which the steel is poured. After being in the moulds for a few minutes, it boils like water, and the tops of the moulds have to be covered with sand to prevent its all boiling out. After they have become entirely cooled they are again put into a hot furnace and heated to about a welding heat.

The billets usually weigh about 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., and after they have been heated they are cut into short pieces weighing from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. They are then passed through a series of rollers, and next they appear as wire rods about three eighths of an inch in size. It is wrapped in a roll, just like the wire. Then, of course you would imagine it is to be heated again, but this is not so with the ordinary fence wire, as it is cold drawn. This is done by passing it through a series of rollers, in very powerful machinery, which reduces it to the sizes required. After it is reduced to the desired gauge, it is again heated before it is galvanized. Immediately after this it is passed through a solution of acid which removes any scales and leaves it perfectly smooth, ready for the galvanizing. Then it is passed under rollers into the galvanizing tank, and when it comes out it has a very rough surface, and it is then wiped with asbestos, which removes all the roughness, and leaves the wire perfectly smooth and bright.

The next experience which the wire gets is a trip to the coiling machinery, where it is again treated by a method which produces the spiral coil, which provides for expansion and contraction. The next process is very simple—by enterprising agents it is put on the posts.

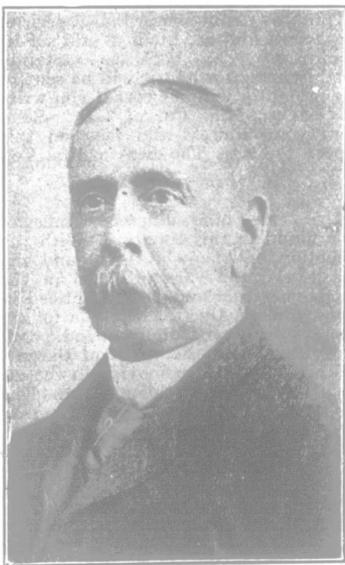
MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE

The Manitoba Anchor Fence combines quality, economy, beauty, durability, strength and simplicity—what more do you want? This company recognizes that the subject of fencing is one of supreme importance to the land owner and it has an article in fencing that is growing in favor with all ranks in the vast agricultural districts. The "Tie That Binds," is another name for the anchor clamp, and most appropriately, as it is the great point of merit in connection with the anchor system of fence manufacture. The automatic ratchet generally used in connection with the anchor system is well worth consideration. It is attached to one end of each strand and is so constructed that it relieves itself automatically under a strain of 1,000 pounds, whether caused through stampedes, contraction of wire owing to frost or otherwise, and it may be tightened if the sag is too much during heat of summer. Thus the fence may be kept taut at all times with very little attention. The ratchet is the only preventative against sagging or breaking wires.

Mr. Chas. A. E. McLea, the manager of the company, reports that his company is doing a larger and more satisfactory trade than even the most sanguine expectations dared hope for and with a fence that is stronger and cheaper than barb or woven wire, one that will not sag and always looks good and is good, why should not the company get its share of business from the Manitoba and Northwest farmer?

THE GREAT WEST FENCE CO.

This is another young company doing an extensive business which it has worked up in less than one year. They have made rapid strides in advance month by month and to the manager, Mr. W. M. Andrews, most of the success of the business is due. He is connected with a thoroughly typical western firm brim full of western enterprise. This company's fence is made of coiled steel wire with heavy gauge stays or uprights



WM. M. ANDREWS. Manager Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

which, we are told, make a stiff strong fence. By simply adding to the strands and stays the fence can be made suitable for fencing cattle, pigs or hens. The

company has already filled many large railway contracts and also turned out much ranch fence and have many more to fill. This shows that the quality of the fence does not effect the prices which are down on the level so that the Northwest farmer can enjoy the benefit of a really good fence at low cost.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO.

has gone after western business this year in a way that it has never gone before. The persistence with which the western manager, Mr. R. H. Maccoomb, has worked since taking charge about one year ago, has done much for Frost interests and not for his firm alone has Mr. Maccoomb been working but for the consumer as well. Heretofore no fence company has ever had its goods on the ground any too early in the season. But one point that will bring his company into favor aside from the value of the fence is that shipments have been made fully two weeks in advance. The desire to be on time was not what prompted this stroke alone, however, but the overwhelming business which has been pouring in has proven that the desire to hustle out the orders was the only method whereby it was at all possible to handle the shipments when the season for fence erection arrived. The Frost name on a fence is synonymous with merit. The Frost fence is handled by all large dealers in every district. The satisfaction given by the product of this company lies with agent who builds the fence; and, knowing this,



R. H. MACCOOMB. Manager Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co.

the Frost people have secured the most reliable men in every locality. This company has evolved a system of payments which enables the farmer to purchase while at the same time it makes it easy for him to meet his liability. The Frost fence of to-day is the outcome of years of experimenting and it has reached a period now where its value to farmer and rancher is unquestioned while its beauty and durability make it the fence for gardens and lawns. It has been proven and found right.

You have seen a cut of a man astride a fence. It has been running in this paper for many weeks. Well that is the OWEN SOUND WIRE FENCE COMPANY advertisement. The striking point of their product is that no weight can pull their fence out of position and it remains so; as, when released, it at once springs back to position. This company is securing a most encouraging trade from the West this year as their fence is recognized to have many points of superiority for farm and ranch use. That the business being done is so satisfactory is due to the enthusiasm and polite persistence of Christie Brother's Company, Limited, the firm who handles the western interests of this business. Mr. Joseph Christie, the manager of the company is a type of young business man imbued with high

ideals and the success he is meeting with in his first year after western fence business is strong proof that his methods are right.



JOSEPH E. CHRISTIE. Manager Christie Bros. Co., Ltd.

THE TAGGART IRON CO.

was formed by Messrs. S. J. and A. R. Taggart just one year ago, when a small shop was erected on Selkirk street corner of Charles. The new company, with characteristic western push, went after grain elevator and wire fence business from the drop of the hat and the original quarters were found to be too small in less than six months. The volume of work coming in soon justified a new building, which has just been completed on Pritchard street corner of Austin. The company is prepared to do all kinds of machine work. They have also added a die-making department, which is another step in advance. The new shop has been equipped with the most up-to-date labor-saving machinery, the latest addition being a huge press and a planer. The shop has also a power hammer and blower of the most modern design.

Two brothers, both practical men, have charge of the factory. They make grain elevators, steel fence, fire escapes, steel shutters, window guards, balconies, steel grating, counter railings, cresting, flower stands, wire baskets and signs. The company has a bright future and is prepared to accept any job which requires skilled workmanship.

Until the beginning of this year the LONDON FENCE MACHINE COMPANY Limited, transacted its western business from a branch office in Winnipeg, but the company now has its head quarters at Portage la Prairie where it operates one of the most modern fence machine plants to be found any where on the continent. The product of the firm includes farm fencing and gates, ornamental iron and wire fencing and gates, coiled steel spring wire, barbed wire and fence staples. The company is



A. E. HINDS. Sec.-Treas. London Fence Machine Co. Portage la Prairie.

made up of western men of recognized business ability and their efforts to equip and maintain a western factory

deserves the hearty support of agriculturists far and wide. The officers of the company are: Edward Brown, president; A. E. Blashill, vice president, and manager; A. E. Hinds, secretary-treasurer. The directors are: Edward Brown, A. E. Blashill, E. Loftus, of Aikins, Robson and Loftus, Winnipeg; D. Flemming, of McDonald and Flemming, Winnipeg; S. Wilmott, manager Merchants Bank, Portage la Prairie; and A. E. Hinds, the secretary treasurer.

The factory of **THE MUNRO WIRE WORKS, LTD.** presents a busy scene of industrial activity these days. The company which is the pioneer woven fence concern of the West has installed the latest fence making machinery and is turning out a really first class line. As it leaves the machines the fence is ready for staples and posts. The company holds the patents for both the fence and the machinery and is filling orders for miles of the product every month. The wire enters the machinery from eight different coils and with every pull of a lever the wire is woven as if it were mere thread. This machine turns out fence of any texture and any height. It is ornamental and durable—it will stand any pressure from herds, horses



JAMES MUNRO.
Manager Munro Woven Wire Fence Co.

or pigs. Mr. Munro is doing much for the manufactures of the West. He turns out bed springs of the very latest kind. Just a few months ago the business outgrew the 17,000 square feet of space it then had, and a fine new brick building was erected. The Munro Wire Works, Ltd. is a growing prosperous business and it is going after western trade with characteristic western aggressiveness. It is manufacturing more than one line which will benefit the condition of the farmer and the efforts of the firm are worthy of your tangible appreciation.

PAGE WIRE FENCE.

It is safe to say that the Page Wire Fence Co. Ltd., of Walkerville, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and St. John has established a reputation in the Dominion of Canada that is enviable in the extreme. This Company not only manufactures all kinds of farm and field fence but also produces a lawn fence of pleasing design, for lawns, gardens, cemeteries, parks etc. It is galvanized and coated with white enamel paint, and made in heights up to 8 feet and in any length up to 10 feet. The farmers of Western Canada can feel confident that in doing business with this Company they are bound to get a fair and square deal and the maximum of satisfaction.

PROBLEMS OF SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

The following from the pen of the editor of the "Farmer and Stock Breeder" (British), anent the problems of the Shorthorn breeders is food for thought for the admirers of this great breed:

"It is many years probably since the Shorthorn has been the center of so much public interest as during the season that has closed, and that which

has just opened. The position of the Shorthorn among British breeds of cattle has always been assured. Its qualities are more of the adaptable order than any other breed. It would be extremely interesting to trace within the last fifty years, the changes which have been effected in the type of Shorthorn. Everyone must admit that the change has been for the better, producing a type of animal which breeders had long sought after, and the genius of one of them succeeded in transmuting into a compact, short-legged, deep-ribbed animal with little waste. One needs not to be very old or deeply steeped in the history of the breed to remember the fierce outcry which was waged in the States against what is called "the little red Cruickshank bulls." "The little red Cruickshank bulls" may not have appealed to the aesthetic taste so much as the magnificent carriage of the old Bates strains, but their practical utility was more than justification for the claims made by those who were the sturdy supporters of the Aberdeenshire type. Looking back to that day when the flower of the famous Sittyton herd was miraculously preserved for the benefit of breeders in this country, it would scarcely have been believed that the Shorthorn would have undergone such marvellous changes through its agency in the course of twenty years. Yet to-day we see the tide of prosperity still further advancing, rolling like a huge, irresistible wave, lapping the shores of both continents. It is difficult indeed to appraise the influence of the Cruickshank Shorthorn in the beef supply of the world. Suffice it to say that it has come out top, and is likely to remain there, provided breeders will only exercise that wariness and caution which were two of the most striking characteristics of its producer.

The purpose of this article is to discuss one or two points which have been engaging the attention of breeders of late, and which form a common topic of conversation where breeder and exporter meet. We refer to the question of the future of the Cruickshank type of Shorthorn. It may be generally admitted that at the present time there is nothing to take its place. Therefore, the more reason why every human care should be exercised in maintaining it at the highest pitch of perfection. The sales which have marked the opening stages of this year do not seem to lend color to the argument that there is any failing in the Scotch type of Shorthorn, but those who have been most keenly observant of the trend of events are casting about for a possible outcross. There is no mistaking the fact that the difficulty which most breeders feel, and which they express, is that of securing a good second cross for their herds. Everyone is quite willing to admit that a first cross of a Scotch bull on Bates or Booth, chiefly the former, gives the best type of animal, but the run on Scotch stock has denuded the country of really good Bates bulls which are suitable for a second cross. It is this difficulty which faces breeders who are concerned with maintaining the Shorthorn in as cosmopolitan a form as possible.

We may take it that there are three particular directions in which breeders of the pure Cruickshank must walk warily. The first of these is undoubtedly carriage; the second patchiness and elevation towards the tail end; and the third size and substance. Everyone who has patronised the leading show rings during the past decade must have remarked upon the ungainly carriage of so many of the bulls and heifers shown. They do not carry themselves as well bred stock ought to do. There is nothing of what horse men term "a sporting outlook," and years seem to intensify this apparent defect. Accustomed as most breeders are to the fine carriage and presence of Bates cattle, the difference is more strongly marked, and Scotch breeders or breeders of pure bred Cruickshank stock must look more carefully in the future to both ends of the animal. Even the fountain head of Cruickshank stock does not enlighten us in any particular way in this direction, but the problem will certainly force itself to a solution for opinion is strongly growing in the direction of securing an out-cross for Cruickshank cattle. There is nothing wrong with their constitution, nor, for that matter of it, their form, but the de-

mand seems to run for animals of slightly greater scale than we are often accustomed to where the Scotch cross is introduced. The breeder who happens to have maintained Bates stock of a very high grade in purity is likely to score very successfully in the future, but the difficulty, when appealed to, which breeders seem to suggest, is where can they be procured? These thoughts are suggested to us by a conversation with breeders during recent times, and we cordially commend them to the further consideration of those who have the highest interests of the Shorthorn, and particularly the Scotch Shorthorn at heart."

HORSE SENSE IN FEEDING.

Horse sense means common sense and is a sense of which the Canadian farmer has his full share. This sense teaches a man not to condemn a theory until he has proven it false by an actual test. It teaches him to accept reasonable proof, not as final, but in so far as to enable him to make a test with confidence and without fear of failure.

In the matter of feeding Herbageum the feeder with common sense will weigh the following proof carefully and then make a test as final proof.

A COMMON SENSE OPINION.

"In seventeen years' use of Herbageum for our Ayrshire herd, we have had continuous satisfaction. We find it a great safeguard against milk fever, and consider it the finest known preparation for purifying the blood and putting and keeping the whole system in perfect working order, ensuring much better returns in milk, while sustaining the animal in flesh.

The extra return from the food used equals a good profit over and above the cost of Herbageum.

Menie, Ont. Wm. Stewart & Son."

We also submit the following as reasonable proof.

"I have been handling Herbageum for a great many years and my experience with it is such that I feel justified in saying that it is unfair to class it with the flashily advertised stock foods that come and go on the market. Herbageum is always reliable and statements made by the Beaver Manufacturing Co. of Galt, who manufacture Herbageum, can always be relied on. Their plain paper package with the word "Herbageum" on it may safely be taken as a guarantee of honest goods and square dealing.

ANDREW SUTHERLAND,
Flour and Feed Merchant,
St. Thomas, Ont. Mar. 22nd, 1906."

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

Every stockman and farmer should have it. It is full of good reading and good illustrations. The illustrations are made from photographs of the greatest prize winning stock in Canada. Toronto Champions, Pan-American Champions and St. Louis World's Fair Champions. The book is certainly worth writing for and it will be sent to you promptly without cost if you write the Beaver Mfg. Co. of Galt. Send them your address and mention this paper. Address The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.

There are nine different kinds of owls found in this country. With the exception of the white owl and the marsh owl, the varieties keep in the woods in winter and can be noticed in summer along rivers where the foliage is heavy and the gloom profound. Unlike other birds, the wings of the owl make no noise when moving in the air and its approach is seldom known. The owl attacks chiefly at night when all the smaller birds are at rest, unprepared for the approach of an enemy. The owl's eyes are best fitted to see in twilight, so that with its silent wings and expanding eyes it can seek the most secret arches of the forest and capture the sleeping birds that in the darkness do not see the approaching enemy, nor do the nests of the songsters escape, for they are ruthlessly robbed of the eggs and young birds that they contain. In winter when the birds have gone south the owls subsist chiefly on mice and rabbits. The great white owl is the largest of its kind and is found very far north and is so wrapped in fine, soft feathers that it is not im-

commoded by the coldest atmosphere. No other birds make their nest so early in the season as the owl, and the young birds are generally hatched out before the snow has entirely left the ground. The owl has been named the bird of wisdom and like many another grave personage gets a character more from appearance than from ability.

—Hartney Star.

Here is an effective piece of dramatic criticism, said to have been printed in a rural paper in Indiana. A raw company on the "kerosene circuit" played "Hamlet" and the next day the editor wrote:

"Mr. Soandso and his company played 'Hamlet' in the town hall last night. It was a great social event, and all the elite of our fair village attended. There has been a long discussion as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the play commonly attributed to Shakespeare. It can be easily settled now. Let the graves of the two writers be opened. The one who turned over last night is the author.

A German paper gives the following as narrated by a person who was present whilst some questions were being put to one of the classes in a girls' high school. The teacher of the class, after eliciting from the girls the distinctions between a tragedy, a comedy, and a farce, asked them to tell him what plays they had read or seen. Presently one girl answered that she had seen the play "Ten Maidens and no Man". The teacher asked under which category this play came. The girl, rolling her eyes heavenward in a deliciously solemn manner, replied: "Herr professor! 'Ten Maidens and No Man,' that is a tragedy!"

HOW'S THIS FOR A PET?

Probably the one man in the world who has a pet whale lives on a small island in the South Pacific. He is a planter and is the only white inhabitant of his island.

He has many assistants who cut and dry the coconut rinds that he sells to trading vessels. The planter makes plenty of money in his peculiar trade, but he used to be worried to provide entertainment for the visitors who bought his product.

One stormy day, however, a small whale floated through the narrow entrance to the harbor, which is walled in by a coral reef.

The whale appeared satisfied with its new home and remained. As the years passed by the baby whale proceeded to grow and to become tame, for the planter fed it occasionally with a bushel or so of chopped meat.

Now the whale is seventy feet long and is the curiosity of the island. When a trader's boat slips into the harbor the planter gives the officers and crew a banquet under the palms, and then takes them to see his pet.

At such times a barrel of chopped meat is rolled down to the waterside, and the planter stands on the shore and blows a horn. Almost instantly the water will begin to churn in the direction of the planter. And the huge whale will run its nose into the sand in its effort to get to the barrel of meat in haste.

After having eaten the meat the creature leaps and rolls about gleefully, often tossing its body nearly out of the water.

THE BUMBLEBEE.

You better not fool with a bumblebee!—
Ef you don't think they can sting—
you'll see;
They're lazy to look at, an' kind o' go
Buzzin' and bummin' aroun' so slow,
An' ar' so slouchy an' all fagged out,
Danglin' their legs as they drone about
The hollyhawks 'at they can't climb in
'thous ist a-tumble-un out ag'in!
Wunst I watched one climb clean 'way
In a jimson-blossom, I did, one day,—
An' I ist grabbed it—an' nen let go—
An' "Ooh-oo! Honey! I told ye so!"
Says the Raggedy Man; an' he ist run
An' pullt out the stinger, an' don't
laugh none
An' says: "They has be'n folks, I guest,
'At thought I was prejudiced more or
less.—
Vit I still maintain 'at a bumblebee
Wears out his welcome too quick for
me!"

—James Whitcomb Riley.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

MADAME ALBANI.

Canadian progress along the line of literature and the fine arts has recently been called in question, but whether the sweeping assertion that we have not advanced during the last twenty five years be true or not, we can point with pride to the fact that one of the greatest singers of the time is of Canadian birth, and to the other fact that we have advanced far enough to appreciate her.

Marie Louise Cecile Emma Lajeunesse was born Nov. 1st, 1852, at Chambly, a small village near Montreal. Her father was Joseph Lajeunesse, who died a little less than two years ago. He possessed musical ability above the average and was a capable organist and harpist. He and his wife were native born Canadians.

To the little Marie, music came as naturally as to the birds. She began to sing at the age of four, and from that time until she was eight, was



ALBANI.

given instructions at the convent. Then she made her first public appearance at a Scotch concert in Montreal. She was enthusiastically received and scored an instantaneous success.

In 1864 the family moved to Albany N. Y., and there the Canadian girl entered the choir of St. Joseph's Cathedral in which she sang regularly for three years. Then, while still in her teens, she went to Europe, studying first with Duprez the famous French tenor, and later with Lamperti.

Her first appearance in opera was at Messina in 1870. Her success then was but the beginning of a long and unbroken series of successes in England and the continent. She was Elsa in "Lohengrin" and Elizabeth in "Tannhauser" when these operas were performed for the first time in England in 1875, and her oratorio work gives her first place among the artists who have appeared in English festivals of music. She was married in 1878 to Mr. Ernest Gye, but always appears before the public as Madame Albani, a pseudonym taken from "Albany," the city which was the home of her girlhood.

