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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MARCH 16, 1904.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 599

Bell
PIANOS,
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Self-Playing Organs.
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LIMITED.

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HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Paid-up Capital, \$2,163,291;
Reserve, \$1,838,797;
Total Assets, \$23,019,591.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA and N.-W. T.:

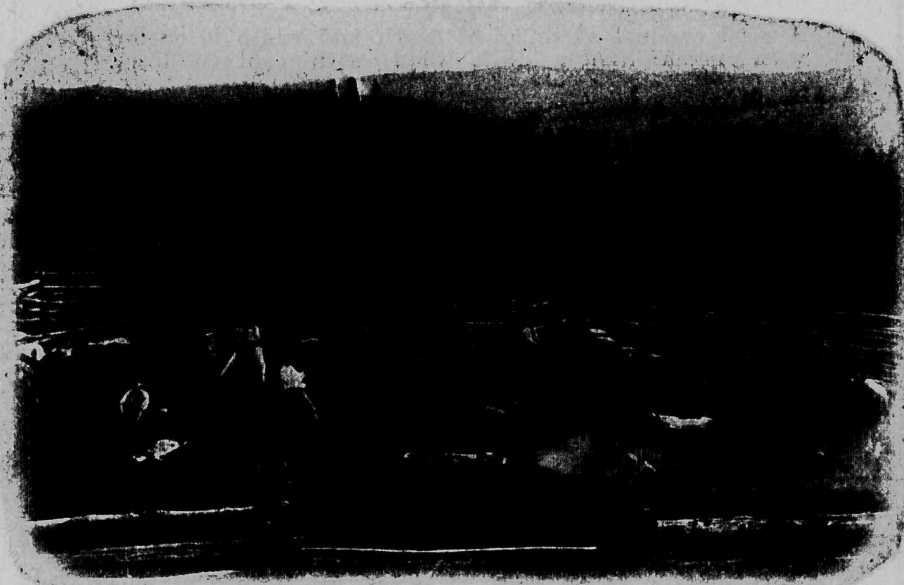
WINNIPEG:
CORNER MAIN AND McDERMOT STREETS;
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Full Government Deposit.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586
The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.

Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance com-
pany west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.

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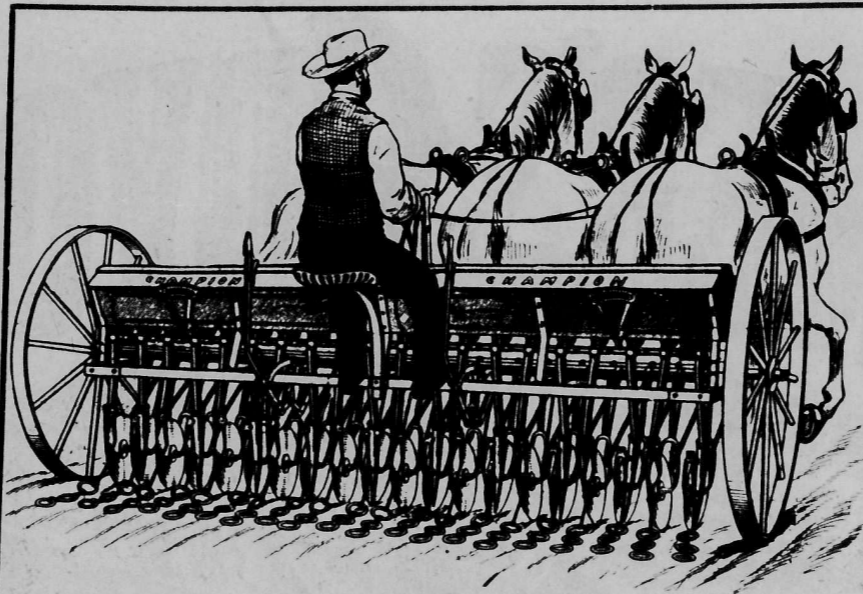
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differs from every other disc drill made.

HOW?

It has flat discs set at a slight angle to
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A seed channel of sufficient depth and width is opened
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Our handsome Catalogue "F" describes the Champion and illustrates
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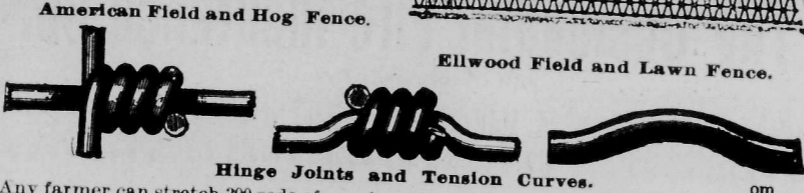
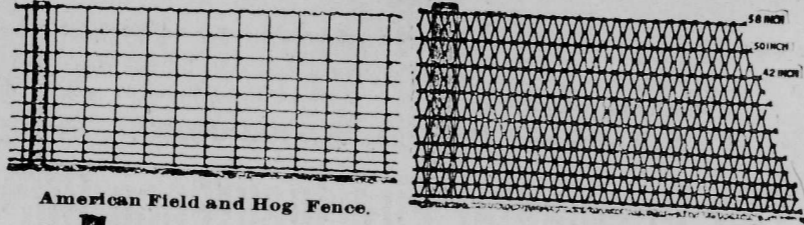


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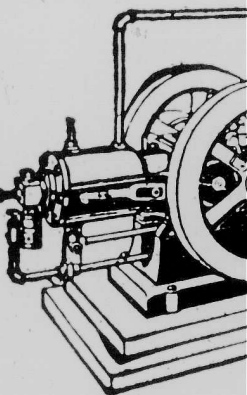
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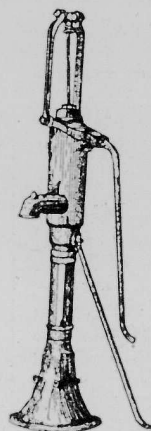
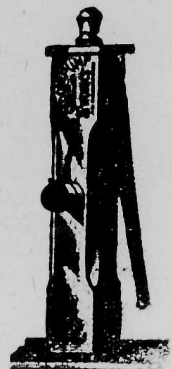
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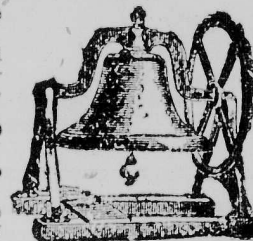
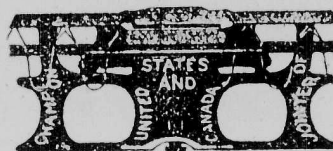
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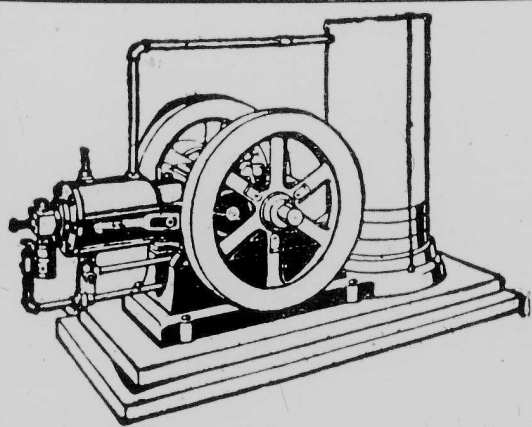
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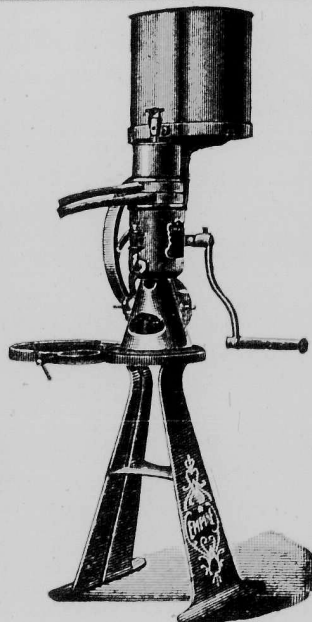
The Little Wonder is the lightest in weight (250 pounds), and most compact of the age. It takes very little space, and being odorless, it can be placed in the house of the farm for cream separator work, etc.

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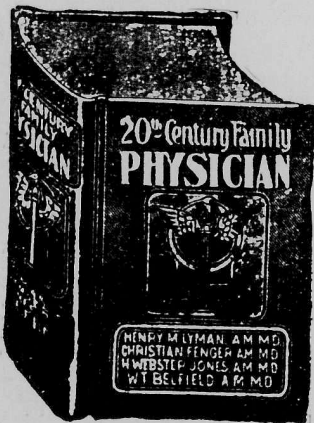


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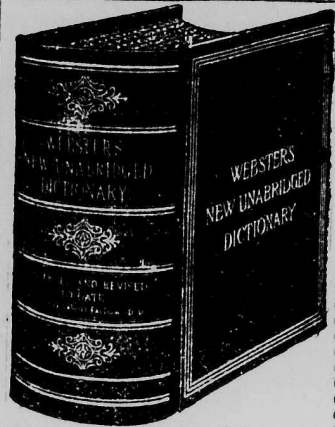
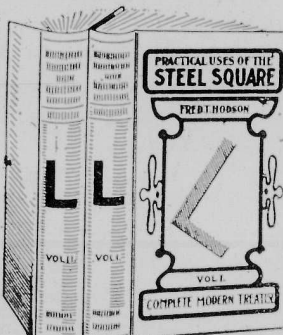


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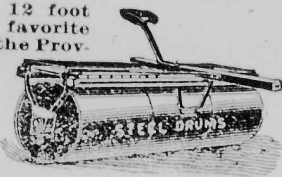
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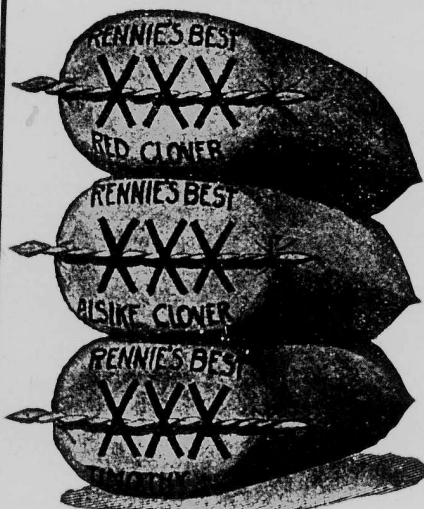


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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MARCH 16, 1904.

No. 599

Editorial.

Siftings.

Be more careful this spring than ever of the seed you sow, both as regards cleanliness and vitality.

The irrigating of stocks has been so profitable that land irrigation is looked forward to with golden anticipation.—[Ex.]

Individual excellence in an animal for breeding purposes without a record of good ancestry back of it, is as profitless as a line of good blood with individual inferiority to show for it.

Now is the time to select garden seeds. Get yours from some reliable firm. The cost is practically the same, and the assurance of satisfactory returns is more than doubled.

The time is near at hand when "hotbeds" will be in order. See to it, farmers, that your goodwives will have the advantage of one for early vegetables, etc. Later on when these are fit for table use you will bless the foresight which led you to spend a few moments in making a hotbed.

The horse is begotten by a horse, yet how frequently those begotten fail to reach a money value at all in proportion to their high-priced sires? The progeny may bring \$75.00, and the sire has possibly been secured at a "gilt-edged" price of \$4,000.00. There is a screw loose somewhere!

Farmers should always keep on hand assorted sizes of rivets and burrs for repairing harness, etc., also many sizes much larger than required for that purpose. A good plan is to string each size of burrs on a separate wire, and hang in some convenient place. When overhauling machinery they are often required. If you do not keep a supply on hand, get some the very first opportunity.

We have called attention before to the necessity of labeling all medicine, whether used in the home or for stock. In many cases medicine is purchased and only a little used, and the balance is laid aside without any mark to denote what it is or what disease it is intended to cure. Not only should it be labeled, but also the date of purchase should be marked upon it, for many mixtures for medicinal purposes soon lose their properties. By following these precautions numerous mistakes would be avoided.

Stock which has been brought into this Western country from other parts seldom do well until they become acclimatized. When only a few animals have been purchased, this could be largely overcome by endeavoring to feed and care for them along lines commonly practiced at their former abode, and yet gradually accustoming them to their new conditions. Many a bull of good general conformation and quality would present a much different appearance and give better results after spending a few months in the Western climate were this plan more universally adopted: i.e., season him to the climate for several months before turning loose on the range.

Stock-judging School at Minnedosa.

Under the auspices of Minnedosa Agricultural Society, a very successful stock-judging school was held on Wednesday, March 2nd. W. J. Black, of the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, was present, and conducted the classes. There was a fair attendance present at ten o'clock, when light horses were taken up; a Thoroughbred stallion, owned by H. Dyer, being used for demonstration purposes. Following this a dairy cow was gone over, and an adjournment was made for lunch.

At two o'clock heavy horses were considered, and over one hundred were present. After one and a half hours' drill, including systematic score-card work, beef cattle claimed the attention of the crowd, and a most intense interest was manifested.

In the evening the directors gave a banquet in the Central Hotel, when addresses were delivered by Dr. Roche, M.P., Wm. Waddel, M.P.P., Neil Cameron, W. J. Black, and others, including the town council, which were present, and gave the happy assurance that hereafter the Minnedosa Agricultural Society could depend upon the town for both moral and financial support.

The directors of Minnedosa Agricultural Society are making an honest and strenuous effort to build up a good show in their town, and they are on the right track to do it. Sacrifices are being made, but those who are responsible will some day have the satisfaction of seeing a most intelligent farming community surrounding this town, and when that day arrives there will have been no more important factor in educating the people along practical lines than the present policy of the Agricultural Society.

Keeping Up the Fertility.

The price obtained for grain the present season is not such as to help increase the number of live stock, and we hear repeatedly the expression—farmers simply will not milk cows.

Given fair prices and good yields, the Western man will not go in for mixed farming or stock-raising, despite the advice of sages, until the land plays out. Grain farming is alluring, calls for less capital and less work than stock-raising, and—it is also more of a speculation.

The fertility of the soil depends on many things—the amount of humus in the soil, the tilth, and the amount of moisture.

Fiber can be put into the soil by means of grass, green manures (turning under a crop of clover, for example), fresh manure and rotted manure.

Without the fiber soil drifting is bound to take place, both in light and heavy soils; without fiber heavy soils tend to run together and bake in wet seasons. Many a promising crop has been ruined by windy weather just as the young plants are showing well above ground, and in some districts piles two to three feet high of soil removed by the wind are to be seen along the fences.

The loss is heavy if, as a result of soil drifting, it becomes necessary to resow the land once planted. Note this spring the fields inclined to drift, and plan to put more fiber into such land, and avoid soil movements in future.

You may not feel like cropping less land, you want to get all you can out of the soil, and that in as short a time as possible. If you only expect to farm a few years, and care not for the future or posterity, continue on with the grain-cropping system of farming. The bare fallow will help you only for a short time; its main value is as a gatherer of soil moisture in dry seasons, otherwise

it is a spendthrift system of agriculture, abhorred by nature.

What are you going to do about it? Let us hear from you on the matter. The maintenance of soil fertility is up to you.

The Experimental Farm and the Live-stock Association.

Only recently the live-stock associations convened in Winnipeg, passed a resolution calling for more experimental work with live-stock at the experimental farms on the prairie. Experiments with live stock mean tests with fodders and forage plants, among other things, and the particular plant that should be grown at Brandon is clover. We are told that clover has passed the experimental stage at Brandon, yet it is not looked upon there as a staple crop, for it is only grown on half-acre plots as yet. Brome grass has had its innings, has been well tested and advertised; now it is time for clover to get a show to demonstrate that it—the great soil preserver and enricher—should have a place in Manitoba agriculture. Wheat needs nitrogen and fiber in the land to hold moisture and prevent soil drifting, and clover can fill the bill. It can do more, it can build up flesh on the animal frame in a way that is unsurpassed for cheapness, and a fair crop can, if turned under, take the place of ten tons of rotted manure per acre. With all these admitted good qualities, we submit it is high time that the director instructs that experiments with clover, etc., take place on a larger scale. The superintendent at Brandon is a busy man, but we question whether it is true economy for the sake of an extra assistant, costing, say \$800 a year, to prevent the institution of experiments on a larger scale than heretofore. Experiments with the application of rotted as against fresh manure to the land, the value of the soil packer, even to the use of the feet of sheep as soil packers, should all be tried thoroughly and exhaustively. Experimental farms are not expected to return dividends in cash, but we need not expect returns any other way unless these institutions are liberally dealt with. To starve the farms either in cash or men is not economy, but parsimony.

Get Fair Catalogues Ready Early.

Many of the smaller shows leave this important matter off until within a few weeks of the show, and, as a consequence, the lists are hurriedly prepared, and insufficient attention is given to the schedules. Winter time is the time to prepare, before spring opens, when every person is busy.

