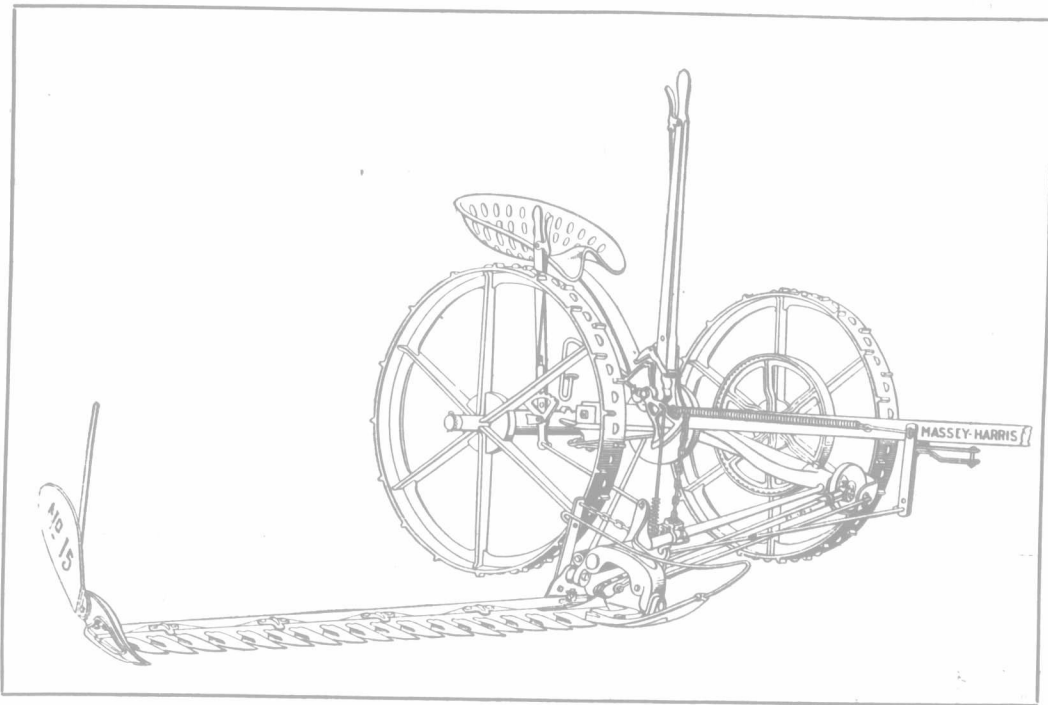


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# "Results are the Real Proof"



No. 15 Mower, 4½ and 5 ft. Cut. No. 16 Mower, 6 ft. Cut.

We want to convince you that our  
**NEW No. 15 and No. 16 MOWERS**

do splendid work, and the way for you to believe it is to **TRY THEM.**

Strong pitman fitted with steel wearing parts.

Note arrangement for centering knife perfectly.

Swathe board controlled and operated by new spring device.

Extra long steel wearing parts for knife.

Ball and roller bearings throughout.

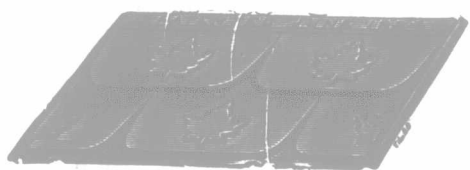
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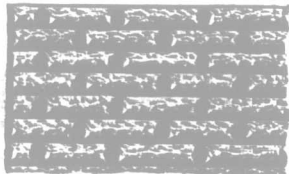
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"Safe  
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Steel  
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Are handsome and durable, interlock on all four sides, are easily applied, and are positively weather, fire and lightning proof.



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Should be used in all buildings where a permanent and sanitary finish is desired.

Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Preston, Ont.

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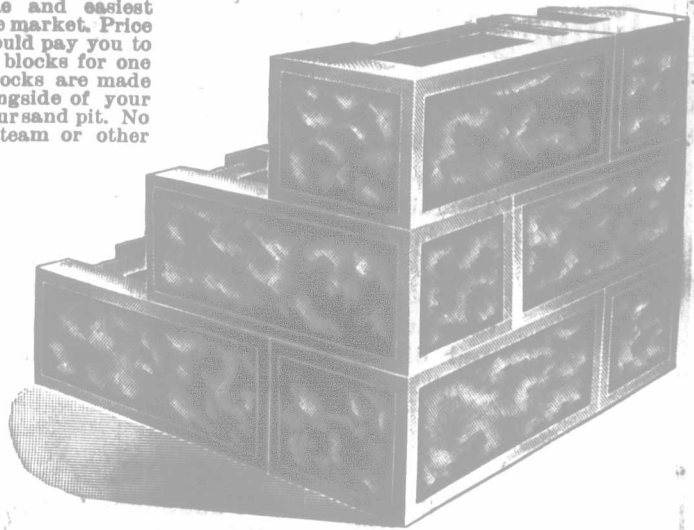
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Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

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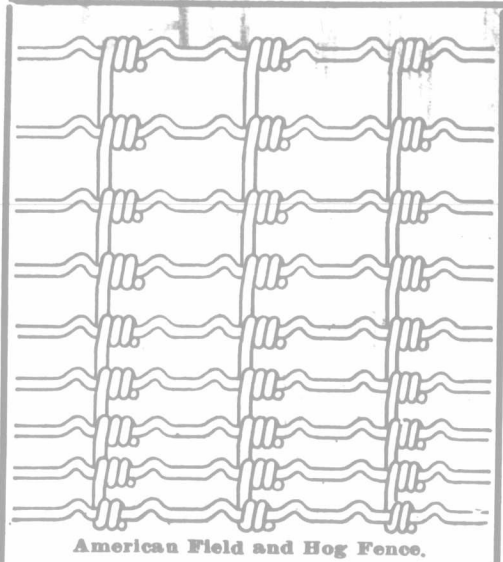
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There is no train in service on any railway in the world that equals in equipment The Pioneer Limited train from St. Paul to Chicago, via the

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

The railway company owns and operates the sleeping and dining cars on its trains, and gives to its patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. The buffet cars, compartment cars, standard sleeping cars and dining cars of The Pioneer are the handsomest ever built.

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Northwestern Passenger Agent,  
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When in the city, it will pay you to call on us and have your wants attended to. We lead the trade in

**DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOOTS and SHOES, CARPETS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE.**

Our Ladies' and Fur Departments cannot be equalled.

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**NATIONAL GREATNESS**

**Depends on the Prosperity of the Farmer.**

The prosperity of the farmer depends largely on having a

**National Cream Separator**

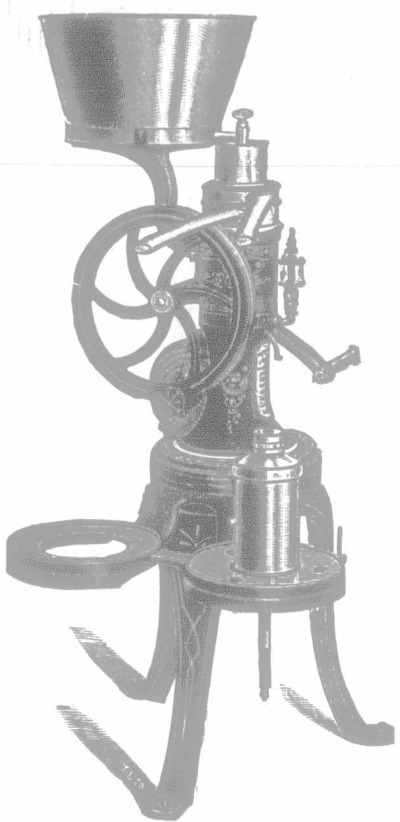
which will save time and labor, and insure additional profits in the dairy.

Many a farmer has lost the price of a Separator by delaying purchase. Buy now. The National soon

**Pays for Itself.**

We know the merits of our machine, fear no opposition, and solicit a free trial.

Don't worry about the price, the extra cream will settle for the National.



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EXCURSION RATES, via YELLOWSTONE PARK Nature's Wonderland.

LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS OCEAN TICKETS.

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**Planet Jr. Garden Tools** enable you to double your garden, yet lessen your work. Write to-day for a free copy of our finely illustrated 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog—the best handbook of garden tools ever published. Fully describes entire Planet Jr. line, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, harrows, one and two-horse riding cultivators, sugar beet cultivators, etc.

**No. 4 Combined Seeder** is almost unlimited in its usefulness. It sows in drills or hills, cultivates, marks, hoes, plows. Attachments changed instantly. Simple, light, strong, durable, thoroughly dependable.

**No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe** is a wonder in hoeing, cultivating, plowing. Works to or from plants, between or astride rows; furrows; ridges; kills weeds. Parts instantly adjusted. Be sure to get the catalog. S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1168 F Philadelphia, Pa.

**No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe**

**\$30<sup>00</sup> Church Money**

**No Investment. No Risk. Send No Money.**

If you wish to raise money quickly and easily for any church purpose, send us the photographs of your church and your pastor, and we will reproduce them, together, in carbon photography, on 200 satin finished, aluminum pin trays, and send trays to you express and duty fully prepaid. Everybody wants this exquisite souvenir of church and pastor, and your members quickly sell them at 25c each. You keep \$30 for your profit and send us \$20 in full payment for the 200 souvenirs. Send photographs (any size) and names to-day. **Send no money.** Your workers will sell all the souvenirs in ten days as hundreds of others have, and you can send us our money any time within a month. **Write and learn success of others.**

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ALBANY, N. Y., December 12, 1904. **New Method Co.** The souvenirs were taken off our hands at Sunday-school and after church. The demand exceeded the supply. Send us more at once.—**REV. OSCAR KRAUCH.**

**NEW METHOD COMPANY, (Money-raising Plans for Church Workers), 5553 South Park Avenue, Chicago.**

Free Sample Tray on Request.





**IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE**  
Gives Absolute Satisfaction.

The practical man knows what makes a good reliable fence. The IDEAL is made of the best No. 9 steel wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. No animal can go over or under it. We believe it is by long odds the best fence ever built.

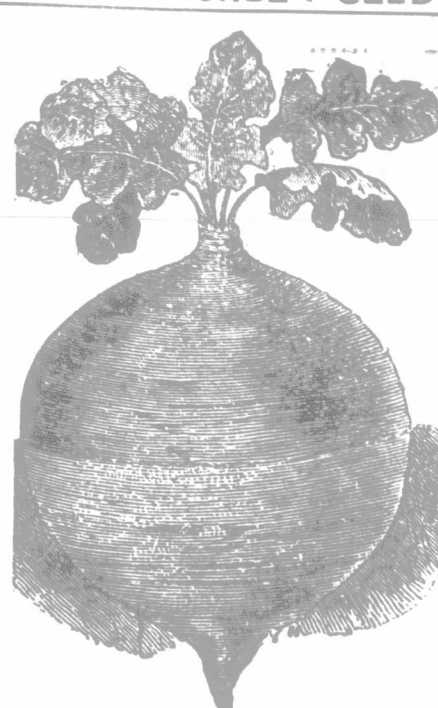
We want to tell you all about it, how it is built and other things you ought to know about the fence you ought to buy.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It will last a lifetime. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs.

If you want to know why all the leading railroads use the IDEAL fence, write for our catalogue.

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THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA



**BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP**

After carefully testing this variety for four years, we have no hesitation in offering it as the very best shipping variety on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple topped Swede resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth, and of fine quality, and the roots are clean and well-shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a very heavy cropper. All that have grown it will have no other.

Prices: 1/2 lb., 12c.; 1 lb., 19c.; 1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

Our beautifully-illustrated Catalogue of Seeds—88 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,**  
Established 1850.  
HAMILTON, ONT. CANADA.

**When You Think of Your Walls**  
and what it will be best to do with them this spring, think about Church's

**ALABASTINE**

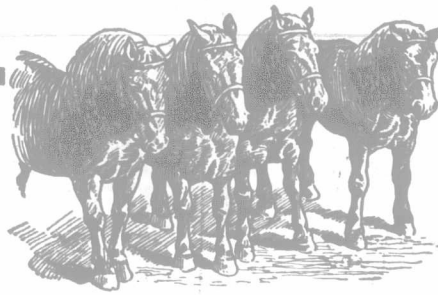
and if you don't know about it, and the artistic effects you can get with it, at less cost than with wall-paper, paint or kalsomine, write us for booklet "The Alabastine Decorator's Aid," sent free.

Remember, too, that ALABASTINE will not annoy by rubbing and scaling off, which is characteristic of all kalsomine preparations.

ALABASTINE is handy to get, as it is for sale by hardware and paint dealers everywhere.

ALABASTINE is mixed with COLD WATER, and READY FOR USE IMMEDIATELY. ALABASTINE is easily applied. Anyone can put it on—no one can rub it off. All communications promptly answered. Address

**The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.**



**WORK HORSES**  
Saddle or Driving  
Horses for any Purpose Will be Greatly Benefited by the Use of

**Prussian Stock Food**

Best for Winter Use  
"I fed Prussian Stock Food to my horses during last winter, and they kept in healthy condition all the time, and came through in fine shape for spring work, and I gave them far less feed than I ever gave them in a winter before."—H. W. LOOKER, Bloomingberg, Ohio.

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It is a superior remedy for all ailments peculiar to horses, as well as a preventive of disease, a renovator and conditioner. It tones up the stomach, assists digestion, regulates the bowels, stimulates and corrects the action of the liver, removes all poisons from the blood, destroys worms and bots and regenerates the system. It will loosen the hide, the staring coat will become sleek and glossy, the head will become erect, the eyes clear and bright, it will infuse new life into the gait. Equally good for cattle, hogs and sheep. 25-lb. pails, 1,200 feeds, \$3.50; pkg., 50c. and \$1.

**Prussian Heave Powders**, a certain remedy for heaves, coughs, distemper, epizootic, etc. Price, 50c. pkg.

**PRUSSIAN WORM POWDERS** will expel worms and bots from horses.

**Prussian Barbed-Wire Lintment and Prussian Spavin Cure** are guaranteed remedies. Tens of thousands of horsemen use Prussian Stock Food and the other Prussian specifics regularly. They have been on the market for 15 years. Ask your dealer for free copy of our Stockman's Handbook, or send for it to PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., 20-24 Chicago Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

For Sale by **G. OLAFSON & CO.,** Agents for the Province of Manitoba.



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are particularly adapted for the interior decoration of Residences, Churches, Halls, Schools, Hospitals and all other Public Buildings.

There's an artistic massiveness about them that harmonizes with the surroundings and is very pleasing to the eye.

Their acoustic properties are of the finest quality, while they are economical and practically indestructible, as well as sanitary.

Ask the Classik Kids if you want more details.

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**START EARLY**

When building and decide upon your painting. For durability and beauty select STEPHENS' PURE PAINT, the only paint made with Manitoba Linseed Oil. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better; but some people don't stop to think that as Stephens' Pure Paint costs no more than poor paint, they might just as well have it, if they would only ask especially for

*Stephens'*

If your dealer does not keep it, go to another. Look for the name "Stephens" on every can. Shade cards and paint literature mailed free on request.

Manufactured by **G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited**  
Paint and Color Makers,  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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Manufacturer of



All-wood Pumps, Wood Head, fitted for 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch iron pipe. Our Own Patent Force Pump, Deep-well Steam Pumps, Well-drilling Machinery and Wells Drilled.

Our Force Pump is especially adapted to this northern country. We guarantee it to be frost-proof, and will go into a five-inch pipe.

Do not let any one cut off your well casing and let drainage of your yard get into your well. Our pumps are made in this country—you cannot expect a pump made in a southern climate to stand the cold as ours will. We sell the famous JOHN CURREY PUMP. Mail orders promptly attended to. We want your custom, and we guarantee our pumps. 178 Rupert Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.



This Spine Needs Fixing. So Does Yours.

**W. J. KELLY, D.C.**

The Great Nerve Specialist,

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If you have tired of medical treatments, try this never-failing, drugless science of healing. He uses no drugs, no knife, no osteo athy, no magnetism, no electricity. He guarantees to cure for life the following diseases by scientific adjustments of the nervous system: Asthma, Appendicitis, Abscess, Bladder Trouble, Bright's Disease, Blood Diseases, Brain Fever, Cholera Morbus, Cancer, Catarrh, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Deafness, Eczema, Emissions, Female Diseases, Gleet, Hay Fever, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Diseases, Liver Diseases, Lost Manhood, Locomotor Ataxia, Leucorrhoea, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Ovarian Diseases, Palsy, Curvature of Spine, Spinal Diseases, Tumors, Urinary Disorders, and \$100 will be paid for any case of rheumatism he fails to cure.

Varicocele, Night Emissions, Gonorrhoea, Swelling of the Limbs, Sexual Decay, Open Sores, Seminal Losses, Consumption, first stage; Ringing in the Ears. No incurable cases taken. Consultation free.

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(Correspondence solicited.)

**SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY**

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

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Capital (Paid-up) - \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund, - - - \$3,000,000

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Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

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**Buy a Hollow Cement Building Block Machine**

Complete outfit, including attachments for making blocks with rock face, plain face and veneering; also half, quarter and corner blocks, for **\$50** Will make blocks suitable for wall 8, 10 or 12 inches in thickness. Three men can make 200 large blocks every day.

Agents wanted. Write for full information to

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Weldon Block, 303 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Cut This Out (To-day) and Mail to

**Brandon Woolen Mills Co., Ltd.**

Brandon, Manitoba

.....1905  
Gentlemen, -  
Kindly send me your quotations on wool. I have..... fleeces, about..... lbs. My wool is..... and the sheep are..... The wool is in..... condition. If satisfactory will want..... trade,..... ca h. Send me..... sacks per express to..... Station. Name..... Town or P. O..... Province..... F.A.

**TO FARMERS**

And others who may be interested:

We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind.

TIMOTHY—"Stirling," Choice, 4c. per lb. Kentucky Fancy, 9c. per lb. Canadian Fancy, 8 1/2c. per lb. Bromus Inermis, 15c. per lb. In 100-lb. lots.

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Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.  
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Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.  
**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**  
with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.  
**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.**  
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.  
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

**CLIP YOUR HORSES**  
with 20th Century Clipper **\$7.50**  
They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 20 minutes. Send for Catalogue H  
**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHEAF CO.**  
110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

**Sharples Tubular Separators**

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H-186 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.

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The Sharples Co. P. M. Sharples  
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THE BIG OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE BUYING

**FURS**

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IMPORTERS FURS  
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SHIP US AND GET OUR CIRCULARS. REPOSTED TO THE PRICES AND SHIP AGAIN

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EARN WHILE YOU LEARN. Write for our Free Book, "How to Be a Watchmaker." A postal card will do. STONE'S SCHOOL OF WATCHMAKING, Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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CITY LAND COUNTRY  
CALGARY, CANADA.

**EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE**  
Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.  
RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.  
GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

For information pertaining to  
**REAL ESTATE**  
in CENTRAL ALBERTA, address  
**E. J. COLLISON,** Didsbury, Alberta, Canada.  
FARM, RANCH and TOWN PROPERTY.  
**CASH** FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME, or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.  
**NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,**  
312 7 Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 657.

WINNIPEG, MAN. APRIL 26, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### Milling Tests of Wheat.

It will be remembered with what great interest the Territorial Government's milling test was received by the Grain-growers' Association and the farmers generally, and that the Manitoba Grain-growers asked Mr. Fisher to order similar tests instituted, to which request he acceded. It will also be remembered that the "Farmer's Advocate" criticised the small samples asked for by Dr. Saunders, and suggested that the test be conducted on a larger scale—a criticism, we thought and still think, warranted, considering the importance of the milling test to the wheat-growers of Western Canada. Our contention is borne out by the account of a milling test conducted by Prof. Snyder, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, who states the ground of our contention clearly in the two opening paragraphs referring to the tests. The small sample mill in use at Ottawa is doubtless handy in aiding to eliminate small samples of new wheats obtained from the one-fortieth-acre plots, when only a very small quantity of the particular variety of wheat is obtainable.

It is well known that big concerns, not likely to be benefited by such tests, are looking for flaws by which to discredit them, and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is most certainly ill-advised when it starts a test which is, at the beginning, open to the charge of inaccuracy, by reason of its smallness. There is always an objection by some people to the spending of public moneys on experimental work—a prejudice, fortunately, disappearing—but the objection is well taken to the inception of experiments on the doll's-house order. It is worthy of note that the yield of flour was found to be directly proportional to the weight per bushel of the cleaned wheat, and that an excess of rainfall accounts for a small protein content; or, in other words, that a comparatively dry climate produces the strongest wheats. The results of the tests will be found in the farm department.

### Sale Conditions at Calgary.

An odd situation has developed in connection with the marketing of horses and cattle at Calgary. Many of the visitors to the recent horse show and sale expected an opportunity of selling or buying at auction after the judging was over, and, in fact, the sale-ring at Victoria Park was thrown open, as if in preparation for an auction. But expectant dealers were later informed that sales would be made privately, as the charter of the Alberta Stock-yards Co. gave them the exclusive right to hold combination auction sales of stock in the City of Calgary. This seems almost incredible, but it is the explanation we were given of the situation. Investigation reveals the fact that the secretary of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association (under whose auspices the horse fair and sale was held) is likewise secretary of the Cattle-breeders' Association, which advertises in the secretary's private organ an auction sale of cattle in Calgary next month, and is also director of the Alberta Stock-yards Co. Now, the Alberta Stock-yards Co. may be pardoned in securing an exclusive right to hold auction sales in Calgary if there was no objection to their application, but the stockmen quite naturally expected their salaried secretary to safeguard the interests of their associations, and to have some provision whereby the Horse-breeders' and Cattle-breeders' Associations could hold their spring auction sales. Possibly the auction sale of bulls will come off next month, and if it does,

we must suppose that it will only be after some arrangement has been made with the stock-yards people, which will further increase the expenses (to the Government, the seller or the buyer) of the sale. Just a week after the holding of the sale under the auspices of the Cattle-breeders' Association, a sale of pure-bred cattle will be held by the Alberta Stock-yards Co. To the casual observer, so many sales appear unnecessary, especially when one remembers the expensiveness of travelling in a country of such great distances. Of course, the privilege of entering the latter sale is open to everyone, while only residents of the Territories are entitled to offer stock in the Association's sale. The centralization of the records is not the only problem of the live-stock associations in Alberta.

### Trust "Busting."

The spirit of "trust-busting" is spreading among our neighbors to the South. President Roosevelt owes more of his popularity to his threats to suppress combines and frustrate monopolies than to any other thing he has said or done. War on the trusts is a popular cry, and is calling many to arms.

The particular trust that the people in the different States are fighting, depends very largely upon circumstances. North Dakota, Minnesota and some other States have installed twine plants in their State prisons, in order to provide competition with the International Harvester people; Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and South Dakota have bills before their legislatures to appropriate funds for the installation of twine plants in their respective State prisons. Kansas is up in arms against the Standard Oil Co., and is moving to place her rich, productive oil fields under State control.

In Canada, while we are more conservative, and possibly less oppressed by combinations of capital, the co-operative competitive idea is assuming some definite proportions. An agitation is being set on foot to form an organization that will enable the producers of wheat to market their grain at the least possible expense or waste of energy and wealth.

Some years ago Ontario had an experience with prison-manufactured twine, but when this twine was on the market prices were not oppressive, and were not controlled by any one company. The making of prison twine, therefore, in Ontario, did not exercise the salutary effect that is expected of the venture in the States. Later the Ontario Government closed up its prison plant, with the object of encouraging the several small twine factories operating throughout the Province, and which maintained sufficient competition to insure rational prices.

The underlying principle upon which the success of these agricultural organizations depends is co-operation, and the degree of success to which each will attain will depend upon its adherence to this principle and the suppression of selfish motives or political aspirations within the ranks of the members of such organizations. Political aggrandizement has been the rock upon which a ceaseless chain of agricultural life-boats have been wrecked. The managers of most such organizations are not satisfied to engage in legitimate competitive business, but no sooner attain an influential standing than they begin pulling political strings, with the apparent object of securing an autocratic position. The history of co-operative effort emphatically bears out this assertion. The Canadian West is doubtless paying a heavy toll to have its wheat marketed, and its supplies of coarser products, such as lumber, coal, machinery, etc., distributed, and if an organization could

be formed that would conduct this work satisfactorily, it would be an immense boon to many. We would commend to our readers the articles upon co-operation, from the pen of A. I. McCreadie, now running in our columns.

### First Territorial Fat-stock Show.

The first week in April, ushered in as it was by beautiful spring weather at the Capital, also held the fortunes of the first fat-stock show in the Territories, and while suitable seeding conditions on the farms militated against the attendance somewhat, the show cannot be considered unsuccessful. It was, in fact, an epoch-making week in Regina, as, in addition to the show, the lines of a live-stock association, to minister to the new Province of Saskatchewan, were delineated, and a provisional organization formed to work the matter up, so that after July 1st next the association can go on and do work. The lectures were well attended and considerable interest shown, and the prospects for future meetings for similar purposes are good. The dates will need changing to a couple of weeks earlier in the season. The prizes were generous, but we would suggest that the prizes for the swine classes be amended, so that no prizes be offered in the future for barrows over eight or nine months, and that the desirable weights for a bacon hog be specified in the list, not necessarily to be used as the standard on which a judge's decisions shall be placed, but as a guide to those preparing for the show. In the cattle classes it would also be an improvement in line with the times, to make the age limit for heifers 3 years and under, and the cows 3 years and up, as it is in the pure-bred classes. A rule should also be inserted that no prizes should be awarded in the fat classes to any pregnant female, such being an unpardonable sin in the marketing of stock for the block, and one for which the seller is usually penalized heavily. If, in connection with this show, an exhibit of dressed poultry and of butter and grain could be made, much interest would be added to the proceedings, and, in addition, a judging competition for young farmers in live stock, grain and other farm industries. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Elliott, and his staff, were most active in the good work, and courteous to a degree, and those at the meetings spent an enjoyable and profitable time. The Regina Fat-stock Show is, we understand, one of the most successful shows of the kind held west of the Great Lakes, and ranks well up with the other two, held for the first time in 1904, at New Westminster, B. C., and Neepawa, Man. The enthusiasm evinced by such men as President Mytton, of the Regina Board of Trade, Mr. Pettingill, Alderman Sinton, G. Spring Rice and many others, some of whom came a considerable distance, augurs well for the future work in the way of fat-stock shows in what is to be the Province of Saskatchewan.

### Mexicans Must Get Permit to Enter Canada.

An advertisement of the Department of Agriculture, draws attention to Sec. 54 of the Animals Quarantine Regulations, of March 30th, 1904, which states that persons contemplating the importations of these bovine aliens must get a permit from the Minister, and must also have a certificate of health by a B. A. I. veterinarian of the U. S., and shall also be inspected at the Canadian boundary. These regulations will be strictly enforced, and we hope that there will be sufficient red tape to act as a detriment to would-be importers of these long-horned Southerners.

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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### Horses.

#### Lord Minto on Canadian Horse-breeding.

At a recent meeting of horsemen in the Old Country, at which Lord Minto presided, the question of the horse supply came up for discussion, and in the course of his remarks Lord Minto said: The Canadian Northwest was peculiarly suited to horse-breeding, but there they had no recognized system. He had visited the Northwest, and had found that of the stallions a few were Thoroughbreds, a few Hackneys, a few horses of the American trotting class, a few Clydesdales; hardly a breed, in fact, was unrepresented. Canada was fitted to give a large supply of horses to this country in an emergency. The Canadian horse was well bred, if not up to much weight, and, with a very little encouragement, the supply of that horse might be increased. He had received a note from the War Office, from which it appeared that the annual peace requirement was 3,500 horses, and these could easily be procured in the United Kingdom of the right type. As an experiment, it was intended to buy a few horses in Canada this year. Continuing, Lord Minto said that our forces in South Africa were crippled through many of the horses not being conditioned. It was piteous to see, as he had seen, horses fresh from the prairie being hoisted into transports. We ought not only to have an actual supply, but to see that we had time to condition the horses. Probably the best way to help Canada would be to subsidize a certain number of stallions and distribute them in certain districts. He considered King's Plates a great encouragement to breeders. There were only two in Canada; the one in Ontario had done a great deal of good to the racing studs in the vicinity; and three or four established in the Northwest would do still more. He advocated a registered system of stallions and some control over the mares.

#### Anent the German Coach.

Will you please give me through your valuable paper the history of the German Coach horse?

W. D. C.

Ans.—The history of the German Coach horse is that of the common horses of the country graded up by the use of English Thoroughbred or Arab stallions, the half-breed male progeny being used as stallions. Germany has of late years imported a lot of English Hackneys to improve her Coach horses. As Germany is made up of many states or provinces, horse-breeding varies according to the various states. East Prussia, Hanover, Meellenburg and Oldenburg are the principal horse states. At Frakehven, in East Prussia, is the stud founded by King Frederick Wilhelm I., father of Frederick the Great. "The Frakehven horse has good temper, great endurance, fine head and well-formed neck, strong back, and is well ribbed up, but, as a rule, the depth and slope of his shoulders are not satisfactory; is inclined to be rather long on the leg; he looks a little too light for his height, and he lacks the elegant action that is admired in carriage horses." Count Wrangel, on the Oldenburg horse, says: "Most lovers of horses will acknowledge that their value, from a useful point of view, is not particularly great. The majority of Oldenburg horses which I have seen have given me a very bad impression, and I would not use them for breeding at any price. . . I will merely say that their hereditary defects are heavy heads, weak backs, bad ribs, long legs tied in below the knee, flat and brittle hoofs; want of endurance." Capt. Hayes states: "Although there are defects in the methods of breeding in East Friesland (a district of Hanover), the horses from there have always occupied a good position in Germany, and many have been exported to France and England. German authorities consider that they do not grow up so well as they ought to do, because they get too much grass and hay, and not enough oats; and that consequently they often lack in good bone, hardness and endurance." The last sentence Capt. Hayes comments on, is as follows: "As these defects do not result from feeding on grass in many parts of Australia, New Zealand, South America, Kentucky and other countries, the nature of the soil is probably the agent upon which the blame should be placed." It seems to us that Canadian horse-breeding is not likely to be improved to the same extent by the importation of half-bred horses from Germany as it would be by the use of British horses of less mixed blood. In other words, as expressed in the April 5th issue, the only breeds of light horses for the farmer's use are the Hackney, French Coach and Thoroughbred, and right selection, including the cutting out of short pedigrees in Hackneys, is necessary in those three breeds.

#### A Shire Champion.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Allow me to call your attention to a paragraph entitled "English Shire Horsemen Determined to Improve the Breed," which appeared in your issue of the 5th inst. You say, "In the two-year-old class, with eighty-nine entries, it was a case of 'many are called, but few are chosen,' only twenty-four getting a chance to parade before the judges." As a matter of fact, the whole of the exhibits in each class are paraded for a preliminary inspection before the judges, who select not more than twenty-five; these are then sent to the "vetting yard" to be examined by the veterinary inspectors for unsoundness, only the sound ones returning for the final placing. In the aforementioned class twenty-four out of the twenty-five selected by the judges returned, only one being thrown out for unsoundness, while in the class for yearling fillies the whole of the twenty-five returned, not one being thrown out by the vets. Such a paragraph in such an influential and widely-read paper as the "Farmer's Advocate" cannot fail to give a great many a wrong impression of the soundness and general excellence of the English cart horse. Englishmen certainly are determined to improve the breed, for they do not imagine they have reached perfection yet, but it is not in the perilous condition your paragraph would lead people to believe.

"FAIR PLAY."

[NOTE.—We are glad to publish the above, seeing that the paragraph was intended to show that the breed was being improved. We are of the opinion that not nearly so many Shire horses come to Canada as are needed for the successful breeding of the right type of draft horses. The Clydesdale has been well advertised and pushed to the front by its advocates, both in Canada and Scotland, whereas, beyond an occasional gold medal, the Shire horse men of Great Britain have not cared to encourage an export trade. Unfortunately, the majority—not all—of the Shires coming to Canada and the United States have been the culls of the breed, whereas the Clydesdales brought have been of the best, although, even in that breed the effects of popularity are noticed by the foisting on Canadian breeders of

inferior specimens. We should like to see a more active campaign by the Shire men, because they have a draft horse not excelled anywhere.—Ed.]

#### Working Stallions.

The contention advanced some time ago in these columns that it would be to the interest of draft-horse breeding to give the stallions considerable work between seasons, is meeting with very general endorsement, and the idea is being largely circulated by other agricultural and local newspapers. Why draft stallions should be kept in a box and be approached as if they were wild beasts or specimens in the Zoo, is more than most of us can explain. Clydesdale and Shire stallions are kept for the purpose of begetting horses to do heavy work in the collar, yet these same sires are seldom used for this purpose, nor perform the work that is expected of their sons and daughters. The instinct for work is an hereditary trait, and should be intensified by using the sires to the plow, wagon, and other implements. Not only so, but the keeping of stallions in idleness from generation to generation must necessarily result in physical weakness and soft, flabby condition. In no other class of live stock is such an unnatural practice followed as the keeping of sires to produce characteristics in their offspring that are not cultivated and developed in themselves. Would anyone expect to get fast trotters, high actors or speedy runners from stallions that had never been required to prove their possession of these characteristics by actual performance? With draft-horse breeding the situation is even worse, for the dams of most of our stallions are mares that are seldom put to work. Fine appearance and show bloom are all very well to have, but the first and most important characteristic of the draft horse is ability to work and to keep at it, and if the breeding stock do not prove themselves capable of this, how can we expect to get it in a large degree in the offspring?