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" have been put on the restricted list of the libraries in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A friendly and graceful act on the part of Earl Grey gave increased warmth to the welcome he received on his recent visit to the United States. More than 120 years ago, when the struggle for American liberty was at its height, a picture of Benjamin Franklin was looted by a British soldier from Franklin's home during his absence in England. This picture, an oil painting, was presented to Sir Charles Grey, the present earl's great-grandfather, and for more than a century has hung in Alnwick Castle. It is now being restored to its original home by Earl Grey, and will be a feature of the Franklin bi-centenary celebration which takes place in Philadelphia this month.

On the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Barret Browning the municipality of Florence added a beautiful wreath to the tablet which they had placed on the wall of Casa Guidi at the time of her death. The tablet was a record of gratitude to one "who linked her England with our Italy," and the wreath was dedicated to "the memory of the poetess who so loved Florence."

The oldest public library in Scotland is at Leadhills, Lanarkshire. It was established by Allan Ramsay the poet in 1741, and is just celebrating its 165th anniversary.

"Mountain Wild Flowers of Canada" a new book by Mrs. Henshaw of Vancouver will be published by Briggs next month. The book contains descriptions of some 350 varieties found in the Rocky and Selkirk ranges. There are a hundred full page illustrations, the reproductions of photographs taken by Mrs. Henshaw.

Ralph Connor, the Canadian author and preacher, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Knox College, Toronto.

WISE WAITING.

All the best things of my life have come to me unsought, but I hope not unearned. That would contradict the principle of equity I have been illustrating. A man does not, in the long run, get wages he has not earned. What I mean is that most of the good things of my life—friends, travel, opportunity—have been unexpected. I do not feel that fortune has driven sharp bargains with me. I am not a disappointed man. Blessed is he who expects little, but works as if he expected much. Sufficient unto the day is the good thereof. I have invested myself in the present moment, in the things near at hand, in the things that all may have on equal terms. If one sets one's heart on the exceptional, the far-off—on riches, on fame, on power—the chances are he will be disappointed; he will waste his time seeking a short cut to these things. There is no short cut. For anything worth having one must pay the price, and the price is

always work, patience, love, self-sacrifice—no paper currency, no promises to pay, but the gold of real service.

I am not deprecating ambition, the aiming high, only there is no use aiming unless you are loaded, and it is the loading, and the kind of material to be used, that one is first to be solicitous about.

"Serene I fold my hands and wait;" but if I have waited one day, I have hustled the next. If I have had faith that my own would come to me, I have tried to make sure that it was my own, and not that of another. Waiting with me has been mainly a cheerful acquiescence in the order of the universe as I found it—a faith in the essential veracity of things. I have waited for the sun to rise and for the seasons to come; I have waited for a chance to put in my oar. Which way do the currents of my being set? What do I love that is worthy and of good report? I will extend myself in this direction; I will annex this territory. I will not wait to see if this or that pays, if this or that notion draws the multitude. I will wait only till I can see my way clearly. In the meantime I will be clearing my eyes and training them to know the real values of life when they see them.

Waiting for some one else to do your work, for what you have not earned to come to you, is to murder time. Waiting for something to turn up is equally poor policy, unless you have already set the currents going that will cause a particular something to turn up. The farmer waits for his harvest after he has sown it. The sailor waits for a breeze after he has spread his sail.

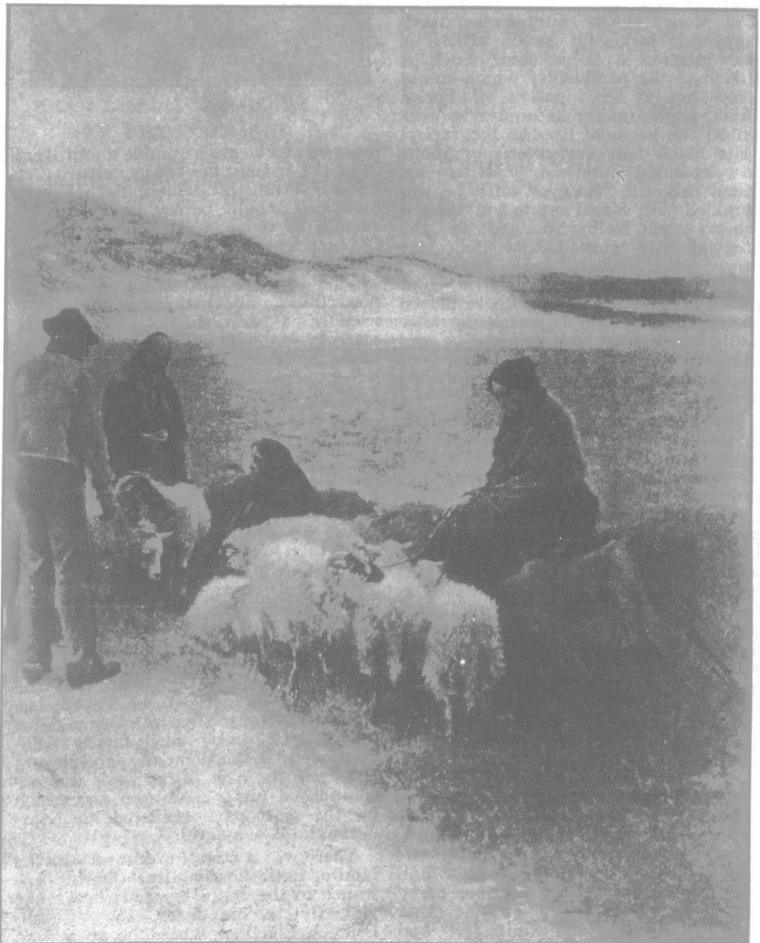
Much of life is taken up in waiting—fruitful waiting.—John Burroughs in the *Cosmopolitan*.

SPELLING REFORM.

Mr. Carnegie has found a unique way of disposing of some of his surplus dollars. He is aiding financially the Simplified Spelling Board whose name indicates the reason for its existence. There are thirty members on this Board and Prof. Brander Matthews is its chairman; members and chairman being scholars, writers or publishers who believe that English spelling needs reformation and needs it now.

The optimistic Briton declares that English will one day be the universal language, and when we consider the vast area now occupied by English speaking people and the constant influx of foreigners to countries under Anglo-Saxon sway, it is not difficult to believe that the optimist was right. Yet, as it now stands, English is far from being the ideal tongue for world use. Go back to your childhood's days and recall the agonizing struggles you had to learn to spell. How many times did you "write out" the words "believe" and "receive" before you knew for certain which was "ie" and which "ei"? The teacher of reading by the phonic system has to assume an apologetic attitude in informing the child that a certain letter, usually makes a certain sound, but not in this or that or the other word for reasons purely arbitrary and unexplainable.

Educationists have estimated that over one-third of the child's school



WAITING FOR THE ISLAND BOAT, COUNTY DONEGAL.

time is given to wrestling with the intricacies of spelling, which while valuable as mental gymnastics afford no development for the reasoning powers since there is no basis of reason in their formation. And if the childish mind, which is more impressionable than the adult, experiences the greatest difficulty in mastering "English as she is wrote," what mountains of alphabetical obstacles lie in the way of the grown-up who attempts written English for the first time. There are thousands of foreigners who are arriving in our land in this year of grace 1906, whose knowledge of our tongue is practically nil. Most of them, in fact all who are not past middle age, will be but a short time in acquiring enough English to understand and be understood by the Canadian. The most progressive will not be satisfied with this, but will be ambitious to conquer the written language. And certainly nothing short of the purest quality of ambition will achieve the conquest of the "ough" eccentricities, the ornamental but useless "ue" appendage attached to tongue catalogue, vague, etc., and all the other freakish combinations that twenty six letters representing forty sounds can produce. Mark Twain says that German should be classed with the dead languages because only the dead have time to learn it. If he had been other than an Anglo-Saxon he would have classed English in the same category as far as a knowledge of the written language is concerned.

The movement for reformation in this direction is a practical and necessary one. The start has been made by the National Educational Association, and the New York Business Men's Association; and now the Simplified Spelling Board assisted by Mr. Carnegie is prepared to lend material assistance. It behoves all thoughtful people to watch the movement sympathetically and to be prepared to aid in the reform as far as possible.

CHARLES LAMB.

A life chiefly of hardship, poverty and self-sacrifice; the central figure of these abstractions, a little man with a slight figure, clad in solemn black, and "dwindling away down almost to 'immaterial legs'"; a Jewish face, clear-cut as a cameo, and dark as that of a Moor; yet a countenance fitful, changeful, strangely sweet often, as ever indexed a noble soul. Such is a flash of the personality which comes before one at the mention of Charles Lamb, a personality as unique as ever graced the pages of English biography. "His black hair curled crisply about an expanded forehead," writes his friend Talfourd, "his eyes, softly brown, twinkled with varied expression though the prevalent feeling was sad; and the nose slightly curved and delicately carved at the nostril, with the lower outline of the face regularly oval, completed a head which was finely placed on the shoulders, and gave importance and even dignity to a diminutive and shadowy stem. Who shall describe his countenance, catch its quivering sweetness, and fix it forever in words?"

And the details of the life that helped to develop this countenance, with its lights and its shadows? Briefly—for to understand the whole circumstance of it one must go to his biographers—Charles Lamb was born Feb. 10, 1775, in Crown Office Row, the Temple, London, in the very heart of the great metropolis which he came to love afterwards with a devotion so unvarying as to induce Wordsworth's not wholly deserved criticism of him, "scorner of the fields." His father, John Lamb, was a clerk to Samuel Salt, one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and from him, probably, Charles inherited the diminutive figure which so impressed his contemporaries. Delightful indeed is the picture which the illustrious son has drawn, under the cognomen of "Lovel," of this little man: "A quick little fellow," with an eye ever upon Salt the phlegmatic, the absent-minded, who had acquired a repute for talents "by the mere trick of gravity," and who "never dressed for a dinner party but he forgot his sword or some other necessary part of his equipage," and so justified his claims to "Lovel's" supervision. "I knew this Lovel,"

says Lamb. "He was a man of an incorrigible and losing honesty. A good fellow with all, and he 'would strike.' In the cause of the oppressed he never considered inequalities or calculated the number of his opponents. . . . Lovel was the liveliest little fellow breathing, had a face as gay as Garrick's. . . . Turned cribbage boards and such small cabinet toys to perfection; took a hand at quadrille or bowls with equal facility; made punch better than any man of his degree in England; had the merriest quips and conceits, and was altogether as brimful of rogueries as you could desire."

The earliest part of his life the future essayist spent chiefly in the school "Christ's Hospital," which he left at fourteen years of age, but with an education seldom attained by a lad of such tender age. He had already read, as recorded by Talfourd, Virgil, Sallust, Terence, Lucian and Xenophon, and had evinced "considerable skill in the niceties of Latin composition," but was debarred from going on to clerical orders (as all graduates of the school were supposed to do) not presumably, for want of religious temperament, which Lamb, in spite of certain waywardness, possessed deeply, but because of a stammer which clung to him all his life. "A stammering buffoon," he calls himself in that pathetic, half-hopeless bit of introspection, "New Year's Eve." "What you will; lay it on, and spare not." However that may be, and whatever he may say of the limitations of this school, and of the shortcomings of the upper master, the "rabid pedant," Boyer, who "would laugh, aye and heartily, but then it



CHARLES LAMB.

must be at Flaccus's quibble about Rex, or at the tritum severitas in vultu. . . . of Terence—thin jests which, at their first broaching, could hardly have had vis enough to move a Roman muscle"—the fact remains, that, at Christ's Hospital, Lamb came under an influence which affected his whole after life powerfully, and that there he formed friendships destined to affect him scarcely less powerfully, notably that with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the strange, dreamy lad, already, at sixteen, deep in the study of metaphysics and the writing of verses worthy of mature poesy.

As the family was by no means in affluent circumstances, Lamb, a short time after leaving school, accepted a situation in the East India House, where his brother John, twelve years older than he, and, according to Lamb's delineation of him as "J. E.," in "My Relations," the jolliest aggregation of self-love and self-importance in Christendom, had a lucrative position, whose emoluments he chose rather to squander on art and dandyism than to spend in relieving the actual necessities of the little house in Little Queen Street. In this India House Charles remained for over thirty years, until finally well-pensioned by the Company, and during this time the best of his work was accomplished, under conditions, too, which for the most part, rendered his light-heartedness a marvel.

There was a streak of insanity in the family, and shortly after Charles' entrance to the India House it broke out violently in his sister, the "Cousin Bridget Elia" of whom he speaks so affectionately in his essays, who stabbed her mother to the heart, and seriously

wounded her now invalid father before her insane strength could be mastered. Charles was present, and himself wrested the knife from her hand. "God has preserved to me my senses," he wrote to Coleridge, and, a little later, with a quietness that showed the invincibility of the determination that had entered his soul, he wrote again, announcing his decision to live henceforth for his father and his sister, a course from which he never once swerved, although, in keeping it, he was forced to forego much that makes life sweet. Even before this he had fallen in love with a Hertfordshire girl, the "Anna," and "fair-haired Alice" of whom he wrote, even late in life, when she had been long since wedded to another; but, by reason of his sister, and the taint he had had reason to fear in his own blood, he never told her of his regard.

During the long years that followed he lived with his sister, whose insanity only came upon her at intervals, moving from one dingy set of apartments to another, but revelling ever in books, and keeping open house for the friends who came flocking to hear him talk, but who increased in numbers until at last they proved a serious hindrance to him, so that he was obliged to fit further and further "to be rid of men."

But during this time—for we must hasten—his work appeared, first a few poems, and those articles on current subjects which appeared in the London papers and marked him as a new star in the firmament of humor and criticism; later, his two plays—which were, as far as the stage was concerned ignominious failures—and the "Tales from Shakespeare," and other juvenile stories, written in collaboration with his sister, and their first real source of literary revenue. After these came the inimitable "Essays of Elia," written for the London Magazine.

Of these essays we may say: Read them once; though you must recognize at once the purity and beauty of their English, you may not be especially drawn to them. Read them again, and their matchless individuality begins to appear with such brilliancy that you wonder where, formerly, were your mental eyes. Yet once again, and you have taken Lamb to your heart. You know him and see him, and the friends, relatives and acquaintances whom he has portrayed in his volume—the most unique and most living portrait gallery, perhaps, in existence. . . . Read his life to the end, and when you come to his pathetic record, in a last loneliness, consequent upon the removal of his sister to the asylum to which she had so frequently to go, your heart aches for him, and you wish that you might have taken his hand. "When I took leave of our friend at Charring Cross, 'twas heavy unfeeling rain, and I had nowhere to go. Home have I none. What I can do, and do overdo, is to walk; but deadly long are the days. . . . I pity you for overwork, but I answer you no work (he had retired from the India House) is worse. The mind preys on itself. . . . I have killed an hour or two in this poor scrawl. I am a sanguinary murderer of time, and would kill him inch-meal just now. But the snake is vital." Brave soul, it was the only time he had ever faltered, and even now he rouses himself to add, "Well, I shall write merrier anon." Soon afterward, in the dull December days of 1834, a few months after the death of Coleridge, he sank quietly to rest, meeting bravely the death he had always hated, serene in the consciousness of leaving his sister well provided for as might be.

We have attempted no critical literary estimate of Lamb. We have merely tried to arouse interest in a man, often spoken of as "best loved among English men of letters," and suffice it to say, most of all, that, in reading his essays, we best reach the man Lamb himself. Though he has been called "The Humorist," with an emphasis often on the "the," his humor is of a quality so delicate that it never once provokes to laughter, though it often induces a smile, and we smile scarcely less at the naïveté with which he rambles away about himself with the most delightful egotism in the world, and with which he parades his relations, friends and acquaintances, with all their little failings, yet ever kindly, before a public interested in spite of itself, than at the

felicitous turns of expression, the exquisite portrayal of characteristics which have made him an artist among humorists and writers.

Just one point more. In reading the "Essays of Elia," one must guard, nevertheless, in accepting every statement as literal biography. With that perverseness which occasionally made him act before those whom he disliked, literally, the "buffoon" which he described himself, and which occasioned Carlyle to look upon him as a specimen of "diluted insanity," he has occasionally, and without apparent reason, indulged in a bit of a hoax, as when he endows himself with the personality of Coleridge, in telling of his experiences at Christ's Hospital. Yet, on the whole, the main part of "Elia," as biography, may pass at face value. When you "know" Lamb, you may the more readily discriminate between the reality and the by-play, and, beneath all, you will see his strong underlying love of humanity, after all, the strongest force in his nature.—From *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine*, London, Ont.

A GALICIAN POET.

The following poem written by a Galician settler shows the feeling of the Galicians to the land of their adoption:

O free and fresh-homed Canada, can we,
Born far o'er seas, call thee our country dear?
I know not whence nor how that right may be
Attained through sharing blessings year by year.

We were not reared within thy broad domains,
Our father's graves and corpses lie afar,
They did not fall for freedom on thy plains,
Nor we pour out our blood beneath thy star.

Yet we have Liberty from sea to sea.
Frankly and true you gave us manhood's share,
We who like wandering birds, flew hopefully
To gather grain upon thy acres fair.

From ancient worlds by wrong oppress we swarmed
Many as ants, to scatter on thy land,
Each to the place you gave, aided unharmed,
And here we fear not Kings nor nobles grand.

And are you not, O Canada, our own?
Nay, we are still but holders of the soil,
We have not bought by sacrifice and groan
The right to boast the country where we toil.

But, Canada, in liberty, we work till Death,
Our children shall be free to call thee theirs,
Their own dear land, where, gladly drawing breath,
Their parents found safe graves, and left strong heirs.

To homes and native freedom, and the heart
To live and strive, and die if need there be,
In standing manfully by Honor's part
To save the country that has made us free.

They shall as brothers be to all the rest,
Unshamed to own the blood from which they sprang,
True to their Fathers' Church, and His behest,
For whom the bells of yester Christmas rang.

—MICHAEL GOWDA, Edmonton, 1903.

ART PRIZE LISTS REVIVED.

Western women who have attended the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition have heretofore been disappointed at the meagre accommodation and the unsatisfactory prizes given to the women's work. A thorough revision of the art prize list is being made by the president and manager of the exhibition board

INGLE NOOK CHATS

assisted by members of the Women's Art Association, which will result in a great improvement in this department, and an increased interest in the exhibits. As an example of the changes made, the prizes for china painting, professional class, have been raised from \$5 and \$3 to \$15 and \$10. The fancy work, which up to the present has been divided into two classes, will now be made into three classes, and prizes will also be awarded for the best collection of embroidery, drawn work and lace. An interesting and instructive exhibit of the handiwork of Icelandic, Galician and Doukhobor women is one of the probable features of this year's exhibition.

F. A. & H. J. L. S. MEMBERS PLEASED.

Members of the Society who have received their badges are writing in to tell us that they were not disappointed in the emblem chosen for our Literary Society. One writer says: "Every member should have a badge, as it would prove a means of identification and enable us to find one another out."

FRIENDS PLEASED TOO.

"I received the badge pin and am greatly pleased with it. My friends like it too. Thanks so much."

P. A. S.

AN INDUCEMENT TO JOIN.

"I am very pleased indeed with the badge of the Literary Society, and think that it will itself prove a strong inducement to others to join."

M. E. T.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO-DAY?

We shall do much in the years to come; But what have we done to-day? We shall give our gold in a princely sum; But what did we give to-day? We shall lift the heart and dry the tear, We shall plant a hope in the place of fear We shall speak the words of love and cheer,

But what did we speak to-day?

We shall be so kind in the afterwhile But what have we been to-day? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile;

But what have we brought to-day? We shall give to truth a grander birth, We shall feed the hungry souls of earth; But, this is the thing that has truest worth:

What have we done to-day?

—Exchange.

THE MISSION OF THE RACE.

"There are several questions outstanding between the Dominion of Canada and the United States which have been left open too long and which call for settlement. Both Governments desire to take advantage of the opportunity which the present feeling of amity between the two countries affords, and I am persuaded that the hearts of the two peoples on both sides of the frontier will be glad when their respective Governments have given effect to their desires. You and I and my fellow-Canadian guests all come from the same splendid old mother stock. We speak the same language, we are pressing towards a single goal, we are united in hope, in aspiration and faith, and if we are co-sharers in nine-tenths of the past may we not hope that we are co-partners in the whole of the long future that is looming up on our horizon?"

