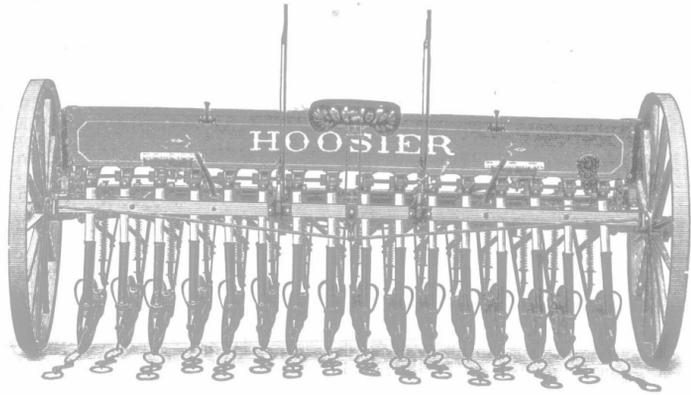


**PAGES
MISSING**

Hoosier Single Disk Grain Drill

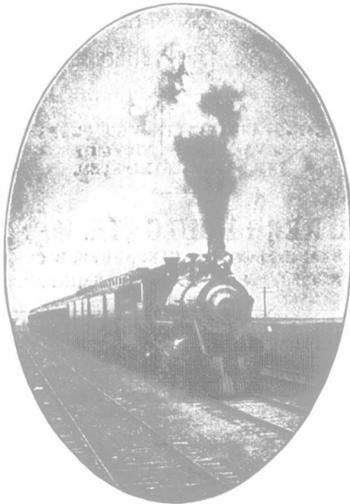


THIS DRILL was built especially to meet the demands and needs of the grain-raisers of the great Northwest. It is constructed upon the "Zigzag" principle in order to give the greatest possible clearance for clods and trash of all descriptions. It has the celebrated Hoosier Force Feed, which sows all kinds of grain with accuracy, and which can be regulated to sow the fractional part of an ounce. It is extremely light in draft, has no neck weight, strongly built, has angle steel frame which is thoroughly trussed and braced, which keeps all working parts in perfect alignment. The bearings are thoroughly "chilled," smooth as glass and equipped with the Hoosier Hard Oil Compression cups for lubricating disk bearings, one filling of these cups being sufficient to thoroughly lubricate the disk bearings in planting 200 acres. This hard oil "hits the spot" and it does the work. The hard oil forms a perfect seal and no dust or grit can get in to cut out the bearings.

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South, East and West.

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PREMIER,	600 FEET PER POUND
MOOSE BRAND,	600 FEET PER POUND
CRESCENT,	500 FEET PER POUND
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W. G. Fonseca, Esq.:
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UNTIL further notice Binder Twine will be sold at the Kingston Penitentiary to farmers, in such quantities as may be desired, for cash on delivery, at the following prices:—
"Pure Manilla" (600 feet to the lb.) - 10½c.
"Mixed Manilla" (550 " " " ") - 09½c.
"Pure New Zealand" (450 " " " ") - 08½c.
½c. per pound less on ton lots.
All f.o.b. Kingston.

Address all communications, with remittances, to J. M. Platt, Warden Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

J. M. PLATT,
Warden.

Kingston, March 14th, 1904.

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Undertakers and Embalmers,

Stephen Avenue,
Open day and night. PHONE 214. CALGARY, Alta.

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

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are provided with special device for starting in cold weather. We have seen them started at 27° below zero and go the first turn over. That feature is worth a good deal on the farm. Write for catalogue and prices.

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S.E. 1/4, 5-15.....	" \$3,200
N. 1/2, 5-15.....	" \$5,000
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Correspondence a pleasure.

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401 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.
427 Printed list sent on application. 61

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MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS
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10,000 ACRES CHOICE LAND for sale, near Moose Jaw. Improved farm lands, Easy terms. Homestead entries made. Land scrip for sale. Choice farms for sale near Buffalo Lake. m SEYMOUR GREENE, Moose Jaw.

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Reserve Fund, - - - \$2,960,000

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., APRIL 27, 1904.

No. 605

Editorial.

Our School Question.

No person will assert that our school system is perfect, and there are many who will assert that it is far from perfection, judging by the results. The farmer and business man have an unfortunate failing; they want to see results for money and time spent. It is asserted by some people, and with considerable truth, that the spelling, composition and writing of the school pupil of to-day is inferior to that of the pupil of twenty years ago; and also that the Old Country educated youth of fifteen is more thoroughly grounded in the three R's than his Canadian cousin of the same age and social status, but is inferior in such subjects as music, botany, physiology, and modern languages. There are several reasons why such may be so; chiefly those are as follows: The teaching profession is more easily entered in Western Canada than in Great Britain; teachers here are not as well paid as there; the Canadian teacher is too young; his or her judgment immature, and the feminine element is far too predominant.

In Ontario, teachers in the common schools are not well enough paid; in Manitoba and the Territories little fault can be found in that respect—\$40 a month is very fair remuneration for the lower grade teacher—the fault in Western Canada is that there is not marked enough difference between the salaries paid the different grades of teachers. We have no sympathy with the farmer or anyone else who, because the teacher's hours are from nine until four for five days a week, for 10½ months in the year, think that therefore salaries should be low, but believe in fair remuneration for efficient work.

Recently complaints have reached us that the Western-trained teacher is inferior in education and ability to enforce discipline, and that the barring of Ontario teachers is wrong. It certainly does not speak well for an educational system which permits or encourages the barring of better trained teachers from other Provinces in order to pander to a so-called Provincial pride; neither is it fair to the farmer and his children, the latter debarred, by distance, from the training of the best teachers, that permits to teach should be issued to mere children, who, in addition, lack proper training. There is no valid excuse for the foisting of inferiority on the country school, nor for the protection sought to be given against the Ontario trained pedagogue; if our Western-trained teachers are not sufficiently equipped to hold their own in competition, the sooner a change is made the better, if we are to expect any real educational progress to be made. We submit that it would be in better taste, and an advantage to the country, if the University Council would come down from the clouds of higher education and give some attention to the common schools, and insist that the public receive what they pay for and do not get.

At this date in our civilization the teaching standard should be uniform for all Canada; in fact, there should be no interprovincial bars in any of the professions, provided all come up to the standard agreed upon. It is a miserable commentary on our boasted progress, that inferiority

is protected; in business circles such would not be tolerated at all.

Lack of discipline is a great defect in our schools, due mainly to the lack of male teachers, owing to the low salaries offered. The loss of such an essential is bound to make itself felt in our national life; lack of discipline breeds disrespect for the law and the whole moral code. An educationist of note, Principal Auden, of Upper Canada College, said recently to the Ontario Educational Association, that the tyranny of examination was a serious hindrance to efficiency, that boys (and girls also) were examined when they were too young, examined too frequently, and in too many subjects, and declared that the mental gymnastic argument was overdone. Every day is to be heard from the offices of merchants, that clerks and stenographers are poor spellers, unable to figure quickly and accurately, and that in composition the help to be had is lamentably defective. It is fashionable just now to advocate the introduction of nature study and elementary work in agriculture into the already overloaded curriculum of our public schools, and a pertinent question is, "Where shall the pruning knife be used to make room for the subjects mentioned above?"

Quality has been largely sacrificed to quantity; the assimilative capacity of the child's brain has not yet been properly studied by educational departments, and the attempt has been and is being made to turn out pupils at sixteen or thereabouts whose education will be finished, instead of furnishing those pupils with a thorough training in the essentials which once possessed will enable the pupils to add to their education as they progress in life. We should endeavor to get away from the idea that the first years after leaving high school or college should be devoted to forgetting as fast as possible what was studied at such institutions.

Experimental Farm Must Come.

The agitation in favor of establishing an Experimental Farm in Alberta continues to become more general. Ever since the "Farmer's Advocate" last year pointed out editorially the needs of such an institution, it has been freely discussed on every hand. There is, undoubtedly, great need for practical and intelligent experimental work under conditions such as prevail in the territory stretching along the east side of the Rockies. Had there been more reliable information available regarding the best varieties of cereals to sow, the harvest of 1903 would have been worth much more money to hundreds of farmers. Indian Head Experimental Farm is a mighty useful institution for Assiniboia, but it cannot tell Alberta farmers with any degree of assurance the best grains and grasses to grow, nor can it determine whether clovers and fruit trees can be cultivated satisfactorily in the sunny territory of the West.

Some towns along the C. & E. line have got up petitions favoring the establishment of the Farm, and Agricultural Societies and Boards of Trade have joined hands in this matter for the common good. It is to be hoped that these efforts will bear fruit speedily, for at no time in the history of any country is experimental work in the determination of the best crops to grow more necessary.

As would be expected, there is some difference of opinion as to where the farm should be located, but it is to be hoped that no local opposition will retard the stream of influence that is rapidly swelling in the public interest on this important agricultural question.

Managing Hired Men.

It may be safely said that the greatest difficulty in connection with the labor problem to-day is not merely in being able to secure laborers, but in managing them properly after they are employed. Few men are born leaders of their fellow men, it is true, but the ability to properly manage hired help on the farm may be acquired and practiced very successfully by the exercise of a little common sense.

There can be no doubt that a great many difficulties that arise between employer and employed are due to lack of intelligence on the part of the latter, and to overcome them is not, of course, altogether within the power of the manager of laborers. On the other hand, it is very true that some men will get a great deal more work and satisfaction out of an employee than will others.

To begin with, men should be taught to take an interest in their work. No matter whether it be deepening a ditch or constructing a farm building, the one who can be induced to feel that he is responsible for a work that is worthy of being well done, will do better work than another not so encouraged. In this connection, too, every farmer should adopt the habit of teaching his men how to do things. It is not necessary to wait until a certain piece of work is about to be performed, to begin an explanation of how it ought to be done. Every farm should be to the hired man a school of instruction, fitting him for better work and higher wages.

Another strong factor in teaching hired men to be interested in their work is the adoption of a system of regular work, and the time at which the day's labors should begin and end. In seed time and harvest, including threshing, there is every reason for rushing work at the highest possible rate, but if men are to work from daylight until dark they should know it at the time of their engagement, and be paid accordingly. Nature will only allow a man to do so much, and if he must be kept going for sixteen hours he can certainly not do an honest hour's work every sixty minutes.

While it is only the observance of a sound business principle that farmers be exact in insisting that their men do honest work according as they were engaged, yet occasionally difficulties arise through men being expected to do an unreasonable amount of work in a short time. The hired man should not always be treated as a mere slave. Encourage him to rise above the level of those who by choice would be all their days hewers of wood and drawers of water for others, and thus aid in developing in Canada an enlightened and homogeneous agricultural people. Our fields are broad, and our acres plentiful, and is it not best to be educating a fellow man to become capable of erecting a happy home of his own, and to cultivate more of the unbroken prairie, even if you should be at the loss of a good man? There can be no nobler ambition among men than to help another to a more useful life.

Ideal Farm Journal.

Enclosed find \$1.50, renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." We do not hesitate to say how well pleased we all are with the "Advocate," as we consider it the ideal farm journal. Yours very truly,
Leavings, Alta. JAS. E. WALTERS.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

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

- 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada. 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s. 3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application. 4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law. 5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible. 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid. 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. 9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received. 11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Pointers.

Water the horses frequently during the hot days in seeding time.

Prairie soil is just the thing for wheels with wide tires to run.

Watch the stock bull's feet, and keep properly trimmed, or his toes may turn up.

A Manitoba stockman has just marketed some range sheep at \$5.25; he bought them at \$3.50, and fed on wheat screenings.

The annual agricultural society banquet for farmers and their wives deserves to become part of every society's programme in the future.

Very little advantage can be obtained from the treatment of sidebone. . . . The disease is so serious . . . that stallions and mares already showing it should not be bred.—[The late Dr. George Fleming, F. R. C. V. S.]

I have a great objection to the use of the ordinary twitch for making a horse stand steady, . . . and whether applied to muzzle or ear, it makes a horse worse to handle about the head than he was before.—[Capt. Hayes, Rugby, Eng.]

One way to decrease the milk flow of dry a cow, is to occasionally miss milking her. There is no gain, but a loss in the total yield by forgetting to relieve the cow's udder at the regular period. Leave the field a little earlier rather than miss milking the cows at evening.

Freedom is dear to the heart of every British subject, and in the matter of breeding Shires and Clydesdales, I am warranted in saying that many of the best improvement breeders on both sides are wise in their selection among Clydesdales and Shires, and that wise counsels will prevail. . . . that the selection of the highest type of cow and best bull have become the sole end and aim of all concerned in breeding both sections of what I consider to be the best blood.—[W. R. Trotter, England.]

Are Your Cattle Well Bred?

"What a question to ask a breeder of pure-bred stock!" everyone will say, and yet it is a pertinent one. If your cattle are well bred, how do you make other people believe your statement?

You refer them to the herdbook, your catalogue, and you produce the certificate issued by the herdbook association, and as time is money, and sufficient herdbooks are not accessible to every person, they have to depend on the certificate and the catalogue. The certificates issued by the herdbook associations should show the animal's breeding, yet it does not, only a portion of the pedigree and breeding is shown. Suppose we go back four crosses (the influence of ancestors further back, unless in exceptional cases, amounts to very little), we find that it is possible that thirty different animals have contributed to the breeding, yet the catalogues and certificates issued nowadays show only eight ancestors, out of a total of thirty, consequently the herdbook certificate gives only one-fourth, approximately, of the information it should regarding an animal's pedigree, and that within the four top crosses. Under the present-style pedigree certificate it is possible for an animal to be very much inbred and yet the certificate would not show it.

The usual pedigree certificate shows nothing whatever of the sire's breeding, nothing of the first dam's sire's breeding, and nothing of the first dam's dam's sire's breeding, and so on; yet the present-day certificate shows a string of bulls, tracing back, as we have seen in some Shorthorn pedigrees, to a son of Hubbach, who lived and begat cattle 120 years ago, away back in the 18th century (this is the 20th century), and by some misguided people, usually beginners, the value of a pedigree, and, therefore, the animal's value, is measured by the length of that pedigree. We believe that the extended form of pedigree is the only sensible one, as it affords the information such should afford to prospective buyers and breeders. A comparison of the two forms of certificate is shown here, and it will be at once apparent to every reader and thinking person, the immense advantage of the extended form over the old form yet in use in Canada. The pedigree given is that of an Aberdeen-Angus cow, Belle Lemon 21201, of the Heather Bloom family:



BELLE LEMON 21201. Calved Feb. 18, 1894. Bred by J. J. Rodgers. Owned by Thos. Mattinson, Jr.

It will at once be seen that in the fourth cross this cow is four times inbred to Shah 1158, and three times to Princess of Kinochtry 248, and that in the third cross Shah 1158 appears again, which heavy inbreeding would not have been shown in the form below, which is the form in which the certificate is usually issued:

BELLE LEMON 21201. Calved, Feb. 18th, 1894; the property of J. J. Rodgers; owned by Thos. Mattinson, Jr. —By Highland Prince 10761 Dam, Belle Merit 4000 Prince Macbeth 4627 G.D., Blooming Belle 1731 Shah 1158 G.G.D., Heather Blossom 2nd 1732 Young Viscount 181 G.G.G.D., Heather Blossom 306 Elector 103, etc.

In the above form, that in general use, Shah 1158 only appears once, whereas that bull contributed five times to an ancestry of thirty members. Added value would be given in the pedigrees of parti-colored cattle (e.g., Shorthorns) if the color of each animal was given in the extended form; it would be a guide to future matings. Of course color is not the main question to be considered in mating, yet no breeder of Shorthorns can afford to disregard the question; color often influences the market price. We may add that we have seen catalogues gotten up in the extended pedigree form by breeders of Herefords and Angus cattle south of the boundary. No doubt many of our breeders will think the change too radical, yet we venture to suggest that the true breeder, of which we unfortunately have but very few as yet, will agree with us that the move is along right lines, and will assist in solving the problems which crop up from time to time to vex those engaged in the moulding of animal types to their betterment.

"To Point a Moral or Adorn a Tale."

We clip the following from an esteemed weekly contemporary: "—and—sale of Friday last was well attended, but pedigree Shorthorns were not in demand, only seven head being sold."

Unfortunately for the vendors, this sale was not advertised in our columns, and, as a consequence, while crowds were at the free lunch, few came to buy.

If there is one advantage that advertisers get from using the "Farmer's Advocate" columns over patronage of all other agricultural papers in Canada, it is that our readers have money to spend, and want the best that is to be got for the money. The moral may, therefore, be indicated in the following words, "Advertise, and again I say unto you, advertise, and do it in the 'Farmer's Advocate.'"

Cattle Conditions on the Range.

In order to thoroughly satisfy ourselves and our readers regarding the prevalence of mange in horses and cattle in the ranching districts, the "Advocate" sent a special representative, in the person of M. D. Geddes, associate editor at Calgary, down into the Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Macleod country. He reports "mange bad in the Medicine Hat country, especially in the Red Deer River district, more horses being affected than cattle; the losses of cattle from the disease and the late storm amounted to about five per cent. of the range cattle, and fifteen to twenty per cent. of the dogies."

Further east the storm losses were a great deal heavier; in fact, D. H. Andrews, Mgr. Canadian Land and Ranch Co., at Crane Lake, is reported in the Winnipeg Free Press as saying that "the loss will be heavy, and will average ten to twenty per cent. The heaviest losses will be among the stockers. . . . The big herd of Mexican and Texas cattle which was put in east of Crane Lake a couple of years ago will be heavy losers, as this class of stock does not seem to be able to stand heavy weather."

Feed in many places in the range country is very scarce, and high prices were offered for hay and straw (similar conditions exist throughout the range districts of North Dakota).

At Lethbridge a large number of stockmen met Dr. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector, and discussed the suppression of mange, under three heads: Where dipping plants should be erected; the rate per head to be charged by the owners of plants for dipping strays, or cattle which owners refused to dip; and the time of dipping. A resolution was passed, that a fair rate would be 25 cents for each time the animals were dipped, and October considered the most suitable time to dip. At Calgary a somewhat similar resolution passed as to time and cost of dipping, each animal to be given two dippings at intervals of ten days, and that \$1.50 be charged where the stock has to be collected as well as dipped.

Horses.

Persistence of the Urachus in Foals.

In the unborn animal there is a tube extending from the anterior portion of the lower part of the body of the bladder to the umbilical or navel opening. This tube is called the urachus. After it passes out of the umbilical opening it expands and forms a sack that surrounds the fetus external to the inner membrane, hence forming part of the foetal membranes, usually called the afterbirth. The function of the urachus is purely a foetal one, viz., to convey from the bladder the urine that is secreted during foetal life. At or very shortly after birth, this function no longer being necessary, the canal, under ordinary circumstances, becomes obliterated. It, however, not infrequently occurs that from accidental causes not well understood, or as a consequence of malformations, it is only partially or not at all obliterated, and urine continues to escape by drops or in a small stream from the navel cord. This condition is more frequently noticed in male than female animals, and appears to be more dangerous in the former. While foals that suffer from the abnormality are usually weakly, the accident is often met with in smart, strong subjects, but if the discharge be not checked, the patient, in most cases, soon becomes weak and unthrifty. The condition also is in many cases accompanied by that serious disease called "joint ill," in which cases there are little or no hopes of successful treatment. At the same time, it is not uncommon to notice persistence of the canal without complications.

The symptoms are not difficult to detect. The subject may or may not be weak, but urine will be noticed escaping, either by drops or in a stream of greater or less volume from the navel opening. If the foal be weak and unthrifty it will usually lie most of the time, and instead of the navel drying up and the opening healing, there will be a constant wetness of the parts, and a refusal to heal. In some cases there is an almost constant escape of urine in small quantities; in others there is apparently no escape except when the subject is urinating, when, if the urethra (the normal channel for urinary discharge) be pervious, it will be noticed that liquid is escaping by both the normal channel and the umbilicus. The foal usually becomes listless, and gradually grows weaker and weaker, but there are exceptions.

TREATMENT.—Before treatment is resorted to, it is necessary to ascertain whether the urethra is patent. In some cases there is a false membrane occluding the entrance of the urine from the bladder into the urethra, and where this condition exists, if we prevent its escape by the urachus it cannot escape at all, and, of course, death will be the result, either from inflammation of the parts and exhaustion, or from rupture of the bladder. In cases where the foal has been seen passing urine by the normal channel, of course no further evidence is necessary, but where this has not been noticed, a small catheter should be passed to break down the false membrane if one be present. If the umbilical cord protrude below the abdomen it should be disinfected with some good antiseptic, as a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or phenyle, or corrosive sublimate, 1 to 700, or even stronger; then, when the end of the urachus can be seen and taken up with a forceps, it should be tied with carbolized catgut or silk. Even where the cord is broken off close to the abdomen, we can sometimes secure the vessel by throwing the colt and holding him on his back. When the urachus cannot be individually secured, the whole cord may be enclosed with the ligature, but it is better, when possible, to secure the urachus alone. The parts should then be dressed three or four times daily with the antiseptic until healed. Clams may be used instead of a ligature. In cases where the canal cannot be secured in this way, some authorities recommend the operation of cutting down upon it through the floor of the abdomen and securing it, but this is a critical and, in most cases, an unnecessary operation, and one that requires an expert, hence it is seldom recommended or performed. In such cases the application of strong astringents or of caustics will be effective. Probably the most successful treatment has been the application twice daily with a feather of a few drops of equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh. In order to apply this properly, the foal must be held upon his back and the liquid carefully applied. Care must be taken to not apply the caustic too freely, or over a greater surface than that upon which we wish its action exerted. In cases where treatment for this trouble is adopted early, a recovery usually takes place, provided there are no complications, but when treatment is deferred or neglected until the patient has become too greatly weakened it is often unsuccessful. "WHIP."

Territorial Farmers Should Demand Stallion Certificate.

It is well for horse-breeders in the Territories to bear in mind that according to an ordinance, assented to June 19th, 1903, every person, firm, or company, standing or travelling any stallion for profit or gain in the Northwest Territories, is compelled to enroll in the Department at Regina a description of the animal, giving name and pedigree. Upon compliance with this requirement of the ordinance, each owner of a stallion receives a certificate showing the animal to be registered either as a pure-bred, grade or cross-bred stallion.

The aim in putting this statute into effect was to afford farmers a means of protection against owners of stallions of inferior breeding who might be inclined to claim for their stallion a higher degree of merit than he deserved. Farmers throughout the West should, therefore, refuse to breed to any horse this season until the certificate from Regina, showing the correct class to which the animal belongs, has been produced.

Section four of the ordinance reads: The owner of any stallion shall post up and keep affixed during the whole of the season, copies of the certificate of such stallion in a conspicuous place, both within and upon the outside of the main door leading into every stable or building where the said stallion stands regularly for public service.

It is not likely that any manager of a pure-bred stallion will refuse to show his certificate, but managers of others may.

The Stallion to Breed to.

In horse-breeding, as practiced by the average farmer, there is no mistake so common as improper selection in the choice of a stallion. The time was when there was no particular choice in this country, and the breeder had to be contented with using almost any horse that was within his reach, but that time has passed, and in most districts at least there are two or more stallions available for service. In the first place, no one who has a mare of any particular value can afford to use a stallion that is not registered in some studbook of recognized authority. "Like begets like" the world over, and if the sire's breeding is not right the progeny cannot be expected to possess desirable characters. In this connection it should not be forgotten by the farmer that all the horses which have been sold throughout the West during the last two years are in breeding not above the type of a scrub; hence, care should be exercised in selecting.

In the second place no one can afford, no matter how invaluable his mare, to patronize a stallion possessed of any hereditary unsoundness. In "Veterinary Elements," spavin, thoroughpin, broken wind, cataract, curb, ringbone, brittle, shelly or shallow feet, sidebones, viciousness and defects of conformation, are shown to be dangerous in a breeding animal, and should be guarded against. These defects are almost certain to show themselves in succeeding generations, and no sane breeder will take long chances, particularly when they can be avoided. It is better to refuse to breed a mare than to patronize a horse that is only capable of siring inferior stock.

Having a horse that is right in breeding and individuality, the next question is, is he the correct type to suit your mare? It is just at this point that hundreds of horse-breeders stumble. It is not difficult in every community to find someone who, with the idea of breeding "a nice

horse" for his own use, has crossed a mare with two or three splashes of Clyde or Shire blood in her veins to a roadster or carriage stallion, with the result that the progeny when mature is in actual value worth much less than its dam. This breeding a nice little horse to suit oneself is all buncombe. Better breed a horse that every other man would like to buy, and should the time come to sell him, he will bring a fair price. In other words, mares should be mated to produce progeny that will bring the highest price. This can only be done by mating mares to stallions of their own class. As an illustration of this: If a mare be a fair specimen of the roadster type, sound and of good size, she should be mated with a Thoroughbred, roadster or carriage stallion, and in no case to Clyde, Shire or Percheron. Illustrations of the latter system of mating are far too common, and it is safe to say that it is responsible for a very high percentage of the scrubs of this country. One of the cardinal rules of breeding is, "Violent crosses are to be avoided."

Stock.

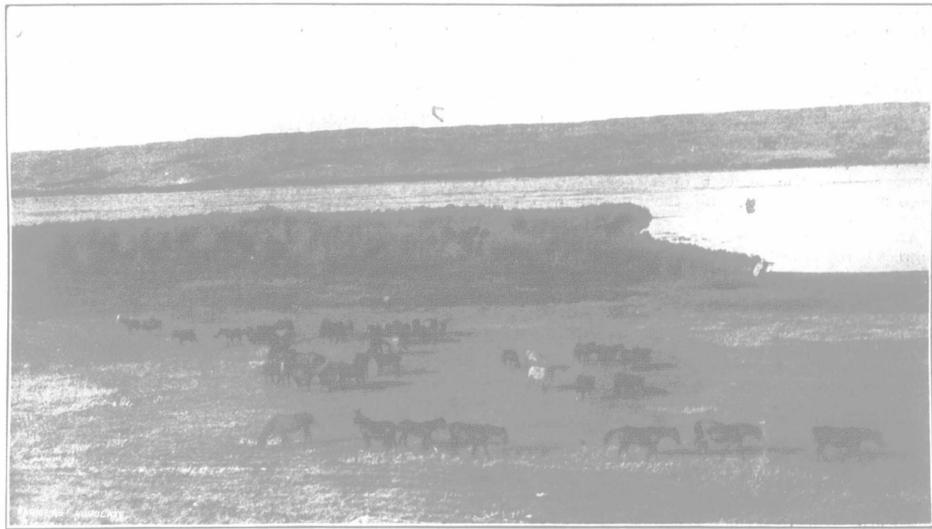
How the American Hereford Association Records its Cattle.

"With the amount of work that we have to do, it would be impossible to give the pedigree of each animal in full, for the reason that we would be compelled to get out some six or eight volumes a year. We simply give the number assigned to an animal, its name, date when dropped, the breeder and the owner, and the sire and dam with their numbers. As the numbers run consecutively, it is no trouble to refer from one volume to another, and by publishing our book as we do, we get twenty thousand names in each book.

"We issue from our office pedigrees in tabulated form to anyone desiring the same, for which we make a charge of fifty cents, but we never issue but one certificate for an animal; the same being certified to with the seal of the association attached, and this certificate is issued directly to the party recording the animal. When an animal is sold, that certificate is returned to us, with the bill of sale, and the purchaser's name and address, with the date of purchase, is recorded upon the back of the same certificate and forwarded to the new owner. This same method is gone through with for each time an animal changes hands."

Cost of a Calf.

Experiments conducted at the Storr Agr. Exp. Station, for the purpose of finding out the cost of raising calves up to the age of six months, show the following results: Two lots of calves were experimented upon. The first were fed new milk for four weeks, then skim milk was substituted for it; with the second lot this change was made when the calves were less than two weeks old. Rowen hay (or hay cut for the second time in the same season) was kept before them constantly. The first lot was not given any grain, but the others had grain given them for the last two months. The first set gained 1 1/4 lbs. per day per calf; the second 1 1-3 lbs., both of which gains were considered as satisfactory, as these calves were destined for a dairy herd, and it was, therefore, not desirable that they should lay on fat. The cost of the first set averaged 47.3 cents per week; that of the second 44.6 cents. . . . Similar experiments to show the cost of raising calves to a greater age were also made, the period of testing being two years and eighteen days. When fed



A Horse Ranch.

Scene on Symon Green's ranch, eighteen miles north of Moose Jaw, Assa.

155 days as above, 188 days at pasture with one pound of grain per day, 181 days in the stable at 50 cents per week, and 194 days at pasture with 120 pounds of grain, the average cost per animal was estimated at \$33.20.

Quarantine Rules.

The following official statement of the new quarantine regulations adopted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, bearing date March 30th, 1904, has been issued: Persons contemplating the importation of animals from countries other than the United States must obtain a permit from the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. Animals arriving by sea must enter through certain quarantine stations. The quarantine periods are as follows: For cattle from Great Britain, Ireland or the Channel Islands, sixty days; from all other countries, except the United States and Mexico, ninety days. For sheep, goats and swine, fifteen days. Cattle must submit to the tuberculin test before being released from quarantine. Cattle reacting to the tuberculin test shall be permanently marked in the right ear with the letter "T" by the officer making the test. Horses are subject to inspection only.

With respect to animals from the United States, western horses, including range horses, cattle and sheep are subject to inspection. Swine, except for immediate slaughter, are subject to fifteen days' quarantine. Cattle for breeding or milk production must be accompanied by tuberculin test charts or be tested. All suspected animals may be detained, those found diseased to be dealt with as the exigencies of the case require, and as ordered by the Minister.

Animals may be permitted to pass through Canada in bond from one port in the United States to another, and from a port in the United States for export from a Canadian sea port, subject to inspection at the latter.

Animals exported from Canadian sea ports must be inspected, and Canadian animals exported via ports in the United States must be inspected before leaving Canada.

Infected vessels, yards, stables, sheds and other premises used for animals, are to be thoroughly disinfected.

The railway and stock-yards must be kept clean and comfortable. The cars used in live-stock traffic are to be cleansed and disinfected after each load. Wide powers are given to inspectors to see that the regulations are observed, and heavy penalties are imposed for infraction of the regulations.

Alfalfa and Rape as Sheep Foods.

Under ordinary range conditions it is imperative that the lambing period be late. Heavy losses are always the result if the lambs are dropped before the fresh grass gives the ewes a sufficient supply of milk. Alfalfa clover is beginning to be grown in Alberta, and as well-saved alfalfa hay is recognized as a good milk producer, the lambing period can safely be much earlier, provided reasonable shelter is given the ewes and their young. Shelter will largely reduce the heavy losses which frequently occur when the open range is the lambing pen.

As a result of having earlier lambs, a better market price will follow, besides the great advantage which earlier weaning would have upon the ewes, by leaving them in much stronger condition to withstand the following winter. If a patch of rape be sown for late summer, fall and early winter feeding, much better results could be obtained than at present. The time is past when the range should be entirely depended upon, and there are no other two plants that can give more universal satisfaction to the sheepmen than alfalfa and rape.

Feeding Sheep on Beet Pulp.

Akers, Grey & Co. have been feeding sheep on beet pulp at Raymond since January 1st. During the first week in April a "Farmer's Advocate" representative called and saw the sheep. At that time 3,300, mostly Merino grades, were being fed. About 600 of the leanest ones were brought to the pens January 1st, and the balance about the beginning of February.

After the full lot were in the pens they received about 15 tons daily of beet pulp, and from three to four tons of sheaf feed, including oats and wheat. For a time oat straw was fed in place of sheaves. They partake of salt greedily while being fed pulp, consuming about 200 pounds per day.

The enclosure consists of six pens, 16x380 ft., uncovered, with driveways between from 24 to 30 ft. wide.

Being very cold weather the sheep seemed to require a larger amount of grain to keep them warm than at other times, but since the weather turned milder they have gained very rapidly. It was intended to ship the lot a few days after they were seen by the "Advocate" field man. The average weight was about 105 pounds, and the feeders claim that the sheep have made satisfactory gains.

The Mange Problem.

THE MENACE TO OUR EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

By special representative of "Farmer's Advocate."

Meetings were held at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod and Calgary recently by the Dominion Veterinarian, with the view of getting all possible information from interested stockmen, so that the measures which the Government intend to enact to suppress or wipe out mange would be practical and suited to Western conditions. Dr. Rutherford referred to 200 head of Alberta cattle which reached Liverpool a few months ago badly affected with mange. These cattle, he said, had been closely inspected before shipment, but showed no symptoms until they had proceeded a considerable distance on their journey. Already the American Government had informed him that in the event of any further trouble arising from mangy cattle being shipped through American ports, as these had been, that their ports would be closed to further shipments from Canada. The Chief Veterinary Inspector stated that he was anxious to get an expression of opinion from Western stockmen as to the most judicious method of stamping out the disease; and also wished to know what they were prepared to do in the matter.

A few more cases similar to the one mentioned would be detrimental to our export cattle trade, and perhaps be the means of excluding entirely, for a time, Western cattle from the British market. The outbreak of horse mange some years ago was also referred to. It was stated that at present cattle mange was more local.