Many lists are in need of alterations. We constantly hear complaints from judges, more especially in the horse classes. The classification of horses should be clearly outlined in the prize-lists, even if it requires a by-law to specify that the live stock must be weighed and the weighman's certificate presented to the secretary or the judge. Where expert judges are employed, advantage should be taken of their presence to have the horses properly classified. An expert employed by the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture suggests the following classes for horses at the local fairs: Heavy draft, weighing over fifteen hundred pounds; agricultural, 1,350 to 1,500 pounds; general purpose horses, below 1,350 pounds. He advises keeping the roadster distinct from the carriage class, in which he is correct, and urges the abolition of a prize to best driver or driving horse, for that would substitute a gentleman's road race. He therefore advises, viz., heavy draft, agricultural,

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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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general-purpose, carriage, roadster and saddle classes. No prizes to be offered for stallions in the agricultural or general-purpose classes.

At the larger fairs the educational effect of high-class live stock could be increased by having the live stock of the same age in a class penned close together, as is done at the big British shows. The exhibitors are generally well looked after; the people who put up the gate money should be considered also. Where animals in the same class are boxed, stalled or penned away from each other, the chance of comparison after the judging is done is destroyed. Bunching an exhibitor's stock, although more convenient to the exhibitor, almost prevents a workable catalogue being issued, and as stated, militates against study of the animals by the visitors. If, for example, in the two-years class of bulls all were stalled together in rows, the benefit to the student of live stock would be incalculable.

On the Coast.

We are beginning elsewhere in this issue a series of articles on small dairy, fruit and poultry farms, and on land clearing in the Lower Fraser Valley on the British Columbia Coast, by Mr. Chas. E. Hope, of the Settlers' Association, Vancouver, who has had a long practical experience in the various processes of land clearing in that district, and is an authority on the subject. He has during the last twelve years cleared and put into various degrees of cultivation 250 acres of bush and swamp land. These letters relating to land clearing and draining on the B. C. Coast will interest intending settlers unused to the conditions obtaining there. Just now, by reason of the Russo-Japanese war, and for commercial reasons, British Columbia being "on the great highway" from Canada to Asia, is very much in the public eye, and people generally are interesting themselves in its resources and advantages.

Horses.

Leg Troubles in Horses.

The most common form of leg trouble in horses is erythema, an inflammation of the outer layer of the skin, characterized in the early stages by local redness, heat, swelling and irritation. The redness can be noticed only in animals whose skin is white, but the other symptoms are readily recognized. The terms used to express the disease differ according to the parts affected. When the trouble appears in the heels it is called scratches or cracked heels; when the greater part of the leg from the foot to the body is involved it is called mud fever; when the front of the hock, sallowers; when the back of the knee, mallanders.

CAUSES.—Some horses, notably those whose bone may be said to be beefy or round, are particularly predisposed to it, and require careful attention to avoid it. High feeding with little exercise also predisposes to an attack, and in some cases it appears without any well-marked cause, doubtless due to some unexplained alteration in the blood. In the majority of cases, however, good care will prevent it, as it is usually caused by inattention to cleanliness, allowing horses to stand in damp stalls, when the heels frequently become damp or wet with liquid or semi-liquid manure; cold and heat operating alternately on the skin; wet, friction, dirt, pressure, debilitating diseases, plethora or poverty. Probably the most frequent cause is the habit of washing the heels and legs. During late winter or early spring, when it thaws during the day and freezes towards evening, horses, especially those with considerable long hair on their legs, will come into the stable with water and slush frozen to the hair, and when the roads are muddy, even though there be no frost, an accumulation of mud will be present. In such cases it is common practice for the teamster (through mistaken kindness) to wash the frozen matter off the mud off with warm water, and then stand the horse in his stall and allow the legs to dry by the natural heat of the legs and stable. The hot water washing opens the pores of the skin, and a free secretion sets in, which, however, is suddenly checked by the cold air or possibly drafts, the vessels of the skin thus become congested, and, subsequently, inflamed, and if this practice be repeated a few times cracked heels is usually the result. Washing with cold water is not so bad, as the reaction is not so great, but the legs should not be washed at and inclination to remain with the horse and rub his legs with cloths or wisps of straw until thoroughly dry, in order to avoid the reaction mentioned, and as this entails a large amount of both time and labor it is seldom done. The safer plan is to allow the horse to stand until the mud has dried, and then brush the legs clean, or when there is ice he should remove as much as he can by carefully hand rubbing, and allow the rest to drop off as melted by the heat of the legs and stable, and when the hair becomes dry brush well to remove any tendency to mat, and also any dirt or foreign substances that may be present. A fertile cause of that form of the disease called "mud fever," and a form that is very hard to treat, is the practice of clipping horses' legs during cold weather. Suddenly depriving the animal of this natural protection in cold weather appears to cause a congestion of the vessels, which is followed by an inflammation of the same and surrounding tissues, hence the disease. Horses that are to be clipped should be clipped before the weather becomes cold in the fall, not later than the middle of November, else in the spring, when the danger of severe weather is past, say the middle of April. Spring clipping, in my opinion, is the best, as at this season the horse does not require the protection of a long coat, and as he perspires much less without it, he will do more satisfactory work on less food than his mate that is not clipped. Then, again, as before stated, some horses are so predisposed to the disease under discussion, either from the peculiar quality of the bone or other hereditary traits, that high feeding and want of exercise will quickly produce it. For this, as all other diseases, prevention is better than cure, and if we recognize the causes mentioned as those that produce the disease, we can readily see how to prevent it. It is seldom where reasonable care is taken to avoid the trouble that it will appear.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms noticed are swelling and tenderness to the touch, and a stiffness or lameness, which, with the swelling, usually disappears on exercise. After a time the skin cracks, when the soreness and lameness will increase, and there is a greater tendency to swelling; there will be more or less of a discharge from the cracks, and if intelligent treatment be not given the discharge becomes fetid, overabundant granulations (proud flesh) appear, and the condition of the limb gradually becomes worse.

TREATMENT.—It is good practice to administer a purgative of 6 to 10 drs. aloes (according to the size of the animal) and 2 drs. ginger. This has a tendency to reduce general plethora and

stimulate circulation; follow up with diuretics and alteratives, as 2 drs. nitrate of potash and an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. The food should be light, as bran, a few roots and hay; very little grain should be given, unless it is necessary to work the horse. Local treatment consists, if taken in the early stages, in the application of a cooling lotion, as an ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, to a quart of water, applied freely three or four times daily. If cracks have appeared, and the weather be warm, the lotion should still be used, but if the weather be cold, better results are usually obtained from the use of the oxide of zinc ointment, as the lotion is too astringent and drying. Ointment should not be used in hot and dusty weather, unless the horse is left in the stable, as dust, etc., will adhere to the ointment and aggravate the trouble. If proud flesh and a fetid discharge be present, the parts should be dressed once or twice with a caustic, as butter of antimony applied with a feather, and the parts poulticed with linseed meal and powdered charcoal, applied warm three times daily for two or three days and nights before using the lotion or ointment. "WHIP."

Canadian Stallion Show.

The second Canadian Spring Stallion Show was held in Grand's Repository, Toronto, on the 2nd to the 4th inst. Bad weather conditions prevented many of the entries reaching the show, yet notwithstanding, it was considered a gratifying success. The Repository is a natural rendezvous for horsemen, and Mr. Walter Harland Smith's generosity in throwing the large stables and showing open to the show was keenly appreciated.

Clydesdales were naturally the most numerous of the breeds; in fact, only Clydesdales and Shires were shown. The judges of the former were Messrs. Robt. Ness, John Boag, and Peter Christie; and of Shires, Messrs. W. S. Spark and Geo. Gray. General approval was expressed with the judging of both breeds.

Because of the continued importation of new stock of both breeds, there is always considerable interest taken in the Eastern horse shows. Last year Cairnhill, a horse that has since come west, was champion of the Clydesdales. This year a newly-imported horse, Gallant Robert, brought out by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, was champion, in spite of the fact that the winner of third in senior class at the International was shown against him. Honors were pretty evenly distributed throughout all the sections. J. B. Hogate was first in four-year-olds, and Graham Bros. were first in three- and two-year-olds. The winner in the latter class, Baron William, a Baron's Pride colt, has since been bought by Jas. Mitchell, of Winnipeg.

In Shires, J. M. Gardhouse won the championship for best stallion with Sand Boy, and John Gardhouse won similar honors with mares.

The English Shire Horse Show.

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate."]

This year's show, February 23rd to 26th, at London, holds a record in respect to the number of entries made, the aggregate entries being 862. The yearling stallions numbered sixty-two, the winner being Messrs. Thompson's Desford Challenger. In two-year-olds, Tatton Monarch won first honors for Mr. J. B. Brooks, the breeder being the Earl of Egerton. The three-year-olds were an excellent class of 121 in number, Lord Rothschild's Girton Charmer being given rightly the first place. The four-year-olds numbered 59. Out of these nineteen were selected for the final contest, and the winner was readily found in Lord Rothschild's reserve champion horse of 1903, Birdsall Menestrel, a horse of grand and even action, with fine bone, the Earl of Egerton's Tatton Friar winning second. Stallion between five and ten years old had two classes, according to height. Messrs. Forshaw won in both, with two nailing good horses, Captstone Harold and Nailstone Coeur-de-Lion. The veterans' class for stallions above ten years old was one of the sights of the show. No less than twenty-five of these grand stud animals came out to contest for the awards, resulting in a popular and thoroughly-deserved win for Mr. Peter Stubb's Blaisdon Conqueror, ten years old, of great substance and power.

In the two-year-old filly class of seventy-five entries, Lord Rothschild's Rickford Farewell won, followed by Prospect, sent by H. M. the King.

The contest for the champion honors, which took place before H. M. the King, attracted an immense crowd of deeply-interested people, and the display given by the contestants was of a very high order of merit. The Junior Champion Cup for stallions went to Lord Rothschild's Girton Charmer, and his lordship repeated this by winning also, with Birdsall Menestrel, that for senior stallions, and then concluded a very successful show by taking the Society's Challenge Cup of 105 gs. with the last named horse. Lord Rothschild also won the champion cup for the younger mares with Rickford Farewell, the corresponding cup for the older mares going to Messrs. Thompson's Desford Countess, to which also went the Society's Gold Challenge Cup, Mr. J. H. Bryars being r. n. for these with Monk's Polly.

Prices Brought

The auction sale of stock is usually a buyer and seller. The fair criterion as to the value of the stock at the vendues. The be instructive to our

At South Omaha, stallions and 36 mares averaging \$500 \$300.

A large sale of a dispersal of the Pabst the top price of \$1,500, topping the list for the fifty-seven, at \$800.

and nineteen stallions of Brandon, secured 1 stand 32465, at \$475.

A combination sale of fifteen registered stallions at an average of \$603 topper, bringing \$900 averaged \$284.28

E. O. Sheldon, Clifton at an average of \$605. He obtained an average pure-bred mares.

Lengthening the

(A paper presented to the Association, by A. G. E. in

The campaign for an education in Canada has more forcibly within the any other time, yet a A short time ago, the Toronto University was education demanded for fession, and his sympathy stigma under which all Canada will remain un-

The Senate of the cognizance of the needs, ture and veterinary science calling for an entrance Canadian history, arithmetic, or its equivalent in through simple equation inations to be the same in addition, the course is an undoubted step in profession and stockmen- mense.

The course outlined is hardly as practical as for. The practitioner of the possession of a science to have, he must have without which he will clients and himself.

The Senate regulation first year in the following physics, elementary chemistry, elementary biology (including anatomy) with laboratory assume dissection is mandatory, that the subject be taken up, by so doing practical, and, therefore age student. Pharmacology also be looked into, the biology and its subdivisions.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Prices Brought by Registered Percherons.

The auction sale method of disposing of live stock is usually a pretty fair method to both buyer and seller. The prices obtained are also a fair criterion as to the values of the stock offered at the vendues. The following sale results will be instructive to our readers:

At South Omaha, Neb., a sale of 22 registered stallions and 36 mares was held recently, the males averaging \$500, the females slightly over \$300.

A large sale of a lot of good stuff was the dispersal of the Pabst farm stock. Velo brought the top price of \$1,600 for stallions; Dulcinea topping the list for the mares, of which there were fifty-seven, at \$800. The mares averaged \$355.50, and nineteen stallions \$472.00. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, secured Prosperity 28788, and Rosstand 32465, at \$475 each.

A combination sale at Wichita, Kan., brought fifteen registered stallions under the hammer, at an average of \$603.33, Robison's L'Ami, the topper, bringing \$905.33; twenty-eight mares averaged \$284.28.

E. O. Sheldon, Clifton, Ill., sold four stallions at an average of \$605, the top price being \$1,100. He obtained an average of \$441.00 for sixteen pure-bred mares.

Stock.

Lengthening the Veterinary Course Assured.

(A paper presented to the Manitoba Veterinary Association, by A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M., in February.)

The campaign for a higher standard of veterinary education in Canada has probably been pushed home more forcibly within the last twelve months than at any other time, yet a great deal remains to be done. A short time ago, the attention of the President of Toronto University was drawn to the low standard of education demanded for entrance to the veterinary profession, and his sympathy enlisted to remove the stigma under which all members of the profession in Canada will remain until those standards are raised.

The Senate of the Toronto University has taken cognizance of the needs, and the committee on agriculture and veterinary science has drafted a curriculum, calling for an entrance examination in English and Canadian history, arithmetic, chemistry, geometry (Book I), or its equivalent in elementary geometry and algebra through simple equations, the standard for the examinations to be the same as in junior matriculation, and, in addition, the course to be one of three years. Such is an undoubted step in advance, and the benefits the profession and stockmen in Canada will reap are immense.

The course outlined by the Senate of the University is hardly as practical as the present-day demands call for. The practitioner knows by experience that, while the possession of a scientific education is a nice thing to have, he must have a thorough clinical knowledge, without which he will be a disappointment to his clients and himself.

The Senate regulations call for examinations for the first year in the following subjects: elementary physics, elementary chemistry with laboratory work, elementary biology (including elementary mammalian anatomy) with laboratory work. By the latter, we assume dissection is meant. We would suggest, in addition, that the subjects of dentistry and horseshoeing be taken up, by so doing rendering the course more practical, and, therefore, more attractive to the average student. Pharmacy and materia medica should also be looked into, the major studies being, however, biology and its subdivisions, anatomy and microscopic

anatomy (histology), backed up by plenty of work in the dissecting-room; the minor subjects being dentistry, pharmacy, chemistry, physics and horseshoeing.

The second year's examinations are to be in animal physiology, anatomy, histology and embryology, pharmacy and pharmacology, parasitology, including bacteriology—a course of work with which little fault can be found, as it is quite comprehensive. Here again the practical must be brought out prominently by lectures and clinical work in veterinary medicine and surgery. Pathology (general), including laboratory, should be introduced during the second year's work. The instruction in dentistry and horseshoeing should be completed, and the introduction to veterinary obstetrics should take place.

The major subjects in the second year should be anatomy of the domesticated animals, physiology, veterinary medicine, veterinary surgery, general therapeutics and general pathology; minor subjects being histology and embryology, pharmacy and pharmacology.

The insistence on practice with a qualified practitioner during the vacation between the second and third years is to be commended. It might be well to go a step further, and indicate who may be considered as qualified practitioners, which would be of much benefit to the student. The possession of a veterinary surgeon's diploma is not sufficient evidence that a man is fit or qualified to do tutorial work during the vacation. This matter might well be left to the Association.

The third and final year's work is an important one, the subjects to be examined upon by the Senate statute being as follows: pathology, zootechnics, veterinary surgery and medicine, sanitary science, veterinary jurisprudence, toxicology. In addition, there should be examination in meat and milk inspection, and clinical medicine and surgery. The following subjects we would class, therefore, as majors: veterinary surgery, veterinary medicine, special pathology, special therapeutics, clinical medicine and surgery; under the classification of minors coming meat and milk inspection, veterinary jurisprudence, sanitary science, toxicology, and zootechnics. Three exceedingly busy years will have been filled in by the student, but the college product will be of a higher standard.

Under the university statute, the successful conclusion of the work will entitle the student to the V. S. diploma of the University. It is intended to admit the V. S. to the degree of D. V. S. one year thereafter, provided he presents an approved thesis or the result of special work in a research laboratory in one of the subjects in the curriculum. This regulation, we think, should be amended or there will be few doctors in veterinary science. Research laboratories open to veterinarians in Canada are few, to all intents and purposes as yet non-existent. It would be well to amend this regulation, so that the presentation of an approved thesis after five years' practice would admit to the degree, or, if considered necessary, an examination to be held in addition. A somewhat similar method governs in Great Britain with regard to obtaining the Fellowship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The University should certainly appoint the examiners, and, as an additional suggestion, should elect one or two prominent veterinarians to the committee on agriculture and veterinary science. If the plan outlined above is followed, we are satisfied that the profession will rank higher with the public and the members will benefit thereby.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, V.S., in an address before the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, said: "Go to Toronto, Canada, and watch the teams as they pass. Their uniformity of breed type, color, conformation and quality, shows that one breed has been used from start to finish through long years, until to-day the average horse is a creditable representation of that breed. To such a breeding center the buyer may go, confident that there he will find a full supply of the kind of horses he wants."

A Chilled-meat Scheme Advocated for the N.-W. T.