"It is the proud mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to maintain in advance the cause of civilization throughout the world. England thankfully recognizes your desire to co-operate with her in this beneficial work, and the knowledge that the Stars and Stripes and flag of England stand in the gateways of the world, as on these walls, their varying colors draped together fold within fold, as the joint emblems of freedom, righteousness and duty, may make us all proud, first, that we have a big duty to perform to the world, and, secondly, that so long as we are true to each other and to ourselves we shall have the strength as well as the will to accomplish the noble purpose of our joint and splendid destiny."—From Earl Grey's speech before the Pilgrim Club, New York.

HEATHER BLOOM LENDS A HELPING HAND.

Dear Dame Durden:—At this season of the year, when immigrants of different nationalities are arriving in Canada, our sympathies are enlisted with them in the new conditions to which they have to adjust themselves, and particularly with the housewives.

About the first thing the "house-mother" is confronted with is a cook-stove of an entirely different design and make from that to which she has been accustomed. Especially is this the case with the Scotch immigrants, who are not much accustomed to the use of the oven in baking bread. Except that which is bought from the baker, their bread of various kinds, is baked on top of the fire, and about the first question asked by a Scotch house-wife, newly arrived in Canada, is, "How shall I bake scones without a griddle?" To this, she may receive the reply, that "Griddles are to be had in this country," but this may not answer present needs. Perhaps, she tries baking them on top of the stove, which is a good make-shift, but there is a still better plan which I am going to suggest, viz.: To take her sheet iron baking or roasting pan, scour the outside bottom of it, and invert the pan over the warmest part of the stove. Not only will the scones, etc., be less likely to scorch but they will be much tenderer when baked. This plan has the advantage that should the fire get to be too strong, the pan can be pushed bodily to the back part of the stove; and, should the fire be stronger on one side of the stove than the other, the pan can be wheeled about and the ends reversed. Altogether, it makes a very satisfactory substitute for a griddle.

That this suggestion may prove helpful to one of my perplexed country-women is the desire of

HEATHER BLOOM.

The topic of stoves may be a homely one, Heather Bloom, but homely only in the best sense of that expressive word. Isn't it a matter for regret that that word has been so degraded? It is a far cry from the original "homely" that is, "homelike," to the modern construction of commonplace ugliness that has been put upon the good Saxon word.

Do you know anything about the hay oven? I have never seen one, but have read a great deal about it during the last year, and the writers seem to have found it most satisfactory. The construction is simple. A wooden chest having a cover with edges that overlap the top of the box, is lined with thick cloth and then filled with hay. When the dishes are set in the box to complete the cooking the hay is carefully packed round and over the tops of the dishes which are tightly covered. Then a piece of heavy flannel or wadded cloth is laid over the hay and the lid battened down.

Capt. Murray of the United States Commissary Department experimented with the hay oven with the following results:

1. Half a pound of rice boiled on the stove for five minutes and then placed immediately in the hay was thoroughly cooked an hour and a quarter later.

2. A stew composed of beef, potatoes and onions, cooked over the fire for six minutes, was then transferred to the oven and cooked for two hours. A dish of beans and bacon took the same length of time as the stew.

3. Equal parts of tomatoes and macaroni boiled five minutes on the fire and finished cooking in the hay oven in an hour and ten minutes.

If this oven is as successful as its users declare it ought to make a splendid way of cooking in the summer when big fires are to be avoided as far as possible. I wish some kind chatterer would do a little experimenting for my special benefit. Nothing would please me better than to do it myself, but alas! a city boarding house does not provide the materials necessary to the trial.

DAME DURDEN.

A WELCOME VISIT FROM MARGARET W.

Dear Dame Durden:—A thousand thanks for kindness shown to my former letter. It is seldom I get anything for nothing so feel it all the more. Your article on home dressmaking came as a pleasant surprise, as I make all my own clothes, also those for my four children, all boys. Why can't we have a pattern department? I am sure it would be a great help to many of us that live in out of the way places. What we want is something neat and plain. There is nothing nicer than a dark print shirt-waist suit for the kitchen, easily done up and cool too.

I wonder if there isn't some girl that would like a home. I would like such a one to help take care of the little ones, and also help with the dishwashing. Girls are very scarce out here; one can't get them for love or money. I have to do all my housework and have two men to cook for. I would give anyone a good home and small wages, providing she stayed all summer. It is not lonesome here although we live on a ranch six miles from town. I have a team and buggy so that we can go to church on Sundays. My address will be with Dame Durden.

Now a few hints on housekeeping. When sweeping carpets, I take newspapers, wet them well, and tear them into bits to scatter over the carpet; I like them better than tea leaves. When sprinkling clothes to iron, I fold most of them, such as sheets, pillow-cases, towels, etc., and find they are much easier to iron.

I must close with kind wishes to all the "chatterers" and hope to see more letters in the near future.

MARGARET W.

[That pattern-department idea is a good one, and has been receiving some serious consideration. I feel sure too, that it would be a boon to many. We'll make a brave try for it at any rate, and hope for the best. Speaking of ironing, do you ever sit down to it? I did when ironing was one of my duties, much to the shock of my grandmother, who belonged to a straight-spined generation. I found a stool more convenient than a chair, and a stool that could be raised, lowered, and swung round is a treasure on ironing-day. D.D.]

MY NEIGHBOR AND I.

A SOLILOQUY

Doth thy neighbor's path offend thee? Mind thine own! Gather up each twig and bramble, Every stone: He the difference will see, And may pattern after thee!

Doth the garden that is next thee, O'er the fence, Yield but weeds, that to thy notice Give offence? Plant sweet flowers, tend them well, He may copy: who can tell?

Doth thy neighbor's face distress thee With its scowl? Is his voice but little better Than a growl? Sweeter gifts to thee belong: Try and shame him, with a song!

Wouldst thou see a face that's smiling Next to thine? Then with holiness and kindness Must thou shine: He that's next is but thy glass To reflect the clouds that pass!

Do not let small things afflict thee! Look again! What if skies some days are blotted By the rain? In some sky the sun doth shine: Let it ever brighten thine!

Then, if thou art smiling ever, Like the sun, If thy work that's close beside thee Is well done, 'Tis no matter what shall be; For thy God approveth thee! —Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Stephens

There must be a deal of honest value in

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Paint, because Railroads and Milling Companies use it exclusively for exposed wood and metal.

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Winnipeg, Canada

Tell us if your dealer won't accommodate you.

Booklet O is sent free to those who are trying to reduce paint costs.

"Can't I sell you a painless corn cure, madam?" said the pedlers. "No, you can't!" snapped the woman of the house. "I have no painless corns." Then the door was shut with a sudden slam.—Chicago Tribune.

320 Acres, Brandon District,

three miles from Pendennis Station, eighty acres cultivated, two hundred acres more good wheat land, balance pasture, river touches corner of farm. Land adjoining sold at twenty-three per acre, this at twenty, quarter cash.

Fred C. Hamilton
433 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG

The famous Portland vase is one of England's most treasured possessions. Of dark blue glass, measuring ten inches in height, its value is estimated at many thousand pounds. In 1630 it was discovered in a sepulchre near Rome and is believed to have contained the ashes of the Emperor Severus, who perished in the revolt in Gaul in A.D. 235. For over a hundred years after

its discovery it remained in the possession of the family of Pope Urban VIII., when misfortune caused them to part with it to James Byes, the antiquarian.

Sir Wm. Hamilton, the husband of the famous Lady Hamilton, purchased it for £1,000, brought it home and sold it to the Duchess of Portland for £1,800, and 15 years later she deposited it in the British Museum.

About the House

SPRING HOUSE CLEANING.

What shall it profit a woman if she taketh down the stoves and getteth her house cleaned before all others, if it cometh off freezing cold, and there is no place in which to be comfortable?

The above is the text for this writing. We all love to clean houses, and very few like to be behind others in doing work, but it is never a good scheme to clean house too early. How many disconsolate folks and disagreeable experiences result from the too early removal of fires, chronology does not say, but if the census should be taken in April a good many would vouch for the discomfort of early house-cleaning.

I heard a woman say, "I shall be so glad when I can begin house cleaning, I can hardly wait to get at it." This no doubt is a laudable desire and one felt in common by most housewives. Shut up indoors a good share of the winter, one gets tired of the monotony of the surroundings and every bit of dirt seems magnified a good many times. The eyes, day by day given to searching and seeing all the dirt, are keenly alive to every atom. This is well enough in its way, providing one does not make herself and everybody else miserable about it. But if she does, then better be blind to dust and dirt and be comfortable even though there may be a cobweb in the garret and a litter down cellar.

We always read a great deal of good advice about house cleaning twice a year, and then we go and do as we are accustomed and are disposed to do. Maybe a few are benefited by the talking; young housewives who do not know just how to begin and who are likely to get a good many rooms upset at once will do well to take the advice current. Do not clean more than one room at a time. I like to begin upstairs myself, cleaning closets and setting to rights various trunks, boxes and bureau drawers. If these things are done before the real cleaning begins, when it does it is not a very difficult matter. If you feel the house-cleaning fever springing up in your heart and throbbing through your housewifely veins, when the first warm, delightful days come, just go upstairs or to the garret and let your extra

force expend itself in setting to rights the things above mentioned. As likely as not the next day will be cloudy and cold, and the house-cleaning fervor will have waned somewhat.

It is not a good plan to try to clean more than one room a day. If you do unless there is plenty of help, you will be likely to feel too hurried to do some things properly and maybe neglect meals and such necessary things.

In cleaning house, I have found the use of kerosene for the windows, mirrors, etc., of great help. The windows are washed and rubbed with kerosene, wiped and polished. You will find a brilliancy hardly attained by other means. Many times windows can be washed off with a little wet rag, smeared over with kerosene, and wiped and look as well as though they had been taken out and washed with great labor in a tub.

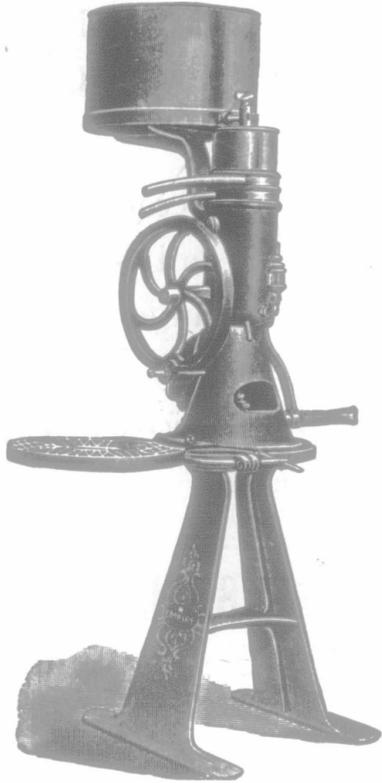
For cleaning kitchen paint, I like a rough soap, like Sapolio, or something of the kind. This removes the dirt readily and is a great help. Kerosene is also a great dirt loosener. It will remove almost any dirt spots. If wood-work is finished with a gloss finish the cleaning is a very simple matter. A damp cloth and then a dry one is about all that is needed.

In cleaning woodwork I would like to say to the novice, do not take a large area at one time. Just take a small place, clean and wipe and then take another space. If you attempt a large space, you will be likely to have a streaked effect that does not conduce to comfortable mental conditions afterwards in viewing the work.

If the carpets are not in a condition to need taking up, they can be made to look comparatively clean by a thorough sweeping and then going over them with a broom dipped in water with a little ammonia in it. Clean curtains, and bedding, everything as fresh as can be, give great satisfaction, but don't try to arrive at all this in one day.—Exchange.

Chocolate Icing.—One cup of granulated sugar, one cup of grated chocolate, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful vanilla. Boil the sugar, chocolate and milk until the consistency of mush and add the vanilla just before taking from the fire.

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THE QUIET HOUR

PATIENT IN TRIBULATION.

I know . . . thy patience, and how thou . . . hast borne, and hast patience, and for My Name's sake hast labored, and hast not fainted.—Rev. 2: 2, 3.

He who said these words to the Church of Ephesus, long ago, will surely say them to many suffering, victorious souls who steadfastly follow in His steps—triumphant over pain—patiently bearing a heavy cross. I have lately had the privilege of meeting one of these quiet, victorious soldiers of the Cross, and should like to introduce her to my Advocate friends. In one of the January "Quiet Hours," you will find some beautiful verses, written for "the lonely," by Miss Anna Benschel. When I sent those verses to the press, I had no idea that the writer lived less than a mile away from me; since then, I have learned to know and love her. No wonder she can write words which must go straight to the heart of the lonely, for she is shut within a "temple of silence"—her own expression—having been totally deaf since childhood, and, as her sight is also very imperfect, God's beautiful book of nature is only slightly open to her. But, though her ears are shut to earthly sounds, she is very quick to hear the still, small Voice; though her bodily sight may be dim, her spiritual sight is very keen. Standing alone in the terrible silence, which no song of bird nor voice of friend can break, she reaches out with all the force of a passionate nature to the one Friend whose Voice she can hear, in words like these:

"I scarce can see on my darkened way,
The great clouds shadow the sunlight so;
Grant me the prayer I pray to Thee,
Greater trust with the heavier bow.
God, who reigns in the Heaven above!
Under the burden I lowly bow;
Jesus of Nazareth—passing near—
Teach me Thy wondrous patience now."

Yes, this new yet dear friend of mine is a true poet, and she sings all the more sweetly because the Master she loves has shut the door—shut her in with Himself, so that she may daily grow more like Him, and may have many messages to carry straight from His own lips to the world she longs to help. It was a great delight to her when I told her how her verses "for the lonely" had been sent on a mission of comfort through this great Canada of ours, for she is so eager to help others, and feels as though her hands were tied. Listen to her sad yet meek words of submission when her prayer to be allowed to work for God was refused—or, at least, when she thought she could do nothing for Him:

"Dear God, I do not mean to doubt Thy care,
Nor to distrust the love that foldest me;
But God, my God, the waiting is so long,
And I would work for Thee.
But Thou—Thou wilt not let me!
Here aside
I sit with idle hands and strangled voice
That giveth forth no praise to Thee, O Love!
(Love that refused my choice).
But come Thou nearer, God; let me but feel
Thy great love folding me so close,
so warm,
I shall not mind whatever pain or grief
Comes, feeling safe from harm.
And that I may not strive against Thy love,
Hold me so closely to Thy Father-breast
That I may know the tenderness divine,
And, knowing, be at rest."

Surely the power of such a patient, trustful life is mighty in its influence for good. We know little of Enoch, except the all important fact that he walked with God, and no one can walk

with God for a lifetime without helping many other souls to live nearer to Him. Mary, who sat silently listening to the Master's voice, has helped the world far more than her busy, practical sister, Martha, and surely there never was a time when Mary's example was more needed than in this bustling age of energetic philanthropy. We are trying to crowd every hour so full of active service, too often forgetting that all our work is worthless, unless it is inspired by love, and that love must grow secretly and silently, needing an atmosphere of prayer and meditation and quiet resting on God.

When the Master comes to take account of His servants, there will be many surprises. Some, who have been very busy here and there, and who expect to have many sheaves to carry into the great Harvest Home, may find that they have really helped other souls very little. On the other hand, those who have been "patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer," longing to help but fancying they have accomplished little or nothing in the great work of gathering in the nations, will be amazed to find how much actual work they have done unconsciously by prayer and true living.

And then, too, our business in this world is not solely the helping of our neighbor. It will not be enough to be made "keeper of the vineyards," if, at the last, we must sorrowfully confess: "but mine own vineyard have I not kept." Life grows from within outwards, and, if the heart be not kept with all diligence, the life cannot blossom and bear fruit in the beauty of holiness. God has His own secret method of cultivating beauty of soul, and we cannot doubt His wise and loving culture when we see the beauty growing swiftly under His hand. Can you not see it shining out in this sweet song "Out of the Silence"?

"Alone in all my solitude and dread,
I think upon the years that are to be
Of silence—deep as that about the dead—
Which God had bidden to compass me.
I think of all my hopes, the aims and fears
That I have laid down slowly one by one,
To drink the cup God gave, with bitter tears,
Till my poor heart could say, 'Thy will be done.'
I have grown patient through these years of pain,
And wait the power that shall summon me
Out of the silence into sound again,
When Jesus breaks the chain and sets me free.
And the first sound that enters to my ear
Shall be the voice of Him whom most I love—
There shall He melt the seal and bid me hear
And join with angels in the songs above."

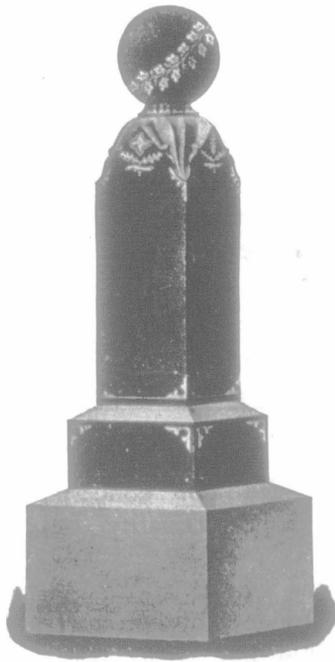
I do not ask you to pity this brave and noble soul. Those who can walk with the Son of God in the midst of the fire, inspire us with reverent admiration rather than pity. Let us pity souls that are deaf and have their eyes shut to things invisible, but look up to those whose shining faces are uplifted in simple, childlike faith to the face of the Father, and who walk always with hand clasped closely in His. He can—and does—fill their hearts with a secret gladness that no earthly advantages can give. We know, as Archbishop Magee says, "that the justice of God is pledged for the happiness of His servants . . . that more precious in His sight is one loving, trusting human soul than all the universe of material worlds, and all the laws that govern them: that sooner than that one righteous soul should unjustly suffer, those laws should—all of them, if need were—be suspended: that full surely there will

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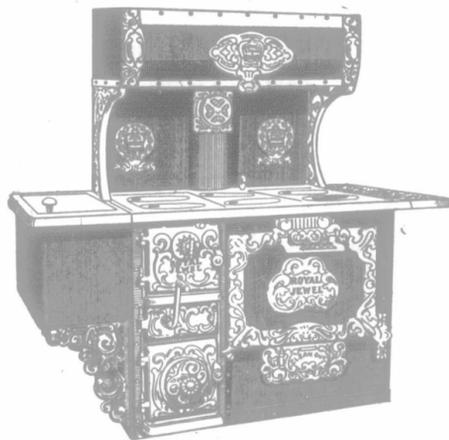
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Most Modern of any Range on the Market.



The Oven of the Royal Jewel is made of one piece of heavy, cold rolled sheet steel of the very best quality. It is ventilated in such a manner that the heated and vitiated air does not pass out of holes at back of oven direct into back flue into chimney, which is the usual way, but through holes in top of oven into an enclosed channel, conveying it into down flue and around the

oven before it escapes through chimney. By this means the escaping heated air is not wasted, and helps to maintain the oven heat and keep an even temperature.

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The best proof of the worth of any article is its wearing qualities. White Star Baking Powder is the oldest baking powder on this market, and is still leading. Nothing but true merit warrants such a wonderful sale. If you are not using it, begin to-day—it never fails.

come for every soul that trusts the Father's love a deliverance wrought by the Father's power."

"Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer!"—how many must fight on, year after year, fight with all their strength, if they are determined to stand firm on that height! Some crosses are visible to all, while others are hidden away out of sight, and known only to the fighter himself and to God. But a fight it is, and must be, as long as we are part of the Church militant here on earth. It is one of the mysteries of life that one's greatest joys and heaviest sorrows often spring from the same root—love—and we would not willingly lose the pain if we must part with the joy along with it. But pain is only outside after all, while God Himself has linked together love and joy. True, unselfish Love can still press bright-faced Joy close to his heart, defying the powers of evil to do their worst; for, what God hath joined together, neither the troubles of earth, the sorrow of death, nor the pain of separation can tear asunder. Sorrow can only make Love's eyes more grave and sweet, can only deepen Joy's "childlike trust, that fears nor pain nor death" can only strengthen the "tender charity and steadfast faith, the patient hope and quiet, brave endurance" of both. And so there is more joy than sorrow

in Miss Bensel's "Bon Voyage, Comrades!" which rings out its brave "God Speed!" as a dearly-loved sister, mother and brother pass on before her within the veil, and friend after friend leaves her side.

"Bon voyage, comrade! though we drift apart,
Nor space, nor time can dim the love I bear,—
Which, close and warm within my aching heart,
Throbs on for you and all your life would share.