#### The Weight of the Farm Horse.

One of the most frequent subjects of discussion at the recent stock-judging classes, held throughout Manitoba and the Territories, was "the most suitable weight of draft horses." Frequently, differences of opinion were exchanged between the conductors of the classes and the farmers, the former contending that the ideal drafter should weigh sixteen hundred pounds and upwards, while many of those who follow the farm team expressed a preference for weights below sixteen hundred. The ground of difference was due chiefly to the fact that the speakers argued from the position of horse producers, while the farmers considered the West as a horse-buying community. From the former standpoint, the world's markets fix the relative value of horses, while from the latter the local demand is the criterion of values, so, to a certain extent, both parties are in the right. As long as the grain-growing districts continue to be horse-importing and horse-consuming centers, the lighter weight drafters will be most popular, though not necessarily the highest-priced. But it is to be hoped that the farmers who are now so extensively engaged in wheat-growing will not always continue to be horse importers. This country is eminently adapted for horse-breeding, and we should hope that the time is not far distant when Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia will have large numbers of horses to export. Then, when that time comes, the horse that will bring the longest price in the open market will be the most profitable to raise. The ranchers farther west have now reached this stage, and in that country the value of a team is almost in proportion to their weight. The demand in the open market is for horses able to do heavier work than the ordinary farm operations, and as this demand is seldom supplied, horses over sixteen hundred pounds are always wanted.

Assuming that this country will eventually have horses to export, it is at once obvious that the system of producing the highest-priced horses is the best, not only for the export trade, but in endeavoring to meet that demand, there will inevitably be many that will not reach the required weight, and these can be kept to do the farm work. Ontario's horse-breeding enterprises are an illustration of the point. Down there the object is to produce the big horse, but in doing so many fail to reach the desired standard, and a market is found for them in the Northwest, as the carloads that are annually brought out here testify. These shipments also illustrate the fact that Canada is already producing a very large proportion of the medium-sized work horses, of a kind with which the market is soon flooded. The drain of this inferior stuff from Ontario to the West is fortunate for the Eastern Province, as it eliminates them from further breeding operations, and raises the average quality and value of the stock kept at home. The production of these light work horses has been due to a desire to produce just such a horse as many farmers are asking for to-day (a general-purpose horse). The operation was found too difficult, for the reason that



no pure breed conforms to the ideal, so Ontario farmers, generally speaking, have very wisely decided to breed the most marketable horse, and use the misfits for their own rough farm work, or dump them in the most profitable market.

### Constipation in Foals.

Constipation, or retention of the meconium in foals, is probably responsible for more fatalities than any other abnormal condition. During foetal life there is an accumulation of fecal matter in the intestines. This is dark, almost black in color, of a gummy, sticky nature, and exists in lumps, and is called meconium. Under normal conditions its expulsion commences soon after birth, and continues at intervals, and is all expelled in twenty-four hours or less, when the excrement becomes yellow. The passage of yellow excrement indicates that the meconium has all been expelled, and the feces now passing are the excreta from nourishment taken after birth. While retention of the meconium may occur under any and all sanitary conditions, it is more frequently observed in early foals, whose dams have been fed on dry fodder and had little exercise during the winter. The foals of mares that have had regular exercise or light work, and been fed liberally on soft, laxative, easily-digested food, do not so frequently suffer, but the condition is liable to occur even under these circumstances, and is not by any means unknown in late foals, whose dams have been on grass for a greater or less length of time before parturition. Again, the condition is very liable to occur in the foals of dams from whom milk has been escaping for some time before parturition. The first milk or fluid that escapes from the mammary of a female after or shortly preceding parturition is of a different character, both as to appearance and constituents, from real milk. It is of a clear, viscid color, and resembles oil. It contains a greater percentage of fat than milk, and hence has a slightly laxative action. Its function is to nourish the young animal, and at the same time exert a slightly laxative action upon the bowels. It is called "colostrum," and if from any cause the young animal is deprived of it, there is greater danger of retention of the meconium than under other conditions. At the same time, it must not be understood that it is necessary, or even desirable, to substitute purgatives when the colostrum is absent. The administration of purgatives in such cases, unless in very small doses, usually complicates matters and renders incurable, a condition that in all probability could have been successfully if properly treated. The meconium, as stated, exists in lumps of a tough, gummy nature, about the consistence of putty. In the majority of cases where it is not spontaneously passed, these lumps, with which the rectum is full, are so large that the little animal has not sufficient muscular power to force them through the anus. In such cases it is obvious that purgatives will have little effect, as they act upon and render fluid the contents of the anterior intestines, increase the backward action (called peristaltic action) of the same, but have little or no action upon the contents of the rectum. We can readily see how this, by increasing the action of the anterior intestines, without removing the obstruction to the escape of feces which exists in the rectum, will increase distress and lessen the hopes of successful treatment. Hence we should be very careful about dosing the foal with purgatives or laxatives, but depend largely upon mechanical treatment. The symptoms of necessary interference are plain. The foal will arch his back, elevate his tail, and make ineffectual attempts to defecate. At first the distress is not great, but as time goes on these ineffectual attempts will become more frequent and longer continued; he becomes restless, rolls on his back, takes little nourishment, becomes tucked upon in the flank, grinds his teeth, becomes weaker and weaker, suffers intense abdominal pain, looks around to his sides, and eventually expires.

**TREATMENT.**—As stated, purgatives should seldom be given. When the first symptoms are shown, the attendant should oil his forefinger, get an assistant to hold the foal, introduce the finger carefully into the rectum and remove all the lumps he can reach. In the meantime the foal will press, and as the meconium is removed by the finger, a fresh supply is forced into the rectum, and it is not unusual to be able to remove a pint or more at one operation. An injection of a liberal supply of soapy warm water, or warm water and raw linseed oil in equal quantities should then be given, and in the course of 2 or 3 hours the operation should be repeated, and every few hours, until the feces become yellow. When the meconium continues to reach the rectum and can be removed with the finger, it is not wise to give any medicine whatever by the mouth, but when this is not the case, it is well to give an ounce or two of castor oil or raw linseed oil, the former preferred, but in no case should drastic purgatives—as aloes—be given, except in very small doses, as diarrhoea is very easily excited, and very quickly weakens the foal. I consider it good practice to remove the meconium in this way from all foals. The operation, if carefully

performed, so as to not irritate or scarify the parts (the nail of the finger used should be cut close), does not injure the foal in the least, and, in all cases saves more or less exertion, and, while in many cases it is not needed, it is better to be on the safe side, and anticipate trouble, rather than wait for its symptoms. The lives of many foals would be saved if this little precaution were taken. Foals should be carefully watched in this respect until the feces passed are of a yellowish color, after which there is little danger of constipation if the mare be properly fed.

"WHIP."

### "Stupid" Describes It.

Some time ago this paper pointed out what were considered flaws in the autonomy bills; flaws that must work injury to the parts of the country concerned. The Medicine Hat News dissented from the boundary line between the two new provinces as located by the bill, and now the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association backs up the News and our contentions regarding the same. Surely the parties living in the country should be best informed as to what best suits the local conditions! The Herald, of Calgary, says:

"The difficulties the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association has experienced during the present meeting is a sample of the disastrous consequences of this determination to the practical industries of the country. Even in changing the name of the association, incidental to the new provincial status, the horse-breeders are hampered. This is merely the beginning. Of course, any new country will adapt itself to altered conditions, but it was a senseless thing to divide in this manner a prosperous section of the country, where the interests of every resident in the entire country are identical. This stupid piece of arbitrary legislation will produce more discord and business annoyance than the new provinces can eliminate in years. It ought never to have been contemplated, but having been introduced and found so cumbersome, it should be amended to meet existing conditions before any further trouble has been imposed upon the live-stock section of the West."

### Stock.

#### Beef Outlook in Ontario.

A correspondent who has been making enquiries regarding the beef outlook in Ontario, writes that an unusually small number of stall-fed cattle will be available for export from that Province this spring, one Toronto firm of exporters estimating the number as a third short of the supply last year. Among the causes assigned for the decrease are scarcity of good beef blood in the country, and the high price of feedstuffs during the past winter. The use of dairy-bred bulls seems to be getting more general, and thousands of calves sired by them are annually slaughtered, while many of the cattle which are raised show the effect of dairy blood.

As regards the probable number of cattle to be finished on grass, there is more diversity of opinion. It is agreed by some that the small number fattened in stalls will be compensated by a larger number fed off on grass. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the high prices of feeding cattle, due to the rising figures in the local beef market, will tend rather to reduce the number of grass-feds below that of last year, and that the general scarcity of good beef cattle in the Province is a factor to be reckoned with in estimating this class, as well as the stall-feds. On the whole, the assumption would seem to be warranted, that the number of grass-finished cattle will be slightly below last year's figures.

As for the young cattle, one to three years of age, some of the exporters seem to think that, owing to such few having been sent recently to the Northwest and the United States, there should be a good many now in stock. Whether there are actually so many in the country, we are inclined to doubt. And further, the more general devotion of lands to grazing, owing to the acquisition of large holdings by men buying from their neighbors who are going West, increases the demand for grazing stock. In other words, the more settlers Ontario sends out, the fewer the cattle she can spare. It looks, therefore, as if the ranchers will have to pay well for dogies this year, and then probably be content with rather inferior-bred stock, as the cream of it will certainly be sought eagerly by Ontario cattlemen, who, as a rule, are more anxious for choice beef-bred stock than the ordinary farmer is enterprising in raising it.

#### When the Bell Rings the Farmer's Advocate is on the Spot.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for about two years now, and I am right here to say that the other farm journals will have "to go some" if they ever get within hailing distance of the "Farmer's Advocate," as it is an all-round tip-top farmer's paper.

Fire Hall, Brandon.

JNO. JACKSON.

### Pork-packing in the Country.

Some energetic farmers, dissatisfied with the prices obtained for hogs, and noting the high price of cured meats in their local towns, have gone into pork-packing on a small scale, and have got profitable results therefrom. A correspondent states the method to be followed, and says that the product put on the market must grade A 1, and be in much the same form as that put up by the packers. In some towns a license fee is demanded to sell the products of the farm. In such cases a market should be provided by the town, or the farmer should advertise his product and sell by order at his farm, delivery being made by himself.

First, cut the backbone out of the carcass just where it joins the ribs. Then from each half trim off the hams and shoulders. From the sides remove the spare ribs, and lay them aside to sell immediately.

The parts are now divided as follows: The hams, bacon and shoulders to put down in salt. There are two strips of flitch, the backbone, the pig's feet, the spare ribs and the head. From these will come the meat for sausage, the fat for lard, and the trimmings for special sale.

People are glad to give 15 or 20 cents for a set of pig's feet, while spare ribs are a scarce and toothsome dainty, easily worth 25 to 35 cents a side. After trimming the sweet meat off the backbone, the latter, when cut into sections, sells at 5 to 7 cents per pound. The cheeks and meat from the head make sausage, while the skull boiled is excellent for winter-laying chickens.

In making sausages, cut the fat well out so it will not be too greasy. Fat enough to fry is plenty. If possible, get three pounds of beef loin or flank to mix with every twenty-five pounds of pork, to modify the taste. After running the meat through a sausage grinder, season with salt and pepper, and moderate with sage or some other spice. Sausage weighs about a pound to the pint, and if there is too much sausage for immediate sale, put it in three or five gallon crocks and run about an inch of melted lard over it. This will keep it sweet all winter, if maintained at an even temperature. It need be opened only as enough is sold to empty a crock. After rendering the lard, put it into crocks and sell as the demand requires. Good sausage brings readily 15 cents per pound; lard about the same.

Now, as to the financial results. Take a hog weighing, at home, 200 pounds, on a basis of a five-cent market, live weight. Its value is \$10. If fat the hog loses about 20 per cent., or 40 pounds, leaving 160 pounds edible portion. Approximately, the dressing will be: Two hams, thirty pounds; two shoulders, twenty-four pounds; four strips bacon, twenty-eight pounds; spare ribs, head, feet and backbone, thirty-five pounds; leaving about forty-five pounds for sausage and lard. The meats to be smoked will increase about ten per cent. in weight in the pickle, but lose about the same in smoking, so the selling weight is the same as the dressing weight. The following are very conservative prices for a country-dressed hog: Thirty pounds ham at 14 cents, \$4.20; twenty-eight pounds bacon at 15 cents, \$4.20; twenty-four pounds shoulder at 9 cents, \$2.16; forty-five pounds lard or sausage at 12½ cents, \$5.62; thirty-five pounds backbone, spare ribs, etc., at 6 cents, \$2.10; soap fat, about 25 cents; total, \$18.53; cost of hog, \$10; profit, \$8.53.

### Get Them Off.

From a contemporary's note from the market we cull the following, which is quite apropos: "Even on the present booming market, with its scarcity of good cattle, discrimination is shown against steers wearing horns. A feeder with a load of these on the market, a few days ago, declared that a discount of 25 cents per cwt., insisted on by the buyer, was 'daylight robbery.' 'Why didn't you take off the horns?' asked the buyer. 'They were too old when I bought them,' was the response. 'Well, I'm going to undertake to teach you fellows not to buy horned feeders that are too old to dehorn. It will be money in your pockets,' said the buyer. 'I wouldn't dare ship those cattle, and when they are on the hooks as it is their meat will be punched full of holes. A horned steer, is worth 15c. to 20c. a hundred less than one dehorned, according to the distance they have been shipped, and we intend to take it off.'"

The "Farmer's Advocate" has referred to dehorning often, but, at the risk of being fire-some, we state three ways of removing the bovine implements of defence and offence—the horns. The use of a chemical (caustic potash—potassium hydrate) on the immature horns of young calves; the dehorning clippers or saw on yearlings and two-year-olds, and the use of polled bulls (the latter course confined to those favoring the polled breeds—Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and Red Polls). The surgical method can be followed at any time, except between May 15th and October 15th, when trouble from flies is to be feared.



### The Hog to Raise, and the Price Obtained for It.

A correspondent to the Edmonton Bulletin, W. F. Stevens, Clover Bay, Alta., writes as follows, regarding the advice given at Farmers' Institutes to breed and raise bacon hogs:

"What we need is a little definite information as to the reason why Alberta pork cannot hold its own at home against the Chicago product. The Chicago packer has been paying during the past winter from 10c. to \$1.00 per cwt. more for his hogs than the Edmonton packer does. On March 22, 1905, the range of prices on hogs in Chicago was from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. In Edmonton \$4; and yet we are told that Edmonton and Calgary cannot compete at home against Chicago. This is a condition which farmers and farmers' organizations can well afford to investigate. If we have, after all, been raising the wrong kind of a hog, let us know it, so we can make the proper change. If our packers are at fault, and cannot or do not produce an article of uniform quality, let us know that, so that we can look about us, and advertise the advantage of Edmonton as a site for an up-to-date packing establishment. And when we have driven American pork out of Edmonton, the north country and the Kootenay, there will then be time enough to talk about tackling the Danes in London."

### A Prescription for Dicrohæa in Calves.

It may be observed that prevention is better than cure, so avoid sour milk, cold milk, an over-supply or irregular feeding of the calf's mainstay—milk.

Give first, two ounces (four tablespoonfuls) of castor oil, and follow with half an ounce (one tablespoonful) of the following mixture, along with the whites of two fresh eggs: Tincture of ginger four ounces, spirits of camphor two ounces, tincture of opium (laudanum) three ounces, tincture of rhubarb two ounces, essence of peppermint two ounces. The dose (one tablespoonful) should be given two hours after the castor oil.

## Farm.

### The American Miller on Abolition of Wheat Grades.

The Grain-growers Association declared at Manitou, Man., recently, that the numerous grades of wheat were a disadvantage to them, in view of the fact that it had been demonstrated that the flour of low-grade wheat makes good bread, and they further declared that unless the price spread between the grades should be very much lessened, the Government would be appealed to to abolish the entire grading system, and require that wheat be sold by sample according to its milling value. Farmers who know anything about milling and the actual milling value of low-grade wheats, will never agree to any such folly for them. Nothing, indeed, would suit millers better; for, as Mr. Anderson, of the Noblesville Milling Company, has recently demonstrated, the price spread between the various grades of wheat, as made by the inspection rules, is never as great as it should be. It has, in fact, but slight relation to actual milling values. The farmer who understands the matter as well as the shrewder millers do, knows very well that the money he does get for his low-grade wheat is out of all proportion to its actual cash value to the miller, but he gets it for the sole reason that the elevator man, or grain dealer who sells to millers, is able to use it for diluting the quality of desirable milling grain, by a system of sophistication the ill effects of which fall wholly on the miller, and which, in just that proportion, benefits both the farmer and the middleman.

### Some Causes for Failure to Grow Clover.

Agriculturist Wiancko, in writing about the inoculation fad as a cure-all for failures to grow clover, says: "Wherever clover has been successfully grown and now fails, or does not produce profitable crops, the failure is most likely due to a lack of mineral plant foods in available forms, or an imperfect physical condition of the soil, or both. This has been brought about by long-continued systems of injudicious cropping, by the removal of all crops from the soil without making any returns in the way of manures or fertilizers, and by poor and improper tillage. The remedy must be sought for, not in inoculation, but in the use of manures or fertilizers, better crop rotations and better tillage."

### Every Farmer Should Make a Similar Investment.

I herewith enclose my renewal, and regret very much the fact that I have been so late in sending it, as I consider we all get big interest for our money invested.

Oxbow.

JAMES DODD.

### A Plan for Ventilating Live-stock Dwellings.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As the studs, herds and flocks of the country increase in number, size and quality, the problems of stable and pen hygiene command more and more attention.

Stables with windows so placed and of such dimensions as to admit plenty of sunlight for as much of the day as possible, are always much more sanitary than the dark ill-lighted bank barns that were so long the pride (?) of the live-stock men. Stables with cement floors, ample gutters, wide walks and roomy boxes, are infinitely more to be esteemed as suitable for housing live stock than the cramped, rotten-floor sort that were once the rule and that are yet too common in this country. Abundance of sunlight, plenty of room and good flooring are all-important, but there is one requirement of the habitable stable that is not yet fully understood nor provided for.

one that has given the best satisfaction wherever tried.

Described in a general way, it may be said to consist of a number of hollow shafts or tubes, placed inside the stable in contact with or close to the walls. These hollow shafts start about one foot or eighteen inches from the floor, and extend vertically upward to within three or six inches of the ceiling. At the top and bottom these shafts turn at right angles and traverse the wall. They are also open to the air in the stables at the corners or angles. The kind of air—i. e., inside or outside air—that shall flow through these shafts is controlled by means of dampers at the top and bottom, as described below.

The number and size of these ventilating shafts will, of course, depend upon the size of the stable and the number of cattle therein. There should, if possible, be one or more on each outside wall. The total area of the openings through the walls at the bottom should show about 12 square inches per animal housed in the stable. To illustrate, a stable holding 30 head of cattle should have 4 ventilators, each 6 in. by 15 in., or six ventilators each 5 in. by 12 in., or 8, each 5 in. by 9 in., inside measurement. The large area required is on account of half or more of the ventilators having to serve as outlets, as will be seen later, because, while those ventilators on the side or sides which the wind strikes serve as inlets, the ventilators on the opposite side serve as outlets.

The diagrams submitted with the description show how to construct and operate the ventilators.

Diagram No. 1 shows a ventilator ready to put in place. The ventilator is constructed of 2-inch plank and inch boards, as indicated in diagram 4, which is a cross section of it. The 2-inch pieces are 3 inches wide, and as long as required. The inch stuff is nailed on crosswise, as shown in diagram.

Diagram No. 2 gives a longitudinal section of the ventilator, showing the attachment of the doors A and B.

In diagram No. 3, ventilators are shown in position on opposite walls, and the swinging parts or doors set to allow the air to enter by way of D and G from the left and leave the stable by way of K and E through the shaft on the right, entering it at the bottom K, and going up and out at E, as indicated by arrows.

On the left, the trap or door H is set so as to prevent any air entering the stable or going out at that point, while G is set to prevent any air entering or leaving the room at opening C. The same may be said of doors L and K.

The doors are placed in these positions when the wind is coming from the left side, but when the wind happens to strike the right-hand side of the stable, then the position of all the ventilators should be reversed, and the air should enter by way of L and F and leave by way of H and C. The ends of the ventilators should not project from the walls on the outside.

The trap-doors may be constructed of wood or sheet zinc, and may be controlled by means of a projecting handle, as shown in diagram No. 1, or by means of cords.

By letting the upper doors hang vertically, some of the warmer air near the ceiling may be drawn off, if the temperature becomes too high.

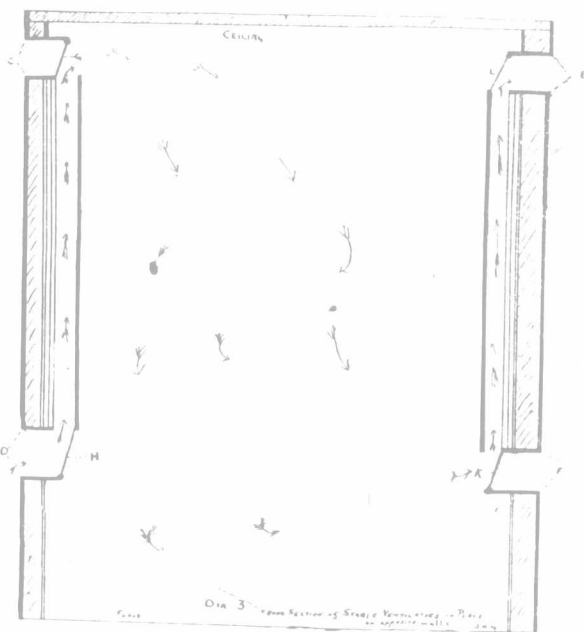
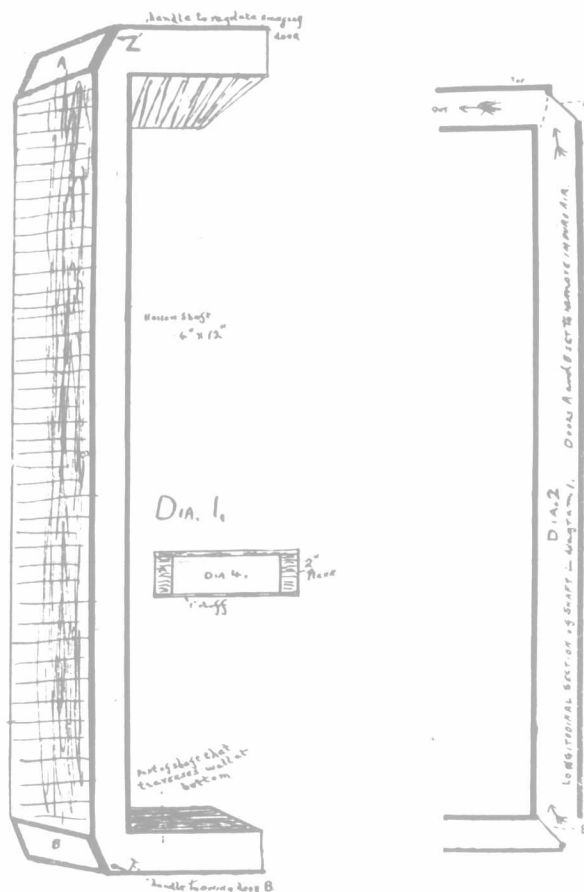
J. H. G.

### Decreasing Fertility.

The Minnesota Station has issued Bulletin 89, which gives some of the results, of investigations relating to the fertility of soils, conducted by the Division of Agricultural Chemistry of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The results are presented in three articles. In the first article, "The Influence of Crop Rotations and Farm Manures upon the Humus Content and Fertility of Soils," it is shown that when grains are grown continuously there is a heavy loss of nitrogen from the soil, caused by the decay of humus, of which nitrogen is one of the component parts. When grains are grown in a rotation with clover, and farm manures are applied to the corn crop, the losses of nitrogen and humus are reduced to a minimum, and the crop-producing power of the soil is increased.

The second investigation, "The Water-soluble Plant Food of Soils," shows the extent to which plants can utilize the mineral food dissolved in the soil water. When wheat, oats and barley were supplied only with soil leachings they failed to make a normal growth and to produce seeds, showing that water alone acting on a fertile soil is not sufficient to supply a crop with its mineral food, but a large part is taken in other forms, and that it is necessary for the farmer, by means of cultivation, manures and rotation crops, to increase the reserve plant food of the soil, not soluble in water, so as to secure maximum yields.

The third investigation, "The Production of Humus in Soils," shows the extent to which the proteid compounds of foodstuffs and manures combine with the inert phosphoric acid and potash of the soil to form compounds known as humates.



The Gridale System of Ventilation.

I refer to ventilation. That this is so one may prove for himself, in the great majority of stables in Canada, by merely opening the door of almost any one of them early in the morning, before the man is around, or at almost any hour on a cold day. Things are improving, however, for attention is being drawn to the necessity for and the value of good pure air in all feeding and breeding operations.

In the various centers where I have addressed meetings during the past year (from Nova Scotia to Manitoba) no subject has attracted so much attention, whenever mentioned or discussed, as has ventilation. I have thought, therefore, that your numerous readers might be interested and helped by having presented for their study a simple and effective scheme for ventilating stables where, for any reason, it is not desired to send the ventilating shafts up through the ceiling and roof.

I may say that the system outlined is one of several that have been tried in our stables here during the last eight or ten years, and is the



The loss of nitrogen during the process of humification is considered, and also the form in which the nitrogen exists in humus. The action of farm manures and crop residues upon the inactive mineral matter of the soil to form humates, and the value of humates as a plant food and as a factor in soil fertility, are also discussed. The three articles of this bulletin discuss some of the phases of the problem of soil fertility, particularly the part which farm manure and rotation of crops take in the maintenance of fertility.

The value of humates as plant food has been discussed in former bulletins of this Station, where experiments are reported that show that oats, wheat and barley can be grown in prepared sand when the only mineral food is that combined with the humus. Later investigations by Nefedor (1) on the black soils of Russia, show that grain crops when grown upon such soils obtain a large portion of their mineral food from that combined with the humus.

While the chemical composition of humus is not well understood, there are certain facts that are well known, and are utilized by farmers in maintaining the fertility of the soil. Through the decay of farm manures and crop residues, resulting from crop rotations, larger yields are obtained, and soils are permanently benefited. During the decay of animal and vegetable matters, acid products are formed, which unite with the mineral matter of the soil, particularly with the potash and phosphoric acid, forming compounds known as humates, which are valuable forms of plant food. In the absence of sufficient basic matter in the soil, the acid remains unneutralized and the soil unproductive, but by the addition of lime, wood ashes and other alkaline substances, this free acid is neutralized, and the process of humus production allowed to continue. Excessive decay of the humus, favored by injudicious methods of cultivation, causes an excessive loss of nitrogen from the soil and a loss of plant food in humate forms. This often results in a decline in yield of farm crops. A moderate rate of decay of humus in a soil is desirable, so as to render both the nitrogen and the mineral plant food available. The humus lost through decay should be replaced by farm manures, and sod crop residues, the result of crop rotations, while the stock of soil nitrogen should be replenished by the cultivation of clover and other legumes.

### How the Wheat Panned Out Across the Line.

The attached table shows the per cent. of different grades constituting wheat receipts at Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Cloud, New Prague and Sleepy Eye, Minn., from Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th, for three years:

	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.
No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern	14.44	23.10	37.69
No. 2 northern	19.62	33.12	35.85
No. 3	22.77	17.18	11.81
No. 4	23.59		
Rejected	16.31	11.11	8.41
No grade	3.27	15.49	6.24

—[N.-W. Miller.]

It will be remembered that the above grades are inferior to the corresponding numbered grade in Canada. Each place mentioned above is an inspection point. The total number of cars of spring wheat inspected in the six months of each year (Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th), 1904-5, 1903-4, 1902-3, were, respectively, 80,914, 81,743, 101,773 cars.

### A Milling Test of Wheat.

Prof. Snyder.

In order to more thoroughly test the value of wheats for milling, breadmaking and nutritive purposes, an experimental roller mill was designed and installed in the chemical laboratory in 1903. A small stand of corrugated and smooth rolls and a sifter had previously been used, but was not found suitable for obtaining the flour yield of a sample of wheat with any degree of accuracy; for while this small outfit gave a fair quality of straight grade flour, it was not possible to obtain with it the usual grades of flour and offals as secured by the patent roller process of milling.

So it was found necessary to design and install a complete miniature roller milling system. The preliminary plans were made by M. A. Gray, a practical miller, and at the time a special student in the college of agriculture. The preliminary plans were revised and the machinery made by the Allis-Chalmers Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.

The milling system consists of two stands of corrugated rolls and two sets of smooth rolls for the reduction of the middlings, a Reliance plansifter containing thirty separate sieves and bolting cloths, and an aspirator for purifying the middlings. The rolls and aspirator are all connected by elevators. Power is supplied for running the machinery from a 15 h.-p. electric motor, the current being obtained from the central power station of the institution.

Eight horse-power is required for operating the mill,

and it takes about an hour to mill a bushel of wheat. Two middlings, or patent grades and a break flour are obtained, and also a "tailings" flour and the offals—bran, shorts and tailings. From 68 to 72 per cent. of flour can be produced, depending upon the character of the wheat milled. While this system does not mill quite as exhaustively as a longer break system, it does very satisfactory work and enables comparative results to be secured.

This experimental mill has been found of great assistance in the study of wheat and flour problems, particularly in the testing of new varieties of wheat, and in the preparation of standard grades of flour for nutrition investigations.

The operating of the mill has always been in the hands of experienced millers. The institution has been fortunate in having among its students young men who have served an apprenticeship in milling before coming to the college of agriculture to take up work in wheat and flour testing. The operating of an experimental flour mill should not be undertaken by a novice any more than the manufacture of butter or cheese.

The farmer is interested in securing varieties of wheat which give good yields per acre and command a good market price. The miller desires wheat which will make a high-grade marketable quality of flour, one of good-keeping qualities, and one which gives good yields and does not require excessive power for grinding. The baker desires what are technically called strong flours, which make a large number of loaves per barrel, and produce a large loaf of bread of good physical properties, and one that does not dry out readily.

It is possible to secure wheats which possess in some degree all of these characteristics, and it is believed that such wheats will prove the most desirable ones for the farmer to produce.

Without the experimental mill the study of the various problems in connection with wheat and flour, particularly from the agricultural point of view, would not have been possible. In order to make this work more complete, apparatus and appliances have been devised and installed for carrying on investigations in breadmaking, and for other technical tests of flour.

In some of the experiments the nutritive value of the flour and bread have been determined by digestion trials with men, and thus the milling, baking and nutrition investigations have been carried on with one lot of wheat and under conditions subject to experimental control. It is believed that ultimately better results will be secured from such a study of wheat than from isolated experiments with separate and disconnected parts of the problem.

In order to test the comparative quality of the standard grades of wheat of the 1904 crop, ten samples representing the various grades were obtained from an elevator and submitted to milling and baking tests.

#### DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES.

No. 1.—Grade, No. 1 northern, as taken into the elevator; clean, bright wheat, some light and some dark-colored kernels, no shrunken kernels; weight, 61 lbs. per bushel when cleaned. A good sample of No. 1 northern wheat.

No. 2.—Grade, No. 1 northern, as inspected out of an elevator; a fair sample for grade, but not as bright as sample No. 1, some oat seeds present, and a few shrunken kernels; weight, 60 lbs. per bushel when cleaned.

No. 3.—Grade, No. 2 northern. A fair sample of this grade of wheat; some small kernels, cockle and a few immature seeds present; weight, 58 lbs. per bushel when cleaned.

No. 4.—Grade, No. 3 northern, weighing 53 lbs. per bushel when cleaned. A fair sample of this grade of wheat. It contained more shrunken and immature kernels than sample No. 3.

No. 5.—Grade, No. 4 northern, weighing 52 lbs. per bushel when clean. It resembled sample No. 4, but was not so bright in color. It contained immature and shrunken kernels.

No. 6.—Rejected wheat. This sample weighed when cleaned 49½ lbs. per bushel; it was a typical sample of rusted wheat. The seeds were shrunken and dead in appearance, and a considerable number of discolored seeds were present.

No. 7.—No grade. Sample somewhat moist; weight, 56 lbs. per bushel cleaned; many dull and discolored seeds present, also some barley seeds.

No. 8.—Grade, No. 2 northern. Similar to sample No. 3. Weight per bushel, 58 lbs. when cleaned.

No. 9.—Grade, No. 3 northern; similar to sample No. 4. Weight, 55 lbs. per bushel when cleaned.