Without doubt one of the most serious problems which to-day confronts ranchers and stockmen of the Territories is the beef question. Great Britain at present is the chief consumer of our surplus; then at the offset let us state that the number of beef animals produced in Canada suitable for the British markets is exceedingly small. The satisfactory type for the British markets is the naturally low, square, deeply-fleshed two-year-old, after he has been well fitted; three-year-olds of like conformation also take well, but four-year-olds, and many of them are exported from the ranges, are not favorites, owing to age and size. The type desired is the type our best breeders are aiming to produce, yet few of that kind cross the water from our ranges, showing that impressive sires of the beef breeds, rich in individuality and of outstanding pedigree, are little used. This is a most serious mistake, and one that is handicapping the export beef trade of Canada. Bulls of mixed breeding, frequently with a dash of dairy blood, are often used, simply because the initial cost is easier met. Such a policy is ruinous, both from a national and individual standpoint. Many pure-bred scrubs are also used for no better reason.

Where at all practicable, a more systematic method of winter feeding must be adopted. It is perfectly true that fairly well matured animals rustle all winter, and are in fair condition when spring arrives. To permit stock to rustle all winter where it can be avoided is poor policy, for about one-third of an animal's life on the Western range is usually spent without gain in weight. Some extra feed and better shelter would convert the present lost third period into one of gain, and, as a result, more rapid growth, additional beef, and more money.

Shipping beef on foot over 5,000 miles, about half of that by rail, is the present mode of export. Consider the cost of space, the difficulties of feeding (especially the rail portion), the cost of feed, the attendant's wages, and, above all, the shrinkage owing to unfavorable conditions for increased gains. Were photos taken of the average steer at the commencement and termination of his last journey, there would be that about it which would remind one of some patent medicine cuts, "Before" and "After," under inverted conditions. Quantity is not the only loss which the fatiguing journey causes, the quality has also greatly deteriorated. Kill an average steer when ready for shipment, the fat is white and the lean a good color, but by the time it reaches Great Britain the fat has turned yellow and the lean meat a much darker color than is desired.

To avoid the larger portion of this loss, we advise adopting the chill-meat system. This would necessitate the erection of large cold-storage buildings of the most approved style at some central place. Just so soon as the industry assumed a fair size a cannery would likely be erected in connection, and large feeding sheds should form part of the scheme where some "finishing off" work could be done when such was considered advisable. The refuse from the beet sugar industry at Raymond could also be profitably utilized in this connection, either by shipping the steers to the feed or vice versa.

By visiting the leading stock-yards of this continent a correct idea of the average quality of the cattle shipped to these leading centers can be formed, and we believe that the statement is safe which claims that considerably over half are lacking either in form or finish, and in view of the latter we have suggested the feeding yards.

In 1902 the United States exported to Great



Group of Western Cowboys Ready for Action.

Britain 175,000 tons of chilled fresh beef, representing half a million animals, and 350,000 head of live cattle.

Australia also ships chilled beef in large quantities, and there is no reason why the Western rancher should not contribute like material to the motherland.

The Government, it is true, has helped the farmer in many ways, the reverse also holds good, and we see no reason why our Government should not establish a complete, well-equipped set of buildings for the above-mentioned important industry. We would be pleased to hear from those interested what they think of our suggestion.

G.

The Ayrshire Cow.

Address by Hon. Senator Owens, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Permit me to congratulate the breeders of Ayrshire cattle on the very prosperous condition of your association. The Secretary-Treasurer's report shows a handsome increase in the business of the past year, but what is of much more importance is the growing popularity of the Ayrshires. I think the breeders present will agree with me that the demand for good Ayrshires has exceeded that of all former years. It is very gratifying to note what the Ayrshire has done at the late Winter Fairs, both at Guelph, Ont., and Amherst, N.S., winning the championships in the dairy lists against all breeds. It is not the forced competition that brings out the qualities of the Ayrshire; her true qualities lie in being able to produce a large quantity of good milk during the whole year, under such conditions as should exist upon every dairy farm. I have reason to believe that we have in the Ayrshire the very best animal for our Canadian farmers. Being good grazers, active and hardy, they do well on our hilly pasture lands; they keep in good condition and give a good flow of milk when feeding on pastures upon which some of the other dairy breeds would almost starve, hence they are better fit by nature to adapt themselves to the conditions and surroundings of the farmers and dairymen generally. Rightly termed the farmers' or general-purpose cow, they will produce the largest and best yield of milk, butter or cheese, at the least expense; therefore, are well adapted to any of the different lines of dairying. It was for this reason that I adopted the Ayrshire when I started dairy farming. Situated as I am with the creamery and cheese factory at my door, and within ten minutes' drive from the R. R. station, I realized that with the Ayrshires I would be in a better position than with any other breed to take up whichever branch of dairying would be most profitable. For instance, while building up a herd we made butter or shipped cream, retaining the skim milk on the farm for feeding calves and pigs, shipping milk only when it commanded the highest price. I am satisfied I made no mistake when selecting a breed. The Ayrshire of the past was credited with being able to produce 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk yearly, while to-day she is giving 8,000 to 12,000 pounds yearly.

I have often felt that Ayrshire breeders are too modest, and fail to extol the virtues of their favorites as they should do. They appear to think that because they have the best breed of cattle for Canada they can remain quiet and allow others to do the blowing. I ask you, is that doing justice to the Ayrshire?

Assembled as we are to-day, in the interest of the Ayrshire, it is right and proper that we should make such suggestions and adopt such methods as we consider advisable in the interests of our favorites, and inquire how can we best breed that cow to have her constantly produce the largest quantity of good milk at the least possible cost. I have no doubt it is the experience of many of those breeders present who have kept a careful record of the daily yield of each individual cow to find that the cow which stands at the head of the list as a producer would not take a prize in any show-ring under present conditions. This not only will apply to breeders, but importers, gentlemen who have endeavored to bring to Canada the very best Ayrshires that could be found in Scotland, and I venture to say they have been obliged to pass by the best dairy cows in some instances when looking for show animals. Are we breeding for the dairy or for the show-ring? At present there is no distinctive agreement as to the most desirable type of cow. That must be first determined, if progress is to be expected. I am aware that many of the breeders consider that a change should be made in the scale of points for the show-ring, with a view of producing a more distinctive dairy Ayrshire. This is the time and the place where action should be taken in the matter.

I make these suggestions with a view of having those questions discussed by the practical gentlemen present here to-day, who are so deeply interested in the advancement of the Ayrshires in Canada.

Farm.

Maturing Meat for Home Use.

Farmers attending the special short courses at some of the Agricultural Colleges this winter have learned a good deal more than they ever knew before regarding the character and proper care of meat for home consumption. Carcass demonstrations have been watched with the greatest interest while experts have talked intelligently on the various cuts of meat and their values. Incidentally something has been said about maturing and preserving meat, but this branch of the subject deserves even more attention from the teachers in their future work along this line.

While fine animals are each year fed and shipped from our farms, we seldom find the farmer enjoying meat of the finest quality and flavor. He kills a good "critter," but does not know how to handle the carcass. A part of it is sold to a neighbor, and the balance is frozen and packed down in snow, or kept in a back kitchen where the temperature is far below the freezing point during winter. The meat keeps finely when so treated, but it loses its flavor and has to be pounded with a flatiron before it can be chewed. The trouble is that meat is not given time to mature before it is frozen. The animal is killed, dressed and halved, then immediately frozen, with the result that the flesh is preserved in its original condition throughout the winter. On the contrary, well-cared-for meat should go through a maturing process at a moderate temperature (not lower than 38° F.) for at least ten days before it is frozen or used. In this way the flesh becomes mellow, tender and full of flavor, and no mangling is required to fit it for the skillet. When properly cooked such meat from a well-fed young steer practically melts in the mouth, and at the same time is easily digested. Such meat is to be had in any well-managed restaurant or hotel in the large cities, but is scarce on the farm. It is the sort of meat that is perfectly wholesome, yet when taken from the city cooler is covered with mould ("wool"), perhaps half an inch long. This is merely an external covering, and does not mean that the meat has deteriorated. It tells of ferments at work, of bacteriological changes taking place, which improve the condition and flavor of the meat, and bring out all of the best qualities it should possess by reason of breed, early maturity, and good feeding.

Some farmers are experts in meat keeping and maturing. One man recently told us of a novel plan he had adopted with fine results. He kills, then chills the meat slightly. Next day he places the halved carcass on a table in a kitchen, where there is a moderate temperature, and allows it to remain there for a week to ten days, during which time maturing proceeds. At the end of this period he cuts the carcass into handy portions, ties a stout string around each piece, takes them outdoors when the weather is intensely cold, and dips them over and over again into cold water until each is covered with a coating of ice an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. Thus "encapsulated" the chunks of beef are then packed tightly, layer upon layer, with clean straw in barrels, which are then set in a cold place. In this way the meat may be kept perfectly fresh and sweet until as late as June or July, and is said to be of the finest possible quality and flavor, for the reason that it has been matured before packing and never frozen stiff.

The same principles apply to sheep and hogs. Sheep are too often slaughtered and dressed in a hurry, and not given time to cool out or lose animal heat and "mutton flavor" gradually. Where the carcass is immediately frozen the sheep taste is retained and the flesh is never matured, mellow and fine flavored. Hogs, too, should have time to mature so that the meat may acquire the best possible flavor if it is to be used fresh, and even where it is to be salted and smoked it pays to allow some time for bacteriological action before the curing process is proceeded with.

While meat is improved to the taste by being properly matured, it is also rendered more easily digested.—[Weekly Live-stock Report.

Grass-seed Experiments.

Mr. Bone, of the Calgary Experimental Farm, states that redtop and meadow fescue yielded well last year—the former 3½ and the latter 2½ tons per acre. Turkestan alfalfa promised well, yet trial is required. Timothy and brome are known to be suited to the country, and are well established. It was found when seeding to grass crop. The experiment was conducted as follows: Plowing was done in the spring, and 4 lbs. timothy (10 lbs. brome) was sown on a well-harrowed seed-bed, which was rolled to cover seed. During the summer weeds are kept down with the mower. The following season the timothy yielded four tons per measured acre. The yield gradually decreases, so that it is advisable every third year that the ground should be plowed up.

Attend to Details.

Farm life is similar to the life spent at other occupations, inasmuch that "details" make or mar. The harvest field is often a silent witness of carelessness at spring time. Perhaps unclean seed had been used, and, consequently, many weeds fed and drank for a full summer at the sower's expense; nor did the damage stop merely with the lessening of the profits of that season. Pests that will fight for their footing have become firmly rooted, and many an extra hard day's work will have to be given ere the results of sowing foul seeds can be overcome. Perhaps the germinating quality of the seed used was not equal to the average, and, as a result, partially filled bins remind you of your negligence. Again, you may not have used your ordinary intelligence when planning the rotation of crops, or you may have carelessly set the drill at the wrong mark, with damaging results.—These and many other important matters confront the sower as he goes forth to sow. Most of these by many men are considered trifles, and largely for that reason such men are not the prosperous, influential grain-growers of their district. The stockman, too, must keep a watchful eye upon seemingly minor questions ere he can fully succeed. On many farms a little additional care at weaning time would pay well. Regularity of feeding, watering and salting live stock is seldom practiced as it ought, and the stock in question are not the only sufferers. The stockman must also understand and take into consideration hereditary tendencies, general suitability and any peculiarities of disposition or conformation when mating, aiming always to correct little faults, and not waiting, like many do, until these have become marked and fixed through generations of mismating. Where infectious diseases are lurking in a neighborhood, close attention to details is the greatest preventive known. Avoid the very appearance of danger, by isolating at once any suspected animal, carefully disinfecting its former quarters. By following this policy possible outbreaks are largely prevented. What about the average life of farm machinery? Attention to details would revolutionize present waste on many farms in that respect. It would also mean a more thorough examination when anything went wrong, and thus largely obviate the danger of more serious breaks, caused by starting somewhat complicated machinery when everything is not in perfect order. If this policy were persisted in for a time it would through force of habit soon become natural to immediately repair any damages, even should these occur at the very end of a season's work. Minor breaks at that time are often neglected, and then forgotten before the next season's work arrives; however, after a start has been made they are detected, but often not before considerable damage has been done; yet even where the extra damage has not been costly, unnecessary time has been lost which would have been avoided had the habit of attention to details been well established. Those who do not watch these little things have, without exception, to pay for their careless habits in hard cash. Attention to details would also result in the better fitting of farm products intended for sale. The superior article commands the high price, and the farmer's aim should be to produce only the best. It requires as much butter-fat for a pound of 15c. butter as for a pound of 25c. butter. Wherein lies the difference, and who is the loser, are questions every dairy farmer should understand. Lack of attention to details is the cause of the former, and through that the farmer personally loses two-fifths of his possible earnings, and where such a large percentage is lost all profits in that department you may be assured have disappeared. This one example will serve as an illustration, and set the thoughtful thinking. In beef production, grain-growing and poultry-raising, and, in fact, every branch of agriculture, the same rule applies. Give close attention to details, and whether the product of your labor is intended for export, the home market, or family use, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that it is of sterling quality, a credit to the producer wherever it goes.

Minnedosa Grain-growers.

A special meeting of Minnedosa Grain-growers was held on Wednesday, March 2nd. R. Mackenzie, Provincial Secretary, was present, and gave an interesting address, reviewing the splendid work which the Grain-growers' Association has already accomplished, and setting forth the greater advantages which may be obtained by a more generous support from the farmers. He showed that from the time grain left the farm until it was manufactured into flour every channel through which it passed was under the control of an organization, of which the Grain-dealers' and Millers' Associations were prominent. "Why, then," said Mr. Mackenzie, "should the men who produce the grain not be joined together?"

There was a fair attendance of representative farmers present, and this organization in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan was much strengthened as a result of a visit from the Secretary.

Something on S

A noted English Percival, has shown that a scientist conditions; agriculturists stand to profit; enumerates four tests for being considered sample, germinating, nation, and the weightentials.

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Germinating capaci to the time beyond w use seed. The follow thoughtful people wh be of uncertain age.

Time beyond which Wheat, 2 years.

Oats, 2 years.

Barley, 1 to 2 years.

Rye, 1 to 2 years.

Corn, 1 to 2 years.

Peas, 4 to 5 years.

Buckwheat, 2 years.

Professor Percival's statement: "Well-r

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The rapidity of ge condition of the seed cabbage, and others o to germinate under fa and small legumes, t days; carrot and ma

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Carrot should germ and 1,000 grains weigh

Parsnip should germ 000 grains weigh 3.6 t

Timothy should ge 1,000 grains weigh .4

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Something on Seeds and Seed-testing.

A noted English agricultural botanist named Percival, has shown that it is possible and practicable for a scientist to get close to actual farm conditions; agriculture and the botanist therefore stand to profit thereby. Professor Percival enumerates four tests that seeds should pass before being considered satisfactory: Purity of sample, germinating capacity, rapidity of germination, and the weight, constitute the four essentials.

Purity of sample is understood by all those who plant seeds, and is something to be insisted upon, if satisfactory crop results are to be expected. Much has been written on this important phase of the seed question; for the present we pass it by.

Germinating capacity refers among other things to the time beyond which it is not advisable to use seed. The following table is commended to thoughtful people when purchasing seeds liable to be of uncertain age.

Time beyond which it is not advisable to use:

Wheat, 2 years.	Clovers, 2 years.
Oats, 2 years.	Alfalfa, 2 years.
Barley, 1 to 2 years.	Turnips, 3 to 4 years.
Rye, 1 to 2 years.	Swedes, 3 to 4 years.
Corn, 1 to 2 years.	Mangels, 3 years.
Peas, 4 to 5 years.	Carrots, 3 years.
Buckwheat, 2 years.	Cabbage, 3 to 4 years.

Professor Percival makes the following pertinent statement: "Well-ripened seeds usually germinate more rapidly than immature; immature seeds produce weak plants."

The rapidity of germination is affected by the condition of the seed coat. The cereals, turnip, cabbage, and others of that family, take two days to germinate under favorable conditions; clovers and small legumes, three days; timothy, four days; carrot and mangel, six days.

To conduct a proper germination test, about ten days should be allowed for cereals, clovers, peas and turnips; fourteen days for carrot, parsnip, mangel and timothy; other grasses, twenty-one to twenty-eight days.

In conducting a germination test, directions for which have been given in the "Advocate" at other times, it should not be forgotten that the smaller seeds need least moisture. Judging the value of seed by weight is usually interpreted to mean the volume weight; that is, weight per bushel, a method not always reliable. The safe and surest method is what is called the absolute weight—the weight of a certain number of grains or seeds.

Experiments have shown that seed of the following should germinate and weigh as per table:

- Wheat should germinate 98 per cent., and 100 grains weigh 4 grams.
- Barley should germinate 98 per cent., and 100 grains weigh 4-5 grams.
- Red clover should germinate 90 to 95 per cent., and 1,000 grains weigh 1.5 to 2 grams.
- Alfalfa should germinate 98 per cent., and 1,000 grains weigh 2 grams.
- Carrot should germinate 60 to 70 per cent., and 1,000 grains weigh 1.3 grams.
- Parsnip should germinate 30 per cent., and 1,000 grains weigh 3.6 to 4 grams.
- Timothy should germinate 90 per cent., and 1,000 grains weigh .4 grams.
- Mangel, 100 clusters should give 130 to 140 plants, and weigh 3 grams.