Bon voyage, comrade! God be with you, dear!
'Tis all my heart can say, as on the tide
Our boats drift from each other. Cold and drear
Seems all the sunny world, as from my side
You drift afar. For you I kneel and pray
In love undying. While I know your heart
Is mine I shall not fear; though dark the day,
And wide the distance as we drift apart."

She is very happy—this new friend of mine—and well she may be, for she lives always in the sunshine of God's Presence and that, as David tells us, is "fullness of joy." The Vision of God, clear and undimmed, will be the great Joy of Heaven, for there His servants shall "see His Face." Then, as St. John says, our hunger and thirst after righteousness shall at last be satisfied, then we "shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." But, even here, the pure in heart can and do see God in a very real sense, just as surely as the impure and insincere cannot see Him; and those who see God and trust Him always are blessed, with a blessedness which cannot even be imagined by those who have never known it. Strong in her confidence and sure hope, she sings her trustful song bravely and patiently:

"Be strong, O heart! and do not fear,
What though the storm-bolts fall?
The sun is shining somewhere clear,
And Heaven itself is bending near,
And Love is over all."

HOPE.

ABSORBINE WORKS LIKE MAGIC.

The following letter from a Toronto gentleman to the manufacturers of "Absorbine" is an evidence of the esteem in which this remedy is held by horsemen.

W. F. Young, P.D.F.

Dear Sir:—I have been using Absorbine for four months on my carriage and saddle horses and find it the best remedy yet for wind galls and swellings of all kinds. So far I have not had to use it for anything else, but am sure its curative properties are all and more than is claimed. It works like magic and a little goes a long way. L. Strother, 92 Crescent Road, Toronto.

Get a bottle to-day from your druggist, or if not to be obtained handily send \$2.00 to the Canadian Agents Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal P. Q., and they will send you a bottle express prepaid. Manufactured by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

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

He simply ground the wheat.

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

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

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

If you are not using



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you are not getting the best value for your money.

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Heavy Coiled Steel Wire Fence with Hard Steel Wire Lock that does not rust or slip and kinks both wires. All heavily galvanized and is replacing other makes of fencing using lighter gauge wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire and DOES NOT INJURE STOCK

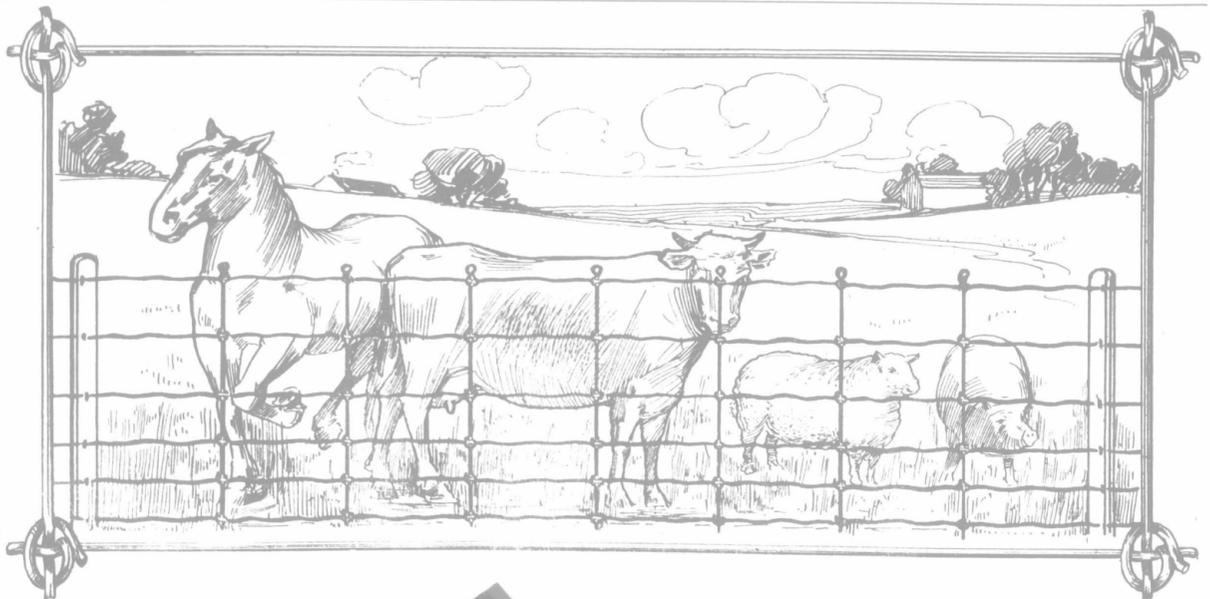
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1906 WAISTS! WAISTS! WAISTS! 1906

Qualities, Styles and Prices Unequalled — A Strong Statement, but Easily Proved. Write for one of the Waists Illustrated Below.



Q2-207. Women's Jap Silk Waist, superior quality, back opening, yoke, collar and cuffs faintly made of fine Oriental lace, front made of clusters of pin tucks finished with rows of Valenciennes insertion **\$6.00**



Q2-208. Women's Waist of good quality taffeta silk, soft finish, black, navy, ivory, reseda, grey, and Alice blue, back and front, made with clusters of wide and narrow tucks, duchess opening, new sleeve with tucked cuff..... **\$3.50**



Q2-210. Women's Waist, of fancy all-over lace, white and ecru, side opening, transparent yoke, trimmed with guipure insertion and applique, new three-quarter sleeve, lined throughout with Japanese silk **\$5.00**



Q2-206. Women's Jap Silk Waist, heavy quality, back opening, front beautifully made of pin tucks, fine Valenciennes insertion and silk embroidery, tucked back, latest sleeve..... **\$5.00**



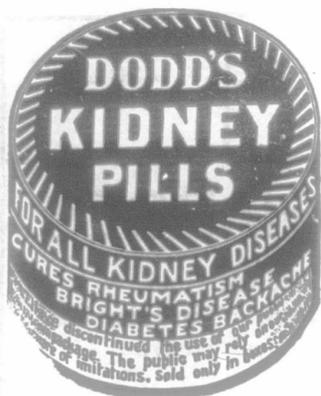
Q2-202. Women's Jap Silk Waist, good quality back opening, front made in pretty bolero effect of fine tucks and Valenciennes insertion, back made with two clusters of eight fine tucks, full sleeve, deep fitted cuff finished with fine Valenciennes insertion and lace..... **\$4.00**



Q2-201. Women's Jap Silk Waist, front made with clusters of pin tucks, rows of Valenciennes insertion, silk embroidered panel effect, tucked back, newest sleeve, with deep cuff, finished with insertion and tucks..... **\$3.50**

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WHEN THREE'S COMPANY.

The wind howls round the house;
We hear it swell and die,
We three, shut in together,
Fearing, nor wind nor weather,
Just you and Love and I,

Life's bitter storms assail,
The winds of fate blow free,
We closer draw together,
And there's nor wind nor weather
For you and Love and me.

—American Magazine.

THE KARN

IS THE
**ACME OF PERFECTION
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That accounts for the fact that
WE HAVE SOLD 125 PIANOS
in the new Provinces during the
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The Karn combines accuracy of
tone with simplicity of construction
and artistic design.

Write to-day for the Karn catalogue,
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We are the Oldest Piano Dealers in the Provinces,
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SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and
strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls
have more than their share of misery. With
some it is nervousness and palpitation, with
others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while
with others there is a general collapse of the system.
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the
nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat
strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles,
and impart that sense of buoyancy to the
spirits that is the result of renewed mental
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"For over a year I was troubled with nervousness
and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's
Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using
five boxes I found I was completely cured. I
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Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25,
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CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE STORY OF IN-DOOR SUN.

Once on a time, in far Japan,
There lived a busy little man,
So merry and so full of fun
That people called him In-door Sun.

Now In-door Sun made mirrors fine,
Like those in your house and in mine,
And in these looking-glasses bright
His own face saw from morn till night.

It made him feel so very sad
To see his face look cross and bad,
That he began to take great care
To keep a sweet smile always there.

And soon he found that those he knew,
All seemed to like him better, too;
For, like the mirrors, every one
Began to smile on In-door Sun!

Now try this just one day and see
How bright and smiling you can be;
You'll find both happiness and fun
In playing you're an "in-door sun!"
—Inez G. Thompson, in *Little Folks*.

BEDTIME.

Last year my bedtime was at eight,
And every single night
I used to wish the clock would wait,
Or else stay out of sight.
It always seemed to me
The next half hour'd be
The nicest time of all the day
If mother would agree.
But she always shook her head,
And she sort of jumped and said,
"Why, it's late—after eight—
And it's time you were in bed!"

That clock would always do its best
To sit all quiet there,
Until I was my comfyt
In some big easy chair.
Then its striking would begin,
And I'd tell my motherkin
How I'd just begun a chapter, and
It was so int'restin',—
And the end was just ahead—
But she usually said,
"Why, it's late—after eight—
And it's time you were in bed!"

And now my bedtimes is ha'-past,
But yet that old clock does
The same mean tricks—it's just as fast,
Or faster than it was.
Last night it seemed to me
The next half hour 'd be
The nicest time of all the day
If mother would agree.
But she smiled and shook her head,
And she kissed me while she said,
"Why, it's late—after eight—
And it's time you were in bed!"
—Harper's Magazine.

BEAR FRIENDS.

Friendship is not uncommon among
citizens of the Zoo, even between repre-
sentatives of different species. In Cen-
tral Park a big polar bear and his
distant cousin, a grizzly, were confined
in the same pit, but it was considered
expedient to separate them by a strong
partition of bars.

Both were full-grown husky speci-
mens of their breeds, and had they
come together with intent to kill it is
probable that the entire force of keep-
ers could not have separated them.
One day a small boy threw a paper
box containing some sugared popcorn
into the grizzly's side of the pit. It fell
close to the partition, and in trying
to shove it away with his muzzle the
grizzly clumsily pushed it into a hole
just under the partition bars.

The greater part of the hole was on
the polar's side of the house, and he
could have easily pulled out the box,
but he seated himself on his haunches
and watched his neighbor trying to
get his big paw down the opening of
the hole.

The hole proved too small, and the
box was too deep down. At last the
grizzly gave it up and sat ruefully
regarding his lost treasure.

Suddenly the polar bear rose to the
occasion. He waddled over to the hole
on his side, rolled over on his side,
thrust his paw down, and shoved the
box up into the grizzly's yard.

Ever after that the giants were good
friends. The polar bear would often
stretch himself beside the partition on a
hot day and poke his long, slim muzzle
in between the bars. Grizzly would
drop down too, and shove his snout
over against his friend's. Thus they
would sleep for hours, grunting their
dreams into each other's ears.—*Montreal
Witness*.

A NEW MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw a
great many letters in the Children's
Corner, and I thought I would like
to write. I am going to school, I have
two sisters and one brother going to
school. We have about forty head of
cattle, one hundred hens, three horses
and thirteen pigs.
(Age 11 yrs.) LILY M. METCALFE.

LIVES NEAR THE LAKE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will try to
write a very little letter. This is my
first letter to the Farmer's Advocate
and hope to see it in print. I have a
little sister and brother. I live in Well-
ington and go to school every day. I
like to go to school. My teacher's
name is Miss B— and I like her. I
have a cat whose name is Snowball.
It is a great pet. I live quite near the
lake and in the summer I go in bathing
and have lots of fun splashing in the
water. LAURINE HODGENS.

THE BREAKFAST FOOD FAMILY.

John Spratt will eat no fat,
Nor will he touch the lean,
He scorns to eat of any meat;
He lives upon Foodine.

But Mrs. Spratt will none of that;
Foodine she cannot eat.
Her special wish is for a dish
Of Expurgated Wheat.

To William Spratt that food is flat
On which his mater dotes.
His favorite feed—his special need—
Is Eata Heapa Oats.

But sister Lil can't see how Will
Can touch such tastless food.
As breakfast fare it don't compare,
She says, with Shredded Wood.

Now, none of these Leander please;
He feeds upon Bath Mitts,
While sister Jane improves her brain
With Cero-Grapo-Grits.

Lycurgus votes for Father's Oats;
Proggine appeals to May;
The junior John subsists upon
Uneede Bayla Hay.

Corrected Wheat for little Pete;
Flaked Pine for Dot, while 'Bub,'
The infant Spratt, is waxing fat,
On Battle Creek Near-Grub.
—Chicago Tribune.

HOW HE KNEW.

Not long ago a man was about to
purchase a barrel of apples at the es-
tablishment of a produce-dealer. They
appeared to be especially fine ones, but
an old farmer standing near whispered
to him to look in the middle of the
barrel. This the would-be purchaser
did, to find that, with the exception of
a layer at each end, the apples were
small and inferior.

"I'm much obliged," he said, turning
to the old farmer.

"I've got some nice ones on my
wagon I jest brought in," the old
fellow ventured, diffidently.

"I'll take a barrel from you, then,"
the man said, paying him the price and
giving his address for their delivery.

"Say," a bystander asked, as the
purchaser walked away, "how did you
know those apples in the centre of the
barrel were no good?"

A twinkle came into the old codger's
eye.

"Oh, that was one of my barrels," he
said.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Tobacco Habit

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all
desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable
medicine, and only requires touching the tongue
with it occasionally. Price \$2.

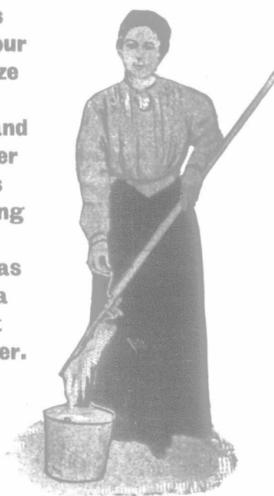
Liquor Habit

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for
the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home
treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity
no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.
Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge
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Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution
during the period of
TEETHING.
Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.
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SURREY,
ENGLAND.

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



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We want our pay



But NOT UNTIL YOU SAY, "Here is the dollar; you deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED to pay it, not until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, not until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO FOR YOU. Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that, you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yea even thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide.

If you can say that we and Vitae-Ore have earned the dollar, we want our pay, as we say at the top, but not otherwise.

How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, poorly, worn-out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitae-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, more obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. YOU DON'T PAY A CENT UNLESS IT BENEFITS YOU!

You are to be the Judge

Read This Liberal Thirty-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a \$1.00 package of Vitae-Ore, the great healer from the earth's veins, enough for 30 days' use, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes to insure for you new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what Vitae-Ore is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

Rheumatism For 40 Years.

NOW PERMANENTLY CURED.

TARBROOK MINES, NOVA SCOTIA.

I am over seventy years of age and have been troubled with Rheumatism for about forty years, more than half of my lifetime. For years also my Liver has been torpid and sluggish and my Digestion bad.



During all this time I tried many so-called remedies, but with no permanent relief. About one year ago I saw an advertisement of Vitae-Ore, a remedy I had never before used, and I sent for a package on trial, as advertised. The trial package gave me such beneficial results that I concluded to give it a thorough trial, to see if it would not entirely cure me.

After taking three more packages, or four altogether, I now feel strong and hearty, with every pain removed from my body. It is over a year since I first tried Vitae-Ore, so that I have had ample time to judge of the value of my cure, and I heartily recommend Vitae-Ore to every ailing person as a Godsend to humanity. Kezia Rand.

Was Badly Crippled. Goes Back to Work After using Three Packages.

STURGEON FALLS, ONT.

When I first started to use Vitae-Ore, I could not lift my hands to my face. I was so badly crippled. Shortly after I began its use I commenced to improve; in about fifteen days I could walk about and climb the stairs, which I had not done in weeks. Before finishing the third package I had gone back to my work and am still working and feeling better than I have for years, in fact I have never felt better in my life.

I had tried much medicine, from doctors both in Canada and the States, but all failed me. It was a lucky day for me that a neighbor, who had been using Vitae-Ore, told me about it and advised me to try it. I thank God for the good it has done me.



Jas. Stack.

From the Earth's Veins to Your Veins.



Vitae-Ore is an ore-substance—a combination of minerals—mined from the ground, from the Earth's veins. It contains iron, sulphur and magnesium, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package of the ore, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value nearly 800 gallons of the powerful mineral waters of the globe, drunk fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing springs their curative virtue, come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which water forces its way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ore being absorbed by the liquid. Vitae-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, requiring only the addition of water to make a most remarkable healing and curing draught. Thousands have pronounced it the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Anemia, Dropsy, Catarrh of Any Part, Liver, Kidney & Bladder Troubles, Stomach & Female Disorders, Nervous Prostration, General Debility.

IF you are sick or suffering from any of the above named disorders, in all of which V.-O. is of special value, don't let another day go by before you send for a trial package.

It Is Different

from anything ever before offered, from other treatments you have used, as is pure milk from chalk and water or the brilliant sunlight from a tallow candle. It flows like life through your veins, pure as it came from the veins of the earth, and acts in a different manner, cures in a different way. It is different from all others and can be differently offered to those in need—on trial, the user to be the judge—a way sellers of medicines dare not duplicate or copy. Send for a dollar package today and test it at our risk. Do not delay, but do it today.

Had Lost the Use of His Limbs.

Bright's Disease and Liver Trouble Completely Cured at Age of 65.

I had Bright's Disease and Liver Trouble and was so weak I could not stand on my feet. I had really entirely lost the use of my limbs. I had already tried every remedy I could hear of and had consulted and treated with all of the best doctors hereabouts, to no avail, so that I had become resigned to what I considered the inevitable, giving up all hopes of a cure.



One day a friend advised me to try Vitae-Ore, calling my attention to the manner in which it was offered on trial. I contended that it would be like all of the rest and do me no good, but this good friend so insisted that I finally sent for a package on trial. The trial package showed a remarkable improvement and I sent for two more making three packages altogether that I have used. This was over one year ago, and although I am now sixty-five years of age, I can truthfully say that I feel as good and healthy, and in fact as young as I did twenty years ago. I can eat anything I want; my kidneys do not trouble me; my liver is acting as it should. My neighbors all ask me what I have been doing to make me look so well and active, and I tell them all the credit belongs to Vitae-Ore. FRED CURTIS, Swanton, Ohio.

V.-O. WILL DO AS MUCH FOR YOU as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this advertisement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, can hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say—do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper.

If you need it, if you are suffering for it, wasting away day by day for lack of that help and health which it can bring to you, send for it to-day! It will not cost you one single penny if it does not help. Nothing to begin with, nothing at any time if you are not satisfied. You are to be the judge! Address:

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Is in the Drop**

Better and larger crops are certain with the J. I. Case Edge Drop Planter. Actual tests in the field prove it. It surpasses all others in accuracy of drop—and "half the crop is in the drop." Its seed plates are of special design, carefully made. Clutch is simple and dependable. Cut-off cannot crack corn, and is so arranged as to make missing practically impossible—a spring knocker drops into each seed cell and forces the corn out. Plates being shaft driven, and the wire having only to operate valve and clutch, it lasts longer, and does not slip off the forks or loosen stakes.

The J. I. Case Edge Drop Planter works right and plants right, and does it all the time. Its strength, compactness and steel construction, keep it on the farm and out of the machine shop.

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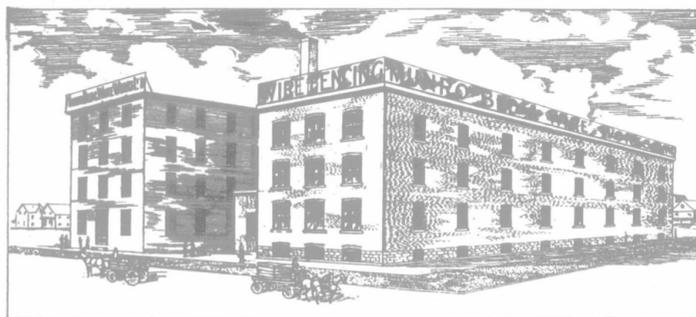
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GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

"And now, do you know, she persists in ignoring that anything has taken place, talks to me about her young men and her hopes for them, the work she would do for them, and actually asks my assistance! It appears that ever since their Great Revival, which is the beginning of days to them, events being dated from before the Great Revival or after, some of these young men have a desire to be ministers, or think they have. It is really her desire, I suspect, for them. The difficulty is, preparation for college. In this she asks my help. The enormous incongruity of the situation does not appear to strike her, that I, the—too many unutterable things—should be asked to prepare these young giants, with their 'tremenjous' religious convictions, for the ministry; nevertheless I yield myself to do anything and everything she lays upon me. I repeat, I shall without doubt end in being a saint myself, and should not be surprised to find myself with these 'tremenjous' young men on the way to Holy Orders. Fancy the good Doctor's face! He would suspect a lurking pleasantry in it all.