No. 10.—Grade, No. 4 northern; similar to sample No. 5. Weight, 51 lbs. per bushel when cleaned.

#### TABLE XI.—MILLING TESTS OF WHEAT.

Sample No.	Per cent. of total flour recovered.	Per cent. of patent flour obtained.	Per cent. of bran.
1. No. 1 northern, inspected in.	68.5	46.6	20.0
2. No. 1 northern, inspected out	64.4	45.0	22.6
3. No. 2 northern	60.9	42.2	27.7
4. No. 3 northern	57.6	43.4	27.6
5. No. 4 northern	58.7	41.2	26.0
6. Rejected wheat	51.7	40.0	29.5
7. No grade	54.8	42.2	28.9
8. No. 2 northern	65.0	46.5	18.3
9. No. 3 northern	65.0	46.0	16.0
10. No. 4 northern	60.8	43.2	24.2

THE YIELD OF FLOUR WAS FOUND TO BE DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF THE CLEANED WHEAT. The heavy-weight, clean and high-grade wheat yielded 68.5 per cent. of total flour, while the light-weight, immature wheat yielded only 51.7 per cent. Had the system employed contained an additional stand of rolls, about four per cent. more flour could have been recovered from the offals and tailings.

The results are, however, strictly comparable. The sample of wheat No. 6, which was affected by rust, yielded 16.8 per cent. less flour than the highest grade and soundest sample, No. 1. The dry matter, nitrogen content, crude protein, ash and acidity of the samples milled are as follows:

TABLE XII.—COMPOSITION OF WHEATS.

Sample No.	Grade.	Dry matter per cent.	Ash per cent.	Total nitrogen per cent.	Crude protein per cent.
1.	Inspected in, No. 1 northern	89.30	1.97	1.84	11.49
2.	Inspected out, No. 1 northern	89.08	2.02	1.84	11.49
3.	No. 2 northern	88.90	2.07	2.03	12.70
4.	No. 3 northern	89.30	1.84	1.91	11.92
5.	No. 4 northern	88.72	1.73	2.00	12.50
6.	Rejected	89.02	2.18	2.00	12.50
7.	No grade	89.50	1.80	2.00	22.50
8.	No. 2 northern	87.52	1.91	1.94	12.10
9.	No. 3 northern	90.04	1.73	1.89	11.86
10.	No. 4 northern	89.89	1.80	1.93	12.81

The rusted wheat, sample No. 6, contained the largest amount of protein. All of the samples were unusually low in protein, due to the climatic conditions, particularly the excess of rainfall during the latter part of the growing season. An excess of water during the growing season appears to have a tendency to decrease the protein content of all grains. No material difference was observed in the protein content of the various grades of wheat tested. There appears to be quite a wide range in the protein content of rusted wheats; some samples have been analyzed, showing as low as 11 per cent., and others as high as 19.

The patent flours obtained from the milling of the ten samples of wheat were submitted to chemical, technical and baking tests. The results are presented in the following tables:

TABLE XIII.—DRY MATTER, PROTEIN AND ASH CONTENT OF FLOUR.

Sample No.	Dry matter per cent.	Ash per cent.	Protein per cent.	Gliadin per cent.	
1.	No. 1 northern, inspected in	86.89	.51	10.84	.98
2.	No. 1 northern, inspected out	87.16	.49	10.60	.84
3.	No. 2 northern	87.28	.47	8.57	.84
4.	No. 3 northern	87.39	.49	11.10	.90
5.	No. 4 northern	87.77	.48	11.08	.90
6.	Rejected	87.60	.61	11.20	.88
7.	No grade	87.49	.50	11.20	.92
8.	No. 2 northern	88.08	.53	11.88	.89
9.	No. 3 northern	88.43	.50	10.81	.85
10.	No. 4 northern	88.31	.55	11.50	.89

TABLE XIV.—TECHNICAL TESTS OF FLOUR SAMPLES.

Sample No.	Grade.	Absorption, C.C.	Dry gluten per cent.	Size of loaf, inches.	Comparative rank.
1.	No. 1 northern, inspected in	52.3	9.8	22.75 x 18.50	1
2.	No. 1 northern, inspected out	52.6	9.8	22.50 x 18.25	2
3.	No. 2 northern	51.6	9.5	20.75 x 15.75	3
4.	No. 3 northern	52.6	10.0	22.00 x 17.25	4
5.	No. 4 northern	54.0	10.0	21.50 x 17.00	7
6.	Rejected	55.0	10.5	20.50 x 16.00	5
7.	No grade	52.0	10.5	21.25 x 16.75	6
8.	No. 2 northern	54.0		20.62 x 15.87	4
9.	No. 3 northern	53.0		21.12 x 16.75	3
10.	No. 4 northern	52.0		21.62 x 16.87	8

Flour samples, Nos. 1 and 2, milled from No. 1 northern wheat, produced the largest size loaf and the best quality of bread; these samples, however, contained less protein and gluten than samples 4, 5, 6 and 7, which produced a smaller-sized and a poorer quality of loaf. The flour from the badly-rusted wheat, No. 6, while it contained more total gluten and protein than any of the flours from the standard grades of wheat, was lacking in desirable physical qualities, as power of expansion and color. The gluten was abnormal in composition; this is reflected in the low gliadin content of the flour.

The rusted wheat produced the poorest quality of bread. Light-weight, rust-free wheat, although it makes a poor yield of flour, generally produces one of fair quality, and one which contains a gluten of normal properties. The light-weight wheat, which is affected by rust has had its breadmaking qualities impaired so that it will not make a good loaf of flour.—[Bulletin 90, Minn. Exp. Station.]



**The Study of Birds.**

A perpetual source of enjoyment is open to those who closely observe. The grand volume of nature is ever spread to human vision and all can read as they walk, work, or attend to their every-day employments, seeing many interesting things which afford pleasure, and which are easily overlooked by those who are indifferent to what passes around them. Flowers, fruits, plants and rocks are all strange in their way, but the habits of animals, their various means of supplying their wants and providing for their safety, are more instructive to the general observer. Of the different creatures, a study of the nature of birds will prove the most interesting, and afford the greatest variety for observation. To birds space is nothing. They sweep from one country to another on the wings of the wind, and pass over a range of territory unlimited, and with a speed unattained by other animals. The instinct which prompts them to gather in flocks in autumn, and leave for distant lands, and which causes them to return when the storms of winter have passed, and which scatters them in their summer haunts in equal numbers and without confusion, must remain a mystery to the human mind. How well it is ordered that birds make their nests and rear their young at a time when there is verdure to conceal themselves and their little ones, and when there are multitudes of insects for their support. The power that guides them must be stronger than reason, for reason often errs, whereas nature is always perfect. The invention of a creature so well fitted to occupy either the earth or the air, would surpass the limits of human ingenuity, and could never be imagined by man, even if the power of creation had been bestowed. The light, strong frame of the bird, the hollow bones, the powerful wings, and the tough quills, giving lightness and strength, with the perfect freedom of the creature in the air; its swiftness, fearlessness and gracefulness, all excite our highest admiration and present to our notice a continual miracle.

**THE SNOWBIRD.**

In Manitoba there are two varieties of snowbirds. The one kind is darker in color and smaller than the other. The most common is the snow bunting. In winter these are found everywhere, in flocks from a few birds up to several hundred. The snowbird is white, with some black and brown on the wings and other portions of the body, and is, perhaps, the most hardy of all the creatures that inhabit this country, for the flocks can often be seen abroad during the progress of the coldest storm. The birds are exceedingly fat, and are warmly clad with down and feathers. Their food consists of seeds that are easily obtained from the tall plants and grasses of many kinds that stand with their tops above the snow and discharge the seeds when shaken by the wind. Roads, stables, yards, elevators and straw stacks are favorite resorts of the snowbirds, for food can be obtained at any of these places. The night is spent in some sheltered place where wind cannot be felt. The note of the snowbird is exceedingly soft and musical, and expresses perfect contentment. On sunny mornings in early spring the birds sing beautifully, but as the days become warmer the flocks hasten towards the north, finding nesting places along the rivers that flow into the Arctic. The nests are made on the ground, and are generally concealed by tufts of grass. Four eggs are laid, of a pale greenish-white, spotted with brown. The birds arrive with the first snow, and are seldom observed in Manitoba after April.

**THE GROSBEAK.**

Wherever there are groves of trees in Manitoba, and especially in the woods along the shores of rivers and lakes, there are several varieties of winter birds that are common. One of the most beautiful of these is the rose-breasted grosbeak. The bird receives its name from the short, strong nature of the beak, which seems formed for crushing or opening the pods containing the seeds on which the grosbeak feeds. In winter the birds live chiefly on the seeds of the maple, which are in greatest abundance in the vicinity of streams where the trees grow, consequently the birds are seldom seen without curiosity on the part of the observer. The grosbeak is about the size of a large robin, but a little shorter in the body. It is of a brownish slate color, with a little white about the wings, the tail is long, and the head and neck darker than the body. The breast of the male is red, sometimes inclining to orange, the color being less marked in the females. The birds are generally noticed in small flocks, and have a sweet and contented note, but not a song. They breed far to the north of this country, and are never seen in Manitoba during the summer-time.

The chickadee is the smallest of the winter birds, and keeps entirely in the woods. Like other winter birds, the chickadee has a soft and pleasing chirp. It is not a timid bird, and often seeks the vicinity of those who may be working or walking amongst the trees, giving pleasure by its quick movements amongst the bushes.

WALPOLE MURDOCK.

**Lifting Posts.**

A correspondent, H. B. M., in Alberta reminds our readers of the very simple method of raising posts by the use of a strong pry. The lever, is laid beside the post, and bound to it by a ply of barbed wire; then one man lifts on the pry while another holds the post straight. This scheme works very well when the posts are not very deep or firm, but the method that suits us best, especially when the posts are deep and solid, is to use a team and chain. Hitch the chain around the post at the ground, then pass it over a piece of hardwood plank or a tough crotch about three or four feet long, start the horses and the post is lifted. Another method we have employed is to take the two hind wheels of a wagon, back them up to a post, raise the front end of the reach, and chain the post to the back end or to the axle, then pry down on the reach. This makes a very convenient lever if the posts are not too solid in the ground.

**Dairying.**

**The Dairy Situation and Butter Prices.**

In order to arrive at some conclusion for the decline in the manufacture of butter in Manitoba, the following figures were obtained from the Dairy Commissioner, giving some idea as to the returns farmers in the Territories, working under very similar—if anything, less favorable—conditions to those in Manitoba, obtained:

The following are the prices obtained for the output of the Government creameries in the Northwest Territories since the year 1896, when the Government assumed control, up to the end of the summer season of 1904. The price given in each case is the net price at the creamery, after deducting freight and other expenses of selling. The manufacturing charge is not deducted:

Creamery.	Pounds of butter made.	Days in operation.	Actual cost of manuf're.
Blackfalds .....	40,048	181	\$3.95
Churchbridge...	119,979	180	2.95
Edmonton.....	11,758	122	9.18
Innisfail .....	158,719	181	2.27
Lacombe.....	22,587	181	7.88
Moosomin .....	17,905	110	6.78
Olds .....	48,388	181	2.39
Red Deer .....	74,447	181	2.39
Saltcoats.....	4,501	150	11.67
S. Qu'Appelle.	17,679	186	8.70
Tindastoll. ....	43,725	181	3.03

Just recently we queried Supt. Wilson, Dominion Creameries, Regina, re net price to farmers for butter manufactured in the Government creameries in Assiniboia. He informed us that at one creamery, where a large amount of cream had been worked up into butter the previous year (1904), the net return to farmers was 18¢ a pound. He is of the opinion that the irrational competition of the local merchant for dairy butter has damaged the industry in the Territories, and is in entire accord with our view, that the predominant idea in the building up of a dairy course at the proposed Manitoba Agricultural College should be along the lines of devoting attention to the teaching of farm dairying, rather than to turn out professional creamery or cheese factory managers, which was the fatal fault of the old dairy school. The great deterrent at present to the extension of work at local creameries is the low net price the farmer gets for his cream; in spite of the high retail price for butter. The middleman is the one who gets the cream of the business, from the evidence of the markets, and from complaints continually reaching us. There is no good reason why butter should not give as good return to the Manitoba farmer as to the Territorial producer of the breakfast-table necessity.

**Hot Water Not Sufficient to Destroy Germs.**

On a great many farms cloth strainers are used.



**Director 4th (Imp.).**

First-prize and champion Shire stallion at Calgary Show, 1905. Imported and owned by Geo. E. Brown, Calgary, Alta.

**SUMMER SEASONS,**

1896 .....	\$18.57
1897 .....	17.99
1898 .....	19.32
1899 .....	20.61
1900 .....	20.21
1901 .....	19.40
1902 .....	19.64
1903 .....	19.66
1904 .....	20.98

**WINTER SEASONS,**

1897-98 .....	\$23.33
1898-99 .....	23.09
1899-1900 .....	23.84
1900-01 .....	23.28
1901-02 .....	24.57
1902-03 .....	24.34
1903-04 .....	24.60

We have not made up the actual cost of manufacturing for the different seasons; but the following table gives the cost for the summer season of 1904. It shows pretty clearly that there should be at least 40,000 pounds of butter manufactured before the creamery will be self-sustaining at a manufacturing charge of four cents per pound:

hours, care must be taken to keep out of it all ferment germs that might act as starters. In the case of the strainer this can be easily done; for it is not a difficult matter to boil it. This can be done by putting it in a dish of hot water and setting it on the back of the stove when there is a good fire. The only trouble is to form the habit of doing this.

It really makes little difference whether the strainer is of wire or cloth, so far as killing all the ferments is concerned. Some of them will remain even in the wire strainer if great care is not used in its cleaning. The surest way is to even boil the wire strainer.

An English lord, in conversation with his head gardener one day, said: "George, the time will come soon when a man will be able to carry round the manure for an acre of land in one of his waistcoat pockets."

To which the gardener replied: "I believe it sir, but he will be able to carry all the crop in the other pocket."

**Arbor Day.**

In Manitoba, May 5th has been selected as Arbor Day.



**Do Not Overfill the Churn.**

An Old Country contemporary says: "Many dairymaids make the mistake of putting too much cream or whole milk into their churns before commencing the operation of buttermaking. This is a serious error, because not only does it render it more difficult to get the cream to gather in reasonable time, but it also injures the quality of the butter. We are now, of course, referring to the ordinary barrel-churns in which the agitation, through which the butter is made, is brought about by the cream being dashed against the sides of the vessel at each revolution. When such a churn is filled too much, there will not be a sufficient distance for the cream to fall, in order to produce the necessary agitation, and the result will be that it will take a considerably longer time for the butter to collect in the desirable granular form. As a rule, it may be laid down that a barrel-churn should never be more than half full when the work of buttermaking is commenced."

**How Prize Butter was Made.**

At the recent Iowa State Dairy Convention, Mr. T. A. Storvick, of Lake Mills, Iowa, secured first prize on butter. His butter was one sample among 187 that scored 97½. Mr. Storvick tells how the butter was made: "It was made from one day's milk, separated at a temperature of 85 degrees. I skimmed a 50-per-cent. cream, and diluted to 30 per cent. with a good starter prepared from a patent culture; ripened it at 68 degrees to an acidity of 33 c. c. (Manns.); churned it next morning at a temperature of 54 degrees. The acidity of cream when churned was 35 c. c., and the acidity of the starter when used, 28 c. c. It was salted one ounce to a pound of moist butter, and worked at intervals for one-half hour, when it was packed and kept in the refrigerator one week before it was sent to the convention. This butter had a very mild flavor when it was fresh, but the flavor developed as it stood, and was at its best at the time it was scored."

**Edmonton will Inspect the Dairies.**

The City Council of the provisional Capital of the Province of Alberta, soon to be, have decided to insure clean milk from healthy cattle to their fellow citizens, and have shown themselves capable of civic administration along these lines by deciding that a competent veterinary surgeon will be appointed inspector, in which matter the northern city is more up-to-date than Winnipeg.

**Poultry.**

**Cottrelle's Chicken Philosophy.**

Do not use the egg-tray in the incubator; take time and turn the eggs by hand, thus ensuring the proper cooling down.

Do not be in a hurry to feed the chicks; no feed until third day after hatching; then dry feed and clean water.

Feed for Chicks.—Bran, 40 parts; oatmeal, without hulls, 40 parts; boiled liver, ground, 10 parts; raw vegetables, ground, 10 parts; mix without adding any moisture. Feed three or four times daily.

Have no feed passage in the henhouses.

Dampness is worse than cold air.

The stepladder roost on the farm is bad; hens crowd to the top and breathe the foul air, get too hot, and chill in early morning.

Only three breeds for the man attempting to make money from market poultry by crate fattening. Those breeds are—Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons.

Select birds with wide heads, short bills and prominent, clear eyes.

Feeding-crates have solid ends, and slat sides, tops and bottoms, are 6½ feet long, 16 inches wide, and 22 inches high; are divided into three compartments, each holding four birds; slats are 2½ inches apart on side, and 1 inch apart on floor.

Chickens must be marketed before five months old—before the first spur grows. Are in the crates three to four weeks.

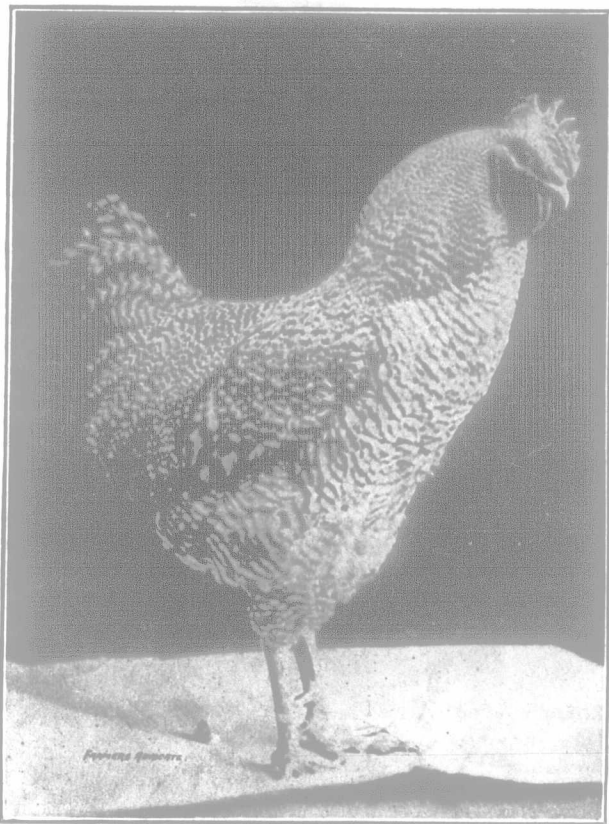
Food for crated birds: Ground oats and milk, or oats (2), barley (1), wheat (1), and milk.

Kill by twisting the neck; no bleeding or drawing. Pluck dry; never scald. Pack in

box after birds have been shaped, 18 inches long by 8 inches deep, made out of ¾-inch lumber; box will hold one dozen.

**The Care of the Chicks.**

One of the most important points on chicken-rearing, and one that proves a stumbling-block to many, is the proper feeding and caring of the small chicks. The prevalent idea that chicks are delicate and difficult to handle, is altogether a wrong one. There is no other living thing on the farm so little understood and so greatly mismanaged. If the calves and colts were treated in the ignorant manner that the chicks are, there would be a greater mortality in the barns than there is in the hen-coops. The chicks should be left on the nest under the hen, or in the incubator drawer for two or even three days. They require no food whatever, except that which nature provides—that is, the dry eggshells and the egg-yolk that fills the abdomen—for some days after birth. The bills of the chicks may be dipped into water as soon as they are dry, but until they have learned to pick up fine grit and eggshell, no food should be given. The gizzard will, by this means, grow strong, and egg-yolk will have had time to be absorbed. The first meal that the chick should have should be a piece of bread toasted and soaked in cold water. It should be pressed out and crumbled, and mixed with sand and fine grit. The hen may be allowed to share this meal, as it is not extravagant; but she must not have any corn or grain that would disagree with the chicks, as she is certain to throw



**Zebra.**

First prize cock, Dominion of Canada Fair, Winnipeg, 1904. First prize and silver medal, Brandon Summer Show, 1904. Property of H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa, Man.

it down to them. It is better to keep her on mash for the first three weeks, at the end of which time the chicks are old enough to digest wheat. As soon as the chicks are able to pick up the toast crumbs nicely, some maize oatmeal may be given them, and this should stand in a little trough or saucer where they can easily help themselves. Their dish should always be kept full. Another dish of granulated meat should be placed beside it, and this, with a fresh-cut sod, if indoors, will be all that they require in the way of food to keep them growing large and strong. A shallow pan of skim milk is the best drink for them, or, failing this, a saucer of water with a few grains of camphorated chalk in it; but milk and water are better not mixed together. Fine grit should be provided, and may be mixed plentifully in the hen's mash. If the chicks are out on a grass run, of course, a sod will not be necessary. Every morning the hen and chicks should be thoroughly sprayed with kerosene. This is the best and safest louse-killer, and is always handy. The hen is best kept in the coop until the chicks are taken away from her, and if an old sack is spread under the coop, she will soon give up trying to scratch the litter into the food and drinking cups. As it is usual for my hens to begin laying when the brood is two weeks old, it is a proof that scratching exercise, or, indeed, any kind of exercise, is not essential to egg production. (MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN. Ganges, B. C.

**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**Planting Trees.**

Generally speaking, when planting, dig holes large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in the fall or late in the spring. Guard against planting too deep or too shallow. The trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery, or about two inches deeper in the ground. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots. The grass should not be allowed to grow around the young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth, by using the moisture and plant food the trees should have.

**Strawberry Growing.**

A writer to the local newspapers, upon agricultural subjects in Southern Manitoba, recently, advised land-owners not to try to grow strawberries, as they are too much bother. We sincerely hope that no one took his advice, but rather that more strawberry plants than ever will be set out this spring, for strawberries are among the easiest grown of the few fruits that can be rapidly and successfully produced in our new West. True, they are some bother. One needs a suitable location where cattle and hogs will not pasture on the bed, so there is the bother of enclosing a plot. Then the plants should be set in rich, mellow soil every spring, in rows about three feet apart. The weeds have to be kept down the first summer, the whole plot covered with manure in the fall, and raked between the rows in the spring. The patch must be cultivated to keep down weeds and to keep the soil moist and mellow. The fruit must be picked, preserved and eaten. There is all this bother, and anyone who thinks this is a sufficient drawback to strawberry-growing, should not attempt it. But growers of strawberries know that this "bother" is a mere bagatelle compared with the returns from the plot, either for the value of the fruit in the home or for commercial purposes. When Mr. Stephenson, the well-known horticultural authority, was asked recently about his strawberries, he simply said, "Why, everyone should grow them; they are some bother, they require some attention, but the returns are out of all proportion to the work bestowed upon them."

**B. C. Fruit in England.**

It is said a gentleman from British Columbia has gone to England for the purpose of investigating the prospects of the markets there for B. C. fruit. It is claimed that an experimental shipment was made from the Nelson and Okanagan districts last year with very satisfactory results. Just why the British Columbians should go so far abroad for markets is not very clear, when it is an indisputable fact that the Western prairie towns will take all the fruit British Columbia is likely to produce for some years to come. In fact, the fruit-growers of the Eastern Provinces are making preparations to capture this market, and are afraid only of the competition from B. C. As for the Western fruit carrying to Britain, there should be no question, since California products are marketed there, but the spectacle of a carload of Ontario fruit en route to Winnipeg, Brandon or Regina, meeting a carload of B. C. Fruit for England somewhere on the main line of the C. P. R., would look simply ridiculous. However, the workings of the freight agents are most mysterious, and it might just be possible that, by manipulation, they could make it pay for the producer in the East to ship fruit West, and vice versa. But why should it be so when we have the services of a high-priced railway commission?



**Mulching.**

Trees and wild berry bushes in their natural state grow best when the roots are covered or imbedded in a thick layer of leaf mould. This illustrates the value of decaying vegetable matter for growing trees. Few can avail themselves of a leaf mulch, but stable manure and ashes, liberally used, answer the same purpose.

**Events of the World.****Canadian.**

Another valuable oil well, yielding two barrels a minute, has been struck at Leamington, Ont.

One million whitefish fry have been placed in Lake Erie, at Port Stanley.

Six hundred more farmers left Toronto on the Home-seekers' Excursion to the West last week.

Mr. George McKenzie, who has been exploring in Northern British Columbia, reports having found a vast coal area in that vicinity.

A disastrous fire, causing losses amounting to \$30,000, occurred at Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island, recently.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has assured Mr. Nosse, the Japanese Consul-General, that the anti-Japanese acts of the British Columbia Legislature will be vetoed by the Federal Government.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway held recently, the President said the company would fight any attempt in Ontario to increase its taxes.

Signor Marconi and his bride are in Canada. Marconi will inspect the wireless telegraph station at Glace Bay, C. B., and will make arrangements for the stations which are to be erected at Sable Island and various inland points.

Rider Haggard, who has come as an Imperial delegate to investigate immigration conditions, with a view to finding homes for the unemployed British, is at present in Canada. A scheme is afoot for putting buildings on lands sold to British immigrants, and allowing the latter to pay for them on the instalment plan.

**British and Foreign.**

The total number of deaths resulting from the recent earthquakes in India is now placed at 14,000.

Four hundred Spanish workmen have been buried by the collapse of a reservoir at Madrid, Spain.

The sum of \$100,000 has been accepted as a gift from John D. Rockefeller by the American Baptist mission.

Since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, 22 vessels bound for Vladivostok with contraband trade have been seized by the Japanese, with a consequent gain of over \$6,000,000 to the Japanese.

In a recent encounter between the troops of the Sultan and the rebels in Morocco, the Sultan's troops were compelled to retire with much loss of life. The retreat would have been an utter rout had it not been for the services of the French officer, Lieut. Mongin, who, with his French frontier forces, interposed.

So far the big sea fight has not taken place, and at present the exact location of the Russian fleet is not known, although it is reported that it is proceeding in two sections. The most startling piece of news from the East this week is that which tells of the indignation of the Japanese over an alleged breach of neutrality on the part of the French. Some days ago Russian vessels were seen at Kamranh Bay, on the coast of French Indo-China, and now Japan insists that the bay is being used as a naval base by the Russians. "If the use of Kamranh Bay is continued," says the Jiji Shimpo, "Japan must regard its neutrality as completely ignored, and she will not be obliged to respect its neutrality. The paper further declares that in case this breach of neutrality is proven, it will become necessary for Japan to notify Great Britain, and call upon her to co-operate according to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Other favors shown by the French toward Russia are also cited by Japan. France, however, takes issue to all these allegations, and claims that she has throughout acted fairly. The issue will be awaited with interest.

**The Lewis and Clark Exposition.**

Mr. M. D. Wisdom, Superintendent of the Live-stock Department of the Lewis and Clark Exposition (this year's World's Fair), to be held at Portland, Oregon, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country, announces that the live-stock show in connection with the exposition will be held August 28th to September 20th. Liberal cash prizes are being offered in all the leading classes of live stock, but there will be no dog test. The exposition will be opened next month, and will continue for six months.

**Field Notes.****Veterinarians of Western Canada.**

Recognizing the importance to agriculture of the up-to-date, scientific, practical, educated veterinarian, we, from time to time, purpose introducing to our readers, by means of illustration and punctuated line, representative veterinarians of Western Canada, whose great work lies in being custodians of Western live-stock interests, by reason of looking after and preserving the health of animals. A great trade in live-stock or live-stock products cannot be built up unless the animals from which such products are obtained are healthy. The standard of the profession is getting to be a higher one all the time. Modern agriculture has said, "Farewell, horse-doctor; welcome veterinarian"; for the trained man's services are needed to inspect the meat, to stamp out contagious diseases dangerous to mankind, and by ensuring a pure article of milk to enable the country to grow healthy children.

1. W. A. Shoults, V. S. (Toronto), dates his natal anniversaries from May, 1872; his parents at that time being in the County of Middlesex, Ont. He was silver



1.—W. A. Shoults, V. S. (Tor.), 1892.  
Gladstone, Man.

medalist in anatomy, and was one of a short list of six to compete for the gold medal in a graduating class (1892) numbering close to 200 members. After graduation he secured the license of the Manitoba Veterinary Association, and was for some time assistant at Portage la Prairie to the present Veterinary Director-General, J. G. Rutherford, Esq. Mr. Shoults is now located in Gladstone, is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and is also employed as an inspector by the Veterinary Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.



2.—Vet.-Capt. Adam McMillan, V.S. (Tor.)  
Brandon, Man.

Vet.-Capt. McMillan was born in Scotland some years ago, and with his parents crossed the briny. He learned farriery in his father's shoeing forge, later taking the course at the Toronto Veterinary College, where he graduated in 1890. He practiced some time with Dr. Rutherford, and later for himself at Carberry, Virden, Oak Lake, and has now located in Brandon. During the South African war he was farrier-sergeant of Strathcona Horse, later winning a commission, first a vet.-lieutenancy, and then a vet.-captaincy; in the latter role being attached to the Commander-in-Chief's bodyguard. Since returning to civilian life, he has exchanged the sword for the pen, becoming editor of the *Western Advance*. He has now resumed practice at the Wheat City, where his well-known surgical skill will undoubtedly attract clients.

**Territorial Crop Bulletin.**

Bulletin No. 15, of the Dept. of Agriculture, for the N.-W. T., gives the yields as compiled from the threshers' returns for 1904. The N.-W. T. are divided into districts. No. 1—including Carnduff, Alameda and South Moose Mountain—had 212,292 acres in wheat, and an average yield of 1,602 bushels, and a seven-year average of 16.81 bushels. Oats in that district averaged over 31 bushels; barley, 24 bushels; flax, 9.93 bushels.

District 2—Weyburn and Yellow Grass—had 47,776 acres in wheat, and a yield of 19.83 bushels per acre, and a six-year average of 18.62 bushels; oats went over 33 bushels; barley, 23; and flax, 9.99 per acre.

District 3—Moosomin, Wapella and Whitewood—had 124,485 acres in wheat, and a yield of 16.98, and a seven-year average of 17.40 bushels; oats averaged over 28; barley over 23 bushels; flax, in 1904, 9.57 bushels, and a seven-year average of 13.03.

District 4—Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle—had 206,034 acres of wheat, which yielded 14.21 bushels per acre, the seven-year average being 20.13 bushels; oats went over 30 bushels; barley over 23 bushels; and flax, 10 bushels.

District 5—Moose Jaw and Regina, and as far north as Dundurn, on the P. Albert branch (C.P.R.)—had 183,216 acres in wheat, and a yield of 17.55 bushels per acre, and a seven-year average of 20.96; oats went over 31 bushels; barley over 20; flax over 10 bushels per acre, in 1904.

District 6—Is almost entirely a ranching country—average yields for the last seven years are: Wheat, 19.95; oats, 41.10; barley, 29.13; flax, 13.97 bushels.

District 7—Yorktown and Saltcoats—Wheat acreage was 47,683, the yield being 18.26 per acre, and seven-year average of 18.82 bushels; oats went over 32 bushels; barley over 27; flax, over 15 bushels, in 1904.

District 9—Prince Albert district, including country from Saskatoon north—There were 85,975 acres in wheat, which averaged 16.42 bushels per acre, and a seven-year average of 17.97 bushels; oats went 29.75 bushels; barley, 25.05 bushels; flax, 10.66, in 1904.

District No. 10 is the Battleford country, and has a comparatively small area yet under crop. Yields in 1904 were: Wheat, 17.35; barley, 22.01; oats, 27.91; flax, 13.50 bushels.

Districts 11 and 8 are hardly yet under settlement. District 12—Edmonton, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin—reports a yield of 17.47 bushels of wheat, 29.65 of oats, 25.19 of barley, 14.06 of flax.

District 13—including Red Deer, Lacombe and Ponoka—reports wheat yield as 21.14; oats, 35.82; barley, 31.51; flax, 11.14 per acre, for 1904; the seven-year averages being about the same.

District No. 14—Innisfail, Olds and Didsbury—has a seven-year average for wheat of 21.64 bushels; oats, 33.01 bushels; barley, 23.61; and flax, 15.68 bushels; the 1904 yield of the linseed being 19.94 bushels.

District 15—Calgary—has, in 1904, the following yields: Wheat, 23.22; oats, 39.79; barley, 31.42; and flax, 13.92; the total acreage in crop being 26,175 acres.

District 16 includes Lethbridge, Macleod and Pincher Creek. The acreage under wheat was 14,106, which yielded 13.70 bushels per acre; 27.88 bushels was the average for oats; 16.22 for barley; flax, 9.80.

The total yields of the Territories follow:

Spring Wheat—Average yield per acre 7 years, 18.95.

Year.	Crop area in acres.	Total yield bushels.	Yield per acre.
1904	957,253	16,723,412	17.47
1903	837,234	16,029,149	19.00
1902	625,758	13,956,850	22.30
1901	504,697	12,808,447	25.37
1900	412,864	4,028,294	9.75
1899	363,523	6,915,623	19.02
1898	307,580	5,542,478	18.01

Fall Wheat—Average yield per acre 7 years, 19.98.