DIPPING STATIONS TO BE ERECTED.

The Dominion Government is arranging to erect dipping plants at several suitable places along the international boundary, namely, Cardston, Coutts and Pondera. It is well known that much of the disease has come through stock imported from the U. S. The dipping plants at the boundary will be operated by the N.-W. M. P., and they will be for the purpose of preventing the introduction of any more mange or like disease.

The eradication of the disease which prevails on the range at present was then brought up for discussion. Dr. Rutherford said that the Government had no intention of erecting plants or purchasing material for that purpose, but that they would assist in stamping out the disease by making annual dipping of all animals affected or suspected as affected with mange compulsory. A few of the stockmen have already erected plants, realizing the importance of quick and thorough action. The Chief Veterinary Inspector asked the stockmen to appoint delegates to meet him at Calgary show and sale May 10th.

Lively discussion took place as to where dipping plants should be erected; the rate per head which those who dipped mavericks, or cattle where the owners were careless or did not believe in the remedy, could legally charge, and time of dipping.

Dr. Rutherford said that the Department of Agriculture did not intend to be arbitrary as to the dip to be used; any lime and sulphur dip of proper strength would be satisfactory.

DIPPING IS SATISFACTORY.

At Lethbridge, Ray. Knight said they dipped 7,000 head last year, and that out of that number only 20 required to be redipped; not all the 7,000 were suffering from mange. The dip used was 25 lbs. of sulphur, 8 lbs. of lime, and a quarter box of concentrated lye to 100 gallons of water; heating the water in the dipping tank made the cost run up. The Knight Sugar Co.'s tank is 60 ft. long, 8 ft. deep, 4 ft. wide at the ends, and 3 ft. in the center on top, and 2 ft. wide at the bottom, and will contain 1,000 gallons, and is steam heated from an engine. Mr. Knight offered to dip for 25 cents per head per dipping, provided the owner brought the cattle to his yards.

At Lethbridge a resolution passed favoring a 25 cent tax per head per dip for custom work.

At Macleod and Calgary it was decided that where the animals had to be collected an extra \$1.00 per head should be charged. The stock-growers intend, at their meeting which is to be held in Medicine Hat on April 30th, to discuss the matter pretty fully.

It was stated that steel dipping tanks, 25 ft. long at top, 15 ft. long at bottom, 4 ft. wide at top, and 2 ft. at bottom, cost at the factory about \$120.

DIPPING WILL BE MADE COMPULSORY.

Many favored dipping in May, but it was pointed out that many of the females would be weak at that time owing to calving a short time previously. Cattle are thin at that season, owing to a scarcity of feed and hard winters, and the calves are young. September was favored by some, but it was pointed out that to dip them would mean a great loss of flesh. Collecting the cattle, driving them to the vats, and holding near the tanks for ten days until the eggs of the mange

parasite were hatched, before getting the second and final plunge, would reduce them considerably. The majority favored October. At three meetings resolutions were drawn up sanctioning October; the others left the matter over until their stock association meeting to be held shortly.

At the Lethbridge meeting it was resolved, "That the Dept. take the most active measures possible to suppress mange in horses." It was considered that horse mange required more energetic treatment than did mange in cattle. The dipping of cattle may be postponed until fall; mange in horses must be attended to as soon as possible. The question arose as to the treatment of steers which will be exported before October 1st, provided that date becomes the legal one to commence dipping. It was suggested that these cattle be sprayed with a 15% solution of creolin at loading time. When thorough treatment for mange is made compulsory, Dr. Rutherford said arrangements would be made whereby companies or persons dipping strays or others, according to the regulations, would be able to hold the animals until they got the rate allowed for dipping such stock.

Geo. Lane, at the Calgary meeting, maintained that it was not fair to the large stock owners to make it compulsory that all dipping be done within one month. It was suggested by the Chief Veterinary Inspector that perhaps the difficulty could be overcome by the large owner defraying, in advance, the expenses of an officer, who would go out and live at the ranch and see that dipped cattle were not allowed to mix with those undipped.

Dr. Alexander on Warbles.

The grub is the larva of the ox warble-fly (*Hypoderma bovis*), and was "taken into" the system last summer during fly-time. The Government entomologists would have us believe that the eggs of this fly are deposited upon the hair of the chest and legs of cattle, are licked up and swallowed by the cattle, and eventually hatch out into little grubs, which penetrate the walls of the stomach, and then wiggle through the tissues until they arrive under the skin. The writer was taught differently years ago by that noted entomological authority, the late Miss Eleanor E. Ormerod, of England. She, with other entomologists of her day, claimed that the eggs were deposited under the skin of cattle by means of the "ovipositor" of the fly; that they there gradually attained full-size, and by the irritation induced the formation of pus and lymph about the abscess and under the skin, which led butchers, seeing the condition on skinning the animal, to use the term "licked beef" in speaking of such beasts. The fact that such a collection of inflammatory material is found under the skin shows that the grubs cause great irritation, and, necessarily, pain and misery to the host. When badly infested, steers have failed to fatten and cows to give a full flow of milk, while hides are injured seriously in price by the holes consequent upon the presence of these pests. We can better understand the misery of the infested steer when it is remembered that the grub is supplied with some stiff bristles with which to irritate the tissues within reach, apparently for the very purpose of inducing secretion of pus and diffusion of lymph, which probably supplies the sustenance of the parasite. At this time of the year, feeding cattle and cows should be examined for the presence of these grubs, and means should be adopted for their removal and destruction. When fully "ripe" the grub may be squeezed out between the fingers and thumb, but a better way is to apply a nut key over the tumor and bear down hard, when—pop goes the warble! The grub should be destroyed under foot, else it will assume the form of a pupa in the ground, and later emerge an imago or perfect insect to carry on its mischievous work. Injecting a few drops of turpentine into the orifice of the tumor will also kill the grub, and the same end is attained by smearing with mercurial ointment. In using the latter preparation, however, care will have to be taken to prevent licking, as the ointment is poisonous, and the objection to both plans of treatment is that the carcass of the grub is left within the tumor to act as a foreign body and continue the formation of pus and other products of decomposition and irritation. Any application that will keep flies from settling on the backs and legs of cattle in summer will tend to prevent the formation of these warbles, whether the eggs are deposited under the skin or upon the skin, and some such attempt should be made to lessen the trouble. Miss Ormerod also advised washing the backs of cattle with strong brine in late summer and early winter as a preventative of warble formation. This we think should be done, but a strong solution of coal-tar disinfectant might prove even more effective than brine. We still incline to the belief that the eggs are deposited under the skin, and for that reason have faith in external applications. It is sad to confess that we cannot fully stomach the life-history of the warble grub as taught by modern authorities, but such is the case, and we have yet to find the man who has discovered a grub in transit from the stomach to its eventual lodging-place under the skin. Grub taken into the belly is something every feeder knows more about to date!

[A free translation of the scientific name given the warble fly is evidence that the scientists giving the name believed that the cattle hides were punctured by the fly and its eggs deposited beneath the skin.—Ed.]

The Dominion Fair Prize List.

The prize list for the Winnipeg Fair of 1904 shows a big increase in the money hung up for competition, some classes in particular comparing very favorably with last year's Dominion Show at Toronto. The livestock, dairy and grain classes are of greatest interest to our readers, so that we indicate briefly here the changes and additions made, and as soon as the prize list is issued in printed form may discuss the changes at length. We are glad to note, however, that the Cattle Breeders' Association have arranged the classes as to competition for home-bred stuff in line with our editorial of April 13th.

The Clydesdale classes this year have about \$1,000 hung up, as compared with \$411 a year ago. Three hundred dollars of the money mentioned above is contributed by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. While a large number of Clydesdale stallions are registered in the American Clydesdale Book, yet we do not hear of any contributions from the American Clydesdale Association as yet. In a previous issue was mentioned the donations of States cattle-breeders' associations. The Clydesdale prizes at Winnipeg last year were worth \$490. In Shires, the increase over the 1903 list brings the money up to \$146; while in the draft class (no registered horses or stallions eligible) an increase of \$100 has been made over 1903. The Shire Horse Society of Great Britain will contribute two splendid gold medals this year. The Standard-breds, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Carriage classes have all received substantial increases, approximately \$135 to each class.

In the cattle sections, Shorthorns loom up with big money offered—nearly \$3,000, as against \$1,472 last year. In Herefords, a similar increase is noticed, bringing the list up to about \$1,100, as against \$450 last year. The prizes in the Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway classes have been about doubled, and in all the cattle classes more chance at the money is afforded, as each section offers from four to seven placings. Never before were more than four prizes offered in a section. There is a chance for every man to get a piece of the icing off the cake.

In dairy cattle, there is an increase to the Jersey prizes by the Industrial Board, nothing being contributed by the Jersey Breeders' Association. In marked contrast is the action of the Holstein and Ayrshire men, the prize list for whose favorites have each been increased fifty per cent., whereas the Jerseys get only thirty per cent. increase. A class for Red Polls and other pure-breds has been made on the basis of the classification for the Jerseys. The grade cattle prizes have been increased, and also those for fat cattle—in the latter case, a mistake. The fat cattle class should be cut out altogether, since fat stock shows are being started in the West.

In the swine classes, radical changes have been made by the Breeders' Association and Exhibition Board, who have kept in view our market requirements in the arrangements. As far as Duroc-Jerseys are concerned, they cease to exist as a breed in the Winnipeg list, being cut out entirely. Cluster Whites and Poland-Chinas will be shown together, being looked upon as fulfilling the requirements of a lard-hog market, as opposite to the bacon-hog market, such as we have in Canada. The combined class is increased over last year's Chester White list, and gets \$60 of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association grant. Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths are increased, each getting \$80 of the Dominion Association grant, the Industrial increasing each class also by \$23. The prizes in the three great bacon breeds are as big at Winnipeg as offered at Toronto last year, and should invite Eastern competition, but on account of the risk of bringing in hog cholera southern swine should not be allowed to come. The classes for bacon hogs are materially increased for pure-breds, and also largely augmented for grades of the bacon type. These are classes the farmers from Edmonton in the north, B. C. in the west, and from the international boundary in the south, should compete in. There should be a big exhibit of bacon hogs, as many good boars have been used on the prairie farms.

The sheep moneys have also been added to materially, bringing these about to the Toronto level. The changes in the poultry classes are: the adding of all standard breeds, single birds being called for in place of pairs in all ages over chicks, and the money has been increased.

The judging competition for farmers and farmers' sons will be the same as one year ago. The sweepstakes prize is a gold medal, given by the "Farmer's Advocate."

The increase in the prizes for dairy products are liberal, and should bring out a large number of entries. The buttermaking competition is a strong card; prizes are offered in two sections, namely, one for women and

one for men. All previous first-prize winners are barred, except in the free-for-all class, in which amateur and professional, male or female, previous winner or not, will be allowed to try their hand and show their dexterity. All the dairy products shown will be taken charge of by the exhibition authorities, and sold by auction at the end of the show, the owners of the products having the proceeds of such sales forwarded to them by the Exhibition Association. Material increases have been made in prizes for grain, notably in red Fife wheat, and a novelty is the scheme of collections to be handled by the Grain-growers' Associations. We shall, as occasion demands, refer to additions and alterations to the mammoth prize list.

Farm.

The Farm a Permanent Home.

Few men when purchasing a farm, or even selecting a building site on it, give sufficient if any thought to the permanency of the matter. The farm home is frequently a permanent one, and the farmer should look upon it also as the probable home of his children. If regarded in that light, progress will be made which the shiftless husbandman can never accomplish. It is true, however, that some men aim to make it a home in the fullest sense, but to do so means a great deal more than merely improving the interior.

In selecting a sanitary or healthy location for a house, a slight elevation and comparatively light soil are desirable points. Its convenience to out-buildings and main road must never be overlooked, for the workability of the farm along paying lines depends to some extent upon the site chosen for the buildings, as well as how they are planned.

After the site has been chosen, a convenient, comfortable house, such as those illustrated in recent issues of the "Advocate," should be built, rather than an elaborate edifice, even if your purse will permit the latter. Comfort and convenience are prime essentials in a farm home.

At the earliest possible opportunity a good wind-break should be planted on at least the two most exposed sides, the nearest portion of it being not less than 100 feet from the house. This does away very largely with the inconvenience of heavy snow drifts, and also allows a good space for a garden, which is a necessary adjunct to the well-ordered farm home. There should be at least 12 rows of trees 4 ft. apart in the wind-break, the trees being 4 ft. apart in the row.

It's all Right.

I enclose \$1.50, to cover my subscription for 1904. Your paper is all right. I would not do without it for twice the money.

Yours sincerely, J. K. MYERS.
High River, Man.

Well-fitted collars and tightly-buckled harness prevent sore shoulders. See that the new collar you are trying out at work pulls straight ahead; if he sidles away, look out for sweency.

Protest Against Fence Laws.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—There is a question constantly before the rural population of Manitoba and their councils, and frequently before the courts, which I should like to see legislated out of the way. I refer to the fence law. It is a law that cannot be referred to the highest courts for a ruling, for the reason that a sufficient amount is never involved.

Let me state first of all, that I believe in every man fencing his farm as soon as he is able, if only to prevent winter roads and fall-grazing cattle seeding down his farm with foul weeds. This, however, is a very different matter from compelling a man either to fence his crops or allow his neighbor to keep more cattle than he has land to feed or can afford to fence. Not long ago I heard a lawyer declare that the only protection a man had at present was that he had the privilege of leaving a barrel of grain and another of water anywhere on his own property, thus providing means whereby stock would injure themselves. A law that makes such a suggestion possible, I think must be bad. It seems in a grain-growing country like Manitoba a queer thing to force a man who may be purely a grain-grower to fence in his grain, which cannot trespass on his neighbor's land to do him damage, so that his neighbor may have free pasturage on other people's pasture and hay crops.

One ward in a municipality may have herd laws and the next fence laws, and the unfortunates on the borders are eternally in trouble with each other. Free ranging cattle are, as a rule, no respecters of fences, and it is a serious thing for a man who visits his hay stacks or crops at a distance, to find them perhaps utterly destroyed, and no trace of the trespassers; or, perhaps, though he may know whose stock is responsible, he is still unable to recover damages. I once had two wheat stacks entirely destroyed under these conditions.

I don't believe that a law, such as the fence law, which simply hands over property for the use of any irresponsible party who likes to make use of it, can be good law. Let every man keep as many stock as he can grow feed for by all means; he needs them, and as time goes on the necessity for doing so will be more and more widely recognized; but don't let him keep them at his neighbor's expense. It only encourages his keeping more than he can provide winter feed for, which is gross cruelty, to say the least.

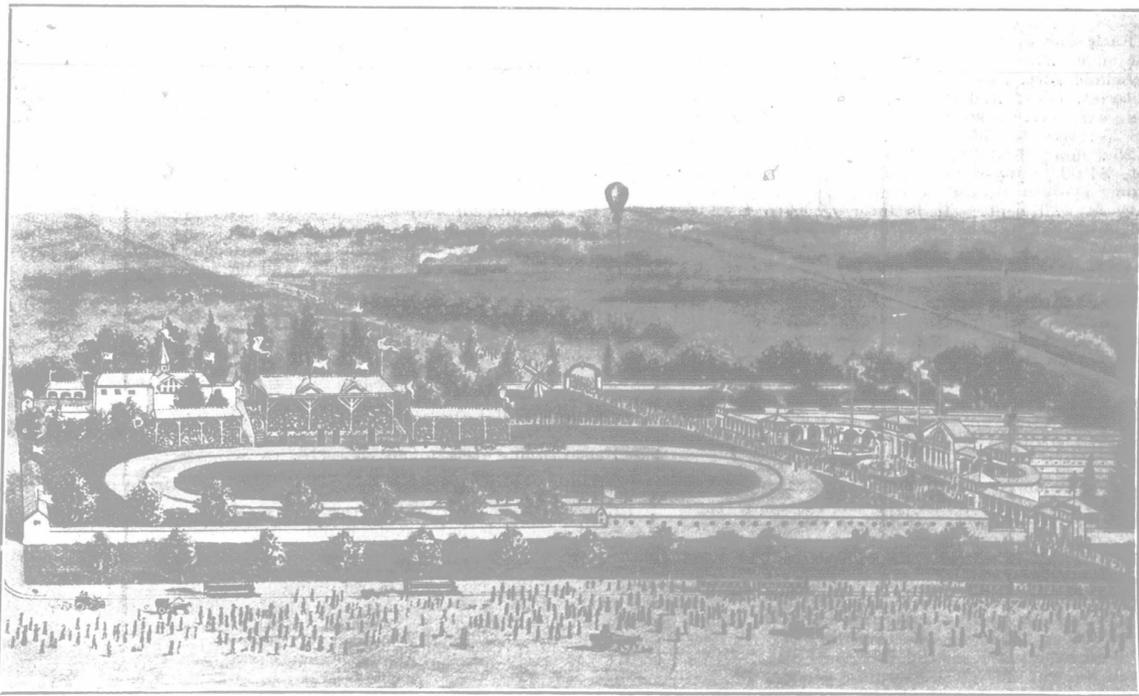
ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

Lorne Elect. Division.

This Looks Better.

The report is current that Alexander & Law Bros., millers, of Brandon, Man., are shipping flour quite extensively to Japan.

When in Vancouver a short time ago, we saw large quantities of flour from the Washington mills going into the holds of C. P. R. freight boats to the Orient. Curious to know why this flour did not go in States boats, we were informed that as flour fulfilled quite largely the purpose of ballast, an extra low rate was made for it. It certainly looks better to see Canadian flour filling Canadian boats, and indicates that we live in a country that can deliver the goods.



Partial View of Exposition Grounds, Winnipeg, Man., Where the Dominion Exposition will be Held, July 25 to August 5, 1904.

Summing up the Bills.

A DIARY ON THE FARM, AND WHAT IT MAY SHOW.

I have tried for the last nine or ten years to keep tract of my affairs, and I think I am well repaid for my trouble, although I am not a book-keeper. My plan is simple, and may be described as follows: Every night I record in a diary kept for the purpose all transactions of the day, the work done, and where performed, etc. With this information concerning each day's proceedings, it is quite easy on a rainy or stormy day to transfer to separate accounts kept for each item, such as horses, cattle, hogs, machinery, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., so that at the end of the year it can be seen what has been bought and sold, what improvements have been made, etc. To each field on the farm we give a name, charge up the work done on it, and credit what we receive from it.

It might be interesting to some of your many readers to know what it costs to run an ordinary family and farm in the Northwest, viz., myself, wife and nine children, and to note what difference it makes to the community whether a citizen of Canada is a married man or a bachelor, and what difference it makes with a family whether we have a protective tariff or not.

Below will be found some of the items of expenditure and receipts for 1903. It must be remembered, however, that our crops were largely destroyed this year by hail and frost, being by far the worst in my twenty years' experience in this district:

RECEIVED.	
From sale of horses	\$ 375.50
Threshing and plowing work done for neighbors	960.00
Sale of oats	582.72
Sale of potatoes	78.76
Sale of wheat	1,629.22
Sale of cattle	849.85
Old accounts collected	123.75
Prizes taken at fair	42.00
From sale of old thresher	357.00
From sale of gasoline engine	50.00
From sale of cream and butter	50.00
PAID.	
Doctor's bill	\$ 8.50
Books, periodicals, etc.	40.00
Donations churches, hospitals, etc.	181.00
Groceries	227.60
Rape seed	5.40
To payments on land	697.80
Butcher's bill	150.00
Dry goods	278.51
Repairs, all kinds, and hardware	386.25
School taxes	70.00
Payments on machinery, all kinds	778.00
Coal for fuel	134.70
Lumber	173.29
Paid for registered horses	1,300.00
For other stock	172.00
Twine bill	131.00
Wages	727.00
Law	39.00
Flour	53.00
Advertising	45.37
Travelling expenses	125.00
Livery and stable bill	44.96
Small amounts to family	150.00

Each one of these items are also kept in detail under a separate account. For instance, in household acct. there is the column for dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. Under groceries this year I notice some of the items are: Sugar, \$28.25; tea, \$10.55; cheese, \$5.25; rolled oats, \$9.25; flour, \$53.00; syrup and jams, \$15.00; salt, \$4.00; canned goods, \$7.00; etc. In this manner every acct. can be readily looked up if the diary is well kept. It is interesting to try to find out what is the effect of the tariff on these expenditures; if it is true that the consumer pays the tax. It makes considerable difference to me whether it is 35 or 65 per cent. This also enables a farmer to estimate whether he is as well on the farm as living in town on a salary of \$1,200.00 a year. And there are many smart men working for a less sum. Altogether, I consider it well worth every farmer's while to make an attempt at bookkeeping.

FRED W. GREEN.

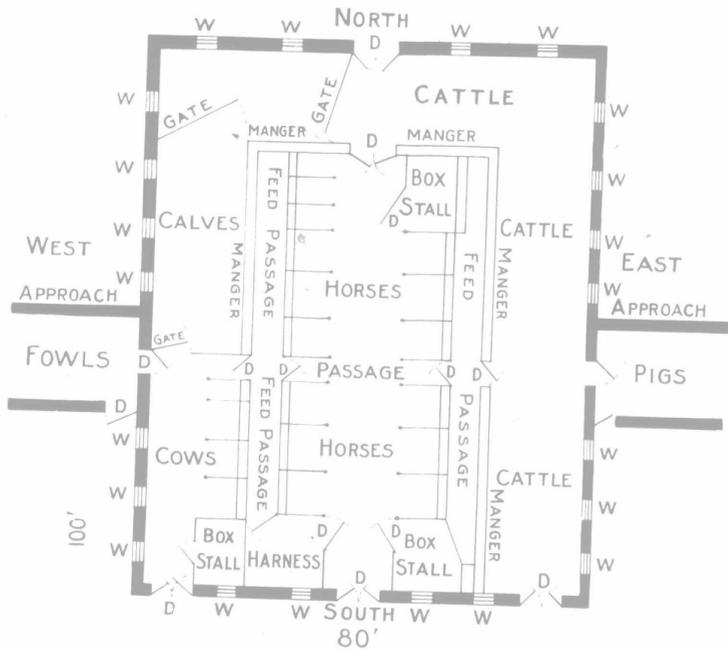
The Fertile Soil will Be no More.

There is a great deal of truth in the saying that nature never allows her bank account to be seriously overdrawn, and yet we all know that nature permits man to so deplete the productiveness of his farm that a living cannot be made from it. All true agricultural progress then is based on this idea of maintaining an average amount of fertility indefinitely. The farmer who understands his calling generally aims to rather improve than deplete. Certain lines of farming are more exhaustive on the soil than others; this is well known. Exclusive grain-growing, for example, is a prodigal method of farm management, and this matter is worthy of considerable thought.

even at this early stage in the history of our West. Stock-raising, dairying, and mixed farming, when intelligently practiced, insure a permanency of soil fertility, and that alone with judicious cultivation gives the desired stability which the farmer requires. Think the matter over carefully before your farm shows any signs of becoming less productive.

A Barn Built to Save Labor.

In constructing the barn, a plan of which is given herewith, I aimed to handle the feed and manure with as little labor as possible. The wall of the basement is built of stone, and is twenty inches thick and ten feet high. The frame of the barn is made of eight-inch square timber. There is a driveway fourteen feet wide running across the center, and above a hay track and slings are



provided for unloading. On the floor there are two bins that will hold four thousand bushels of grain, and to allow the passage of feed to the basement shoots were put in when constructing.

In dividing the space in the basement, I tie up three or four milch cows in a part by themselves, do the same with the calves, and the other grades of young cattle, and the balance I dehorn and let them run loose. I believe that if cattle are to be wintered on loose feed they are better to not be tied up. Being at liberty, they go out to the hills for feed most of the winter. The cattle manure I spread on the pasture, and the cattle pick over the most of it.

The stable will hold thirty-four horses, and about one hundred and fifty cattle. We drive the sleighs or wagons in or out at any of the eight-foot doors when cleaning out the stable. As yet we have no floor, but we intend putting in cement next summer.

Percy, Assa.

Potatoes for Profit.

It is not difficult to grow a heavy crop of potatoes almost anywhere in Manitoba or the Territories, provided a suitable variety be planted at the right time, in the proper manner, and be well cared for after planting.

The most desirable soil for potato growing is one that is well drained, rich in soil fertility, and possessing an abundance of decayed vegetable matter (humus). A heavy crop, however, may be grown on comparatively poor soil by applying a coat of farmyard manure. The chief objection to this method is that the scab fungus is more likely to develop on potatoes growing in soil recently manured. Where it is found necessary to manure the land, it should be applied the summer before the potato crop is to be grown.

In selecting a location for the potato patch, the ideal is a sod that has been plowed the previous summer and well rotted. Land of this kind will possess an abundance of humus, which being sponge-like, will aid in retaining moisture, and at the same time be loose and friable. The spring cultivation of a selection of this kind would be the same as if stubble land were to be used. As early as possible it should be plowed about seven inches deep, and harrowed immediately after; the harrowing being repeated at occasional intervals as weeds show signs of starting, until

planting time comes. By this method the majority of the weed seeds in the soil will be induced to germinate, and by harrowing they become destroyed in a wholesale manner before the potato crop arises in the way.

Very fair crops are sometimes obtained by planting in fresh breaking (new sod), especially if the season happens to prove wet. New settlers will find it necessary to adopt this method.

Planting may take place any time from May 1st to 20th, depending on the season, but the earlier the better. Soil that has been plowed early in the spring and properly cultivated afterwards should be rolled shortly before planting, and then plowed about three inches deep, the potatoes being dropped in every third furrow. After that the harrow should follow at occasional intervals, until the plants are showing over the surface; and the horse-hoe should be sent through between the rows according as weeds appear and

a crust is inclined to form on the surface. When the first blossoms are showing, a mould of earth should be moved up to the rows by means of a plow, or a horse-hoe with mouldboards.

In selecting a variety, quality as well as quantity should be considered. At the Indian Head Exp. Farm, Angus Mackay reports American Giant as giving the highest average yield for eight years; Uncle Sam coming second, with a mark for four years, and Country Gentleman third.

At Brandon, Supt. Bedford's report shows Delaware a leader for eight years, and of all the varieties that have been tried for five years, I. X. L., Deer's Standard, Clay Rose, Green Mountain and Rural No. 2, quality and productivity considered, are recommended for general planting.

Very small seed should not be selected for planting, as "like begets like" to a certain extent in potatoes the same as in other plants. In cutting, also, care should be exercised, so that each cutting contains at least one sound eye, and, preferably, two or three.

Spraying for Mustard.

ALSO DESTROY'S BINDWEED AND SOW THISTLE.

With the spring comes the perennial question of wild mustard. No need to warn farmers against the pestiferous character of this weed; there may be necessity to remind them, however, that nothing but prompt and extreme measures will ever eradicate it, and that every year delayed means a task so much the harder. Bulletin 216, issued by Cornell Agr. Exp. Station, adds another testimony to the efficacy of spraying as a remedy. At Cornell it has been conclusively proved that spraying with a three-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate (about 10 lbs. to the bbl., or 40 gals. of water), at the rate of 40 to 50 gals. per acre, killed the mustard when applied when the plants were young, without injuring to any extent the wheat, rye, barley, corn, grasses, peas or sugar beets among which they grew. Beans, potatoes, turnips and rape, on the other hand, were killed or injured by the solution. It was also found that the spray killed many other species of weeds beside the mustard, such as curly dock, black bindweed, dandelion, and sow thistle, while still others were in no way injured by it. In spraying it is necessary that the pump and all the fittings be of brass, as the solution is very destructive to iron. The vessels should be wooden, and the spray applied in bright, clear weather. In the absence of a regular apparatus, a common barrel pump can be used, placed in a wagon, with a spray nozzle at the end of a lead of hose, which may be swung from side to side behind the wagon, by means of a rod four or five feet long.

Stay by Us.

My chief reason for liking the "Advocate" is on account of the fearless manner in which it advocates the interests of the farmer. Stay by us, and vice versa. Very truly yours, Strathcona, Alta.

GEO. R. BALL.

Dairying.

Around the Milk Pail.

The time for churning should be from 25 to 35 minutes.

Dirty hands while milking do not go with clean milk.

Hang a new motto up in the dairy, and call it "Cleanliness First." It will pay.

Cows should be milked at the same time every day. If not, some of the profits will be lost.

Most of the filth and bacteria that find their way into the milk pail come from the surface of the udder.

The temperature at which cream should churn is 56 to 58 degrees in summer, and two to four degrees more in winter.

Milking should always be done with dry hands, and each cow should be milked, if possible, by the same person each day.

Remember, there is no profit in keeping dairy cows unless they are paying their way. Look into your herd carefully, and weed out the inferior ones.

Dry, light milk pails and dry pastures usually go together. It is not too late to sow a patch of corn or peas and oats near the farm buildings, to be used as morning and evening feed.

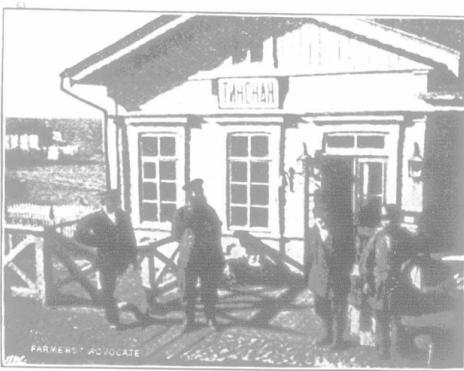
Can You Milk.

Experiments at the Storrs Agr. Exp. Station, Conn., have gone to show conclusively that the amount of milk given by the cows, and the purity of the product, both depend greatly upon the method adopted by the milker. One young man who said he could milk was given charge of the milking of six cows. At the end of a week the quantity given showed a shrinkage of 12 per cent. In another experiment, in which five boys, previously taught as to proper methods, were tested as milkers, four increased the flow 7, 10, 10 and 5 per cent, respectively. The following instructions in regard to milking are in use at the station: The milker should milk regularly, thoroughly, and quietly. He should wear clean clothes, wash his hands before beginning to milk, and never wet them while milking. The cow should be brushed before being milked, and her flanks and udder wiped with a damp cloth in order to minimize as far as possible the number of bacteria floating about in the vicinity of the pail, and likely to get into the milk. To the same end, the foremilk should be rejected, and the milking done into covered pails with strainers arranged for the milk to pass through. Rejecting the first few draws of milk from the teat removes the milk containing objectionable germs. The cleaner the milking is done the fewer the germs. Mr. Vallancey Fuller, during a recent call on the "Farmer's Advocate," told us that a fancy milk trade is being built up in New York on the basis of the number of germs per cubic centimeter of milk. The milk from herds showing more germs than the standard calls for is rejected. We notice

by the Storrs bulletin that samples of milk from that drawn by some regular milkers showed 2,816 germs per cubic centimeter, while that of special contestants showed only 911. Keep the germs out. Milk clean.

Be a Clean Dairyman.

Whether cleanliness be next to godliness or not, there is certainly no department of the farm where it counts for half so much as in the dairy. This is one feature of the dairy work that concerns the individual all along the line, whether he be the milker, the washer of dairy utensils, or the butter or cheese maker. An examination of people engaged in dairying, and of the conditions under which they labor, will prove to anyone that no one so engaged believes that he or she is really unclean in the performance of his or her work, and yet the fact remains that much of our dairy produce fails to reach the best market, not only because it has not been properly manufactured, but



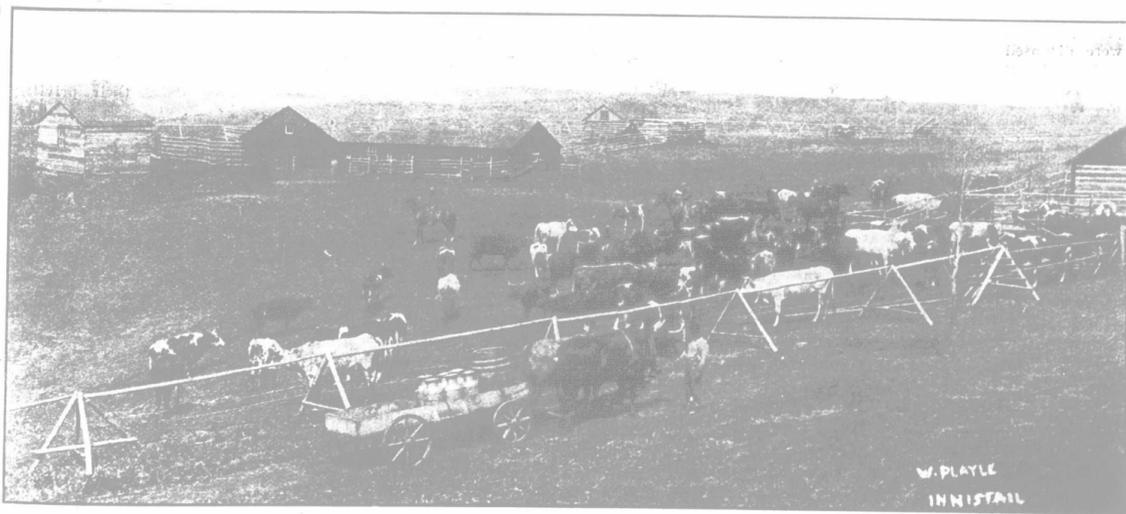
A Wayside Station on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

because during the various operations from the milking time until the product is finished, no particular effort is made to be clean.