Improvement in the quality of the seed sown by farmers will have a far-reaching effect, and the money value of the crops produced will be larger on account of improved quality of grain; larger yields and less waste by simultaneous ripening; money paid for threshing will be for getting out grain, not weed seeds, and even the little valued straw will in the case of cereals be better. The importance of the question warrants the Seed Division of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture putting a man on the ground to study conditions and help the farmers.

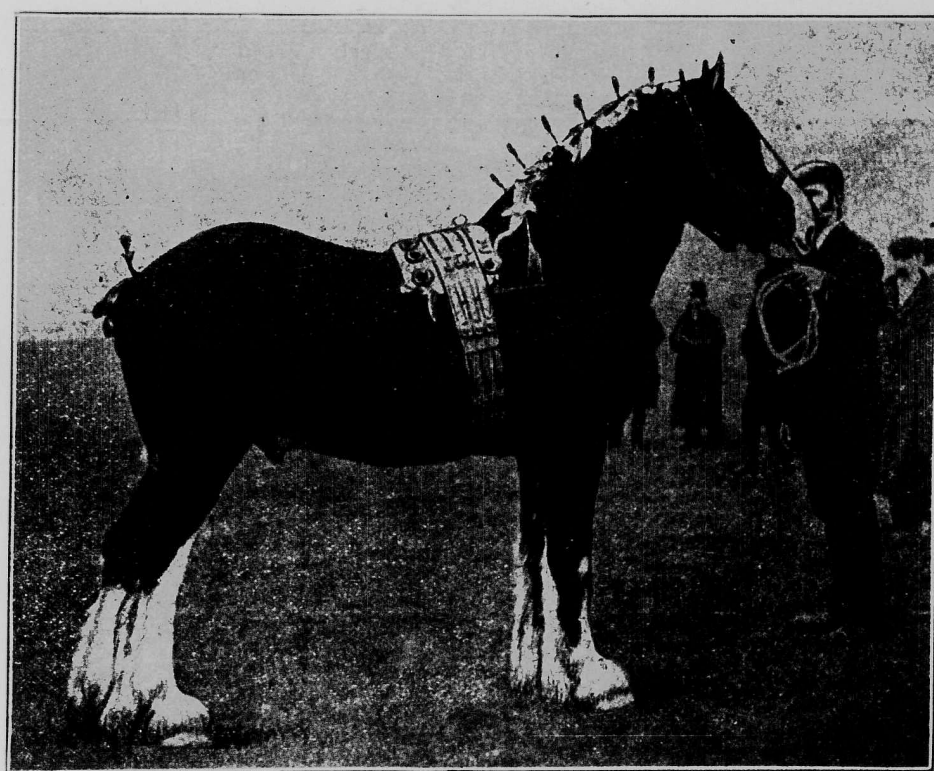
A Substitute for Summer-fallow.

The wastefulness of the bare fallow is recognized by some Manitoba farmers, men whose farms are from one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty acres in extent. Many of these men we find, in place of the bare fallow, are drawing out the manure made day by day during the winter, and will in the spring disk harrow the land so treated, afterwards sowing it to barley. These men claim that by so doing they get a crop of considerable value for feeding purposes; which can be harvested early, and that the land so treated is, after fall plowing it, in good shape for wheat the following spring. Other farmers we know have modified the above plan, but have not, we consider, improved on it. Their method is to disk in the fall and then apply the manure during the winter, drilling in the barley after the other cereals are in. One advantage of the first method is that if any of the manure was long strawed the disk would tend to cut it up fine, and thus help distribute it more evenly. Either

method has one advantage, that it gives an early maturing crop, and the first mentioned of the two is, as one advocate of it says, "a valuable aid to cleaning the land." We should be pleased to hear from our readers who have tried either method, outlining their system and giving the results obtained.

Early and Deep Sowing Advocated.

Seed time will again soon be here. Are most of our readers ready to avail themselves of the earliest opportunities for sowing? Experience has proven that in many districts of the West the earliest sown grain gives the best results; therefore, we strongly advise our readers to carefully see that their seed grain, which should be plump and well saved, is all ready (never sow grain that has not been specially cleaned), and that their horses, harness and implements are in the best possible shape for spring work. It is important in districts where grain is usually somewhat late in ripening to sow early-maturing varieties even when these are acknowledged to be not quite the heaviest croppers. Various methods of seed-bed preparation are in vogue, and it stands to reason that no one of them is suitable for every district of the West. The reports from the experimental farms of Brandon and Indian Head substantiate this. Climatic conditions are dissimilar, and varieties of soil various, so it appeals to reason that conflicting reports may be gathered, each of which may be authentic. Different methods are practiced in different localities, none of which are suitable to advocate as the best all-round method.



Revelanta (11876).

Winner of first prize in three-year-old Clydesdale class and 20 gs. champion cup, Glasgow Stallion Show, 1904. Sire Baron's Pride.

By limiting our remarks to Alberta, which is our intention in this article, the question is very little simplified, for the reason that climatic conditions and soil variations are still various, and the rainfall is also very capricious in parts of that Western territory. Fairly deep sowing, however, is considered to be less of a risk than medium or shallow sowing, for the reason that the spring months are frequently dry and windy, and surface moisture is deficient. Germination would be slow and the young plants weakly if shallow sowing were practiced. Should the soil be unduly dry during seeding, it would be found of great advantage in hastening germination to pack the land with a heavy roller. Packing loose soil makes conditions favorable for the moisture which is beneath to rise by capillary attraction; thus, although no rain falls for some time, provided there is moisture below, the young plants will not seriously suffer. Getting a good start early in the season is highly essential. When such happens the probabilities are that the crop will be an average one or better. Once the ground is well covered with a greensward, even should a dry spell come, it is in fair condition to withstand its influences, for the protection which this growth affords, through preventing the direct rays of the sun from coming in contact with the soil, is much more than is usually estimated. During such a season, if shallow sowing were practiced the plants would not likely have received sufficient moisture to enable them to make vigorous growth; in fact, it is doubtful whether the average proportion of matured kernels would have germinated, and even if they did the unfavorable conditions would not have permitted sufficient growth of root or stem

to enable them to continue growing to advantage should the dry spell be a protracted one. Good leaf and stem growth prevents the sun's heat from drying the soil to the same extent as it would without such protection, and the additional root formation, which is a natural attribute of the vigorous plant, assists it during dry weather in foraging for water and nourishment. Conditions must be favorable, else your crops will not yield the increase they could. Each wheat or oat plant can only draw nourishment from the portion within reach of its tiny fibrous rootlets, and as all plant food enters these in liquid form, it will be readily understood how essential it is that the rootlets, as quickly as possible, should penetrate deeply, thus placing the plant which depends upon them partially beyond local surface conditions.

Location of Farm Buildings.

When the necessity of building new houses or new barns, or both, forces itself upon one, considerable enquiry and study is given to the arrangement of the details of the plans. This is right. There is, however, another factor that is often neglected, and the consequences of this neglect often mar the otherwise satisfactory arrangements of the best of plans. We allude to the relative positions of the house and barn to the road, and to each other, and to the use of the yard between house and barn. This question is decided in many instances by some peculiarity of landscape—a hill, stream, valley, etc.—but in the great majority of cases, where the buildings are situated upon fairly level ground, their relative positions seems to have had no consideration what-ever.

Before finally deciding upon the exact location of any proposed new building, a definite plan of the grounds and yards should be formed, so that the advantages and disadvantages of any particular location may be weighed. The first consideration should be the nearness of the buildings to water supply, other permanent buildings, the middle of the farm or the main road. After these details are settled, and their settlement will depend upon so many different circumstances that no hard and fast rule can be laid down, comes the arrangement of the general positions of the house and barn. In this connection there are a

few principles that should be observed, the first of which is this, that the house should not be situated on the same side of the barn as is the barnyard, chiefly because it makes provision for a grassy plot at the rear of the house, and allows of a clear passage from the house to the barn without the interruption of gates, and insures much cleaner conditions, fewer flies, freedom from offensive odors, dust, etc.

Another consideration is the position of the house with regard to approaches, and the extent of front lawn. For convenience, the approach to the house from the main road should pass by the front door, or very close to it, and also by a side door into kitchen or living room. This arrangement is found convenient, not only for the advantage of entering at the front door, which, by the way, in many houses is merely ornamental, but also for supplying the house with flour, coal, groceries, etc.

The advantages enumerated are of a practical nature. There are still others that might be classed as aesthetical; that is, they appeal to the senses as beautiful, or as harmonizing with their surroundings. Under this head comes the question of the location of the buildings to afford an attractive front lawn. It is well not to attempt too much. A small lawn well kept is infinitely better than a large neglected field. In these days of strenuous living the less care and mowing a lawn requires the more satisfactory it will be. Just how to secure considerable green sward about the house without entailing much labor is the problem of securing the most pleasant home surroundings. Some have solved it in the Old Country, and in old-settled districts, by having

wers.

Grain-growers and. R. Mac- present, and ing the splendid ciation has al- th the greater y a more gene- e showed that until it was nnel through control of an ers' and Mill- "Why, then," men who pro- representative n in the val- was much om the Secre-

planted many years ago evergreen hedges and trees that have grown to a considerable size, and by having sown short growing grasses, and it would seem that to reach the desired end the best way would be to follow the example set by these successful ones. The effect of the shade of the trees is to make the grass still shorter and finer, and, consequently, a fine turf is secured. Before such planting is done, it is well to have the borders of the grounds well defined by rows or clumps of trees of mixed varieties, always being careful in the planting not to entirely exclude the view from the house to the road, or other interesting objects. When the boundaries have been determined then the grounds proper may be arranged. Beginning at the house, have the whole lawn as free from unevenness as possible. Except for the driveway to the side or front door, the whole should be perfectly level and sown with short, fine grasses. Upon this lawn a few of the best shade trees, such as maples, elms, oak, beech, etc., should be set with a studied attempt at indiscriminate arrangement.

With a little attention to these matters, which are so generally termed after considerations, much can be accomplished by way of making farms more convenient and attractive, and, consequently, more valuable, not to mention the elevating influence imparted, where every detail of the home and farm is in the best possible harmony.

Advice re Frozen Grain.

F. Thornton writes: "As there was lots of frosted wheat last year, farmers will be tempted to sow frozen wheat. It may be all right, but my past experience is, use nothing but the best seed you have, and give it lots of the fanning mill."

More About Preston Wheat.

Mr. John Wickett, Little Souris, near Brandon, writes us as follows: "Since the publication in your issue of February 24th, referring to my experience with Preston wheat, I have received a large number of letters enquiring if I had any of that wheat for sale. I have only seed of that variety of wheat sufficient for my own use, and I do not know where any can be obtained, unless it be at the Experimental Farms."

Dairying.

Cost of Making Creamery Butter.

After an extensive investigation, the Dairy Commissioner has found that the cost of making creamery butter, including all expense except hauling of milk, freight to market, and commission, varied from 1.2 to 6 cents a pound. These two extremes were found in co-operative creameries.

The lowest cost was in a creamery making a half-million pounds; the highest in a co-operative creamery making less than 30,000 pounds annually. Here is a profitable fact for all dairy farmers to consider. There is a great tendency among them to split up into small creameries to avoid hauling the milk a long distance, or because of some dissatisfaction or other. It should be remembered always, that the small creamery or cheese factory is a very costly luxury, one that must be paid for in an increased cost for making.

The following scale of cost was established by the Iowa Commissioner:

In creameries making:	
Not more than 50,000 pounds	3.14c.
Between 50,000 and 100,000 pounds	2.36c.
Between 100,000 and 150,000 pounds.....	1.99c.
Between 150,000 and 200,000 pounds.....	1.78c.
Between 200,000 and 300,000 pounds.....	1.71c.
For the State	2.28c.
Average for first and second classes.....	2.22c.

A Record Butter Test.

What is claimed to be a world's record in the production of butter-fat by a two-year-old heifer of any breed is that of the Jersey heifer Tonona 9th, belonging to Hood Farm, at Lowell, Mass. Her age at commencement of the yearly test was 2 years 2 months 24 days. She milked as high as 40 lbs. 6 ozs. in a day, but she did not come up to 14 lbs. butter in a week. Below will be found a table showing the amount of milk, per cent. of butter-fat and pounds of butter-fat. Daily average milk yield, 22 lbs. Daily average butter yield, 1 lb. 7 1/2 ozs. Daily average grain rations, 6.6 lbs. Estimated butter, 85 per cent. fat, 539 lbs. 6 ozs. In estimating the cost of feed, the following prices were charged per ton: bran, \$22; corn meal, \$22; ground oats, \$30; oil meal, \$28; gluten feed, \$26; hay, \$15; silage, \$2; and pasturage \$3 per month. Total cost of feed, \$62.60. Product sold as 40 per cent. cream realized over \$250. She received the same care as the re-

mainder of the herd, and was pastured with the other young cows of the same age.

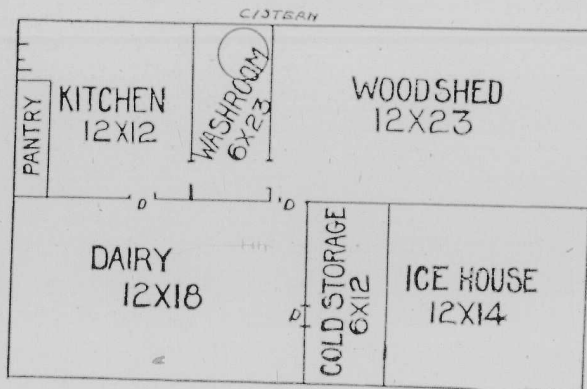
YEARLY AUTHENTICATED BABCOCK BUTTER-FAT ESTIMATE AND MILK YIELD OF TONONA 9TH OF HOOD FARM 172718.

[Made by a representative of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, appointed by the American Jersey Cattle Club and under its rules.]

Date.	Milk,		Fat,	Fat,
	lbs.	ozs.			%	lbs.
January, 1903, 16 days	516	2	4.2	21.677
February	958	7	4.56	42.705
March	912	12	3.35	48.832
April	800	15	5.2	41.649
May	814	14	5.7	46.448
June	728	12	5.8	42.207
July	622	13	5.8	36.123
August	583	1	5.8	33.817
September	604	12	5.8	35.075
October	521	1	6.45	33.608
November	380	1	6.55	24.929
December	397	13	8.7	34.609
January, 1904, 15 days	192	5	8.7	16.731
Totals	8,088	12	6.05	458.47

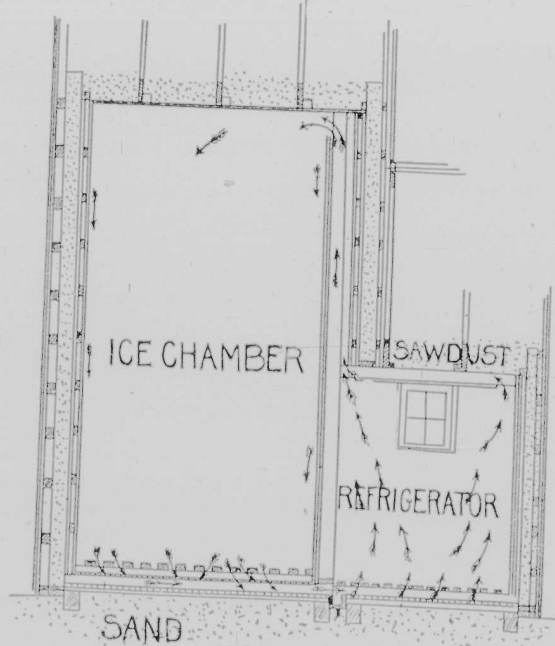
Cold Storage and Kitchen Plan.

We contemplate building a new kitchen, dairy, cold storage, ice-house and wood-shed, and write you for a plan and information. We want a kitchen for a large family, with wash-room, pantry, cistern, etc., and dairy opening off the kitchen, but at the same time entirely separate from it; the dairy to be large enough for from 50 to 100 cans, and cold storage to store dairy produce and meat in. There will be a good cellar under kitchen and dairy. We also want summer kitchen. The kitchen will be put to the



south-west side of a stone house, the front of the kitchen to north and back to south. J. C. H. S.

Ans.—The problem of cold storage for farm purposes has not as yet been quite satisfactorily solved. In a few years something much more complete may be devised. However, we submit a plan, not as a model, but that it may suggest some ideas to anyone who is about to build an ice-house and cold storage of some kind in the near future. In the plan submitted will be seen



the arrangement of the different rooms. Unfortunately, the dairy must be situated on the south side in the case of our inquirer; otherwise it would be best to have the dairy and ice-house to the north. As to having a cellar under the dairy, we doubt the practicability of the plan. By having the floor of the dairy a few inches underground the temperature would more easily be controlled. That detail and the dimensions

may be decided by the proprietor, as it is not very clear what this dairy is to be used for besides storing the cans.