"This letter, I know, will render chaotic all your conceptions of me, and in this chaos of mind I can heartily sympathize. What the next chapter will be, God only knows! It depends upon how my familiar devil behaves himself. Meantime, I am parting with him, and with some anxiety as to the result subscribe myself,

Your friend,
"J. C."

CHAPTER XIII. THE FIRST ROUND.

The challenge from the Front was for the best two out of three, the first game to be played the last day of the year. Steadily, under Craven's coaching, the Twentieth team were perfected in their systematic play; for although Craven knew nothing of shinny, he had captained the champion lacrosse team of the province of Quebec, and the same general rules of defense and attack could be applied with equal success to the game of shinny. The team was greatly strengthened by the accession of Thomas Finch and Don Cameron, both of whom took up the school again with a view to college. With Thomas in goal, Hughie said he felt as if a big hole had been filled up behind him.

The master caused a few preliminary skirmishes with neighboring teams to be played by way of practice, and by the time the end of the year had come, he felt confident that the team would not disgrace their school. His confidence was not ill-founded.

"We have covered ourselves with glory," he writes to his friend Ned Maitland, "for we have whipped to a finish the arrogant and mighty Front. I am more than ever convinced that I shall have to take a few days off and get away to Montreal, or some other retired spot, to recover from the excitement of the last week.

"Under my diligent coaching, in which, knowing nothing whatever of shinny, I have striven to introduce something of the lacrosse method, our team got into really decent fighting trim. Under the leadership of their captain, who has succeeded in infusing his own fierce and furious temper into his men, they played like little demons, from the drop of the ball till the game was scored. 'Furious' is the word, for they and their captain play with headlong fury, and that, I might say, is about their only defect, for if they ever should run into a bigger team, who had any semblance of head about them, and were not merely feet, they would surely come to grief.

"I cannot stay to recount our victory. Let it suffice that we were driven down in two big sleighloads by Thomas Finch, the back wall of our defense, and Don Cameron, who plays in the right of the forward line, both great, strapping fellows, who are to be eventually, I believe, members of my preparatory class.

"The Front came forth, cheerful, big, confident, trusting in the might of their legs. We are told that the Lord taketh no pleasure in the legs of man, and this is true in the game of shinny. Not legs alone, but heart and head win, with anything like equal chances.

"Game called, 2:30; Captain Hughie has the drop; seizes the ball, passes it to Fusie, who rushes, passes back to Hughie, who has arrived in the vicinity of the enemy's goal, and shoots, swift and straight, a goal. Time, 30 seconds.

"Again and again my little demons pierce the heavy, solid line of the Front defense, and score, the enemy, big and bewildered, being chiefly occupied in watching them do it. By six o'clock that evening I had them safe at the manse in a condition of dazed jubilation, quite unable to realize the magnificence of their achievement. They had driven twelve miles down, played a two hours' game of shinny, score eight to two, and were back safe and sound, bearing with them victory and some broken shins, equally proud of both.

"There is a big supper at the manse, prepared, I believe, with the view of consolation, but transformed into a feast of triumph, the minister being enthusiastically jubilant over the achievement of his boys, his wife, if possible, even more so. The heroes feed themselves to fullness, amazing and complete, the minister holds a thanksgiving service, in which I have no doubt my little demons most earnestly join, after which they depart to shed the radiance of their glory throughout the section.

"And now I have to recount another experience of mine, quite unique and altogether inexplicable. It appears that in this remarkable abode—I would call it 'The Saint's Rest' were it not for the presence of others than saints, and for the additional fact that there is little rest for the saint who makes her dwelling here—in this abode there prevails the quaint custom of watching the death of the old year and the birth of the new. It is made the occasion of religious and heart-searching rite. As the solemn hour of midnight draws on, a silence falls upon the family, all of whom, with the exception of the newest infant, are present. It is the family festival of the year.

"And what will they be doing at your home, Mr. Craven?" inquires the minister. The contrast that rose before my mind was vivid enough, for having received my invitation to a big dance, I knew my sweet sisters would be having a jolly wild time about that moment. My answer, given I feel in a somewhat flippant tone, appears to shock my shinny captain of the angelic face, who casts a horror-stricken glance at his mother, and waits for the word of reproof that he thinks is due from the padre's lips.

"But before it falls the mother interposes with 'They will miss you greatly this evening.' It was rather neatly done, and I think I appreciated it. The rite proceeds. The initial ceremony is the repeating of a verse of Scripture all round, and to save my life nothing comes to my mind but the words, 'Remember Lot's wife.' As I cannot see the appropriateness of the quotation, pass.

"Five minutes before the stroke of twelve, they sing the Scottish paraphrase beginning, 'O God of Bethel.'

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Beresford Grove Herefords.



17 OF THESE YOUNGSTERS FOR SALE.

A. R. IBBOTSON,
Beresford Grove Farm, Man.

Reg. Herefords and Shorthorns.
Reg. Berkshire 5 Young Sows
And 5 Young Bulls for Sale
right away.

Preliminary Notice.

Credit Auction Sale of 60 Head of Heavy Horses on Friday, April 20

Commencing at 10 a.m.

I have received instructions from the Arctic Ice Co., who have sold their large farm four miles east of Winnipeg, to sell out their stock of fine brood mares, colts, one, two and three years old, also work horses, two thoroughbred Clyde stallions, binders, mowers, rakes, sulky plow and general farm machinery.

Six months credit on approved note on all terms over \$50. Under that amount cash. Six per cent. discount for cash.

T. T. Smith, Auctioneer

Phone 1308. 489 Main Street

"I do not suppose you ever heard it, but it is a beautiful hymn, and singularly appropriate to the hour. In this I lend assistance with my violin, the tune being the very familiar one of 'Auld Lang Syne,' associated in my mind, however, with occasions somewhat widely diverse from this. I assure you I am thankful that my part is instrumental, for the whole business is getting onto my emotions in a disturbing manner, and especially when I allow my eyes to linger for a moment or two on the face of the lady, the center of the circle, who is deliberately throwing away her fine culture and her altogether beautiful soul upon the Anakim here, and with a beautiful unconsciousness of anything like sacrifice, is now thanking God for the privilege of doing so. I have some moments of rare emotional luxury, those moments that are next to tears.

"Then the padre offers one of those heart-racking prayers of his that, whether they reach anything outside or not, somehow get down into one's vitals, and stir up remorse, and self-condemnations, and longings unutterable. Then they all kiss the mother and wish her a Happy New Year.

"My boy, my dear boy, I have never known deeper moments than those. And when I went to shake hands with her, she seemed so like a queen receiving homage, that without seeming to feel I was making a fool of myself, I did the Queen Victoria act, and saluted her hand. It is wonderful how great moments discover the lady to you. She must have known how I was feeling, for with a very beautiful grace, she said, 'Let me be your mother for to-night,' and by Jove, she kissed me. I have been kissed before, and have kissed some women in my time, but that is the only kiss I can remember, and s'help me Bob, I'll never kiss another till I kiss my wife.

"And then and there, Maitland, I swore by all that I knew of God, and by everything sacred in life, that I'd quit the past and be worthy of her trust; for the mischief of it is, she will persist in trusting you, puts you on your honor *noblesse oblige* business, and all that. I think I told you that I might end in being a saint. That dream I have surrendered, but, by the grace of heaven, I'm going to try to be a man. And I am going to play shinny with those boys, and if I can help them to win that match, and the big game of life, I will do it.

"As witness my hand and seal, this first day of January, 18—. "J. C."

CHAPTER XIV

THE FINAL ROUND

After the New-Year the school filled up with big boys, some of whom had returned with the idea of joining the preparatory class for college, which the minister had persuaded John Craven to organize.

Shinny, however, became the absorbing interest for all the boys, both big and little. This interest was intensified by the rumors that came up from the front, for it was noised through the Twentieth section that Dan Munro, whose father was a cousin of Archie Munro, the former teacher, had come from Murrain town and taken charge of the front school, and that, being used to the ice game, and being full of tricks and swift as a bird, he was an exceedingly dangerous man. More than that, he was training his team with his own tricks, and had got back to school some of the old players, among whom were no less renowned personages than Hec Ross and Jimmie "Ben." Jimmie Ben, to wit, James son of Benjamin McEwen, was more famed for his prowess as a fighter than for his knowledge of the game of shinny, but every one who saw him play said he was "a terror." Further, it was rumored that there was a chance of them getting for goal Farquhar McRae, "Little Farquhar," or "Farquhar Bheg" (pronounced "vaick"), as he was euphoniously called, who presumably had once been little, but could no longer claim to be so, seeing that he was six feet, and weighed two hundred pounds.

It behooved the Twentieth team, therefore, to bestir themselves with all diligence, and in this matter Hughie gave no rest either to himself or to any

one else likely to be of use in perfecting his team. For Hughie had been unanimously chosen captain, in spite of his protests that the master or one of the big boys should hold that place. But none of the big boys knew the new game as perfectly as Hughie, and the master absolutely refused, saying, "You beat them once, Hughie, and you can do it again." And as the days and weeks went on, Hughie fully justified the team's choice of him as captain. He developed a genius for organization, a sureness of judgment, and a tact in management, as well as a skill and speed in play, that won the confidence of every member of his team. He set himself resolutely to banish any remaining relics of the ancient style of play. In the old game every one rushed to hit the ball without regard to direction or distance, and the consequence was, that from end to end of the field a mob of yelling, stick-waving players more or less aimlessly followed in the wake of the ball. But Hughie and the master changed all that, forced the men to play in their positions, training them never to drive wildly forward, but to pass to a man, and to keep their clubs down and their mouths shut.

The striking characteristic of Hughie's own playing was a certain fierceness, amounting almost to fury, so that when he was in the attack he played for every ounce there was in him. His chief weakness lay in his tempestuous temper, which he found difficult to command, but as he worked his men from day to day, and week to week, the responsibility of his position and the magnitude

Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLD IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "Its only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough it had been remedied with

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

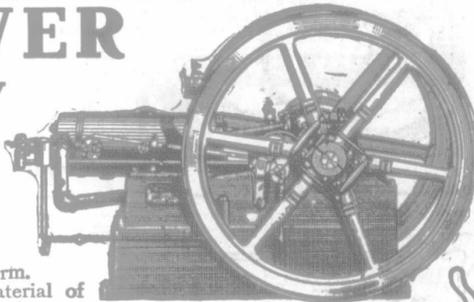
Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N. S. writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure

23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions
FOR SALE, also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right. O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

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It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm.

It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product. All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine.

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It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order.

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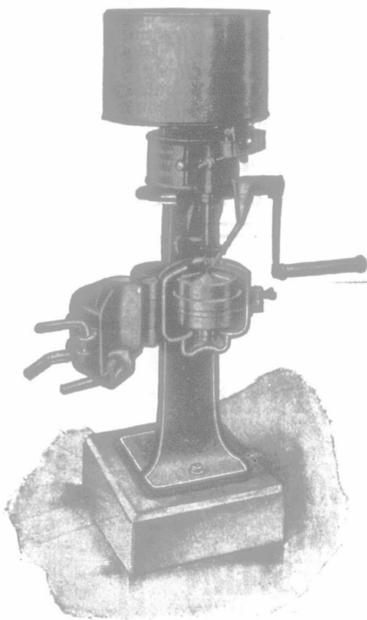


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of the issues at stake helped him to a self-control quite remarkable in him.

As the fateful day drew near the whole section was stirred with an intense interest and excitement, in which even the grave and solemn elders shared, and to a greater degree, the minister and his wife.

At length the day, as all days great and small, actually arrived. A big crowd awaited the appearance of "the folks from the Front." They were expected about two, but it was not till half-past that there was heard in the distance the sound of the bagpipes.

"Here they are! That's Alan the cooper's pipes," was the cry, and before long, sure enough there appeared Alphonse le Rouge driving his French-Canadian team, the joy and pride of his heart, for Alphonse was a born horse-trainer, and had taught his French-Canadians many extraordinary tricks. On the dead gallop he approached the crowd till within a few yards, when at a sudden command, they threw themselves upon their haunches, and came almost to a standstill. With a crack of his long whip Alphonse gave the command, "Deesplay youself!" At once his stout little team began to toss their beautiful heads, and broke into a series of prancing curves that would not have shamed a pair of greyhounds. Then, as they drew up to the stopping-point, he gathered up his lines, and with another crack of his whip, cried, "Salute ze ladies!" when, with true equine courtesy, they rose upon their hind legs and gracefully pawed the empty air. Finally, after depositing his load amid the admiring exclamations of the crowd, he touched their tails with the point of his whip, gave a sudden "Whish!" and like hounds from the leash his horses sprang off at full gallop.

One after another the teams from the Front swung round and emptied their loads.

"Man! what a crowd!" said Hughie to Don. "There must be a hundred at least."

"Yes, and there's Hec Ross and Jimmie Ben," said Don, "and sure enough, Farquhar Begh. We'll be catching it to-day, whatever," continued Don, cheerfully.

"Pshaw! we licked as big men before. It isn't size," said Hughie, with far more confidence than he felt.

It was half an hour before the players were ready to begin. The rules of the game were few and simple. The play was to be one hour each way, with a quarter of an hour rest between. There was to be no tripping, no hitting on the shins when the ball was out of the scrimmage, and all disputes were to be settled by the umpire, who on this occasion was the master of the Sixteenth school.

"He's no good," grumbled Hughie to his mother, who was even more excited than her boy himself. "He can't play himself, and he's too easy scared."

"Never mind," said his mother, brightly; "perhaps he won't have much to do."

"Much to do! Well, there's Jimmie Ben, and he's an awful fighter, but I'm not going to let him frighten me," said Hughie, savagely; "and there's Dan Munro, too, they say he's a terror, and Hec Ross. Of course we've got just as good men, but they won't fight. Why, Johnnie 'Big Duncan' and Don, there, are as good as any of them, but they won't fight."

The mother smiled a little.

"What a pity! But why should they fight? Fighting is not shinny."

"No, that's what the master says. And he's right enough, too, but it's awful hard when a fellow doesn't play fair, when he trips you up or clubs you on the shins when you're not near the ball. You feel like hitting him back."

"Yes, but that's the very time to show self-control."

"I know. And that's what the master says."

"Of course it is," went on his mother. "That's what the game is for, to teach the boys to command their tempers. You remember 'he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.'"

"O, it's all right," said Hughie, "and easy enough to talk about."

"What's easy enough to talk about?" asked the master, coming up.

"Taking a city," said Mrs. Murray, smiling at him.

The master looked puzzled. "Mother means," said Hughie, "keeping one's temper in shinny. But I'm telling her it's pretty hard when a fellow clubs you on the shins when you're away from the ball."

"Yes, of course it's hard," said the master, "but it's better than being a cad," which brought a quick flush to Hughie's face, but helped him more than anything else to keep himself in hand that day.

"Can't understand a man," said the master, "who goes into a game and then quits it to fight. If it's fighting, why fight, but if it's shinny, play the game. Big team against us, eh, captain?" he continued, looking at the Front men, who were taking a preliminary spin upon the ice, "and pretty swift, too."

"If they play fair, I don't mind," said Hughie. "I'm not afraid of them; but if they get slugging—"

"Well, if they get slugging," said the master, "we'll play the game and win, sure."

"Well, it's time to begin," said Hughie, and with a good by to his mother he turned away.

"Remember, take a city," she called out after him.

"All right, muzzie, I'll remember."

(To be continued.)

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HEART TROUBLE

The heart itself has no power—no self-control. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must assist the heart to expand and contract. This nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic, or INSIDE, nerve system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble through sympathy, and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the INSIDE NERVES.

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"This young lady calling him up in class one morning, said:

"Henry, name some of the chief beauties of education."

"The boy, smiling into the teacher's pretty eyes, answered:

"Schoolmistresses."

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A MANITOBA CATTLE FEEDER DESCRIBES HIS METHODS.

Wm. Grayston, of Newdale, at the Brandon conventions outlined his methods of handling.

"I may say at the outset that the method I am to speak of is not, strictly winter feeding, as it includes finishing on grass. What we understand by winter feeding is, to so handle cattle that they are finished by April, or May and must be put on the market then, while with the method I speak of the cattle can be held until the price justifies a sale. Mr. Cook has told you what led up to our present method of feeding, namely the fact that in his varied experience the first cattle to leave a profit over cost of feed consumed were the ones he wintered out of doors. I may say here that the past eight years I have taken an active interest in all his feeding operations and I believe have been his most severe critic. Possibly to get even with me, two years ago, he induced me to join him in feeding some steers and so I cannot do better than give you my experience for that time.

On October 28, 1903, Mr. Cook brought down from Russell and Binscarth 122 head of steers averaging 1,157 lbs. These steers cost at the rate of \$2.90 per 100 lbs. laid down at Newdale, the average cost per steer being \$33.55 After being rested for a few days these steers were dehorned and allowed the run of the farms and strawstacks until winter set in. Out of 122 head I took 30. We had fenced a yard for them, boarding the north and west sides about six feet high, and as the winter set in we began to draw straw into it and bring in the steers at night. As the weather became more severe and the snow deeper the steers stayed in the yard altogether, and on December 1 we commenced to feed them six pounds of grain per day. That winter proved very stormy and soon the snow was rolling over the board fence and we followed the steers into a scattered willow and poplar bluff about three acres in extent just north of the barn. We found that to be excellent shelter and so we drew straw there on stormy days and on fine days fed in the yard where we had the grain troughs. On January 1, we increased the grain allowance to eight pounds. The grain was a mixture of bran and oat and barley chop, the proportion being about half bran. This was continued until April 12, when it was increased to 10 pounds, less bran and oats being used and shorts and low grade flour substituted. These steers were sold in March at 4 1-2 cents per pound, two cars to be taken out of the two bunches in April and the rest remain until June 15. Out of my bunch 13 head were taken on April 28, the average weight being 1,234 pounds. I believe that had these cattle been taken out on April 1, they would have been heavier than they were in the end of the month, as we find April and the early part of May the most difficult time to hold our cattle. The account for these 13 steers then stands as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Steers realized 1,234 lbs., at 4 1/2c. | \$55 55 |
| Cost of steers, 1,157 lbs., at \$2.90. | \$33 55 |
| Grain, 1,170 lbs. at 80c per 100 lbs. | 9 35 |
| Interest, \$33.55, 6 months at 7 p.c. | 1 15 |
| Wages | 2 50 |
| Total cost per steer. | 46 55 |
| Balance to profit. | 9 00 |

The other 17 were allowed the run of the farm the grain being continued, and about June 1 were turned into a mixture pasture of brome and rye grass which had been kept closed and now had a full bite on. As the steers all along had been picking up what grass they could get, they went to the new pasture without scouring and made rapid gains. The time was, however, too short for best results, as the spring had been slow in opening up, but on June 15 these steers averaged 1,320 pounds. The account then stands:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Steers realized 1,320 lbs. at 4 1/2c lb. | \$59 40 |
| Average cost per steer, 1,157 lbs. at \$2.90 per 100 lbs. | \$33 55 |
| Grain, 1,700 lbs. at 80c per 100 lbs. | 13 60 |
| Wages \$2.50, interest \$1.60, grass \$1. | 5 10 |
| Average cost of finished steer. | 52 25 |
| Balance to profit. | 7 15 |

About October 20, 1904, Mr. Cook and I went to Churchbridge and brought down about 80 steers out of which I took 19 averaging 1,300 pounds and costing 3 cents per pound, or \$39.00

each. These steers were handled the same way as the ones of the preceding winter with the exception of dehorning. As we had a very early break up in 1905 the steers went off the straw early and it became necessary to feed them some hay. I estimated that we fed about half a ton to each steer. On May 29 these steers were turned into the brome pasture which by this time had a luxuriant growth and here the gains were very rapid although about five pounds of grain per day was all

they would eat. On June 20 these steers averaged 1,475 pounds and were sold at 4 1-2 cents. The account for these steers then stands as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Steers realized 1,475 lbs. at 4 1/2c per lb. | \$66.35 |
| Average cost per steer, 1,300 lbs. at 3c per lb. | \$39 00 |
| Grain 1,600 lbs. at 80c per 100 lbs. | 12 80 |
| Interest \$1.80, wages \$2.50. | 4 30 |
| Hay 1/2 ton \$1.25, grass \$1.00. | 2 25 |
| Average cost of finished steer. | 58 35 |
| Balance to profit. | 8 00 |



U.S. Cream Separator

Osceola, Ia., Jan. 15, 1906.