1904	8,296	152,125	18.33
1903	3,440	82,420	23.86

Oats—Average yield per acre 7 years, 33.46.

1904	523,634	16,335,519	31.19
1903	440,662	14,179,705	32.17
1902	310,367	10,661,295	34.35
1901	229,439	11,113,066	48.43
1900	175,439	4,226,152	24.08
1899	134,938	4,686,036	34.81
1898	105,077	3,040,307	28.93

Barley—Average yield per acre 7 years, 25.44.

1904	86,154	2,205,434	25.59
1903	69,667	1,741,209	24.65
1902	36,445	870,417	23.88
1901	24,702	795,100	32.18
1900	17,044	352,216	20.72
1899	14,276	337,421	23.62
1898	17,092	449,512	26.29

Flax—Average yield per acre 7 years, 7.94.

1904	16,264	171,279	10.53
1903	32,431	292,853	9.03
1902	17,967	158,185	9.26

Spelt—Average yield per acre 7 years, 25.34.

1904	2,495	63,230	
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**The Testimony of an Epicure.**

We are well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate," and believe it is the best agricultural paper published in Canada. M. STAUFFER, Duhamel.



**Things to Remember.**

**LIVE-STOCK SHOWS, SALES AND FAIRS.**  
 Western Stock-growers' Association; Medicine Hat, May 11.  
 Calgary (conventions and show); May 16, 17 and 18.  
 Calgary (cattle sale, Alberta stock-yards); May 22, 23, 24.  
 Manitoba Live-stock Associations' Sale, Winnipeg; May 31st.  
 Neepawa (summer show); June 29 and 30, July 1.  
 Yorkton (Assa.) Show; July 12 and 13.  
 Minnedosa; July 18 and 19.  
 Winnipeg Industrial, July 20 to 28.  
 Killarney (summer show); August 8, 9, 10.  
 Manitou Show; August 11 and 12.  
 Edmonton Fair; June 29 to July 9.  
 Calgary; July 18 to 20.  
 Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.; Sept. 27, Oct. 1.

**MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).**

Elkhorn	July 17 and 18
Virde	July 13 and 19
Carberry	July 19 and 20
Westbourne	July 21
Hartney	July 18 and 19
Melita	July 19 and 20
Deloraine	July 20 and 21
Cartwright	July 18 and 19
Pilot Mound	July 19 and 20
Morden	July 20 and 21
Shoal Lake	Aug. 8
Strathclair	Aug. 9
Oak River	Aug. 10
Hamiota	Aug. 11
Carman	July 6 and 7
Morris	July 10 and 11
Crystal City	July 13 and 14
Portage la Prairie	July 18 and 19
Wawanesa	July 20
Cypress River	July 21
Dauphin	Aug. 8
Swan River	Aug. 10

**FALL FAIRS.**

Woodlands	Sept. 27
Stonewall	Sept. 27 and 28
Gilbert Plains	Oct. 3
St. Jean	Oct. 3
St. Pierre	Oct. 4
Brokenhead	Oct. 4 and 5
Russell	Oct. 5
Macgregor	Oct. 6
Norfolk No. 2, Austin	Oct. 6
Headingley	Oct. 11
Meadow Lea	Oct. 12

Secretaries of fairs and agricultural societies are requested to send in their dates, so that their fixtures may be made known to our readers.

**The One-Hundred-Per-Cent. Farmer.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
 The one-hundred-per-cent. farmer is the farmer who does things systematically and thoroughly. He plows his fields, sows his grain, drains his land, reaps his harvest, and cuts his firewood at the right time. He never does part of one thing, and then part of another, unless he cannot possibly help it. All his outbuildings and corrals are kept clean and in repair; his stable loft is full of hay; his granary is generally fairly well stocked with grain kept for his own use; his horses are well fed and sleek; and last, but not least, his bank-book shows that he has not worked hard for nothing. He pays his farm hands what they earn, but no less, and does not have them work any harder than himself; nothing else is so encouraging to a hand as to see his employer with coat off and sleeves up working hard. Then, of course, there is the farmer who, having made his small fortune, comes into the field where his men are working, and remarks that they are getting on very well.

Different, is it not, from the farmer who, though he works very hard, never seems to get ahead; has his farm mortgaged up to the hilt, and if he does pay his men, does so with borrowed money? Now, the conclusion we draw from this is: This farmer, if he had done his work thoroughly and systematically, not by half measures, would very soon be moderately rich, but no, he works at one thing for a time, and then at another, and very soon, seeing that he cannot meet his expenses, has to mortgage his farm, and thereby gets deeper into the mire. Now, if this man had stuck to one thing until it was finished, and then had gone on to something else, perhaps he would not have had to borrow money on his farm. It is like this: For instance, in the spring, he, after having plowed up his fields all ready for seeding, maybe his neighbor tells him of a certain little gasoline engine, just the thing to saw wood with, in town; he, of course, must buy this thing, regardless of expense, and then he saws wood for awhile, a job which he should have done in the winter, but then, no doubt, he was very busy trying to drain his land, despite the frost and snow.

There is what makes the difference between the poor but hard-working farmer and the one-hundred-per-cent. farmer. The former works late and early, while the latter works, perhaps, only six or seven hours a day, but gives himself time to meditate, and the poor farmer does not. That is the point.

Alta. HENRY B. MAUNSELL.

**School Notes.**

Examinations for candidates for second and third class certificates and entrance to high schools will be held at the following places, commencing July 4th, at 9 a. m.:

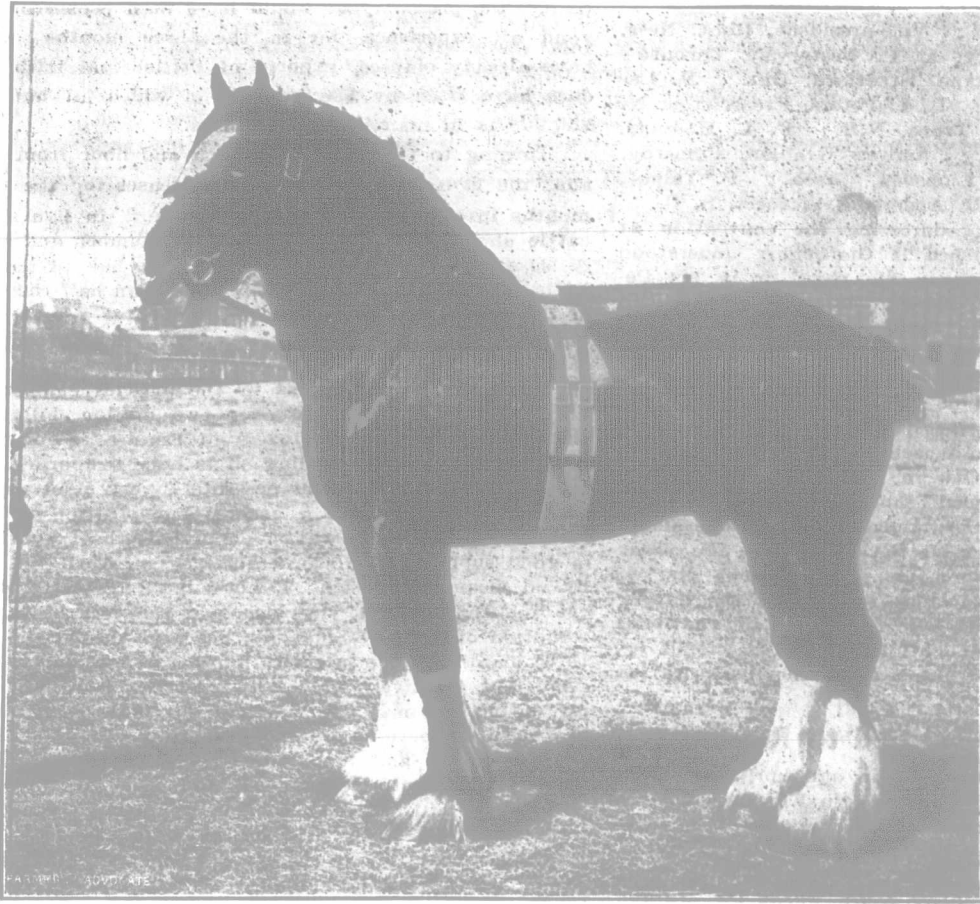
Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, MacGregor, Carman, Carberry, Alexander, Griswold, Virde, Oak Lake, Elkhorn, Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Birtle, Russell, Dauphin, Hamiota, Rapid City, Gretna, Morden, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater, Killarney, Boissevain, Deloraine, Napinka, Melita, Hartney, Souris, Wawanesa, Roland, Treherne, Holland, Miami, Balduf, Ste. Anne, St. Norbert, Emerson, Dominion City, Stonewall, Selkirk, Gimli, Cypress River, Glenboro, Rathwell and Winkler.

For first-class certificates (non-professional): Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie, at the same time: The application and fee for the examination must be forwarded to the Department of Education not later than June 1st. Applications received after June 1st will not be accepted. Special application blanks are provided by the Department, and teachers should write the Department not later than May 1st, stating the number of blanks required.

**NORMAL SCHOOL SESSION.**

The next session of the Provincial Normal School for teachers holding first and second class certificates will be held in Winnipeg, commencing Tuesday, August 15th, 1905.

Persons who have taught successfully one year since attending a normal school session for teachers holding third-class certificates, and who have passed the non-professional examination for first and second class certificates, are eligible for admission, and should apply to the Department of Education for the necessary card of admission before August 1st, next.



Prince Everard (imp.) 11849.

Champion Clydesdale stallion at the Calgary Horse Show, 1905. Imported and exhibited by John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

**Cowboys' Contest.**

Medicine Hat enjoyed a novel entertainment recently, the attraction being a roping contest between Les Richardson, local champion; Frank Nichols, champion of Texas; and Ad. Day. Unfortunately, the wind blew a perfect hurricane, consequently great difficulty was experienced in throwing the rope accurately, and there was no chance whatever of any records being broken. This, however, did not interfere with the interest which was taken in the event, all of the contestants being equally handicapped by the weather conditions. The contest was run off under no special rules, although in the annual championship events the regulations are very specific, relating to the steers being roped around either the horns or the neck, and the tying of the animal, after it is thrown, is an art in itself, the judges making a very critical examination of this part of the work. Messrs. A. J. Day and James Fleming were the chief officials yesterday, and were assisted by Jimmy Mitchell, Mack Higdon and Dave Williams. Two steers were furnished for each contestant, and the prize went to the man making the best average, which in the end turned out to be Ad. Day, who roped and tied his two steers in 1 min. 25 sec., and 1 min. 20 sec., respectively. The Texas champion came next, with throws in 2.13, and 1.06. Richardson took 3.05 and .52 sec. for his two. The fall championship in the fall will bring these three men together again later on in the season, and if there is no wind some very fast work should be done.

**U. S. Insurance Companies.**

The Northwestern Miller, in a recent issue, editorially draws attention to the charges being made against life assurance companies in the United States, and says:

"Nearly every reader of this journal carries more or less life insurance, and the writer heretofore is, for one of his means, heavily insured. He may, therefore, venture to speak on this subject from the standpoint of one who has had some experience in life insurance and believes in it. Modern business life, at least in America, makes it almost necessary for the man who is without inherited money, and who would become independent, to take upon himself obligations; he must go in debt if he would own an interest in a business, if he would build himself a home, or if he would acquire, with advancing years, a position of financial security.

"If he inherits money, he can buy these things outright, and pay for them in cash, but if the money is not given him, he saves as much as he can to get a start with, and goes in debt for as much as he thinks he can repay by steady and successful effort. There are men who have the saving habit, and who are able, even in these days of liberal personal expenditure, to pile one dollar upon another until they become independent and ultimately rich. These, it must be admitted, are the exception, and those who can conscientiously aver that their financial success has been accomplished by saving alone are very few; nearly all have saved what they could, without too rigorous stinting, and have borrowed enough to begin operations with.

"Present conditions in America are not conducive to saving, but rather encourage a liberality of living which a few generations ago would have been denounced as extravagance. If the borrower be a competent and active man, and the business in which he has invested promises reasonable success, he feels certain that, in

course of time the result of his effort will enable him to discharge all his obligations in full, and with interest. This is, if he lives. The ever-present possibility of death is, therefore, a contingency with which he must reckon. A sense of honor bids him protect those who have trusted him, and he therefore endeavors to do so by the use of insurance.

"Increasingly, insurance is being taken, not only as a protection to the family of the insured, but as a protection to his business. No honorable man would rest easy in the knowledge that, in the event of death, his creditors would lose, even if his family were assured of sufficiency. Therefore, the modern man of business insures himself both as a business investment and as a protection to his heirs. Large policies are being

written, which are payable to business associates or to the corporation in which the assured is a factor. These are to provide for the continuation of the business without interruption, and for the payment of obligations after death which would in all human probability have been discharged if the insured had lived.

"He has cheerfully paid the premiums, having confidence in the faithful administration of the company's affairs, believing its officers to be men of high integrity, zealous of the interests of the policy-holders; he has rejoiced in the evidence of increasing wealth shown by the great insuring corporations, believing it to be a substantial guarantee that when his policies fell due they would be paid; he has considered these policies as real assets, increasing in value with every premium paid; he has reposed more confidence in the honesty, solvency and good faith of the insurance companies than he has in his bank, for the deposits he made in the latter were subject to immediate withdrawal on the slightest approach of danger, while the money put into insurance was placed under contract for a term of years, and only recoverable sooner by offering a heavy loss, too great to be considered. Every incentive has been given him to continue the payment of premiums and await the maturity of his policies for returns.

"Suddenly his blind confidence in the integrity of his policy, the basis of his credit, his anchor to windward in case of misfortune, receives a rude shock. He is informed through the medium and on the authority of certain magazines that the funds he has assisted in accumulating and which are under the absolute control



of a few officials, have been used as a means of personal aggrandizement and enrichment. It is charged by writers who seem to know what they are talking about, that three or four of the largest, richest and apparently most prosperous of the American insurance companies are manipulating the huge sums of money gathered from their policy-holders in a most suspicious manner; that they are using these funds to bolster up Wall Street speculations, or, through meretricious trust companies, to promote doubtful schemes.

"He is enlightened as to enormous expenses of operation; told of huge salaries paid to fortunate insurance officials for unimportant services; of combinations between the companies to juggle assets; of transfers from one to another of watered stock at inflated values; of enormous sums spent to influence corrupt public officials or defeat honest ones; of the use of funds for political advancement, and the creation of public service corporations; of a sickening and disgusting misuse of position and power; of all kinds of disreputable financial jugglery. The story is told in plain language; names, dates and amounts are given with the utmost detail. The tale is convincing and rings true; were it otherwise it is inconceivable that those who tell it should not be proceeded against criminally and made to suffer severely for their slanders; that the mediums used by them should not be bankrupted by libel suits and forced to suspend publication. The policy-holder does not hear of any such action being taken, although the public exposure of these facts, if they be facts, has been going on for months."

### National Live-stock Association Organized.

At the meeting in Ottawa on April 19th, of the joint committee of the various live-stock associations of Canada, a National Live-stock Association was formed, with officers as follows: President, Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Vice-president, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Directors—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; N. Lachapelle, Province Que.; T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N. B.; Melville Cumming, Truro, N.S.; F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; A. G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.; P. Talbot, Strathcona, Alta.; J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B. C.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, addressing the convention at the morning session, wished it thoroughly understood that there was no desire on his part, or in his Department, to take over the control of the records or bring them to Ottawa. What had been and would be done, was and must be at the request of those interested. The Department could have nothing to do with the business of the Association. Whatever it did could be only by agreement with the live-stock men, and one of the conditions of that agreement was that the records should be removed to Ottawa, and another that the records, before being issued, should be assigned to an officer appointed by the Department, who would examine them, affix the seal, and issue the certificates, the officer agreed upon for this responsible position being Mr. W. A. Clemons. With precautions to prevent the danger of official control, and with care to prevent international complications, the nationalization of records should redound to the material advancement of the live-stock industry of the Dominion.

### Elevator Co. Entitled to Refund.

Since answering the question in our April 5th issue, regarding the charges of the Northern Elevator Co. for storage, page 514, we have been looking into the matter more closely with the Warehouse Commissioner, and find that the Elevator Co. is entitled to the charge mentioned. When a company takes wheat for storage and gives a weigh-ticket for the same, it guarantees the farmer the number of bushels which the tickets call for, and should the weigh-master not find this amount when the wheat is shipped out, the company must make it good.

In this particular case the Elevator Company gave storage tickets for 1,015 bushels, and the Government weigh-master found that the bin contained 1,036 bushels when shipped. This difference, according to law, belongs to the Elevator Company, but should the terminal weight have been less than the tickets called for, the Company would have had to make the difference good.

The wording of the question in the complainant's own language certainly does the Northern Elevator Co. a great injustice, as they were perfectly within their rights in rendering their account for the \$14.97, and can collect the same.

### Compensation for Glanders.

We understand that an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa recently, authorizing compensation for glandered horses showing clinical symptoms. Formerly clinical cases were not paid for by the Dominion Government, only those reacting to the Mallein test without the clinical evidences. This expensive equine scourge ought soon to disappear under the active researches of the Veterinary Branch. Do not attempt to hide cases of glanders!

### Big Salmon Run Expected in B. C.

This year a big run of salmon is expected on the Fraser; the previous big run being in 1901. As the salmon takes four years to mature, the next big run would be in 1909. A 36 or 38 hour fishing season should be enforced weekly this and every other year.

### Short Interviews with Advertisers.

NO. 10.

April 20th, 1905.

The William Weld Co., Winnipeg, Man.:

Gentlemen,—We wish to express our appreciation of the results obtained from our advertising campaign during the present season in the "Farmer's Advocate."

We have advertised extensively throughout Western Canada this present spring, and have found from actual direct results the cost of each reply and sale is far smaller in the case of the "Farmer's Advocate" than from any other medium which we have used.

Although results have been generally satisfactory with us, we do not hesitate to say that the "Farmer's Advocate" has stood head and shoulders above all others in "Results that Pay" during our present campaign. Very truly yours,

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED COMPANY, LTD.



Advertising Mgr., Western Branch.

### Our English Letter.

The Board of Trade returns published recently are remarkable for the striking growth in our export trade. The British goods sent for sale abroad are \$19,060,000 in excess of those for March, 1904, while the re-exports are over \$4,000,000 beyond those for the same month. Imports have improved by nearly \$1,500,000.

If it were true that huge exports mean great prosperity, the present year would have been prosperous beyond all experience, for in the three months which have already elapsed, exports of British and Irish produce have risen by \$30,000,000, of which all but \$1,250,000 is in manufactured articles.

Turning to the imports of corn and flour from Canada, the figures tell a story of decreases for the three months in all departments, save maize. In live stock, cattle about hold their own, but the number and value of sheep are about a third less. Bacon has advanced a little, while hams are not much more than half the value of 1904. Butter is even worse, the total value being only one-fourth of last year's amount, and the imports of cheese are not up to the figures of 1904. To sum up, the volume of business in the articles enumerated above, shows a decline of over two million dollars in three months, which all lovers of Empire-trading must deplore, and hope the falling off is only temporary.

The Mark Lane market presents a very quiet aspect, and there seems to be a general indisposition to buy, except for immediate wants. Foreign wheat continues in good supply. The stock, however, on April 1st, was by no means large, viz., 178,000 qrs., against 214,600 qrs. on January 1st, thus denoting the very large consumption of nearly 80,000 qrs. per week during the past three months. The quantity afloat for London is, however, now relatively moderate, ensuring a weekly supply during the next five weeks of not more than 50,000 qrs. No. 2 northern Manitoba, ex-ship, is quoted \$8.58; No. 3, \$8.10; and for shipment, No. 2 makes \$8.10, c.i.f. La Platas are cheaper, and slow to move, at \$7.70 to \$7.80, landed, according to quality. Fine Russians are firm, being held up to \$8.88, landed. Old Calcutta wheat is very scarce, and held at \$7.65 landed, whilst new No. 2 Calcutta, April-May shipment, offers at \$7.39, c.i.f.

There is no improvement in the flour trade, but rather the reverse, buyers refusing to operate except for immediate requirements. American spring patents are offered at more reasonable prices, but are still too dear. Bakers' grades are not offered, but are not apparently wanted. Kansas patents on the spot would fetch a comparatively high price, if there were any to be had, but new crop, July-August shipment, would come at \$5.76, c.i.f. Australian patents on the spot are worth \$6.12, but for shipment, new crop has sold this week as low as \$5.64, c.i.f.

Oats are distinctly better on the spot, the recovery from the lowest point being 6c. to 12c. per quarter for ordinary 38-lb. Libans and Revals, which are worth \$3.48 per 304 lbs., landed.

The demand for live cattle at Deptford has improved, and prices have gradually risen to 12c. per pound, which is the price paid for the best finished beasts. Supplies have been very heavy, and it is quite an exception for the lairs to be cleared on any sale day. Canadian cattle sold at Deptford on the first, made 11c. to 11½c. per pound. No live sheep have been offered for a month.

In the Smithfield market a quiet, steady trade has been done the first week of April, and prices of beef have improved. Although the supplies of chilled have been heavy, the best quality from the States makes 12c. per pound, and forees up to 8c. Argentine sells at 8c. for hinds and 6c. for forees. Scotch short sides are in good demand, at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, and American Deptford-killed beef is quoted 11c. per pound. The mutton has a weaker tendency. Scotch sheep fetch 15c. for light weights, and tegs, 16c. per pound; English lamb, 19c. to 22c. per pound. Antwerp-killed Argentine mutton is again being offered, and is quoted 11c. to 12c. per pound.

### Points in Law for Farmers.

LIENS.

- I. Horse-breeders' Liens.
- II. Lien Notes.
- III. Mechanics' Liens.

There are many legal questions which come up in everyday life and bother those inexperienced in legal matters. The object of this article is to give to the farmer as clear an explanation as possible of the legal points which govern some of the different kinds of liens. For example, there is the horse-breeders' lien, which is of vital interest to those farmers who own stallions, and, in fact, to all farmers. That they do not at the present time clearly understand the law in this respect is evidenced by the many questions which they continually ask. Then there are lien notes. What claim has the holder of a lien note, and how far is he protected? Thirdly comes the Mechanics' Lien Act, which governs the supply of labor and material for the construction of buildings. In this article I shall attempt to make these matters so clear that anyone who reads may understand. I shall take them up in the order mentioned.

**I. THE HORSE-BREEDERS' LIEN.**—The law with regard to horse-breeders' liens is practically the same in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. In order for the owner of a stallion to be entitled to a lien for its services, it is necessary for the stallion to be registered in one of the studbooks authorized by the Act. In addition, the owner must register the stallion in the Department of Agriculture, for which a fee of five dollars is required. No fee is charged by the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture for the enrollment of pure-bred stallions. Owners of grade or cross-bred stallions are not entitled to the protection of the lien in sections 10 to 16, Horse-breeders' Ordinance, 1903. The Department will then furnish the owner with a certificate of registration. For every transfer of ownership a fee of one dollar is required. If the owner advertises the stallion, every such advertisement must contain a copy of the certificate.

In order that the owner of the stallion may claim a lien for the services of the stallion, he must file in the office of the County Court of the judicial district in which he lives, within one year after such service, a statutory declaration, showing:

- (a) The amount of the service fee.
- (b) That the same is unpaid.
- (c) The fact of such service.
- (d) A reasonable description of the mare.
- (e) The name and residence of the owner of such mare.

By filing such declaration, the owner has a lien upon the foal (colt or filly), and the lien takes priority over all other liens or encumbrances. If payment is not made before January 1st in the year following that in which the foal is born, the owner may seize the colt or filly, and after ten days' notice to the owner, sell it by public auction. The proceeds are to be applied, first in payment of expenses incurred, then in satisfaction of the service fee, and the balance goes to the person from whom the colt or filly was taken.

**II. LIEN NOTES.**—The law with regard to lien notes is rather simple. Section 2 of "The Lien Notes Act" for Manitoba provides that where manufactured goods on which the manufacturer's name or some other distinguishing name is stamped are sold, and the possession of the chattels passes without any ownership being acquired by the purchaser, the receipt note, hire receipt or order for chattels given shall be deemed valid. In other words, the vendor will have a lien on the goods sold.

This statute does not mean that only the vendor of manufacturers' goods can have a lien on the chattels sold. It was thought at first that perhaps this was so, but a case, decided in the Manitoba courts in 1892, made the matter clear. "A" sold a horse to "B," and received in payment a promissory note, which provided that the title, ownership, right of property and right of possession in the horse should remain in the vendor until the note was fully paid. It was held that the holder of the note was entitled to the horse, as against an innocent purchaser for value.

The Territorial Act is of the same force and effect, but is much clearer, and gives the vendor of chattels of the value of \$15 or over a lien, where such is conditioned in writing, signed by the purchaser. The main difference between the two acts lies in the fact that the Manitoba act forbids the registration of lien notes, while the Territorial act compels the registration of the agreement entered into within thirty days of the delivery of the goods, and the agreement must be verified by the affidavit of the seller or bailor. Under the Territorial Act, if the vendor retakes possession of the goods he must retain them in his possession for at least twenty days, during which time the buyer may redeem them by payment of the amount due and the actual expenses of taking possession. If the vendor wishes to sell the goods, he must give five days' notice to the buyer.

ATTORNEY.

### A Staff of the Farmer's Life.

Enclosed find amount to cover my arrears and renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." We can't do without your paper.

Holland, Man.

ED. DOWN.



What About the Union Stock-yards Co. ?

Last year we drew attention to the promoting of a company under the above name, which issued a prospectus, containing the names of an ex-premier of Manitoba, a prominent Winnipeg lawyer, and others. Several farmers and stockmen were induced to subscribe for stock last spring and summer, and have since paid their money. Some of those who have paid are anxious to know when the company intends starting business, as they claim to have heard nothing from the company since they paid in their money. We should be pleased to hear from anyone who can give us the requisite information. We are informed by one of the subscribers to the company, that on enquiry of the bank handling the company's funds, he learned that operations as to the stock-yards are in abeyance, pending the location of the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Winnipeg. The objection of the parties who have applied for stock and paid for it is, that up to date no stock has been allotted them, and that they have been out the interest on their money, for periods varying from six to nine months.

Effect of Cow Food on Dairy Products.

There has been much discussion as to the effect which the fodder fed to cows may have on dairy products, and with a view to settling the question so far as cheese is concerned, the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin has undertaken of late years a series of experiments which have thrown some light upon the question. The experiments were carried on with rape, clover, cabbage and green corn, the most scrupulous care as to cleanliness being observed in milking and handling the milk, so that, as far as possible, extraneous germs which might cause flavors of other kinds might be prevented from entering the milk. During the time of investigation the cows were kept on good pasture during the night, and stabled during the day; given pure water to drink, and fed a little grain twice a day.

EXPERIMENT WITH RAPE.

The rape experimented with was Dwarf Essex, which was sown in drills, three pounds to the acre being used. The first piece was sown early in May, other sowings being made at intervals of a few weeks, so that a supply at various stages of maturity might be available. The rape was cut and fed to the cows while still fresh and green, and experiments were made in feeding it half an hour before and immediately after milking. In every case it was found that the most objectionable flavor was produced when the young rape was given; also that better results were obtained when the rape was fed after milking than before. Curing the cheese at a low temperature (40 degrees) was also found to produce cheese of a better flavor than that cured at a higher temperature. Upon the whole, however, rape was not recommended highly as fodder. The cows ate it greedily, and the flow of milk was increased, but the cheese had an offensive smell and a somewhat sharp rancid flavor, which "cannot be eliminated by any art known to the cheesemaker at the present time." Ever so limited quantity of rape fed to the cows was found to produce a taint in the milk.

OTHER STRONG FOODS.

Cabbage was also found to be an inferior fodder, the cheese made from the milk of cabbage-fed cows being invariably found to possess a disagreeable flavor, which became worse as the ripening advanced. Milk from cows fed exclusively on green clover, too, produced cheese of an off-flavor, which became sharp and disagreeable as the cheese became old. Green corn, however, was found to give milk of a most excellent quality, the cheese made from it being of fine texture and good flavor at all stages of ripening. "Without exception," the report states, "this cheese was

free from offensive odor and taste." Ostensibly then, judging from the result of these experiments, farmers who raise cattle for the sake of dairy products, will make no mistake in making provision for a good corn-field this season.

The First Lay of the Pullets.

Said the old mother hen, with a satisfied cluck: "My children, don't fancy these eggs are mere luck; Remember my care when you were wee things, How I kept you all warm 'neath my motherly wings, How I taught you to scratch and hunt worms, all the tricks That help to make sturdy and vigorous chicks."

Crowed the old father rooster, as soon as he knew: "Now you see what a great Cock-a-doodle can do; You have watched me with profit, from morning till night, As I strutted and scratched to your mother's delight; And I've crowed by the yard, when you sat on the nest, And explained all the methods considered the best."

Quoth Good Farmer Brown, when he came in that day: "Wife, the early Minorcas are startin' to lay; Well, I've given 'em powders an' ground bone an' meat; An' watched 'em right smart, an' kept the nests sweet; They're good stock, but then I've a 'knack,' an' I say I ken beat all creation at makin' hens lay!"

But the proud little pullets paraded the sheds, And turned up their combs, and flirited their heads, And laughed in their feathers, and said, saucy elves, "We know that we laid those eggs all by ourselves!" —Mary L. C. Robinson, in Globe-Democrat.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received notice through its fruit crop correspondents, that apricots were in bloom in Lytton, B. C., the 31st of March. The peaches were just ready to bloom last week, and the prospects up to date in that section are all that could be desired. There is, however, yet a danger of a late frost, and, therefore, for a week or two the prospects cannot be very definitely estimated.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—Messrs. Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The strained and uncertain condition of the May deal in Chicago has a mystifying and disturbing influence on markets. The difference between May and July wheat in that market is at present around 28c. Either May must come down or July advance before long. The price of the May is being held up at present by the peculiar speculative situation in which it finds itself, but sooner or later actual supply and demand conditions as relative to the value of wheat for making into flour must prevail. In the meantime, the general expectation is, that while the price of May delivery in Chicago may be hoisted higher through speculative exigencies, it will ultimately find a much lower level, unless before that the present season's crop development points the prospect to small results.

Manitoba wheat has been dull and dragging, with comparatively little business put through. Cash wheat is stagnant, the trade waiting on the opening of lake navigation, which may take place soon if the weather at lake front becomes milder. This month is the seeding time for the new crop in Manitoba and the Canadian West, but the weather experienced during the last three or four weeks is causing progress to be erratic. In the West, mild and dry weather in March and first week in April allowed of a great deal of seeding being done. In some districts in the West many farmers have finished wheat seeding, which is unusually early. In the eastern half of Manitoba a larger supply of snow and rain has prevented a start in seeding, except on patches

of high and dry land. During the past week there has been a spell of hard frost all over the country, both west and east, which has put a stop to seeding. Complaints are freely made that it has been too dry in the West for best conditions, and the development of the crop is awaited with some little apprehension. The following are the current prices for Manitoba wheat: No. 1 northern, 93½c.; No. 2 northern, 89½c.; No. 3 northern, 83½c.; No. 4 extra, 75c.; No. 4 wheat, 73½c.; No. 3 wheat, 64½c.; feed, 58c.; feed No. 2, 55c. All prices are for in store, Ft. William or Port Arthur.

Oats—No. 2 white, 38c.; No. 3, 35½c.; feed, 33c. to 34c.

Barley—No. 3, 39c. to 40c.; No. 4, 34c. to 36c. a bushel.

Hay—New baled, \$6 to \$7 a ton; loose, \$7 to \$8.

Potatoes—Farmers' loads, 60c. a bushel; some retail at 90c. a bushel

Rhubarb—8c. a pound.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter—Creamery has stiffened considerably in price, to 28c. and 30c. for solids, 30c. and 33c. for bricks. Dairy lines are quoted: No. 2, 16c. to 18c.; No. 1, 20c.; bricks, 25c. to 28c.

Eggs—13c. to 14c. a dozen.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—\$2.75 to \$4; little offering. Sheep—\$5.25 per cwt.; the same being offered for selected weights in hogs.

Chicago.

Horses—Trade steady, and brisk for commercial offerings, with prices quoted as follows: Drafters, \$125 to \$225; loggers and feeders, \$70 to \$195; chunks, \$65 to \$150; expressers, \$110 to \$175; farm mares and small chunks, \$45 to \$125; light drivers, \$70 to \$300; actors and coaches, \$115 to \$375; carriage pairs, \$225 to \$680; Western (branded), \$12 to \$80; plugs and scrubs, \$5 to \$45; mules, \$60 to \$200.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6 to \$6.75; poor to medium, \$4.60 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.45 to \$5.55; good to choice, heavy, \$5.52½ to \$5.60; rough, heavy, \$5.85 to \$5.45; light, \$5.35 to \$5.55; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$5.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, lower; lambs, 10c. to 15c. lower; good to choice wethers, shorn, \$5.25 to \$5.35; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.75; native lambs, shorn, \$4.50 to \$6.70.