To begin with, milk pails should be kept sweet; by this we mean that the keenest sense of smell should be unable to detect any odor foreign to clean tin. If not, it is an evidence at once that there is present somewhere some foreign matter calculated to eventually injure the milk, butter or cheese. Then the milking should be done with clean hands, and in the springtime, when the cows are likely to have their udder coated with mud, each milker should be provided with a pail of water and a cloth, with which to remove any filth likely to find its way into the milk pail.

After the milking is done, the full milk pail should not be allowed to remain in proximity to a manure pile, or any building from whence may come an objectionable odor, for nothing will absorb a taint foreign to itself quicker than fresh milk. In the other processes which follow, cleanliness should be observed with similar caution. The cream separator should be properly cleaned, the cream stored in a well-kept vessel, and if butter is to be made on the farm, nothing but clean hands should be engaged in its making.

The order-in-council of January 15th, 1903, by which nursery stock was permitted to enter Vancouver, B. C., during the winter months only from October 15th to April 15th, has been amended by extending the time to May 1st.



Good Prospects for Dairying at Innisfail, Alta.

By courtesy of Innisfail Board of Trade.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Fruit-growing in Manitoba.

[A summary of the evidence of A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Manitoba, before the Select Standing Committee of Agriculture and Colonization, of the House of Commons, Ottawa.]

Mr. Stevenson is one of the most successful fruit-growers in Western Canada, and in order to give the benefit of his experience to the public at large, it was considered advisable to have him give his opinions to the Committee on Agriculture. Generally speaking, he is very optimistic, and sees in the West a great opportunity to develop fruit growing, but admits that there are conditions that must be complied with to secure reasonable success. One of the chief reasons why the industry has not developed to a greater extent is the lack of protection in the form of forest from the frequent winds and to the scarcity for a long time of suitable varieties of the various classes of fruits. These drawbacks, Mr. Stevenson says, are now removed, or at least conditions are such that protection in the form of a shelter belt can be secured with comparatively little trouble or expense, and there are for nearly all kinds of fruit some varieties adapted to Manitoba conditions, and will in ordinary years give a good crop of fruit.

Protection from a shelter belt is absolutely essential. The trees should be planted at the north and the west, as it is the winds from these directions that are most destructive. He recommends planting them about twenty-five yards thick, in rows four feet apart each way. Planted in this way, opportunity is afforded for cultivation for a year or two, and they would in the course of a few years completely shade the ground, creating ordinary forest conditions, and growing slim and straight. Manitoba maple, box elder, green ash and cottonwood are the most desirable for planting, are all native of the Province, and grow very rapidly. The Forestry Branch of the Interior Department will supply trees of these kinds to applicants who comply with the required conditions regarding cultivation and care. Each applicant must plant from a half an acre to an acre, and this has been found to give a good shelter belt if properly arranged. When this number of trees are grown at once their attendance becomes one of the recognized farm duties, and is in consequence not neglected in the way it would be if only a few trees were set out at one time. The trees are usually set out when one year old.

The district best adapted to the production of fruit is the Red River Valley, and some varieties which will succeed there would not in some of the higher, more exposed parts of the Province.

Mr. Stevenson has eight acres set out in fruit, including red, black and white currants; red and black raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, crab apples, cherries, plums and apples. With the various kinds of currants there is no difficulty whatever, but raspberries, particularly the black varieties, are benefited by winter protection. Strawberries are not always a satisfactory crop. Of gooseberries, the Houghton and Smith's Improved are the only varieties which do not kill back in winter, and it is practically impossible to protect the more tender varieties. Grapes are as yet in the experimental stage; the only variety that is any way satisfactory is Moore's Early, although there are other varieties that ripen part of the crop.

In speaking of the larger fruits, he said that there were none of the varieties of cherries as grown in Ontario that would give a good crop. The severe winters freeze the fruit buds. They have the compass cherry, however, which is a cross between the sand cherry (Prunus pinna) and the Miner plum, and is hardy, fruits early, and bears heavily. Of plums, the Prunus nigra, a red plum with blue bloom, grows commonly along streams and creeks, and produces large crops of fair quality, which can compete with the Ontario blue plums. In some districts these have been greatly improved by good care and cultivation, and when so improved they find a ready market. The "Cheney" and "Rolling Stone" have given good satisfaction in sheltered localities. Mr. Stevenson has had splendid success with Transcendent crab apples; the trees bear heavily and the fruit is of excellent quality, as they are not troubled with worms or scab. The "Whitney" and "General Grant" varieties also grow well. Last year he had 110 bearing standard apple trees, representing 14 varieties, most of which were hardy Russian varieties. Seven or eight

of these he considered good enough to propagate, as they were hardy, early and prolific bearers, the fruit being equal to any produced in Ontario. The "Hibernal" is the hardiest variety, and the fruit will keep till April, and is of good quality. Good fall varieties are Ainsette and Simbersk, and for summer, Blush Calville, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy and Duchess. He has found the raising of fruit to pay well, as there is always a ready market.

Most of the trees are obtained from Minnesota, where they could be raised under conditions resembling fairly closely those of Manitoba. The stocks are usually grafted on the root of the *Pyrus Baccata*, and as this is a very hardy species there is never any trouble with root freezing. Trees brought from the East root-freeze badly, and not infrequently top-freeze as well, so that they do not give satisfaction. The conditions under which they are grown are widely different to those in Manitoba, and it has been his experience that nine-tenths of the Ontario trees never give satisfaction, and he has come to the conclusion that they are no good for Western conditions. Mr. Stevenson says that he expects Manitoba will, in the course of some years, be able to produce sufficient fruit to meet her own requirements. B.

Plant Evergreens: Arbor Day, May 13.

In our estimation, a wind-break of evergreens, and some clumped in various spots about the entrance to the farm grounds, is the best outside adornment for the farm home. Evergreens are slow growers and are hard to get properly started, calling for more care at planting time, than the deciduous trees, yet once firmly rooted, with ordinary attention, the evergreen is undoubtedly one of the best wind-breaks known, and, in addition, is pleasing to look upon during wintertime. Authorities on tree-growing state that the value of an evergreen depends to some extent on the number of times it has been transplanted, a larger number of roots being developed as a result of transplantings than would be the case if allowed to grow straight from seed. This is where the nursery-grown evergreen is, as a rule, more satisfactory to plant than that dug up by the farmer from an evergreen bush or swamp. The sun and wind should not be allowed to get at the roots of an evergreen which it is hoped to transplant successfully.

Supt. Bedford recommends the following evergreens for planting in the West: white spruce (*Picea alba*), tamarack and Riga pine, and gives the following pointers on tree-planting: "The most important thing in connection with tree-planting is to select nursery-grown trees with a lot of fibrous roots. Take them up carefully, leaving as many roots on as possible; then dig holes a foot deeper than required and somewhat wider, cover the bottom of the hole with surface black loam, and plant the trees six inches deeper than they were formerly. Tramp the soil in a little at a time. Do not use any manure in the hole, as it keeps the tree too dry. Fill up level with soil, and then place a little loose manure on the surface, and keep thoroughly cultivated all summer. By this plan we save ninety-five per cent of our trees at Brandon. The same rules apply to the planting of fruit bushes. We usually cultivate our trees in the shelter belts for about four years. Tree-planting around the homestead is one of the solutions of the problem how to keep the young people on the farm. Do not be selfish; think of posterity, besides your own comfort, profit and pleasure."

They are Learning.

One of the Winnipeg dailies' Ottawa correspondent reports as follows:

"A. Stevenson, of Nelson, Man., addressed the Committee on Agriculture this morning, explaining the methods adopted by the Dominion Government to encourage tree-planting in Manitoba. When some members learned that Mr. Stevenson received \$100 a month for giving instructions to farmers, they were disposed to find fault, considering the plan too expensive. They thought work could be done by lectures at farmers' institutes, but Mr. Stevenson said this has been proved a failure, and forest-rangers found it necessary to deal directly with the men on the farms."

The Committee on Agriculture is not as well posted regarding the value to the Canadian Northwest of Mr. Stevenson's work as it might be. To that gentleman must be given the credit of demonstrating beyond cavil or doubt that apples can be grown in Manitoba. In his evidence he stated that Minnesota nursery stock had proven vastly superior to Eastern Canada stuff. In spite of the handicap thus imposed by the Dominion Government regulations respecting fruit trees, Mr. Stevenson and the nurserymen of this Province (Manitoba) have steadily persevered, with the result that it is possible for farmers to purchase hardy, home-grown nursery stock, and no longer throw away money on trees imported from Ontario.

"Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact, from calling on us to look through a heap of millet seed in order to be sure that there is no pearl in it."—George Elliot.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

- Quiet hens smash few eggs. * * *
- Behold the non-laying female. * * *
- Fine feathers do not make fine birds. * * *
- The clucking propensity increases with age. * * *
- Don't practice inbreeding in your poultry flock. * * *
- Dry picked poultry are demanded by the markets. * * *
- Lice and poultry get closely in touch with one another. * * *
- Large-combed birds are not good fowl for the Canadian prairie farm. * * *
- Build a poultry-house this summer and have eggs on your table next winter. * * *

The nude as a study in high art is best exemplified in the well-dressed fowl. * * *

Hens that cannot pass the century mark in annual egg production should be put out of business. * * *

Doctoring sick poultry is waste of time, as a rule; prevention of disease is better than attempts at cure. * * *

A reputation for straight dealing in standard-bred poultry and eggs takes years to build up and a week to destroy. * * *

Turkey-growing on the Farm.

Ida E. Tilson, Wisconsin's poultry expert, says, in F. S. and H.:

"Poults do not care half so much for cold as for dampness. It is possible to raise them as soon as danger of chilled eggs is passed. They can also be raised quite late, for our own eating or late winter sales, especially if reared by a turkey hen, she attends them so long. Although when her broodiness is broken up early in the season, she resumes laying, yet later in the season, or even the second time, she rarely will, and might as well have a brood. She is an admirable stepmother, and will lead all the older poults hatched by domestic hens, along to the fields with her own little ones."

"It is only at the holidays that the very large turkeys are cared for, when there is company in many households. Ordinarily, in small families, a big carcass stays around too long, and is done over too often. A friend of mine, who seldom buys turkey, says, as an excuse, 'I don't want to eat cold turkey a week.' But gauntness, bones and skin are not wanted, unless cushioned by tender, juicy, fat flesh. A small frame well finished, is the model."

"Unless the season and location are wet, turkeys do better on sod than on a floor. Move their coops often, as filth is fatal. Keep the grass around and under mowed short. Boards laid around coop, close up to it, require burrowing marauders to dig in so far before they reach turks that they give up. I do like a coop tall enough for the turkey mother to be comfortable. If she is tame, dust her well and often with insect powder, which saves going over so many little folks."

"The food is much as for chicks, never sloppy, but given oftener and less at a time, also containing more animal matter. Sweet, not tainted, green bone, blood meal and crumbly curd are immense as growers of poults. Bread crumbs, bread and milk (moist, not wet), johnnycake, and, finally, scalded meals, and about the order in starchy foods. Eggs boiled twenty minutes are good occasionally. Poults four weeks old can have most of their diet grain and clover. Feed every two hours first week, then five times a day, then four, but feed at least twice a day till killing time, if you wish lunkers."

"The seat of black head is in the liver, according to U. S. bulletin. The fowls attacked are most often those inbred, or raised from immature parents, and without a good wholesome range and varied food."

"After six months old, poults and adults are healthier to roost out in trees. For about six weeks at first of life, poults must be hunted up and driven in from showers, no matter how tired or busy their owner."

"A White Holland turkey breeder reports birds so tame she can pick them up at any time of day. Another woman, to whom she bargained some, came, and was disappointed they had not been shut up the night before, thinking chasing would make them wild, till she walked in their midst, selected and picked up her trio. The owner's children, all summer, daily drive turkeys to field for grasshoppers, and get them up again at night."

To Prevent Hens Eating Eggs.

Hens learn to eat eggs by coming in contact with frozen or broken ones in the nest. As a means of prevention, nothing is better than using nail kegs for nest boxes. When these are filled one-third with chaff, the hens cannot reach the eggs from the top, and when on the nest they cannot see them. A. C. WELLS, Sardis, B.C.

Events of the World.

Serious fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians at Lipa, 62 miles from Salonica.

The cruiser *Variag*, which was sunk in the harbor at Port Arthur, has been raised.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help" and other works, died in London at the age of 91 years.

The Mad Mullah, against whom the British have been operating in Somaliland, has escaped into Italian territory.

The Russians are operating a military telephone from Port Arthur to St. Petersburg. Messages are relayed six times.

The Japanese are building strong fortifications at Fusan and Masampho. These ports are on the strait which forms the connecting link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

The Imperial Palace at Seoul, Corea, has been destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by the rebellious element among the population. The loss amounts to \$2,500,000.

A despatch to London from Tokio says the effectiveness of the Japanese mines in the blowing up of the Petropavlovsk was due to a new explosive invented by Prof. Shimose, a Japanese.

A terrible accident occurred at Pensacola, Fla., on April 13th. Two thousand pounds of powder on the battleship *Missouri* became ignited from gases and exploded, killing twenty-nine men and injuring five, two fatally.

At the performance in the Sala Regia, at the Vatican, of Abbe Perosi's new oratorio, "The Last Judgment," women sang in the choir. This is the first time such a thing has occurred in the Vatican in four centuries.

Andrew Carnegie has created a fund of \$5,000,000, to be called "The Hero Fund," for the benefit of "the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only."

A despatch from Gyantse, Thibet, reports that further fighting occurred on the 8th of April at Red Idol Gorge, a pass in the mountains, where the Thibetans opposed the advance of the British, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 killed.

A despatch from Col. Luetwin, Governor of German Southwest Africa, reports that, on April 13th, a superior force of Hereros attacked his column, which was advancing on Ovumbo. The Hereros were repulsed with loss, but the advance of the Germans was checked.

The Russian Government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies, and punished accordingly. It is probable that correspondents of British and American papers who are now making use of the system will appeal to their governments to have their privileges in this respect defined.

For the second time in its history the Mormon Church has renounced the practice of polygamy. The leaders in this movement, which has caused great surprise throughout Mormondom, are Joseph Smith, President of the Church; F. Lyman, President of the Twelve Apostles, and Brigham H. Roberts, who was ejected from Congress for practicing polygamy.

In 1860, by the Zeledon-Wyke Treaty, Britain agreed to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the country claimed by the Mosquito Indians, a section over which Britain had previously exercised a protectorate. In return, Nicaragua agreed to assign the Mosquito Reservation to the Indians, and give them certain rights of self-government. These rights have not been respected, and the London authorities will protest against the violation of the treaty.

Not long ago, it was announced by Professor Baskerville, of North Carolina University, that he had succeeded in resolving thorium, hitherto regarded as an

element, into two or more constituents. Now, Prof. Sir William Ramsay has declared that radium, instead of being a substance which has always been in existence, is merely a temporary phase of matter, and may disintegrate and vanish in the course of 1,150 years. If this be true, we may be having the privilege of living in what future scientists may designate the "radium era."

The most disastrous fire ever known in the history of Toronto occurred on the night of April 19th. Breaking out at 8.30 p. m., upon Wellington St., the flames spread in all directions, and, notwithstanding the fact that the Toronto fire companies were ably assisted by brigades from Hamilton, Buffalo, London and Peterborough, succeeded in licking up an area of over thirty acres, in which thirty wholesale houses, besides numerous other establishments, were completely demolished. Had it not been that the wind blew toward the lake, the conflagration must surely have equalled those of Baltimore and Chicago. The loss, as nearly as can be at present estimated, aggregates something over \$10,000,000, and it is calculated that the drain on the insurance companies may approximate \$8,000,000. Five thousand people, who had been employed in the devastated section, are out of work.

Since the sinking of the Petropavlovsk and that of the torpedo-boat, Bestrashni, which occurred the same day, to the practical demolition of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, there is much speculation as to what may be the next move at the seat of war. It has been learned that a strong Russian force is advancing on the great south road in the Province of South Ham-yung, but neither the number nor destination of the force is known. It has also been reported that twenty Japanese transports have been seen steaming in the direction of Yinkow, the sea port of Neuchwang. At the beginning of the war, it was anticipated that a movement would be directed against this point, and now that Makaroff's counter activity is a thing of the past, it would not be surprising if this expectation should be realized at an early date. . . . It has now been ascertained that the sinking of the Petropavlovsk was due to her striking a mine laid at the entrance of the port by a fleet of Japanese torpedo boats, which, after making a demonstration and accomplishing their real purpose, retired to the main squadron, where they awaited the terrible disaster. Survivors of the ill-fated vessel state that the reason why the loss of life was so great was that officers and crew were amidships at breakfast when the explosion occurred. First a terrible roar from the boilers was heard, followed immediately by a deafening detonation from the magazines. Those on deck were hurled into the water, where they swam and clung to wreckage thrown up from the vortex into which the vessel had disappeared. Not a man who was amidships escaped. The famous Russian battle-scene painter, Verestchagin, who was Vice-Admiral Makaroff's guest, was lost, along with Makaroff's complete staff of twenty-eight officers. Only 52 were saved out of a total number of 650 who were on board, Grand Duke Cyril, heir, after Grand Duke Michael, to the throne of Russia, being one of those picked up by the torpedo boats which immediately pushed out to the rescue. Russia, where Admiral Makaroff's widow was the first to hear of his death, is prostrate with grief, but is still confident as to ultimate victory. "There are more Makaroffs in Russia," the people say. But the whole hope is now centered upon the army on land, where the Russians feel they have the advantage. Port Arthur, however, is said to be completely demoralized. The confidence of its defenders is shaken, and the deepest gloom prevails. The Japanese are unanimous in their praise of Admiral Makaroff, whose ability and courage were much admired by them. Vice-Admiral Alexieff has been ordered to take control of the Port Arthur fleet until a successor is appointed to Makaroff, but there are at present only two uninjured vessels in the harbor of Port Arthur.

Coming Events.

Agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, grain-growers' and other organizations in which farmers are interested may have the date of any important events to be held under their auspices included in the following list by addressing a post card containing the information to this office:

- Sale pure-bred stock, Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., June.
Horse and Cattle Show, CalgaryMay 10
Regina Spring Stallion ShowMay 6
Stock-growers' Convention, CalgaryMay 12

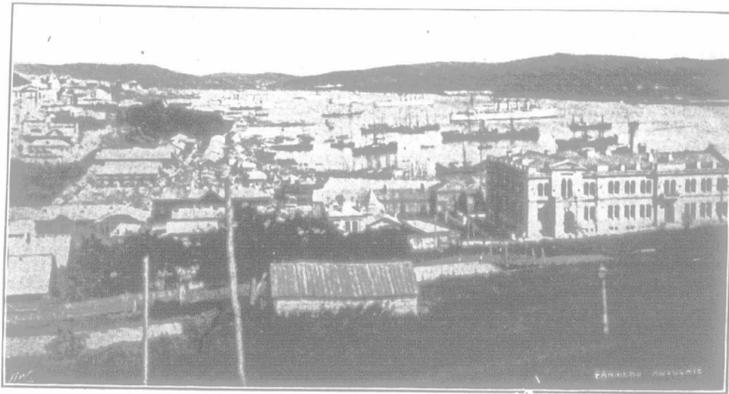
FAIR DATES.

- EdmontonJune 30, July 1 and 2
Holland, Man.July 19
Shoal Lake, Man.July 21
Minnedosa, Man.July 21-22
Morden, Man.July 21-22
Dominion Exhibition, WinnipegJuly 25 to Aug. 6
Brandon, Man.Aug. 9-12
Treherne, Man.Aug. 9
Pt. Qu'Appelle, Assa.Aug. 15-16
Regina, Assa.Aug. 17-19
Neepawa FairJuly 19-20
Yorkton FairJuly 19-20
Killarney FairJuly 18-21
Carman ShowOct. 13-14

The Mighty Eastern Struggle.

A reader desires us to state the cause of the war going on between Russia and Japan, and its probable consequences. It has been the implacable and unswerving determination of Russia to extend its dominions and its powers eastward in Asia, and to share in Pacific Coast development and trade. To this end the Trans-Siberian Railway was constructed to connect Russia in Europe with the Pacific Coast, over 6,500 miles long. Vladivostok, the terminal port in Siberia, faces the great sea of Japan, but is ice bound three months in the year. Through Manchuria, nominally a part of China, extends a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway down to Port Arthur, a splendid open port. Between Man-

churia and Japan lies the independent "Hermit Kingdom" of Korea, peninsular in form. Manchuria is not unlike portions of Canada and the Northern States, rich in undeveloped resources, and capable of sustaining a population of 50,000,000 people. To control this land has been the policy of Russia, and the next move Japan feared would be upon Korea. Japan is growing in influence and population, and would expand towards Korea and China in trade and influence, though she conceded by treaty the absolute independence of Korea. At the close of the war between Japan and China on April 17th, 1895 (nine years ago), Southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur, Talienhwan, and the entire Liao-Toung peninsula, was ceded by China, under the treaty of Shimonashi, to victorious Japan, but of the fruits of that war, and her rights under that treaty, she was, to put it in plain language, robbed. Russia, Germany and France formed a triple alliance, and addressed a joint note to Japan, intimating that the peace of the Orient would be endangered by retaining the territory ceded to her by China. It was the game of Russia, but France and Germany had their interests in the East to serve in assisting. French, German and Russian battleships hovered on the scene, hopelessly overmatching the Japanese navy. The Japanese people clamored for war, but her statesmen knew that, in measure exhausted by the war with China, she was not prepared for further conflict. England, alone,



Vladivostok, the Eastern Terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

oughly conversant with the character and aspirations of the people, in conversation with the "Farmer's Advocate" staff upon this subject the other day, ventured the forecast that the war might terminate in a "draw." Whatever the result, one consequence is very certain to be the further opening of the Asian empires to trade with America, which has already begun to flow across the Pacific in increasing volume.

Field Notes.

"He that can work is born king of something."—Carlyle.

"Worth hegets in base minds, envy; in great souls, emulation."—Fielding.

The Duke of Sutherland is making a tour of Canada, and professes to be much pleased with it.

"Nobleness of character is nothing else but steady love of good and steady scorn of evil."—Epictetus.

A large deposit of coal, covering an area of eighty-five square miles, has been discovered near Controller Bay, Alaska.

Viceroy Alexieff has prohibited, under pain of severe punishment, the sale of spirits to soldiers operating in his vicerealty.

The Right Hon. J-s-ph Ch-mb-r-l-n (on his way back through Italy, addressing Vesuvius)—Call yourself a volcano? You wait till I get home.—Punch.

The Minister of the Interior has promised a grant of \$5,000 a year for two years to the Canada Immigration Society, which is engaged in bringing settlers from the Western States into Canada.

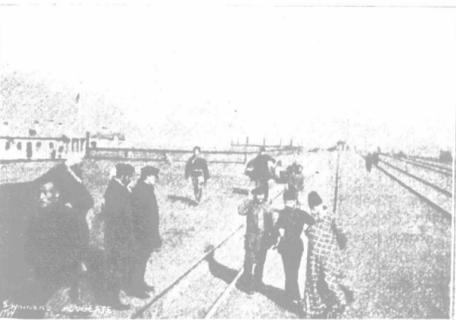
On April 12th, the Allan Liner, Pretorian, with 450 immigrants, arrived at Halifax. The immigrants are nearly all English and Scotch farmers in good circumstances. They left almost immediately for Winnipeg.

A new process of meat preservation which it is claimed will revolutionize the packing industry and go far toward solving the problem of supply for armies in the field has been discovered in Germany by Prof. Emmerich.

Mr. Thoe. De Schryver, of Auckland, N. Z., representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in New Zealand, stated in Toronto lately that the colony at the antipodes is enjoying a great wave of prosperity, and that its trade with Canada has been greatly extended as a result of the preferential tariff.

On April 11th, for the first time since his coronation, the Pope went to St. Peter's to say mass, the ceremony being in celebration of the thirteenth centennial of St. Gregory the Great, who died 604 A. D. More than 70,000 persons were present in the Basilica, but the entrance of the Pope, by his request, was greeted with no acclamation such as was permitted in the days of Pope Leo.

Mr. J. W. Tyrell, the explorer, writing to the Toronto Globe, re the Hudson's Bay territory, recommends it as a land of great resources, especially in minerals and fur-bearing animals, and, along the coast regions, in fish of all kinds. There are in the vast territory, he says, a million and a half square miles of land, capable of sustaining an immense population. In con-



Station in Manchuria.

Russian workmen saluting Greek orthodox priest.

might have blocked the game, but she did nothing. Little Japan submitted to her fate, and in two days withdrew her claim to, and her authority over, the ceded territory, so swiftly did the triple alliance strike. Then Russia secured from China the right to extend the Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria, and aided China in meeting her war debt. Various other concessions were secured in Manchuria by Russia, and last of all, on March 27th, 1898, the Chinese Government leased, for twenty-five years, the ports of Port Arthur and Talienhwan to the

clusion, he gives this opinion: "I am convinced that the sooner we provide ourselves with some adequate means of access to this great realm of isolation, the better it will be for the trade and commerce of our country, and for the thousands of those who may go up and possess themselves of our 'Great Northern Heritage.'"

The Calgary cattle king, P. Burns, has signed a contract with the Pacific Cold Storage Company, Tacoma, Wash., whereby he agrees to furnish the latter with 3,500 head of steers for their Dawson trade. By the terms of the contract the Pacific Cold Storage Company is to get the pick of Burns' ranches, it being agreed that each of the 3,500 head shall weigh over 1,450 pounds. Last year the company purchased a large number of steers which were over 1,450 pounds in weight. The cattle to be shipped this month are in good condition, having been grain fed. The bulk of the contract will be shipped during the middle of the summer. The chief reason why these cattle were bought in Canada is because there is no import duty going into the northern town.

Seedsmen and the Seed Bill.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., a deputation of the leading Canadian seedsmen waited upon Hon. Mr. Fisher to present their views on the seed question and to protest against the passage of the bill which the Minister of Agriculture introduced into Parliament last session. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Sir Wm. Mulock, as members of the Government, were also present. All the phases of the question were freely discussed, and the conclusion was reached that all were aiming at the one object—the improvement of the quality of the seed sold to Canadian farmers, and that there was a possibility of methods being adopted that would be satisfactory and advantageous to all concerned.

As the bill was introduced a year ago, the seedsmen consider it an insurmountable hardship, and that they would be so required to revolutionize their business that they could not carry it on, and that as a result the agriculture of the country would be greatly injured instead of benefited. The large wholesale houses could not hold their entire supply of seed on hand sufficiently long to test its purity and vitality, and they would be compelled to incur heavy penalties for what it was beyond their power to prevent. Objection was also raised to farmers being practically exempt from the provisions of the Act when they carried on a business for which seedsmen were liable to incur penalties. More particularly was this considered unjust because it is a fact that a great deal of the poorest, uncleaned seeds thus become distributed and with them many noxious weeds. This sort of trade would be encouraged by the passage of the act, as seedsmen would have to be more careful regarding the seeds they purchased, and much of the lower-grade seed would be left in the hands of the producer to be traded around among his neighbors without having been released, and at a price with which the firms selling only the higher-grade seeds could not compete.

Attention was also very properly drawn to the lack of care exercised by very many growers of seed and to the opening there was for educational work in improving the conditions under which much of our seed is at present grown. The seedsmen were unanimous in recommending that a minimum standard be set to which all seed offered for sale should conform, and this standard be set by a committee of seedsmen, farmers and officials of the Department of Agriculture. They also suggested that the customs duty be made specific, instead of ad valorem, as it is at present, which would discourage the importation of lower-grade seed.

In replying to the delegation, Mr. Fisher stated that he had had a great many representations made him by farmers' associations and individual farmers in all parts of the country asking that the bill be made law as speedily as possible, and there seemed to be a general sentiment in favor of some such measure. What was wanted, however, was a workable act, else its usefulness would be lost, so that if any suggested amendments could be incorporated into the measure he would be only too glad to accept them, as he strongly objected to coercive measures, and did not want in any way to hamper legitimate trade. The suggestion to fix a minimum standard was, he believed, a good one, but was not complete, as there was too many grades of seeds undefined, all seed that was sold going as one grade as far as Government standard was concerned. The trade in seeds had improved wonderfully in the last few years, and if the objects sought in the bill could be attained without legislative measures he would be very glad. At present, however, a person getting a poor grade of seed by mistake had no recourse, but must simply accept his misfortune; he believed, therefore, that some measure was necessary.

As the seedsmen represented were entirely in favor of the principle of the bill, they accepted the invitation of the Minister to discuss in detail its clauses with some of the officers of the Department. It is expected that the bill as it will be amended will embrace some of the suggestions of the seedsmen to enable them to carry on and improve their trade under its provisions.

Prizes for Car Lots.

The Dominion Exposition authorities have decided to offer three prizes for car lots of export quality. The prizes must consist of not less than 500 bushels of wheat from the same farm or ranch, and must be certified by the producer. The prizes are: first, \$100; second, \$75; and third, \$50.

Blood Reserve Being Stocked with Mexicans.

The Blood Reserve, a few miles south and east of Lethbridge, is being stocked with Mexican cattle by Gordon, Ironsides & Brown, the leaseholders of the Reserve. They expect to have over 7,000 Mexican cattle grazing there during the present summer. Already several train loads have arrived, and the balance are expected in a few days.

The Mexicans that have already come are mostly heifers and cows, and when seen by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" were in extremely poor condition, besides they have not got the beef conformation which is desirable in breeding stock. The Mexicans are good rustlers, however, so that if bulls of good beef conformation are used their progeny can be expected to be much better than the dams, yet the first crosses cannot be such as will be a credit to the West at the time of export. We are told that the initial cost of these cattle is very small, and we believe that it would need to be. There are many other Mexicans in the country, and it is reported quite a number more are coming.

Before long a canning factory will be a necessary adjunct of the export trade, for the percentage of animals unfit for export will far exceed home consumption, unless a correspondingly large lot of the imports are of better beef form than the train load of Mexicans which the writer saw. Many of the smaller cattle owners in the vicinity of the Blood Reserve have tried to get grazing privileges there without success, and feel somewhat sore to think that a large concern should be conceded favors which they found it impossible to obtain.



An Aged Advocate Reader.

Wm. Wigg, Wetaskiwin, who, in his 80th year, recently called on the Farmer's Advocate when on a trip to Emerson, Man., to purchase pure-bred stock. He was born in England, lived in Nebraska, but likes Western Canada best.

Wheat and Other Crops in Cardston District, Alta.

The past winter has been a good one on fall wheat. There has been a little snow to cover the ground nearly all winter, and no freezing nor thawing took place from the time it first froze up until springtime appeared. This part of Southern Alberta is especially adapted for the raising of fall wheat, and has, consequently, many advantages over a strictly spring-wheat district. I have raised fall wheat for five years, and have obtained as high as 52½ bushels per acre, the lowest yield, last year's, being 44½ bushels per acre. This, however, was of a soft variety, but the Kansas Hard or Turkey Red, which is a hard variety, promises to be a greater yielder, and of a much better quality.

Barley and oats do equally well. Last year barley averaged 50 bushels to the acre, with the Mensury variety a little in the lead, the Club being a close second. This year I am planting three kinds of barley, viz.: Mensury, Club and Chevalier, the latter being a two-rowed variety.

Oats have yielded all the way from 62 bushels to 100 bushels per acre.

Last spring I sowed three different kinds of clover, and it did very well during the summer, but I do not know what effect the winter will have on it.

The farmers around here have contracted with the Knight Sugar Co. for quite a large acreage of sugar beets, the price to be paid at their factory in Raymond being \$5.00 per ton, providing the beets contain the amount of saccharine matter and purity specified in contract. This is a crop I think we can raise with profit, as there is no doubt but that from fifteen to twenty tons to the acre can be secured. With fifteen tons per acre, and the total cost of raising and delivering a fifteen-ton crop of beets to be \$30.00, this would leave a net profit of \$10.00 per acre, which would be a very bad showing.

A corn crop will be shortly started near Kimball. It is the intention of the company to do nothing but a cash business, both in and out of their factory.

Homesteads are scarce in this district, but there are

lots of good choice land that can be bought from private parties, and upon the best of terms. T.H.W. Cardston.

English Wheat Prospects Poor.

A week of fine springlike weather has enabled farmers at length to make some progress with spring field work. Some reports from the country state that the seed-bed is not suitable for either spring wheat or barley this season, and that oats, therefore, may be sown to a larger extent than usual. The autumn-sown wheat is described in many districts as poor and patchy in appearance, and probably the present outlook in regard to the English wheat crop is the worst for many years past. The country wheat markets have been generally poorly supplied, and from some districts the condition is described as execrable.