After trying different makes of cream separators I decided to buy a U. S. as it is the easiest to clean, built most solid, and I believe will last me as long as I live. Have had my separator over two years, and it has made me \$20.00 more a year per cow than I made before. I figure that my calves raised on U. S. Separator skim milk pay for keeping my cows.

The cream is clear profit. I make over \$40.00 a cow clear a year. I don't feed any grain, so I consider I am doing well. If I didn't have over 12 cows I believe I could get good interest on my investment if I had paid \$500.00 for a U. S. Separator. I keep books, so there is no guess-work about it.

T. G. Armstrong.

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CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago.

I am quite satisfied that had these steers been dehorned, even with the small loss consequent on the operation that the average gain for same cost would have been 200 pounds instead of 175 pounds. I have taken in these figures no account of manure as we have not so far made any use of the manure made during the winter, but apart from that we do count that we certainly receive an indirect profit from the fact of the steers roaming the farm in fall and spring distributing their droppings and firming the soil. In support of this anyone who would visit Mr. Cook's farm, (where feeding has been carried on for a number of years), say about the 1st of August, would be quite convinced of the value of the cattle to the land as they drove through the magnificent crops of grain which every year grew thereon. And if cattle are fed in a limited space I am sure a very valuable pile of manure might be made in this way, as more straw would be converted into manure from this method than any other I know of.

I think I have said enough to show that the method as followed by Mr. Cook and myself has in the past proved profitable, but before closing I would like to emphasize the following points, namely, selection, dehorning, shelter and general care

SELECTS HIS STEERS.

It is outside the province of this paper to deal with the points of a good feeding steer, these will have had attention paid them in the judging classes. Suffice it for me to say that we endeavor to select steers adhering to the true feeding type, low set, blocky, breedy steers with good wide forehead and strong muzzle and ample room for digestive apparatus, and weighing at three years old say from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds and what is generally known as a grass fat steer. Those of you who have had the experience with fat cattle will know that a grass fat steer is rarely a finished steer but would be the better for two or three months finishing on grain. This is really, then, the type of steer that we select, what is generally known as a short keep feeder and if our market was such that we could profitably dispose of these steers, say in 90 days, we would prefer to feed two bunches in a season, feeding almost the same amount of grain in the short as we do in the longer period. The method followed by Mr. Cook and myself differs from that followed by many others in this point, most feeders preferring to put in lean steers for fattening purposes. But to any one following the figures I have given where the cost of a pound of gain was around 11 cents, it will be evident that it is more profitable to buy flesh already on the cattle at 3 cents than to put it on at the higher cost. Not only so, but our experience has been that the best fleshed steers have in all but one case that I know of, been the ones which exceeded the average gain, while the thinner fleshed ones have been below the average.

MUST DEHORN.

In regard to dehorning I want to say that we would not think of feeding steers without it. Last year we tried without it and it was well worth while, as it has forever settled in our minds the advisability of it. The loss of flesh from dehorning is very slight and the greater comfort in feeding more than counterbalances that. Our custom is to feed grain troughs 3 feet wide and 8 inches deep and with a dehorned bunch it is usual for every steer to stand right in one place with the head over the trough until it is empty. In the case of steers with horns on, the horns are rattling from first to last and there is a constant moving, grabbing a mouthful here and a mouthful there, bolting a part and wasting the other part, to say nothing of the safety of the attendant. But I wish to emphasize here, that dehorning should not be left to the finisher of steers but should be done by the grower, either as calves with caustic or with the clippers at a year and a half old.

Regarding shelter, less is really needed than is generally supposed. It is necessary to break the winds from cattle, but as regards cold, fleshy steers of three years old being fed from six pounds of grain per day and upwards do not seem to mind it at all. Where available nothing equals the natural shelter of a large bluff or timbered ravine but it will be for each one to provide

Pure Blood Source of Health

AND THE BLOOD CAN ONLY BE PURIFIED BY THE HEALTHFUL ACTION OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

At this season of the year as at no other the importance of pure blood is brought home to the minds of most people. As the result of artificial winter life—living on artificial foods and being shut up in badly ventilated rooms—the liver and kidneys become clogged and sluggish in action, the bowels constipated, and the blood loaded with poisonous impurities.

Is it any wonder that spring finds us run down in health and feeling languid and fatigued? Is it any wonder that our systems become an easy prey to every form of disease which lurks in the spring air? Is it any wonder that we have aching heads and aching backs and suffer from indigestion and biliousness?

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are especially suitable as a spring medicine, because they act directly on the liver and kidneys and enliven the action of these great blood-filtering organs.

Except by the action of the liver and kidneys, there is no means by which the poisonous impurities can be removed from the blood. With these organs in health, a person is almost immune from colds and all forms of contagious disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills should not be confused with medicines which merely act on the bowels. They do effect prompt motion of the bowels, and they do infinitely more, for by setting the liver right they bring about a good flow of bile and thoroughly cure constipation.

Biliousness, liver complaint, constipation, kidney derangements and impure blood cannot exist when Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used. And there is a great satisfaction in using a medicine which has stood the test of time and proven its right to a place in every home as a family medicine of worth and reliability.

Put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test and you will avoid the usual ills and weaknesses of spring. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle. St. John, N.B., Oct. 25, 1901.

Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to give you a testimonial for your Condition Powders. I have yet to find anything to equal it to make hens lay in the winter.

To make good healthy chicks and keep them in condition, also for fitting fowl for the show room, no poultry man should be without this, the best condition powder, to my mind that is made.

Yours respectfully,

W. T. E. COSMAN,
Secretary of the New Brunswick Poultry, Kennel and Pet Stock Association.

A CAMPBELLTOWN BUILDER SPEAKS

He Found Nothing to Equal
Dodd's Kidney Pills for They
Cured Him of His
Trouble.

Mr. W. H. Wallace is a Well Men To-Day, But he was Pretty Bad Before he Got Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CAMPBELLTOWN, N.B. Apr. 16—(Special)—"It was a cold started my trouble," says Mr. Wallace, of this place, "I am a contractor and builder and my work causes me to be out and exposed to all weathers so I suppose it was in that way I got cold. Any way it settled in my kidneys and made me pretty sick. I got Lumbago in the back, cramp in the muscles, pains in the loins, shortness of breath, a dragging pain at the loins and my urine was thick with a dark sediment. Then I knew the kidneys were to blame so I took Dodd's Kidney Pills and they soon put me in shape and cured me so that I have had no trouble with my kidneys since."

shelter suitable with his own conditions. One thing avoid, that of shutting cattle away in dark sheds. To protect from winds and let them enjoy the warmth of the sun seem to be the main points.

In feeding steers we seek to utilize the waste product of the farm, namely the straw, by making it the basis of our feeding operations and as the straw on our western farms has no value apart from being fed and turned into manure we feed it liberally, allowing the steers abundance of it, to work through and nestle in. In some districts where hay is abundant, I think quite as good results would be obtained by feeding hay with perhaps 1,000 pounds of grain where we feed from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds, but we seek to utilize what we have on hand. Whatever is used as roughage use it plentifully as no steer will make gains unless he is kept well filled. Our plan in regard to feeding grain is to feed at sundown both summer and winter, giving the steers all day to fill up on roughage, and in grass time giving them the longer day and cool evenings to graze before feeding grain. As regards salting, our plan is very simple, namely to put a barrel in some convenient spot and knock in the head. See that steers have all the water needed. Those who, like Mr. Cook, have open running water all winter are indeed favored as an abundant and readily available supply is invaluable to cattle on such dry feed.

I think with Mr. Cook, that Manitoba has a great future before her in the business of finishing beef cattle, if it is taken hold of by men who will make a study of it."

SIGNOR BILSMITHI.

The Only Reason Why a Great Artist Comes to Canada.

According to the newspapers the principal reason for the visit of any great musical artist to Toronto dwells in the fact that they are perishing for an opportunity to use some particular brand of piano. For instance, Signor Bilsmithi, "the eminent tenor," says that he has languished in England and United States in boredom because he could not find an instrument worthy of his glorious voice. He knew the Minnehaha piano was manufactured in Canada and, therefore, he came to Canada. No other instrument would do for his concert. One thinks of this gentleman paying fabulous amounts to induce the manufacturers to allow him the use of one of their instruments. In reality, though, the manufacturer takes the artist's manager into a corner and says: "What will it cost?" Of course nothing is paid to the artist for his approval, but the manager generally makes an entry on the credit side of his ledger. But what of the smaller concerts and recitals throughout the city? In such cases as these the promoters pay for the piano they use. Moreover they are able to choose what they will have. Now, it is interesting to note that, during the season, Messrs. Gourlay, Winter and Leeming have had on hand for such rental purposes never less than six Gourlay pianos. The demand for the Gourlay is very strong and is constantly increasing. It is a piano of inherent merit and does not need to depend on a reputation to interest possible purchasers.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The question of the nationalization of the telephone system is now presenting itself to the people of the West. The Bell company has heretofore been the ruling force in the telephone world. They control the long distance lines and by refusing connection to other companies are able to operate what is for all practical purposes a monopoly. This is the crux of the situation. Private companies or municipally owned systems have always been able to supply a better service at a lower price than the Bell company is willing to offer to the public. With the long distance lines under Dominion or Provincial ownership all companies desiring to do business would meet on the common level of competition. Rural telephone systems are being rapidly introduced throughout the country. Under monopolistic conditions the farmers have always been placed at a disadvantage. But under a system which will give the widest possible scope to competing concerns there is no reason why the telephone should not be in almost every farm house in the land.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle. St. John, N.B., Jan. 5, 1901

Dear Sir:—Having used your Elixir in our stables for the last three years, we find it a remedy that is good for all the ailments of a horse, and heartily recommend it to others.

Yours truly,
J. F. ESTABROOKS & SON.



Gourlay Pianos Possess Many Improvements Found in no other Canadian Piano

THESE IMPROVEMENTS are not experimental, or untried devices, but are genuine improvements whose practical value has been demonstrated by our experience with the world's best pianos. This experience has taught us not only what to avoid, but what is worthy to be embodied in the construction of The GOURLAY—a piano.

Made in Canada for the World

We want you to see a Gourlay
Write for Booklet

We ship on approval anywhere
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This Coupon

Will Bring You the Help That Millions Have Employed.

It is so easy to learn what Liquozone does; why does any sick one wait? Simply send us this coupon, and we will gladly buy you a bottle, as we have for millions of others.

Scores of diseases have now been traced to germ attacks. A few years ago most of them were attributed to other causes. This new cause of disease calls for new treatment, and that treatment is Liquozone. Won't you let us show you—at our cost—what this germicide does in a germ trouble?

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases, by a process requiring large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. No alcohol, no narcotics are in it. Chemists of the highest class direct the making. The result is to obtain from these harmless gases a powerful tonic germicide.

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it is deadly to germs, yet harmless to you. Germs are of vegetable-origin and this gas-made product, when absorbed by them, stops their activities. We publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ it cannot kill. But to the body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. It is helpful in the extreme.

That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poisons when taken internally. That is why medicine

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

We Paid \$100,000

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

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

Germ Diseases

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

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

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

50c. Bottle Free

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

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

OUT OUT THIS COUPON

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

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

W413D Give full address—write plainly.

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

Health

ONLY BE
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PILLS

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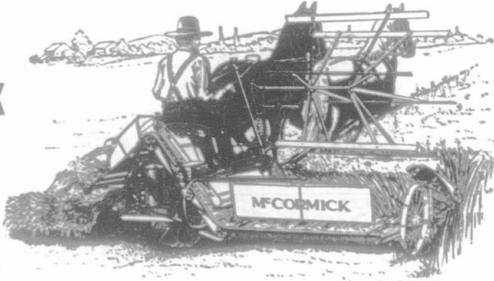
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The McCormick Binder



A BINDER is necessarily an important machine. All the more necessity for avoiding mistakes, by getting something of standard kind.

All McCormick harvesting machines are recognized as the standard in their particular line. And especially is this true of the binder.

Here are a few of the reasons why:
 —The main frame forms a rigid and solid foundation for the machine to rest upon.
 —The drive chain is strong and durable.
 —The machine is equipped with roller bearings.

—Hence it is exceedingly light in draft.
 —It has an improved clutch.
 —Its countershaft cannot become wound with straw.

—Wide range of adjustment on reel—lifts high in cutting rye and other tall grain and lowers to pick up down grain.
 —Both the main and grain wheels are provided with raising and lowering devices, so that

Call on the McCormick Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
 INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

the machine can be adjusted to any height of stubble.

But you want to know, too, about the knottor, the beautiful simplicity, the adjustment, the work.

And you want to know them thoroughly and in detail.

We can only mention them here, just to put you in mind.

But be assured you cannot know too much about the binder you buy.

We provide a way for everybody to know.

In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles a d sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twine.

GOSSIP

SASKATCHEWAN'S HERITAGE.

The fascination of the wheat lands still continues to attract with increasing force. This spring excels all others in the volume and energy of its immigrant flood. All the west country offers inducements, but the wide, rolling, fertile plains of Saskatchewan are particularly inviting to the novice in farming (and all are novices when it comes to farming under new conditions), and to the tradesman or mechanic, who is anxious to be first in a town, in order to obtain the prestige in business such priority commands.

Saskatchewan is a peculiarly favored province. Across her flow the North and South rivers of the same name, and into them empty numerous streams of smaller size, which carry the surplus water from the plains, prolific of wheat and oats and grasses and stock, and from the timbered country in the far north, from which is taken an immense wealth of lumber, wood and furs.

When one looks over Saskatchewan, he partly realizes that when this youngest sister of confederation was called out of the chaotic void of prehistoric times, nature was in her most genial mood. Very little rough land, comparatively speaking, is to be found in the whole province, and its area is as great as many an European Kingdom. Saskatchewan has probably a smaller percentage of waste land than any other similar area in America, and certainly none is more productive of abundant crops. Saskatchewan is bound to be the premier wheat province of Canada, for her soil, climate, and other natural conditions, make her peculiarly adapted for this class of farming. Other provinces offer inducements to those who prefer other branches of farming, and so does the great central plain province, but her great alluring charm will for many years be her cheap, fertile wheat lands.

Saskatchewan is also favored with a large share of modern utilities. It would seem that capital were simply waiting opportunities of investment and that prospects in the wheat belt were more than ordinarily inviting. The whole country is either served with railways at present or is being surveyed for projecting lines. Railway competition for new territory is at its keenest on the western plains, and the road that gives the best service is the road that is going to get most of the trade, so that efficiency will be the keynote of transportation.

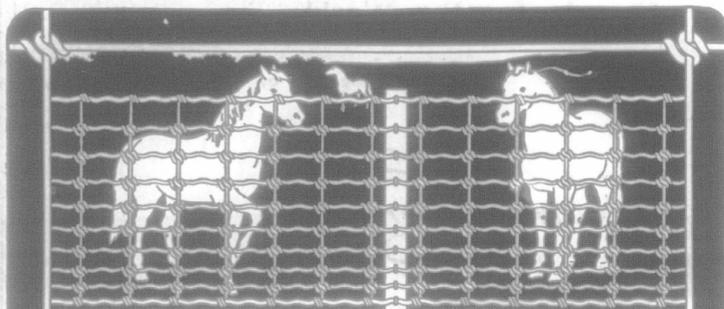
The cities of the plains are, as might be expected, sharing in the prosperity attendant upon the peopling of the farm lands. Modern equipment is installed wherever there is the slightest promise of its justification, and an active policy of advertising each town's advantage to manufacturers is inaugurated.

Saskatchewan is in good hands. The best of the young blood of older Canada has pioneered the new west and are still flocking to it, while from the south are coming the most progressive farmers and business men, who have grown up in the tenets of the greatest commercial nation in the world.

MANAGEMENT OF SHY FEEDERS.

Among stabled horses there are frequently met with those which are more than usually particular and dainty in regard to their food, and which easily go off it. Such delicate or shy feeders—as they are termed in stable parlance—are generally bad doers, and it proves difficult to maintain them in satisfactory bodily condition or to get them to thrive as well as they should do. In some cases, in fact, it is found to be practically impossible to keep a shy feeder in decent condition, no matter how much trouble and care is taken.

Horses which are shy feeders and have a delicate and oftentimes a capricious appetite require to be fed with something extra and special attention if they are to be kept in good—or, at any rate, in passable—condition. They need humoring a bit in regard to their food in order to get them to feed properly. Their appetite needs to be kept up as regularly as possible by careful management. It should be stimulated



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

When you build fence, you ought to be thinking of permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying fences. It takes only a glance at the Ideal fence to see that it is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is used than for a light, flimsy article. And notice how the Ideal fence is locked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized to keep off rust. It will adapt itself to the greatest extremes of heat and cold, and always present a handsome, well stretched appearance. You do not buy poor cattle because it does not pay, and you cannot afford to buy a light, cheap fence for exactly the same reason. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. We have prepared a little book that will tell you all about Ideal fence. It gives fence pointers and details that we cannot give here. Write and let us send it to you. A postal will do, write to-day.

McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Dept. A, Walkerville, Ontario.

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FACTS COMMONSENSE
SMASHES WORTHLESS SEPARATORS

EASY OR HARD WHICH FOR YOU

Put Facts and Common Sense to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and you know it must be easy to operate. Put Facts and Common Sense up against a back breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and you can't make yourself believe it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash.

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Catalog O-186 tells all about Tubulars. Write for it.

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Advertise in Farmer's Advocate--It Pays

The Hog for Profit

is the Hess fed hog. The pig that gets a proper tonic to aid digestion and help every organ to do its proper work, puts on the fat the quickest and easiest. Dr. Hess Stock Food is such a tonic; there is nothing like it to give "tone," vigor, and easy keeping qualities to all kinds of live stock, and to cure and prevent disease.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

gives healthy digestion and assimilation, so that the least food is wasted—every grain of corn and drop of milk makes pork. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food are recommended by the Veterinary Colleges and the Farm Papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per lb. in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Fan-a-corn and Instant Loose Killer.



ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9 B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfd. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents: Lyman Son & Co., Montreal.

Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants, Etc., Etc.

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DID YOU RECEIVE IT YET?

If not, why not? Drop us a postal card asking us for our latest Revised Price List for Raw Furs. Wanted 5,000,000 Muskrat Skins, also all kinds of Raw Fur. Our latest Revised Price List will settle the question as to who you will in future ship your raw fur to. The Canadian Raw Fur Exchange Est'd 1879 66 River St., Toronto, Canada

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

by rendering the food as palatable as can be. The horses' likes in the way of food should be studied. Frequently these shy feeders show a decided preference for certain foods, and will eat freely of them while disdaining others.

SOME MIXTURES.

Thus in some cases it may be found a useful plan to mix dry bran with the oats instead of cut oat sheaf, bran generally being greatly relished by horses. In other cases it may be found that the horse prefers crushed oats to whole ones, and it should be humoured accordingly. Again, in other instances a mixture of oats and corn with a few beans added—may prove more to the liking of a shy feeder than oats alone. The palatability of the grain may be much increased by mixing with it some minced carrots or chaffed green forage, while the addition of a couple of handfuls of linseed meal to the feed of grain also serve to render it much more palatable to the horse.

It is always important not to give too large a quantity of grain at a time. Small feeds should be given at frequent intervals, this plan being the best and usually the only way to insure a regular appetite and a clean manger. Only very little chaff should be mixed with the grain, or, as has already been mentioned, it oftentimes proves a very useful plan to substitute bran for the chaff. Nothing is more calculated to put a shy feeder off its food than the common practice of filling a huge feed of grain and chaff into the manger at one time. When this reprehensible mode of feeding is followed the food is blown upon and perhaps also slobbered over by the horse, thus becoming stale and is rendered unpalatable to a horse that is inclined to daintiness in feeding. Any food which the horse may have left in the manger after finishing his feed should be immediately removed, an empty manger in between the appointed feeding times being requisite if the horse is to be ready for its next feed. The manger, it need hardly be said, must be kept clean, and punctuality and regularity in feeding are of great assistance in promoting the thriving of a horse that is a bad doer owing to a delicate appetite.