Montreal.

The demand from butchers for choice cattle has been very active, and the supply not being any too large, prices have been unusually high. For instance, a few fancy Eastern steers sold as high as 7c. Quite a few choice, fat animals sold at 6c. to 7c. One drover actually demanded as high as 8c. for a few animals which were unusually fancy. The average price for really choice beef was in the vicinity of 6c. Fine stock ranged from 5½c. to 6c. Good butchers' cattle sold at 5c. to 5½c. Medium quality ranged from 4½c. to 4½c., and common quality brought around 3c. to 3½c. There was another flurry in the market for hogs. Supplies again below the demand. Result, prices advanced sharply, sales of select hogs taking place at 7c. to 7½c.; medium, 7½c. to 7½c.; and heavy at 7½c. to 7½c. The principal cause of the advance was the increase in demand. Some of inferior small stock sold at about the same as usual, \$1 or \$2, to \$4 or \$5 each. Good stock brought from that to \$12, and fancy up to \$18 each. Sheep, about steady, at 4c.; yearling lambs, 5c. to 5½c.; and spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each.

British Cattle Market.

London—Live cattle are quoted at 12½c. to 13c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per pound; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per pound.

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# HOME MAGAZINE

## Life, Literature and Education.

"The first class of readers may be compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sand; it runs in and out and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class is like a jelly bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserves only the pure gems."—[Coleridge.

In which class do the readers of the above paragraph place themselves, individually?

### The Reading of Books.

Often one hears a farmer remark, "I have no time for reading." Excuse for this there may be during the long summer days when there is work to be done from early morning until the last of the daylight, and often aching bones and the lassitude that comes of physical weariness. At the same time, it is a query if the farmer, as well as most other men, improves all the moments which he might easily spend in reading. It is a good thing to remember that "a change is as good as a rest," or, as one might put it, "a change is a species of rest." There are moments at noon, at night, and on Sundays, which most of us can find without much hunting, and which we might well spend, to our pleasure and profit, in reading.

It is not necessary to devour great numbers of books in order to be a cultured man, and yet some reading is absolutely necessary. The farmer who reads is very easily told, in both manner and speech, from the one who never reads. The great thing necessary, when time is of necessity limited, is that one read wisely. This does not mean that all need apply themselves to one class of books; the kind that appeals to you may not, in all probability, appeal to me, but there may be the nugget of gold in your selection as well as in mine. As Henry Van Dyke has said, "Doubtless there are treasures to be found in all regions of literature—not a solitary pot of gold hidden in a single field, and a terrible chance that we may not happen to buy the right lot—but veins of rich ore running through all the rocks and placers in all the gravel-beds." At the same time, in order to be sure of the gold, one must see to it that one applies one's self only to the best of the class in which he is interested. Because you like novels, there is no reason why you should read Bertha M. Clavel; cast aside David Copperfield on the city Fair. Read the best of that which interests you, and branch out into other lines as you go. The more particular you are, the more finely-developed will your taste be-

come, so that, by and by, you will be as ready to take poison into your mouth as to waste time on trashy literature.

You may not, possibly, agree with all that you read, even in the works of good authors, but that is no necessity; even good books are not to be bolted like pills. If a book makes you think, whether to agree or disagree, then that book is likely proving of use to you. Torpidity of mind is a thing that should be dreaded as the plague, for the thought is the life. In so far as we cease to think, to weigh, to consider things, we cease to live.

Again, if you have but little time, read standards in preference to the "latest thing out." The chances are that the book whose title flares across the bookstore windows and newspaper headlines in blare of heavy type and fierce capitals, is but an ephemeron that will be dead before the year is out. Don't bother with it unless you find it recommended by those whose judgment is worth listening to. You have no time to waste on ephemera, and you may take it in very truth that "a book that is not worth reading twice is not worth reading once." Read then, and re-read; so, only, may you assimilate, and get the full pleasure from, and grasp of those wonderful creations which have been described as "the precious life-blood of master spirits, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

### Violating the Oath.

Judicial authorities, particularly in Western Canada, are becoming more and more alarmed at the frequency with which witnesses in the courts perjure themselves. The crime of perjury seems to be held in the same estimation by a large number of the population as any sharp practice of business, many of our American immigrants considering its seriousness only in proportion to the punishment it merits in their native States, which, in some instances, is nothing more than a black mark against their names. This is one of the difficulties with which the Canadian judiciary and politicians have to grapple. The stability and integrity of the nation depends upon the observance of her laws and the maintenance of the inviolacy of the oath. With the spread of the doctrine of materialism, and the very general prevalence of atheism, the sacredness and significance of the oath is being ignored, so that it is becoming more and more incumbent that some other method be employed to impress people with its importance. The past twenty-five years have seen the world awake to its most strenuous existence, and it is most probable that the bustle of business activity has been responsible for the neglect of parents to teach their children many things to fit them to live among others, a more sacred regard for absolute truthfulness and the honor of their word, and particularly of the meaning of the oath. In case any of our readers have not at hand a definition of the term "oath," we give here, in the words of a noted authority: "A solemn declaration or affirmation by which we bind ourselves to the truth or to the performance of a duty, or to the avoidance of an evil, if we speak not the truth."



Evan Roberts.

A few months ago the world had never heard of Evan Roberts, now one of the most striking personalities of the times. He is a tall, gracefully built, musical, thoughtful-looking young man of twenty-six years, the son of a Welsh miner of sturdy character, both his parents being characterized by religious simplicity and zeal. Though a nominal Christian, it was not until the aggressive work of an "Endeavor Society" reached his village that the inspiration came to him, after prolonged "communion with the Unseen," to "speak to the people" of his village, which he did. This was last November. Since then the fiery cross of revival has spread to some 40,000, turning lives of sin and selfishness to lives of righteousness and self-sacrifice. As to the fruits, long-standing debts have been paid, the saloons and music-halls have closed for want of patronage, it is quite common for magistrates to receive white gloves, there being no criminal cases to try at the courts, and the Bible Society was at times unable to supply the demand for copies of "The Word of Life." The revival spirit has spread to England, though Evan Roberts has declined "invitations" to speak outside of his native Wales. Humble and self-effacing, he is one of those who, seeing visions and dreaming dreams, has become one of the greatest spiritual influences in Great Britain.



Bliss Carman.

A very few lines of poetry are usually sufficient for the revelation of the master-touch. The eminent prose writer may write lines, pages even, which are essentially commonplace, but the true poet—who added to that sixth sense for grasping the beauty and essence of things which in its fulness seems to belong most of all to the poet, has also the gift of being able to express his thought in words beautiful, melodious beyond the power of ordinary speech—must, of necessity, show his

power in almost every line. The works of few of our poets, perhaps, reveal the presence of this master-touch more strongly than those of Bliss Carman. Music of language, delicacy of description, originality of thought and expression, are all there. He knows just what to tell and what to eliminate, and he never overloads with that wealth of detail which sometimes renders the writings, even of some of the masters, rather tedious reading. An impressionist among the poets, he dashes in a stroke here, a stroke there. The interspaces he leaves for the imagination of the reader to fill—but the picture is complete.

Bliss Carman was born at the beautiful city of Fredericton, N. B., in April, 1861, and was educated at the University of New Brunswick, taking the B. A. degree and the Alumni gold medal in 1881, and the M. A. degree in 1884. Afterward he spent some time in private study, and reading at Edinburgh and Harvard. Since then his life has been given up to literary work; in truth, it would seem that literature runs in the blood of his race, for he is a cousin of the brilliant Roberts family, of which Charles G. D. is the most widely-known member. Mr. Carman has been associated in editorial work with the New York Independent, the Cosmopolitan, and the Atlantic Monthly, but his name will live in the collections of poems and valuable prose works which he has given to the public. Among the best known of these are, "Low Tide on Grand Pre," "A Book of Lyrics," "A Sea-mark," "Behind the Arras: A Book of the Unseen," "More Songs from Vagabondia," "By the Aurelian Wall, and Other Elegies," "Friendship of Art," and "Kinship of Nature." He has also assayed an ambitious piece of poetical work in reproducing the lost poems of Sappho, the "queen of song" of Lesbos, who loved and wrote about six centuries before Christ. Mr. Carman has collected the few fragments of her poems which have survived, and has built upon them a superstructure such as he conceives her elaborated work might have been. As Chas. G. D. Roberts, in his introduction to the volume, says: "Perhaps the most perilous and the most alluring venture in the whole field of poetry is that which Mr. Carman has undertaken in attempting to give in English verse those lost poems of Sappho, of which fragments have survived. . . . It is as if a sculptor of to-day were to set himself, with reverence and trained craftsmanship, and studious familiarity with the spirit, technique and atmosphere of his subject, to restore some statues of Polyclitus or Praxiteles, of which he had but a broken arm, a foot, a knee, a finger, upon which to build." . . . Mr. Carman is still carrying on his literary work in New York City.

The following stanzas from "Low Tide on Grand Pre," which in their plaintiveness remind one somewhat of Jean Ingelow's beautiful "Divided," may serve as some indication of Bliss Carman's style of writing:

"Was it a year, or lives ago,  
We took the grasses in our hands,  
And caught the summer flying low  
Over the waving meadow lands,  
And held it there between our hands?"



And that we took into our hands  
 Spirit of life or subtler thing—  
 Breathed on us there, and loosed the  
 bands  
 Of death, and taught us, whispering,  
 The secret of some wonder-thing?

Then all your face grew light, and seemed  
 To hold the shadow of the sun;  
 The evening faltered, and I deemed  
 That time was ripe, and years had  
 done  
 Their wheeling underneath the sun.

So all desire and all regret,  
 And fear and memory, were naught;  
 One to remember or forget  
 The keen delight our hands had caught;  
 Tomorrow and yesterday were naught.

The night has fallen, and the tide  
 Now and again comes drifting home,  
 Across these aching barrens wide,  
 A sigh like driven wind or foam,  
 In grief the flood is bursting home.

Open the Door of Your Heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,  
 To the angels of love and truth;  
 When the world is full of unnumbered  
 joys,

In the beautiful dawn of youth,  
 Casting aside all things that mar,  
 Saying to wrong "Depart!"  
 To the voices of hope that are calling  
 you  
 Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,  
 To the things that shall abide;  
 To the holy thoughts that lift your soul  
 Like the stars at eventide.  
 All of the fadeless flowers that bloom  
 In the realms of song and art  
 Are yours, if you'll only give them room.  
 Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,  
 Heedless of class or creed,  
 When you hear the cry of a brother's  
 voice,  
 The sob of a child in need,  
 To the shining heaven that o'er you  
 bends  
 You need no map or chart,  
 But only the love the Master gave.  
 Open the door of your heart.  
 —Edward Everett Hale.

A Poem for Reciters.

MRS. LOFTY AND I.  
 Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage,  
 So do I;  
 She has dapple greys to draw it,  
 None have I;  
 With my blue-eyed laughing baby,  
 Trundling by,  
 I hide his face lest she should see  
 The cherub boy, and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers,  
 Mine has not;  
 He could give his bride a palace—  
 Mine a cot;  
 Hers comes home beneath the starlight—  
 Ne'er cares she;  
 Mine comes in the purple twilight,  
 Kisses me,  
 And prays that He Who turns life's  
 sands  
 Will hold his loved ones in His hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels,  
 So have I;  
 She wears hers upon her bosom;  
 Inside I;  
 She will leave hers at Death's portal,  
 By-and-bye;  
 I shall bear my treasure with me  
 When I die,  
 For I have love and she has gold—  
 She counts her weath—mine can't be  
 told.

She has those who love her station,  
 None have I;  
 But I've one true heart beside me—  
 Glad am I;  
 I'd not change it for a kingdom,  
 No, not I;  
 God will weigh it in His balance,  
 By-and-bye;  
 And the difference define,  
 'Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

No man ever sank under the burden of  
 the day. It is when to-morrow's burden  
 is added to the burden of to-day that  
 the weight is more than a man can bear.—  
 George Macdonald.

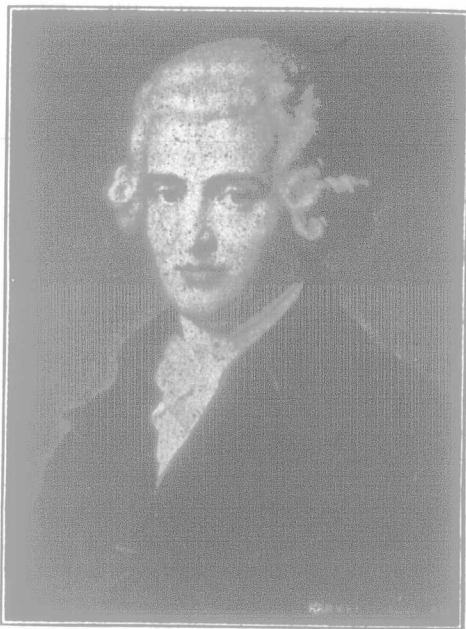
Joseph Haydn.

Born at Rohrau, April 1, 1732.  
 Died at Vienna, May 31, 1809.

Haydn, coming from a purely peasant stock, represents the entrance into cultivated music of the spirit of the people's song. A son of the people he was, with the homely kindness of his peasant forefathers. When he grew famous, and counted among his pupils such men as Mozart and Beethoven, on all sides could be heard the quaint, affectionate name given him by high and low, the name by which musicians still speak of him, "Papa Haydn."

His father, Matthias Haydn, was a serving-maid. His home was of the humblest kind, and he and his eleven brothers and sisters were brought up with very few pleasures or luxuries. His father was something of a music-lover, singing a very good tenor, and playing by ear upon the harp. He taught his children to look upon music as he did, in the light of a joy and rest. He worked hard during the day, but when evening came the harp would be brought, and the whole family would sing together until it was time for bed.

A cousin, who was choirmaster in a neighboring village, took the boy Joseph into his choir, and later, at the age of eight, he went to Vienna as a chorister in the chapel of St. Stephen. After a childhood and youth of bitter poverty, we find him, at the age of twenty-nine, engaged



Joseph Haydn.

as special musician to Prince Esterhazy of Hungary, a position he occupied for thirty years, composing constantly, and living a simple, natural life. He was unfortunate in his marriage, his wife not being at all congenial with him in her tastes. After the death of his benefactor, he went to London, where he was rapturously received by the musical world.

His most famous compositions are: Oratorios—"The Creation," and "The Seasons." Symphonies—"Military," "The Clock," "Surprise," "La Chasse," and scores of others, many of them nameless.

Haydn was the great pioneer in quartette writing, and the well-known Austrian national hymn, known as the "Emperor's Hymn," was one of his own favorite compositions.—[Adapted from "Masters in Music."

Tommy and his little brother had been playing together most peacefully for some time when suddenly the baby gave a howl, followed by a series of shrieks. The mother rushed in, and, while soothing the crying child, sought to find out what had hurt him. Tommy resisted her cross examination for a time, but finally admitted that he was guilty. "What did you do to him?" she asked.

"I stuck him with a safety pin."  
 "What in the world did you do that for?"

"Nurse said you couldn't hurt yourself with a safety pin, and I wanted to see if it was so."



Victory.

He went forth conquering and to conquer.—Rev. vi.: 2.

In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us.—Rom. viii.: 37.

He will swallow up death in victory.—Isa. xxv.: 6.

"Glory be to JESUS! tell what He hath done;  
 Sound aloud the praises of the Holy One!  
 Bind, oh bind the laurels round the Victor's brow;  
 He Who conquered for us conquers in us now!"

The three texts given above speak of a past, a present and a future victory. Christ has conquered, we are bound to live victoriously now, and the final victory will be complete in the day when the "trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised." At Christmas time, angels were the glad messengers who brought to men the good tidings of God's great gift of Peace, but the brightness of Christmas pales before the great glory of Easter, when the Victor Himself stands in the midst of His friends and offers them His own Peace—won through fiercest strife. At Christmas, we celebrate the coming of the Deliverer, but at the glad Easter season we share in His victory. But, as Canaan was a "gift" to the Israelites, and yet had to be won by hard fighting, so we must fight, if we wish to live victoriously; although, at the same time, our thanks are due to God, who "giveth" us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. This is one of the many paradoxes of life which it is impossible to explain, but we should hardly value a victory which cost us nothing.

"In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us," says St. Paul: and this list of "these things" shows that the victory is no easy one:—"tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, nakedness, peril or sword." We are called to go forth in the ranks of the conquering army, following the Victor, Who is called Faithful and True, the KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS, Who "went forth conquering and to conquer." And how did He conquer? How did He show that He was a King in reality as well as in name? Read the story of that victorious Life and victorious Death. Think especially of His kingliness on that last terrible day of battle; of His daring acceptance of the high priest's challenge, of His kind encouragement of the unhappy Pilate, of the stern silence before Herod, the royal pardon extended to the soldiers, the quiet acceptance of homage from the dying thief, the thoughtfulness for others in apparent forgetfulness of personal agony. Then let us turn the light on our own lives and see if we are really conquerors all day and every day. We have no persecution, famine or great tribulation, perhaps, but the children are fractious or troublesome, we have a headache or a bad cold, meals are not ready just on time, the weather doesn't suit us, we can't have our own way about something, or other people are aggravating. We may think it is hardly worth while bracing ourselves to be conquerors in such trifling matters as these, but every soldier of Christ is pledged to accept his Master's will not only patiently, but joyfully, and to be a conqueror in all things, large and small. To look like a thunder-cloud, to speak crossly, to show temper by hasty, impatient movements, or even to feel irritable, is to lose the chance of a victory. To be worried, anxious, impatient, and afraid that things may go wrong, is a plain proof that we have not confidence in our Leader. We are bound to "trust in Him at all times"—every day, every hour. Then, and then only, we shall be "more than conquerors through Him that loved us."

"He always wins who sides with GOD:  
 To him no chance is lost;  
 GOD'S will is sweetest to him when  
 It triumphs at his cost.  
 Ill that He blesses is our good,  
 And unblest good is ill;  
 And all is right that seems most  
 wrong  
 If it be His sweet will."

God does not carry us through life as though we were helpless babies. When He gives us strength to stand on our own feet, to battle against our foes, it would be no kindness to hide us in a safe place where we could look on comfortably at the battle without striking a blow or facing any danger or difficulty. Would you like to be treated like a tender, hothouse plant, which must be shielded from the rough wind or cold, bracing air? The very word "Victory" is inspiring, and victory implies something to conquer. We may fancy we should be very happy if God always gave everything asked for, without any delay; but probably we should not really appreciate even the great gift of Holiness if we could win and retain it without a hard struggle.

I have just been looking over our "Quiet Hour," talks for the last five years, and it has struck me that you may wonder why I scarcely ever mention the life after death, except in connection with our unity with those who have gone on before. Even to-day, you see, I talk about the past and present victory, and have said not a word about the final triumph over sin and death. Why is this, do you think? I can only say that when I ask God for a message to deliver to you, I faithfully try to deliver that message. If it is about the present rather than the future, I can't help it. I know nothing, nor do I want to know anything, about the plan of serving God as a kind of life insurance to secure a comfortable existence for the soul in the next world. The thought of seeing the King in His beauty, and worshipping Him face to face, is almost too sacred to be dwelt on. As for the joy of winning His approval, we need not wait a day nor an hour for that. If to live is "Christ," to die must be "gain," but our business at present is living, not dying. If every day be an Easter Day—a day of victory, of rising from the death of sin to the life of righteousness—then we may safely leave the time and manner of our death to Him Who says: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death; Oh death, I will be thy plagues; Oh grave, I will be thy destruction."

Robertson speaks of the "acting of a death-bed scene" as the most terrible of all unrealities, and suggests that the passionate longing of martyrs for death may have been partly earthly excitement. "Every day," he says, "Christ's servants are dying modestly and peacefully—not a word of victory on their lips, but Christ's deep triumph in their hearts. . . . They came to the battlefield and found no enemy to fight with—no foe was in sight."

The glorious, inspiring Easter message is old, yet ever new, the message that our King has passed through death, and is still the living One, alive for evermore. He has the keys of death, and the mysterious land beyond death, and we are one with Him and may follow closely in His steps.

Life was never intended to be a humdrum commonplace; so, if we allow it to drag dimly along, it must be our own fault. God doesn't make it too easy in order that we may have a chance to be victors. Soldiers may think their daily drill as wearisome, monotonous and meaningless as the daily march round Jericho must have seemed to the Israelites. But how can a general depend on their unflinching obedience to orders, when everything may depend on it, unless they have learned by long and continuous practice to obey promptly, as a matter of course.

I have just been reading a scientific



# THE REASON FOR IT.

## It Is Money In Your Pocket

to get the harvesting machine or the tillage or seeding implement or Gasoline Engine that will give you the best service and the longest use. That's what you are looking for.

You can't tell very much about a farm machine by looking at it. A piece of poor scrap iron covered with paint may look as well as the highest grade steel. You must, therefore, look carefully to the reputation of the machine you buy, and to the facilities of the manufacturers who make it. That's why we ask your earnest and careful consideration to the line of harvesting machines and other implements of the

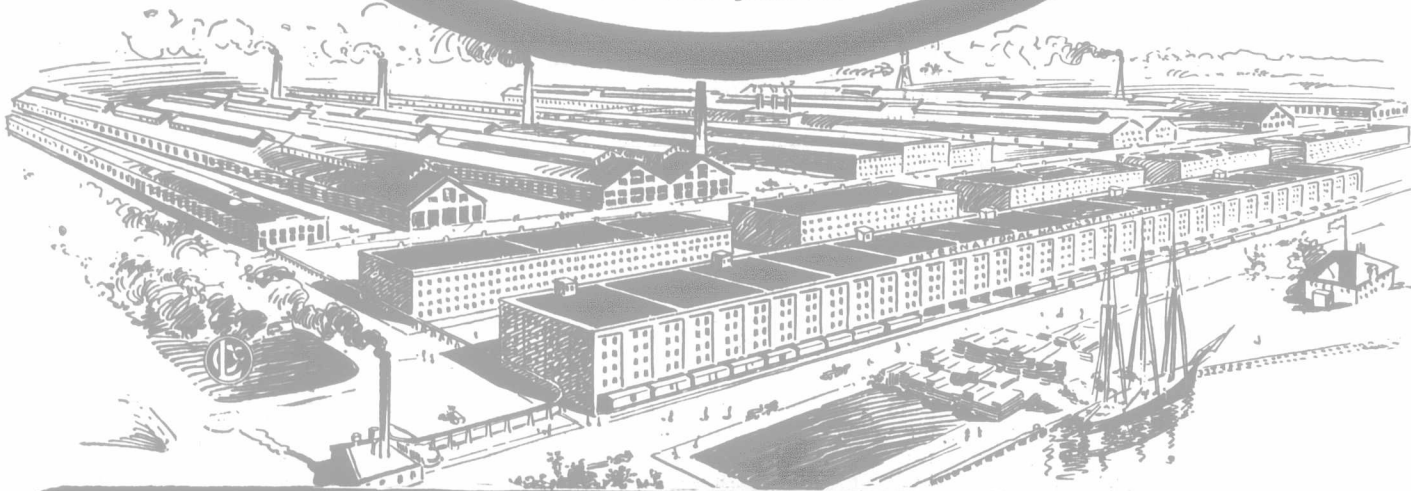
### International Harvester Company of Canada, (Ltd.)

In reputation they are unsurpassed. They are used by more Canadian farmers than are all other makes combined. Why? Simply because the careful, prudent farmer has found from experience that they do satisfactory work, that they can be depended upon, that they give him long service, that they are not in constant need of repairs. Canadian farmers buy them—not from sentiment but from cool business judgment. The endorsement of a majority of the farmers in both Canada and the States ought to mean something to you.

In facilities the manufacturers of the International line of farm machines are unequalled in the world. The great plant of the International Company at Hamilton, Ontario, is a monument to Canadian enterprise and progress, and a source of pride to every loyal Canadian. It embraces every known facility for the economical production of machines of the highest possible grade. The buildings occupy one end of a tract of 200 acres, and are equipped with the most modern machinery, much of it automatic in action, insuring absolute uniformity and perfection of manufacture. Extensive chemical laboratories are maintained for the thorough testing of all materials used; nothing but that of the highest grade enters into the construction of an International machine.

Canada itself produces much of the raw material used in the factory, and by modern machinery, modern methods, the most careful supervision and inspection, is enabled to produce at fair and reasonable prices machines and implements for farm use as nearly perfect in material and construction as it is possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce. These facilities are made possible only by the large demand for the International line, and this demand comes solely from the satisfaction

that the International line has given in the past. We ask you to call upon any International agent and see for yourself the line of machines he handles. He will be glad to give you catalogue and to answer all questions.



The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues of

## McCORMICK AND DEERING

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Shoe Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, and Binder Twine,

## CHAMPION

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Knife Grinders, Binder Twine.

WORKS OF

International Harvester Co. of Canada, (Limited) at Hamilton, Ontario.

article which stated that even such an apparently solid substance as a bar of steel is made up of an infinite number of distinct atoms, which never actually touch each other. I don't know much about science, but I do know that the only bit of our own lives we can actually grasp is the present moment which slips by even while we speak of it. The past and the future are not ours to shape, so the great question is: What are we making of the present? The best preparation for holy dying is holy living. St. Paul knew that victory is rather a matter of every-day obedience than of emotionalism, so his triumphant contemplation of the victory over sin, death and the grave ends with the necessary climax—so quiet, yet so grand—"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

"So he dies for his faith. That is fine—  
More than most of us do.  
But say, can you add to that line  
That he lived for it too?  
In his death he bore witness at last  
As a martyr to truth.  
Did his life do the same in the past  
From the days of his youth?  
It is easy to die. Men have died  
For a wish or a whim—  
From bravado or passion or pride.  
Was it harder for him?  
But to live—every day to live out  
All the truth that he dreamt,  
While his friends met his conduct with  
doubt,  
And the world with contempt.  
Was it thus that he plodded ahead,  
Never turning aside?  
Then we'll talk of the life that he led.  
Never mind how he died." HOPE.

### My Mother.

She gave the best years of her life  
With joy for me,  
And robbed herself, with loving heart,  
Unstintingly.

For me with willing hands she toiled  
From day to day,  
For me she prayed when headstrong youth  
Would have its way.

Her gentle arms, my cradle once,  
Are weary now;  
And time has set the seal of care  
Upon her brow.

And, though no other eyes than mine  
Their meaning trace,  
I read my history in the lines  
Of her dear face.

And, 'mid His gems, who showers gifts  
As shining sands,  
I count her days as pearls that fall  
From his kind hands.

### The Value of Example.

To have your child truthful, be truthful.

To have him temperate, be temperate in all things.

To have him kind to others, be yourself kind to others.

Prescribe healthful amusements and so far as you can take part in them.

Prove to him by your life that a good name is to be chosen before great riches.

Teach him that riches are not to be despised, but should never be got by doing harm to others; that when acquired should be treated as a trust, not as a hoard.

To have him honest, present to him in yourself a living example of honesty. The chief part of a child's knowledge comes through observation. Acts mean more to him than speech.

### My Share.

I have no lands, I have no gold;

Fame's way my footsteps miss;

But I've my baby girl to hold,  
My little lad to kiss.

To helpful heights I may not reach,  
Or tides of error stay;

Be mine the sweeter task, to teach  
Their unstained lips to pray.

—Cora A. Matson Dolson, in Good Housekeeping.

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





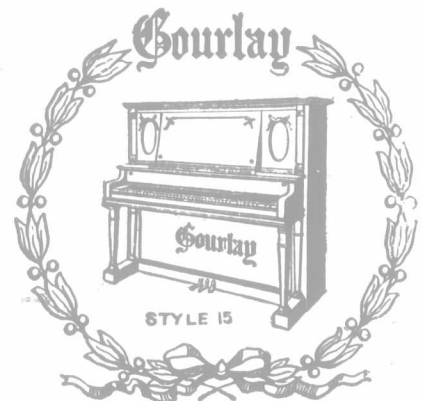
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**STYLE No. 15.**  
An Etruscan design in Mahogany or figured Walnut, with refined hand-carvings, all chisel work, not stucco or pressed work or machine carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width, 5 ft. 2 in.; depth, 2 ft. 2 1/2 in.; 7 1/2 octave overstrung; trichord scale; best ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronze metal plate to top of piano, with heavy flanged bearings fitted into non-varying wood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

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**STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING,**  
etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.



**Making Flower Beds.**

As was suggested some time ago, it is well to make flower-beds very early in spring, so that the frost and rain may help in mellowing the soil. It must be remembered, however, that no matter how early the beds are made, the majority of seeds must not be sown too soon. It is, of course, a great temptation to get out and put in the seed during the first warm, dry days, when it seems impossible that March winds and nipping frosts should come back upon us; but, if you would have a successful garden, you must resist. Sweet peas, of course, cannot be in too early, and seed of poppies, sweet alyssum, or any other plants which you may have observed to "self-sow" themselves successfully, may be put in as early as you choose, but for all less hardy varieties the old rule holds good, "Sow when the farmer is putting in his corn." This is also the time in which plantlets from the cold frame or window-box should be transplanted.

If possible, flower-beds should be given a southern exposure on the southern side of a building, a clump of trees or a mass of tall shrubs. If there is also some protection to the westward all the better. The first thing to do is to mark them out and spade thoroughly to a depth of about two feet. Unless the soil is very rich, leaf mould and mucky manure should be liberally incorporated, and the whole mixed up as finely and evenly as possible. Swamp muck should never be added except for salvia, ricinus, cannas, and spotted callas or other marsh plants. Unless the beds are

intended for peonies, lilies, etc., which are liable to rot if compelled to lie in the wet during spring or autumn, it is as well to make them rather flat for convenience in watering. When finished, drive in bricks or siding held in place by pegs all around the beds in order to protect them from encroachment of grass. These foreign borders do not look very attractive at first, but may soon be rendered practically invisible by giving them a coat of dull green paint, and planting a thick border just inside. Dusty miller, dwarf phlox, feverfew, sweet alyssum and ageratum will all be found admirable for such borders.

May we conclude with a few rules which have been often given, but which seem to bear repetition during every season of garden-making? (1) See to it that the tallest plants are placed at the back of the borders or the center of the beds. (2) Do not mix blue and red flowers in the same bed, nor pink and red, pink and blue, blue and purple, etc. (3) Use white flowers lavishly. (4) Mass flowers as far as possible; this is nature's way. A single clump of Sweet William, or a few straggling stalks of summer-flowering hyacinths may not be a very imposing sight, but place a mass of Sweet Williams before some shrubbery, or mix in a hundred white-belled hyacinths in a bed of scarlet salvias or geraniums, and see what the effect will be. (5) In all your gardening exercise ceaseless observation and care. This alone will secure you artistic and satisfactory results.

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



**Simple Clothing for Children.**

While a great many people are converted to the truth that there cannot be good health without a certain amount of fresh air and exercise, a number of them believe that they themselves are too busy to spare time for it. There are always so many things to be done that make for the comfort of the family, and, if the family comprises little children, the mending and making, etc., for them constitutes a never-ending task. In making children's clothing, why not simplify everything as much as possible? I do not think it is right to make a child wear something it feels to be ugly and dislikes, or is ashamed to be seen in, but simple clothing for children is really the prettiest, and is becoming more and more fashionable. Frills and trimming do not make the child happier, healthier, or prettier. Little children are pretty enough in their childishness, and the plainer their clothes are the better they look, as a rule. Children need a great many changes of plain clothes, to the end that they may be kept constantly clean and dry—they do not need anything more. Little dresses can be made of seersucker for everyday use. As these do not require to be ironed, there at once is a saving of time and energy, which will do the children much good, if applied to the care of their mother's health, thus giving her a chance to adjust the really important things with better judgment than she can possibly have when tired or worn out. Again, why does not the mother always sit down to prepare vegetables and wash dishes? There is no reason why she should not; and how much bet-

ter washing can be done on the kitchen veranda; and why should not the sewing machine find a place there also? Why should not meals be eaten there upon a clean, white deal table, and tablecloths and the washing of them dispensed with during the hot weather. There is plenty to be done in the summer, and little enough time for the farmer's wife to spend pleasantly out of doors. I recommend, therefore, that at the time of the spring cleaning, everything not necessary for use or comfort, and with the exception of the household goods without which would be desolation, all bric-a-brac be put away for the season, to save cleaning and dusting, and make more room. It is for just this sort of thing that people leave beautiful homes in the cities and go out to wild places in the woods to camp—to get away from the heat and multiplicity of "things." No sensible woman wants to look at furniture in the sitting-room on a beautiful summer evening, when she might sit outside and be rested and refreshed, nor, I should think, would anyone want to dust ornaments and unnecessary furniture on a beautiful summer morning. I know there are some who consider any condition that might be called "resting" almost a crime, but they might at least transfer their energies to the garden, and get some fresh air and outdoor life.