It will be seen in the plan that no provision is made for a summer kitchen. As a general rule, we do not recommend one. Where there is a dining-room, as is the case in all modern houses, the kitchen can be used as a kitchen the year around. A summer kitchen generally means that everything must be carried across the winter kitchen to the dining-room. If the kitchen is too warm in summer a large hood over the stove connected with the flue will be a great benefit in reducing the temperature. In this particular case, if it could be made convenient, we would have a back veranda on the kitchen, where some of the work in summer could be done.

The details of the ice-house and storage-room may require some explanation. The plan here outlined is an example of the Hanrahan system recommended by the Dairy Division at Ottawa. The first essential is to have walls, floors and ceiling well insulated. The necessity of this is evident, as the ice is not packed in sawdust or other material, but is exposed so that the air may circulate around it, as indicated by the arrows in the illustration. To secure properly-insulated walls requires a liberal use of lumber and paper. In the best of cold storage and ice chambers seven thicknesses each of boards and paper are used, and in these walls two or more dead air spaces are made. The studding for the walls should be of 2x10 hemlock, or other rough stuff. These are covered inside and out with close-fitting sheeting, inch or three-quarter inch. In the space between the studding is packed sawdust, asbestos or mica; then a ply of good building paper is put on over the sheeting, and another coat of boards over that again. Over this sheeting more paper and two-inch wooden straps are nailed; paper over these straps, and more sheeting. This makes six ply each of paper and sheeting, and two dead air spaces. The seventh ply of paper and a finishing ply of sheeting is then put on the outside. This wall should enclose both the ice-house and store-room. Whether so much insulation is used may depend upon whether the first cost is more than one cares to incur. The movement of the air in the ice-house and store-room is indicated in the plan, and is briefly this: The air in the store-room is warmed by the products there, and ascends to the ceiling, where it is conducted through a space formed by a false ceiling to a flue running up the side of the ice-house. On coming in contact with the ice the air is cooled down again and settles down. At the bottom of the ice-house it is drawn into the store-room through openings in the side of wall; is warmed up again and circulates as before.

The ice-house in this particular case would be built at the end of the main building, and would be 18 feet high. Its foundation should be solid, and drainage provided for the melting ice. The storage-room floor may be a few inches below that of the ice-house, but this detail can be arranged as desired. Close-fitting double doors should be provided at intervals up the side of the ice-house to take in the ice. The ceiling should be well insulated, and a window in the store-room wall should have three or four sashes of lights, the outer ones being frosted. This whole plan, it should be remembered, is not given as a model, but simply to suggest some ideas on the subject. It has, however, been tried on a large scale, and found quite satisfactory. If any of our readers have had practical experience with a cold storage such as our inquirer asks about, we should be glad to hear from them for the benefit of others.

Grain-growers Still Organizing.

The work of organizing local branches of the Grain-growers' Association continues to go on. The Provincial Secretary, R. Mackenzie, Brandon, has been visiting various points throughout the Province with encouraging results. In Southern Manitoba strong associations have been started at Souris and Napinka, and at Melita the association has been strengthened by a large increase in membership.

A company has been formed to work the stone-quarry on the east side of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba. The stone is a dolomite limestone, cream in color, and is said to be suited to decorative architecture, as well as general building purposes. Steamers and barges will bring the stone to Westbourne. The quarry is 100 acres in extent, and 80 feet above the lake level, and is about 60 miles from the landing near Westbourne.

Please take notice to the DATE of the address label on your Farmer's Advocate. If the date on same is not changed within three weeks from time of remittance, please advise us at once, giving full particulars of same.

Horticulture

The Veg

The catalogues of this month, and after study. Order seeds in the season there. Be better stick to such experiments. Several better seeds, as good results, must not be so poor seeds. But with our short season, be sown as early as factory results. A few as onions, carrots, and beets, may be so prepared in the spring, pumpkin, squash, and beans, must not be so past. Cabbage, cauliflower year after part of March or before come nice and warm. Care should be taken cauliflower year after If when the pumpkins bees are noticed about one flower to the other when the dew is on the same purpose.

KITCHEN

When a kitchen with disposal for the purple cabbage, cauliflower a started in a box or front of the window. three or four inches of ture of one-third well thirds good garden soil in shallow furrows. erly labeled, or the n of the box facing each firmed down gently, t water, and afterward comes dry and needs i plants should make t ten days. A simple shown in our last-iss

Much more conveni management of a hotb choose a situation w side by a building or excavation running ea deep, and about the sashes, and any desire into the ground at e nailed to them, so as about eighteen inches inches at the front. inches narrower than the sash will reach p Nail a strip of inch b a rest for the sash ed justment of an inch w sashes, across the top two sashes meet, maki to keep out the cold.

The excavation is manure and urine-soa pered," by heaping it leaving it till ferment turning and piling up will then be ready fo packed down solidly a nure is in, put on the nure to come to a hea the first heat pass of rich soil, six inches in nure.

The sashes should days till the soil is t then stirred with a h seeds have germinated use.

Assa.

The Ninga branch ciation, at a recent m resolution, Pres. Wm. "Whereas, we the vicinity, believing tha lumber is a great drav progress of the countr

"And whereas, th and manufacturers are isting high prices ov cent. duty on all finis "We would ask th G.-G. Association to p ernment to remove th lumber."

The Secretary was house Commissioner C. Winnipeg, re the Ning

Horticulture and Forestry.

Events of the World.

Field Notes.

The Vegetable Garden.

The catalogues of the different seedsmen appear this month, and afford interesting subjects for study. Order seeds as soon as possible, as later in the season there may be delay on account of rush of business.

With our short season it is necessary that seeds be sown as early as it is possible, to obtain satisfactory results. A few of the staple sorts, such as onions, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, radish, peas, and beets, may be sown as soon as the land can be prepared in the spring.

KITCHEN WINDOW BOXES.

When a kitchen window facing the south is at disposal for the purpose, an abundant supply of cabbage, cauliflower and tomato plants may be started in a box or boxes placed on a shelf in front of the window.

HOTBEDS.

Much more convenient is the construction and management of a hotbed. To construct a hotbed, choose a situation well protected on the north side by a building or high board fence.

The excavation is then filled with fresh horse manure and urine-soaked litter, previously "tempered," by heaping it up in a conical pile, and leaving it till fermentation has well set in, then turning and piling up again.

The sashes should now be left on for a few days till the soil is thoroughly warmed through, then stirred with a hand rake to kill what weed seeds have germinated, and the bed is ready for use.

The Ninga branch of the Grain-growers' Association, at a recent meeting passed the following resolution, Pres. Wm. Ryan in the chair:

"Whereas, we the Grain-growers of Ninga and vicinity, believing that the present high price of lumber is a great drawback to the settlement and progress of the country;

"And whereas, the Canadian lumber dealers and manufacturers are enabled to secure the existing high prices owing to the present 25 per cent. duty on all finished lumber;

"We would ask the Executive of the Central G.-G. Association to petition the Dominion Government to remove the duty from all classes of lumber."

The Secretary was instructed to write Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, re the Ninga loading platform.

Three thousand square miles of territory in Kiowa and Comanche Counties, in Oklahoma, have been swept by fire. Hundreds of people are homeless, several have been burned to death, and financial losses are very heavy.

Count Von Walderssee, the famous German soldier, is dead. He was in the battles of Metz and Sedan, and at the siege of Paris. Later he became Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, and during the Boxer campaign in China was commander of the allied forces of all nations.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the British ambassador has transmitted to the Russian Foreign Minister Great Britain's answer to the Russian protest against Col. Younghusband's advance into Thibet. It is understood that both England and Russia have bound themselves to interfere in no way with the independence of Thibet, and thus an immediate ground of anxiety has been removed.

An informal conference of representatives from the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches, among whom were many eminent divines, met in Toronto recently to consider the question whether these three bodies should unite to form one church. The sentiment and decision of the assembly were enthusiastically in favor of the idea, and this first movement is looked upon by many as the beginning of an important revolution in ecclesiastical affairs.

It is expected that the Russian fleet will start for the Far East early in the summer. Upon its doing so hangs a complication. After passing Jubatel, French Somaliland, where it will take on coal, it will come to no more French ports before Saigon, French Indo-China, hence will probably put into India or Ceylon for supplies.

On March 6th, five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared before Vladivostock, in search, it is presumed, of the Vladivostock squadron, which they could not find. On land, the main Russian force is now said to be at Liaotung, 125 miles north of the Yalu, although smaller bodies are scattered at intervals in the country immediately north of Ping-Yang.

It is the policy of Japan to preserve an absolute secrecy regarding her movements, and with Japan policy means practice to the letter. The plan of campaign is only known to the Emperor and half a dozen heads of the staff. All war correspondents have been ordered away from the Japanese outposts, and fifty-three of them, of whom 29 are British, 17 American, 5 French, and 2 German, are shut up in Tokio.

Probable Sale of School Lands.

The Calgary Herald is the authority for the following:

Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Commissioner of Public Works, and J. W. Greenway, who is in charge of school lands, are in the city in connection with a matter of great interest and importance to this part of the country, and to the Territories generally, viz., the question of placing the school lands of Alberta on the market during the coming summer.

Although nothing definite has been decided as yet, it is quite possible that all the school sections from Calgary north, and within fifteen miles of the railway, will be offered for sale by auction this year. As the school lands comprise two sections in every township, this means that a large quantity of very desirable land will be available for purchase and settlement.

Coming Events.

Treherne Show, August 9th. Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, July 25th to Aug. 30th. W. A. A. A., Brandon, August 9th to 12th.

Short Supplies of Wheat.

The Government have, by the use of the closure, managed to evade a debate for the present in the House of Commons on the importation of Canadian live stock into this country. Already, however, steps have been taken by our traders to force a decision. At the meeting of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations (Incorporated) this week at Birmingham, a resolution was passed unanimously supporting the movement for the removal of the embargo, and asking the Government to bring in without delay a bill to repeal the act of 1896.

London markets are not given to panics. New York and Chicago corn markets may be quivering with excitement, but the surface of the London Exchange remains unruffled. Although the price of wheat made a substantial rise in the American markets last week, there was little or no response in this country, but as a rule London prices follow those of the United States.

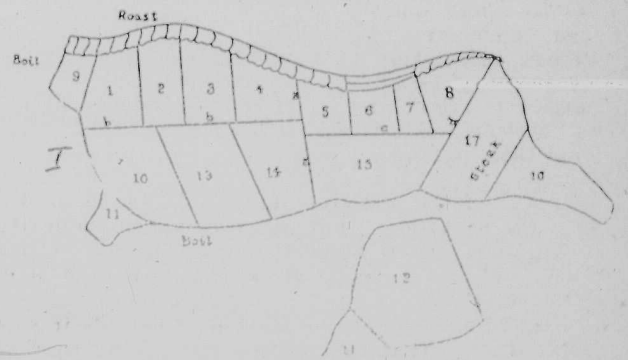
Generally speaking, though prices have advanced about three shillings per quarter on wheat this year (72c.), this can only be attributed to a slight extent to the war. The high prices are due principally to the shortage of stocks, with no prospect of great replenishments from America. Bad harvests, both in this country and America, have affected both the quality and quantity of the best wheat (the first-grade wheat), and, consequently, America has not got so much for export.

At Deptford on Wednesday there were 897 States cattle offered, and are reported to have made 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound. On account of the early hour which this has to be posted, I am unable to give you particulars of to-day's market.

London, Eng., Feb. 27th, 1904.

Beef-ring Shares.

A reader asks for an illustration of how a beef should be cut up for a ring of sixteen members, so that each may receive equal shares. The plan here illustrated has been found to give excellent satisfaction, with a beef dressing four hundred pounds or a little over. The table given below represents the cuts each man is to get, and they should be made to rotate each week, giving No. 2 man the cut No. 1 received the previous week, and so on.



This table gives the cuts for each patron:

Table with 3 columns: Nos. 10 and 5, 11 and 7, 9 and 8, 15 and 2, 12 and 4, 16 and 3, 14 and 1, 13 and 6, 10 and 5, 11 and 7, 9 and 8, 15 and 2, 12 and 4, 16 and 3, 14 and 1, 13 and 6.

Institute Meetings in Manitoba.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture will conduct a series of Institute meetings, commencing the third week in March. Speakers and the topics will be announced as soon as the programme is mapped out.

The National Live-stock Convention.

Representative stockmen from all parts of Canada assembled in convention at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, for the purpose of organizing a National Association, and considering subjects of a national and international character in relation to pure-bred live stock interests. The gathering was strongly national in its spirit, optimistic, self-reliant, and determined. Mr. F. W. Hodson, the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, presided.

To His Excellency the Governor-General, who formally opened the convention, Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, presented an address of welcome; Mayor Ellis extended a civic welcome, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, congratulated the breeders upon the move they were making.

Committee appointed on credentials: E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S.; G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; G. Sylvester, Quebec; George Harcourt, Regina; J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B.C.; C. W. Peterson, Calgary, N.-W. T.; E. J. McMillan, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; G. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P.E.I.

Committee on resolutions: Robert Miller, Stouffville; Mr. Fraser, G. S. Hadwin, Duncan Cove, B.C.; John A. Turner, Calgary; Rev. Father Burke, Alberton, P.E.I.; Robert Ness, Quebec; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; W. G. Ellis, Toronto, and Col. H. M. Campbell, Sussex, N. B.

The convention adopted a resolution in favor of the establishment of one record of live stock for each breed in Canada.

The following resolution was adopted: "That all records now existing be amalgamated into one national record, based on the general standard as understood by the owners interested in each breed. That where amalgamation takes place every animal at present registered in any herdbook of the present standard be accepted free of cost. In all cases the rules and regulations governing registration in any national record shall be decided by resolution of the duly qualified members of the association representing each particular breed, at a meeting called for the purpose, subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, in accord with the statute. That steps be taken forthwith to organize record associations for breeds of live stock not now recorded in any Canadian live-stock register."

Regarding the nationalization of records it was resolved: "That the meeting recommend that in the nationalized record associations representation on the Board of Directors be given the breeders of each Province, on a basis of the number of registrations, with a minimum of one representative from every Province or amalgamated Provinces or Territories from which at least the sum of \$25 is received annually in registration fees."

It was resolved: "That animals for breeding purposes may be admitted free from duty when pure-bred and registered in the authorized books of record in the Dominion, or of the country in which they originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion."

W. D. Flatt said he had paid out in one year \$5,000 for registrations, and if such high barriers against importations were raised on the other side of the line, it was nothing more than right that the same restrictions should be placed in Canada.

Mr. Andrew Graham told of cases in which American horses had been sold in his district at a great deal more than their value, through misrepresentation of records, and on account of lack

of knowledge in the case of the buyers. These were frauds that should be prevented.

A long debate occurred as to the location of the headquarters of the records. It was finally resolved that the matter of location be left with the Board of Directors of the breed associations interested, and the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, in accordance with the Act.

It was resolved: "That the Minister of Agriculture be urged to take steps to safeguard against the introduction of Texas fever, Texas tick, and other contagious diseases, through the importation of Mexican and stocker cattle."

A resolution was carried, allowing goats to enter Canada upon the same terms as other pure-bred stock.

A committee of five was appointed to interview the Minister of Agriculture with a view to the better safeguarding from abuse of the privilege of importing horses into Canada as settlers' effects, and against the fraudulent declarations of value at the port of entry, and that grade stallions be not allowed into the country as settlers' effects.

Mr. C. W. Peterson, of Calgary, said that the Northwest is being made the dumping-ground for all the misfits of the Oregon and Montana ranges. But half of these are good for work. Farmers buy cheap mares and breed them, and thus propagate a poor class of horses, and life is too short to wait to breed up from these.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the



Gallant Robert.

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first premium in aged class and champion of the breed, Canadian Spring Stallion Show, Toronto. Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

Government to fix the minimum valuation of horses entering Canada at \$75.

J. L. Wilson argued that the resolution would be unfavorable to the poorer settlers.

Mr. Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, moved an amendment that the valuation be placed at \$50.

Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. H. Hadwin, of British Columbia, assented to the \$75 valuation, and also to the suggestion of allowing in geldings freer than mares and stallions. The resolution carried by a large majority.

Further particulars of the convention will be given in our next issue.

Cattle Dealers' Association.

The Dominion Live-stock and Cattle-dealers' Association has appointed a committee to lay their grievances before the Railway Commission when it meets in Toronto. They also demand aisles at least three feet wide on the boats.

The officers elected are: President, Mr. E. Snell; 1st Vice-president, Mr. T. O. Robson; 2nd Vice-president, Mr. T. Coughlin; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. Hunnisett, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Ellsworth Maybee.

Mr. H. Mullins, Winnipeg, who was present, announced that about one hundred cattle dealers in the Northwest had organized, and would affiliate with the Association.

Lacombe District.