A SUPPLY OF SALT

helps to keep up the appetite and to maintain its regularity, and it should therefore never be omitted to place a lump of rock salt within reach of the animal. It is most desirable and advisable to let a horse which is a shy feeder have constant access to water by keeping a bucket filled with water in the stall or loose box. This mode of watering is frequently of much use in getting delicate feeders to eat their food more readily than they otherwise do. In many cases it will be found that when they have the opportunity of drinking an occasional go-down of water whilst eating their corn or hay, they feed with more relish and zest, the appetite being stimulated by drinking while feeding.

It is necessary to exercise care not to let the system get into a heated state, while it is also of the utmost importance to keep the bowels in perfect working order. If the latter are allowed to become at once constipated, or if the system gets into a heated state, the appetite of the horse is sure to be adversely affected thereby, and becomes even more than usually capricious and dainty. In order to keep the system cool and the bowels sufficiently active an ample supply of laxative food of some description or another must be provided, this being a most important point.

APPETISING FOODS.

When a shy feeder happens to go completely off its grain without apparent cause, the best plan to adopt is to miss out one or even two feeds of grain, giving a bran mash or a bran and linseed mash instead. By doing this the appetite can usually be easily restored again. It is of no use under these circumstances to try and get a horse to eat his grain by putting some in the manger and leaving it there. The animal, when really off its feed, will not touch it, and to put any before it then simply disgusts it. The only proper course to adopt is to restore the appetite by depriving the horse of one or two feeds of grain and thus making it thoroughly hungry.

The hay which is fed to horses that are delicate feeders should be of as good quality and as palatable as possible. Inferior and poor hay is not

very suitable for such horses, as they require tasty stuff. A horse never surfeits itself by eating hay, no matter how much it eats, and hay can well be supplied *ad libitum*, this plan being best. The horse, can then pick out the tasty parts, while rejecting the unpalatable bits, and this plan, though it may appear somewhat wasteful, at any rate ensures that the horse eats a sufficiency of hay. Some horses evince a great partiality for slightly mow-burnt hay, much preferring it to lighter colored hay which has not heated so much in the stack. Shy feeders may with advantage be humoured in respect to this.

The proper and only successful way of keeping a shy feeder in good appetite and satisfactory condition is to feed the animal carefully in the manner described above. FARMER AND STOCKBREEDER.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN

ESTRAY.

TREGARVA—Since January 1, 1906, red yearling steer, white face, indistinct brand on right ribs. M. W. Cotton.

SUMNER—Since March 1st, yearling bull calf, red, horned. Wm. Cosgrave.

GRAYSON—Since last fall, sorrel horse, very old, spavined on hind leg, shoes on front feet, animal in very poor condition. John Abel.

BROOKSIDE—Since November 1, 1905, red steer, white spots, white star on face, branded on left hip with design resembling F, animal's age about two years old. M. Macrae.

EDENWALD—Since February 20, 1906, yearling bay colt, white star or spot on forehead, unbranded. George Sawyer.

FILE HILLS INDIAN RESERVE—for some time, dark pony mare with colt at foot, white spot on forehead, white hind foot, no visible brand, lame on hind foot. Wm. Gordon.

BEAVERDALE—Red heifer, speckled face, white on belly, spot on left hind shoulder and lower part of tail. Same animal wintered near here last winter, no brand. Wm. Wilson, postmaster.

CARLYLE—Since December 1, 1905, red steer, one year old. W. T. Sanborn.

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

BROOKSIDE—Since November 1, 1905, two year old, red bull, white star on face, cut in left ear, hind feet white. M. Macrae.

LOST.

HILL FARM, Sask.—Since last fall, bunch of seven calves, mixed in color. Information respecting same will be thankfully received. Mrs. C. Clarke.

LOON CREEK—About March 1, 1905, black horse, seven years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded 7/8 on left shoulder and indistinct brand on right thigh, scar from barb wire cut on front of left hock. \$25.00 reward. Frank E. Adams, Cupar.

OTTION—Bay gelding, about nine years old, two hind feet white, little white on face, branded on right hip D bar joined to an inverted D. \$25.00 offered for recovery of same. Sam Naggy.

ALBERTA.

ESTRAY.

WETASKIWIN—Since November 1, 1905, cow, black with white stripe along the back and on under part of belly; also some white on face, dehorned, no visible brand; she also has a red and white calf by her side. C. P. Meredith (25-45-24-w4).

STAR—Since January, 1906, bay mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded O on left hip and right shoulder. Jacob Stromski.

HILL END—Since October, 1905, heifer, red, medium long horns, three years old, rather wild disposition, branded 5 quarter circle over followed by open R. T. Day, Jr.

GILPIN—Since December, 1905, pony gelding, grey wall eyes and short tail, weight about 850 pounds, brand near shoulder, looks like N. Pony, black, three white feet, saddle or harness marks on withers, weight about 750 pounds, no visible brand. Arch. Cartwright.

LITTLE BOW—Near High River, since spring of 1905, mare chestnut, two white stripes on face, also white under chin, three of the legs inclined to be white to the knees, branded HL monogram on left hip very low down, also blotch brand over the HL. Richard Brodrick.

BEAUMONT—Horse, black, hind legs white nearly to hocks, about 12 years of age, weight about 900 pounds, no visible brand. Geo. Bilodeau.

WHITFORD—Since May, 1905, steer, red, three years old, no visible brand. R. H. Mennie.

MEDICINE HAT—One roan cow and calf, cow branded compass 2 over half diamond on right hip. Owner please pay expenses and take away. Thos. I. Lokier, Bull Springs Ranch.

LOST.

STETTNER—Since August, cream mare, raising three years, white stripe down face, walks on outside of hind hoofs, weight 900 pounds, unbranded. Ten dollars reward. R. Russell, owner.

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.
Appropo—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.
Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

A1 Cattle Can be Bought Right From

MANITOBA'S LEADING SHORTHORN HERD

Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, O.N.R.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

12 High-class Yearling Bulls

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

Maple Shade Farm

CRUICKSHANK
SHORTHORNS

A number of Young Bulls combining SIZE AND CONSTITUTION

WITH

QUALITY AND FLESH

In moderate condition, at moderate price. Send for Catalogue of Bulls.

John Dryden & Son,
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations Brooklin, G.T.R. Long distance Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---8878--- and General---20399---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS
STRATHROY, ONT.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by KELSTON, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price. Correspondence solicited.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

Imported

STALLIONS
Clydesdale and FILLIES

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF High-Class Scotch Shorthorns Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Herefords



A score of choice young bulls of A1 breeding; also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.

Terra Nova Stock Farm
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
CATTLE

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

FOR PROFIT; BREED HACKNEYS

THE BEST PAYS THE BEST: AND THE BEST ARE TO BE FOUND AT
THE NORBURY HOUSE STUD, ALFORD, ENGLAND.

THE HOME OF THE IDEAL HACKNEY.

OVER 450 FIRST AND CHAMPION PRIZES WON BY THIS STUD.

Stallions, Mares, and young stock by Rosador 4964, Polonius 4931, Cannought 1443, Garton Sirdar 7086, Copper King 7764, Sir Augustus 6562, Norbury Lightning 7563 and others.

Hackneys from this stud sold to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, India, Italy, etc., etc. Not a single complaint from any customer in 14 years. Inspection and enquiries invited.

Cables "CIVITAS,"

Alford, England.

Private Sale List on application.

S. B. CARNLEY,
Owner and Breeder.

HAWTHORN BANK**Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns.**

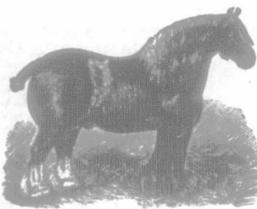
There is in my stables the finest selection of Clydesdales in Western Canada, including sons and daughters of such leading sires as Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baronson, Silver Cup, Hillhead Chief, Boreland Pride, etc. Eight colts will be three years old in spring, five of them the pick of the Bridgebank stud, Stranraer.

SHORTHORNS.

I have 15 bulls, from calves to two years old, and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported; also a Galloway yearling bull, just newly imported and a topper. If you are in the market don't buy till you see my stock, or write to me for particulars and prices.

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry, Manitoba.

**Western Horsemen**

Order your breeding stock at once. We can supply you with pure bred Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions and Mares, and Big Missouri Jacks at quick turn-over prices; on your own terms.

Give us a call or write

Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.

**TO ERR IS HUMAN BUT IT'S OFTEN PRETTY EXPENSIVE.**

You have seen men attend sales, and buy a horse perhaps, and it does not suit; and it annoys him every time he drives it. Well come in and we will help you out. **TWENTY-THREE YEARS** experience, we know what you want. Better join the army of successful Grain Growers who have found by experience that it pays to deal at

TROTTER & TROTTER'S
BRANDON - MANITOBA

**J. B. HOGATE'S**

Shires, Clydes, Percherons,
Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prize-winners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE - Proprietor.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Spring 1906 from such boars as **DALMENY TURK** 2nd (imp.) 12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) **RICHARD CALMADY** (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England) and **WEYANOKÉ AMEER**—1722—(bred by Andrew Graham). Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

High-class **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** FOR SALE

My own Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, showing for sale. Three times champion at the Royal Show, Man.; three times champion at the Royal Show, Man.; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask.

Questions and Answers**BREAKING AGREEMENT.**

I agreed with a man to rent a parcel of land for so much in lump, and wanted to have the lease drawn up by a justice of the peace, but the owner assured me there was no need as he was satisfied. Since then he has rented the farm to another party. Have I any redress?

Sask. S. P. B.

Ans.—You could bring suit before a justice of the peace for breach of contract.

ANATOMY OF THE PIG—BEETS.

A correspondent asks for information about a book on the anatomy of the pig. "The External and Internal Organization of the Pig" published by George Phillip and Sons, 32 Strand, London, Eng., price 3s. 6d., would doubtless prove satisfactory. There are companion books on the anatomy of the horse, ox, sheep and dog. I read Prof. Snider's statements on the value of bran as feed and I would like to see a similarly exhaustive article on shorts.

Are the beet and the mangle the same botanical species? How do peas cut green and cured compare with clover hay?

Grenfell. E. M.

Ans.—Many thanks for the information. The beet and mangle belong to the chenopodiaceae. A large number of cultivated forms of beet are known; the garden and the field beets, the latter include mangels and sugar beets, all appear to be varieties of one species, the common beet (*Beta vulgaris*, L.) Henry quotes pea vine as containing 13.7 protein, clover 12.3; 37.6 and 38.1 nitrogen free extract, and 2.3 and 3.3 of ether extract (fat) respectively, making about equal in nutrients.

COLIC—FEVER.

What is the proper treatment for a mare that has colic through eating too much chaff and straw? She is due to foal in about a month. Is oil bad for her? Is rusty oat straw bad for her and is saltpetre bad for her?

Entire foal 10 months old, water keeps getting bad and temperature goes up to 105 at times. What is the best treatment for him? Am feeding him rusty oat straw and oats. Would this kind of straw affect the water?

Wascana. WESTERNER.

Ans.—Raw linseed oil is the safest purgative to use for a mare in foal. Aloe is distinctly dangerous, and has been known to cause abortion. Rusty oat straw is not good feed; it depends on the dose of saltpetre, avoid using drugs as much as possible. Get a copy of Veterinary Elements, \$1.10 post paid, this office. The foal may have an attack of strangles (distemper) in which case, the high color, scantiness and thickness of the urine is only a symptom.

GETTING A SECOND HOMESTEAD.

Have been in this country twenty years this month and I took up my homestead sometime in March or the first of April, twenty years ago. Am I entitled to a second homestead? I did not lift my patent till long after it was due, because I did not require it, for fear it might get destroyed by fire or otherwise.

Minnedosa. E. W.

Ans.—The regulations say that "the privilege of a second homestead is restricted by law to those settlers only who complete the duties upon the first homesteads to entitle them to patent on, or before June 2, 1889." If you started your duties right after your first entry we think you will be entitled to a second homestead.

CATTLE ON SHARES.

What is the usual method followed in raising cattle on shares?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Usually the one man supplies the cattle for a certain period, and takes half the progeny, he also stands half the losses among the progeny and half the cost of service fees. At the end of the period he gets back the original number of cattle, made up of all of those surviving, and sufficient from the progeny to make up the number. When setting out the system, take their choice of the progeny.

CURED HIS WIFE of LA GRIPPE

Quebec Man tells how the Great Consumptive Preventative was an all-round Benefit

"My wife took La Grippe when she was in Ottawa," says R. N. Dafoe of Northfield Farm, Que., in an interview. "She got a bottle of Psychine and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting all right. I think Psychine is one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

There you have the whole matter in a nutshell. La Grippe and colds are among the forerunners of consumption.

This man had one, his wife had the other. Psychine not only cured both but it built them up so that their bodies are strong enough to resist disease. All seeds of consumption are killed by

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.



The fact that John D. Rockefeller, who has been totally bald for almost fifty years, now wears a wig, should dissipate the prejudices which have long kept thousands of less renowned personages bald.

Perfectly invisible head coverings for men, \$15.00 and up. Booklet and price list mailed free under plain cover.

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

Tuttle's Elixir

Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

\$100 Reward

for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures. American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment. 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
61 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

FOR SALE

The three year old Clyde Stallion,
"Mayfield Grandson" 5081

This is a splendid stallion and a sure foal-getter
H. H. McCLURE - Leithbridge

**I Will Sell at
BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
Commencing May 7, 1906,**

**A Carload of Minn. Bred
Registered Angus Bulls
and Cows with Calves
at foot.**

One Year's time will be given on Bankable papers bearing 8% Interest.

M. C. WILLFORD.

"The Farmer's Oldest Friend,"
ESTABLISHED 1866

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

\$1.50 a year.
Winnipeg, - - - Manitoba.

FOREST HOME FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS



One two-year-old and two yearling stallions. A choice lot of thick, sappy young bulls, red and roans, ranging in ages from 10 months to two years, also cows and heifers, all at rock bottom prices.

Carman, C. P. R. & C. N. R. Roland C. N. R. **ANDREW GRAHAM,** POMEROY P. O.

Woodmere Stock Farm

Neepawa Man.

Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.

Plymouth Rocks a Specialty

Stephen Benson

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddie, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers; calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARCILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns



My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Royalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNETT, Box 95, Calgary, Alta.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

ADDRESS:

MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St. London, W.C., England. Cable—"SHEEPCOTE," London.

Sheep and Cattle Labels



Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont

Grandview Herd.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite 53595. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm three miles south of town

SIGNS OF GOOD LAND.

I am thinking of taking up land in a few weeks. I should be much obliged if you would give a few pointers about the selection of land, in your next issue, which will prove very acceptable not only to me but doubtless also to lots of others who, like myself, are not very well up in the matter.

As alkali land and alkali water are the two worst drawbacks in most districts, a hint as to how to detect these would oblige.

Copley, Sask. J. B.

Ans.—Loamy clay soil, with clay subsoil is the best for wheat. Sandy clay soil and clay subsoil is better for coarse grains and is easily worked and usually is earlier than pure clay soil. Gravel or sandy subsoil should be avoided as in dry seasons it is difficult to retain moisture. Alkali in soil can be detected by its white color on the surface or in the soil itself, and in water by the taste.

ANGUS MACKAY, Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

WANTS ENGINEER'S LICENSE

To whom should I apply for a threshing engineer's certificate?

Snowflake. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write Dept. of Agriculture Winnipeg.

DEFECTIVE ELIMINATION AND LACK OF TONE—WILD OATS AS FEED—RINGWORM.

Horse weight about 1,450 pounds. eye looks natural, hide seems loose, but he is very thin and has no appetite; refuses feed if Columbian stock food or condition powders are mixed in. The end of sheath, along the belly and between the fore legs is swollen. What is the cause of the swelling, and what do you advise me to give him?

Have a seven-year-old stallion that has been very thin, but is in fair condition now, I having tried to flesh him up. He had a swollen sheath, also, in front of same about ten days ago. He had lumps on each side of sheath and they extend into the body a little, also his hind legs are swollen, especially the right hind leg. I have fed chopped wild oats and tame hopped oats, mixed of about equal parts, for about a month. Would this effect health of the horses?

What do you think regarding the feeding of wild oats to horses? Are they good for cows and calves?

What would be the result to a cow if a ringworm was allowed to run its course? What is the cure for same?

Grenfell. C. E. M.

Ans.—1. Give physic of a pint and a half of raw linseed oil and one dram of calomel. Follow with a daily drench of one ounce of tincture of iron, one half ounce saltpetre and one ounce Fowler's solution in a pint of water.

2 and 3. Give above tonic and drench daily to stallion for two weeks. Wild oats are nearly entirely husks, hence of no feeding value.

4. Impairment of condition and entire denudation of the body of hair and a scabby condition. Scrub with a brush and warm soapy solution in which is a small quantity of lye. Apply some of the coal tar dips advertised, or get one ounce of sulphur ointment in which is thoroughly mixed one dram of iodine crystals.

WILD LANDS, ETC.

1. How much per acre are odd sections sold for and terms and address please?

2. Same question with swamp lands?

3. How many sled factories are there in Canada and address?

4. What articles or machines are unpatented and patentable and value of patents of merit.

Man. P. S. G.

Ans.—1 and 2. It all depends upon the locality and value of the lands. Some are held by the government and can be negotiated for through the government agents as homesteads; some are held by the C.P.R.; some by the H. B. Co., and large tracts by land companies.

3. There are a large number of places where sleighs are made. The Bain Co., of Woodstock, and the Watson Co., of Ayr, are probably the largest makers.

4. Write the patent office, Ottawa.

HAYMAKING TROUBLES.

A. B. C. agree to hay together. A. finds mower and rake. B. finds the horses, and C. was only to work the machine. C. cuts for A. one day and promises to cut again when wanted. A. went to him when ready a fortnight later and C. promised to come but did not. A. went to him a fortnight later and he refused to cut any more. B. he treated the same. A. took machine away, but frost came and spoiled all the hay and A. and B. have had to buy. Since A. took the mower away he found out that C. cut ten tons by contract for another man with the mower and sixteen tons for himself while A. only had eight tons and B. six tons. Can A. and B. claim from C? Agreement was only verbal.

Sask. F. S. Ans.—Yes.

RUNNING RAILWAY THROUGH FARM.

What is the law in regard to a railroad crossing a man's farm? Are they supposed to pay for the damages above the selling value of the land, or just whatever they like to offer. Can I forbid them starting to grade on my land until they have settled for it? If there is a mortgage on my land, whom do they pay for the right-of-way? Would you advise letting it go to arbitration providing they did not make a reasonable offer?

Alta. J. M.

Ans.—The Railway Company are supposed to pay not only the actual value of the land per acre but the loss sustained by the farmer for the way in which it cuts up his farm or for the removal of his buildings if that should be necessary. Unless the price offered is agreeable, it can be settled by arbitration. If the company refuses to settle for the land, you can have your solicitors apply to the Courts for an injunction restraining them from going on to grade until the matter is settled.

WHO WORKS SUMMER FALLOW?

A. moves on to B's place which is prairie, to work it on shares. The first crop for breaking, and B. to have one third of crop afterwards, A. to pay all expenses except buildings. A. now wishes to leave the place in the fall, and there are sixty acres that should be summer fallowed. Should A. do this, or should he be paid for doing it, and if so, what would be a fair price for the plowing.

Sask. J. A. D.

Ans.—We should think that your agreement or lease would state who should do the summer fallowing. You do not state for how long A. rented this farm. If the terms are as vague as your question we fancy that A. could leave the place at any time and would not be compelled to summer fallow. If he is to be paid for summer fallowing, the price would depend upon the price of labor in your neighborhood and how many times he was to plow it and harrow it. If he was to plow it once and keep the ground clean by continued harrowing all summer, it would be worth about \$3 to \$3.50 per acre.

I bought a quarter section a short time ago by paying one fifth of purchase price down. Is it necessary for me to protect myself by registering my agreement for sale?

Sask. L. W.

Ans.—Not strictly necessary, but good business to do so.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

FOR SALE

Scotch Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep, three young bulls—one 30 months old—got by Royalist. Dam, Miss Ramsden 8th, a good one. LEICESTER RAM LAMBS BOOKED NOW. Will meet visitors at Elkhorn Station. Write your wants to **GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man.**

STAR FARM Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station. **W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.**

Shorthorns and Tamworths

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. **T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m**

CARLTON HEREFORDS

THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL. Gold Prince 88768 at the head of the herd. Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

BULLS FOR SALE

All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K. **Fenton Bros. Carlton Hereford Farm SOLGIRTH, MANITOBA**

Mossom Boyd Co. Bobcaygeon, Ont.