A. G. OWEN.

A short refrain from a former Review:  
Little Willie had a mirror  
And he licked the back all off  
Thinking in his childish error  
It would cure his whooping cough.  
At the funeral, Willie's mother  
Sadly said to Mrs. Brown,  
"Twas a chilly day for Willie  
When the mercury went down

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E. J. BLAQUIER, Brandon, Man., western representative of the Amherst solid-all-through, every-day shoes for men, women, boys and girls, offers a reward of \$25 in gold to the first person producing a pair of men's, women's, boys' or girls' shoes made by the Amherst Shoe Co., that contain any shoddy of any kind.

None genuine Amherst make unless "Amherst homemade" stamped on the sole.

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G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

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This white enameled iron bed has brass knobs and caps; head 46 ins., and foot 40 ins., high. All sizes. Price from \$4.25. Price from Factory, \$3.50.



This parlor table is of choice, solid golden oak of accentuated grain; top 14x14 ins., height 29 ins. A little beauty, for \$1.60.



These couches are made by highest grade workmen in our own shops. Covered in figured velour, skirted with pretty corded fringe; spring seat. Price.....\$6.25

The frame of this Morris Chair is of solid golden oak, tapestry or velour cushions; brass rod allows back to rest in four different positions. Price from Winnipeg, \$6.00. Price from factory, \$5.25.



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Has 600 illustrations like the above at similar prices. Better write to-day.

**JOHN LESLIE**  
324-26-28 Main St., WINNIPEG.





### The Farmer's Wife.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is my first letter to the Ingle Nook. The position of the Illinois woman is in some manner like my own, so that I naturally longed to write and say what I thought about the country life. I must confess myself to being a born lotus eater. I could dream all day over a painting by Sandro Botticelli, and spend hours going over in my memory a sentimental nocturne by Chopin; or, in fact, I could continue musing indefinitely over all the beautiful beloved things in which there is no money. But Canada is a country for workers, and not for dreamers. When we choose the strenuous, eventful life of a country where there are no "records" to "moon" over, we must let our dreams be our recreation, and choose to do the noble deeds, which may possibly be no more than filling in the daily round.

I am sorry for the Illinois woman from my heart, because I too have to feed pigs and calves, and toil round the farm. I am building up a splendid poultry business, and attending to the washtub, and doing the thousand and one distasteful chores, while the "boss" is building houses, chopping trees, clearing land, and doing all the terribly hard work that even the most determined woman could not hope to accomplish. Fortunately for me, I am not like her "mated to a clown." I believe that if I were to suggest that I should spend the rest of my days in a hammock, my husband would shrug his shoulders and fix up the hammock, and take up my packs and carry them uncomplainingly with his own. It is I that am too hard a master to myself. I was reared in the lap of luxury, and when adverse circumstances turned me out into the cold world, I felt that on the farm and out in the country was a wider and better life than even Art or Literature could offer. To be one of the workers, to rise every morning with the feeling that there is something to be accomplished, some difficulty surmounted, is better than dreams. I think that I should have grudged myself the money laid out in stationery just to write laments to my friends; but there is a brisk demand for useful copy here in Canada, and by snatching an hour or so on quiet afternoons my pen supplies us with \$36 for advertisements every month. Of course those who have genius could do even better than this. Many a great author has been able to make his voice heard from the depths of an obscure farm. Never grumble at the farm life for not giving you the chance that you deserve. If there is anything in you, there is no better place for you to hail from.

There is one other point in your letter, dear Dame Durden, that I have so very often ruminated on. Why should women be so afraid of their husbands as many of them are? When a woman has done a fair and square day's work, and she knows it, she should not be afraid to take up a book or piece of needlework, or to visit a friend. If women only had a little more good temper, and a little more calm courage! Even the inhuman brutes that some women would prove their husbands to be, know that a wife is more valuable on the farm than even their best cow or pig, and they would not care to smash her up or mutilate her as they do in the London slums. So I would say to sum up: Do a fair day's work, and then stop. Don't be goaded on by sarcastic remarks. Take care to earn a little independent money, to show what you are worth commercially, and if you do make a mistake in choosing your mate, never own it. There is a quaint little tale that we have all read and smiled over. We ought to learn the chief sentence in it on our wedding morn, and by heart, and to repeat it as often and as earnestly as we possibly can from that day forth as long as we live, "Whatever the old man does is Right."

B. C.

OCTAVIA.

### Our Badge Again.

Dear Dame Durden,—As this is such a beautiful day, yet too wet "under foot" to call on my friends, I shall go, like Cousin Dorothy, on an "imaginary walk" to the Ingle Nook.

I have been much interested in the "town girl comparison" chat which the Nookers have been having. I think we should have more pity on our town sisters, and invite them during their summer vacation to visit our country homes and enjoy our pleasures of freedom unknown to them. Of course, I say the town girls exercise more taste than the majority of country girls. Why? Because they have their clothes to match—not a supply of all colors, like the country girls. I deem this the only feature the country girl may be jealous of. I shall now turn my attention to something more beneficial. I hope—a few hints from my experience.

A very fine soup is made from the water which pork, not too salty, has been boiled in. Cut turnips and potatoes in small squares, also a couple of onions. Put into the pork water; add half cup of rice, previously boiled, and allow to boil one hour.

A very good stove blacking is made by putting one "dome" and one teaspoonful of "tiger stove polish" into a bowl, with water to cover. Let remain overnight. Mix thoroughly in the morning, and apply to a warm, not hot, stove. Brush well, and a beautiful satin polish will be produced more cheaply than by using all box polish.

Stovepipes are simply and well cleaned by applying a very little boiled oil on a cloth. This system will not dirty the hands. It is best to let dry a little, then start a gentle fire. This will not cause any smoke as the varnish does.

Stale soda buns dipped in a cup of cold water, then put in a hot oven for 20 minutes, are as nice as when freshly made. To be eaten hot.

Where has our badge system gone? Has it been entirely forgotten by all?

MICAMAC.

As Micamac will probably remember, I left the question of the Ingle Nook badge to the members of the Nook. As only about half a dozen wrote about it, I concluded the suggestion did not command enough popular attention to carry it through. However, if it is really the wish of the Ingle Nook members to have a badge arranged for, we shall be quite ready to come to a decision. When the question was mooted before, someone suggested that a small marguerite (ox-eye daisy) made of white and yellow ribbon, would be very pretty. Personally, I was quite taken with the idea. If that were decided upon, each member could easily make one for herself, and so all might be supplied with very little trouble at any one quarter. What do you say?

### Household Notes.

Dear Dame Durden,—I longed to come in and talk with you, and seeing your invitation, I have to say just a few words. I have a few household notes, which are as follows: A red-hot iron will soften old putty so that it can be easily removed. A good remedy for chilblains is to apply turpentine to the affected parts. Windows may be kept free from ice and polished by rubbing the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol. When sweeping carpets, dip the broom into a basin of lukewarm water into which has been put table salt—about a handful. It will make the carpet look clean and bright. When grease has been spilled on an unpainted floor, pour on cold water to harden it, and then you can scrape it up easily. In cleaning lamp glasses, try ashes; it makes the glasses shine and stay clean longer.

My dear readers, who have hard work to do, try sitting down when drying the dishes. When washing the dishes, just try Pearline in place of soap, and stand

## Hard-working people

best appreciate the strength-giving, refreshing effect of a hot cup of fragrant

# Blue Ribbon

TEA. Try the Red Label.

### Highest Awards

We are just advised that at the Bombay, India, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, held in January, 1905, a trial of Cream Separators took place. The result was a very closely contested competition between machines, and in the end the "MELLOTTE" was proclaimed the winner, and awarded a gold medal (the highest award). To show the exhaustive nature of the trials, separated milk from the Melotte was passed through other machines without any cream being taken out, but the Melotte extracted a fairly large quantity from the others.

DO YOUR OWN THINKING.

THE MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., LTD.,  
124 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. Box 604.

on a good, thick rag mat; it is less tiring. Also sit down when paring fruit of all kinds.

If, when ironing, the starch persists in sticking to the iron, try rubbing the latter in dry salt, and put salt in the starch when making it; it makes the linen shine, and iron more easily. Rub dry salt on insect stings. If some soot has fallen on the carpet, sprinkle salt over it well, then brush all up together, brushing it with the grain of the carpet.

Will send a few recipes for cakes:  
Circle Cake—One egg; one cup of sugar; two cups of flour; one-third cup of butter, one half-cup of sweet milk; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; one-half teaspoon of soda, and flavor with lemon.

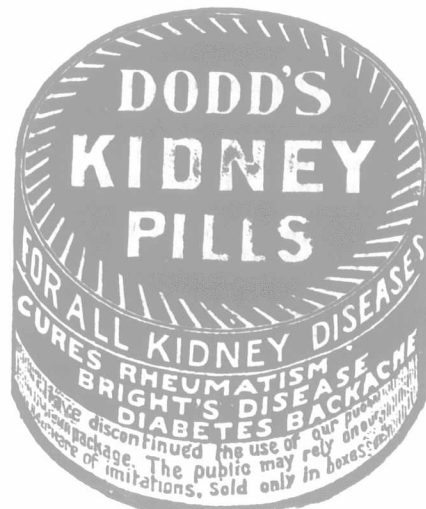
Cream Sponge Cake—Beat up two eggs in a teacup; fill up cup with sweet, thick cream; add one cup of sugar; one cup of flour; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda.

If cake begins to burn, set a dish of cold water in the oven. In chopping up potatoes, use a nice clean baking powder can; place six or seven holes in end of can for the steam to escape. I hope my long letter will escape the W. P. B., and if welcome, I'll come again.

A BACHELOR MAID.

You are very welcome indeed, girlie.

A helpful hand and a word of cheer;  
A gift of bread from your own repast;  
Such deeds as these make answer clear  
To the long dead times let a laugh be cast,  
Hold hope, keep busy, be never glum,  
Make each day better than was the last—  
And joy shall be yours in the years to come.



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**The LEAVENWORTH CASE**

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXV.

Timothy Cook.

I stared at him in amazement. "I doubt if it will be so very difficult," said he. Then in a sudden burst, "Where is the man Cook?" "He is below," returned I; "he and Q. I brought them with me." "That was wise; let us see the boys; have them up." Stepping to the door I called them. "I expected, of course, you would want to question them," said I, coming back. In another moment the spruce Q and the shock-headed Cook entered the room. "Ah," said Mr. Gryce, looking toward the latter if not directly at him; "this is the deceased Mr. Stebbins' hired man, is it? Well, you look as though you could tell the truth." "I usually calculate to do that thing, sir; at all events I was never called a liar that I can remember." "Of course not, of course not," returned the detective, very affably for him. Then without any further introduction: "What was the first name of the lady you saw married in your master's house last summer?" "Bless me if I know! I don't think I heard, sir." "But you recollect how she looked?" "As well as if she was my own mother. No disrespect to the lady, sir, if you know her," he made haste to add, glancing hurriedly at me. "What I mean is, that she was so handsome, I could never forget the look of her sweet face if I lived a hundred years." "Can you describe her?" "I don't know, sir; she was tall and grand-looking, had the brightest eyes and the whitest hand, and smiled in a way to make even a common man like me wish he had never seen her." "Would you know her in a crowd?" "I would know her anywhere." "Very well, now tell us all you can about that marriage." "Well, sir, it was something like this: I had been in Mr. Stebbins' employ I should say about one year, when one morning as I was hoeing in the garden that runs along by the road, I saw a gentleman step down from the platform of the depot, look up and down the road for a minute, and then walk rapidly to our gate and come in. I noticed him particularly, because he was so fine-looking; unlike anybody in F—, and, indeed, unlike anybody I had ever seen for that matter; but I shouldn't have thought much about it if there hadn't come along, not five minutes after, a buggy with two ladies in it, which stopped at our gate too. I saw they wanted to get out, so I went and held their horse for them, and they got down and went into the house." "Did you see their faces?" "No, sir; not then. They had veils on." "Very well, go on." "I hadn't been to work long, before heard some one calling my name, and looking up, saw Mr. Stebbins standing in the door, beckoning. I went to him, and he said, "I want you, Tim; wash your hands and come into the parlor." I had never been asked to do that before, and it struck me all of a heap, but I did what he asked, and was so taken aback at the looks of the lady I saw standing up on the floor with the handsome gentleman, that I stumbled over a stool and made a great racket, and didn't know much where I was or what was going on, till I heard Mr. Stebbins say "man and wife," and then it came over me in a hot kind of way that it was a marriage I was seeing." "You say there were two ladies; now where was the other one at this time?" asked Gryce. "She was there, sir; but I didn't mind much about her. I was so taken up with the handsome one and the way she had of smiling when anyone looked at her. I never saw the beat." "Can you remember the color of her hair or eyes?" "No, sir; I had a feeling as if she wasn't dark, and that is all I know." "But you remember her face?" "Yes, sir." Mr. Gryce here whispered me to procure the two pictures which I would find in a certain drawer in his desk, and set them up in different parts of the room unknown to the man. "You have before said," pursued Mr.

Gryce, "that you have no remembrance of her name. Now, how was that? Weren't you called upon to sign the certificate?" "Yes, sir; but I am most ashamed to say it, I was in a sort of maze and didn't hear truch, and only remember that it was a Mr. Clavering she was married to, and that someone called someone else Elner, or something like that. I wish I hadn't been so stupid, sir, if it would have done you any good." "Tell us about the signing of the certificate," said Mr. Gryce. "Well, sir, there isn't much to tell. Mr. Stebbins asked me to put my name down in a certain place on a piece of paper he pushed toward me, and I put it down there, that is all." "Was there no other name there when you wrote yours?" "No, sir. Afterward Mr. Stebbins turned toward the other lady who now came forward, and asked her if she wouldn't please sign it, and she said 'yes,' and came very quickly and did so." "And didn't you see her face then?" "No, sir; her back was to me when she threw by her veil, and I only saw Mr. Stebbins staring at her as she stooped, with a kind of wonder on his face, which made me think that she might have been something worth looking at too, but I didn't see her myself." "Well, what happened then?" "I don't know, sir. I went stumbling out of the room, and didn't see anything more." "Where were you when the ladies went away?" "In the garden, sir; I had gone back to my work." "You saw them, then; was the gentleman with them?" "No, sir; that was the queer part of it all. They went back as they came, and so did he; and in a few minutes Mr. Stebbins came out where I was and told me I was to say nothing about what I had seen, for it was a secret." "Were you the only one in the house who knew anything about it? Weren't there any women around?" "No, sir; Miss Stebbins had gone to the sewing circle." I had by this time some faint impression of what Mr. Gryce's suspicions were, and in arranging the pictures had placed one, that of Eleanore—and an exquisite portrait it was too—on the mantelpiece, and the other, which was an uncommonly fine photograph of Mary, in plain view on the desk. But Mr. Cook's back was as yet toward that part of the room, and taking advantage of the moment, I returned and asked him if that was all he had to tell us about this matter. "Yes, sir." "Then," said Mr. Gryce, with a glance at Q, "isn't there something here you can give Mr. Cook in payment for his story? Look around, will you?" Q nodded and moved toward the cupboard in the wall which was at the side of the mantelpiece, Mr. Cook following him with his eyes, as was natural, when with a sudden start he crossed the room, and pausing before the mantelpiece, looked at the picture of Eleanore which I had put there, gave a low grunt of satisfaction or pleasure, looked at it again and walked away. I felt my heart leap up into my throat, and moved by what impulse of dread or hope I cannot say, turned my back, when suddenly I heard him give vent to a startled exclamation, followed by the words: "Why, here she is, this is her, sir," and turning around, saw him hurrying toward us with Mary's picture in his hands. I do not know that I was greatly surprised. I was powerfully excited as well as conscious of a certain whirl of thought and an unsettling of old conclusions that were very confusing, but surprised? No. It seemed as if the manner of Mr. Gryce had too well prepared me. "This the lady who was married to Mr. Clavering, my good man? I guess you are mistaken," cried Mr. Gryce, in a very incredulous tone. "Mistaken? Didn't I say I would know her anywhere? This is the lady if she is the President's wife herself." "I am very much astonished," Mrs. Gryce went on, winking at me in a slow diabolical way. "Now if you had said the other lady was the one"—pointing to the picture on the mantelpiece—"I shouldn't have wondered." "She? I never saw that lady before;

but this one—Would you mind telling me her name, sir?" "If what you say is true, her name is Mrs. Clavering." "Clavering? Yes, that was his name." "And a very lovely lady," said Mr. Gryce. "Morris, haven't you found anything yet?" "Yes, sir," replied Q, bringing forward glasses and a bottle. But Mr. Coon was in no mood for liquor. I think he was struck by remorse; for, looking from the picture to Q, and from Q to the picture, he said: "If I have done this lady wrong by my talk, I'll never forgive myself. You told me I would be helping her to get her rights; if you have deceived me—" "Oh, I haven't deceived you," broke in Q in his short, sharp way. "Ask that gentleman there, if we are not all interested in Mrs. Clavering getting her due." He had designated me, but I was in no mood to reply. I longed to have the man dismissed, that I might inquire the reason of the great complacency which I now saw overspreading Mr. Gryce's face. "Mr. Cook needn't be concerned," remarked Mr. Gryce. "If he will take a glass of warm drink, to fortify him for his walk, I think he may go to the lodgings Mr. Morris has provided for him, without fear." Left alone with Mr. Gryce, I must have allowed some of the confused emotions which filled my breast to become apparent on my countenance, for after a few minutes of ominous silence, he exclaimed: "This discovery rather upsets you, doesn't it? Well, it don't me. I expected it." "You must have formed very different conclusions from what I have done," I returned, "or you would see that this discovery alters the complexion of the whole affair." "It does not alter the truth." "What is the truth?" "Then," said he, "to my notion the complexion of things has altered, but very much for the better. As long as Eleanore was believed to be the wife, her action in this matter was accounted for, but the tragedy itself was not. Why should Eleanore or Eleanore's husband wish the death of a man whose bounty was believed by them to cease with his life? But with Mary, the heiress, proved the wife!—I tell you, Mr. Raymond, it all hangs together now. You must never, in reckoning up an affair of murder like this, forget who it is that most profits by the deceased man's death." "But Eleanore's silence, how will you account for that? I can imagine a woman devoting herself to the shielding of a husband from the consequences of crime, but a cousin's husband, never." "Then you still think Mr. Clavering the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth?" "Why, what else is there to think? You don't—you can't suspect Eleanore of having deliberately undertaken to help her cousin out of a difficulty by taking the life of their mutual benefactor?" "No," said Mr. Gryce—"no, I do not think Eleanore Leavenworth had any hand in the business." "Then who—" I began and stopped, lost in the dreadful vista that was opening before me. "Who? Why, who but the one whose past deceit and present necessity demanded his death as a relief? who, but the beautiful, gorgeous, money-loving, man-deceiving goddess—" I leaped to my feet. "Do not mention the name," cried I; "you are wrong, but do not speak the name." "Excuse me," said he, "but it will have to be spoken many times, and we may as well begin—Mary Leavenworth, or, if you like it better, Mrs. Henry Clavering."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Mr. Gryce Explains Himself.

"I see that I have pulled down an avalanche of doubts about your ears," exclaimed my companion from the height of his calm superiority. "You never thought of this possibility, then, yourself?" "Do not ask me what I have thought. I only know one thing, and that is, that I will never believe your suspicions true. That, however much Mary may have been benefited by her uncle's death, she never had a hand in it."

(To be continued.)

No Breakfast Table complete without

# EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

# COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Reliable Second-Hand

# Pianos and Organs

We have a large number of these at bargain prices. Special list, full particulars and Art Catalogue J of new Pianos sent post-paid. Easy terms of payment if desired. Instruments shipped on approval. Send your name and address to : : :

## Layton Bros.,

144 Peel Street, - Montreal.

**FREE TO LADIES**



Cured me when all else had failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

**Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin**

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

**The London Printing & Lithographing Co.,**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

**FROST & WOOD MOWER.**—Wider than the Dominion of Canada is the reputation of Frost & Wood implements, manufactured at Smith's Falls, Ont. The Frost & Wood mower is a leader everywhere on account of its excellent construction, wearing and working qualities. A strictly Canadian machine with all the latest improvements, it commends itself to the Canadian farmer every time. See advertisement in this issue. Send for catalogue, and buy a Frost & Wood machine.

A teacher was trying to explain the meaning of the word "recuperate" to one of the pupils.

"Now, Willie," said she, "if your father worked hard all day he would be tired and worn out, wouldn't he?"

"Yes'm."

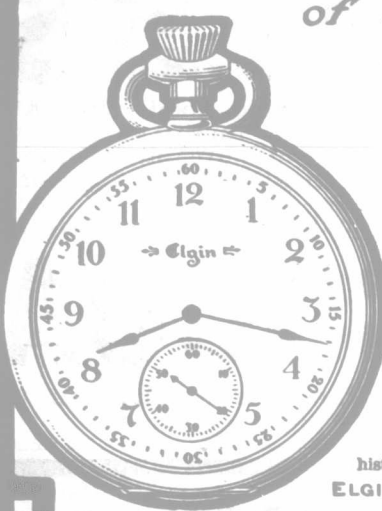
"Then, when night comes and his work is over for the day, what does he do?"

"That's what ma wants to know."

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



"Time, the most independent of all things" is best made to serve man by the



**ELGIN WATCH**  
the most dependable of all timekeepers.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

## The New Elgin Watch

BY MAIL **\$5.00**

This watch is especially suitable for the farmer, as it has a very heavy screw case. Every one is fully guaranteed, and if you are not satisfied return the watch and we refund the money.

**THE WESTERN SUPPLY CO.**

Western Agents for Elgin Watches, Wholesale and Retail,  
490 Main Street, Winnipeg.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

### Miscellaneous.

#### DRIVING CATTLE FROM STACK

My neighbor has a hay stack on the corner section to me. He will not fence the stack, and threatens to drive my cattle off where I cannot find them. How far can he drive them and not lay himself liable?

Ans.—Your neighbor cannot drive your cattle beyond the limits of his own land without being liable for damages.

#### NAMING FARM.

I wish to name my farm. Do I have to register it any place? If so, where and what are the charges?

Assn. **NEW ARRIVAL.**

Ans.—Just adopt a name and use it in connection with your business and correspondence. Custom in this case makes the law.

#### A BROOD SOW AND LITTER NEEDING ATTENTION.

I have a young pure-bred sow which farrowed about four weeks ago. She has never lain down to suckle her young. What is the cause, and what would you suggest?

**FARM INSTRUCTOR.**

Ans.—Your sow is suffering from inflammation of the udder, which may be due to various causes. She will not lie down, probably because the tushes of the young pigs are sharp; remove the tushes, and give the sow  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  a pound Epsom salts in milk.

#### PLANTING TREES.

Can trees be obtained from the Government for planting to form a wind-break? Does a Government agent oversee the planting?

T. E. P.

Man. Ans.—Yes, but application should be made some months before planting time to the Forestry branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa. Certain regulations with regard to cultivation and subsequent treatment must be observed, and a statement to that effect given before the trees will be supplied. Better get in application now for next year, and prepare the land this summer. If the land is already prepared, trees might be had from the nurseries advertising in these columns.

#### TURNIPS OR MANGELS.

Will the feeding of ruta-bagas (sweet turnips) to dairy cows taint the milk? Which is the better feed, ruta-bagas or mangels?

J. K.

Alta. Ans.—Yes; some cows more than others, and with some feeds more than others. There is not much difference, but the mangels are preferred.

#### DRUGS FOR STOCK.

What proportion of saltpetre and sulphur should be mixed with salt for cattle, and should lime be added? As common coarse salt is very expensive, being \$3.25 per bbl. at this point, could you tell me where I could obtain the rough, unrefined salt, such as is used for land dressing in the Old Country? If I recollect aright, I once read in your columns that wood ashes were very good for stock, but I find they will not touch them unless mixed with salt. How should they be fed? Can you tell me why cattle eat the dried horse manure on the ranges?

AN ENQUIRER.

Assa. Ans.—Wood ashes mixed with salt give you a sodium and potassium combination. Do not think it necessary to add lime to the sulphur, saltpetre (nitre) mixture. Some of our seedsmen advertisers could inform you regarding the salt. Wood ashes, saltpetre and sulphur are much used for pigs confined in pens during the winter. Cattle have peculiar tastes, sometimes the result of indigestion, or a craving for salt; most range cattle get all the alkaline material necessary in the form of magnesium, saltpetre and carbonate.

#### CAUSTIC BALSAM GOOD FOR SHOE BOILS.

Stanbridge Station, Quebec, Canada, November 5th, 1903.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It is a fine medicine for all bunches where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dog's ears, one part of Balsam to three parts of vaseline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard, by injecting the Balsam into the boils with a hypodermic syringe.

THOS. G. GIBSON.

Hon. Thos. Greenway shipped from Guelph last week to his Prairie Home Farm at Crystal City, Man., a carload of Shorthorn cattle purchased by him in Western Ontario.

### Veterinary.

#### THRUSH.

Mare has been lame all winter from thrush. Give me a speedy cure.

G. McD.

Ans.—Unfortunately we are not always able to effect speedy cures, especially in chronic cases. You will need to have patience. Pare away all partially detached hoof, remove all dirt and fluid from the cleft of the frog, and then introduce some calomel, work it down to the bottom of the cleft with the back of your knife blade. Do this every day for three days, and then every second day, until the discharge ceases. In the meantime keep her standing in a thoroughly clean place.

#### ABORTION.

Mare 11 years old has had two foals, and was due to foal this year about May 20th. She has been in good health and did little work, and been fed on hay, straw, oats, boiled barley and flaxseed in reasonable quantities. She was let out to water twice daily, and in very cold weather she shivered after drinking. On March 20th she became uneasy about an hour after drinking, and she produced a dead foal. What was the cause of abortion? Would it be advisable to breed her again?

Ans.—This mare was well used, but would have been better with regular exercise or light work. Nothing in her usage predisposed to abortion. She doubtless met with an accident, as slipping, falling, being kicked, getting fast between a door and its frame, or some other way unknown to you, and as a result the fetus died, and, as is usually the case, was aborted. The immediate cause of abortion was the dead fetus, and not cold water. I certainly would breed her again, as while she is liable to a recurrence of the accident, as any mare is, she is not liable to acquire the habit under such circumstances, and it is probable her next foal will be safely carried to full term.

#### CHRONIC LAMENESS.

Mare got her foot caught in the manger a year ago. She had trouble in entraining it, and has been lame ever since. I could not locate the trouble until recently. I find it is in the flexor tendons, and they are enlarged from the knee to fetlock. I applied a liniment, and followed up with coon's oil, but the lameness and swelling increased.

Ans.—Chronic thickening of the flexor tendons, with lameness, is very hard and tedious to cure. You must make up your mind to give her a long rest. It is a pity you did not have her treated during the winter. Bathe the leg well with cold water several times daily, until the inflammation that has resulted from your liniment has subsided. Then get a blister, composed of 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; rub the blister well in; tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn her loose in a box stall now, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering every month, and it is probable the lameness will disappear, but a thickening of the tendons will probably remain. Continue to blister every month as long as necessary.



The Farmers' Friend

## CLARK'S Corned Beef

Perfectly cooked. Deliciously seasoned. No bone, no waste.

Saves time when work is pressing. Saves going to the store when roads are bad.

A delicious and nourishing dish.

It is Canadian Beef—packed in Canada.

Ask for it.

B-2-05

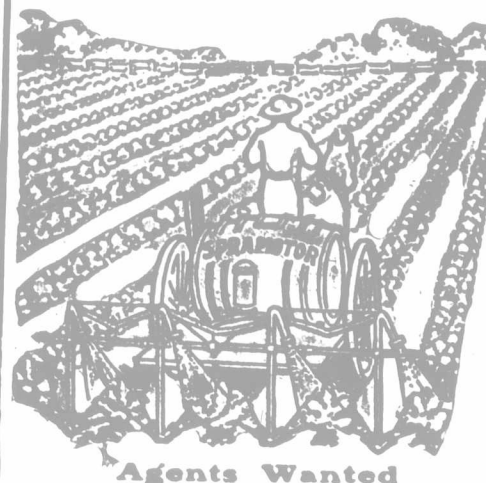
### For Sale: 12 Head Aberdeen-Angus

**BULLS**—Registered—From one to two years old. Well-bred stock; raised in the north. No fancy prices. Will also sell few cows and heifers.

**NATHAN UPHAM, GRAFTON, N. D.**  
Stock four miles south of Drayton, on the N. P. R. R., sixty miles from Winnipeg.

Recently we reported a case of a ewe which gave birth to four lambs. An English contemporary caps this by announcing the yearling by a ewe of no fewer than five lambs.

## Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?



Agents Wanted

### The Sparamotor

will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half.

The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse. The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B." it's free.

**SPRAMOTOR CO.**  
68-79 King St. 107-109 E. 2d St.  
LONDON, Can. SUFFALO, N.Y.

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Corn growing in Manitoba from Steele-Briggs Seed Company Seed Corns

# Early Seed Corns

Excellent Croppers  
Most Nutritious Feeding

We recommend for Western Canada the following varieties:

### Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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, not heretofore published in these columns, 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.

#### LOST.

\$10 REWARD.

One dark bay gelding, weight about 750 lbs., white stripe on face, and branded U-I on right hip; also two white hind feet. One bay filly, weight about 1,400 lbs., star on face, and branded CS on either hip or shoulder. Any information as to whereabouts will be paid above reward. John Brown, Rose Plain, Box 34, Regina.

INNISFAIL, Alta.—One red yearling heifer, with some white, branded A 5, bar above, on left hip. J. S. Stigings, Brookside.

MARIAHILF, Assa.—Since about Feb. 28th, light brown mare, branded circle, bar over, bar, circle, on left hip, short tail; black gray mare, white star on forehead, branded circle, bar over, bar, circle, long tail, hind feet white; both had halters on; black mare had rope on halter. \$10 reward for information. John L. Huber.

WISHART, Assa.—Since last fall, brown mare, five years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, white spot on forehead, half circle brand on right shoulder, raised by J. Boden, near Indian Head; gray bay mare, about five years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded square box on right hip, supposed to be in foal. Reward given for information leading to recovery. J. W. Vivian.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Since Tuesday, July 26th, 1904, bay entire horse, three years old, had halter on, large and indistinct cross on right shoulder, roached mane. \$25 reward will be paid for the recovery of the above animal. J. L. Lamont.

ARLINGTON BEACH, Assa.—Since the fall of 1904, sorrel mare, seven years old, white on face, about 1,100 pounds weight, three white feet; bay mare, wire cut marks on shoulder and legs, about 1,100 pounds weight; bay mare colt, rising two years old, star on forehead, white on left hind foot, wire cut on breast, had halter on with wire under chin. Henry H. Paterson (36-26-24 w 2).

BROADVIEW.—Since about February 1, 1905, light bay mare, star on forehead, five years old, about 1,200 pounds weight, black mark on off side, barbed-wire cut on nigh fore foot between fetlock and hoof; black mare, four years old, about 1,000 pounds weight, brown nose, barbed-wire cut across hock on off hind leg; light brown mare, eight years old, white hind foot, off hip

### NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT

Very Early, three to four ears of twelve to fourteen inches long on each stalk. Solid, flinty kernels. **2.00**  
Per bushel

### COMPTON'S EARLY YELLOW FLINT

Very Early. Produces Large Quantity and Best Quality of Ears. Palatable Silage. **1.75**  
Per bushel

### EARLY YELLOW FLINT MERCER CORN

Exceedingly Prolific. Average Season of Maturity 80 days. Average Six-Foot Stalk. Excellent Fodder. **2.00**  
Per bushel

Cotton Bags, 20 cents each. Special Freight Rate by Railroads on all Seed Grains Shipped from Winnipeg.

Our Field Corns are Specially Selected for Manitoba and the Territories.

## The Steele-Briggs Seed Co.

Canada's Greatest Seed House LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, - - - - MANITOBA.

down, 900 pounds weight. Caleb Bishop (20-16-5 w 2).

HILLBURN, Assa.—Bay mare, little white on face, five years old, 1,250 pounds, one hind foot white; bay mare, wide white stripe down face, five years old, 1,200 pounds; bay mare, wide white stripe down face, four years old, 1,200 pounds, one hind foot white; dark-brown pony mare, hind foot white, ten years old, 1,000 pounds. First three animals are Clydesdales. Pony is branded Y on left shoulder, and Z on right shoulder. John Chilton.

Since last March, bay mare, eleven years old, 1,000 pounds, branded HE, monogram, on left hip, white feet; buckskin horse, branded D on left hip; both had leather halters on. Information leading to the recovery of the above team will be thankfully received. M. Peterson (36-6-33 w 1).

SALTOUN, Assa.—Light bay broncho horse, no white, nine years old, about 1,200 pounds, branded key on left shoulder. Any person giving information leading to the recovery of the above animal will be suitably rewarded. E. O. Schaller (W. 4 23-20-12 w 2).

BEKEVAR, Assa.—Since about June, 1904, bright bay horse, coming four years old, branded HP on left shoulder, white stripe down face, three feet white, had halter on. \$5 reward will be paid for the delivery of the same, or suitable reward for information leading to its recovery. S. Molnar (10-12-5 w 2).