In Mark Lane prices have been difficult to maintain, and are indeed quoted 6c. to 12c. lower on the week. The arrivals are on a liberal scale, and are considerably in advance of the totals at this period last year. The weekly average imports this year are, so far, 67,000 quarters, and the distribution is very little, if any, short of this. The reports from yesterday's markets are:

The Baltic.—There was a steadier tone with rather more enquiry for white descriptions, but the market otherwise shows no change. No. 1 Northern Manitoba afloat sold at \$8.10; No. 3 at \$7.83.

There has just come into my hands a booklet containing many cleverly drawn and brightly colored cartoons issued by the Commissioner of Emigration for the Canadian Government. The object in view is that of impressing the many advantages of Canada on the popular mind, and I think the booklet is quite the most effective thing in that line I have seen. According to reports cabled from Montreal, it appears that "the tide of emigration is now pouring through there on its way to the Canadian Northwest," and it is satisfactory to note that the great majority are provided with some capital, which indicates that they are of a higher social grade than usual.

In his article in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society on "The Food Production of British Farms," Mr. R. H. Rew estimates the annual production of meat in the United Kingdom at 25,000,000 cwts., while that of milk he puts at 58,000,000 cwts.; that of butter and cheese at 4,000,000 cwts., and of poultry and eggs at 3,500,000 cwts.

To-day the workers give vent to their feelings, at a great demonstration against the importation of Chinese labor into South Africa. There can be no question that the heart of the country is against this innovation, and to-day's display ought to bring home to H. M. Government this fact, if they have not already had ample evidence.

In spite of the signs of improvement shown in the bacon market at the close of last week, trade has been of a slow, dragging nature this week, and Canadian brands have shared in the prevailing depression, and prices have been officially lowered half a cent. There is no life in any branch of the provision market just now, and in view of the near approach of Easter this is surprising. Buyers cannot be tempted to go beyond their usual weekly requirements. Leanest selections (40 to 56 pounds) are now quoted 9½c., with an exceptional 10c. now and again.

In the cheese market, as was anticipated, there has been another advance of 2½c. per cwt., for both Canadian and New Zealand cheese. "Choice" brands are now selling at 10½c. to 11½c., with an exceptional 11½c. for Canadian, and 10½c. to 10¾c. for New Zealand. This advance is due to the diminution of stocks, which are undoubtedly lighter this March than in the average of seasons. Shippers from Canada at present in this country allege that the shortage is much greater than retailers and distributors here are willing to acknowledge.

The depression in the butter trade has brought about further reductions this week, and although a few packages of Canadian butter have appeared on the market, it has not been in sufficient quantity to justify a special quotation.

London, Eng., March 26th, 1904.

Seeding well Advanced in Alberta.

In Southern and Central Alberta seeding became general on April 11th, many farmers at that date having considerable sowing done. Fall wheat is reported as doing well, having wintered quite satisfactorily. The prairie is beginning to show a tint of greenness, and it will not be long before stock will be able to graze contentedly.

Cigarette Smokers not Wanted.

Two of the big American railroads have issued an edict, to wit, that employees must not smoke cigarettes when on duty. The Union Pacific and Rock Island roads are big concerns, and their acts are dictated by the demands of business; sentiment has no weight with the big corporations. The country boy's surroundings are not such as to encourage him to take up cigarette smoking. He will see, however, that it does not pay to imitate either the city fellow or the well-to-do Old Countryman.

Veterinary Graduates.

The closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College for the year 1903-4, were held in Toronto, on Thursday, March 31st, Dr. Andrew Smith, the Principal, presiding. Among others present were: Lieut.-Governor Mortimer Clark, Prof. Baker (Toronto University), Col. Lloyd, D. W. Alexander, Commander Lloyd, and Mr. Lawson, President of the Ontario Veterinary Association. Mr. A. R. Coleman, of Jarvis, Ont., triple winner of first prizes, presented the President with a class group. The medal of the Ontario Veterinary Association was won by Theodore A. Girling, of Wawanesa, Man., for the best general examination.

Following is the list of graduates: Irving S. Alford, Sibley, Ill.; Jed. Badgley, Tampico, Ill.; Truman Bailey, Rosemont, Ont.; Ernest A. Beavers, Perrysville, Ohio; Lester D. Bettinger, Chittenango, N.Y.; James A. Black, Chesley; Charles L. Boissiere, Port of Spain, Trinidad; George R. Brewster, Sunderland; Linus W. Burr, Cameron, Mo.; Duncan C. Bell, Portage la Prairie; Absalom B. Campbell, Fergus; Fred T. Cheney, Lindsay, N.B.; Fred F. Consaul, Buffalo, N.Y.; Wm. A. Coyner, Staunton, Va.; Leroy L. Cress, Clinton, Mo.; George A. Cunningham, Brussels; Alexander Currie, Elmvale; A. R. Colman, Jr., Jarvis; J. P. Chisholm, Lisbon, N. Dak.; Charles C. Dauber, Attica, N.Y.; Richard W. Deats, Bardstown, Ky.; John A. Dilley, Aledo, Ill.; Robert R. Donaldson, Argyle, Minn.; Wilbert S. Eddy, Dubuque, Iowa; George D. Fisher, Grandin, N. Dak.; J. Williamson Frank, Victoria, B.C.; Theodore A. Girling, Wawanesa; Charles W. Grantham, Ladoga, Ind.; Ralph C. Harris, Jackson, Mich.; Archibald Howden, Lewiston Junction, Maine; George A. Johnston, Lexington, Neb.; Herbert R. Jones, Newburg, N.Y.; Chas. J. Korinck, Cottage Grove, Oregon; Theodore F. Krey, Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. G. Lathrop, Weston, Ohio; Andrew A. Lockhart, Rapid City, Man.; Ira B. Ludington, Holley, N. Y.; Daniel A. McArthur, Lauder, Man.; Clarence L. McConkey, Tedrow, Ohio; Clarence McDowell, Watertown, S. Dak.; Robert McKenzie, Jarvis; Henry E. Maguire, Waterloo, P.Q.; Alex. M. Mair, Seagrave; Harvey G. Malloy, Benmiller; Walter Martin, Pocahontas, Mo.; Chas. C. Mix, New Berlin, N.Y.; Albert A. Munn, Cambridge, Neb.; Samuel Murray, Dauphin; Samuel T. P. Nichol, Virden; Fred D. Orr, Caro, Mich.; Edwin J. Peck, Buffalo, N.Y.; Clark A. Philips, Wallaceburg; Olaf J. Reed, Lion's Head; Samuel Robinson, Brandon; Thomas Scrivener, Edgeley; A. B. Sexsmith, Sidney, N.Y.; Ashley C. Spencer, Fowlerville, Mich.; Curtis J. Spring, Millersburg, Ohio; William P. Stuart, Rapid City; William Symes, Hutchinson, Kansas; Raymond Tiedt, Argyle, Minn.; Andrew M. Van Cleaf, Bloomfield; William W. Warnock, Aledo, Ill.; Clinton B. Weagly, Cave-town, Maryland; Oral W. Winters, Arthur, Ill.; T. Z. Woods, Winnipeg; Albert L. Wright, Columbus, Wis.; W. Wade Zirkle, Forestville, Va.

Wholesale Farmer.

David Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., owns 22,000 acres of land, and leases more. In his busy season he employs 220 men and 1,000 teams. In 1902 he sold 7,539 head of cattle for \$172,520, and 8,249 hogs for \$111,846.14. Each of his fourteen ranches is in charge of a foreman, who makes a detailed report to Mr. Rankin every month. Mr. Rankin made \$100,000 in 1902.

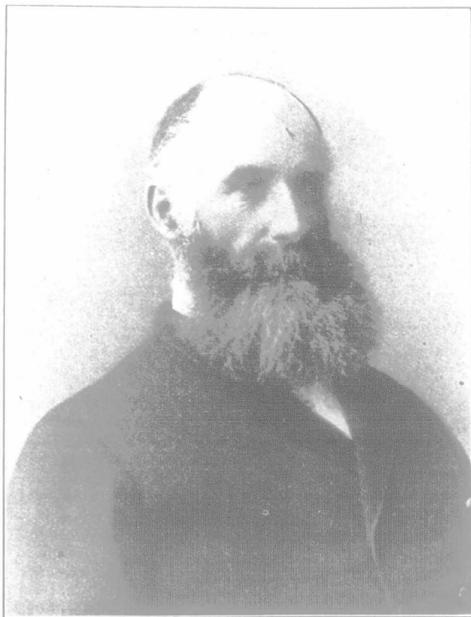
The Advent of the Britisher.

The visitor to the C. P. R. depot at Winnipeg during March and April cannot avoid noticing the increased proportion of immigrants of British birth, and the majority of them of the type desired. Some of our Old Country cousins yet fit themselves out for the wild and woolly West in wide-seated riding breeches and an arsenal of guns. Recently, we spied a newcomer climbing on board the westbound No. 1 with three guns slung over a shoulder. The Britisher coming to the prairie seems to be either English or Scotch. Unfortunately, the Irish men and women seem to go to the States. Of the two, the Scotchman gets on his feet the quickest. He learns to adapt himself more readily to the ways of the country. Readier even to learn than the Britisher is the German or North European immigrant, which is the main reason why we seldom hear of failures among them. The Britishers come late young, look to be in the pink of condition, and are likely to be of great service to the country. They will have many hard trials and difficulties to contend with, which, however, can all be overcome by sobriety and perseverance, and by hanging on to one's cash tenaciously. The British new arrival with money should bank it, and leave it in one of our chartered banks for a year or two, by which

time he will have learned how to invest it without losing it.

Preparing for Calgary Fair.

The new stock buildings for the Calgary sale and fair are being rushed along very satisfactorily. Present indications are that they will be complete in ample time. Prospects are bright for the largest spring sale ever held in Calgary. At present, there are over 350 entries, about 200 of that number being Shorthorns, and over 100 Herefords. The outlook for the mid-summer fair was never brighter. The prizes offered have been increased considerably. The citizens are alive to the importance of the matter, and are giving their support as never before. There will also be many improvements made in the programme, so that should the weather prove favorable there is little doubt but that this will be a banner year for both sale and exhibition.



The Late Mr. B. H. Bull, of Brampton, Ont.

Death of Mr. B. H. Bull.

The death on April 10th, in his 59th year, at his home, "Hawthorne Lodge," Brampton, Ont., of Bartholomew Hill Bull, senior member of the firm of B. H. Bull & Son, widely known breeders of Jersey cattle, has removed from the ranks of Canadian stockmen a prominent figure. Born in York County, Ontario, the eldest son of J. P. Bull, J. P., and educated at Weston Grammar School and Victoria College, he married, in 1867, Sarah Duncan, daughter of William Duncan, J.P., one of York's pioneer settlers. Mrs. Bull and a family of ten, five sons and five daughters, survive

Veterinary Examination of Southern Stallions.

Wallace's Farmer reports an outbreak of maladie-du-coit, a serious venereal disease of horses, in Iowa, and also states that this disease has been in South Dakota for some time, where three or four hundred horses have been killed by the B. A. I.

"The disease spreads only by breeding, hence there is no need of any general alarm. . . . If this disease should once get loose on the wide, open ranges of the range and mountain States the losses would be simply appalling. We suggest that farmers in buying stallions should require veterinary inspection. The origin of the disease in Iowa is not yet determined, but it most likely came from a diseased mare in the infected territory in Dakota."

(If the latter surmise is correct, Uncle Sam's quarantines do not always hold the diseased animals, where in there lies a moral to our stockmen to ponder over. When buying any stallion, why not insist on three things: (a) a veterinary examination, so that a horse with hereditary unsoundness be not bought; (b) that it be demonstrated to the buyers that the stallion is vigorous, keen and able to perform his duties; (c) and that a microscopical examination of the seminal fluid be made, with a view to determine its vitality. A sterile stallion means a big loss to a district in one season even.—Ed. "F. A.")

Canada's Wheat in Britain.

According to Broomhall's Corn Trade Yearbook, which has just been issued in England, the importations of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from Canada in 1903 were 27,336,000 bushels. Those from India amounted to 19,672,000 bushels, and from Australia to 688,000 bushels. During the eight years ending with 1903, the proportion of the importations of wheat and flour from countries within the Empire to the total imports varied from 7 per cent. to 24 per cent. Ten years ago 70 per cent. of the importations were shipped from the United States, but last year this proportion was reduced to 40 per cent. The difference has been made up by increased purchases of Russian and Argentine wheat. Broomhall estimates that it will be necessary for Great Britain to import 216,000,000 bushels of wheat during the coming year.

Little Boy Blue.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But steady and staunch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise."
So toddling off to his cosy bed
He dreamt of the pretty toys
And as he was dreaming an angel's song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue;
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Ah, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face;
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

—Eugene Field.



Protected Farm Buildings at Innisfail, Alberta.

By courtesy of Innisfail Board of Trade.

Profitable Pigs.

A farm without pigs, writes Mr. W. J. Malden, in the Farmers' Gazette, Ireland, is almost certainly a farm with waste, as there is food which can be best utilized as pig food. The pig is not regarded so universally as a scavenger as it was a comparatively few years ago. This is because improvement in breeding has made it possible to produce a large weight of good quality pork from a small amount of food in a short time; also, because big, old pigs sell badly, the public taste running on small, delicately-flavored pork, instead of the coarse, fat meat of fifty years ago. The threshing machine and grain-binder have, by the cleanliness of their work, lessened the offal grain. Pigs which had the run of the yard in the days of the flail picked up quite a considerable amount of grain when muzzling in the straw. Nowadays, good machines leave less grain than will keep the sparrows, and the binder has almost rendered unnecessary the horse-rake; consequently, there is less stained grain, which used to be the pigs' particular provender, and the stubbles are but little used. In spite of the change which has come about, there is much of an offal nature that pigs will consume profitably, and which if they do not eat is wasted. We like to see a number of feeding sows and a requisite number of young stores turning to profitable account the waste of the farm.

The improvement in the breeding of pigs renders them all the more suitable running as stores, because whenever it is desired to fatten them they can be put on to concentrated food, and are rapidly made ready for pork. The ordinary pig of forty years ago took a long time to fatten, and did not fatten profitably until it was of good age. We think that a good many who advocate fast feeding from birth often overlook the difference between the pigs of their youth and those of modern production. Both rapid feeding and store running before fattening are profitable according to circumstances—just as profit may be got out of baby beef where the animal has been fattened from birth, and also from those which have been kept as stores for a couple of years and then fattened. The fact is, the nature of the food available is the main consideration. A farmer with roots rough grain, dairy waste, and other bulky food generally finds it profitable to allow his pigs to attain a fair size before being put up to fatten; while the man who has less bulky food may find it more desirable to fatten from birth.

In any case, breeding sows require food which they can get by scavenging, apart from that which is more expensive. Over-fattened sows do not make the most prolific mothers, nor are their young as strong as are those which are the offspring of mothers which have obtained a mixed diet in scavenging, and have attained vigor from exercise. For our own part, we like a sow to have green food, such as grass, clover or tares. This has a tendency to purify the blood; and the food material in the forage mentioned mixes well with the starchy trough foods. Mangels and other roots are good for sows, although there are many who have a great objection to them. Succulent food is also good, but if sows receive nothing but corn or barley meal, which are starchy, much of the good which might be done by mangels or turnips is lost. The starchy roots require to be fed with fresh-farming material, not fat-making foods. Where the diet is entirely of a starchy nature, the sows have nothing to build up the frames of their young, nor to renew the loss of muscle. Where it falls to the experience of a breeder that he gets ill-luck in breeding from sows receiving roots, if

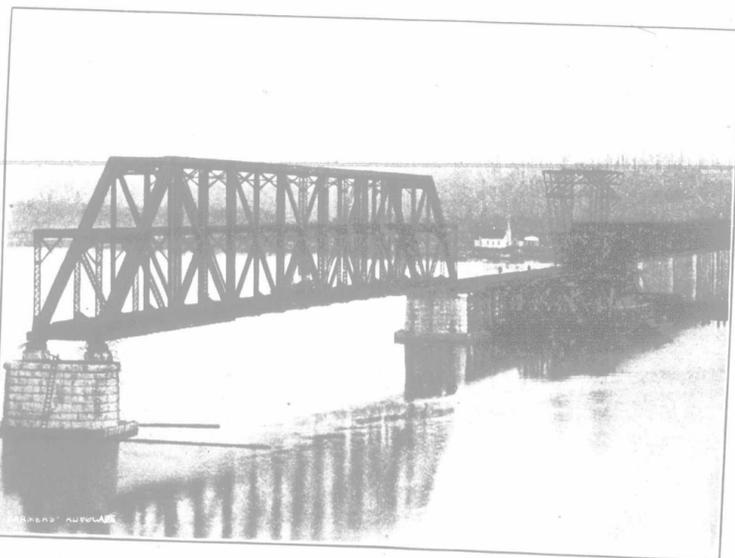
he looked carefully into the matter he would see that he was trying to make his sows productive on a dietary which renders it impossible to build up a litter and carry it to farrowing.

For sows, we strongly advocate green food, especially clover or pulse crops. Who has done better with sows than when they have had an unlimited run of tares, particularly when the tares are getting ripe? The Canadian pig-keeper, on green clover or lucerne, with a small quantity of corn, runs about the nearest approach to economical pig-breeding combined with health. The roadside sow in England, finding the greater part of its living on grass, is nearly always prolific; and, with this in view, it is strange that there is not more of this carried out in enclosures.



Before Placing.

The profitable side of pigs may be found in association with dairying; it may also be said that the profitable side of dairying is found in association with pigs. In the case of buttermaking, there is the buttermilk and separated milk to be disposed of; also, in cheesemaking there is the whey. The public do not recognize the culinary value of separated milk as they should, consequently it is fed to animals. With respect to the disposal of milk wastes to pigs, those from buttermaking or from cheesemaking are of the greatest value. Whey, owing to its fattening properties and small amount of nitrogenous matter, may be fed with more carelessness than can separated milk. While recognizing that milk is not only a valuable food, and an admirable addition to a well-constructed dietary, it cannot be too strongly urged that owing to the large amount of nitrogenous matter it contains,



After Placing.

care is needed in arranging a dietary, especially for young pigs. It is too often forgotten that separated or skimmed milk has lost certain of its properties. Nature arranges that milk shall be an all-round food, and the extraction of the cream makes it a one-sided one. Unless some equivalent be supplied, although a large quantity of skim milk is given, the animal does not get enough fat-forming and heat-giving substance to keep it in health. Well soaked middlings and barley meal make the safest additional foods to be given to pigs when they can first feed, and for a few weeks after if skim milk is also given.

There is little of the profitable side of pigs where the early dietary is badly arranged. Most deaths and ailments come during the fortnight before weaning and the month after. It is then that rheumatism, pneumonia, apoplexy and other ailments attack pigs. The blood becomes poisoned by an excess of nitrogenous matter. It is better to mix the skim milk with water rather than to give it in excess. Where one pig goes wrong through underfeeding many do so through overfeeding. Whey, having little nitrogenous matter, rarely gives trouble, though if fed with excessively starchy foods, such as barley meal, maize, or rice meal, and no nitrogenous food, they do not thrive as they would with the addition of bran or shorts, or even a little bean meal.

As pigs get older they require still more fat-making food. Barley meal is the standard food for the pig-feeder, and a little milk makes it practically a perfect pig food. Green food takes the place of skim milk in supplying nitrogenous matter. Consequently, tares, clover and lucerne are good additional foods for growing pigs.

During recent years the smaller breeds of pigs have fallen into disfavor, in face of the fact that small joints are in such demand. In the first place, they are so much more delicate. The principles of breeding which have been so long applied to the building up of the small breeds have tended to the weakening of the constitution, consequently they are specially liable to contract ailments when young. Beyond this they lay on too much fat in proportion to the lean, and their bacon is wasteful. So far as the indications of early maturity go, they are apparently perfect, but too much attention was given to this, and, the other points being disregarded, the larger breeds have ousted them.

The larger breeds of to-day are far different to the larger breeds of a few years ago. The features of coarseness have disappeared. Instead of it being necessary for them to attain maturity before they could be fattened, they can be made up at practically any period of their life. In this way, the larger, more quickly growing breeds can be killed to meet the modern demand for small joints with delicate flavor at any age according to market demand. If left to become bacon pigs they show a good size, with fat and lean in proper proportion. There is no doubt that the larger breeds now belong distinctly to the profitable side of pig-keeping. In the endeavor to attain to early maturity, breeders must be careful how they do it. There is no doubt that, in the aim to secure the outward features of quality, great injury has been done to many strains of the Berkshire, and the repute of the whole breed has suffered in consequence. The large breeds, such as the Large White and the Large Black, make excellent farmers' pigs, and to them, in the present condition of the trade, we look to the greatest profit. They can be run as scavenging stores before being fattened, or can be brought to early maturity.

Span of New Bridge Across the Fraser River at New Westminster.

The accompanying illustrations show the method of erecting the spans of the new bridge at New Westminster, B. C. This span, 380 feet long and 50 feet high, was built on false work between the piers where the swing span is to operate, and on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1903, was moved bodily to its destined position between piers 3 and 4, where the river is over 90 feet deep. This was done by means of four large scows, placed beneath it at low tide, and as these rose sufficiently they were towed clear of the piers by two tugs, and by wire cables, operated by a donkey engine, guided to its present position. The actual operation of moving was carried out within the hour.

With the Britannia Colony.

Our correspondent in the Britannia Colony writes that prospects for a good year are bright. The new immigration hall is practically ready, and the newcomers this year will have few hardships to endure. Delegates were elected from the colony to meet the new arrivals at Saskatoon, and give to each one interested an exact description of what he may expect to encounter.

In the town of Lloydminster there are now stores and shops of various kinds, where the homesteader may purchase what he most needs.

Between Battleford and the colony a weekly mail service is carried on.

In Lloydminster, the small bell tents which provided the colonists with their pioneer homes in the Northwest are to be seen, in many cases, still standing, being frozen in the ground. "They are now almost covered by huge snowdrifts, and, although appearing very much out of place," says our correspondent, "they carry our memories back to the canvas city on the banks of the Southern Saskatchewan—the days of warm sunshine and the nights of buzzing mosquitoes." We are almost through our first Canadian winter and doubtless there will be many readers anxious to know what we think of it, and how we have spent our time. Those colonists residing in Lloydminster have provided many varied forms of entertainment. A literary and musical society have furnished an evening's entertainment each week. Concerts and dances, with an occasional debate or a lecture, have varied the programme. The many weeks of continuous sunshine which we had in the first part

of winter were a treat to the Englishmen. Concerning the low temperature, we have had it down to forty-eight below on one occasion, but only during the cold snaps and windy days have we admitted it very cold. The majority of the houses in the colony are built of logs, and where these were difficult to obtain, shacks built of prairie sods.

It is anticipated that settlers leaving England in May, June and July will travel to the colony via Strathcona, and down the river to Ft. Elite, distant only twenty-four miles from the town. Regarding this venture, much speculation exists as to its success. Battleford and Saskatoon are up in arms against it, and prophesy all the dangers and discomforts known to Western travel for those who undertake the trip, but their warnings are not accepted with any weight, for we have the good people at Onion Lake, thirty-five miles north-west of us, who have made the down-river trip many times, and can speak with experience as to their journeys made on scows, and agree with the C. M. S. missionary there—who is an authority on river travel, having made the trip many times, and on one occasion in two days and two hours—that the river route certainly has the advantage of the tedious two-hundred-mile up-country trek, with the many sloughs and creeks.

And, again, Edmonton is a town capable of supplying the new arrival with every possible requirement, and having a surrounding district of hundreds of miles of settled country, where cattle, oxen and horses can be procured for newcomers, who would certainly find a difficulty in getting these animals at the other points. The river route is eagerly watched by the colonists already here, for with its success the question of supplies reaching Lloydminster is solved until such time as the railway opens this new country. The 200-mile trek up-country from Saskatoon puts a higher rate on all necessities of life, and the twenty-four from the river to Lloydminster will be chosen in preference.

Preparations are being made for the building of a church. Logs cut and dressed by the Indians at Onion Lake are ready for hauling, and with the advent of more springlike weather, work will be commenced at once. Seed grain and potatoes for the colonists are being provided by the Government at nominal prices. These will be shipped to Saskatoon, and thence to the colony.

Farmers Can be Business Men.

A few issues ago we pointed out by means of an excerpt from the Saturday Evening Post, how farmers' elevators may hold their own, and it is interesting to know why farmers' societies have failed.

Movements for the organization of farmers into societies of various kinds, with a business side to them, have been common before this, but they have generally failed. The Grange was such an organization, and where it held to practical ideas it is alive to-day, but it is not doing business as a great organization. The Farmers' Alliance followed it in the early nineties, but it quickly went to pieces on the shoals of politics. Since then the farming population has got rid of some of its theories, and has learned practical business. Whether the farmers have yet learned the lesson of combination well enough to form a \$50,000,000 trust remains to be demonstrated, but the history of the growth and development of this idea is a matter of interest.

For a number of years several hundred farmers of Calhoun County, Iowa, have been organized into a co-operative company, with headquarters at Rockwell, and they have successfully sold their own grain and hay, and bought their own farm implements, lumber and coal at wholesale. The Rockwell society has gone along peacefully and inconspicuously attracting little notice, but when the modern development of the line elevator in the grain business began to eat up the profits that the farmer thought belonged to him, the Rockwell plan furnished him a way to fight

back; and nearly all of the several hundred farmers' elevator companies that have been organized in the Middle West in the past two or three years, have followed the Rockwell plan.

The results of the plan are best shown by the report of the annual meeting, which reads as follows:

The Rockwell Farmers' Co-operative Association held its sixteenth annual meeting at Rockwell, Iowa, March 5th. The total business of the year was only \$456,000 in round numbers, on account of the partial crop failure in the district. Only in this connection it doubtless seems queer, but when it is stated that the business of the association was \$625,000 in 1900, \$616,000 in 1901, and \$601,000 in 1902, the figure does not seem so large. Although the volume of business was the smallest in five years, profits were very satisfactory. Business was done at a cost of one per cent., and a profit of \$20,000 for the year is shown against one of \$14,000 last season. Furthermore, in 1902 the members shipped 80,000 bushels of corn, in 1903 they had to buy corn for feed. This was turned over to them at actual cost. A unique feature of this association is its system of "commissions." Briefly, the scheme is this: When the association was formed the members were first to sell to their own elevators, but if competitors offered higher prices for the purpose of exterminating the society, the members were allowed to sell elsewhere, but must pay 1c. to the association for every bushel so sold, and 3 cents per hundred for every 100 pounds of live stock. This commission would pay all the expenses of the association if not a pound of grain was handled, and the association would thus always be prepared to buy its own grain again when the opposition began to reduce the price abnormally. It is this principle, and the old memory of opposition of the early grain men that has kept the association together for fifteen years.

It could not help but be a success, for it is making the enemy pay the cost of the war.

The profits are paid as dividends to stockholders, the same as in any other corporation, and have averaged 10 per cent. per year for the sixteen years. The association has available assets in round numbers of \$35,000, with a little less than \$15,000 liability. This association has, like all other conspicuous co-operative successes, been blessed with an exceedingly efficient manager.

All proceedings are open to the general public, and if a member fails to pay his commissions he is publicly read out of the association, and he must trade elsewhere. There is no vindictiveness, however, and he is cordially welcomed back if he both repents and pays the commissions due the association. There is room for such associations to do work in Canada to-day, not to monopolize business, but in order that the farmer may get a square deal at all times, and from all associations, companies or other bodies of men.

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.60; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.80. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.15; good to choice, heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.20; rough heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.10. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$5.65; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.75; Western sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.45; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.65.

British Cattle Market.

London.—10c. to 11c. per lb. for choice Canadian cattle; refrigerator beef is 8c. per lb.; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. per lb.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co.'s report shows a quiet market in wheat. Reports from the winter wheat belt, although bullish, have had rather the reverse effect upon prices, and the possibility of an European war arising out of the Russo-Japan trouble appears to be wearing away. There is a feeling in some quarters that the spring in this country being late does not bespeak a heavy wheat crop this year, but many close-observing "old timers" are confident that much more depends upon the time at which a rapid growth starts. Should good growing weather come during the last of May, and continue into June, the lateness of sowing will not seriously affect the prospects for a heavy crop. Very little is being done in cash. Market very dull. Wheat with prices for 1 Nor., 89c.; 2 Nor., 85c.; 3 Nor., 80c.; No. 4, 73c.; No. 1 feed, 54c.; No. 2 feed, 44c. For delivery one month hence, prices are from one-half to three-quarters of a cent better.

Oats—Oats are inclined to go higher, owing to an increased demand. Really choice appear scarce, and buyers are increasing. No. 2, on track, being 39c. to 41c., and on the street, 37c. to 39c., while feed grades, on track, fetch 38c. to 39c.

Barley—Quiet at last week's quotations.

Flaxseed—Little being done. Seed grades bring 85c. on the track in Winnipeg.

Seeds—Practically no change since last quotation.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Dairy butter is beginning to appear rather more freely than heretofore, but the demand is still strong, fresh rolls being 25c. to 26c. per pound. Creamery butter is still coming from Ontario, and sells at 26c. to 27c.

Poultry and Eggs—There is practically nothing being done in poultry. Eggs are bringing 20c. to 24c. for strictly fresh, with a tendency towards lower prices owing to increased supply.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—There has been a moderate supply of medium to good stock coming, and the prices have shown a weakness. Choice butchers', off cars, are bringing \$4.70 per cwt. Stockers bring \$10.00 to \$15.00 per head for yearlings, with a good demand.

Horses—There is a strong demand for good work horses at prices quoted in last issue.

Hogs—Prices remain the same, with little apparent prospect for an immediate rise. The supply coming forward is small, and a good run is not expected until June. Selects bring 5c. per pound, and light weights and heavies, one cent less.

Canadian Live-stock Shipments.

Statement of live stock shipped from the ports of St. John and Portland, for week ending April 17th, 1904, as compiled by Robert Bickerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 2,676; sheep, 998.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto.—Cattle—Exporters—Best loads of exporters, \$4.50 to \$4.80. Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. each, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good, \$3.90 to \$4.20; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Sheep—Prices, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Yearling Lambs—Grain-fed, choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.60 to \$6.10; barnyard lambs, at \$4.50 to \$5.50; good spring lambs, \$3 to \$5 each. Hogs—150 to 200 lbs. in weight, \$4.90 per cwt., fed and watered.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime beefs, 4c. to 5c. per lb.; good cattle, 3c. to 4c.; common stock, 2c. to 3c. per lb. Sheep, \$6.50 each; spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Hogs, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

A Trio of Sample Shorthorns605
A Horse Ranch611
Partial View of Exposition Grounds, Winnipeg, Man.613
A Wayside Station on the Trans-Siberian Railway.....615
Good Prospects for Dairying at Innisfail, Alta.615
Vladivostok, the Eastern Terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway617
Station in Manchuria617
An Aged "Advocate" Reader618
The Late Mr. B. H. Bull, of Brampton, Ont.619
Protected Farm Buildings at Innisfail, Alberta.619
New Bridge Across Fraser River620

EDITORIAL.

Our School Question609
Experimental Farm Must Come609
Managing Hired Men609
Ideal Farm Journal609
Pointers.610
Are Your Cattle Well bred?610
To Point a Moral or Adorn a Tale.610
Cattle Conditions on the Range610

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

HORSES.
Persistence of the Urachus in Foals611
Territorial Farmers Should Demand Stallion Certificate611
The Stallion to Breed to611
STOCK.
How the American Hereford Association Records its Cattle611
Cost of Calf611
Quarantine Rules612
Alfalfa and Rape as Sheep Foods612
Feeding Sheep on Beet Pulp612
The Mange Problem612
Dr. Alexander on Warbles612
The Dominion Fair Prize List613
FARM.
The Farm a Permanent Home613
It's all Right613
Protest Against Fence Laws613
This Looks Better613
Summing up the Bills614
The Fertile Soil will Be no More614
A Barn to Save Labor (Illustrated).....614
Potatoes for Profit614
Spraying for Mustard614
Stay by Us614
DAIRYING.
Around the Milk Pail615
Can You Milk615
Be a Clean Dairyman615
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
Fruit-growing in Manitoba615
Plant Evergreens: Arbor Day May 13616
They are Learning616
POULTRY.
Scratchings616
Turkey-growing on the Farm616
To prevent Hens Eating Eggs616
FIELD NOTES.
Seedsmen and the Seed Bill; Prizes for Car Lots; Blood Reserve Being Stocked with Mexicans; Wheat and Other Crops in Cardston District, Alta.; English Wheat Prospects Poor; Seeding well Advanced in Alberta; Cigarette Smokers not Wanted618
Veterinary Graduates; Wholesale Farmer; The Advent of the Britisher; Preparing for Calgary

Fair; Death of Mr. B. H. Bull; Veterinary Examination of Southern Stallions; Canada's Wheat in Britain; Little Boy Blue619
Profitable Pigs; Span of New Bridge Across the Fraser River at New Westminster; With the Britannia Colony620
Farmers Can be Business Men621
MARKETS621
HOME MAGAZINE622 to 628
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.
Grub in head, etc628
Noise peculiar to sex; lump on jaw; colic; swoony; weak fetlock630
Gummy legs; abortion or full term; thrush; itchy heels, etc.; ruptured hour632
Partial dislocation of the patella; inactive quarter; an overdose; irregular strangles; chronic cough; probably mechanical bronchitis633
Miscellaneous.
Training horns628
Ringworm—breeding powers—castration; responsibility for diseased horses631



"The current of life runs every way,
To the bosom of God's great ocean;
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's
course,
And think to alter its motion;
Don't waste a curse on the universe;
Remember it lived before you;
Don't butt at the storm with your puny
form,
But bend, and let it fly o'er you."