The town of Lacombe is situated one hundred and thirteen miles north of Calgary, on the C. & E. branch of the C. P. R. It is a very progressive country town. The district surrounding it is peculiarly adapted for new settlers, for, unlike many Western districts, the triple power of the farmer is well established—grain, beef and butter. As a center of pure-bred live stock, Lacombe is noted in the West; in fact, we do not know of another district in Alberta where a like number of pure-bred herds are kept. Last season, new up-to-date stock-yards were built to facilitate the stock-shipping interests of the district, for, apart from pure-bred stock, numbers of ranchmen keep good-sized herds of beef grades. The dairying interests are also being catered to, and, last summer, a commodious creamery was built. It began operations about August 1st, and at the end of the summer season, October 31st, had made a total of 14,138 pounds of butter.

This is very promising when we consider the late start that was made. Those who have looked into such questions understand how farmers, in the spring time, or earlier, require to make provision for the output of their milk cows, so that at midsummer they may have a sufficient supply of milk to successfully keep a creamery in operation. During the early summer months a much more luxuriant pasturage increases the butter output, a circumstance which the Lacombe creamery, through its late opening, was unable to take advantage of.

Lacombe figures conspicuously as a grain-producing district, and large cultivated areas are not uncommon in that neighborhood. Mixed farming, however, has many advantages over exclusive grain-growing. It assures less waste, for by its straw, hay and the poorer samples of grain can be converted into beef, pork or butter, as the case may be.

The Grain Standards Board and Their Avocations.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Dear Sir,—In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," I notice your response to an enquiry as to the personnel of the Grain Standards Board, from a correspondent, who, in common with many grain-growers, would doubtless like to be further enlightened as to the vocation of each member of the Board, how the appointment is made, etc.

I have hitherto been led to believe that this Board is composed of bona-fide farmers and millers, selected by the Dominion Government for their integrity and all-round fitness for the position, and, as a farmer, I feel much interested to learn whether or not we are fairly represented.

Obviously, if there is a preponderance of the milling interest on the Board, we farmers need not anticipate that grades will be adjusted and prices set to our advantage, and, judging from the manner in which our produce is being manipulated this season, one might easily hazard that something of this nature obtains.

Surely, sir, if it is necessary for the farmers of this country to be robbed of the major portion of the profits on their hard-earned produce, a less vulgar way might be found of doing it than the foisting of mongrel grades of wheat upon us, with the iniquitous margin of five cents a bushel between grades, and I care not whether the paternal government is Grit or Tory, if they permit a handful of millers to play the vampire on the almost exclusive industry of this young country, it is patent to all men possessing a grain of honesty that a radical change is imperative. This is not a question of party, or any such twaddle; it comes nearer home, and is, in essence, a question of right dealing between man and man.

[Ed.—The only members of the list given in our February 10th issue engaged in farming as a livelihood are Messrs. Ferguson, McQueen, Phin, Johnston and Riddell. Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle has a well-stocked farm at Teulon. The remaining members of the board are millers, grain-dealers or commission men. Excluding the two honorary members, Inspectors Horn and Gibbs, the proportion of grain men to farmers is nine to six.]

The Lumber Situation at the Coast.

The Vancouver Province, February 26th, reports that the local contractors there threaten to establish an independent lumber-yard in that city and import the material to stock it if the mills persist in establishing a selling pool. The statement above is sufficient evidence that if the Coast lumbermen had the power they would apply the screws tighter to the agricultural interests in the Northwest. Unbiased persons can judge as to the Coast lumbermen's intentions by their actions at the Coast, where the presence of a greedy monopoly has provoked counter moves on the part of the contractors.

Hens Eating Eggs.

A reader asks if we know of any plan or device to prevent hens eating eggs. The flock is properly fed; the grain is scattered on about eight inches of chaff, and a good supply of gravel, lime, ashes, etc., is kept before them.
We just recently recommended an inquirer to clip about one-eighth of an inch of the bill off, and to endeavor to keep the eggs out of sight of the hens, by having the nests raised about 18 inches from the floor. There may be other effective methods of preventing egg-eating; if so, we should be glad to know of them.

A Song

Oh! wind that
The land of the
Where far o'er
Those glorious

You bring me
The coolness of
The music of fa
By the hills wh

Oh! wind that
You sigh on you
"The mountain
Will you not co

Glow skies with
Blow softly dea
For my heart h
Which only the

—M. E. Moo

Edmonton

Of the fur trade o
scription is given by a
the British Canadian
England:

It was the fur trade
ago, caused the early tr
or the Fort of the Beav
so to-day the fur trad
trade of what is now t
year over \$225,000 wort
The transportation of
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teams on the road to
hundred miles distant o
to a small army of half-
man the craft that carr
Athabasca, if desired fo
River, or down stream,
trict or along the Mack
into Edmonton for sale
North America, viz.: b
grizzily), beaver and ca
found in the beaver), er
white, blue and silver
rats, musk ox, and otter
and wolves.

From the earliest da
has always been an imp
son's Bay Company still
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ILLUSTRATIO

Branding
Group of Western Cowboy
Revelanta (11876)
Gallant Robert

EDITORIAL

Siftings
Stock-judging School at M
Keeping up the Fertility
The Experimental Farm an
stock Association
Get Fair Catalogues Read
On the Coast

HORSES.

Leg Troubles in Horses ...
Canadian Stallion Show
The English Shire Horse
Prices Brought by Registe
rons

STOCK.

Lengthening the Veterin
Assured
A Chilled-meat Scheme Ad
the N.-W. T.
The Ayrshire Cow

FARM.

Maturing Meat for Home

A Song of the West.

Oh! wind that comes out of the West,
The land of the sunset skies,
Where far o'er yon mountain's crest
Those glorious colors rise.

You bring me the fragrance of pine,
The coolness of mountain snow,
The music of falling streams
By the hills where the lilies grow.

Oh! wind that comes out of the West,
You sigh on your way to the plain,
"The mountain land is best,
Will you not come back again?"

Glow skies with your golden light,
Blow softly dear wind from the hill,
For my heart has a longing to-night
Which only the West can fill.

-M. E. Moodie, in "Canadian Magazine."

Edmonton's Fur Trade.

Of the fur trade of Edmonton, the following description is given by a writer in a recent number of the British Canadian Review, published in London, England:

It was the fur trade which, over one hundred years ago, caused the early traders to establish at Edmonton, or the Fort of the Beaver Hills, as it was then named, so to-day the fur trade still takes first place in the trade of what is now the town of Edmonton. Every year over \$225,000 worth of raw furs finds a market here. The transportation of the goods which leave Edmonton for the north gives employment to many men and teams on the road to the Athabasca Landing, one hundred miles distant on the Athabasca River, and also to a small army of half-breeds and Indian boatmen who man the craft that carry these goods, either up the Athabasca if desired for Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River, or down stream, if for trade in Athabasca district or along the Mackenzie River. The furs brought into Edmonton for sale are those common all over North America, viz.: badger, bears (black, brown and grizzly), beaver and castoreum (a valuable secretion found in the beaver), ermine, fisher, foxes (cross, red, white, blue and silver), lynx, marten, mink, muskrats, musk ox, otters, shunks, swan skins, wolverines and wolves.

From the earliest days of the fur trade Edmonton has always been an important point. When the Hudson's Bay Company still held sway in Oregon, Edmonton was a stopping place on the first transcontinental route from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Every spring the Hudson's Bay men set out from Fort Vancouver in boats and travelled up the Columbia River to the boat encampment, where pack horses sent from Jasper House met them, and they came overland to Edmonton, where, again taking boats, they travelled down the Saskatchewan to Lake Winnipeg, along it to Norway House, and thence down the Nelson River to York Factory.

But the glamor and romance of the fur trade is fast passing away. The introduction of steamboats on northern waters is doing away with the work of the voyageur. The trade is now conducted much as any other business. Competition has reduced prices of goods and raised prices of furs, but the north will, for many years to come, continue to send out large quantities of furs, and Edmonton, from its position, will continue to handle the trade.

For Telephone Relief.

The first applicants for relief before the new Railway Commission are the towns of Port Arthur and Fort William, which have independent municipal telephones. They ask the right of connection with the C. P. R. stations from which they are now debarred by the contract under which the C. P. R. gives that privilege exclusively to the Bell Telephone Co. To meet cases like this, a clause was incorporated in the new Railway Act, providing that municipalities, corporations or incorporated companies may appeal to the

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Branding381
Group of Western Cowboys387
Revelanta (11876)389
Gallant Robert392

EDITORIAL.

- Siftings385
Stock-judging School at Minnedosa385
Keeping up the Fertility385
The Experimental Farm and the Live-stock Association385
Get Fair Catalogues Ready Early385
On the Coast386

HORSES.

- Leg Troubles in Horses386
Canadian Stallion Show386
The English Shire Horse Show386
Prices Brought by Registered Percherons387

STOCK.

- Lengthening the Veterinary Course Assured387
A Chilled-meat Scheme Advocated for the N.-W. T.387
The Ayrshire Cow388

FARM.

- Maturing Meat for Home Use388

- Grass-seed Experiments388
Attend to Details388
Minnedosa Grain-growers388
Something on Seeds and Seed-testing389
A Substitute for Summer-fallow389
Early and Deep Sowing Advocated389
Location of Farm Buildings389
Advice re Frozen Grain390
More About Preston Wheat390

DAIRYING.

- Cost of Making Creamery-Butter390
A Record Butter Test390
Cold Storage and Kitchen Plan390
Grain-growers Still Organizing390

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

- The Vegetable Garden391

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

- Events of the world391
Probable Sale of School Lands391
Coming Events391

FIELD NOTES.

- Short Supplies of Wheat; Beef-ripping Shares; Institute Meetings in Man. 391

Railway Commission for such privileges, and the Board may order the relief and prescribe the terms upon which it shall be given and maintained. The East York farmers, who first raised the question, are now incorporating their line so that they, too, may compel the Canadian Pacific to admit their line to the Locust Hill station. The act does not grant relief to individuals.

Japanese Proverbs.

The present war, in which the little men of the Orient are fighting for existence with the Russian bear, will give interest to the subjoined maxims, some handed down for hundreds of years:

Do not show your back to your enemy.
When you have conquered, draw more tightly the cord of your helmet.

Earnestness will penetrate even a rock.
An unskilful dog barks loudly.

A well-trained warrior wakes even at the sound of a bridle-bit.

The cat which does not cry catches the rat.
Let your dearest son travel.

God abides in an honest man's head.
An eagle of talent hides his talons.

Even a worm of one inch long has half an inch of feeling.

A dog that is fed only for three days remembers the favor for three years.

Although he is a beggar, a soldier is always a soldier.

As the cherry blossom among flowers, so is a soldier among men.

A faithful servant never serves two masters.
Even a robber will give some reason to justify his evil deed.

A demon will appear ultimately from a place which is filled with doubt.

An escaped soldier trembles even at the shaking of a blade of long grass.

Negligence is a powerful enemy.
A soldier should always have benevolence.

The dog fed in a palace is happier than one in a poor cottage.

The frog which dwells in a well does not know the wide ocean.

A good medicine is bitter.
Good bringing up is more valuable than family name.

We cannot capture a tiger's cub unless we enter a tiger's hole.

Zeze Castle was not built in a night.

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.85; poor to medium, \$3.40 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.15; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.65; good to choice mixed, \$5.60 to \$5.72. Sheep—Choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; western sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Prime heaves, 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. per lb.; good mediums, 4 1/4c. to 4 3/4c.; ordinary, 4c.; common stock, 3c. to 3 1/2c. Sheep, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per lb., and lambs, 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs, 5 1/2c. per lb.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle steady at 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. Sheep, 13c. to 13 1/2c. per lb.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat.—Business in the Manitoba and N.-W. T. staple grain has undergone many ups and downs recently, due to rampant speculation. The lambs have been closely shorn, and the truism of old Gorgon Graham that "the net profit on nothing is nil!" has been demonstrated to many who have tried a flier at the option market. Farmers seem inclined to hold their wheat, have been forced to, on account of bad roads rendering it almost impossible to get to market. The demand for wheat remains firm, one reason being that although European markets did not rise in accordance with the speculation on this side of the Atlantic, consequently did not fall when American markets declined. Australia, Argentina, India and Russia continue to be shippers. Winter wheat prospects in Western Europe are none too good, owing to rains. The visible supply has been decreasing more rapidly than for the same period last year. Cash wheat is quoted at: No. 1 northern, about 91c.; No. 2 northern, 88 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 83 1/2c.; feed wheat, 52c.; No. 2 feed wheat, 42c. May delivery shows a range of three cents above these prices.

Oats.—Receipts almost nil; prices ruling higher; No. 2 white, 38c.; feed, 35c. to 37c. The demand is likely to remain firm, as there should be a good call for oats for seed up the C. and E. line, where many of the oats show inferior germinating qualities, due to frost.

Barley has advanced in sympathy with other grains, the demand being mainly for feed. The seed demand is just beginning to be felt and will depend largely on the conditions existing when spring opens and seedtime starts.

Flax.—Prices and demand stationary.

Flour and Feed.—Hungarian patent, \$2.75 per 98-pound sack; strong bakers', \$2.20; bran, \$16.00 a ton; shorts, \$19.00; mixed, oat and barley, \$24.00; oil cake, \$27.00.

Hay.—Baled, \$12.00, for good quality; little offering.

Dairy Produce.—Butter—Fresh made dairy in demand, at prices ranging from 22c. to 25c., depending on the quality; old tub butter a drug on the market. Creamery offerings nil. Cheese—Manitoba, 12 1/2c.; Ontario, 13c.

Eggs and Poultry.—Fresh in demand, receipts increasing and fair prices being obtained. Old stocks of pickled and lmed exhausted two weeks ago. No dressed poultry offering.

Vegetables.—Potatoes—Farmers' loads, 75c. to 80c. a bushel; other vegetables, as reported last week.

Hides.—Receipts moderate; country, 5 1/2c. to 6c., less 5 lbs.; city butchers', No. 1 hides, 6c.; No. 2, 5c. Sheep skins, same prices as hides.

Seneca Root.—Clean, dry stock, 55c. to 60c. per pound.

Seeds.—Clover, red, 20c. a pound; alfalfa, 20c.; white Dutch, 40c.; timothy, \$3.50 per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Prices firm; choice, 4c.; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75, according to quality. Prospects good for continued demand at above figures. Sale of a choice lot Manitoba-fed rangers is reported, 4 1/2c. April delivery.

Sheep.—None offering.

Hogs.—Coming in freely, at 5c., f. o. b. cars, Winnipeg; over and under weights, cut 1/2c. to 1c. from above prices. Quality of hogs coming pretty fair.

Milk Cows.—Scarce and dear, prices ranging from \$35 to \$60, depending on quality.

Horses.—The market is beginning to show the influences of approaching spring, and demand is increasing correspondingly. Ontario work horses, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., bring, depending on quality and condition, \$160 to \$200 apiece. Only few offering over that weight. A pair weighing 3,800 lbs., first-class stuff, brought \$800 in the local market recently. Range-bred horses arriving are in poor condition, and there is little demand as yet. As the stocks of eastern-bred horses are exhausted, prices for rangers may be expected to increase. Well broken and conditioned rangers will bring good prices at any time now, providing these have sufficient weight, 1,200 lbs. and up.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Liability—rate of wages collectable. 414

Veterinary.

- Severed tendon; oedema; unthrifty pig in a litter; probably irregular (bastard) strangles408
Stifles go out; scirrhus cord—gravel; Log spavin409
Melanotic tumors and warts410
Lump jaw411
Temporary vaginal tumor; won't drink sufficient water—cow loses cud414

Miscellaneous.

- Enrolling stallion at Regina—artificial impregnation409
How to secure Canadian Clydesdale Studbook; burlap for wainscot; rearranging house411
Rape as a fodder crop; concrete floor and cistern412
Rape and timothy growing; concrete floors for cows; surveying; cows on shares; registering horses413
GOSSIP401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 407, 408, 412

TRADE TOPICS

ADVTs.381 to 384; 398 to 416

- The National Live-stock Convention; Cattle Dealers' Association; Lacombe District; The Grain Standards Board and Their Avocations; The Lumber Situation at the Coast; Hens Eating Eggs392
A Song of the West; Edmonton's Fur Trade; For Telephone Relief; Japanese Proverbs393
MARKETS393
HOME MAGAZINE.
Home Magazine394
With the Flowers395
Two Strings to Her Bow (illustration)395
The Quiet Hour396
The Children's Corner397
Venetian View (illustration)397
Ingle Nock Chats398
Teacher and Pupil399
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.
Liability for loaned horse; squatter's rights—horse-sale agreement410



HOME MAGAZINE



In this the art of living lies:
To want no more than may suffice,
And make that little ours;
We'll therefore relish with content
Whatever kind Providence has sent,
Nor aim beyond our powers.

—Cotton.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"I feel it the civil thing to go to Oldcough oftener than I like. Go with me."

"I should like to be included in all the invitations to tea for the next six months."

"I shall be included in all the invitations so long as I remain here; and it is not likely you will be left out in the cold. After you have gone the rounds once, you won't be dropped."

"Upon the whole, it appears so," said Mr. Burmestone. "Thanks."