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Since about January, 1905, gray mare, five years old, about 1,000 pounds, branded lazy E on left hip; bay mare, in foal, five years old, about 1,000 pounds, branded A on left shoulder. Wm. Archer.

#### ESTRAY.

INNISFAIL, Alta.—On my premises since December last, one red yearling heifer, small, no visible brand. J. S. Stigings, Brookside.

FERRY POINT, Alta.—Dark roan pony mare, about eight years old, branded running G on left shoulder, white face, left hind foot white. O. F. Olson (43-18-12 w 4).

KAMSACK, Assa.—Since last fall, red heifer, coming three years old, indistinct brand on left side. Alex. Caldwell, on Cote's Reserve. Address H. A. Carruthers, Indian Agent, Kamsack, Assa.

SKAFSE, Alta.—Since about January 15th, 1904, dark bay or brown gelding, small star on forehead, aged, burned scar on left flank, black legs, had halter on. Wm. Throssell (S. W. 12-46-20 w 4).

YORKTON, Assa.—Since October, 1904, bay gelding, white stripe down face, branded O-D on right thigh. Humble Ferguson (26-26-5 w 2).

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Bay mare, six years old, white on hind feet, branded R S on left flank. Peter Byrne (6-48-24 w 2).

KATHRINTHAL, Assa.—Since April 2, 1905, yellow brown pony, about three or four feet high, unbranded. Peter Herauf (7-16-16 w 2).

ROSE VIEW, Assa.—Brown horse, about 600 pounds weight, two years old, small white star on forehead, no brand. Metro Loreo (34-4-6 w 2).

Brown mare, about 800 pounds weight, three years old, no brand. Pete Buscho (34-4-6).

NEW WARRAN, Assa.—Bay gelding, white star on forehead, branded T C, bar under, on left hip, and diamond D on right hip, also D on right shoulder; bay gelding, star on forehead, no brand. G. D. Buchanan.

RIDGEFORD, Assa.—Roan gelding, three or four years old, small white spot above right eye, branded lazy 7 L above bar, X W, on left hip, weight about 1,200 pounds. G. W. Brown (S. E. 22-32-24 w 2).

MILESTONE, Assa.—Since March 15th, 1905, sorrel filly, coming two years old, white star on forehead, small white stripe down nose, left feet white, no brand. Norman Ritchie (34-11-19 w 2).

MACOUN, Assa.—Since March 27th, 1905, sorrel colt, two years old, white face, white feet. O. E. Jory (N. E. 18-5-9 w 2).

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Chestnut mare, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands; light gray mare, about 15 hands high, ears cropped, no brand; dark chestnut mare, about 14 hands high, branded lazy B, bar over, on right hip; chestnut pony mare about 15 hands high, branded lazy B, bar over, on right hip. H. W. Leavitt (12-4 w 3).

HAYNES, Alta.—Since about November 1st, 1904, spotted steer, three years old, brand appears to be G Z on left hip. R. F. Bucknell.

HAYNES, Alta.—Light red cow, aged, one horn broken, other one bent over, indistinct brand on left shoulder, in calf. John Phillips (34-38-24 w 4).

GRASSY LAKE, Alta.—Since March, 1903, black saddle horse, about 7 years old, branded 1 x L on left shoulder and indistinct brand on right and left hip; since two weeks ago, sorrel saddle horse, about nine years old, branded dumb-bell, with bar through, on left shoulder, and dumb-bell on left hip. Charles E. Furman.

CARDSTON, Alta.—Brown horse, brand resembling right-angled lazy S on left thigh; gray horse, branded T S on left thigh, and T S on left shoulder. Arvin Stoddard (S. E. 28-1-25 w 4).

COAL BANKS, Alta.—Since December 25th, 1904, two light red steers, three years old, branded R 5, bar under, on left shoulder. G. M. Thierolf (4-38-22 w 4).

DIDSBURY, Alta.—Buckskin pony mare, white face, double fork on right shoulder, wire cut on right hind leg; dark sorrel mare, same brand; two bay fillies, two years old, same brand; bay gelding, two years old, same brand; buckskin mare,

(Continued on next page.)

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



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$5.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

- A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
BRYAN BROS., Neepawa.—The thoroughbred poultry men. White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3, sitting of 15. P. O. box 511.
W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
H. BROCKNER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landrace Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
D. BROWN, Boismevain.—Silver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3 per setting.
ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cleverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.
T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
J. COLLYER, Wabyp Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
CORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorn. Stock of both sexes for sale.
W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks, Winners.
HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, etc.
J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U.S.A.—Importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.
JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
JOHN LOGAN, Merton, Man. Shorthorns.
J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.
M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.
OHLIDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
L. AKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
L. V. B. MAIB, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.
PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Bereford, Man. Stock for sale.
A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O. Ont., and telephone office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deershounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
THEOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U.S.A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
THEOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W.M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.
W.M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.
YOUNG Shorthorns for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to Stewart Bros. & Co., Pilot Mound, Man.

WANTS PURE-BRED GESE.

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

- TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 5 cents.
BESWAX WANTED.—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Man.
CHOICE Timothy Seed.—Fancy, re-cleaned, no weeds; \$3.40 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Dominion City. B. Brewster, Green Ridge, Man.
FOR SALE.—Eighteen dollars per acre, 330 acres of the finest land in Northern Alberta, 70 acres broken; all fenced, good house, stable and granary. A snap for somebody. Apply to Yake & Co., 12 Richmond St. East, Toronto, Ont.
FOR SALE.—Brome grass seed, \$8.50 per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Baldir. Shipped in good grain bags. Cash must accompany order. James Strang, Baldir, Man.
FOR information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free.
FOR information about the rich Dauphin country, write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. F. Nicholson, manager.
FOR snaps in improved and unimproved farms on the Gilbert Plains, apply to Farner & Nichol, real estate agents, Gilbert Plains.
FOR sale, pure-bred Tamworth pigs, both sexes. Herd book registered. Young stock of breeding age. David Langill, Giroux, Man.
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent.
MARRIED couple seek employment on farm or ranch—woman as housekeeper, man capable of taking full charge. Address A. T. Hague, Bin-scarth, Man.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, stony acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.
PARTNER WANTED in established nursery business, willing to put in \$3,000. Well located in Vernon, B.C. For particulars apply to Box 371, Vernon.
RANCH for sale—200 head of cattle. One of the best locations in Southern Alberta for horses or cattle. Well-watered; excellent shelter and grass; 9 miles of fence; good buildings. Write for particulars to P. O. box 96, Medicine Hat, Alta.
SHEP herd wanted for dry belt of B. C. Elderly person preferred. Apply, Metropolitan Meat Market, Nicola Lake, B. C.
TIMOTHY Seed for Sale.—Guaranteed free from noxious weeds; 5c. per lb. Cotton bags 20c. each. J. P. Lealie, Elkhorn, Man.
WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, designed for Western men, free. Sprig can was now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.
YOUNG English minister desires position as private secretary, teacher, or anything similar in Canada, near Winnipeg preferred. Apply to Rev. A. C. W., care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.
\$288.36 earned by one trapper in seven weeks. How? Read North American Trapper Illustrated magazine. Send 10c. for a copy; \$1 a year. Boys can trap. North American Trapper, 109 Community Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont.
BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C.
BUFF Orpingtons.—Eggs for sale, \$3 per setting; imported direct from William Cook, England. Also White Rocks that swept everything in Winnipeg. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Assa.
EGGS for hatching from Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.
EGGS for hatching—Pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. Write for price per setting or hundred. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Glenora, Man.
FOR SALE.—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$2 per 30, \$5 per 100. R. H. McFee, Headingly, Man.
FOR SALE.—Eggs for hatching from the best stock in America, E. B. Thompson's Ringlet Barred Rocks—get the best—\$2 per 15. Geo. D. Melkie, Morrisburg, Ont.
VIRDEN Duck and Poultry Yards. Eggs for hatching from Mammoth Pekin Ducks, White Wyandottes and Black Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$8 per 100. Correspondence solicited. Mellove & Thickers, Virden, Man.
WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beaven, "Pinegrove," Prescott, Ont.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

- branded J T, indistinctly, on left shoulder, also same brand as above. All brands are indistinct. S. J. Miller.
BEAUMONT, Alta.—Since March 31st, 1905, boar pig, white, Yorkshire, over one year old, stamp on right ear. Nicholas Hilsborrow (S. W. 15-50-24 w 4).
MUNSTER, Sask.—Bay mare, star and near hind foot white, eight years old, branded I, bar, S on right shoulder. T. M. Motion, Shanty Ranch.
KINISTINO, Sask.—Since last fall, class of animal not stated, red, coming two years old, indistinct brand resembling N, bar over, on right hip. James Robertson (S. 1/2 21-45-21 w 2).
MACLEOD, Alta.—Gray mare, aged, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded on near stifle; since 1903, red and white calf, now coming two years old, no brands. N. W. M. P. pasture, Officer Commanding, N. W. M. P., Macleod, Alta.
FILLMORE, Assa.—Since March 30th, 1905, bay horse, weight about 900 or 1,000 pounds, branded on right front shoulder, little white on left hind foot. Jas. McConnell (15-11-11 w 2).
WHITFORD, Andrew P. O., Alta.—Since about middle of October, 1904, red heifer, some white spots about face and flank, two years old, no brands. Wm. Henderson (S. W. 34-56-16 w 4).
DUHAMEL, Alta.—Since March 28th, 1905, bay cayuse stallion, two years old, white on side of face, roan tail, white on near fore leg and on hind legs, no visible brand. Gabriel Leveille (S. E. 6-46-21 w 4).
McLEAN, Assa.—Since March 4th, 1905, red and white spotted bull calf, about three months old. Wm. Packham (25-17-16 w 2).
IMPOUNDED.
PROBISHER, Assa.—Dark gray horse, about seven years old, about 1,300 pounds, no brands, white spot on each shoulder, as if he had had sore shoulder when worked, crooked hind legs and very thin. L. Wilson, Poundkeeper, Village Pound.
RAYMOND, Alta.—Red and white bull, about four years old, left horn broken off, branded 6, reversed E, quarter circle under, on left ribs. J. B. Wasden, Poundkeeper, Town Pound.
SOUTH QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Since March 20th, 1905, dark brown horse, about 15 hands high, branded D or P on left jaw. C. G. Saunders, Poundkeeper, Town Pound.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

- WANTS PURE-BRED GESE.
Where can I buy some China or Swan geese? A. L. Didsbury.
Ans.—Some of our poultrymen should advertise if they have such geese.
HORSE MISREPRESENTED.
A buys a horse from B in December last for spring work. B tells A at the time of sale the horse is a good worker. A takes the horse to work this spring and finds it to be balky. A also finds out lately that B knew the horse to be balky. Can A return the horse to B and collect damages? SUBSCRIBER.
Esterhazy.
Ans.—If the horse was purchased for spring work and found to be balky, and if A guaranteed the horse, B would be entitled to return it, or if A insists on B keeping the horse, he can sue A for damages.
SOWING GRASS SEED IN BRUSH.
I have just cleaned all the willow off about 60 acres of land, leaving in the neighborhood of 2,000 cottonwood trees standing. There is very little grass growing on this ground, and, as I have a lot of brome grass seed, which I cannot dispose of, I thought it would be a very good idea to scatter a lot of this seed where this willow brush has been, but as it is impossible to either plow or harrow this ground, am a little afraid it will not grow. I would like to get your opinion as to the advisability of seeding brush land with brome grass, and as to whether you think it will grow without being covered with some soil.
A SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—The grass seed may grow if a moist period follows the distribution of the seed, but it is doubtful if it comes to much.

Suffered For A Number of Years From Dyspepsia.

That is what Mrs. Mary Parks, Cooper, Ont., says, and there are thousands of others who can say the same thing.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
cured her, and will cure anyone and everyone troubled with Dyspepsia. Mrs. Parks writes as follows:—
"I suffered for a number of years from Dyspepsia, and tried many remedies, but without any relief until, on the advice of a friend, I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. After using one bottle I was pleased to find that I was relieved of the dreadful pains I suffered. I give all praise to B.B.B. for the benefit I have received, and I hope all sufferers from Dyspepsia will try this wonderful remedy. If they do I am sure that they will have the same experience that I have had."
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

RUPTURE. Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing. The Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be performed. One remarkable cures performed is that of Conductor W. H. Greaves, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears. He was ruptured 5 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen Street (Block 28) Toronto, Ont., the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure—Now.
31a

If it's H&R it's an honest well made Revolver that's safe to use and Simple in construction. Write for Catalogue #6 HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO. WORCESTER MASS

Hodkinson's Barred Plymouth Rocks AGAIN IN THE LEAD. At the recent Manitoba Poultry Show my birds won 1st-prize pen, 1st and 4th cockerels, 3rd cock and 4th pullet. Eggs, \$3 per setting, or two settings for \$5. Send for circular. H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. JOHN KNOWLTON, Brandon, Box 397. Breeder of White Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs, \$2 per setting, 3 settings for \$5. A. J. Carter, Breeder and Barred Rocks and Silver-laced Wyandottes. A few cockerels of each variety for sale. Eggs now ready, at \$2 per 13, from my prizewinning stock. A. J. CARTER, Box 90 Brandon, Man.

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



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

A CRIBBER.

Mare, five years old, has acquired the habit of cribbing. Is there anything I can do to prevent it? J. W. R. Cass Co., N. D.

Ans.—This is a very nasty habit to overcome, originating as it does usually from idleness. Cover manger with tin, or paint with a solution of aloes, or with train oil, or fish oil. Some people recommend tacking a piece of sheepskin, woolly side out, on the manger.

PROBABLY GOITRE.

Have trouble with my calves dying in the cold weather. When the calf is about from 2 to 6 days old, they get a swelling in the jaws on both sides, and it works back to the throat and kills them in about two weeks. They breathe hard, as though they have a cold in the nose. Alta. F. S. L.

Ans.—This appears to be goitre, an affection of the glands each side of the windpipe. The exact cause is not known. Falling information as to how fed or raised, cannot help you very much. Iodine tincture painted over the glands and injected with a hypodermic syringe will be of the greatest benefit.

SCARS FROM BURNS.

Had a team pretty badly burned over the quarters last fall while shock threshing. It was done the latter part of September, and yet they have a lot to do to be well yet. The parts heal and crack, and then heal again. M. C.

Ans.—Get a pound of oxide of zinc ointment to which has been added (thoroughly mixed) one-half ounce of carbolic acid, and apply freely; or get the following made up and apply once every other day with a swab: carbolic acid, 1 ounce; gum camphor, 5 ounces; resin or shellac, 1 ounce; methylated spirits, 15 ounces; mix.

ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION.

Can you give me any information re artificial breeding of mares; also the different kinds of impregnators and where I could secure one? HORSEMAN. Melta.

Ans.—There are two methods: by means of a syringe, to be got from Hausmann & Dunn, Chicago, Ill., or by the capsule method, described on page 187, Veterinary Elements, price \$1.50, this office. The capsule method is the cheaper, and in the hands of a good horseman, the surest method.

SCRATCHES AND A CONDITION POWDER.

Give prescription for scratches and a good condition powder. Prince Albert. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There can be many different ones given, all good in good hands, but of little value to others. For scratches, where driving is to be continued, use zinc oxide ointment; the following may be found acceptable: iodoform, zinc oxide and calomel, of each one dram; sweet unsalted lard, two ounces; mix and apply as needed. For the condition powder, one said to give good results is made as follows: arsenious oxide, two drams; bicarbonate of soda, pulverized nux vomica, powdered gentian root and powdered charcoal, of each four ounces; mix well, and divide into sixty (60) powders. Give one morning and night in the feed.

PROBABLY RINGBONE.

Mare, twelve years old, has the fetlock joint and pastern of the near hind leg enlarged. The swelling is hard, and pressure does not seem to cause any pain. She does not walk lame, but when hauling a heavy load and sometimes when not working at all, she holds her leg flexed. She seldom puts her weight on this leg when standing in the stable. The swelling has been there for a year or two. Do you think it is permanent, or could I do something to prevent her knocking the joint when she walks? Lloydminster. H. P.

Ans.—Judging from the description, you have a case of ringbone, and it is hardly likely much can be done for it now. You might try a blister of biniodide of mercury, 1 part to 6 parts of lard. Clip the hair off the parts, and apply the blister, rubbing well in for 10 or 15 minutes. Apply some lard to the flexure underneath the fetlock. Tie mare's head up for 12 hours after applying the blister, so she cannot bite the parts. Grease with unsalted lard or raw linseed oil every other day until the scab comes off.

BRAIN FAG IN SPRING

FEELINGS OF DISCOURAGEMENT AND DESPONDENCY FROM WEAK BLOOD—CURE IN

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Of all the blood supplied as nourishment to the human body one-fifth is consumed in the brain in the manufacture of nerve force, the vital power which is transmitted through the sympathetic nerve to the lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, bowels, etc., and which supplies the motive power to these organs.

In the spring when the blood is thin and watery and the nerve force becomes depleted, the ill-effects are often first felt in the brain.

The head aches. The mind is dull and listless. It is difficult to concentrate the thoughts. Feelings of gloom and discouragement come over you.

Energy and ambition seem to be all gone. You begin to look on the dark side of things. Your temper is easily irritated.

But enrich and purify the blood by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and you will soon find disease of body and mind disappearing.

The tired nerve centres of the brain receive new vitality from the new, rich blood, new nerve force is sent tingling along the delicate nerve fibres and every organ of the body responds to the new call to health and duty.

If you would avoid the ills and weaknesses of spring, use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Fifty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box.

A cheerful face, a contented mind, a grateful heart, belong to those who give their confidence and love and loyal service to the Lord Jesus Christ. His true disciples take no anxious thought for the morrow, and are profoundly grateful for to-day and yesterday. This is true even when yesterday was full of trouble, and to-day is a hard problem, and the morrow promises a storm. Yes; they give thanks always, for all things.—George Hodges.

Leach—It is a good thing to be behind in your studies, you know. Kerr—Why? Leach—It is much easier to pursue them then.

Young—Wonder why it is they call the man who stands up with the bridegroom the best man at a wedding? Elder—It means that he is the best off; he's the one who isn't married, you know.

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

Mr. Chester Loomis Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

And from a Used up Man he Became as Smart as a Boy.

Orland, Ont., April 24 (Special).—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:

"I am 76 years of age, and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the Kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

Veterinary.

SCOURING IN AN OX.

An aged ox has diarrhoea for a month; has failed in condition. Can you give me any cure for him? T. S. Drinkwater.

Ans.—Give one quart of linseed, or 1 1/2 pints of castor oil in which is 2 ounces of laudanum. After the medicine has acted, give 2 ounces of oak bark (powdered), 1 ounce of powdered gentian and same quantity of ginger in the feed once daily. Avoid giving alkali water to drink, and feed well.

RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH.

Had three cows that calved and no afterbirth came, so had to take away. Cows appeared well. Kindly tell me cause why afterbirth did not come. What would be best to give cows under the circumstances? Strathcona, Alta. G. G. B.

Ans.—The causes are premature delivery, poverty of flesh, too hurried delivery, and probably previous inflammations affecting the lining of the uterus. Some people feed baked oats to prevent this accident. You did well to remove the membranes. Care and patience and a plentiful use of some antiseptic solution (carbolic acid, 1, to warm water, 100 parts, or permanganate of potash, 1 ounce to the gallon, or some of the various coal-tar dip preparations) are essential to the health of both cows and operator.

WORMS AND SPRAINED TENDONS.

1. A mare lame in right hind leg, the ankle is swollen, or, rather, the muscle back of the ankle is swollen, from knee down; got lame in the fall; carried her foot for a few days, then got better. I had tried liniment, with but little effect. What would you recommend? 2. Had a colt with worms. What is the best remedy for removing them? Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Blister as recommended to H. P. in this issue. 2. Depends on the kind of worms infesting the colt; if pinworms (very small, about one inch long), an injection of a solution of quassia chips, or a handful of salt dissolved in a gallon of water. If the larger varieties, 4 to 6 inches long, to the colt give 15 grains of tartar emetic and copperas (iron sulphate) in the food three times daily for a week, at the end of that period give one pint of raw linseed oil.

A BAD CASE OF GARGET.

Cow coming six years old had second calf on 11th February. Previous to calving there appeared a large show of milk, but it turned out to be a badly caked udder, and no milk could be drawn from her until after calving. Udder continued to be very hard, and a large loose sack gathered right in front of the udder, and is still there, although I am still milking her three times a day ever since calving, and get from two to four quarts each time (most in morning); tried to get calf to draw away milk, but she would not let it, and I am still milking with thumb and finger, and have to rope at head and foot. After five and one-half days, udder still continues very hard down into the teats. I can scarce get hand round them. Cow was dry from last April, and was beef fat, and still in good condition. Fed all winter principally on oat straw with some prairie hay and a few turnips since she calved. Cow was loose in box stall for two weeks before calving; got very stiff in legs. Will her udder come all right after a while? Can you give cause, also advise something to relieve the hardness? Is her milk good, and will it be good for family use? J. D. P.

Ans.—Would not use milk in the house until udder is restored to normal or non-feverish condition. Would advise in this case a good purge: 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. of Epsom salts, given as a drench; withhold bulky feed for a meal or two after giving the medicine. Bathe udder well with hot water (as hot as the hand can stand), dry, and apply the following: 1 ounce extract of belladonna, in 4 ounces of goose oil; rub well after bathing. If a very valuable cow, get a tin of anti-phlogistine and apply according to the directions given. Would advise you to read up on this disease, and for that purpose a copy of Veterinary Elements (see our book list) would be useful to you.

Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve, which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the Kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

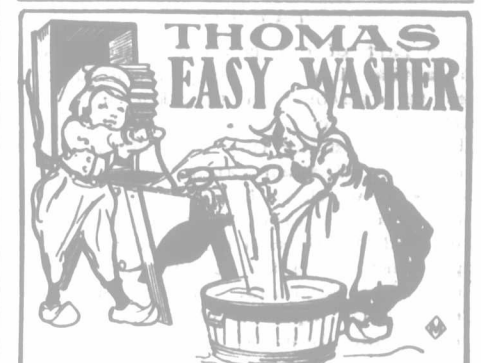
This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 55, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative



Turns mother's drudge into child's play

Its double-acting rub does the work in one-half the time required by other machines, and it absolutely takes all dirt out of collars, cuffs, wristbands and neckbands.

It makes washday a pleasure—not a drudge.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited. ST. THOMAS, ONT.

WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Gas & Gasoline Engines, Tanks, Bee Supplies, Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, CANADA.



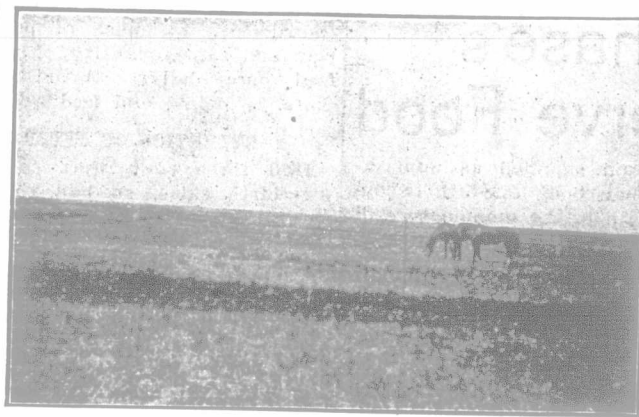
# Last Mountain Valley

## Steamboat Service On the Lake.

S. S. Queen City and S. S. Sifton Dale will make regular trips with freight and passengers.

Railway in Operation  
This Summer.

WRITE FOR FREE MAPS, BOOKS, ETC.



## The Finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia.

Average crop for 5 years  
25 bushels per acre. . . .

Wm. Pearson & Co.,  
WINNIPEG.

### GOSSIP.

#### AN OLD PROVERB.

"A house-bande cannot thryve by his corne without cattell, nor by his cattell without corne."—Book of Husbandrie, 1531.

#### A TEXAS CATTLE COMPANY COMING TO CANADA.

The Matador Cattle Company, of Texas, have leased 50,000 acres from the Dominion Government for about \$1,000. This company has under lease from the U. S. Government 530,000 acres in S. Dakota. The Canada pasture is for the purpose of testing the conditions for ranging in that country.—[Goodalls Farmer.

#### A TEXAS RANGE MAN ON MEXICAN CATTLE.

The part of our country south of the quarantine line has many more difficulties to overcome in breeding up their cattle than any part of the U. S. In the beginning they had inbred, wild, long, lean, Spanish cattle for a foundation upon which to build. Most of the large herds on the range are blended with such a mixture of breeding that it makes a poor foundation upon which to build. These herds, beginning with Spanish blood, have since used grade Shorthorn bulls, followed with grade Herefords, then with grade Devons, and then back to some of the breeds already mentioned. The greatest trouble with a grade bull, you never know of what the unknown part of his breeding is constituted. It may be Jersey, Holstein, or from the mountains of Arkansas, and he will often breed back to some of these inferior beef-producing progenitors.

#### CORN, CLOVER AND APPLES.

At a Farmers' Institute meeting at Swan Lake, the Supt. of the Brandon Experimental Farm spoke of the great value of growing corn for cattle, both for producing milk and beef. The corn is stock up and left out until needed.

Mr. Bedford, in speaking of oats, says they should be sown as early as possible to avoid the rust, he sows two bushels to the acre. This year he threshed 134 bushels to the acre. He seems to prefer the Banner oat, and says that oats for seed should be sown on backsetting or summer-fallow.

He thought that clover should be grown more, as it gets the land in great shape for wheat; a crop of clover plowed in is better than putting on ten loads of manure to the acre.

In speaking of weeds he says wild oats can be got rid of by growing barley and cutting it very green for feed for two years following. Stinkweed, he says, cannot be got rid of. He warned farmers against growing flax, as it is almost impossible to get seed that is not full of foul seeds. Mr. Bedford gave great hope that in a few years we shall all be able to farm perfectly hardy apples.

## Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

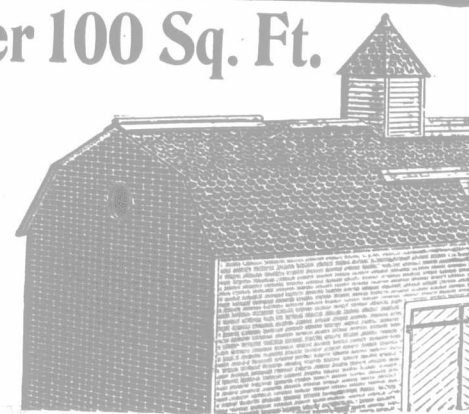
Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

### FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes. All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British Flag. Established 1861. Capital Invested \$150,000.00.

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Eastern Warehouse—767 Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.



## JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

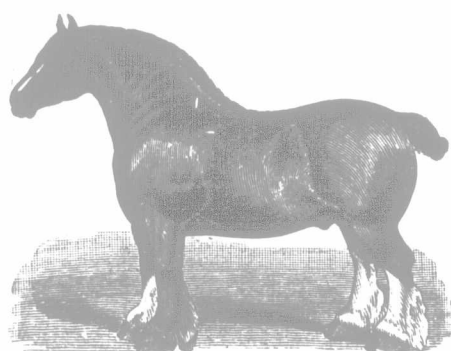
### SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.



## BAD SPRAINS IN HORSES

They are a common occurrence this month, but you can cure and give ease very quickly by applying

### DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

Nothing better for strains, sprains, wounds, cuts, abrasions, etc. You get a big quantity for 50 cents, and it only takes a small quantity to make a cure.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

## SNAPS IN WATCHES

We are opening up a jewelry business, and during MAY we will send prepaid a hand-guarantee these watches to wear well and keep accurate time. The gents are H. W. Co. or M. W. Co. special movements. The ladies, Evington or C. J. Co. movements. We also carry a complete line of Chatelaine Fobs, Chatelaine Brooches, Ladies' Guards, Gents' Chains, Guards or Fobs. Prices on application. Goods sent C. O. D., allowing examination if preferred.

Box 345.

THE NORTHWEST WATCH SPECIALTY COMPANY,  
639 Elgin Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL.

You Want Practical  
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY  
to develop that  
Mineral, Oil or Water

proposition; we have it. Guarantee  
it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes;  
will send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,  
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.  
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

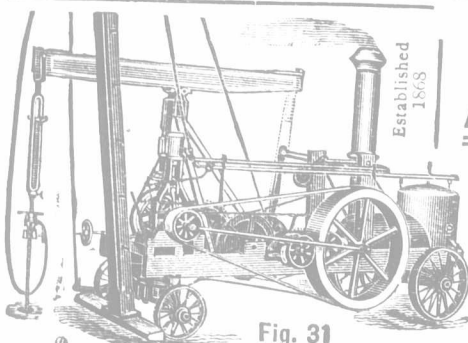


Fig. 31

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ABORTION.

Clyde mare aborted when the hair was just appearing on the fetus. She appears to be quite well.

1. How soon should I breed her?  
2. Would it be dangerous to put another pregnant mare in the box in which this one aborted? D. A. M.

Ans.—1. It would be safe to breed her in six or eight weeks after abortion.  
2. There is no danger of infection, but there may be some odors of blood or fluid that might act disastrously. I would advise you to wash the stall thoroughly with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, before introducing another mare. V.

#### BLIND MARE.

Three years ago an aged mare got her head hurt, and partial paralysis of the mouth, lips and tongue resulted. She gradually recovered. Last summer her eyesight became impaired, and now she is totally blind. She is twenty years old, and has bred several colts. Do you think it would be wise to breed her again, or would there be danger of her foals inheriting a tendency to blindness? D. A.

Ans.—It is possible the blindness resulted from the injury, but more probable from cataract, in which case there is a danger of her foals inheriting a predisposition to the same. At the same time, as she is useless for other purposes, I think I would breed her as long as she will reproduce, and if the blindness resulted from the injury, the foals will not be affected. V.

W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, Assa., a Scotchman from Stirling, has been farming in Canada for 23 years, and is now on his way to Scotland to purchase Clydesdale stallions and mares with the idea of forming a stud of the famous Scotch draft breed. Mr. Bryce had 250 acres of wheat sown before April 15th, and has in 400 acres of crop. He will take in the Highland Show before returning. Mrs. Bryce accompanies her husband. She is a north of Ireland woman, and will visit the old home. Mr. Bryce got hold of 2,000 acres some five years ago before prices went up.



# IN THREE LANGUAGES



Directions for the use of Stevens' Ointment accompany every box in English, French and German. It is used and valued all over the world. Write for a box to-day, you will never regret it.

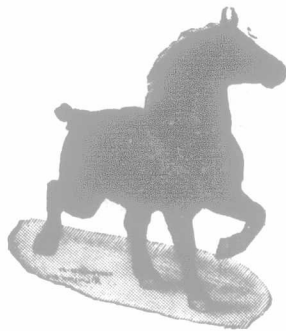
## Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man. Wholesale Agents.

# AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS, WORLD'S FAIR WERE AWARDED THE PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP OF PERCHERON HORSES.



## Summary of Winnings:

- 2 Grand Champions.
  - 2 Reserve Grand Champions.
  - 5 Champions.
  - 6 Reserve Champions.
  - 15 Gold Medals.
  - 9 Silver Medals.
  - 3 Bronze Medals.
  - 58 First Prizes.
  - 39 Second Prizes.
  - 18 Third Prizes.
  - 7 Fourth Prizes.
  - 6 Fifth Prizes.
- 171 Total Prizes. Value \$9,272.00.

## McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

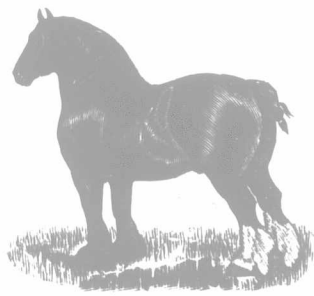
Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn.

## ALEX GALBRAITH & SON

Never in all the years that this firm has been in the business of importing high-class stallions have they been in a position to offer such a **uniformly select lot** as at the present time.

Write for Catalogue to

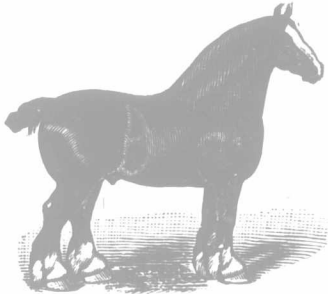
### BRANDON MANITOBA



# Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athenia, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot. om

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.



## SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

## HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

# TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### THE USE OF YEAST FOR ABORTION.

Yeast has been used in human medicine, and the results seem very flattering, so I have used it with fair success in treating cows that have aborted. Dry yeast, such as yeast foam, or any other yeast made up of corn meal, should not be used. Compressed yeast is preferred. With the yeast solution, you cannot injure the cow as you can with other chemicals. This treatment is still in its experimental stage, but judging from the experiment, it will be of great value in disinfecting cows that have aborted.

A. T. PETERS.

[Note.—If any of our readers try this remedy, we should be glad to have the results of their experience.—Ed.]