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

And if this had been the case in those early days, imagine what she felt now, when—ah, well!—when her friendship had had time and opportunity to become a much deeper sentiment. Must it be confessed that she had seen Mr. Burmiston even oftener than Octavia and Miss Belinda knew of? Of course it had all been quite accidental; but it had happened that now and then, when she had been taking a quiet walk in the lanes about Oldclough, she had encountered a gentleman, who had dismounted, and led his horse by the bridle, as he sauntered by her side. She had always been very timid at such times, and had felt rather like a criminal; but Mr. Burmiston had not been timid at all, and would, indeed, as soon have met Lady Theobald as not, for which courage his companion admired him more than ever. It was not very long before to be with this hero reassured her, and made her feel stronger and more self-reliant. She was never afraid to open her soft little heart to him, and show him innocently all its goodness, and ignorance of worldliness. She warmed and brightened under his kindly influence, and was often surprised in secret at her own simple readiness of wit and speech.

"It is odd that I am such a different girl when—when I am with you," she said to him one day. "I even make little jokes. I never should think of making even the tiniest joke before grandmamma. Somehow, she never seems quite to understand jokes. She never laughs at them. You always laugh, and I am sure it is very kind of you to encourage me so; but you must not encourage me too much, or I might forget, and make a little joke at dinner, and I think, if I did, she would choke over her soup."

Perhaps, when she dressed her hair, and adorned herself with pale pink bows and like appurtenances, this artful young person had privately in mind other beholders than Mrs. Burnham, and other commendation than that to be bestowed by that most excellent matron.

"Do you mind my telling you that you have put on an enchanted garment?" said Mr. Burmiston, the first time they met when she wore one of the old-new gowns. "I thought I knew before how!"

"I don't mind it at all," said Lucia, blushing brilliantly. "I rather like it. It rewards me for my industry. My hair is dressed in a new way. I hope you like that too. Grandmamma does not."

It had been Lady Theobald's habit to treat Lucia severely from a sense of duty. Her manner toward her had always rather the tone of implying that she was naturally at fault, and yet her ladyship could not have told wherein she was the girl changed. In the great old world in which her lady had been trapped, it was customary to make a young person as weak, foolish, and left to their own devices, frequently the

ful. Lucia had not been left to her own desires. She had been taught to view herself as rather a bad case, and to feel that she was far from being what her relatives had a right to expect. To be thrown with a person who did not find her silly or dull or commonplace, was a new experience.

"If I had been clever," Lucia said once to Mr. Burmiston,—"if I had been clever, perhaps grandmamma would have been more satisfied with me. I have often wished I had been clever."

"If you had been a boy," replied Mr. Burmiston, rather grimly, "and had squandered her money, and run into debt, and lullied her, you would have been her idol, and she would have pinched and starved herself to supply your highness's extravagance."

When the garden-party rumor began to take definite form, and there was no doubt as to Mr. Burmiston's intentions, a discussion arose at once, and went on in every genteel parlor. Would Lady Theobald allow Lucia to go? and, if she did allow her, would not such a course appear very pointed indeed? It was universally decided that it would appear pointed, but that Lady Theobald would not mind that in the least, and perhaps would rather enjoy it than otherwise; and it was thought Lucia would not go. And it is very likely that Lucia would have remained at home, if it had not been for the influence of Mr. Francis Barold.

Making a call at Oldclough, he found his august relative in a very majestic mood, and she applied to him again for information.

"Perhaps," she said, "you may be able to tell me whether it is true that Belinda Bassett—Belinda Bassett, with emphasis, has been invited by Mr. Burmiston to assist him to receive his guests?"

"Yes, it is true," was the reply. "I think I advised it myself. Burmiston is fond of her. They are great friends. Man needs a woman at such times."

"And he chose Belinda Bassett?"

"In the first place, he is on friendly terms with her, as I said before," replied Barold; "in the second, she's just what he wants—well-bred, kind-hearted, not likely to make rows, et cetera." There was a slight pause before he finished, adding quietly, "He's not the man to submit to being refused—Burmiston."

Lady Theobald did not reply, or raise her eyes from her work; she knew he was looking at her with calm fixedness, through the glass he held in its place so cleverly; and she detested this more than anything else, perhaps because she was invariably quelled by it, and found she had nothing to say.

He did not address her again immediately, but turned to Lucia, dropping the eyeglass, and resuming his normal condition.

"You will go, of course?" he said. Lucia glanced across at my lady.

"I—do not know. Grandmamma—"

"Oh!" interposed Barold, "you must go. There is no reason for your refusing the invitation, unless you wish to imply something unpleasant—which is, of course, out of the question."

"But there may be reasons," began her ladyship.

"Burmiston is my friend," said Barold, in his coolest tone; "and I am your relative, which would make my position in his house a delicate one, if he has offended you."

When Lucia saw Octavia again, she was able to tell her that they had received invitations to the fete, and that Lady Theobald accepted them.

"She has not spoken a word to me

about it, but she has accepted them," said Lucia. "I don't quite understand her lately, Octavia. She must be very fond of Francis Barold. He never gives way to her in the least, and she always seems to submit to him. I know she would not let me go, if he had not insisted on it, in that taking-it-for-granted way of his."

Naturally Mr. Burmiston's fete caused great excitement. Miss Chickie was never so busy in her life, and there were rumors that her feelings had been outraged by the discovery that Mrs. Burnham had sent to Harriford for costumes for her daughters.

"Slowbridge is changing, mem," said Miss Chickie, with brilliant sarcasm. "Our ladies is led in their fashions by a Nevada young person. We're improving most rapid—more rapid than I'd ever dared to hope. Do you prefer a frill, or a flounce, mem?"

Octavia was in great good spirits at the prospect of the gayeties in question. She had been in remarkably good spirits for some weeks. She had received letters from Nevada, containing good news she said. Shares had gone up again; and her father had almost settled his affairs, and it would not be long before he would come to England. She looked so exhilarated over the matter, that Lucia felt a little aggrieved.

"Will you be so glad to leave us, Octavia?" she asked. "We shall not be so glad to let you go. We have grown very fond of you."

"I shall be sorry to leave you, and aunt Belinda is going with us. You don't expect me to be very fond of Slowbridge, do you, and to be sorry I can't take Mrs. Burnham—and the rest?"

Barold was present when she made this speech, and it rather rankled.

"Am I one of the rest?" he inquired, the first time he found himself alone with her. He was sufficiently piqued to forget his usual hauteur and discretion.

"Would you like to be?" she said. "Oh! Very much—very much—naturally," he replied severely.

They were standing near a rose-bush in the garden; and she plucked a rose, and regarded it with deep interest.

"Well," she said, next, "I must say I think I shouldn't have had such a good time if you hadn't been here. You have made it livelier."

"Tha-anks," he remarked. "You are most kind."

"Oh!" she answered, "it's true. If it wasn't, I shouldn't say it. You and Mr. Burmiston and Mr. Poppleton have certainly made it livelier."

He went home in such a bad humor that his host, who was rather happier than usual, commented upon his grave aspect at dinner.

"You look as if you had heard ill news, old fellow," he said. "What's up?"

"Oh, nothing!" he was answered sardonically; "nothing whatever—unless that I have been rather snubbed by a young lady from Nevada."

"Ah!" with great seriousness: "that's rather cool, isn't it?"

"It's her little way," said Barold. "It seems to be one of the customs of Nevada."

(To be continued.)

"Did the minister say anything comforting?" asked the neighbor of the widow recently bereaved. "Indeed, he didn't," was the quick reply. "He said my husband was better off."

Travelling Notes.

(Continued.)

Florence.—One cannot but be struck with the spirit of a great deal of the ancient painting exhibited here, yet at the same time there is often shown a great lack of knowledge of anatomy, and this especially as regards hands and feet—and infants. We have seen some of the most woody unnatural-looking babies. The Accademia della Belle Arti has a collection of works by Tuscan artists, both ancient and modern. Here in one room are a great many by Fra Angelico. As an angel depicter he was wonderfully clever—beautiful faces, graceful postures and delicate drapery all combined to make him excel in this respect. It is said that he used always to pray before he began to paint, that the Holy Spirit would guide him, so he never altered anything that he had done, as he considered it was the best of which he was capable. His "Last Judgment" was particularly interesting, as showing his opinions of heaven and hell. Alone in the heavens, Christ was represented in Glory, surrounded by a wreath of the usual lovely angel faces. Below in front were the open tombs, with the dead arising; on the right were the blessed, being led away to glorious abodes; while on the left were the wicked, being seized by awful black demons of curious shapes, some of these carrying them in their mouths, both hands, and even ears, while other evildoers were dumped into curious flat looking tubs, probably meant for caldrons. All the churches are wonderfully rich in paintings or frescoes, often both, by the best artists. Quite close to us is the Westminster Abbey of Florence. It is a most imposing building inside, with its beautiful columns and lovely stained windows and sculptures. Here Michael Angelo is buried, and a fine monument is erected over his remains. Here also are monuments to Dante, Alfieri and Galileo. At the Santa Maria Novella there are some wonderful cloisters containing very faded frescoes done by the school of Giotto; two in a fair state of preservation are said to have been done by Giotto himself, and one, representing the meeting of Anna and Joachim at the Beautiful Gate, are worthy of such a master. The beautiful dignity of the two figures, their lovely faces and fine draperies, recalled one again and again. Here in these cloisters is a famous chapel, called the Spanish Chapel, as it was used for the Spanish attendants of Eleanor of Toledo, wife of Cosimo I. The walls are covered with frescoes, illustrating scenes from the lives of many of the Dominicans, and showing their influence on public life in Florence. One scene was especially curious. It was "The Church Militant." Above was Heaven, with Christ in Glory, and Peter at the gate with the keys admitting the good. Lower down the Dominican monks were depicted showing the right way to live, and adjuring their followers to flee from the pomps and vanities of the wicked world, which, curiously enough, were represented by a woman nursing a monkey, a man playing a harp, others plucking fruit and dancing, while still lower more Dominicans were painted as black

and white dogs hunting wolves, the heretics.

Talking of frescoes, though, the most wonderful that I have seen so far is Perugino's "Crucifixion." It is painted on the wall of the chapter house belonging to an ancient convent, and is in three parts. The central part contains the crucifixion, with Mary Magdalene kneeling at the foot of the cross. That to the right depicts St. Thomas and St. Benedict; on the left the Virgin and St. Bernard. All have a background of green hills, while the central one also shows a beautiful winding river running through a quiet meadow, and on its banks a little country village. The figure of Christ is not so wonderful, though the droop of the head is very good, but it is the emotions depicted on the faces of the watchers that are so stirring. Magdalene's eyes are filled

with tears, and her face is full of penitence. St. Bernard and St. John, the one on his knees, the other standing, are looking upward, with faces full of sorrow, sense of loss, and admiration. The Virgin is as if benumbed with grief. St. Bernard was much less interesting, so I gave most of my attention to the other figures. The quiet surroundings of the convent added to the solemnity of the scene, and a young American girl who was with me remarked, that if she were a Roman Catholic she would rather come to worship here than before many of the altars in the churches. Now you will all have heard enough of Florence, so I must stop, though one might go on for hours, writing of the interesting scenes that surround us.

ELEANOR.



On the Casquets.

(By Jim's Wife.)

It was Holy Week, I remember—
The week before Easter Day—
They were ringing the bells for service
In the churches round our way,
So peaceful-like and quiet,
When Jim brought home to me
The news of an awful shipwreck
Out in the channel sea.
The wreck of the Steamer Stella—
Maybe you remember it plain,
But the tale can't be told too often
And so I tell it again.
And may it be told by our children,
When we are under the sod,
In the memory of a woman,
And to the glory of God!

The Stella left Southampton
One shiny April day,
Bound for the Channel Islands,
For Jersey—where they say
There are months of golden summer
And apples and plums in piles,
And hedges of roses and fuchsias
A-blooming for miles and miles!
I've never been to Jersey,
And I never shall go there;
For I've never been on a steamer,
And if you paid my fare,
And gave me something over,
I shouldn't want to go!
Many's the time Jim has asked me,
And I've always answered, "No."
While I can have an outing
On a bit of solid land
I won't be rolled topsy-turvy!
And I never can understand
How other folks enjoy it!
Yet there on the ship that day
Men, women and little children
Were merry at heart and gay,
All of them looking forward
To holiday and rest.
The Stella was strong and steady,
Her crew were of the best,
And no one thought of danger,
Till swiftly over the sea
Like a cloud of smoke a-rolling
The fog came suddenly.
Fogs are bad enough in London,
They're the terror of the wave.
I've heard that sailors hate them
And fear them like the grave.
They steal across the ocean
Faster than rain-scuds run,
And muffle the wind into silence
And blot out the light of the sun.
Like the mouth of some grim sea-
monster

Rising with teeth a-drip,
The jaws of the sea-fog opened
And swallowed up the ship!
Into the deadly vapor,
That hides the reefs and shoals,
The Stella passed with her cargo
Of nigh two hundred souls!
Did she stop or slow her engines?
Did she creep along the sea
Like a snail? Like a lame duck pad-
ding?—

For that's how it ought to be
When fog is on the water.
No; 'tis a moral crime
For ships in these days of hurry
To fail to keep their time.
The captain didn't slacken,
He steamed full speed ahead—
Peace to his soul! he is sleeping
Till the sea gives up its dead.
But woe to the great, rich companies
For whom such things are done.
As I say to Jim, I'd try them
For manslaughter, every one.
On rushed the Stella, blindfold,
Laden with human life,
Father and mother and brother,
Sister and husband and wife,
Helpless, poor souls, as dummies
Shut in a wooden box,
Till the keel of the flying vessel
Crashed on the "Casquet Rocks."
Oh, Lord! Those sharp rock hatchets!
They hewed her and hacked her in two,
Ripping up her strong steel plating
As I'd cut butter through,
Rent her and wrenched her asunder
And tore away plank from plank:
In six, mad, awful minutes
The trim screw steamer sank.
Sank! Can you think of those minutes?
And yet there were deeds done then
That will shine to the endless honor

Of Christian women and men.
Deeds done, and last words spoken—
Glorious! Wonderful! True!
Though it's only of just one woman
That I want to speak to you.
The Stewardess—Mrs. Rogers—
She served for years at sea
And she wanted to retire,
And had said that this would be
Her last run with the Stella,
For she meant to settle down
With her children at Southampton—
She'd a little home in the town.
I know no more about her,
Except that I've been told
That she was nice to look at
And wasn't very old,
And went about her duties
In a pleasant sort of way,
Like scores of quiet women
Who pass us any day.

When the vessel struck she was helping
The sick folk down below.
They clung to her, poor creatures,
As I should have done, I know.
And she spoke to them brave and steady,
And through the shock of the wreck,
She held them back from panic,
And brought them out on deck,
And bound the life-belts round them.
One lady stood alone,
Without a belt; the Stewardess
Unstrapped her own! Her own!
And forced it on the stranger.
"Quick, madam! You can't choose!
You're in my charge!" she says.
"You must have it, there isn't a
second to lose."

Then she took the lady and pushed her
Into the crowded boat.
"Get in yourself!" roared the sailors,
Though they scarce could keep afloat;
"Jump in for your life, Mrs. Rogers!"
One thought of the English shore,
Of the children who were waiting
For her step at the cottage door,
One look at that choking boat-load,
"No!" came the answer, high,
"You are full enough! I should sink
you,
Good-bye to all—good-bye!"
Then she turned towards death, as fear-
less
As I'd walk down the street.
"Lord take me," they heard her say-
ing,
And the ship sunk under her feet.

The body of Mary Rogers
Went down to its deep sea-grave,
But if ever a crown was waiting
For the faithful and the brave,
If the angels were ever ready
To carry a soul away,
They carried the soul of that woman
To Paradise that day.
"Lord take me!" those words will
haunt me
Till the day I come to die,
Not, "Save me, Lord!" or "Help
me!"
As some of us might cry
From the deck of a foundering vessel,
But "take me!" Oh, great and blest,
And strong as the wing of an angel,
Was the faith in this woman's breast.
—From Sunday Strand.

A New Leaf.

He came to my desk with a quivering
lip—
The lesson was done:
"Dear teacher, I want a new leaf," he
said;
"I have spilt this one."
In place of the leaf so stained and
blotted,
I gave him a new one, all unspotted,
And into his sad eyes smiled—
"Do better, now, my child."
I went to the throne with a quivering
soul—
The old year was done:
"Dear Father, hast thou a new leaf for
me?
I have spilt this one."
He took the old leaf, stained and
blotted,
And gave me a new one, all unspot-
ted,
And into my sad heart smiled—
"Do better, now, my child."
—Selected.



The Care of the Baby.

In dressing the baby do not put on the little flannel band so tight that the child cannot expand a little after feeding; it causes pain. A baby waking from sleep should be taken up as soon as he cries—it is his only means of calling attention to himself, his wants and troubles. If he is immediately put to rights very likely he will be quiet and contented again, but to wait each time until he is fairly screaming is to eventually have a cross baby. Hard crying for a long time may cause internal injury. Sharp screams, accompanied by drawing up the legs, mean pain in the bowels, caused by gas, and may be relieved by hot flannels or a little peppermint water (if possible prepared by the druggist in the right strength). Sometimes a change of position, such as laying the child on its stomach over your shoulder, helps to expel the gas. When other things have failed, half a teaspoon of castor oil may be given, and it will go down more easily if the spoon is dipped in hot water before using, care being taken not to use it too hot. It prevents the oil from clinging to the spoon. Of course there is a limit to the use of castor oil. The way to avoid the trouble is to be extremely regular and clean about the feeding of the child, and if it does not thrive on the food it has, consult the doctor.

THE BABY BREATHE COMFORT-ABLY THROUGH ITS NOSE.

A slight difficulty resulting from cold in the head may be relieved by putting vaseline or tallow on the nose, especially over the bridge, and greasing the nostrils a little also on the inside. A persistent difficulty calls for the doctor's care, and should be reported to him at once. Shoes, especially leather ones, should be taken off, and all bands around the body loosened when a child lies down to sleep in the daytime. The feet are made to perspire by the shoes, and the bands interfere with the proper relaxation of the muscles, so that he wakes restless and cross, instead of refreshed.

IT IS NO LESS THAN WICKED

to threaten a child with the "Bogy" or "Black man," or anything else of the kind to induce obedience, or to "box his ears." His head should be most carefully guarded from blows. He should not be slapped upon his back, particularly between the shoulder blades. Physical pun-

ishment is to be deprecated anyway, especially as the child very often is whipped for some bad habit that his parents have allowed him to fall into by not taking proper care from the beginning. It is the child's right to be protected so far as possible from acquiring bad habits. The fear of the rod makes children liars, and the indignity involved in its use lessens that respect for themselves, and, consequently, for others, which is one of the great safeguards of their future, and should be assiduously cultivated. I have seen persons tease a child for the amusement of seeing him fight back, and when he became quite unmanageable under this treatment, whip him to restore his good temper. Such persons merit contempt, but are usually well satisfied with themselves. They stop the crying with a handful of candy, and call it square. I do not say that a child should never be whipped, but the question should not be decided in a moment of irritation, and the person who administers the punishment ought to realize that a responsibility is incurred in so doing. I do not believe it is necessary with many children, and should be the last resort.

Children should have

WHOLESOME AND REGULAR MEALS.

Milk, eggs, well-cooked cereals and potatoes, and other vegetables according to the age of the child; meat not more than once a day, and that at the noon meal. Beef, lamb and chicken are good; milk and suet puddings, whole wheat bread and rye bread 24 hours old, soups, cocoa, cornstarches, fruit, homemade preserves, cake, etc. No tea, coffee or beer; no whiskey or stimulants, except by order of the physician; no pepper, mustard, pickles, or other condiments. No meat of any kind should be given until the child is over two years old, and then only a very little, or better, none until he is five or six. It is better to give the meat gravy from the dish, not made gravy. This really contains the most nourishing part of the meat, and is readily digested. It is better not to serve milk on their fruit, and not much sugar. The last meal at night should be light in character, and the child should go to bed early. Babies should be put to bed at six o'clock, and all children not later than half-past seven, under ordinary conditions. In some places, where the summer heat is intense, it is better to allow them to stay up a little later at night, and see that they sleep in the afternoon, but ordinarily children ought, like young animals, to go to bed with the sun, and in warm weather live as much as possible in the fresh air.

ALICE G. OWEN.

With the Flowers

Mrs. S. J. Smith writes: "I have two Chinese Sacred Lilies which have just stopped flowering. What treatment should their bulbs receive now, so that they shall flower again next year? Also, how should I now treat the bulbs of hyacinths to have them flower again next winter?"

Ans.—Being somewhat in doubt as to your lilies, I visited a "John Chinaman" last night, to ask him about them. You should have seen his face brighten when I mentioned the lilies. "Oh," he said, "Him no good! Him no make flower any more! Must get new one from China." This was definite enough; still, not wholly sure, I afterwards visited one of the most enthusiastic botanists and plant lovers in the city. He bade me tell you that you can do nothing with the bulbs to make them flower again, so you may just throw them away. Disappointing, isn't it? But the fact is that new bulbs even cannot be developed in this country, owing, I suppose, to climatic conditions. So that John Chinaman was right after all, and there is simply nothing left for one but to get "new one from China."

Your hyacinths cannot be forced again for bloom in the house, but if you let them ripen off, then plant them out in the ground in the fall, and cover them over with a light litter of leaves or straw, they will probably bloom for you in the garden the next spring.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA.

I would like to tell you of my success with raising tuberous begonias from seed. I prepared the soil by sifting one part sand and two of good garden soil; slightly damping and placing it in the oven till it was hot enough to kill all insects. By damping the soil it will not be injured, as it will be if made too hot when dry, and less heat will destroy all insects when there is steam. I sowed the seed April 20th in a shallow tin basin with holes in the bottom, sifted a little soil from a pepper box over, pressed the top with a spoon, and covered it with a folded paper, which I removed during part of each day to prevent mould on top. In a few days the plants were up thickly. When an inch high I picked them out into other tin basins, prepared the same way, using a large pen with point broken off, and placing the plants an inch apart. When large enough, I placed them into separate pots (let me whisper low, most of the "pots" were salmon and tomato cans, papered with a reddish-brown paper), where they remained till the next spring. I had fifty-six plants from one packet of mixed seed. Forty-one were different from others, either in color of bloom, or color of markings, or form of leaf; some of them rivaling many foliage plants. Most of them bloomed the first season. When the leaves dropped in the fall, after drying out, I wrapped each pot in paper, and put them in a frost-proof cupboard in the kitchen, where they remained till the next March, when I watered and set them in the light. When nicely started, I transplanted them into fresh soil and new pots. Forty-eight of them grew and bloomed the second season. They were most magnificent. I had only the kitchen windows of a farmhouse, one east and one north, both very large, and a wood fire, with a south veranda, when warm enough. With the same general treatment, I have had good success with Chinese primrose and gloxinia. The Chinese primrose bloomed from Christmas to May the first winter. I kept the gloxinias growing the first winter. The bulbs were so small I was afraid to dry them for fear they would not grow in the spring. They bloomed all the second summer. Many failures come from sowing the seed of such flowers too early, as the young plants will "damp off" if too wet or too cold. Try at least one packet of above named flowers. Extra five plants will amply repay you for all your care and trouble.

MARY JOHN.



'The Sun's Cup.

By Priscilla H. Drone.

Snug in her bed little Daffodil lay,
Dreaming; she thought she heard somebody say:

"Daffodil, Daffodil, aren't you awake?
Robins their nests are beginning to make."

Daffy was lazy, so, yawning, she said:
"Oh, I'm so sleepy! I must stay in bed."

"Daffydowndilly," the tone was severe,
"Aren't you ashamed of yourself, lying here?"

Crocuses all of them up long ago,
They do not mind going out in the snow.

Beauties, hepaticas, baby windflowers,
Every one dressed, and been playing for hours."

Daffy, pretending she never had heard,
Lay very quiet and said not a word.
What was the use of her rising at all?
Might as well stay and be ready for fall.

Just at that minute she heard the first wren,
There was Nurse Spring come to call her again.

"Daffodil, Daffodil, better get up;
Here's the sun's messenger brought you a cup."

Daffy sprang up, and Nurse Spring, you may guess,
Hastily helped the small sluggard to dress.

Robed from her head to her feet all in green,
Prettier Daffodil never was seen.

"Daffydowndilly," the messenger bowed;
Daffy stood trembling, though smiling and proud;

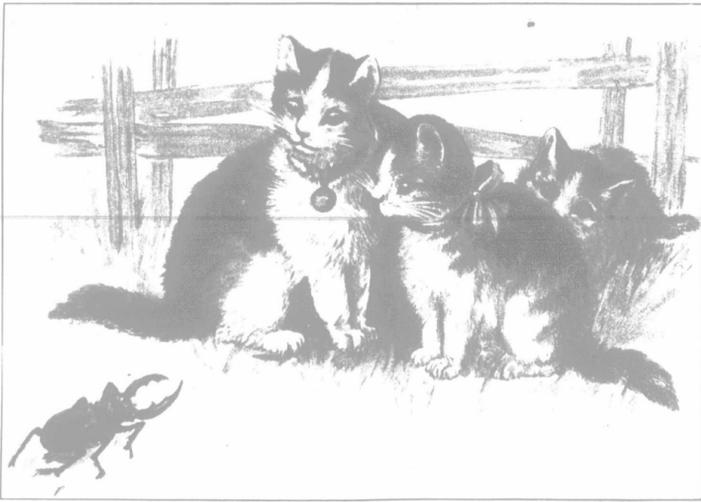
"Lo! the sun's cup, green-enamelled and gold,
Brimming with sunshine as full as 'twill hold;

Scatter its brightness on all who may pass,
Well it besemeth so lovely a lass."

Facing Danger.

Of course there is no real danger in this case, but that queer-looking beetle looks wicked enough to frighten any kitten. I think the two in front are rather brave to face it, don't you? though they will probably run away if Mr. Beetle comes any nearer. The little coward behind does not intend to face the danger at all. Did you ever behave like that? I mean did you ever get into a scrape and leave Tom or Mary to bear all the blame? There are some boys and girls who always try to shirk their punishment. It is a good deal braver to own up and take the consequences like a man. But, perhaps, you may think that it is all very well for me to talk, but it is not so easy to face danger. No, you are right, it isn't easy. It is a great deal easier for me to preach than for you to be heroic. But plenty of boys and girls have faced danger, and perhaps you may be as brave as they when your turn comes.

A good many years ago a young girl was carrying a baby in her arms and walking down a narrow lane which had a high wall on both sides. She had no more idea that she was going to die a noble death than you have this moment, as she walked along, singing to the baby. Suddenly a team of horses, pulling a heavy wagon, came tearing down the narrow lane. There was no room to pass, and the walls were too high to climb. The horses were running away, and there was no driver. What she thought of we do not know, but probably she flashed a prayer up to God and He helped her to do a grand thing. She did not run away—there was no time for that—but she tossed the baby over the high wall into a grassy field beyond, and the next moment she was safe with God. She was killed instantly when the horses trampled her under foot, but death must come to all of us, and no soldier on duty ever died a nobler death than she. The baby was



Facing Danger.

Daffy clasped tightly the beautiful gift,
Gone was the messenger, shining and swift.

Daffy gazed long at her wonderful cup,
Then she said, softly: "I'm glad I got up."

All the day long I will scatter its light,
Everyone surely will smile at the sight."

Little Willie Knew Her.

Little Willie—"Who is that lady over there?"

Little Bot—"Ho! That ain't no lady, she's my sister!"

horse, could carry him safely, but what should he do with his little twin daughters. Their mother was dead, and they were only five years old. He could hardly take them with him, and if he did they might be killed when the Indians came. Quickly he made up his mind, snatched up two sheets and some food, took both children in his arms, and rushed into the woods. He soon turned the sheets into hammocks, and put a child in each; telling them not to cry or speak aloud, for fear the Indians might hear, and God would take care of them. They were dreadfully frightened when it got dark, and the Indians crept quietly through the forest near their hiding-place. But soon they fell asleep, and before morning their father came back to take care of his dear little girls. How eagerly he peeped into the hammocks, and can you guess how thankful he was to see the dear little faces looking so peaceful and happy in their cosy beds. He had warned the white men in the village and when the Indians arrived they found everybody awake and armed. They were afraid to face the danger, and slunk off into the woods again.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Humorous.

The bookkeeper of an hotel at a well-known golfing resort in Scotland is still pondering over the subtle sarcasm of an English golfer who was a week-end visitor to the golf-links. This gentleman unwisely failed to make a "contract" on arriving, with the result that he was presented with an outrageous bill on his departure. Paying it without a murmur, he asked, "Have you any penny stamps?" "Oh, yes," said the bookkeeper. "How many do you want, sir?" "Very sweetly the visitor answered, "Well, how much are they each?"

At a concert held at a certain town a soldier of the Black Watch occupied a seat in front of a private of an Irish regiment and his sweetheart. The latter was very much interested in the Highlander's uniform, and scanned the regimental badge on his cap and collar particularly. This badge is the figure and cross of St. Andrew, with the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit." (No one annoys me with impunity.)

"P'hwat does that writin' mane, Patsy?" asked the girl.

"P'hwat," replied Pat, "it's Latin, but I've forgotten the English av it. But in good ould Oirish it manes, 'Thread on the tail av me coat if ye dare!'"

Polly found her spelling-lesson very difficult, so her governess bought a pictorial book, in which every word possible was illustrated. Then Polly got on rapidly—so rapidly that Miss Miller began to be suspicious. So she put her hand over the picture, and then asked Polly:

"What does o-x spell?"

"Ox," answered Polly.

"How do you know?"

"Saw his tail!" exclaimed Polly gleefully.

Some Other Day.

"There are wonderful things we are going to do

Some other day;

And harbors we hope do drift into

Some other day.

With folded hands, and oars that trail,

We watch and wait for a favoring gale

To fill the folds of an idle sail.

Some other day.

"We know we must toil, if ever we win,

Some other day;

But we say to ourselves, there's time to begin

Some other day;

And so, deferring, we loiter on,

Until at last we find withdrawn

The strength of the hope we lean upon,

Some other day."

A Social Evening.

[Written for the "Advocate."]

Many a woman feels called upon to entertain her friends, and worries and frets, and is at a loss to know what to have her guests do. She thinks of cards and dancing, and decides they are not agreeable to all, and often, too often, either deprives herself and family of the benefit of social enjoyment, or invites her friends to make their own entertainments, or do without. A few weeks ago, a few of my old schoolday friends were home on their holidays, and, as I wanted to see them all, I decided to invite about twenty persons on the same evening. With my invitations, I requested each one to wear some motto or badge or part of dress to represent a familiar book by some well-known author. One young man had a beautifully-executed pen sketch of a woman with a broom in her hand ready to execute vengeance on a man who had a momentary refuge under a bed. This character was to represent Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." Another had a sash made of the pictures of wild animals, and represented Seton Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known." As the guests assembled, each left his or her name, together with the name of the book that he or she represented, with the hostess. Then each guest was given a paper and pencil, and was requested to guess the book each represented. In twenty minutes, the papers were collected and a souvenir prize awarded to the competitor who had the most correct answers. None told their book, and by this time all had thrown off reserve, talked, laughed, joked freely, and were ready to enjoy themselves.

The men were then taken into another room, given twelve beans each, for twelve dollars, and told that they had to purchase partners for the next game. A witty fellow of the number was appointed auctioneer. A sheet was hung across the door, under which each lady in turn presented one dainty foot, and the auction sale began. The auctioneer laid a reserve bid of seven dollars on each, and bidding soon became furious, until each had a partner. Then each couple were given a paper containing thirteen questions, called "The Floral Love Tale," blank spaces being left for answers.

- 1. The maiden's name and the color of her hair.—"Marigold."
2. An adjective that describes her, and her lover's name.—"Sweet William."
3. When they met.—"4 o'clock."
4. What she wore on her dainty feet.—"Lady's Slipper."
5. Love at first sight.—"Passion Flower."
6. What ghastly trophy did he bring her?—"Bleeding heart."
7. To whom did she refer him?—"Poppy."
8. What did she give him as he knelt before her?—"Heart's Ease."
9. Where did he imprint the betrothal kiss?—"Tulips."
10. What he said in parting.—"Forget-me-not."
11. What were the wedding bells?—"Blue Bells."
12. What bonbons did he send her?—"Candytuft."
13. Who married them?—"Jack in the Pulpit."

After a limited time, papers are collected and prizes awarded. The ladies were now given parts of hearts, which they pinned on their dresses. These contained parts of well-known quotations. The men went to a box and drew the other half, and sought a new partner by completing the quotation.