So, at each of the tea-parties following Lady Theobald's, the two men appeared together. The small end of the wedge being inserted into the social stratum, the rest was not so difficult. Mrs. Burnham was at once surprised and overjoyed by her discoveries of the many excellences of the man they had so hastily determined to ignore. Mrs. Abercrombie found Mr. Burmestone's manner all that could be desired. Miss Pilcher expressed the highest appreciation of his views upon feminine education and "our duty to the young in our charge." Indeed, after Mrs. Egerton's evening, the tide of public opinion turned suddenly in his favor.

Public opinion did not change, however, as far as Octavia was concerned. Having her anxiety set at rest by several encouraging paternal letters from Nevada, she began to make up her mind to enjoy herself, and was, it is to be regretted, betrayed by her youthful high spirits into the committing of numerous indiscretions. Upon each festal occasion she appeared in a new and elaborate costume: she accepted the attentions of Mr. Francis Barold, as if it were the most natural thing in the world that they should be offered; she joked—in what Mrs. Burnham designated "her Nevada way"—with the Rev. Arthur Poppleton, who appeared more frequently than had been his habit at the high teas. She played croquet with that gentleman and Mr. Barold day after day, upon the grass-plot, before the eyes gazing upon her from the neighboring windows; she managed to coerce Mr. Burmestone into joining these innocent orgies; and, in fact, to quote Miss Pilcher, there was "no limit to the shamelessness of her unfeminine conduct."

Several times much comment had been aroused by the fact that Lucia Gaston had been observed to form one of the party of players. She had indeed played with Barold, against Octavia and Mr. Poppleton, on the memorable day upon which that gentleman had taken his first lesson.

Barold had availed himself of the invitation extended to him by Octavia, upon several occasions, greatly to Miss Belinda's embarrassment. He had dropped in the evening after the curate's first call.

"Is Lady Theobald very fond of you?" Octavia had asked, in the course of this visit.

"It is very kind of her, if she is," he replied with languid irony.

"Isn't she fond enough of you to do

anything you ask her?" Octavia inquired.

"Really, I think not," he replied. "Imagine the degree of affection it requires! I am not fond enough of anyone to do anything they ask me."

Octavia bestowed a long look upon him.

"Well," she remarked, after a pause, "I believe you are not. I shouldn't think so."

Barold colored very faintly. "I say," he said, "is that an imputation, or something of that character? It sounds like it, you know."

Octavia did not reply directly. She laughed a little.

"I want you to ask Lady Theobald to do something," she said.

"I am afraid I am not in such favor as you imagine," he said, looking slightly annoyed.

"Well, I think she won't refuse you this thing," she went on. "If she didn't loathe me so, I would ask her myself."

He deigned to smile.

"Does she loathe you?" he inquired.

"Yes," nodding. "She would not speak to me if it weren't for aunt Belinda. She thinks I am fast and loud. Do you think I am fast and loud?"

He was taken aback, and not for the first time, either. She had startled and discomposed him several times in the course of their brief acquaintance; and he always resented it, priding himself in private, as he did, upon his coolness and immobility. He could not think of the right thing to say just now, so he was silent for a second.

"Tell me the truth," she persisted. "I shall not care—much."

"I do not think you would care at all."

"Well, perhaps I shouldn't. Go on. Do you think I am fast?"

"I am happy to say I do not find you slow."

She fixed her eyes on him, smiling faintly.

"That means I am fast," she said. "Well, no matter. Will you ask Lady Theobald what I want you to ask her?"

"I should not say you were fast at all," he said rather stiffly. "You have not been educated as—as Lady Theobald has educated Miss Gaston, for instance."

"I should rather think not," she replied. Then she added, very deliberately, "She has had what you might call very superior advantages, I suppose."

Her expression was totally incomprehensible to him. She spoke with the utmost seriousness, and looked down at the table.

"That is derision, I suppose," he remarked, restively.

She glanced up again.

"At all events," she said, "there is nothing to laugh at in Lucia Gaston. Will you ask Lady Theobald? I want you to ask her to let Lucia Gaston come and play croquet with us on Tuesday. She is to play with you against Mr. Poppleton and me."

"Who is Mr. Poppleton?" he asked, with some reserve. He did not exactly fancy sharing his entertainment with any ordinary outsider. After all, there was no knowing what this little American might do.

"He is the curate of the church," she replied, undisturbed. "He is very nice, and little, and neat, and blushes all over to the toes of his boots. He came to see aunt Belinda, and I asked him to come and be taught to play."

"Who is to teach him?"

"I am. I have taught at least

20 men in New York and San Francisco."

"I hope he appreciates your kindness?" "I mean to try if I can make him forget to be frightened," she said, with a gay laugh.

It was certainly nettling to find his air of reserve and displeasure met with such inconsequent lightness. She never seemed to recognize the subtle changes of temperature expressed in his manner. Only his sense of what was due to himself prevented his being very chilly indeed; but as she went on with her gay chat, in utter ignorance of his mood, and indulged in some very pretty airy nonsense, he soon recovered himself, and almost forgot his private grievance.

Before going away, he promised to ask Lady Theobald's indulgence in the matter of Lucia's joining them in their game. One speech of Octavia's, connected with the subject, he had thought very pretty, as well as kind.

"I like Miss Gaston," she said. "I think we might be friends if Lady Theobald would let us. Her superior advantages might do me good. They might improve me," she went on, with a little laugh, "and I suppose I need improving very much. All my advantages have been of one kind."

When he had left her, she startled Miss Belinda by saying—

"I have been asking Mr. Barold if he thought I was fast; and I believe he does—in fact, I am sure he does."

"Ah, my dear, my dear!" ejaculated Miss Belinda, "what a terrible thing to say to a gentleman! What will he think?"

Octavia smiled one of her calmest smiles.

"Isn't it queer how often you say that!" she remarked. "I think I should perish if I had to pull myself up that way as you do. I just go right on, and never worry. I don't mean to do anything queer, and I don't see why anyone should think I do."

CHAPTER XVI.

Croquet.

Lucia was permitted to form one of the players in the game of croquet, being escorted to and from the scene by Francis Barold. Perhaps it occurred to Lady Theobald that the contrast of English reserve and maidenliness with the free-and-easy manners of young women from Nevada might lead to some good result.

"I trust your conduct will be such as to show that you at least have resided in a civilized land," she said. "The men of the present day may permit themselves to be amused by young persons whose demeanor might bring a blush to the cheek of a woman of forty, but it is not their habit to regard them with serious intentions."

Lucia reddened. She did not speak, though she wished very much for the courage to utter the words which rose to her lips. Lately she had found that now and then, at times when she was roused to anger, speeches of quite a clever and sarcastic nature presented themselves to her mind. She was never equal to uttering them aloud; but she felt that in time she might, because of course it was quite an advance in spirit to think them, and face, even in imagination, the probability of astounding and striking Lady Theobald dumb with their audacity.

"It ought to make me behave very well," she was saying now to herself, "to have before me the alternative of not being regarded with serious intentions. I wonder if it is Mr. Poppleton or Francis Barold who might not regard me seriously. And I wonder if they are any coarser in America than we can be in England when we try."

She enjoyed the afternoon very much, particularly the latter part of it, when Mr. Burmestone, who was passing, came in, being invited by Octavia across the privet hedge. Having paid his respects to Miss Belinda, who sat playing propriety under a laburnum tree, Mr. Burmestone crossed the grass-plot to Lucia herself. She was awaiting her "turn," and laughing at the ardent enthusiasm of Mr. Poppleton, who, under Octavia's direction, was devoting all his energies to the game: her eyes were bright, and she had lost, for the time being, her timid air of feeling herself somehow in the wrong.

"I am glad to see you here," said Mr. Burmestone.

"I am glad to be here," she answered. "It has been such a happy afternoon. Everything has seemed so bright and—

and different!"

"Different is a very good word," he said, laughing.

"It isn't a very bad one," she returned, "and it expresses a good deal."

"It does, indeed!" he commented. "Look at Mr. Poppleton and Octavia," she began.

"Have you got to 'Octavia'?" he inquired.

She looked down and blushed. "I shall not say 'Octavia' to grand-mamma."

Then suddenly she glanced up at him. "That is sly, isn't it?" she said. "Sometimes I think I am very sly, though I am sure it is not my nature to be so. I would rather be open and candid."

"It would be better," he remarked. "You think so?" she asked eagerly. He could not help smiling.

"Do you ever tell untruths to Lady Theobald?" he inquired. "If you do, I shall begin to be alarmed."

"I act them," she said, blushing more deeply. "I really do—paltry sorts of untruths, you know; pretending to agree with her when I don't; pretending to like things a little when I hate them. I have been trying to improve myself lately, and once or twice it has made her very angry. She says I am disobedient and disrespectful. She asked me, one day, if it was my intention to emulate Miss Octavia Basset. That was when I said I could not help feeling that I had wasted time in practising."

She sighed softly as she ended. (To be continued.)

Humorous.

"I don't like a friend to domineer over me," said the young man with the patient disposition.

"Who has been doing that?"

"My room-mate. He borrowed my evening clothes."

"That's a good deal of liberty."

"I didn't mind it. But when he asked for my umbrella, I told him I might want to use it myself. But he got it just the same."

"How?"

"He simply stood on his dignity and said: 'All right; have your own way about it. They're your clothes that I'm trying to keep from getting spoiled, not mine.'"

"You look worried to-night, William," said the rural editor's wife. "Anything wrong?"

"Well, rather," replied the local moulder of public opinions. "An indignant subscriber came into the office this afternoon and nearly punched the life out of our person."

"My goodness!" exclaimed the power behind the press. "I hope he didn't stop his paper."

Fashion

Handwork will continue to be used on children's garments.

The vogue of checks is coming spring and summer, and chambrays, in every very finest to the latest.

A very economical fashion for a little combining of two kinds. Remnants and trimmings used up, and a very pretty design. One recently of red serge and plaid, at each side of the front appearance. At the gathered in and all little. The back was the front, and draw prevent the blouse effect was made of the plaid, a plain standing collar of the yoke was a belt end of which extended the waist, in strap effect was a bishop style of plaid. The skirt was gored, and was tucked with the waist. The down about half the length, and then allowed to give the proper flare a belt concealed the at waist. The closing was

There is nothing quite white for aprons. Mothers regard them as and they should be little girls' wardrobe. Inexpensive the material nicely, it always looks laundered, and every little looks charming in Mother-Hubbard style. Under-arm seams give gathers regulate the full. It is finished at the top insertion about an inch two inches wide, made preferred, a frill may three inches wide, and top of the apron, then insertion as described bottom of the apron is wide hem. Hemstitching decoration on this apron

The tiny man's first is the pretty Russian is long and loose, and with sailor collar, or for the low linen collar inserted at the left side, and the blouse closes in front. A broad box-plait is formed at the top of the sleeve, and at the bottom is gathered into a little cuff. A belt is put around the waist loosely, held in place by keepers at the under-arm seams.

Leg hands, or if preferred, elastics, may confine the fullness at the lower edge of the knickerbockers. This little suit, if trimmed with buttons or braid, is very pretty for a boy from two to seven years of age. Corduroy, serge, linen or duck are used in making little suits of this description.

A little gold braid and gold buttons gives to the tiny youth's suit the military air that is so conspicuous a feature in their styles as well as for their seniors. AUNT LIN.

Fashion Notes.

Handwork will continue to be profusely used on children's garments.

The vogue of checks is promised for the coming spring and summer, in gingham and chambrays, in every size, from the very tiniest to the large check.

A very economical and convenient fashion for a little girl's dress is the combining of two kinds of material. Remnants and trimmings can often be used up, and a very pretty little dress designed. One recently noticed was made of red serge and plaid. Two wide tucks at each side of the front gave a pretty appearance. At the waist line, it was gathered in and allowed to blouse a little. The back was made similar to the front, and drawn down softly to prevent the blouse effect. A round yoke was made of the plaid, and finished with a plain standing collar. At the bottom of the yoke was a berth of plaid, one end of which extended down the front to the waist, in strap effect. The sleeve was a bishop style, with a pointed cuff of plaid. The skirt was made with four gores, and was tucked to correspond with the waist. The tucks were stitched down about half the length of the skirt, and then allowed to go free, so as to give the proper flare at the bottom. A belt concealed the attachment to the waist. The closing was in the back.

There is nothing quite so desirable as white for aprons. Wise and careful mothers regard them as real necessities, and they should be included in every little girl's wardrobe. No matter how inexpensive the material is, if made up nicely, it always looks new when freshly laundered, and every little maid certainly looks charming in white.

One that is easily laundered is made Mother-Hubbard style. The shoulder and under-arm seams give it shape, and the gathers regulate the fullness at the top. It is finished at the top with embroidery insertion about an inch and a half or two inches wide, made to lie flat. If preferred, a frill may be made about three inches wide, and put around the top of the apron, then finished with the insertion as described above. The bottom of the apron is finished with a wide hem. Hemstitching forms a pretty decoration on this apron.

The tiny man's first step from dresses is the pretty Russian suit. The blouse is long and loose, and may be finished with sailor collar, or a straight band for the low linen collar. A pocket is inserted at the left side, and the blouse closes in front. A broad box-plait is formed at the top of the sleeve, and at the bottom is gathered into a little cuff. A belt is put around the waist loosely, held in place by keepers at the under-arm seams.

Leg bands, or if preferred, elastics, may confine the fullness at the lower edge of the knickerbockers. This little suit, if trimmed with buttons or braid, is very pretty for a boy from two to seven years of age. Corduroy, serge, linen or duck are used in making little suits of this description.

A little gold braid and gold buttons gives to the tiny youth's suit the military air that is so conspicuous a feature in their styles as well as for their seniors.

AUNT LIN.



The following contribution is acknowledged with many thanks. We hope "Birtle Contributor" will come again.

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Who does not love to see flowers bloom! I think we cannot afford to miss any enjoyment which nature, with our own labor, so cheaply affords. What more beautiful than flowers, in the home and outside? If we were to interest our children, while quite young, in the care and growth of plants and flowers, I do not think we would have so many flowerless homes and dreary surroundings. Take the children with you among the flowers; let them see you cultivate and prepare the soil; help you transplant the little plants from boxes or hotbed; in season, plant sweet peas; train a vine; prune the hedge or shade trees. In after years, the homes those children will build will not be mere habitations, but places of beauty. I know by experience. Often my youngest son would ask me to come to see a new flower just bursting open—not one would escape his notice. I helped him make a small hotbed, and showed him how to sow the seed of a fifty-cent collection of mixed annuals. We transplanted these to a place by themselves. On the last of August, we picked over one hundred different shades of flowers, and stuck them in pans of sand, which were then sent to a sick friend whom my boy wished to see his flowers. He was only nine years old then; to-day he is a man, with the same flower-loving spirit.

We all learn by the experience of others. I am greatly interested in your flower department. I have been quite successful in growing small fruits, rhubarb, asparagus, perennials and annual flowering plants, also hedge and shade trees. I wish I could induce every farmer's wife in Manitoba to make an effort to plant some annual flower seed this March or April, in shallow, narrow

boxes in the house. Last of May, prepare a bed, or rows, if you prefer, and transplant carefully. I can safely say you will have more real pleasure every day in watching and caring for those plants, be they the tiniest and most common varieties. How they will transform your surroundings! Flowers have a sweet influence. One could not look on a beautiful flower and think evil. I hope you will have a good many contributors to your department.

BIRTLE CONTRIBUTOR.

"SLIPPING" CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

If you wish to have the finest chrysanthemums next fall, you should set out a few cuttings this month. This is best done as follows: Bring up your plants from the cellar, where, it is presumed, they have been resting ever since their flowering season came to an end. If the old stems have not already been cut off, cut them off now, and put the plants in a warm, sunny window. Give a regular supply of moisture, and soon many new shoots will come up. When these are three or four inches long "slip" them. Procure enough nice clean sand to fill a small, shallow box. (This sand, by the way, should have been stowed away in the cellar last fall.) There should be no soil mixed with it, as its presence often causes the growth of a fungus fatal to cuttings. Now, with a sharp knife, cut off some of your sprouts at the base. Trim off the lower leaves, and put the cuttings in the sand. Set the box in a shady place for three or four days, then remove to a bright window, remembering to keep the sand moist. Warm water is always best for watering. When the cuttings have taken root, which should be in two or three weeks, put them in very tiny pots, shifting them to larger ones as soon as the pots are filled with roots. When nice plants have been formed, transplant them again into the garden,

where they should be left, with frequent watering, however, until it is time to take them in in the fall.

The following notes may prove interesting to flower lovers:

A new pæony was bought by C. W. Ward, of New York, last fall for \$1,000. The flowers produced by this species are eight inches across.

The sale of cut roses in the U. S. last year amounted to \$6,000,000; that of carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$750,000, and chrysanthemums, \$700,000.

Kindly address contributions for this department to

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

The Popular Girl.

You have, of course, met girls who, without your knowing anything definite against them, have impressed you as persons to be avoided, but have you also met the girl whom you, as well as everybody else, instinctively likes?

She is the girl who appreciates the fact she cannot have the best of everything in the world and is quite cheerful when her neighbor gets it.

She is the girl who never says thoughtless things which cause pain. She is the girl who, when you invite her out, takes care to please you by looking her best.

She is the girl who makes the world brighter to both young and old by being so cheery herself.