### APPEARS TO BE BLACKLEG.

I had a cow die last Sunday in a peculiar manner. She came in on Saturday evening apparently all right; ate her grain; but would give no milk. On Sunday morning she was swelled up on hind quarter and back of shoulder; it seemed puffed like wind, and as the day advanced, the swelling passed along in the neighborhood of backbone towards the swelling. I opened it, and just frothy bloody stuff came out. The swelling did not really seem to be an ordinary swelling, like from a hurt, but more like wind far in. When you tapped it with your hand, it gave you the impression of a barrel. The cow was in good condition, six years old. The swelling did not seem to reach stomach, as she seemed gaunt; bowels and water all right. I burned the cow for fear of infection. What was the trouble?

T. W.

Ans.—The symptoms strongly resemble those of blackleg, and you did perfectly right in destroying the cadaver by fire. If you have any young cattle, would advise you to vaccinate all of them against blackleg.

### GOSSIP.

#### GETTING A FRACTIOUS HEIFER AMENABLE TO BEING MILKED.

Many a person has trouble with a heifer when she first comes in as a cow and has a full udder to be relieved. One man says: "I use a rope in breaking heifers to milk. A rope is put in front of the udder and back of the hips and drawn as tight as necessary. If a cow is bad, make it tight, then slip it back on top. The animal can not then get her leg forward, as it is in front of the flank. I have used this rope for twenty-five years, and have used it daily all winter when I had heifers to break. It takes only a minute, and there is nothing cruel about it. It is the quickest and easiest way to break a cow, and I have not time to tickle a cow's belly every time I milk."

#### THE NET RETURN IN BEEF DECIDES THE VALUE.

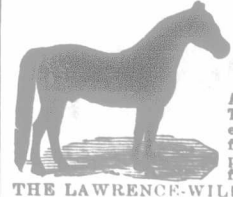
The facts of the block and market in cattle feeding have become important factors to cattle growers and feeders. The per cent. of net beef fixes the price of steers on foot in the estimate of expert buyers, and they have come to estimate beef cattle very close. Here is an illustration of this matter in a lot of steers fed by Prof. H. W. Mumford, of the Illinois Station, a few days ago sold to Swift & Co., of Chicago. The cattle were fed under the professor's direction at the station with a view of making a high per cent. of net beef, and the dressing out figures are given to show this. The lot sold weighed and dressed out as follows:

Live weight.	Per cent. beef.	Hide.	Tallow.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1350	68.75	65.3	81
1350	6.50	63.4	79
1250	6.25	62.5	76
1240	5.50	64.2	95
1440	5.50	62.3	78

Not only is the high per cent. of net beef important in commanding good prices on foot, but the net beef in the right place in thick loins which are high-priced parts. This is secured by feeding the right proportions of nitrogenous, carbohydrate and fattening foods.

The above coincides in principle with Prof. Snyder's milling test, which indicates that the higher and heavier-weighting grades yield more flour.

## HORSE OWNERS! USE



## CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.



## You Can't Cut Out A ROG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 5-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

W.F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

## FONTHILL STOCK FARM

# 50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FONTHILL, ONTARIO

### KELWOOD STUD FARM

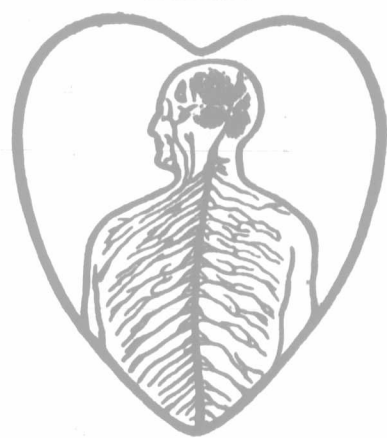
Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

#### THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

## MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25.

#### WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

#### An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.



## GOSSIP.

Mr. Robert Shaw, of Brantford, Ont., advertises for sale young Galloway bulls, cows and heifers. This is one of the leading herds in Canada, having won many first prizes at the leading shows in Ontario and is up-to-date in breeding and quality.

Mr. James Wilson, of Sunny Slope, Alta., advertises for sale in this issue a wonderful show attraction in the form of a pure white horse with a mane seven feet three inches in length. Such a growth of hair is certainly phenomenal.

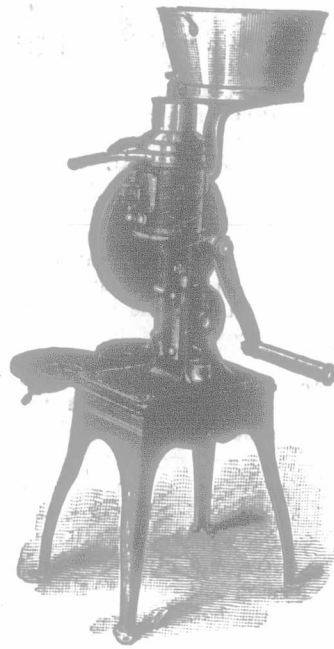
A correspondent writes: "When you report that the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association have decided to fall in line with Mr. Hodson's National Record scheme, etc., why do you not tell the public that the vote of the directors of this association stood 10 to 7 against the principle?"

Seldom Seen, the first-prize yearling bull at the show and sale of Shorthorns at Belfast, Ireland, on March 30th, a roan, by Fenman (81089), was purchased by Mr. Millar, Birkenhead, for South America at 140 guineas. He was bred by Mr. J. J. Adams, Clones, and shown by Mr. Hugh McCracken, Cuningburn, Newtownards.

The Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes, who has recently been appointed President of the British Board of Agriculture in succession to the Earl of Onslow, now Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, is the second son of Lord de Ramsey, and represents the Ramsey division of Huntingdonshire, which has long been the Parliamentary preserve of his family, says The London Star. He is himself a practical and serious agriculturist, and has for some time been the spokesman of his new department in the House of Commons. As a Unionist Whip from 1895 till 1900, he was very popular in the House. He married the daughter of Lord Hylton, and inherited Honingham Hall, Norwich, where he lives, from his aunt, Lady Bayning. He is as proud of his home farm as he is of the fact that Clare Sewell Read is one of his tenants.

The series of illustrated articles on the British breeds of sheep that has been running in the "Farmer's Advocate" weekly, since November 3rd, 1904, shows that there are in that little country no fewer than 24 distinct breeds of sheep. For 21 of these, prizes are offered at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, and there are generally entries in all. For the information of those who may not have followed these articles from the first, we herewith repeat the list classified as long-wooled, middle-wooled and mountain breeds; the term fine-wooled applying to Merinos, which are not cultivated in the British Isles. The long-wooled breeds are: English Leicester, Border Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, Romney Marsh, Wensleydale, Devon Longwool, South Devon, Dartmoor and Roscommon. The middle-wooled are: Southdown, Shropshire Down, Hampshire Down, Oxford Down, Suffolk Down, Dorset Horn and Ryeland. The Mountain breeds are: Blackfaced Mountain, Cheviot, Welsh, Exmoor, Lonk, Herdwick.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD.—Goods must eventually stand or fall on their merits. The poor article may succeed for a time, the best remains when the rest have played out. Carnefac Stock Food has been on the market for years, and is well known. Its success is its best guarantee. In this issue will be found the company's advertisement containing attractive photographs of prize animals fed on Carnefac. If using stock foods, give Carnefac a trial. If unable to obtain it locally, the company will thank you to write them, mentioning the fact. Address, Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.



## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

SAVE \$10.00 PER COW EVERY YEAR.

A FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE is not as large as a silver dollar, nor a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR as big as a barn, but you can't estimate the value of either from its size.

A separator is valuable in proportion to its profit-earning powers, not the amount of iron and steel which enters into its construction.

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR in its present simple and compact form guarantees an interest of 25 p.c. to 100 p.c. on its cost and lasts a lifetime. Will your largest implement do as much? The number of DE LAVAL SEPARATORS daily in use exceed by ten times all other makes combined. Send for catalogue.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

## Pure-bred Cattle Sale

Under the auspices of

THE TERRITORIAL CATTLE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

at CALGARY, on

MAY 16, 17 and 18, 1905

About 500 bulls, cows and heifers of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Galloway breeds.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS!

All Association sales are conducted subject to guarantee that all stock purchased will be delivered to the purchaser's nearest railway station in the Northwest Territories and the mainland of the Province of British Columbia, upon payment by the purchaser of a uniform fee of \$2 per head.

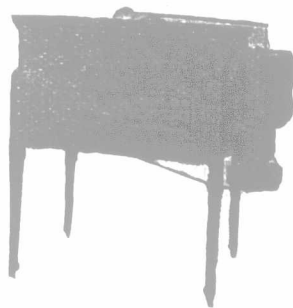
For catalogues and further information, apply to

C. W. PETERSON, MANAGER, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YOU SHALL KNOW THEM."

## CYPHERS Patent Diaphragm, Non-Moisture, Self-

## Ventilating and Self-Regulating INCUBATORS



ASHDOWN'S, - Winnipeg.

are used on more successful American poultry plants by more American farmers of national and international reputation, more Government Experimental Stations and more public industrial institutions than all other makes of Incubators combined. Our proposition is your chance in a lifetime, as we are clearing our large stock of Cypher's Incubators at greatly reduced prices. Just drop a card and we will write you at length.

## MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered. O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

## YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for spring litters.

The females in our herd in 1904, at the Dominion Exhibition, took two first prizes, two seconds, one third and the Junior Championship.

We have still a few Barred Rock cockerels left. Prices reasonable while the supply lasts.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba.

## Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

## TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

## RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

BREEDER OF

## Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Prices Reasonable. Correspondence Solicited. Terms Easy.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered

HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T. Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

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



GOSSIP.

THE WORK DONE BY CLOVER.

The reasons why we advocate the large use of clover seed are many. In the first place we must keep up the fertility of the soil if the present high prices for land are to continue. There is nothing that will do so much for the farm, outside of the alfalfa country, as large sowings of clover. Clover obtains its nitrogen to no great extent from the soil, but mainly from the atmosphere. When it dies and is plowed under, it leaves a large amount in the roots available for the next crop. Clover has the means of getting hold of the potash and phosphoric acid of the soil, and when it dies it leaves these elements available for other crops. Clover subsists night and day all summer long, Saturdays and all other days of the week. It keeps on subsiding while you are at church. When it dies it leaves its roots and enriches the soil as far down as they extend.

B. C. LIVE-STOCK MEN ORGANIZE.

There was a fair attendance at the first annual meeting of the B. C. Live-stock Association held in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, Senator Bostock presiding. There were present the following members: A. Noble and T. Newman, Kamloops; T. W. Graham and J. P. Shaw, Shuswap; C. A. Semlin, Cache Creek; W. McLeod, Anderson Creek; A. Goodwin, Fish Lake; A. Wallace, Harper's Camp; John Peterson and Fraser Macdonald, Nicola Road; E. Brocklehurst, Thompson River; W. Fortune, Tranquille; W. H. Ladner, Ladners; H. Cornwall, Cherry Creek; V. D. Curry, Campbell Creek; A. Duck and Endall, Monte Creek; J. B. Leighton, Savona; E. Cannell and T. D. Mitchell, North River, and the Secretary, N. J. Hopkins.

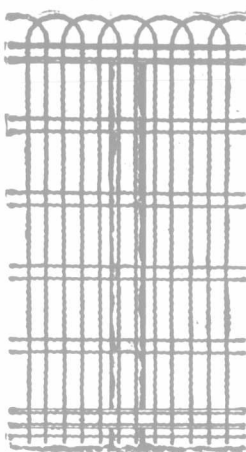
It was decided to have the Association incorporated under the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Act, and the constitution received a few amendments with a view to simplifying the election of members.

The election of officers to replace the temporary officers appointed at the organization meeting last year was proceeded with and resulted as follows: President—Senator H. Bostock; 1st Vice-President—J. P. Shaw; 2nd Vice-President—J. B. Leighton; 3rd Vice-President—A. Wallace; Treasurer—A. Noble; Directors—A. W. Duck, W. Fortune, T. D. Mitchell, H. Guernsey, W. McLeod, J. Paterson, H. Cornwall, E. Brocklehurst, Jas. Aird, V. D. Curry.

IN PRAISE OF THE "DODDY."

In the course of a paper read at the annual dinner of the Aberdeen-Angus Club in London on Saturday, Mr. A. Whyte, Inverquharly, said that one of the strongest criticisms urged against the Aberdeen-Angus cattle by certain men in Ireland was that the breed was such a poor milker, and that the first crosses of it with the Shorthorn did not give satisfaction at the pail. He called every impartial judge to witness that every Aberdeen-Angus herd had still splendid milking cows, and that the very finest dairy animals could be selected out of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in any district, north, south, east, or west. He would go further and say that for a beef breed the Aberdeen-Angus was an altogether remarkable producer of milk. This was seen in one way by the great rarity of foster mothers for bull calves. As for the talk about first crosses from the Aberdeen-Angus being moderate milkers, it was a simple fact that in their Scottish markets they always found small crowds of customers for any of the blue-grey cows which were exposed in them. One of the best compliments paid to the Aberdeen-Angus as a milker had come from far-off Australia, where a well-known breeder of black polls submitted one of his cows to a milking trial, with the result that the herd from which she was taken was found to show an average in milk production which could not be beaten by any herd in the colony. Assuming that they all desired to secure customers from beyond the seas, they might ask themselves what were the qualities which they wished to place foremost in the case of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. They could say to them that their breed had the maximum of lean flesh and the minimum of waste; it could fare well on poor, high-lying pastures, and it could rapidly become fat where the conditions at all approached the favorable.

Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only 2 1/2 inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive. It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge. Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will. Price only 25 cents per running foot.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

SALE OF THOROUGHbred CATTLE

Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts By request, we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th May

Farmers or ranchers desiring to sell or purchase will find this one of the great opportunities of the season. Don't miss it.

For entry forms, etc., apply to THE SECRETARY The Alberta Stock-Yards Co. LIMITED P.O. Box 846, CALGARY.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

I have something special in bulls for sale; all good colors, reds and roans, and three-fourths of them imported. If you are in the market for such, don't buy till you see what I am offering.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Still a few left, both stallions and mares; will sell at a low price to clear.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

A Gift from England - Lace Cover Free with Illustrated Price List. Import direct from the L.O.S.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Lace Curtains, Hosiery, Clothing, Furniture, Linens, Boots and Shoes, Carpets. POPULAR PARCEL \$6.30 CARRIAGE FREE. Contains 5 pairs of Curtains, made specially for this parcel: 2 pairs alike Dining-room Curtains, choice design from Real Lace, 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 in. wide; 1 pair superb Drawing room Curtains, design from old Rose Point Lace, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide; 2 pairs alike Private Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long, 2 yds. wide. Customers throughout Empire testify to value and reliability. Send Post Office Order for \$6.30. The Parcel will pack in 10 lbs. and will be sent by post, direct to your address, by next Mail. COLONIALS, save 50 per cent, and import your own goods. British made and reliable. Lace Curtains, Linens, Hosiery, Clothing, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Guitars, Bicycles, Cameras, etc. Price Lists at the office of the advertiser. Please write the advertiser, send Post Office Order to S. PFACH & SONS, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND. Tel. 4857.

Owing to the arrangement with the railroads, there is a greatly reduced freight rate on all seed grain bought from the Winnipeg house of The Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Ltd. Order your seeds at once, and get them into the ground now.

In connection with sheep dips, a significant fact is brought to light by a canvass made among exhibitors at the Royal Show of England, and also the International Show at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago. In both cases it was found that practically all (over 90 per cent.) exhibitors of sheep were patrons of the Cooper Sheep Dip. The good effect upon the skin and fleece is universally admitted, as well as its unrivaled curative properties.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. A carload of the right kind of bulls and females will be sold by auction at Calgary, on May 22nd, just after Annual Spring Sale. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

Grandview Herd, Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Orion Chief - 2407 - and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. J. A. WILSON, Inverness, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) - 30673 - and General - 30890 - Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamlet, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (Imp.) 4087, also six choicely-bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (three champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSAY, Priddy, Alta.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

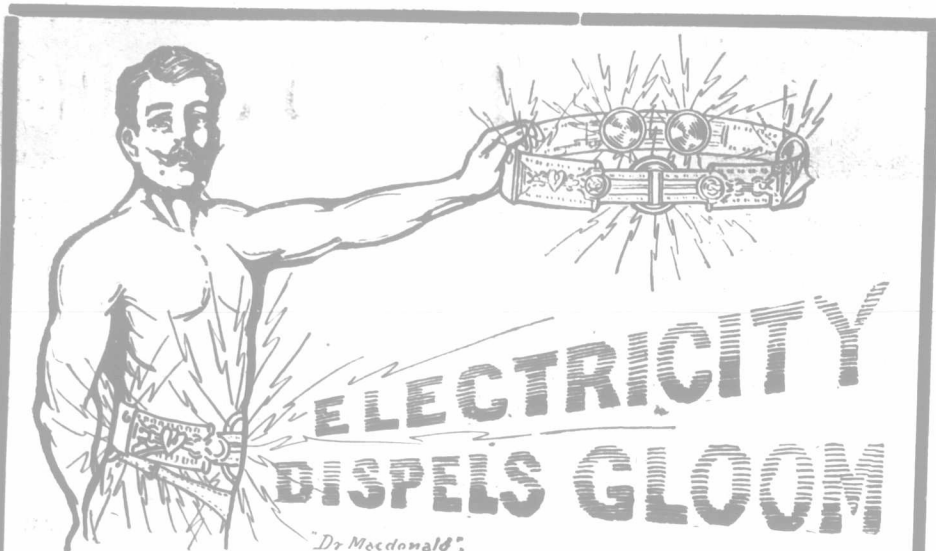
SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge - 30462 - and Royal Sailor - 37071 - Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages. T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns - "Drumrossie Chief" - 2832 - and "Orange Chief" - 2856 - at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS.

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





Electricity dispels gloom, because it vitalizes the blood, and strengthens the red corpuscles, from which the human body draws its energy and activity. If a man's blood is impure he feels low-spirited and depressed; all the world seems to be against him, and everything seems to go wrong in business, in love, and in play. He becomes morose and taciturn, and by degrees so ill that disease gets a firm hold of him at last, and brings him to an untimely end.

### Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belt

will arrest and prevent disease, or cure it if it has already declared itself. If you lack energy, vitality, power; if you suffer from loss of appetite, sleeplessness, nervous disorders peculiar to either sex, or pains in the back, head or kidneys, get this wonderful belt at once; the most modern electric treatment known.

### FREE TRIAL FOR NINETY DAYS.

Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name, and I will forward to any responsible person, at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

**I WILL TRUST YOU.**  
This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

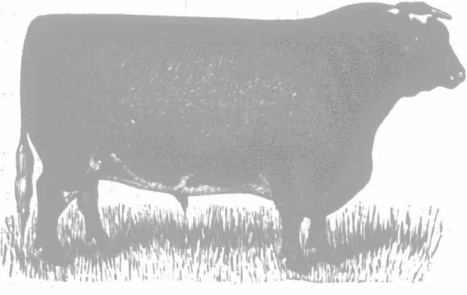
**I WILL GIVE FREE**  
to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.

## SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.  
H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.  
JOHN CLANOY, Manager. om



### Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:  
5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.  
7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.  
7 imp. cows and heifers.  
7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams. om

## MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.  
Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om  
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

### T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

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

**LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS**  
Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address: F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont. om

### BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont. om

For Sale—Some choice Young Cows, with calves at heels. om  
HELL BROS., The "Ondars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. om

### TRADE NOTES.

**The SOUL OF A PIANO.**—Clear spruce selected by an expert, culled and reculled by a man who knows lumber when he sees it, is used for the sounding boards of the Gourlay Pianos. That is why the tone is so delicious, for the sounding board is the soul of the instrument and the test of good workmanship. Too often even in pianos of standard make no care is taken in the selection of the wood, and, therefore, all the finer vibrations are lost. The method adopted by the firm of Gourlay, Winter and Leeming is an expensive one, but its worth has been proven in every instrument they have turned out.

**GOOD FARM TOOLS.**—The value of tools calculated to save time, labor and energy on the farm can hardly be over-estimated. Just as the self-binder has superseded the hand-sickle as a harvesting machine, Planet Jr. tools take the place of the hand hoe and hand methods of planting and cultivating. With these admirable tools time is saved, better work done, more of it, and the fact that work can be hurried at critical moments beyond the use of the ordinary implements, their value on the farm or in the garden will be all the more appreciated by the progressive agriculturist.

The No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Drill and the capable of a large variety of uses, as it will make the furrow, drop the seed mark rows, roll down, and is extremely valuable as a land cultivator for all times of the year on any crop. Every reader should secure the Planet Jr. illustrated catalogue for 1905, showing the No. 4 and many other valuable hand and horse labor-saving farm implements. This book will be of much interest to every man or woman who tills the soil for pleasure or profit. It may be had by sending a postal card to S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1108 F., Philadelphia, Pa.

**GOSSIP.**  
The Copenhagen creamery, late of Austin, is now in operation at MacGregor, Man., under the superintendence of W. B. Gilroy.

**OF SPECIAL INTEREST.**  
It is advisable when spending money for seeds of any kind, either for garden or field, to insist upon fresh seed which has been specially tested for the rigors of our Western climate. It only stands to reason that larger results in actual crops will be yielded from seeds which are freshly grown, tested and cleaned by The Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Ltd., who have the reputation of thirty years' success and quality at stake, than from cheap, inferior, and mixed seed, which may be picked up haphazard. The Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Ltd., from their Western Branch at Winnipeg, make a specialty of "Selected Western Seeds, The Kind That Grow."

### WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE AND HAY GRADING.

The general committee of the board on hay reported recommending that the board ask the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa to secure legislation defining standards for hay for the inspection in Manitoba. The following is the schedule proposed:

- Choice prairie upland hay shall be red-top or peavine hay, of bright color, dry, well cured, sweet and sound.
- No. 1 upland hay shall be upland or red-top, and may contain one-quarter midland, peavine or wild vetch; all dry, well cured, of good color, reasonably free from weeds and sound.
- No. 2 prairie upland hay shall be upland of fair color or midland of good color, all dry, well cured, sweet, sound, and reasonably free from weeds.
- No. 1 mixed prairie hay shall be midland of fair color, or slough or Scotch grass of good color, dry, not caked or in a heating condition.
- No grade hay that is damp, or otherwise unfit for storage, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "No grade," with his notations as to quality and condition.
- Rejected hay shall consist of hay containing fextail or spear-grass, or hay heated or otherwise damaged, and shall include all hay not good enough for other grades.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 16 to 30 days.  
**Fleming's**  
**Fistula and 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. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicester sires. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

### PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.  
Breeder of choice

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.  
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

**The "STAY THERE"**  
Aluminum Ear Markers  
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

### JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

### Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 30887, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. B., and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

## Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices. om

JOHN McFARLANE,  
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Egin Co., Ont.  
Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

### 140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.  
Phone 68. om

### AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right.

Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT.  
Apple Hill, C. P. R. om

### The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-17-18 om

## 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, ROLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

W.M. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

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



Gossip.

The Commissioner of Immigration, at Winnipeg, advises us that a large number of very desirable single and married men (experienced and inexperienced) are coming daily from the Old Country, seeking work with our farmers. Farmers can secure help at once by applying to the Commissioner, stating rate of wages and engagement proposed.

THE BREEDING OF THE STALLION.

"Here and there, stallions that are not pure-bred, stallions that are not entitled to registration, are pressed into service, and the farmers are given to understand that the animals are registered. This may not happen very often, but it does happen often enough, so that it would be well for farmers who expect to breed their mares to a certain horse to inquire into his breeding. If the horse has been imported, a letter addressed to the Department of Agriculture will furnish the farmer information as to whether the stallion is duly registered in accredited studbooks or not. If the stallion has been bred in this country, the same information may be obtained by addressing the registry association in which the horse is supposed to be registered.

"The Department at Washington is very strict in this matter. A horse intended for breeding purposes, that is duly registered in foreign studbooks, is allowed to come into this country free of duty, but on the cross-bred animals or grades a duty has to be paid."

The above, from the Farmers' Tribune, cannot fail to amuse those who have been following the course of the horse record associations in the U. S. during the past twenty years.

AT HIGH RIVER.

High River is one of the many prosperous places growing up as if by magic, on the southern branch of the C. P. R. running to Lethbridge. Its location is a very desirable one, in the valley of the Little Bow and High Rivers, and is fringed in the distance by low hills, surrounded by a fine grazing and agricultural country on all sides, thereby relieving the monotony of a continuous expanse of bald, open prairie. The soil when properly tilled has produced phenomenal yields of grain. Fall and spring wheat, oats, barley and all kinds of roots grow abundantly, and, where a few months ago the cattle ranchers were feeding their cattle upon the natural grasses of that once open prairie, now stands the prosperous town of some eight hundred inhabitants, who discuss municipal problems with the old-timer, and the probable candidate that may wear the honors of the first mayoralty of the town. Settlement has already spread out for some twenty miles on either side of the railway track, while scattered individuals have penetrated into the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in the west, and for a distance of thirty miles to the east.

The choice nature of the farming land, with the rich deposits of coal, both lignite and anthracite, to the west, the advantages of the river in floating rafts of logs to the sawmill; this, with its railway facilities, all combine to assure the inhabitants that it will in the near future become an important manufacturing center.

The class of settlers locating in the district are most desirable, chiefly Canadian, British and American, fully alive to the future possibilities of what is in store for them.

The old ranchers who have grown wealthy raising, feeding and fattening their herds upon the rich prairie grasses of the Alberta plains are now obliged to give way to the actual settlers who are buying their homes and taking up mixed farming.

Late experiments have proven by grand results that a superior class of fall wheat can be grown, and to-day there is a large acreage under crop, and it is an assured fact that any country that grows fall wheat successfully can grow clovers also.

The farmers are giving their attention to raising the best breeds of beefing and dairy cattle, all horses of the best types, and look forward to the day in the near future when the Mexican cattle and the cayuse blood of the prairies will be a thing of the past, and the sooner the better for this country.

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Herculex



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again.

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (516) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

Advertisement for London Fence featuring an illustration of men and a detailed text block describing the product and company information.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE. THE MASTER WORKMAN. all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon, at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

Advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate."

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



# One Home in Five

Has Someone Cured by Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

We judge from our records that one home in five, the country over, has some one whom Liquozone has cured. Some have been cured of little ills; some know that their lives have been saved by it.

These homes are scattered everywhere. Your neighbors and friends live in some of them. If you will only ask about Liquozone there are plenty to tell you about it. It is wrong to stay sick with a germ disease while millions know that Liquozone can cure it.

And any sick one, anywhere, may try it at our expense. We will gladly buy the first bottle—a 50c. bottle—and give it to any sick one free. You don't need to rely on those who were cured by it. You may test it, without a penny of cost, for yourself.

Won't you—for your own sake—do one or the other? Won't you let your friends tell you how it cured them, and how it constantly keeps them well? Or, won't you let us buy you a bottle and see what it does for you?

## What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is a product which in the past two years has sprung into world-wide use in the treatment of germ diseases. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere. It is constantly used in millions of homes in America.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. No drugs, no alcohol—nothing but this gas enters into it. The process of making takes 14 days, and requires immense apparatus. At the end of two weeks we get one cubic inch of Liquozone for each 1,250 cubic inches of gas used. The attainment of this product has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The main result is, to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless germicide. And the

product is so helpful—so good for you under any condition—that even a well person feels its instant benefit.

## We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone, and the rights in other countries have sold for proportionate sums. We mention this fact to indicate the value of Liquozone—the value to you. Men have never before paid such a price for any discovery used in the cure of sickness.

We need not tell you that we proved Liquozone well before buying it. For years it was tested through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. It was employed in every stage of every germ disease; in all the most difficult cases obtainable. With thousands of sick ones, considered incurable, we proved that it did what medicine could not do. Then, and then only, did we pay the price.

Since then we have spent nearly \$2,000,000 to make Liquozone known. We have bought the first bottle and given it free to every sick one we learned of. These people told others, and the others told others. The result is that Liquozone is now more widely employed than any medicine ever was. And no one can doubt that it is doing more for sick humanity than all the drugs in use combined.

## How Liquozone Cures.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet it is not only harmless, but of

wonderful benefit—better than anything else in the world for you. No one is so well that he cannot be helped by it.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. To the human body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying—the most needful, the most helpful thing possible. But to germs it is certain destruction; and these facts are true of nothing else in existence.

## Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs or to the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain, depending on the patient's condition. A cure is always doubtful when drugs are used, and some of these diseases medicine never cures.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes, so that no germ can escape it. The results are almost inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone. "Incurable" diseases are cured by it. In any stage of any disease in this list the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma             | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anæmia     | Kidney Diseases     |
| Bronchitis         | Le Grippe           |
| Blood Poison       | Leucorrhœa          |
| Bright's Disease   | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles     | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds       | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption        | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Croup        | Pleurisy—Quinsy     |
| Constipation       | Rheumatism          |
| Catarrh—Cancer     | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy    | Stomach Troubles    |
| Dyspepsia          | Throat Troubles     |

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Eczema—Erysipelas  | Tuberculosis     |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers    |
| Gout—Gout          | Varicocele       |
| Gonorrhœa—Gleet    | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

## 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c. bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want these results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer to-day. Let us show you, at our expense what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

## CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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

351 B  
Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

## FARM BOOKS.

- The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over first-class works on agricultural subjects, and selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.
- LIVE STOCK.**
- Veterinary Elements.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical farm live-stock doctor book.
  - The Study of Breeds (Cattle, Sheep and Swine).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50.
  - Horse Breeding.—Sanders 422 pages. \$1.50.
  - Horse Breaking.—Capt. Hayes. \$5.00. Far and away the best on this subject.—[The Field.]
  - Points of the Horse (3rd edition).—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
  - Light Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 226 pages. \$1.00.
  - Heavy Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 219 pages. \$1.00.
  - Cattle—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 270 pages. \$1.00.
  - Sheep—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 232 pages. \$1.00.
  - Pigs—Breeds and Management.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.

- Feeds and Feeding.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
  - Live-Stock Almanac. Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.
  - Live-Stock Judging.—Craig. \$2.00. The only work on this subject.
- GENERAL AGRICULTURE.**
- Agriculture.—C. C. James 200 pages. 30 cents.
  - Chemistry of the Farm.—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00.
  - Farmyard Manure.—Aikman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
  - Successful Farming.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.
  - Agricultural Botany.—Percival. \$2.00. A very useful book for student farmers.
  - Sowing Crops and the Silo.—Shaw. 366 pages. \$1.50.
  - Fertility of the Land.—Roberts. 415 pages. \$1.00.
  - Physica of Agriculture.—King. 604 pages. \$1.75.

- DAIRYING.**
- Milk and Its Products. Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
  - Testing Milk and Its Products.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.
  - Canadian Dairying.—Dean. 260 pages. \$1.00.
  - Cheesemaking.—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75.
- POULTRY.**
- Poultry Craft.—Robinson. \$2.00.
  - Farm Poultry.—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.
- APIARY.**
- The Honeybee.—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50.
- FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES.**
- Vegetable Gardening.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
  - Flowers and How to Grow Them.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.

- Amateur Fruit-growing.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.
- PLANT and ANIMAL LIFE.**
- The Story of the Plants.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
  - The Study of Animal Life.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
  - Insects Injurious to Fruits.—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00.
- MISCELLANEOUS.**
- Landscape Gardening.—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50.
  - Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted.—Neltje Blanchan. 360 pages. \$2.25.
  - Carpenters' and Joiners' Handbook. 75 cents.
  - American Tanner.—Briggs. 25 cents.
  - Taxidermy.—Hasluck. 50 cents.

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- Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
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- Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
- Books valued at \$4.00. 8 new subscribers.

We can furnish above books at regular retail price, which is given opposite title of book. By studying above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

## THE WM. WELD CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

**GOSSIP.**

A breeder of Shorthorns, who is coming to the front, is Geo. Little, of Neepawa, whose wise purchase of Scottish Canadian, and later sensational presentation of said bull to the ruling of the judges at the late Dominion Fair, was much commented on. Mr. Little got his foundation females from the Lyden dispersion sale, many of them big, busy

cattle, the kind that thrive almost anywhere. Among the females were noticed Julia 7th, a red, big, thick, strong cow, also the roan, low-set, two-year-old, Rose of Glendale. A rather taking heifer is Lose, a red, by Smithfield Leader, well-fleshed, low-set and lengthy. Scottish Canadian, the head of the herd, well known for his strength over heart and in fore flank, meateness and blockiness, is in good health and quite active. Neepawa (W. P. R. and C. N. R.) or Franklin (C.

P. R.) are convenient points to intending visitors.

Little Willie had a gun,  
Pulled the trigger just for fun;  
No one dared to be in range—  
Doesn't this sound rather strange?

**TRADE NOTE.**

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.—We have received a copy of the Prussian Farmer's

and Stockman's Handbook, printed and published by the Prussian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn. This book contains 128 large-sized pages, illustrated, and is filled with valuable information for the farmers and stockmen and their wives. It is a cyclopedia which every stock-owner should have in his household for reference and use. The publishers are giving it free to their patrons. Address Prussian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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