Supper was then announced, consisting of cold chicken, salad, bread and chocolate. The table had long trailing branches of woodbine and Jacob's ladder, gathered and kept in the cellar for decorative purposes. The bright-tinted leaves of the woodbine intertwining the dark green of the Jacob's ladder, on the snow-white cover, made charming effect. After refreshments, each was asked

to tell his or her best story. This was not the least enjoyable feature of the evening, as everyone enjoys a good story well told. Music was then provided, and, finally, all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." In conclusion, let me note a few benefits to be derived from such an evening. Literary taste is quickened and deepened. A creative power is infused. An independence of thought is cultivated. The beautiful in our own nature cultivated, and, lastly, we practice the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult art—the art of being or becoming good talkers. J. F.

On the Art of Keeping Young.

There's no trouble at all about keeping young if you know what to do. Sarah Bernhardt says she has kept her youth by the aid of hot water and soap.

"When I am tired I take a hot bath," she says. "When I am nervous I take a hot bath and massage. When I am depressed nothing exhilarates and puts me in form so soon as a hot bath."

"Every night when I am playing, as well as when I am at leisure, I take a hot scrub before going to bed. Yes, I scrub my face with soap and hot water twice, and sometimes three times in the twenty-four hours."

"There is no beautifier like soap and water, and no preservative against illness, nerves and age that compares with hot water."

Clara Barton keeps young by not puttering.

"I don't putter," she says, "that's what ages women—puttering."

"When I am not working I either rest or play. When I see a woman breaking down with nervous prostration, I wonder when women will learn to stop puttering."

"Sleep is a great thing for women. Half the women don't sleep enough. I've cultivated the accomplishment of napping. I shut my eyes and go to sleep whenever there's a lull in my work."

"It isn't the work that wears women out—it's fretting and puttering. Here's the way to keep young: 'Stop worrying and go to work.'"

"Indulging in a fit of ugly temper not only shortens a woman's life, but makes her old and ugly before her time," says Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, the apostle of dress reform. "Control your temper, for every time you allow it to control you you spoil your good looks and injure yourself physically."

"Not only that, but the woman who governs her temper is the woman who wins in this life; and, as a rule, she makes the best match, because men like sweet-tempered wives. Then, anger curdles the blood, hinders circulation and consequently makes the complexion bad and dulls the eye."

One woman who is beautiful, though sixty, gives her recipe for retaining youth as: "Have great patience with fools." Worrying or being annoyed by the foolishness of others only makes unnecessary lines on brow and cheeks.

Avoid food that contains lime. Every article of food contains lime, but of course there are some that are freer from lime than others. Onions are admirable youth preservers; so are fish, rice and eggs.

Eat fruit of all varieties. Fruit contains a large amount of acid, and this neutralizes the effect of those elements which make old age creep fast upon us.

Not long ago a German discovered that all you had to do to live forever and be beautiful forever was to eat a sufficiency of lemons. There was only one objection to the plan, but that was fatal. You had to eat daily one lemon for each seven years of your age.

To keep palms green and fresh-looking, and remove the dusty and faded appearance of the leaves, wipe each leaf separately with a cloth dipped in milk. This will at once give back their natural gloss and fresh green appearance.

Very often cakes stick to the tin, and it is difficult to get them out without breaking the cake. Wrap out a cloth in cold water, and wrap it round the sides and bottom of the tin. Leave it for five minutes, then tip it up, and the cake will slip from the tin without breaking.

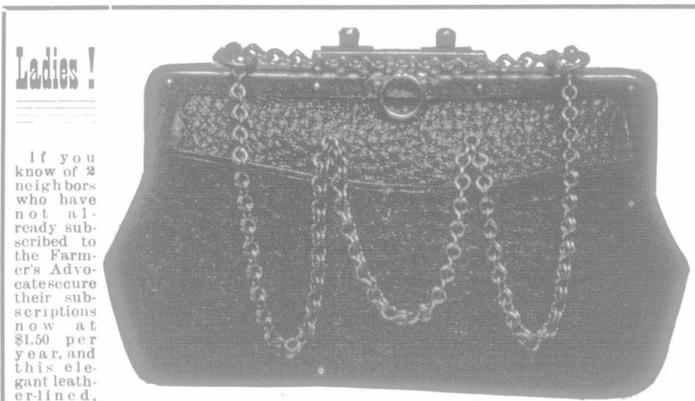
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Ladies!

If you know of 2 neighbors who have not already subscribed to the Farmer's Advocate secure their subscriptions now at \$1.50 per year and this elegant leather-lined, nickel-silver mounted wrist-bag is yours. Our readers everywhere are helping us swell the circulation of the Farmer's Advocate. They know it is top value for their money, and they want their neighbors to receive its suggestions. By helping your neighbors you will be helping yourself secure this wrist-bag. It is much admired, and an invaluable adjunct at this season of the year. Address

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with the Spramotor

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The SPRAMOTOR drives out a perfect mist spray, thoroughly covering the plants, and destroying every vestige of fungi and insect life. It's the only way to grow potatoes profitably, and will double the crops at a trifling cost.

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Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd., Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

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



COUSIN BEE AND HER LAMPS.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am one of the many who are deeply interested in your "Ingle Nook Chats," and I would dearly like to become an occasional contributor. I likewise am one of the many farmers' wives, who cannot persuade a girl to live in the country now; although I have kept servants steadily until two or three years ago. Now, I am planning continually how to lessen the work, that I can save some time for visiting, or more congenial work, for a portion of the day. I have gained many useful hints from your columns, and, if possible, I would like to give some. I wonder if I am an exception, when I say, I used to abominate cleaning the lamps; but since it has fallen to my lot to do them regularly, I have so changed the manner of doing them, that now it is a pleasure, instead of a burden. To begin with, I wash all the bowls thoroughly, rinse well, and dry them perfectly. The burners can be boiling, with washing soda in the water, while the lamps are being washed. One can make them look like new by rubbing and polishing well with Meyer's Putz cream. I have found nothing like it for brightening brass. I invariably wash my chimneys in the morning, and dry them with a nice glass towel.

COUSIN BEE.

NOTES FROM "SEABIRD."

Dame Durden,—Here is a recipe for quick-rising bread, which I have seen for years without a failure: In the morning, stir in a bowl, one cup lukewarm water; one cup flour; one tablespoonful sugar; one tablespoonful salt, and one 1/2 yeast cake, which has been previously dissolved. Set in the cupboard to rise. In the evening, boil one quart potatoes in three pints of water; when nearly cool, mash the potatoes in the water in which they were boiled, stir in the bowl of rising, which you set in the morning, cover closely to keep warm. In the morning, it will be light. Then set your bread; use half this mixture for yeast; keep the other half in a cool place, where it will not freeze, for the next time you bake. Stir, let rise, knead, let rise again, knead and form into loaves in the ordinary way. This bread requires close watching, as it passes through all the stages in less than half the time of that made by the slow process. Set in the morning, and you can bake it while getting dinner. Be sure not to set at night, as it rises so fast it will be spoiled before morning. Remember, yeast in bread is plant life, and treat it accordingly. Don't freeze or scald it, but just keep it covered up warm (in winter warm the flour), and it will grow. Don't stir or knead it until it is developed, as the plants should not be broken until they are ripe. A cheese box makes an excellent bread tray. Tenderfoot will find beef dripping a very good substitute for lard. If, when using, he melts the dripping, warms the milk or water, and in winter warms the flour, then it will not form in hard lumps of tallow.

When the bread is ready for the pans, take a piece, according to the size of the family, knead into it two or three tablespoonfuls of shortening, form into balls, flour the underside, dust the board with flour, and place them not too close together; let rise; drop into water almost boiling; boil for fifteen minutes. Lift the dumplings out hurriedly, and place in a hot oven immediately; allow them to remain two minutes; then serve with sugar syrup. Hoping this may be useful,

Yours sincerely,
SEABIRD.

LETTERS FROM HELP-ON-A-BIT.
Dear Dame Durden—Again in answer to Tenderfoot's request, I send you a few recipes for washing and cleaning people; the dairy (and the laundry) will leave in the hands of the Doctor.

good, plain cake can be made by taking four cups—by cup I mean one that will hold half a pint—of light dough; two cups of brown sugar; one of soft dripping; one of currants; one of raisins, a little mixed spice or nutmeg. Work all thoroughly together; put in a greased pan, and set to rise in a warm place for about half an hour; then bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. Second, a good cake can be made with four cups of flour, if you have sour or buttermilk; crush with a knife a teaspoonful of baking soda, and mix it dry into the flour; then add two cups brown sugar; one of soft dripping or lard. Then rub with your hands until thoroughly mixed and smooth. Then add one cup of currants; one of raisins; spice to taste, or a teaspoonful of essence of lemon or vanilla. Then take a spoon—a wooden one is best—and stir in the milk until you have a nice soft dough. Then beat it until it has a creamy look; the more you beat it the finer the cake will be, and it will not dry so soon as when it is coarser. Put in a greased pan, and bake at once in a moderate oven for about an hour. If you have no buttermilk or sour milk, and have sweet milk, use two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, instead of soda; or if you have no milk, you can mix with water. This cake, if not baked too hard, and kept in a covered tin or crock, will keep moist and nice for two weeks. A nice pudding that our men are fond of is made by soaking stale pieces of bread or crusts in cold water; when soaked, squeeze out. If you have nearly enough bread for the pudding, a little flour (half a cupful will be enough to add), and a cupful of suet, to two cups of bread and flour. Form it into a roll; put into the corner of the pudding-cloth, turn in the sides of the cloth, roll up, and pin in place; drop into boiling water, and boil for one or two hours according to the size of the pudding. This makes a nice, light pudding, which may be eaten with jam, syrup, or brown sugar. Quite a different pudding, almost as good as Christmas plum pudding, can be made by adding sugar, spice, currants and raisins; and making a sauce for it. There are so many inexpensive things which may be made, but it is the "know how." In my next letter, I will tell you how we manage our washing.

HELP-ON-A-BIT.

Book for the Kitchen.

After a perusal of Prof. H. W. Conn's new book on Bacteria, Yeasts and Molds, we have laid it down with the conviction that this is a little manual which should occupy a place beside the cook-book and medicine-chest of every kitchen. In an interesting manner, and in simple language, free from the excess of scientific terms which bars the ordinary reader from so many books of this kind, Prof. Conn has told the story of Bacteria, Yeasts and Molds, dwelling especially upon the part they play in domestic economy; describing those micro-organisms that are helpful and those that are harmful, and how the housewife may, to all practical purposes, utilize the one and eliminate the other. Bread-baking, canning, preservation of foods, prevention of disease, etc., are all dealt with in the treatise, but though ostensibly a book for the housewife, "Bacteria, Yeasts and Molds" incidentally opens up a world of scientific information so attractively told as to hold the attention of any reader interested from cover to cover. Publishers, Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.; price, \$1. The book may be ordered through this office.

A Highland walter once refused to serve the late Max O'Rell at table. "It's no to be expected," said he, "that a self-respecting Scotsman could serve him with ceveelity. Did he no' say we took to the kilt because our feet were too large to get through trousers?"

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

THE LAST TO CUDDLE DOON.

I sit afore a half-oot fire,
An' I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' or fremit dauners in,
For a' my fouk are gane.
An' John—that was my ain gude man—
He sleeps the mools amang.
An auld frail body like mysel'—
It's time that I should gang.

The win' moans roun' the auld houseen'
An' shakes the a'e fir tree,
An' as it souchs it waukens up
Auld things fu' dear to me.
If I could only greet, my heart
It wadna' be sae sair;
But tears are gane, an' brains are gane,
An' baith come back nae mair.

Ay, Tam, pair Tam, sae fu' o' fun,
He fan' this warld a' fecht,
An' sair, sair he was hadden doon,
Wi' mony a weary wecht.
He bore it a' until the en',
But when we laid him doon,
The grey hairs there afore their time,
Were thick amang the broon.

An' Jamie wi' the curly heid,
Sae buirly, big, an' braw,
Was cut doon in the prime o' youth,
The first amang them a'.
If I had tears for thae auld een,
Then could I greet fu' weel,
To think o' Jamie lyin' deid
Aneath the engine wheel.

Wee Rab—what can I sae o' him?
He's waur then deid to me;
Nae word frae him thae weary years
Has com' across the sea.
Could I but ken that he is weel,
As here I sit this night,
This warld wi' aj its faucht an' care
Wad look a wee thing licht.

I sit afore a half-oot fire,
An' I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' hae I to dauner in,
For a' my fouk are gane.
I wuss that He wha rules us a'
Frae where He dwells abune,
Wad touch my auld grey heid an' say,
"It's time to cuddle doon."

This poem has been kindly sent for publication by Mrs. J. B. C.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Domestic Economy.

A woman whose sitting-room window looked out on a dreary blank wall, gave the matter a little thought, and devised an ingenious screen. She had a latticework made to fit the window inside the room, which she painted white, and then converted into a trellis for climbing ivy. The effect was charming, and the end was most successfully and artistically accomplished.

CUSTARDS.

To make custards successfully, cook the soft custards in a double-boiler over hot, not boiling, water, and stir constantly. The custards to be baked should be set into a second dish half filled with warm water.

A good formula to use for custards of any sort is the following: One cup of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, and flavoring to taste, added (in case of soft custards) after the custard is cooked, but while it is still hot.

To restore a soft custard which has separated or "curdled," set the dish in cold water, and beat with an egg beater until smooth.

For white sauces of the ordinary consistency used for cream toast, creamed vegetables, escaloped dishes and others, a very satisfactory formula is: One cup of milk, one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. There are several methods, equally good, for preparing the sauce, but this is the simplest in the writer's experience: Heat the milk slightly in the top of the double boiler. After rubbing together the butter and flour and salt, add a little of the heated milk and mix smoothly. Add the mixture to the rest of the milk in the boiler, and cook with the water boiling until well thickened, stirring occasionally to keep it smooth.



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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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No. 981—Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model, and finely finished; \$1.50, reduced to \$3.00
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We can offer Guitars, Cornets, Flutes, Accordions, etc., at correspondingly low prices. The IMPERIAL STRINGS for all stringed instruments are the best made. Every article guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Send for catalogue, mentioning goods required.

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30c Cocoa for 24c

AT YOUR STATION.

As a rich, nourishing and easily-digested drink, Cocoa is preferred by many people to tea and coffee. Cocoa is a very economical beverage, when its highly nutritious qualities are considered. Its use is increasing very rapidly among all classes, and especially among people who lead active lives, either mentally or physically. The cocoa we advertise,

"MABER'S SPECIAL,"

is of equal quality to that sold by retailers at 30c. per lb. It is put up in 10-lb. boxes, and in quantities of not less than 20 lbs. we will ship, carriage paid, to any point in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for 24c. per lb. If you cannot use 20 lbs. yourself, club with your neighbors.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.

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Headquarters for WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH.

We can give you a Lady's 14-kt., 25-year, Gold-filled case, and genuine American movement, only \$11.50, and defy competition in other lines.

OUR WORK DEPT. is a branch of our business that we pay particular attention to, even from the minutest piece of jewelry to very high-class watch repairing. If you have any repairing to be done just name it to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. High-class engraving done. Issuer of marriage licenses.

W. H. MAULETT, Rector Avenue, BRANDON, MAN.

BOOK-KEEPING Stenography, etc., taught by mail. Post-course. Outfit for Home Study, \$3. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

Advertise in the Advocate



Centralized Schools and Home Building.

The Government are to be congratulated on the enterprise they are showing in developing a sentiment in favor of centralized schools. Already, it is understood that two towns are each willing to build a large, modern, fully-equipped school, and allow pupils from the surrounding country to attend the school free, or at merely the cost of transportation, for a period of three years. They are confident that at the end of that time the advantages of a centralized school will be so apparent that the people will not dream of going back to the old, antiquated system of isolated rural schools. The Attorney-General, the principal of the Normal School and the Chief Clerk of the Education Department, will address several meetings in various parts of the Province on this all-important subject. The twentieth century will be as much in advance of the nineteenth century in regard to educational matters as the nineteenth century was in advance of the seventeenth; and we are confident that not only will the question of household science teaching for the normal school again come up for consideration in the near future, but the time is coming when home-making also must be considered. It is claimed by some persons that the normal school must be responsible for transforming the lonely bachelor abodes of the country into happy Canadian homes. After that, if there are any young ladies left, they may possibly teach school for six months.

Grown-up boys and girls have been given exactly the same education, notwithstanding the fact that the young women are not going into real-estate dealing. Technical preparation for the most-important industry in which women can engage—home-building—has always been more or less neglected. If a girl could make a loaf of bread and a cup of tea; if she knew that beefsteak was bought by the pound and not by the yard; that a pork-chop wasn't made into headcheese; and that windows should not be washed outside in freezing weather, she was too often thought to be equipped for housekeeping, at least, when the family was to consist of just herself and her husband. The miseries of the first year of married life, with a meagre supply of household knowledge and experience, are written indelibly in the memories of many a husband and wife. "The time must come when girls over seventeen years of age will be given the opportunity of studying the house intelligently—its construction; its decoration; and furnishing; housekeeping, with its expenses, its accounts, its buying problems, its cooking, and its laundry work, and, finally, the nurture and training of children from the care of their physical needs to the selection of their games and books." We must disabuse ourselves of the illusion that house-makers are born, not made. It is high time that we should, at least, make the experiment of teaching women expressly how to meet the varied demands of life in the home.

Politeness.

It has been frequently asserted that politeness and good manners should receive greater attention in the school-room than they do, and in a country like Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, the assertion is particularly applicable. For with a large part of the population coming from foreign countries, the home training is not, cannot be satisfactory, as many of our customs are different to those of people coming from Austria, Sweden, Italy, France, Russia, etc. It is the duty of the teacher to become familiar with the home customs of her pupils of foreign parentage, and supplement the best of their habits of behaviour by the best habits common to the Anglo-Saxon race. The following hints are merely suggestive, and the wide-awake teacher will be able to impress these ideas, as well as others in-

centually in connection with the other lessons:

- 1. To have the greatest respect for the feelings of others.
2. To respect the rights of others, not hang your coat on the seat in front of you to inconvenience someone else instead of yourself.
3. To treat schoolmates and brothers and sisters as politely as strangers.
4. To answer the enquirers of strangers in a satisfactory manner.
5. Look people squarely in the eyes when they speak to you, or you speak to them, but do not stare.
6. Do not bluntly contradict anyone. The matter may be material anyway.
7. It is not discourteous to say "no," when you know you are right.
8. Whispering, laughing, chewing gum or candies in school, church or places of amusement is extremely rude.
9. In passing a pen, knife, or pointer to anyone, hand the blunt end toward the one who receives it.
10. When a classmate is reciting, do not raise your hand until he has finished.
11. When two persons are talking to each other, do not commence talking to one of them before they have finished their conversation.
12. It is very discourteous to laugh at the mistakes of others.
13. Do not wear your hat in the schoolroom, a private house, or office.

Humorous.

Governor Odell, of New York, was discussing the woes of the gas consumer with a caller a few days ago, and told this little story:

"I was sitting in a train next a couple who were devising ways and means of getting out of debt. The man took a roll of papers from his pocket and said irritably: 'I'm all in the dark about how these bills are to be paid.'"

"Well, Jim," said his wife, as she pointed to a colored one in the bundle, 'you will be more completely in the dark than ever if you don't pay this one, for it's the gas bill.'"

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Steel Trust, used to live in the Illinois town of Wheaton. "One day, in Wheaton," Judge Gary said recently, "I took dinner with a clergyman and his family. The clergyman had an eight-year-old son called Joe, and Joe was a very bright boy. 'Look here, Joe,' I said, during the course of the dinner, 'I have a question to ask you about your father.' Joe looked gravely at me. 'All right; I'll answer your question,' he said. 'Well,' said I, 'I want to know if your father doesn't preach the same sermon twice sometimes.' 'Yes, I think he does,' said Joe, 'but the second time he always hollers in different places from what he did the first time.'"

Reginald Vanderbilt sat in the Newport reading-room.

"These Socialists," he said, "are like the rest of us when a thing comes home to them."

"An old Rhode Island farmer, having lost all his money, turned Socialist. He set out to convert a neighbor of his."

"Now, Ezra," said the neighbor, "let me understand ye. Do ye mean everything should be shared?"

"That there's precisely what I mean," said Ezra.

"Well, if ye had two heifers, would ye give me one?"

"I would."

"If ye had two horses, would ye give me one?"

"Certainly, sir, certainly."

"If ye had two pigs, would ye give me one?"

"Ah," said the old Socialist, reproachfully, "there ye're gettin' too near home. Ye know I've got two pigs."

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We can send you to ANY school or college in Canada or the United States, or we can give you ANY course of study you wish to take by mail.

Our system of summer work appeals strongly to everyone anxious to earn money with which to secure an education.

We allow you to work in spare time, or all the time, in your own neighborhood or anywhere else.

Write us at once, naming the college or school you wish to attend, or the course of study you wish to take by mail, and we will explain our methods of enabling students to make money.

The Educational Bureau,

Box 345,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

WE INSURE against loss from Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Hailstorms, or Death of Valuable Pure-bred Animals. In every case we give a Policy absolutely guaranteeing PAYMENT OF LOSS within a stated time.

THE ASSURED PAYS OUR PREMIUM AND WE ASSUME ALL THE RISK.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MAN.

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

The Pioneers in the pay-your-loss-promptly method of Hail Insurance.



Flintkote Roofs for New Homes.

You are not building that house for one day, but for many years. Put on a Flintkote roof and 'twill last as long as the house lasts, without other care than a coat of paint once in every three or four years. Flintkote is rain-proof—your walls and ceilings will never be marred by a leak. It is fireproof—a burning brand or a bonfire will not ignite it. It is the most perfect protection against frost and vermin known. Any man can lay it. Your neighbors use it. Let us send you their names and a sample of the roofing.

MACKENZIE BROS., 131 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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

WANT AND FOR SALE.

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

FARM—37 1/2 acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school 1 1/2 miles, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply Alec Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

FOR SALE—I want one or two partners with \$5,000 to invest in cattle for one-half interest in 750 acres of land, partly cleared, balance light alder and brush, in the Kainloops district, B. C. Ranch commands free Government range; bunch grass; will support 2,000 head of cattle. Good wagon road, abundance of water, finest climate in Canada. Address, Box 83, Vancouver, B. C. References required.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

SALESMAN—To handle our choice specialties during fall and winter; whole or part time. Pay weekly. Elegant outfit free. Cavers Bros., Nurserymen, Galt, Ont.

"Canada's Most Modern Mills."

If Your Nearest Neighbor Were Making Pure Wool Goods, Wouldn't You Buy From Him And Save Middlemen's Profits?

Then why not deal with Canada's most modern mills?

The mails make us just as handy as your nearest neighbor.

And we can save you the dealers' commissions.

Samples sent anywhere on application.

Absolutely pure wool goods—skirt and mantle goods, costume cloths, blankets, blanket cloths, yarns, sheetings, dress goods, etc.

The T. H. TAYLOR CO., Chatham, Ont.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

6, 8, 9 and 12 foot widths. The favorite rollers for all the Provinces. Write for full description and reasons why Bissell's are the best. Address on



T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.

MANITOBA BULLS.

Arrangements have again been made by the Live-stock Associations of Manitoba whereby pure-bred stock will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Freight charges, only \$5 per head on bulls and \$7.50 on females. Apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WAGANIA, for conditions, etc.

Manitoba-bred bulls for pure-bred herds or the range, are thoroughly climated. For prices, etc., apply to

GEORGE H. GREIG, Secretary, Live-stock Associations, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream.

Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more Cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, 1/2 oz., and learn latest cream facts. Superior Cream Separator Company, 32 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.



Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

The entry in the journal from which I now quote gives the date 25th July, 1851. The writer says:

"I find it quite an impossibility to convey even the faintest idea of the beauty of the scene which surrounds us. Sailing, as in the center of a most perfect circle of water, the sky and clouds appear as a roof above us, which might at any moment descend and cover us in. . . . And then that wondrous sunset, with clouds of every varying tint of loveliness. No artist could do it justice, no pen could describe it! Try to picture for yourselves, you who may read my journal, that monster iceberg upon which at this moment the setting sun is casting its brightest beams, and that flotilla of ice-islands in the distance, now fading into fainter shades of blue-gray whiteness, which dot our horizon. We have counted twenty-one in all to-day, no two alike. Some appeared as immense white mountains, with 'cloud-topped towers'; some indented, with sides flat and blackened, maybe from shadow-lines only; some resembled tents, singly or picturesquely grouped, and some magnificent cathedrals, or diamond-encrusted mosques or palaces. One of these our captain estimated as being probably 400 feet above the water, with many times that number below it."

Amongst the notes I find the following mention of the terms used on board as descriptive of the varieties of salt-water ice. A wide expanse of it is "a field," a smaller is "a floe." When a field is broken up by ground swell into smaller but innumerable pieces it is termed "a pack"; this pack, when of a broader shape is called "a patch," and when much elongated "a stream." If a ship can sail freely through the floating pieces of "drift ice" it is said to be "loose or open," and when from abrasion the larger blocks become fragments, it is called "brash ice." Then there are "hummocks," and "sludge," and "pancake ice," and when sailors discover an immense quantity at a great distance, they call it "an ice blink"; but to the enraptured gaze of the handful of passengers who, as the vessel slowly moves onwards or remains wedged and fixed immovably for hours at a time, stand awed into silence—a silence which can be felt—these streams and floes and packs, call them by what name we may, are but as one long, long procession of natural bridges, Corinthian pillars, statuary, trees, rocks, thatched cottages, palaces, animals singly or in groups; or, indeed, anything God made or man made, which the human mind can imagine. To this day I can recall the awe of that death-like silence when once under the silver moon of that Arctic sky, there stood out in ghostly but clear outline what my sister whisperingly called "Our own old St. Cross." "Look, Hetty," she said, "there are the old Cloister walls, the church tower, the houses of the brothers, the dear old trees upon the branches of which the rooks used to caw to us their noisy good-night. See that silver thread below them, that might be the Itchen where we used to net the minnows and throw them back into the stream not a scrap the worse. It is just as if it were our old home caught up into the skies and then let down again, that we might see it all once more."

Perhaps that sounds like an exaggeration, but I would challenge anyone gifted with the very smallest spark of imagination, who may have passed through those northern waters, to say that it was an impossible optical illusion, or to assert that, as they in their turn had watched the beautiful formations produced by atmospheric conditions, they had not been able to give familiar names to the fairylike ob-

jects in the new white world upon which they had entered. Our minds had become so attuned to our surroundings that nothing surprised us, not even when we were called up on deck to see, for the first time, as we saw it often afterwards, clear-cut against the sky, the mirage of our sister ship in duplicate; first of all, the real "Prince Albert," wedged as immovably as we were ourselves in its prison of ice, and then an inverted "Prince Albert," with hull uppermost, mast-head touching mast-head, the real and the ideal, each with its every line of rigging perfectly defined, not merely in close proximity, but the one immediately above the other. "Just see what capers the commodore is cutting, Miss H.," said our jovial fellow passenger, Capt. Hill, an Irish officer going to Red River to assume his duties as staff officer of pensioners. "It's the captain's fault, not the parson's this time, whatever the sailors may say about what they call Mr. Horden's 'plaguey old bellows.' You know, they pretend to blame him for every head wind we get." This, of course, was the standing joke of the ship, and was made good-humoredly enough. Mr. Horden, afterwards Bishop of Moosenee, but then not even ordained, was, with his young wife, about to take up the noble missionary work which only ended with his life some five and thirty years after. Being a practical man, with a mechanical training, he had brought with him on board the Prince Albert several appliances, which afterwards proved of incalculable value to his mission, and amongst them a printing machine and a pair of blacksmith's bellows.

Reading now between the lines of the old journals, I can see that there were times of great peril, and many hours of anxious care passed by the captain and officers, upon whose seamanship and sleepless watchfulness so much depended, but of all these we were kept, as far as possible, in ignorance. If when we were seated at table there would come a resounding crash, the result of a staggering blow, or a grinding sound as though our good ship were about to be sawn in two, a voice would come through the skylight, "The skipper says to tell the ladies there's no call to be scared, the Prince of Wales is built strong enough to bear with thumps than that," or when grappling irons were put out to keep us from encounters with the ice floes, every means being used to ward off collision until we could forge ahead into the space of open water a mile or so before us, we would be told by mate or doctor, "Oh! that's to keep the hands busy. They've got to be doing something or they'd turn lazy." But with such a good disciplinarian as our captain there was not much chance for a man to be lazy, nor was there any need for the use of the rope's-end to enforce the very promptest obedience to a given order. Neither can I recall ever once hearing the sound of an oath from the lips of captain, officers or crew; whilst song and dance, notably the sailor's hornpipe, fun and frolic, within bounds and at recognized hours, were not only permitted, but freely encouraged. Every Saturday night the toast, "Here's to sweethearts and wives," was always given and drunk with three cheers and a "hip! hip! hurrah!" and every Sunday saw us gathered for service, reverently conducted by the young clergyman who was about to take up mission work in Rupert's Land under Dr. Anderson, the first bishop of that diocese. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

"Yes, they are excellent boots," said the shopkeeper to a young lady purchaser. "they will wear like iron." "Are the buttons sewn on securely?" "They are. These boots are supplied with the 'old maid's wedding' buttons—a new invention." "Why is it called the 'old maid's wedding' button?" "Because it never comes off."

TRADE NOTES.

HOOSIER—This is the name of a seed drill built to meet the needs of the prairie farmer. It has all the requirements of the present-day seeder. The features of this drill are set forth in the advertisement of the American Seeding-Machine Co., Winnipeg. Write them for their new Hoosier Zigzag Drill catalogue. It contains many interesting facts about seeders.

SATISFACTORY IMPLEMENTS.—It's like trusting your oldest and truest friend to purchase a Massey-Harris implement. Nothing that insures efficiency is omitted from their list of improvements, and customers may rest assured that if a satisfactory machine can be secured anywhere, it will be among the Massey-Harris equipment. Durability, strength and lightness of draft compatible with conditions on all classes of soils are sensibly combined in these modern farm necessities.

GOSSIP.

W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., write: "Since we last wrote you, we have sold and shipped the following Short-horns: To Mr. S. M. Pearce, Iona, the red yearling heifer, English Lady 18th, by Scottish Peer, dam English Lady 11th. We consider her one of the best young animals we have sold in a long time. To Mr. J. E. Smith, Brandon, Man., the young bull, Scottish Knight; to Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, the excellently-bred heifer, English Lady 17th. We have still for sale two young bulls, fit to head any herd. They will be sold very reasonably to quick buyers."

It is simply labor wasted to wash white goods and then fail to get a proper finish on them for want of a first-class starch. Linen, properly ironed, should have a certain amount of gloss, and should be smooth, so that the dust will not adhere to it. In this connection we wish to call attention to the goods advertised in another column, by the Brantford Celluloid Starch Works. Their starch is the modern article. Try it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Veterinary.

GRUB IN HEAD, ETC.

1. Eye is droopy. Tears run from eyes, and discharge from nostrils. She is weak and will not eat.

2. Six-months-old pig is crippled.

3. Should a pregnant sow have exercise? G. S. W.

Ans.—1. She has grubs in the sinuses of her head, and it is not probable she will recover. Forcing her to inhale fumes of burning sulphur in some cases kills the grubs, and a partial recovery will result. Care must be taken not to suffocate her. In most cases, treatment is unsuccessful. Prevention consists in darning the nostrils, about twice weekly, with tar, during the summer months, when gaggles are present.

2. This is caused by high feed and want of exercise. Purge with 4 ozs. Epsom salts. Give 20 grains nux vomica twice daily. Feed on milk, bran and raw roots, and allow regular exercise.

3. By all means she should have regular exercise. V.

Miscellaneous.

TRAINING HORNS.

Have Shorthorn heifer whose horns turn back more than is desirable. Some advise me to scrape the backs of horns to make them turn forward; others say to tie the horns. As yet, I have done neither. Will be grateful for your advice. S. M. P.

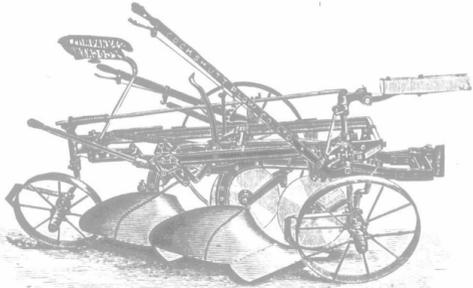
Ans. Rasp and scrape the fronts, if assistance is done. Usually they come forward as the animal grows older.

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

THE Cockshutt Jewel Gang

(TWO SIZES, 24 AND 28 INCHES WIDE.)

Guaranteed unsurpassed for light draft, durability and quality of work. Mouldboards perfectly shaped and uniformly hard-tempered.



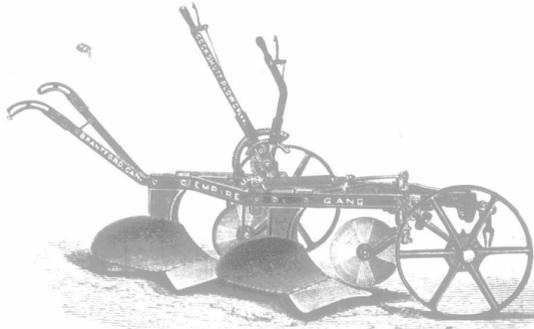
Two Up-to-date Plows for 1904.