The largest breeders of

HEREFORDS

in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE

Herd headed by Willard F., a grandson of Flying Fox, and Destonia's Merry Bahor. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. F. CAMERON, Strathoona, Alta.
Eggs for Hatching—No better than the best but better than the rest. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety. **Chas. Stewart, Wellwood, Man.**

A. & G. MUTCH

BREEDERS OF CLYDESDALE HORSES and CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

Stud headed by the champion breeding horse, Baron Gem. Herd headed by imported Cruickshank bull, Leader. Young stallions and fillies for sale; also two young bulls fit for herd headers. **Craigie Main. Lumsden, Sask.**

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—An up-to-date threshing outfit. One Sawyer-Massey 25 horse-power traction engine, with all modern attachments, and one Peerless separator, having high bagger and Cyclone blower or stacker, together with tank, tank pump, hose and caboose. The above rig has only threshed about 50 days. Owner will sell same for \$2,000 cash, or where gill-edged security is furnished on time at 8 per cent interest. Apply to William Lloyd, Dunrae, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Registered Berkshire Boar, farrowed April 26, 1904. For particulars write R. V. Steed, Turtle River, Man.

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

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

SCOTCH FARM HANDS for Canada supplied free of charge by Alex. Longmuir, late of Wellwood Man., to arrive about June 22. 250 men now on hand; these men are prepared to pay their own passages, they are all-raised on the farm, accustomed to handling horses and doing all farm work in Scotland. Wages \$225 for one year, those requiring such help are invited to apply early to Alex. Longmuir, 1 High Street, Stonehaven, Scotland.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The imported Clydesdale stallion, Union Bank, No. 10016 in the stud book of Great Britain; No. 9764, vol 10, American stud book. Sire, Lord Erskine No. 1744. We have used this horse with great satisfaction for the past four seasons, is a good and sure foal getter, is sound and right in every way, but his fillies are now of breeding age, so we wish to sell or exchange him for another horse equally as good. Intending purchasers will be shown his get, two years, yearlings and foals.—G. Salmon, Riga, Sask.

FOR SALE—An up to date Sawyer Massey Threshing outfit, 25 Horse Traction Engine 24 inch drive wheel and all other modern attachments, Peerless 36x60 Separator, Cyclone Blower and Perfection Bagger Tank, Tank Pump and all the necessary hoses, and sleeping caboose. The above outfit has only threshed about fifty days and is offered for sale at \$1,800. Terms easy by furnishing good security.—Apply to Wm. or B. F. Lloyd, Box 48, Wawanesa, Man.

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

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

U. S. NO. 7 Cream Separator, 30 gallons, used one season but in perfect order and as good as new. Cost \$85; will sell for half. Your cows are coming in and you should not miss this chance of getting one of the best separators made for little money. Write to Wm. Scott, Sec. Co-operative Society, Winnipeg.

ONE SPAN light horses; 5 years old; suitable for driving or delivery wagon; one set double driving harness almost new; one set single driving harness; also one rubber tired buggy. Apply to 604 Corydon Ave.

FOR SALE—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Agnes and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snaps. Call at office for particulars. Real estate, Insurance, Rents Collected.—T. T. Smith, 479 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1308.

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

POULTRY & EGGS

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

GREAT LAYER—Bred by trap nest selection in Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Eggs for hatching. Thomas Bros., Crossfield, Alta.

EGGS FOR SALE—From choice White and Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. Thos. Common, Hazelcliff, Sask.

WHITE ROCK—Eggs \$1 for 13. My hens have laid every day from fall to spring. J. B. Gamble, Lemburg, Sask.

If you have anything to sell or exchange remember that

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and that the cost per insertion for your announcement will only be one cent a word

I HAVE for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

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

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

ALBERTA Quality White Rocks won 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third on six entries at Edmonton, February, 1905. Three grand breeding pens this spring's egg trade. No more stock for sale, can give exceptional value in eggs. Give me a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.

WHITE ROCK and Buff Orpington Eggs for hatching. From the best stock. All prize winners. Prices from \$2 to \$5 per setting. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Sask.

S. C. BROWN Leghorns—I have gathered thus far for February, February 26, 1,097 eggs from my 110 Brown Beauties. You may expect some high scoring chicks from my birds. Write for prices to H. A. Samis, Olds, Alta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Eggs in season, two dollars per setting. E. Lowry, Bagot, Man.

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

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

SILVER LACED Wyandottes at Manitoba Poultry exhibition, held in Virden, Feb. 5-10, 1906. Sharp Butterfield, judge, I won 1st and 2nd prize breeding pen, 1st and 2nd prize cock, 1st and 4th prize cockerel, 3rd and fourth prize pullet, three specialists. Fifty S. L. Wyandottes on exhibition. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. N. P. Adams, Virden, Manitoba.



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See if Amherst Shoes are sold in your town, if not, write to

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Box 683
Brandon, Man.

SCARTH'S S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from first prize pen at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1906. \$5.00; second prize pen \$2.00. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706, Virden, Man.

EXHIBITION BUFF ORPINGTONS—Winners at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 3rd cock. Eggs \$5 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—South Salt Spring Poultry Yards, R. P. Edwards, proprietor White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks; by the setting or the hundred. Write for prices.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle, Lacombe, Alta.

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

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

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

Oaklawn Farm

JOHN F. GUNN, Greenridge, Man., offers for sale two young shorthorn bulls and some heifers.

FARM BOOKS.

What books would you recommend for the young man homesteading as a nucleus of a farm library?

Sask. G. L. H. Ans.—Swine by G. E. Day; The Farmstead (Rural Science Series) by Roberts; Fertility of the Land, Roberts; Veterinary Elements, Hopkins. The above can all be secured from this office at prices varying from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, add 10 cents for postage.

GARGET.

Cow six years old calved away from stable, came back next day; found calf dead. Do not believe the calf sucked the cow; when I went to milk her I found one of the front teats blocked; at least the milk inside bag is clogged and a little milk comes and then stops. Have been bathing with hot water but make no impression.

Sask. A. E. C. Ans.—Give cow dose of purgative medicine; epsom salts one pound, common salt quarter of a pound, blackstrap a cupful, powdered ginger two ounces, added to one quart of warm water. Give at one dose, drench slowly and let head down on the first attempt at coughing by the cow. Follow with one ounce daily in the feed of saltpetre for a week. Apply the following to the udder with plenty of friction after bathing: Fl. Extract of Belladonna half an ounce; tincture aconite, four ounces; tincture of opium, three ounces; raw linseed oil to make one quart.

PREMATURE BIRTH IN SOWS.

Have four young sows that were bred between December 23 and 27; two aborted on April 1; one batch was all dead, and some of the others were alive, they have no milk. They are very quiet and running around, can get in and out when they want to and are not too fat.

Man. B. M. S. Ans.—One cannot be certain as to the cause of the trouble in these cases, in the feed the cause may probable be found. In all such cases of premature birth, nature has not provided the usual sustenance, consequently the absence of milk was only to be expected. Bred at the time you mention, farrowing time normally should have been about April 14 to 18.

ANALYSIS OF BLUESTONE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

I believe I have seen in some of the farm papers that the government analyst at Ottawa examines and report upon samples of bluestone, etc.; sent to him for analysis, free of charge. One party sent from near this place, but was told from Ottawa that it would cost him five dollars to get the sample reported on. Can you tell me if this is correct? If so it seems as if the government were playing into the hands of those who adulterate this important article. Also kindly say if the following is a good sample of bluestone: Water of crystallization, 38.15 per cent; sulphur trioxide, 30.87 per cent; copper-oxide, 31.08 per cent.

Sask. ANTI-SMUT. Ans.—The Dominion Government analyst at the Central experimental farms, Ottawa, examines well water, free of charge; but the Inland Revenue people have also analysed samples of bluestone and formaline, and in order to have the work done accurately, have had samples collected by department officials in various places in Canada; the results have been published in this paper. There is a slight mistake of one tenth of one per cent. in the figuring, probably a typographical error.

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clending.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

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

JAMES DUTHIE, Meigund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.



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because it doesn't pay us to try to fool our customers with kalsomines that decay on the walls and ceilings of your rooms. It is so annoying you know, when they begin to rub and scale off, as they will in time; and then it is such a "nasty muss" to wash and scrape the room when you want to do it over again.

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Grand young Bulls, Cows, Heifers and pure-bred

SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE
J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

HOLDS UP HER MILK.

I bought a cow a few days ago about four years old which I believed would make a good dairy cow, at least she had many indications of being such; but was disappointed. After calving and taking the calf away I found she would not give her milk down, at least, she would not give it all down, only a very little, only enough to keep the calf alive. She has raised two calves herself before. Now, is there anything a person can do to make a cow give her milk down, when the calf is taken off? She is very quiet and I have handled her carefully.

Maple Creek.

N. B.

Ans.—This is one of the vexatious peculiarities of the bovine feminine, and demands great patience on the part of the owner. You might give her some bran and oat chop, while milking and it would be a good plan to tie the calf up close beside her during milking time.

AN UNSATISFACTORY WELL.

I had a well drilled two years ago, it is one hundred and seven feet to the quick sand, the hole is six inside the casing, the water raises within fifty feet of the top. Quick sand came up so that the water was all riled and there would be an inch to two inches of sand in a pail of water after it would settle. I filled the casing up with sand and gravel for thirty feet, the sand still came up. I then filled it up about forty five feet and no water came. I then punched it down with a drill into the sand, and got a point and put it down about eighty feet, there came up a fine slime of sand all over the point, and stopped the water coming into the point. I then put three loads of gravel down into the sand; the water is clear now, but I can only take four barrels until the pump begins to suck air. I want to fix it so that I can get enough to run a threshing engine out of it. Please tell me what to try. I was thinking of getting a hole bored about thirty inches diameter and tapping the casing about every ten feet, so the water could run into it. I was going to crib the hole for about twenty feet from the top, then plaster it with cement the rest of the way down. What do you think of my plan?

Man.

W. R. E.

Ans.—The above question referred to H. Cater, proprietor Brandon Pump Works who says, "Re a remedy for your well if you had filled it up about twenty feet with very coarse gravel and stones, with no sand in it, you would have had better results. As it is I do not think you can expect to get more than four barrels of water at a time, the well being only six inches, and is not likely to supply a threshing engine under present conditions. You are not very far astray in your remedy; but I do not think it necessary to crib it with cement all the way down. I would advise reversing your plan, and put in a two inch plank crib in the bottom within about ten feet of the top, and then crib the ten feet at the top with cement, and you will have a well that will last nearly a life time.

You ought to sink the larger well at least seventy five or eighty feet and tap it about ten feet from the bottom. That will leave a good basin in which the water can accumulate when you are not using it, and if it is a good spring you will always have an abundant supply.

PROBABLY RHEUMATISM—PECULIAR CASE.

1. Have a horse, aged, seems to be something wrong with right hind leg. When a change of weather may be expected he stands with right leg held high up, sometimes for several minutes at a time; sometimes trembles violently all over, sweating profusely at such times. Bought the animal a year ago not knowing anything was wrong with him. Doesn't show any sign of lameness when working. What is the matter, and what should I do for him?

2. Have a driving horse. It is necessary to keep a tight line on the right side or he swerves off to the left. Have let the lines loose when he begins to travel in a circle, and I believe would cramp the rig and upset it where he allowed to continue. Haven't observed

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Use my Invention for 60 days. If then cured, pay me. If not, return it. I ask not a penny in advance or on deposit.



Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate brings only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia, Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from 40 years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for my Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

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Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla No. 2.
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

anything wrong with his eyesight. What makes him act thus? He is aged.
CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. Would suggest giving this horse an ounce of Fowler's solution in the drinking water daily for a week, increasing to one and a half ounces the following week. Feed also one dram of salol in the bran mash once daily.

2. Horses with bad teeth on one side will press over to opposite side in some cases; lameness on one hind limb will sometimes account for a sidling action, or brain trouble. Would suggest having the teeth examined by a competent veterinarian.

BARREN MARE.

A mare aged fourteen, that for two years I have been unable to get in foal, during this time have often seen a good deal of blood passed, and this winter she has been well fed in the stable and not worked hard, almost every night on lying down blood comes from her.

She is in good condition, but rather cross. Can you do anything for her, as I want to put her in foal this spring?
B. C.

Ans.—Have her examined by a competent veterinarian.
E. C.

ABORTION IN MARES.

My mare had not been worked all winter, but had been out on the prairie in day time, and in stable at night. One morning she began to sweat, and inside of half an hour she had foaled, foal was dead; several mares in the neighborhood have acted similarly. What is the cause of that sickness?
Sask.

Ans.—See article on abortion in recent issue.
C. A. S.

WATER RIGHTS.

Where can I apply for information re water rights?
B. C.

Ans.—Write the Dept. of Agriculture at Victoria, B. C.
THOS. SMITH.

PROBABLY SWEENEY.

Have a horse that has been lame in the shoulder for about a year. The veterinary surgeon blistered it and put a rowel in. I have not worked him any all winter. He is still lame. What would you advise me to do? Rest has done him no good. The horse is young and would be very valuable if cured. Is in good health.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The information given is not lucid enough for an accurate diagnosis to be made. Your veterinarian is likely giving the correct treatment.

MEASURING HAY IN MOW.

Kindly let us know how many tons of hay will be in a mow ten feet wide, twenty feet long and nine feet deep. This is clover hay. How many cubic feet of timothy hay make a ton?
B. C.

Ans.—Four hundred and fifty cubic feet is roughly estimated in a ton, but
N. N.

much depends upon the size of the mow or stack and upon the quality of the hay. Good fine timothy will run about 420 feet to the ton and clover about 500 feet. In this case there would be between three and a half and four tons.

LINE FENCE—SIGNING NOTE ON SUNDAY.

1. I own three quarters of a section of land, my neighbor owning adjoining quarter. Some two years ago I fenced in my portion with a three strand barb wire fence, about a year ago my neighbor fenced in his quarter. Since then I have charged him up with half cost of fence, or one half mile of fence. He refuses to pay, claiming that the fence is not exactly on the line. The fence was built to the mound at the corner and sighted through to other fences, it might be slightly out of line at one end, but he cannot tell this without getting surveyor to go over it exactly. Is this sufficient ground for refusing to pay his share, as he is using it right along?
Alta.

2. On Sunday December 25, 1904, a gentleman drove out from town with a note, asking me if I would endorse it for him, I did so. Since then he has not paid the note. Is the note legal as far as I am concerned by being endorsed on Sunday, and can they collect it from me?
J. E. E.

Ans.—1. Your neighbor is obliged to pay for one half the cost of the fence, then if he is not satisfied with the location of it he can take action to see if you can be compelled to move it.

2. If the note was dated on a Sunday it would not be legal, but otherwise you would probably be responsible for it.

SHOEING FOR HEAVY DRAFT.

1. Should the preference be given the front feet of the horse in shoeing to draw loads up icy hills or on icy roads, if only two shoes are to be put on?
2. Why is the preference given so often to the front feet of working horses?

3. What is the cause of a horse over-reaching?
Sask.

Ans.—1. Yes, because the horse uses his fore legs most in controlling his body, although the seat of the power is located in the hind quarters and back.

2. For the reason given above, and because the fore feet are more subject to concussion and are more affected by the roughness of the road than are the hind.

3. On account of the greater proportional length and peculiar shape and position of the bones of the hips.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE.

Will you kindly inform me if possible what I have to do to get an engineer's certificate? Does one have to pass a personal examination or can one pass by correspondence? Have run threshing engines and have practical experience; have also read books on theoretical engineering.
Man.

Ans.—You had better take the matter up with the Provincial Department of Agriculture.
A. M.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES.

Last spring I owned a pure bred Clydesdale stallion enrolled under the Manitoba lien act. A company bred five mares to him and afterwards sold these mares and moved to Dakota. The mares have since been resold and are now some distance from me. I have written the three different owners of these mares but got no reply. Can I collect or seize the colts under the provisions of the act?
Man.

Ans.—you had better get a copy of the act and proceed as it outlines. You are entitled to seize the colts or so many of them as will satisfy your claim. If the mares are now too far away for you to attend personally to the matter you had better give it into the hands of the authorities in the municipality where the mares are owned at present.
J. H. B.

LINE FOR FOUR HORSE TEAM.

A correspondent wishes to know how to arrange the lines upon a four horse team. Will some of our readers have devised some handy method of arranging the lines tell us how they do it?
WATERBURY.

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Every woman admires a strong man. Every man admires a strong woman. Health, strength and happiness! They are the joys of living. If you are a weak man or a weak woman I can give them to you.

Electricity is the remedy of to-day. It has been a grand remedy for the past ten years. I have studied this subject more carefully than any physician ever studied his text books, and I can show results through the use of my method. I am curing men every day who were never able to get benefit through drugs. It is no easy matter to change the habits of people who have always sought health either in drugs or travelling about the country. They always get a certain temporary relief through one of these methods, and as they act under the advice of their physician, it is the next thing to mutiny to propose any different course. I have succeeded, however, in convincing many of them that my plan need not interfere with their using a course of treatment, because my appliance can be used while they sleep, and is independent of any other form of treatment that may be used—and these people have been cured by my method.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease (that has not gone as far as Bright's disease), Indigestion, Constipation, Female Weakness and every indication that you are breaking down physically.

I believe in finding the cause of all such trouble and removing it. If it is in the various organs I restore the power there. If it is in the nervous system, I build up the nervous force, and after I have removed the cause Nature does the rest.

Kidney and Bladder Trouble Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—On June 9th, 1903, I was discharged from Netley Hospital, Southampton, Eng., as unfit for further service in the army, as I was suffering from kidney and bladder trouble contracted in South Africa. After I left the hospital I got one of your Belts, and after six weeks' use of it was able to go around, and am now able to work. I attribute the cure to the use of your Belt, as when I left the hospital I never expected to be able to work again. Yours truly, William F. Broadstock, Clarkson, Ont.

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Cured of Sour Stomach, Backache and Pain in Chest.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I now write with pleasure to you, having used your Belt for some time. I may tell you I have not had a sour stomach, neither backache nor pain in my chest since I have used your Belt, therefore I cannot recommend it too highly. I am well pleased with it, and will recommend it, and do my best for you. Yours respectfully, John Newcombe, Goderich, Ont.

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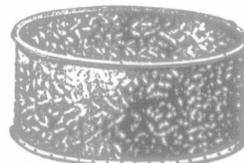
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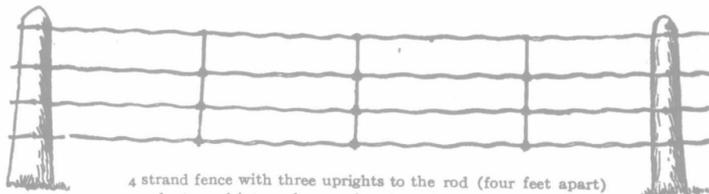
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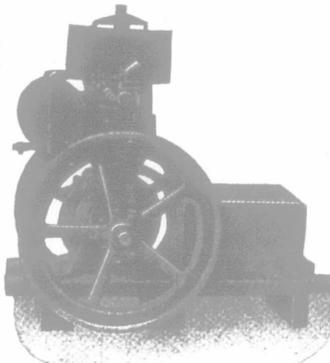
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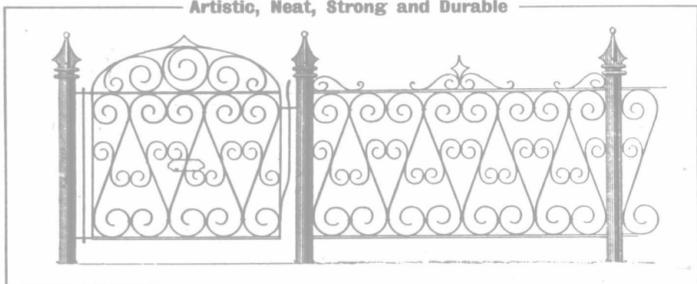
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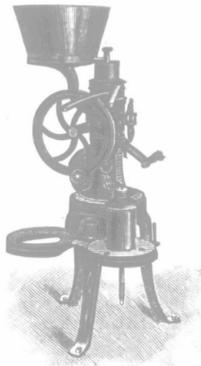
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