Write for Catalogue.

The New Patent Empire Gang

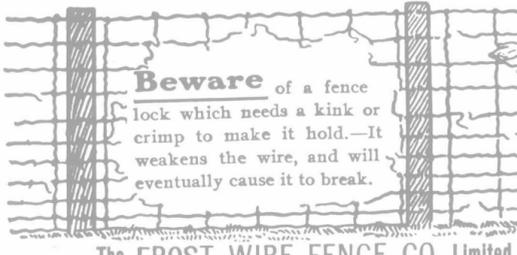
Strong and rigid. A practical and all-round light three-horse gang plow, cutting 24 inches wide.

WILL SCOUR IN ANY SOIL.



COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg

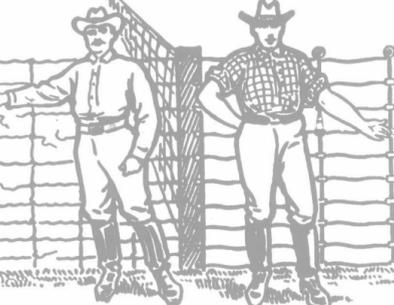
FARMER BROWN.—"Never again will I buy woven fence or any fence that wraps one wire around another."



Beware of a fence lock which needs a kink or crimp to make it hold.—It weakens the wire, and will eventually cause it to break.

The FROST WIRE FENCE CO. Limited.

FARMER JONES.—"Well neighbor try Frost Fence. I have had this fence for many years, and it is as tight to-day as when put up."



Hold fast to the Frost Wedge Lock

The only fence lock on the market to-day that will bind two wires without injury to either.

Welland, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.

The Imperial High-Lift Gang.

This Gang is so easily hoisted from the ground that the operator can raise the plows and the weight of a man with the use of one finger on the hoisting lever. The plows, when raised to full height, clear the ground by 6 inches, and all wearing parts are made of soft-center steel, hardened and highly polished. You are buying direct from the manufacturer at the wholesale price, and can secure extra parts when needed from Minneapolis.

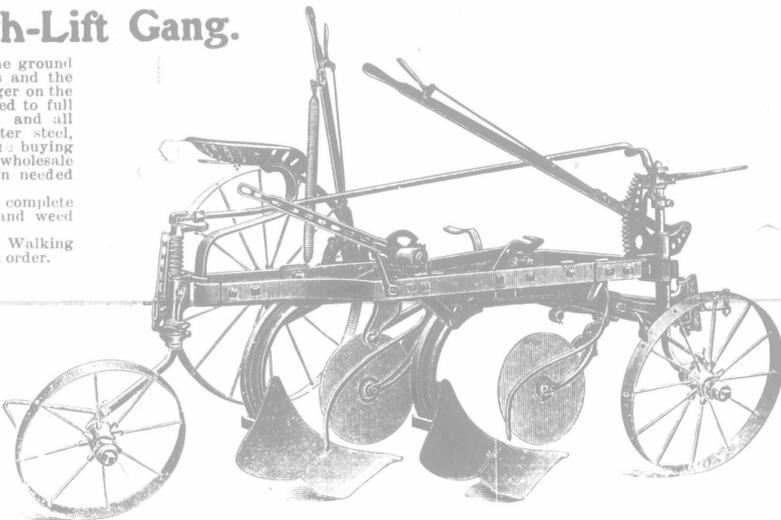
Price of a Two-Plow Gang, 28 in. cut, complete with quadruple trees, rolling coulters and weed hook, \$45.00; cash with order.

We can sell you an all-steel 18-inch Walking Plow, steel beam, at \$13.50; cash with order.

Plows will be shipped from Minneapolis, and proper attention paid to billing so there will be no delay at the customs house.

For reference we give you Dunn and Bradstreets Commercial Agencies, or any bank at Canton, O., and if you want wholesale prices on Disc Harrows, Spike Harrows, Spring Harrows, and Land Rollers,

WRITE THE BUCHER & GIBBS PLOW CO., Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.



GOSSIP.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. desire to remind their customers that their manager is Jno. W. Thompson, and that Jas. Shirriff is not now connected with the company.

Cooper's sheep dip, which has a world-wide reputation as a convenient and effective application for the destruction of ticks on sheep and lice on cattle, is advertised in this issue. The agents in Canada are named in the advertisement, which readers interested will do well to look up.

Alex. Galbraith & Son report the arrival of six new stallions at their Brandon stables. The lot consists of three Clydes, two Percherons and one Suffolk, all imported. One of the Clydes is a brother to the famous Royal Gartley. These horses are in good shape for the season's service.

The attention of our stockmen readers is again directed to the sale of twelve well-bred Shorthorn bulls to be offered by Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, at Elder's stables, Brandon, on Saturday, April 30th. These bulls are sired by Banks o' Don (Imp.), and range in age from nine months to two years. Credit may be obtained by furnishing satisfactory security.

A BOOKLET.

Elsewhere in this issue two photos from the Innisfail (Alta.) district are published, by permission of the Board of Trade of that thriving Western town. A booklet has recently been issued setting forth in plain and moderate terms the many advantages which that district possesses in the line of mixed farming, ranching, etc. Persons interested in the study of Western Canada, and of Alberta in particular, should not fail to secure a copy. They may be had by addressing the Secretary Board of Trade, Innisfail, Alta.

CURES RUPTURE



A Startling Discovery by an eminent Toronto specialist, by which Rupture of all forms and conditions, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, can be cured, painlessly, rapidly and permanently, at home; without a moment's loss of time from work. REV. C. N. DEWEY, of Wheatley, Kent Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured and not a moment from his pastoral duties. **Available book** full of information to the ruptured and a **Free Trial Treatment** sent, plainly sealed, free of all cost. Strictly confidential. DR. W. S. RICE, 2 Queen St. East, (Dept. 272), Toronto, Ont.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Timothy, Bromus, Grass Seeds, and Garden Seeds, etc. A. L. CAMERON, CALGARY, ALTA.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886. HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres. H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

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

POULTRY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

SCARLETT'S WHITE ROCKS—No higher-bred strain, as my prizewinnings show. For your wants correspond with E. Scarlett, Oak Lake, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS from best matings only \$3 per setting. Buy the best Grundy Rocks, always win at leading shows. Orders now booked. The choice Cockerels for sale. G. H. Grundy, Box 188, Virden, Man.

Stonewall Poultry Yards.

Choice Buff Orpington Cockerels, pairs and trios to dispose of, also a few Blacks. EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons (single and rose comb), Black Orpingtons, \$3 a setting; White Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, \$2 a setting. All good stock. My Orpingtons are as good as there are in the West. The other varieties are all prizewinners. Order early.

IRA STRATTON, STONEWALL MAN.

CARTER'S BARRED ROCKS and SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES won several prizes at the Manitoba Poultry Show, besides special, and sixteen birds scored 90 to 92 out of twenty-two exhibited. Some good breeding cockerels for sale. Each variety eggs, two dollars per 13 eggs, from the same birds I raise my winning stock from.

A. J. CARTER

Box 90 Brandon, Man. EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS and BUFF WYANDOTTES Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. Br. and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trios S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, R. Leghorns, \$1 each. BIRDS & GEORGE, 52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching

from Indian Games, Golden Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. Also for sale, a few cockerels and pullets of the above mentioned breeds. One pen of White Wyandottes, six Pekin drakes and a few pair of long-distance homing pigeons.

S. LING, Winnipeg, Man

128 River Ave.

VIRDEN DUCK YARDS.

FOR SALE: Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes, W. Wyandotte and S. C. Black Orpington cockerels. Our birds won all first, also silver cup, for the best exhibit of Pekin ducks at the 1901 Manitoba Poultry Show. Orders booked for eggs now. Correspondence solicited.

MENLOVE & THICKENS

Virden, Man.

Agents for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders and Supplies.

SPRING CHICKENS

WANTED.

Highest prices paid by

W. J. GUEST,

600 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

WANTED

Strictly fresh EGGS and prime BUTTER for high-class trade.

J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

America's

Greatest Poultrymen.

Our winnings for 1900 have been immense. Write for our 10-page circular, costing only a 2c. stamp.

A. A. FENN CO.,

Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U.S.A.

1898-1904.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

and Blue-barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from finest matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15.

Box 517. A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

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

om

The CENTRAL CANADA

INSURANCE CO.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Fire, Marine & Live Stock Insurance.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

NOISE PECULIAR TO SEX.

What causes horses to make a rattling noise when travelling, and how can it be prevented? H. M. D.

Ans.—This is noticed only in male animals, and it cannot be prevented. In many cases it ceases spontaneously. V.

LUMP ON JAW.

Four-year-old horse has a hard lump on right lower jaw two or three inches long. I do not know of him getting kicked. Would it be caused from his teeth, or is it anything serious? It is larger than it was last fall. Birch Hills. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is quite possible that the enlargement is due to a bad tooth. Horses, until five years old, are much subject to troubles during teething; later on in life, they get decayed teeth. Failing an examination, one could not be certain as to the cause of the enlargement. If near a veterinarian have him examine the horse.

COLIC.

Mare due to foal in June lies down, rolls, and seems to be in pain, about three times daily, at meal times. J. R.

Ans.—These are attacks of indigestion. Feed her very carefully on hay of first-class quality, a little bran with a dessertspoonful of ginger, night and morning, and a little, say a quart, of chopped oats at noon. Give her regular exercise, and gradually increase the amount of grain as her digestion strengthens, and she can stand it. When she has an attack, give four drams fluid extract of belladonna, and 1/4 ounces each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water, as a drench. It may be her teeth require dressing, and the attacks are due to imperfect mastication. Have her mouth examined by a veterinarian. V.

SWEENEY.

Horse eleven years old became sweetened last spring. I have blistered him under the directions of a veterinarian. He has done no work for a year, and still the muscles have not regained their normal condition. Will it do to work him this spring? F. W. D. A.

Ans.—In cases of this kind, in aged horses, recovery does not result as early as in younger animals, and in some cases it is impossible to get the muscles to fill out. Repeated blistering is the best treatment. As regards work, you had better follow the advice of your veterinarian, who has seen the case and is aware of its peculiarities. In most cases light work on level ground is not injurious, and in some cases we think it encourages the growth of muscular tissue. Work on uneven, soft ground, especially in the furrow to the plow, should be avoided. V.

WEAK FETLOCK.

1. Yearling colt knuckles on both fetlocks, and the joints snap when he moves.

2. Steer was unable to eat last winter. Our veterinarian found a split tooth in lower jaw. He could extract only a part of tooth. A hard lump formed just below the tooth on outside of jaw. The lump is as large as a hen's egg. Is there danger of lump jaw? W. J. C.

Ans.—1. Blister with 1/4 drams each biniodide of mercury and caustic, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off all around the joint. Rub the blister well in. The so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well again in 24 hours, and in 24 hours longer, wash off and apply sweet oil. Let head down now, and oil every day. Repeat blistering once every month for 4 or 5 times.

2. The growth is due to the tooth becoming diseased as a result of splitting. It is possible the remaining part of the tooth might be extracted now, although it is a very hard matter to extract a molar when the roots are sound. Another way is to trophine through the lump to the root of the tooth and punch it out. If he feeds well, it will probably be more profitable to feed for the winter. No application will do any good. There is no ray surfaces in the tooth, there is no danger of lump jaw. V.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,000,000

One hundred and nine Branches throughout Canada and in the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates.

BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

- CALGARY, Alta. C. W. Rowley, Manager. CARMAN, Man. C. E. Complin, Manager. DAUPHIN, Man. J. S. Munro, Manager. EDMONTON, Alta. T. M. Turabull, Manager. ELGIN, Man. D. H. Downie, Acting Mgr. ELKHORN, Man. E. M. Saunders, Manager. GILBERT PLAINS, Man. H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. GRAND VIEW, Man. H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. INNISFAIR, N.-W. T. H. M. Stewart, Manager. MEDICINE HAT, Assa. F. L. Crawford, Manager. WINNIPEG, Manitoba, John Aird, Manager. MOOSOMIN, Assa. F. M. Saunders, Manager. MOOSE JAW, Assa. R. A. Ramsey, Manager. NEPEAWA, Man. G. M. Gibbs, Manager. PONOKA, N.-W. T. R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. A. L. Hamilton, Manager. PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager. RED DEER, Alta. A. Scott, Acting Manager. REGINA, Assa. H. F. Mytton, Manager. SWAN RIVER, Man. F. J. Macoun, Manager. TREHERNE, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager.

REMITTANCES TO EUROPE.

Drafts Issued Payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED, SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANKING BY MAIL.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD ST., E. C. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

The WHEEL YOU WANT. For Farm and General Work ALL IRON. OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON. Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co. Orillia, Ont. Limited.

FARMERS ARE ASKING FOR IT. New Model Harrow Cart. Attaches to any harrow and avoids jading man and team. Turns on castors. Secure agency now. Liberal dealers' terms. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., L. d., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Varicocele Hydrocele. Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days. No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded. U. J. TILLOTSON, M. D. Correspondence Confidential.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RINGWORM-BREEDING POWERS-CASTRATION.

1. I have a nine-months-old steer that has ringworm around eyes, also very bloated looking; its hair looks all right; eats well; appears to be well; walks spraddley on hind legs. It is fed on prairie hay.

2. Is a two-year-old stallion sure to get colts? How many mares should he serve? How should he be fed?

3. When is the best time to castrate horse colts? SUBSCRIBER. Cypress Hills.

Ans.—1. Wash the ringworm spots with soap and water until scabs are removed, then take some creolin and rub well into the spots affected. The hay is largely responsible for the bloated appearance.

2. Yes. He should foal a limited number (ten or twenty), provided he is properly handled during the breeding season. He should get two gallons of oats daily, with half the quantity of bran mixed with the oats; divide into three feeds. Give moderate amount of hay and regular exercise.

3. May, as soon as the new grass starts and the weather is somewhat settled. Get an emasculator for the purpose. It is the best instrument for castrating, as it is kept clean easily. For further information on the topics you enquire about, send \$1.50 to this office for a copy of Veterinary Elements, which will post you on the construction of the generative organs.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISEASED HORSES.

A shipped four carloads of horses to this point in July of 1903, and disposed of a pair of them to B. The pair that B purchased seemed to have something wrong with their skin. B mentioned this to A. A, in reply, said that he got the horse near Medicine Hat, and that they had been driven from Montana, and they were overheated on the road; also, that they were examined by the Government inspector before leaving Medicine Hat, and that he had a certificate of good health. B settled with A for said pair of horses by giving his note, payable 1st of Nov., 1904. The horses seemed to get worse after being caught and stabled and put on a dry feed. In a very short time B found out that the horses had the mange, and the whole lot of A's shipment, which amounted to about 125 head. This disease spread through all of B's horses, also wherever A sold a horse, mange has broken out until this whole district is affected. A says that he did not know that it was mange the horses had. One of B's pair died from mange, and the bulk of A's shipment. B has had a hard job to save the rest of his horses' lives, and is only starting now to get his winter's teaming done.

1. Can A collect the face value of B's note?

2. If not, what steps will B have to take to prevent A collecting?

3. Can A be prosecuted for disposing of horses so affected?

4. Can B collect damages from A for loss?

5. Can A come on Government for damages? SUBSCRIBER. Elm Creek, Man.

Ans.—1. Yes, unless B can prove that A sold the horses knowing them to be diseased.

2. Answered above.

3. Yes, if he knew the horses to be diseased.

4. We should think so, if it can be proven that A knew the horses he sold had the mange at time of selling.

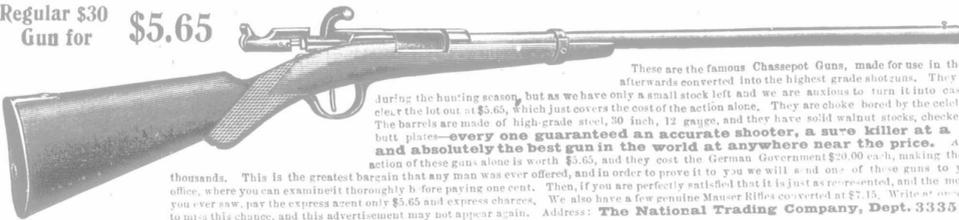
5. No, we think not, unless he could prove knowledge by the Government or its inspectors of this disease in the band from which these horses were brought. The veterinarians of your district are liable to a heavy fine, if they knew that this disease existed in your locality, and also all persons who knew the disease to be mange, for not reporting existence to the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, or to Dr. Little, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, at Winnipeg. The Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, of August last, is plain, and says that any person having knowledge of such animal contagious disease must report it under penalty.

PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 25 cents per running foot. Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

Regular \$30 Gun for \$5.65



SEND NO MONEY

These are the famous Chassepot Guns, made for use in the German Army and afterwards converted into the highest grade shotguns. They sold easily for \$15.00 each, but are now offered at \$5.65, which just covers the cost of the action alone. They are choke bored by the celebrated taper system. The barrels are made of high-grade steel, 30 inch, 12 gauge, and they have solid walnut stocks, checkered pistol grips, steel butt plates—every one guaranteed an accurate shooter, a sure killer at a long distance, and absolutely the best gun in the world at anywhere near the price. As we said before, the action of these guns alone is worth \$3.65, and they cost the German Government \$20.00 each, making them in lots of tens of thousands. This is the greatest bargain that any man was ever offered, and in order to prove it to you we will send one of these guns to your nearest express office, where you can examine it thoroughly before paying one cent. Then, if you are perfectly satisfied that it is just as represented, and the most wonderful bargain you ever saw, pay the express agent only \$5.65 and express charges. We also have a few genuine Mauser Rifles converted at \$7.15. Write at once. You cannot afford to miss this chance, and this advertisement may not appear again. Address: The National Trading Company, Dept. 3335 Toronto, Ont.

Edison Phonograph ON EASY Payments

HERE is an opportunity which has never before been placed before the people of Canada. Do you realize that when we say Edison we mean that the Phonograph we are offering you is made by the great Thomas A. Edison, of world wide fame, the greatest mechanical genius the world has ever known. Each Phonograph turned out by him is as near perfect as human skill can make it, and is as superior to every other so-called Talking Machine as Edison's Electrical inventions are superior to those of anyone else in the world. We cannot attempt, within the compass of an advertisement, to give you the many reasons why the Edison Phonograph is so vastly superior to all other makes, but we will point out a few of the principle ones: FIRST—Because the Phonograph is the invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who has spent twenty years in steadily improving it, until to-day the Phonograph is so far superior to all other talking machines that there are more of them being sold every day than of all other makes put together. SECOND—Because every genuine Edison Phonograph bears the trade mark, Thomas A. Edison, which is the highest guarantee of excellence that could possibly be given. THIRD—Edison Phonographs use Cylinder Records, which are the sweetest, clearest and most life-like Records made. FOURTH—Cylinder Records cost only half as much as disc records, a 50c. Cylinder containing as much as a \$1.00 disc. FIFTH—You can make your own records with an Edison Phonograph, and thereby preserve the voices of your loved ones, and reproduce them years afterwards. With a disc machine you cannot make your own records. SIXTH—You require no points. The reproducer on an Edison Phonograph is fitted with a Sapphire point which practically never wears out. We know of one case where a point was used over 10,000 times without the least apparent wear. With a disc machine you have to insert a new point every time you run a record. SEVENTH—Cylinder Records never wear out. We know of a case where a Cylinder Record was run 3,000 times without injury. Disc records become harsh and lose the finest effects with repeated use. If space permitted we might go on indefinitely enumerating the points of superiority of the Edison Phonograph over other talking machines, but we have mentioned enough reasons, we hope, to interest you in the machine, and to make you curious to hear more. There are several different styles of Edison Phonographs, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$50.00, and long lists of Records, etc., which we would like you to consider carefully. Just drop us a line and say you are interested in the Edison machines and we will send you booklets and full particulars of our Easy Payment Plan, by which you can get a good machine by paying only \$1.00 down, balance in small easy payments. Do you realize what you would have in your home if you owned an Edison Phonograph? The greatest singers, the sweetest musicians, the most famous bands and orchestras, the funniest story tellers, all of which, to hear in any other way, you would have to travel the world over. On an Edison Phonograph you can get them just as natural and life-like as it is possible to have them. At a trifling cost you can possess the grandest music of every description that the world has to offer. Is it not a wonderful opportunity? AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

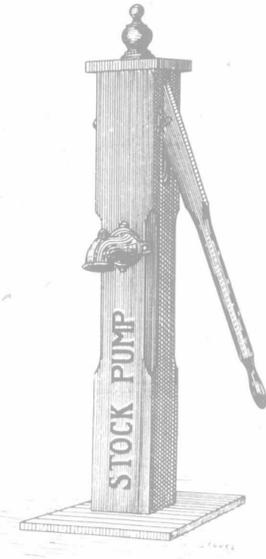


INTERNATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., Dept. F., Toronto, Can.

THE BEST PUMP

Is none too good for the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest.

Cater's 20th Century Stock Pump



is the best Farm Pump made, and has stood the test of our severe winters over 10 years. If you want a pump insist on getting one of CATER'S. If your dealer does not sell them, write direct to the factory for catalogue and price list. We will ship direct to farmers where we have no agents. All our pumps are fitted with Porcelain-lined Cylinders and Bartlett Buckets. We are sole agents for these goods. We keep a full stock of FORCE and LIFT PUMPS for hand and windmill use. We can suit you if your well is anywhere from 8 feet to 150 feet deep.

WINDMILLS.

We buy them in car-load lots for cash, and can sell cheaper than any local agents. We can supply you with Pumping or Power Windmills, Grinders, Saws, etc.

Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in every town. Address: Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

H. CATER, Proprietor, BRANDON, MAN.

BOX 410 BRANDON, MAN.

Handsome Presents FREE SEND NO MONEY

Just your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 10 large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell in your neighborhood. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest mixture in the world of over 60 different varieties, all endless combinations of beautiful colors. We also give a certificate worth 50c. free with each package. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this beautiful Ring, Solid Gold finished and set with Rubies and Pearls, and, if you send us your name and address at once, we will give you an opportunity to get this handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Case Watch, elegantly engraved, that looks exactly like a \$50.00 Solid Gold Watch. FREE, in addition to the Ring, without selling any more Seeds. This is a grand chance. Don't miss it. THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3328 TORONTO

COOPER SHEEP DIP

Standard of the World for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits. No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool. Dipping Tanks at cost. Send for Pamphlet to Chicago. If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to Martin Bole & Wynne Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man. Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

Imported Clydesdale and Shire Stallions



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

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address

J. M. MACFARLANE, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELL'NGTON, FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

Horses



A large selection of light and heavy horses of all descriptions.

Farm Teams and Fancy Drivers

a specialty. CAR LOTS OR SINGLY. No reasonable offer refused.

W. L. CHRISTIE, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

FOR SALE:

3 Clydesdale Stallions

Rising two, three and six years old. Three year-old won diploma and first prize at Brandon as two-year-old.

D. STEVENSON, Wawanesa, Man.



Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

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

To Cure a Wind Puff or Strained Joint:

Steam the part with very hot water for 20 minutes, rub dry, and apply

ABSORBINE

once or twice a day, rubbing it in. At night saturate the hair full of the following wash: 1 oz. ABSORBINE, 1 pint vinegar and 11 pints water; cover with a layer of oiled paper and bandage over.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. veterinary.

GUMMY LEGS.

Heavy draft stallion has lumps on his legs. He rubs and bites them. H. H.

Ans.—Heavy horses with bone that is inclined to be beefy are particularly predisposed to this condition, especially when being highly fed, as stallions are liable to be at this season. Treatment consists in purging with about ten drams aloes and two drams ginger, follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. He will probably take the arsenic on his grain. Dress the legs, two or three times daily, with a solution of thirty grains corrosive sublimate to a quart of soft water. The hair must be carefully parted, and the liquid applied directly to the skin with smart friction. V.

ABORTION OR FULL TERM.

Cow became constipated. I treated with linseed oil, and she recovered. Today there is a substance resembling the afterbirth hanging from her. Her time is nearly up. She eats well, and seems healthy. A. S. H.

Ans.—No doubt conditions have changed before this. She certainly should have been delivered promptly, whether it was abortion or parturition at full term. The membranes were ruptured, and in such cases nothing but delivery should be attempted. If she has not been delivered before this, her general health will certainly be affected, and you must employ an obstetricist at once in order to save her life. V.

THRUSH.

Mare has cracks in center of heel and along each side of the frog, which are filled with foul-smelling matter. The frog has partly rotted away, and the foot is fevered. T. G. S.

Ans.—This is an aggravated case of thrush, and there is danger of it developing into a serious disease called canker. It is not caused by an insect, but by neglect to clean the foot out regularly, and standing in irritating substances, as liquid manure, etc. Pare away all partially detached or decayed horn. Keep him perfectly clean. Clean out the cracks, and fill them full of calomel every second day. Keep his feet perfectly dry, and give him rest until better. V.

ITCHY HEELS, ETC.

1. Mare has had the habit of rubbing her heels against anything she can reach since she was a colt.

2. Lost a ewe this year and one last year with same trouble. When first noticed, she looked wild, eyes staring, a peculiar twitching starts in ears, head elevated, refuses food, stands with head elevated, weakens, and dies in a few days. D. S.

Ans.—1. This is evidently largely a habit. Dress her heels daily with corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of water, and you will probably remove the desire to rub.

2. This is a disease of the brain, either a growth or an insect, called an hydatid, the germ of which is taken in stagnant water. Nothing can be done in either case. V.

RUPTURED BOAR.

1. Boar is ruptured near point of sheath. The hole will admit the finger, and the bowels are readily returned.

2. Young ewes fed on clover, turnips and roots are lambing, and do not seem to have sufficient milk.

3. Horse has foul sheath. I have washed and greased it frequently, but it soon gets as bad as ever. J. A. C.

Ans.—1. This can be operated upon with a tolerable prospect of success. The better method of operating is the application of a clam. Care must be taken to not enclose any of the bowel. It will be better for you to get your veterinarian to operate.

2. It is probable the ewes did not get sufficient exercise during the winter, or possibly you fed too liberally on roots. All you can do is feed well on good clover hay, oats and bran, with a few roots. Encourage the lambs to eat pulped turnip as soon as possible.

3. There is no method of preventing this except by washing out as often as possible. Sweet oil should be used.

A Short Cut to Health

If you want to enjoy vigorous health take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They are a veritable short cut to lasting and perfect health.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, England. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

"JUST THE LOVELIEST BREAD."



OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF MILLING EXPERIENCE.

"I had just the loveliest bread from my baking with your ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR; it couldn't have been nicer—as white and light and sweet as anyone could wish for."

The above is an excerpt from a letter received from a user of

Ogilvie's "Royal Household" Flour

We've got lots of similar communications. We'd like very much to have you try this Flour, and write us yourself, stating what you think of it.

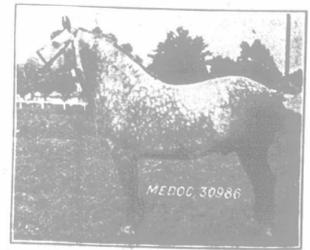
The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd. Montreal, CANADA, Winnipeg.



LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON, SHIRE and HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES

Won more First Prizes and Gold Medals in past 3 years than any firm in America; ages 2 to 6 years. Prices to Canadian buyers for next 30 days will run from \$600 to \$1,200 for choice of my barns, except 2 horses which are not for sale; also R. R. fare to my place and expenses while here. Time of payment made to suit customers. Every stallion sold to get 60 per cent. of mares in foal, also a safe delivery.

LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



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

Advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

IF YOU WANT A CARLOAD OF
Lumber, Cedar Fence Posts, Tamarack Piling,
 write us for a price delivered at your station.
THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON, 396 Main Street, WINNIPEG.
 P. O. BOX 659.



**McPherson's Climax
 Humane Speculum**

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

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

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**WARDEN KING & SON,
 LIMITED, Montreal.**
 637 Craig St.

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

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few
 choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

STOP! Farmers, Think

JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF
Winners! Winners! Winners!

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903,
 and many other noted prizewinners.
 PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to
 inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST."
 PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.**
 OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

Oak Lawn Farm

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER, NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, WAYNE, DU PAGE
 CO., ILLINOIS.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Veterinary.**

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.

Three year-old colt is stifled. Whenever he steps, there is a clucking sound. Our veterinarian told me to blister, but it has done no good. W. J. E.

Ans.—The stifle bone slips partially out and back again. By keeping him quiet as possible, doing as your veterinarian said, viz., blistering repeatedly, you will probably succeed in making a serviceable horse; but he will never be quite right. Blister once every month. Nothing else can be done. V.

INACTIVE QUARTER.

Heifer calved four days ago, and there is no milk in one quarter. The teat is all right, as I got a few drops out of it once or twice. J. B.

Ans.—Inactivity of one or more quarters (called agalactia) occasionally occurs. In some cases, it is due to imperfect development of the lacteal apparatus. Nothing can be done, more than repeated hand-rubbing, and drawing any milk that may form. If there be complete development of the gland, this will result in causing the secretion of milk; but if not, it will do no good. V.

AN OVERDOSE.

In your issue of April 6th, on Page 520, in answer to question re indigestion in a mare, by J. C., I noticed the prescription reads 2 drams powdered opium; 4 ounces fluid extract of belladonna, and 2 ounces nitrous ether. This should read, 4 drams (half an ounce) fluid extract of belladonna. Two ounces would be a large dose if given by itself, and when combined with opium, in two-dram doses, about half an ounce only of belladonna should be given. V.

IRREGULAR STRANGLES.

Colt has distemper; at first it swelled under the jaws, but did not break. Breathing became difficult for a time, but is better now. He swelled on the breast and hind legs. I lanced the breast, and yellow pus escaped. R. M.

Ans.—This is a case of irregular strangles. It is always serious, as abscesses are liable to form any place, and many complications may arise. I advise you to employ a veterinarian. Abscesses must be lanced, and the cavities dressed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, three-dram doses of hyposulphite of soda should be given three times daily, and complications treated as they appear. Difficult breathing has often to be relieved by inserting a tube into the windpipe. V.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Young horse coughs when eating, but at no other time. This condition has existed for a year. M. C.

Ans.—Chronic coughs in horses are very difficult to treat successfully. Blister the throat with half a dram each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Blister in the ordinary way, and repeat in a month. Give, internally, once daily, two drams solid extract of belladonna, two drams powdered opium, two drams camphor and 30 grains powdered digitalis; moisten with glycerine, and give as a ball. If he show symptoms of constipation, give a pint of raw linseed oil. You will have to continue treatment for at least six weeks to two months, and longer, if necessary. V.

PROBABLY MECHANICAL BRONCHITIS.

Lamb, three days old, was running around all right. In three hours was found lying helpless with frothy saliva flowing from its mouth. I gave it a tablespoonful of castor oil, and it was dead in an hour. W. H. M.

Ans.—While it is impossible for me to state with certainty what caused death, it is probable it partook of milk to greedily, and in attempting to swallow in too large quantities, some passed down the trachea and set up mechanical bronchitis. Then it is also probable some of the castor oil went the same way and increased the trouble, which resulted in fatal suffocation. Instead of giving medicine, the better treatment would have been to rub the saliva out of the mouth as it formed, and endeavor in this way to resuscitate the lamb; but it is not probable its life could have been saved. Such accidents occasionally occur, and there is no way of preventing them. V.

Spavin

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

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

**Fistula
 and
 Poll Evil**

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure
 is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

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

**BAWDEN & McDONELL
 Exeter, Ont.**

IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale,
 Shire and
 Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

Clydesdales & Hackneys

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station.



Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

CLYDESDALES



Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams.

**Traynor Bros.
 REGINA.**

FOR SALE SHIRES

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

**J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER,
 ALBERTA.**



Young MacNellage

[1231]. For Sale, or will exchange for range horses, the draught stallion Young MacNellage, five years old, weighs 1,900 pounds.

**LEMON & CO.,
 Winnipeg, - Man.**

**D. FRASER & SONS
 EMERSON, MAN.**

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

**JOHN WISHART
 BREEDER OF
 CLYDESDALES**

Portage la Prairie, Man. Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

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

A few blunt facts about the National



Made in three sizes :

- No. 1 A—500 lbs. per hour.
- No. 1—350 lbs. per hour.
- No. "B"—250 lbs. per hour.

The National Cream Separators are constructed to suit the needs of the Canadian farmer.

The bowl device consists of only two or three simple parts, making it extremely easy to clean, and guaranteed to skim close.

The simplicity of construction, together with the use of cone ball-bearings at all speed points, make the National the most durable as well as the easiest to turn.

Has low-down milk can—short handle, and is very handy to operate. Perfect ratchet clutch, allowing outside gear to stop with handle. Machine finished in black enamel.

Manufactured by the Raymond Manufacturing Co., of Guelph, Ont., and sold only by financially responsible local agents.

For circulars and prices write

JOS. A. MERRICK,

General Agent Western Canada,
117 Bannatyne Ave. East,

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

Who Owns This Stock?

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

This department 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.

IMPOUNDED.

Edmonton, Alta.—On March 15th, 1904, light bay mare, about two years old, not broken. W. E. Grierson. 30-3-04.

Edmonton, Alta.—On March 15th, 1904, gray horse colt, about two years old, not broken. W. E. Grierson. 30-3-04.

Raymond, Alta.—Clear red steer, three years old, left horn drooping over eye, no ear mark, indistinct brand on left rib.

Roan muley cow, four years old, red neck and head, underslope and fork in right ear, crop fork in left ear, indistinct brand on right rib.

Roan muley cow, about five years old, light red neck, half undercrop, fork in right ear, half undercrop left ear, indistinct brand on left side of neck. 1-4-04.

Clear red cow, six years old, branded n on left hip and J S on right hip.

Red cow, four years old, white face, hat brand on left thigh, and rib, tip-crop and slit in each ear, white belly, has a red calf.

Red cow, about four years old, white spot on forehead, fork in right ear, overslope left ear, no brand visible.

Roan heifer, one year old, brand resembling bar, inverted V, E on left rib. W. S. Johnson, Poundkeeper.

Venlaw, Man.—On March 17th, on section 28-26-22 west, one bay broncho mare, aged, white stripe on face, off hind foot white, about fourteen hands, is in foal; also one bay stallion colt, rising two years, two hind feet white, about fourteen hands. R. Cunningham.

LOST.

Hazelwood, Assa.—Red and black brindle steer, coming two years old, branded T 3 with a bar under on left hip. Joseph Turner.

Llewelyn, Assa.—Bay mare, branded W with a bar under on shoulder, dark line on back. E. Bowen (22-4-2 w 2).

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since the first week in November, 1903, dark bay mare, rising six years old, about 15.2 hands high, a few white hairs on forehead, between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs. weight, one hind foot white above fetlock, no brand. Thos. Howden.

Red Deer, Alta.—One black mare, branded 40 on left shoulder, one white hind foot and spavined on hind leg; lost from Ponoka last fall; supposed to be in the vicinity of Fall Creek. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery. This is Government property. Jas. A. Bannerman, Homestead Inspector. 4-4-04.

Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since November 15th, 1903, brown mare, five years old, in good order, few white hairs on forehead, one hind foot white, no brand. Supposed to have strayed north. Suitable reward for recovery. Thomas Howden (34-18-15).

Hazelwood, Assa.—Since the summer or fall of 1903, red and white three-year-old steer, brand resembling 9 reversed G quarter circle under on left hip; black three-year-old steer, branded 2F quarter circle under on left hip; red and white three-year-old steer, same brand; red-roan mare, about 1,000 lbs. weight, branded round top T-O monogram on left thigh; bay filley, two years old, short irregular stripe on forehead, some white on large pastern joint. Suitable reward for their recovery. Jesse Hammond.

ESTRAY.

Earling, Alta.—Since November 1st, 1903, speckled-faced steer, one year old, blotch on left hip, unbranded. H. O. Bratrud (N. W. 416-18-17 w 4).

Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since September 23rd, 1903, red cow, six or seven years old, small white spot on forehead, right horn broken, brand resembling OP on right hip, little white between forelegs, has red and white heifer calf. C. T. Neil (6-23-13 w 2).

(Continued on next page.)

Lice, Mange, Itch,

and other parasitic skin diseases, if they appear on an animal will surely spread to the entire herd. The remedy is the prompt use of a dip, wash or spray of

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant

which never fails to cure when properly applied. Owners of large herds, breeders and State Experiment Stations know the value of this quick-acting, non-poisonous and economical promoter of healthy stock. It pays for itself many times over. Hog Cholera cannot secure a foothold when Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant is used as an external and internal remedy.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant comes concentrated. You add 50 to 100 gallons of water to each gallon of this Dip you buy. No other preparation necessary. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50, prepaid. Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed trade-marked cans. Valuable booklets sent FREE on the Preventive Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Stock.

West Disinfecting Co., Inc.,
14 East Fifty-ninth St., New York.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF
HEREFORD CATTLE and
HEAVY DRAFT HORSES



A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

BONNIE HEREFORDS

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

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. W. NEIL, RR#8, Southgate, Ont. m

ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina, Breeder and importer of HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

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

Herefords, Herefords

Imported and American-bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial this year; also male and female champion. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed.

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head.

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

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch).

Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 19829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, -m**
Near Orangeville, Ont. **THE MAPLES P. O.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS and BERKSHIRES—
Winnipeg 1st-prize calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs.
F. J. COLLYER,
Houghton Farm, Welwyn Station, Assa.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address m

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER,
HOPE FARM,
St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

GALLOWAY BULLS

Ten two-year-olds, 10 yearlings, all low-set, deep, well coated bulls, in hard, thrifty condition. Description and breeding given on application.

N. R. PERREY, St. Mary's, Cardston, Alta.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

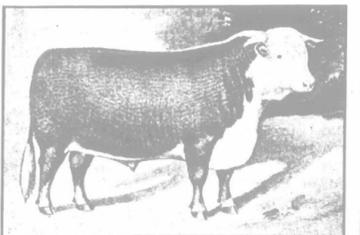
No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. Drambo Station. m
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

The leading herd of Western Canada.
Young Bulls for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

30-ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS—30



30 bulls for sale, ages from 10 months to years old.
J. A. CHAPMAN,
Beresford, Man.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

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

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

PEOPLES BANK OF

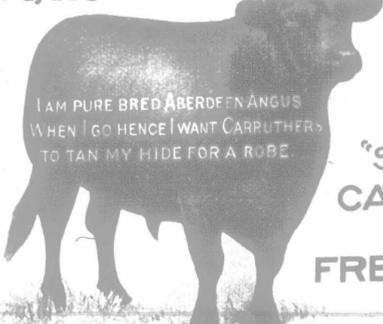
A Bank Account
and a
Full Pocketbook

follow systematic dairying
and the use of



De Laval Separators.

COW & HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES



I AM PURE BRED ABERDEEN ANGUS
WHEN I GO HENCE I WANT CARRUTHERS
TO TAN MY HIDE FOR A ROBE.

"SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND FREE SAMPLE"

CARRUTHERS & CO. BRANDON, MAN.

FOREST HOME FARM



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

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

Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.



RED POLLS
The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to

Harry V. Clendenning
BRADWARDIN, MAN.

SHORTHORNS MUIRTON STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: Three good yearling bulls by Clan Mackay (imp.) and Admiral. Several good young females. **GEO. GORDON, Oak Lake Man.** Four miles from station.

SHORTHORNS
BULLS IN SERVICE:

Marquis of Longburn = 41380 = 2nd prize 2-year-old Winnipeg, 1903; sired by Marquis of Zenda (15785), imp. Imperial Hero = 26120 =, by Village Hero = 1432 =.

5 BULLS FOR SALE.

Three young bulls, the get of Marquis of Longburn, Imperial Hero and one of his sons.

ADAMSON BROS., GLADSTONE, MAN.

EXTRA CHOICE YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Reds and Roans—sure stock-getters and in prime condition for service.

William Minty, Foreman,
CASTLE FARM, TEULON, MAN.

Who Owns This Stock?—Continued.

Taylorville, Alta.—Red heifer, three years old, white star on face, branded wine glass on left rib; calf same marks and color, unbranded, following the said heifer. John Frederick Neilson (N. W. 14-1-24 w 4).

Bullockville, Alta.—Red and white steer, two years old, no brand visible. Pinnell Bros. (s. 14-30-23 w 4).

Priddis, Alta.—Since May, 1902, brown mare, white face, branded O with a bar through center on left shoulder and E on right shoulder. J. H. Evans (6-22-3 w 5).

Agricola, Alta.—Two miles south of Partridge Hills school, since July last, brown, mare, about twelve years old, branded R L on left hip. Ralph Smith.

Earling, Alta.—Since the 1st of November, 1903, red steer, one year old, blotched on left hip, no brand. A. O. Smorli (N. W. 15-48-17 w 4).

Hay Lake Trail.—Since June last, bay cayuse mare, about four years old, branded G D with z under (position not stated), star on forehead, one white foot; bay cayuse horse, about six years old, branded 5 on left shoulder, scar on right ham. F. C. Miller (N. E. 10-21-23 w 4).

Lacombe, Alta.—Since last fall, roan gelding, about six years old, star on forehead, indistinct brand on shoulders, hind foot white. John F. Remison (22-38-25 w 4).

Saskatoon, Sask.—Since February 6th, 1904, light brown horse. Jno. Brownell (four miles north of Saskatoon).

Battleford, Sask.—Since August, 1903, a large, light roan ox, about seven or eight years old, broken short horns, no visible brand. T. Hitchings (21-41-14 w 3).

Battleford, Sask.—Black mare, white face, hind feet white, branded bar with 111 under; iron-gray horse, branded J with quarter circle over on left shoulder; buckskin pony, mare, indistinct brand resembling X on jaw. J. Cameron (18-42-15 w 3).

GOSSIP.

A student in one of the theological seminaries recently went up for examination, and it was seen that he was sadly deficient in his knowledge of the Bible. It was also seen that he could not pass, but the examiner, who wanted to show that he knew something, asked him if there was any verse in the Bible that he knew. Yes, the young man knew one.

"What is it?"

"Judas went out and hanged himself."

"Don't you know any other?"

"Yes, just one."

"You may repeat that one also."

"Go thou and do likewise."

John S. Sargent, while he was painting the portrait of James Whitcomb Riley in Philadelphia, narrated some of the vicissitudes of a portrait painter's life.

"Once, I remember," he said, "I did a full length of a rich Londoner. The man was a coarse, high-colored type; he made rather a good subject. When the portrait was done, he stood off and studied it very closely.

"Well?" said I.

"Well," said he, "it's excellent. Only," he added, "you have left out one very essential feature."

"Excuse me, but," I faltered, "I thought you wouldn't care to have the er—er—wart reproduced."

"Hang it," he said, "I'm talking about the diamond pin, not the wart."

Galib Pacha, the new Turkish Minister of Evkafs, or "Pious Foundations," some years ago visited England. He did not take to England. He told the English calmly and frankly that he liked neither their ways nor themselves. He was outspoken and blunt.

The Prince of Wales one day sent him an invitation to the Derby.

"What is the Derby?" said Galib Pacha.

"A horse race, your excellency," replied the young nobleman who had brought the Prince's invitation.

"A horse race? Then I'll not go," said Galib Pacha. "Why should I? All men who are not fools know that some horses are faster than others."

Only one yearling

SHORTHORN BULL

left. He is a dark red; sixteen months old, by Lord Stanley 25th = 2927 =, and out of Christabel = 3584 =, a deep milker.

If you want a bull, write at once.

Walter James & Sons,
Rosser, - - - Manitoba.

ROSELEA FARM, VIRDEN.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and Western Rye Grass Seed.

My present offering is 5 bulls from 12 to 18 months old, 6 cows (from 3 years up) with calves at foot. Sire of cows, Sir Victor = 21612 =, by Royal Don, Imp. Sire of young stock, Strathcona = 35421 =, by Golden Measure, Imp. = 26057 =, dam Donside Beauty, Imp. = 31178 =.

YORKSHIRES. Book is open for spring pigs, not akin if desired; 3 boars April and June farrow left.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. I am this season giving my patrons the benefit of wholesale prices, and am now booking orders for March delivery, at \$5 per 100 lbs. f. o. b., bag extra. I have some years ago, been granted by the C. P. R. Co. a half rate on this seed, which is still in force.

K. McIVOR.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS,
HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

Greendale Stock Farm

Quite a number of young Shorthorn bulls and heifers; growthy, strong, vigorous. Also a few young Yorkshire sows.

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.

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

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.



PINE HURST STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns

Headed by Golden Count = 39062 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT PAGE,** Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

SHORTHORNS—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 heifers, all to calve in February and March.

JAS. B. GOVERN LOCK, Neepawa, Man.
Three miles straight east of town. Box 54.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.

For sale: **BANNER BEARER**, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

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

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



BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

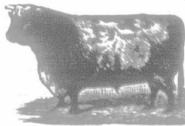
Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 40437. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY
Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly—A bull with a grand breeding record. Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. **JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man.** Five miles from Franklin station (C. P. R.).

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

J. E. SMITH.



**SHORTHORN BULLS,
COWS and HEIFERS,**

all ages. Herd headed by Golden Measure (imp.) and Scottish Knight.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.



Regular Price, \$8.

21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 44-ounce case, SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth much more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise NOT ONE CENT. If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.



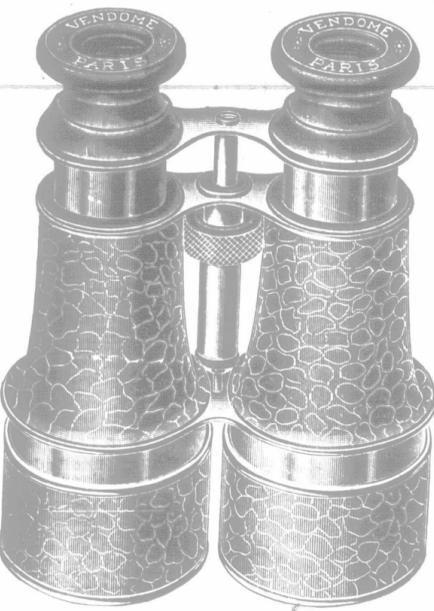
It Plays Itself

also "one musical and 'one' record—Hiawatha, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Oaken Bucket, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, The Going Back to Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self-playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays, just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds, to-day sure. **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto**

Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65

FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE

Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. It measures 9 inches long, when fully extended, is strongly and handsomely made, the trimmings, cross bars and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern is provided with extra fine sunshades which may be pulled down over the object lenses thus enabling the glasses to be used with remarkable results at night and is fitted with 6 specially ground lenses. (The outer or objective lenses being over 2 inches in diameter), of four times magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. We could not think of offering this Field Glass at such an extremely low price were it not that we had a large number made specially for us by one of the highest quality Glass manufacturers in France, during their slack season in the winter. Thus by buying from us you not only get the benefit of our close prices, obtained by having our goods made this way. We also give you the same privilege you would have in any store to see and examine the Glasses before paying for them.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses O.D.B. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and **EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT.** Compare them with any Glass you have ever seen at double our price, and if you find them in any respect inferior, you can return them at our expense and we will pay the charges both ways. Could we make a fair offer? If you think of the many advantages to be gained by having a powerful Field Glass, of the miles of travel such an instrument will save you every year, of the money you will save by purchasing from us, you will not hesitate to write us. Address, **THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 3344, Toronto**

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

Valuable pamphlet, "Diseases of Sheep and How to Cure Them," sent free by mail to subscribers of this paper on receipt of twelve names of sheep owners by William Cooper & Nephews, 142 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., writes that his Clydes, Shires, Shorthorns and Leicesters have wintered well, and the crop of lambs, though young, are a most promising lot. Sales in horses and Shorthorns, taken all around, were never better, and prices good, although the stallion trade has been quiet. We have three imported stallions, and will sell one or two worth the money. Every one show horses and money-makers.

HOLSTEIN MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS.

Following is a brief summary of the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows that have been approved from March 24th to April 4th, a period of eleven days. They were made under the careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and the butter estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat to a pound of finished butter—the rule of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The phenomenal record of this period was that of a cow that freshened at 4 years 11 months 4 days of age. Eleven days thereafter she commenced a thirty-day record in which she produced 2,640.3 lbs. milk, containing 110,093 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent butter, 128 lbs. 7.1 ozs., an average of 88 lbs. milk, 3.67 lbs. fat, equivalent butter, 4 lbs. 4.5 ozs. per day. Her highest production for seven consecutive days was 659 lbs. milk, 27,459 lbs. fat, butter 32 lbs. 0.6 oz.

A thirty-day record of a two-year-old heifer was also approved. She dropped her calf at 2 years 2 months 14 days of age, and commenced her test twenty-five days thereafter. She produced 1,339.5 lbs. milk, 42,270 lbs. fat, equivalent to 49 lbs. 5 ozs. of butter.

Of the seven-day records twelve full-age cows averaged, age 6 years 10 months 25 days, days from calving, 21: Milk 434.8 lbs., fat 15.011 lbs., equivalent butter 17 lbs. 8.2 ozs. Seven four-year-old averaged, age 4 years 3 months 28 days, days from calving, 17: Milk, 445.4 lbs., fat 16.435 lbs., equivalent butter 19 lbs. 2.8 ozs. Eight three-year-old averaged, age 3 years 5 months 16 days, days from calving 53: Milk, 348.2 lbs., fat 11.485 lbs., equivalent butter, 13 lbs. 13.1 ozs. Eleven classed as two-year-olds averaged, age 2 years 5 months 19 days, days from calving 28: Milk, 313.7 lbs., fat 10.306 lbs., equivalent butter 12 lbs. 0.4 oz.—S. Hoxie, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

TRADE NOTES.

THE FERTILE SOIL of the prairies must be plowed, and the better the plow, the more economical will the labor be performed. In this issue, the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co., Canton, Ohio, are advertising their famous Imperial High-lift Gang at a price that demands attention on the part of purchasers. You can buy direct from them, and the plows will be shipped from Minneapolis, Minn. Give this firm some consideration, if you need a plow. Write for circulars, and mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

ARBOR DAY, May 13th. Where shall I get trees and fruit bushes? Such is the question bound to occur to the farmer who thinks of improving the looks of his farm, the comfort of his stock and desires to add variety to the family diet. The answer to the question appeared in our issue of April 13th, page 534, and was given by H. L. Patmore, Brandon, Man., who has been in charge of the Patmore Nurseries since 1883. Home-grown nursery stock is the best stuff to plant, if good results are wanted. The camera does not lie, and his advertisement shows some of his fruit trees (apples) in blossom. Write him for a price list.



SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young **BULLS**

by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.). Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

Wait for Dispersion Sale in June.

Catalogues ready shortly. **JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN P. O., MAN.**

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2½ years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale. **GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.**

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, LAKE VIEW FARM.

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

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA.

Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 = dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 = bred by W. Wale, Ontario. **FOR SALE:** 25 young bulls and females of all ages. **JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOBA, MAN.**

SHORTHORNS

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

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm.

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

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA. SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. **S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.**

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

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

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

HANDSOME TALKING MACHINE FREE

Reproduces songs, speeches, band music, &c. loud and clear like a \$50.00 Machine, enormous volume, can be used at concerts and entertainments, beautifully silver finished metal amplifying horn, spring motor, speed regulator, horn rest and all attachments same as on expensive machines, handsome ornamental base. Don't pay from \$15 to \$25 for a Talking Machine, we give this grand Talking Machine FREE for selling only 36 packages at 10c. a package of MARVEL WASHING BLUING, the great wash day help. Send your name and address, we trust you and send bluing by mail post paid; we also send Handsome Gold Finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. You can sell it quickly every lady needs Bluing. When sold send us the money, \$3.00, and we will send you this handsome Self-playing Talking Machine complete, also one Musical and Song Record. My Old Kentucky Home, Laughing Water, Bedelia, Sun Dance, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, The Old Oaken Bucket, Hiawatha, Where is My Wandering Boy To-Night? I've G'win Back to Dixie, Maple Leaf Forever, Home Sweet Home, Way Down Yonder in the Corn Fields etc. Send for the Bluing now and you can have the Handsome Talking Machine in a few days! Remember this Machine is not a Toy but a full size Talking Machine. It is open for inspection at our offices any time after 9 a.m. We will forfeit \$100 to anyone who sends us \$3.00 and can prove we did not send the Talking Machine complete. Address at once.

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



\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE

We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business. Each of these six small pictures represents a well-known Garden Vegetable. Can you think out the names of three of them? If so, the money is surely worth trying for. Three correct answers win. If you cannot make it out yourself, get some friend to help you.

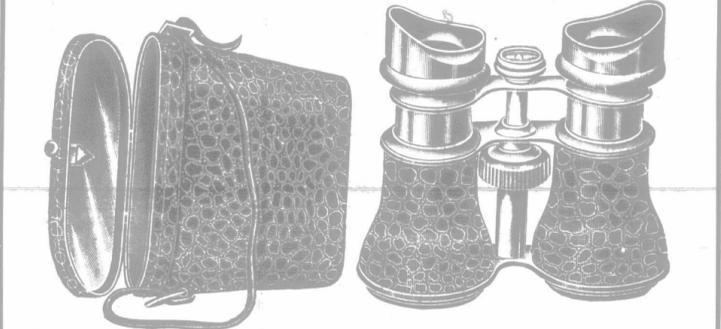
EACH OF THE SIX PICTURES REPRESENTS A GARDEN VEGETABLE. CAN YOU NAME THREE OF THEM?



It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and you need not like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live; we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away \$200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your full name and address, to THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT 1401 TORONTO, ONT.

Powerful 6-Lens Achromatic Field Glasses

WORTH \$15.00 FOR ONLY \$3.97 ONLY 12 DOZ. PAIRS TO BE SOLD



Over 500 Pairs sold in three months and everyone gave the utmost satisfaction, as the letters below will testify.

Description of Glasses

These Hunter's Favorite Field Glasses (as they are called from their convenient size for carrying in the pocket, and the compass set in the upper crossbar, are genuine Achromatic, fitted with 6 finest quality, specially ground lenses and are noted for their remarkable power at long range. They are made by the largest manufacturer of Field Glasses in France, and are positively the best Glasses of their kind to be found in the world. They are made of the finest materials and are richly and beautifully finished throughout, the crossbars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated, and the trimmings in gold and silver. As shown in the illustration, they are made to fit close to the eyes, a feature which adds wonderfully to the clearness of the view. The tubes are covered with the best grade dark green leather, alligator pattern, which contrasts beautifully with the gold and silver trimmings, and each pair of Glasses comes in a beautiful satin-lined alligator leather case with leather carrying strap.

Read What Our Customers Say

As we said before, we sold over 500 pairs of these Glasses last spring and could have sold as many more if we had had them. This season there was such a demand for them all over the world that we were just able to get 12 dozen pairs from the manufacturer. When they are sold there will be no more to be had in Canada at our price until next Spring. If you are a farmer, ranchman, fisherman, surveyor, you cannot afford to miss this chance. They will save you miles of travel every year, besides being a help to you in every way.

Read what a few of the 500 people who purchased our Glasses said about them:

J. T. CHILDS, Calgary, Alta., "I received your Field Glasses O.K., and can only say that it is a matter of surprise to me that you can furnish such an excellent article at so reasonable a price. The Glasses are splendid and the little compass at the end so convenient that no engineer or surveyor in the field should be without them, should he wish to get through work quickly."

E. G. GILLICHER, Neepawa, Man., "Some time ago I bought a pair of Field Glasses from you, and I am more than pleased with them. I was offered more than the price of them before I got home with them."

If you wish to see and examine the Glasses before purchasing, just drop us a card, mentioning your nearest Express office and we will ship them C.O.D., where you can examine and test them thoroughly. Then if you are perfectly satisfied that they are all we claim them to be and worth much more than we ask, pay the Express Agent \$3.97 and Express charges (from 2c to 60c). If you are not perfectly satisfied you can return them at our expense. We can well afford to make this liberal offer, as we have never yet had a pair returned when sent out on approval. If you have a card from an Express Office remit \$3.97 cash with order and 2c to cover postage, and we will forward the Glasses by registered mail and guarantee safe delivery and perfect satisfaction. Now don't put this paper aside with the intention of writing us in a few days, but sit right down and drop us a card at once or let the card be mailed by the time we hear from you. If you were one of the many people whose letters reached us after the 200 pairs were sold last spring, don't be disappointed again, but write us at once. Address JOHNSTON & Co., Field Glass Dept. 3315 Toronto, Canada.

Send No Money

GOSSIP.

Western Canada has had the good fortune to have in her confines men engaged in the breeding of live stock who had foresight and energy enough to import the best blood possible, knowing that in the near future there would be a steady demand for improved live stock. Such a man is J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man., whose advertisement is to be found in our columns. In the gold-medal herd of Berkshires are seventeen fine sows, recently farrowed or due to farrow this spring, and their progeny are bound to be thrifty, because the sows are kept under conditions that ensure healthy, vigorous stock. Many of the females in this herd are winners at Toronto and Winnipeg, so get your orders in quickly. The prize lists of the Dominion and W. A. A. fairs, in the swine classes, are such as to invite competition; so buy a gold-medal youngster and you may pick a winner.

Our readers will observe that the well-known firm of Menlove & Thickers, Virden, Man., have a new advertisement of their Mammoth Pekin ducks, W. Wyandottes and Black Orpingtons in this issue. All these birds are grand breeding stock, and are mated to produce the best for both fancy and market purposes, so that any of our readers purchasing from these gentlemen can feel sure that they are getting the best that can be got in the province, and at reasonable prices. Nothing is shipped out from their yards unless it is in first-class shape, and well packed or crated. All birds' eggs and goods are guaranteed to arrive safely at their destination and to be satisfactory to the customer, else their money will be cheerfully refunded. One of the best recommendations a firm could have as to their manner of doing business is the large number of repeat orders which these gentlemen get from the same people year after year for both stock and eggs. They have, we presume, one of the largest businesses in this line in Canada, as their trade extends west to the Pacific coast, east over a large part of Ontario, south into Minnesota and Dakota, and north all over the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. We feel confident that if our readers will give them a trial order, they will receive the very best treatment.

Boissevain, Man., March 28th, 1904.
Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine Jct., Wis.:

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 16th inst., the 24-inch separator I purchased of you, through the Waterous Engine Works, Winnipeg, two years ago, has given me good satisfaction.

It can clean wheat, oats or barley fit for any market, and will handle any kind of straw. The cylinder, I think, is the best that can be put in a thrasher to take the grain out of the head. I threshed this last season all through with only six teeth in the concave, and did a good clean job; other big threshers had four rows of teeth in their concave, and then could not take all the grain out of the straw, as this last season was wet and all the straw was tough.

I operated my 24-inch separator with a six-horse Waterous steam engine. I threshed 7,000 bushels of grain, and the cost of shocking, threshing and putting it in the granary was 3½c. per bushel. I had a gang of eight; two teams drawing in bundles; one man hauled away the grain, with one team, two wagons; one man hauled away the straw; one man fed and cut his own hands. We threshed as high as 400 bushels of wheat in one day, and we have threshed as much as 800 bushels of oats in one day. We could have handled three bundle wagons, but I did not have the wagon, so we went along with the two.

A great many laughed at me when they heard of me getting such a small machine, but this last fall we were laughing at the same parties when we were threshing and they were stuck in the mud for a half day at a time. Then they said that McCausland had the right kind of an outfit, that he never gets stuck in the mud, as it was last fall.

Yours truly,
JAS. MCCAUSLAND.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Ltd. TORONTO, ONT.

The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10.
Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co.,

Station C. TORONTO.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Brad-

ford, Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present offering: Two bulls, 9 and 14 months. Stock always for sale.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865-, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. on JAS. A. CRERAE, Shakespeare, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. ROSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSOBSOURE STA. & P.O.

Greengrove Shorthorns

Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Waddell's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freshwater. Females of all ages.

W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

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

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. **W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address **H. SMITH, P. O. and Sta., G.T.R., Exeter, Ontario**

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewe-bred to first-class Rams. Address **W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. **JOHN CLANON, Manager, H. CARGILL & SON, MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854**

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

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

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

First Symptoms of Paralysis

Should Warn You to Revitalize the Wasted Nerve Cells by the use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Though paralysis is dreaded by everybody, some do not recognize in nervous headache, sleeplessness, irritability and low spirits the indications of nervous exhaustion which point to paralysis as the final outcome.

Whatever else you may neglect, do not allow the nervous system to become exhausted and run down.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most potent nerve vitalizer known to science to-day. You can use it with positive assurance that each dose is bound to be of some benefit to you in building up the system and preventing nervous prostration and paralysis.

Mrs. S. J. Schooley, 12 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., states: "I was troubled a great deal with nervousness, severe headache and sleeplessness, and at times a sort of numb feeling would come over me. I was in constant fear of paralysis, as the doctors told me my trouble was exhaustion of the nervous system. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and soon noticed a great improvement. Now I can say that my nerves are completely restored, I sleep very much better and the distressing feeling of numbness has disappeared."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

18 BULLS

From 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. **FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.**

Rosevale Shorthorns

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crim-son Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Mar-quis Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. **W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.**

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Nether-land, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the stall. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayr-shires were from this herd—Quincy, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars apply to **JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. O. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 22 miles west of Montreal.**

"Nether Lea" Ayrshires.

Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write **T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.**

JERSEYS

For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON, C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.**

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Ruddy ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

Holwell Manor Farm

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont.**

GOSSIP.

\$9,500 has been appropriated for a range cattle show at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Three classes: calves, yearlings and two-year-olds or over, will be recognized.

The Melgund Stock Farm, owned by Mr. James Duthie, in the Hartney District, Manitoba, was visited recently. The buildings are substantial and convenient, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with trees, giving the place a comfortable and home-like appearance. The Shorthorns are good animals, every one of which looked in perfect breeding condition. The herd bull is Royal Chief, bred by Thomas Speers, Oak Lake, and is by Jubilee Chief by Heir Apparent (imp.), out of May Beauty. He is a low-down, thick-fleshed fellow, as active as a two-year-old. Lady Marjory, by Earl of Aberdeen, out of Baroness Silver Star, is a typical Shorthorn and the dam of a long list of good animals. Lady Jessie is the dam of a good yearling bull, got by Royal Chief. Lady Melgund, got by Manitoba = 13734 =, is a deep, low-down, smooth cow, and a profitable breeder. Belle of Farnham 27th, by Scottish Chief = 25525 =, out of Belle of Corwin, was bred by J. M. Guardhouse, Weston, Ont. Lady Melgund 2nd, by Royal Chief; Pride of Greenwood, bred by J. J. Ring, Crystal City, got by Sittyton Hero 7th; Lady Windsor 3rd, bred by Mr. Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, by Banks o' Don (imp.); Lady Eglington 3rd, also bred by Mr. Chalmers, by Banks o' Don, out of Lady Eglington, are useful two-year-olds. The young herd bull was bred by Mr. Purves Thomson, Purves, Man., and was got by Calthness = 22065 =, out of Marchioness 11th = 30965 =. Mr. Duthie also breeds Berkshire swine. His sows, five in number, are all thrifty animals, and regular breeders. As will be seen in our advertising columns, Mr. Duthie is offering the aged bull, Royal Chief, and two young bulls for sale. One of the young ones is a well-developed yearling; the other is a bull of good promise, both fit for service.

Mr. R. G. Stanton Ross, Belmont, has at present on his list of lands for sale a number of farms in the Belmont district. These farms are all more or less improved, and, on each of them buildings are already erected. To the settler with a little capital, no better inducement could be put before him than these farms. The Belmont district is noted for its fertility, and also for the progress made there in agriculture by the individual farmer. The land is slightly rolling, broken here and there with enchanting "banks and braes," which in their wooded beauty yield shelter from the storm in winter and a sense of pleasure to the eye in summer.

Belmont does not boast of the heaviest yields of wheat in Manitoba, but the average crops will compare favorably with any district. For the past six years, the average yield per acre has been from eighteen to twenty bushels, and the quality the best. A drive through the country will convince the prospector that prosperity is the rule. Extensive cultivated tracts, dotted with substantial modern buildings, with a healthy display of pastoral activity cultivating and seeding the lands, is the scene which is present on every hand. Water is easily got by digging wells, and is of the best of quality. Few districts are better supplied with railways than is Belmont, and it is not possible to go any distance out of sight of an elevator. The town of Belmont is a progressive one, and is the junction of the Brandon, Morris and Hartney Railways. To those with capital who desire improved lands, and at the start enjoy the blessings and privileges of an old settlement, such as handy markets, etc., the Belmont district presents opportunities which should be investigated.

THE WALROD RANCH

The W. R. or Walrod Ranch, is located on the Porcupine Hills in Southern Alberta, and owned by Dr. McEachern, late Dominion vet. It is reported that timber wolves were quite troublesome in that district during the past winter. The stock have wintered well, and are ready to make good use of the spring pasture, which already shows signs of greenness (April 12th) on the southern slopes. The range is not very bad in that locality.

Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says: "My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

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

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of large English Berkshires. Nearly 100 of the finest spring pigs I ever had are now for sale, mostly March and April farrow. These are bred from a lot of prize-winning sows of the long, up-to-date bacon type, and sired by boars of the same stamp. Don't delay, send me your order to-day. They are growing fast; save express charges by ordering early. A few fall pigs still for sale. Address **J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.**

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. **JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.**

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns.

The Ranch, Minnedosa. Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. **HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.**

Tamworths Poland-Chinas

I have 30 fall pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs. **W. L. TRAN, Crystal City, Manitoba.**

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; **PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.** Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered. **C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.**

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba.

Brooder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever before. Have a few young boars left, ready for service, and some fine young sows ready to be bred. Our young pig are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me after 1st April, at Box 191, Brampton. **WILLIAM WILSON, Brampton, Ont.**

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.