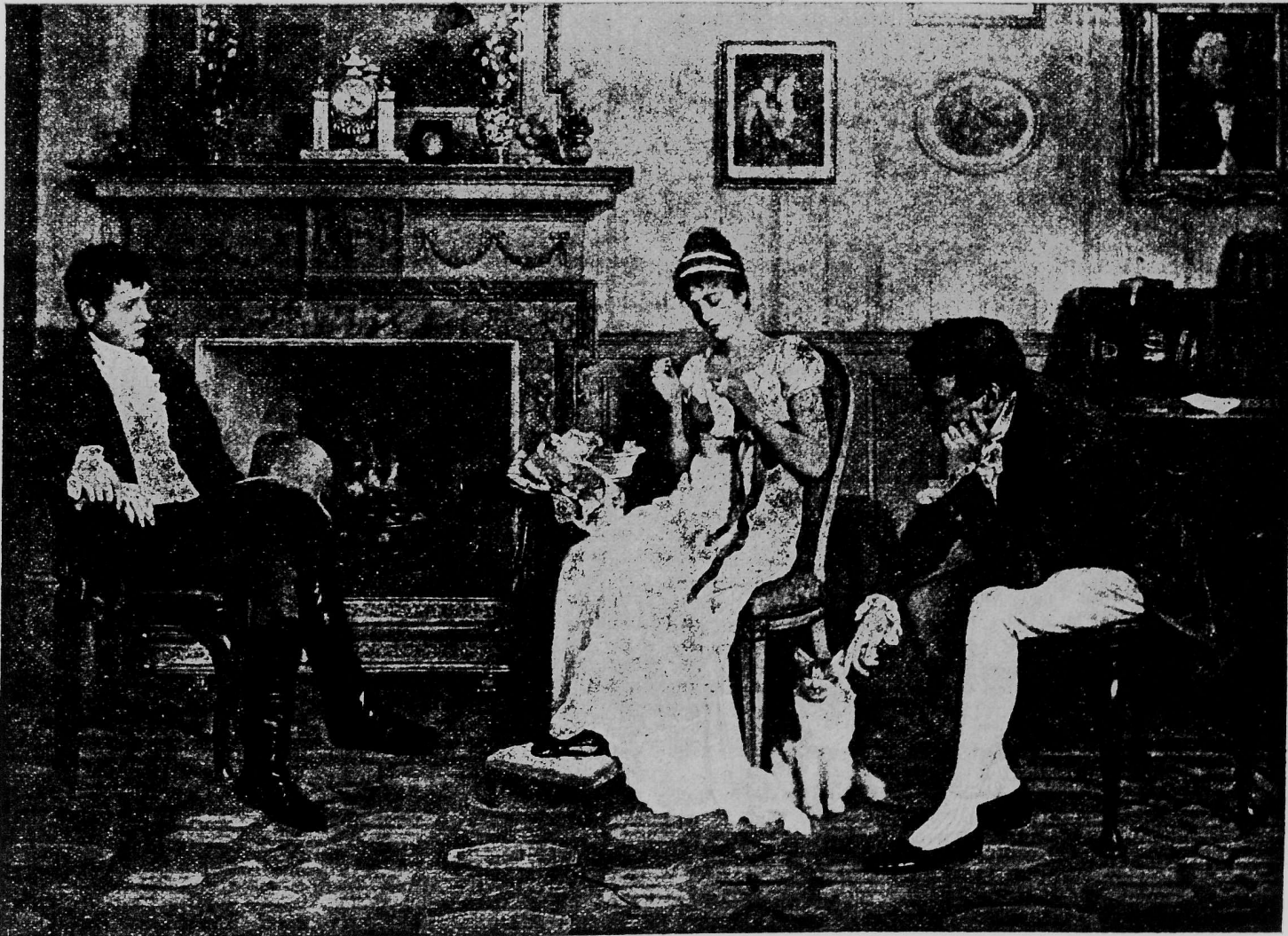
She is the girl of whom you instinctively know that you may ask a favor, and that she will grant it, feeling she has received one from you. In fact, she is the happy, unselfish, sympathetic girl, who sees good in every one, and is quite willing to play "second fiddle" whenever by so doing she can add to her neighbors' happiness.

Self-Esteem.

Although conceited women are objectionable, conceited men insufferable, and conceited children unforgivable, still a certain amount of self-esteem should be considered an important part of every education. The world may protest against hearing of wonderful feats accomplished when the speaker calmly attributes

all the credit to herself, but at the same time it is true that the recital often awakens a certain amount of curiosity and a desire to know more of an individual with such a wonderful bump of self-respect. On the other hand, the person who depreciates herself and declares that she can do nothing of any consequence, and is really so badly informed, will only too often be horrified to find an audience that agrees with her. The most successful will be they who have learned to find the happy medium between these two extremes, as they will thus command attention without inviting criticism.

"What I most value, next to eternity, is time."



Two Strings to Her Bow.

How Ebenezer Came Home.

He was a tall, thin, red-headed man, with a bad bow to his back and four front teeth missing, and I found him resting on a log beside the highway. He got up as I came along, and we passed the time o' day, and he said:

"My name's Ebenezer Higgins, and I'm just getting home after a three months' absence."

"Been away that long, eh?" I queried.

"Yes; three months and over. I'm in such a hurry to get home that I feel like flying. I've got a wife and six children, and I'll bet the whole crowd of 'em will come running to meet me."

He added that it was only three miles further to his farm, and we walked along together in general conversation for half an hour, when he suddenly halted and said:

"Maybe they'll come to meet me, and maybe they won't. The children probably will, but the old woman may hang back. You see, I left home because we had a row."

"I see."

"The old woman got the notion into her head that she could run things better'n me, and wanted to walk me around. I stood on my dignity."

"And that caused a quarrel?"

"You bet it did! I told her what was what, and walked off, and I'll bet she's jest dyin' to see me. I guess it has been a good lesson to her."

The nearer we got to the house the less Ebenezer seemed to want wings. As we reached a hill half a mile away, he came to a dead stop to take a look. There were several children in the road, and they looked at us, and probably recognized their father, but none of them moved.

"They don't seem very anxious," observed the man, as his face lengthened.

"No, they don't."

"But perhaps they ain't sure who I am. I don't see the old woman about. Guess she's in the house crying her eyes out and wishing I was home. Let's not be in any hurry, stranger."

We went forward at a slow pace, and by and bye one of the children ran through the gate in the brush fence and entered the house. The others stood still and stared, and not a sign was given that they had ever seen the man before.

"They ain't sure of me, 'cause I've let my whiskers grow," whispered Ebenezer. "They are all there—Sammy, Tommy, Daisy, Moses and Evangeline. I guess I'll walk in on the old woman first."

He started for the opening, but before he could enter it, a gaunt, angular woman, with muscular arms and big red hands, came bounding out. She picked the man up as if he had been a sack and tossed him over the fence. Then she ran around and tossed him back, and as he arose she put her foot against him with a crash. He rolled over and over, and got up to run away at the top of his speed. Not a word had been said by anyone. The woman nodded at me in a defiant way, and I followed on after Ebenezer. I found him half a mile away, still breathing hard, and as I came up he asked:

"Did she say anything?"

"No."

"Did the children say anything?"

"No."

"Wall, by gum!" he gasped, as he fumbled at a broken suspender, and I went my way and left him standing in the middle of the road.

Humorous.

This story is told by a woman who says she got it first-hand. A bishop was walking in the country and met a young girl tending some pigs. His reverence stroked the child's unkempt hair and was much astonished when she told him she earned but a few pennies a day. "Do you know," said he, "I am also a shepherd, but I earn much more than you."

"Ah, yes," answered the girl, "but no doubt you tend many more pigs than I do."

"I threw a stone, I knew not where," is the first line of a recent poem. That is the great trouble with women throwing stones. They never know where they will hit.



Judge Not, That Ye be Not Judged.

"Judge not, nor let thy words on poison wing
Cry out, 'Touch not this one so low and mean,'
Remember, 'tis a human heart you sting,
And others may thyself proclaim 'unclean.'"
Judge not."

I am afraid that we pay very little attention to our Lord's solemn warning: "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." And yet we know quite well that it is true, even as regards human judgment. Those who are most severe and uncharitable in their judgment of others are in their turn judged mercilessly by the world; while the few individuals who are never known to drag to the light the faults of their neighbors may safely trust their own reputation even in the hands of their dearest friends. If we take pleasure in raking up and discussing all the worst things that can be discovered or imagined about the people in our neighborhood, we may feel pretty sure that our characters will be examined with a searchlight and a powerful microscope, and probably a few faults may be discovered even there.

But I think the warning points more to God's judgment of us than to man's. If our Father will not forgive us unless we are forgiving toward our neighbors—and He says He will not—is it not principally His own judgment that is meant in the warning given above? Are we anxious to be judged as hardly as we judge others. We say that God is merciful, and we expect Him to make full allowance for our temptations, but do we often try to make allowance for the temptations of others? Are we prepared for the test: "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

"You cannot read your brother's mind,
You cannot know the why and where;
But there is one that knoweth all,
So leave it to His love and care."
Judge not."

"Judge not, my friend, the time will come;
For God if just, and if you do,
As you have meted out to them,
You'll find it meted back to you."
Judge not."

There is a quaint old legend of three travellers who carried one sack on the back and one hanging in front: The first traveller carefully put the kind deeds done by his neighbors in the sack behind his back, where they were out of sight and out of mind. He filled the front sack with the faults and vices of his friends and acquaintances. These were never forgotten, for he examined them every day and showed them to everybody. One day he met the second traveller, who also carried two sacks, and he gave the front sack a friendly poke.

"Don't do that!" exclaimed the other, "You'll spoil all my good things."

"What good things?" asked Number One.

"I keep all my good deeds in front of me, so that I can see them," said Number Two. "Here is the large piece of silver I put in the plate last Sunday, and here are the clothes I gave to the beggar, the smile I gave to the crossing-sweeper, and —"

"What's in the sack behind you?" asked the first traveller, who soon

tired of this display of kind actions. "Tut, tut," said Number Two, "there's nothing there worth mentioning. That sack only holds my little slips and mistakes."

"It seems to me that the sack of mistakes is far heavier than the sack of virtues," said Number One, who, like most of us, had sharp eyes for the little faults which their owners prefer to forget.

Number Two was naturally indignant. Having almost forgotten that he had any burden of sin to carry, it seemed unreasonable that all the rest of the world should see it so plainly. Just then the third traveller came up, and was asked what he carried.

"This sack in front," he said, "is full of the good deeds of other people. It is very full, but it is not troublesome to carry, for, like the sails of a ship, it helps me on the way. The sack behind has a big hole in the bottom, so if I hear any slander or ill-natured gossip I toss it in there. It soon falls through the hole and is lost, so I have no weight to drag me backwards."

Number three had forgotten himself altogether, obeying St. Paul's difficult command: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." If we do obey it, it is apt to be after the fashion of the first traveller, who looked on the vices but forgot the virtues of others.

Why do we take pleasure in talking about people's faults behind their backs? Blackening the reputation of another person does nothing to whiten our own. On the contrary, even while we are eagerly discussing the latest spicy bit of scandal with a congenial spirit, he—or she—is quietly and almost unconsciously disapproving of us for mentioning it. We gain nothing but a sense of shame that again our unruly tongues have run away with us. Perhaps we ask God's forgiveness in real penitence, but that does not stop the story we have helped on its way.

"Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead;
But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."

As St. Paul tells us, we have no right to judge "another man's servant," and it is still more unreasonable to judge a fellow criminal. Thou that judgest another "condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things." It is easy to find excuses for our own sins, and if we saw the temptations of others, we might own that there was some excuse for their faults, too.

"Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer than we judge we should—
We should love each other better
If we only understood!"

Those who make least effort to conquer their own sins are generally the most sharp-sighted in finding out sins in other people. The fact that a beam is in our own eye only makes us more concerned about the mote in our brother's eye. How terribly cutting are the words, "Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother; thou slanderest thine own mother's son." Although God may keep silence while such unnatural conversations are going on, yet He hears them all. If we only remembered that He is always making an unseen third in our intercourse with friends, how different our words would often be. But the trouble lies deeper than

words. If it makes us glad to know that our Saviour loves us and died to save us, let us never forget that He also loves the brother, sister and neighbor—we are so ready to condemn. He is disappointed when they slip and fall. If we exult over their failures, then it is plain that our love for them and for Him is very weak and poor. If we really care for their good, we can never take pleasure in unkind gossip or slander, and if we have our eyes opened to our own sins we shall be very slow to get up on a pillar and look down on our neighbors. To talk as if we were so much better than they seems rather conceited, to say the least of it.

"What matter if your brother man
Does not the things he ought to do,
Or that you think he ought? He may
Be thinking just the same of you."
Judge not."

HOPE.

Mother's Boys.

Yes, I know there are stains in the carpet,
The traces of small muddy boots,
And I see your fair tapestry glowing,
All spotless with blossoms and fruit.

And I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands,
And that your own household most truly
In immaculate purity stands.

And I know my parlor is littered
With many old treasurers and toys;
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharm'd by the presence of boys;

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day;
While you sit in yours unmolested
And dream the soft quiet away!

Yes, I know there are four little bed-sides
Where I must stand watchful each night;
While you go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright.

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman,
I like my house orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings;
Yet would not change places with you.

No! keep your fair home with its order,
Its freedom from bother and noise;
And keep your own fanciful leisure,
But give me my four splendid boys!

Love.

By James Russell Lowell.

True love is but a humble, low-born thing,
And hath its food served up in earthen-ware;

It is a thing to walk with, hand in hand,
Through the every-dayness of this work-day world,

Baring its tender feet to every flint,
Yet letting not one heart-beat go astray
From Beauty's law of plainness and content;

A simple, fireside thing, whose quiet smile
Can warm earth's poorest hovel to a home;

Which, when our autumn cometh, as it must,
And life in the chill wind shivers bare
and leafless,

Shall still be blest with Indian-summer youth
In bleak November, and, with thankful heart,
Smile on its ample stores of garnered fruit.

As full of sunshine to our aged eyes
As when it nursed the blossoms of our spring.

Someone asked Edward Elgar, the English composer, why he is so often called "Sir Edward." "That is a joke on me," answered Elgar; "it dates back to the time when I was an ignorant little country lad, and went up to school to Worcester. When I came into the classroom the teacher asked me, 'What is your name?' 'Edward Elgar,' I replied. 'Add the sir,' reprimanded the teacher, sharply. 'Sir Edward Elgar,' I corrected. Ever since that day all my old school friends call me 'sir.'"

Travelling

We were much on a train approached Venice. A wonderful city built upon the Adriatic Sea, or, rather, upon a hundred and seventeen lagoons, with its fifty canals and four bridges. To reach the mainland, the train runs a half mile on an artificial bridge in the water, so that Venice you are quite water.

On our arrival, we immediately attacked jabbering men, all deers, and, of course, as much as possible, one who spoke English. We learnt the best way to pension at which we rooms in advance. His instructions in repveance of ourselves enjoyed our first act—a trip by gondola, a veance without which be as a closed book neither horse nor donkey to draw either cart or are told that there is a cow upon the island.

many of them of great the deep canals, the leading into narrow lanes was curious, too, to chasable article being boats—milk, meat, and vitine and wood, the pensive item, as we charged a penny a step being about the size of fists. Indeed, every brought into Venice, are taxed very heavily.

The guide-book tells 15th century witnesses the glory of Venice. It is the commerce of Europe not attempt in a single this to write anything and fall of the mighty if I could pretend to the subject. We are cept Venice as it stands to admire its unique haps the most remarkable is the magnificent can Mark, the saint of bones are said to have from Alexandria in 828 under the altar. This rich in marbles, most gold, silver and precious the best and finest both within and on The Piazza, or large with trachyte and a heart of Venice, and of St. Mark beats new direction, through an tem of streets and can sides, the square is en posing buildings, including Duke's Palace, which residence of the high Venice. It is now open and contains some works of the old Venetian cluding Tintoretto's uring of Paradise, the lang in the world. Th many of them, wonder and by such well-known Veronese, Titian, Tint and dozens of others.

My cousins, having different schools and st masters, are delighted tell me by whom the painted without referring logue. I am afraid appreciate many of the pictures. One must a colors are beautiful and preserved, but the st figures are, to my unim almost repellant.

Amongst the out-of and, perhaps, next to of passing gondolas (so sand of which, for n being, according to painted black), we were cially interested in which, in the Square were very numerous and Eleanor, having purch

Travelling Notes.

We were much on the alert as our train approached Venice, that wonderful city built upon the arm of the Adriatic Sea, or, rather, upon one hundred and seventeen islands in the lagoon, with its one hundred and fifty canals and four hundred stone bridges.

On our arrival, we were, as usual, immediately attacked by a group of jabbering men, all desirous of assisting, and, of course, of fleecing us as much as possible. We soon found one who spoke English, and from him we learnt the best way to get to the pension at which we had secured rooms in advance.

The guide-book tells us that the 15th century witnessed the zenith of the glory of Venice. It was the focus of the commerce of Europe, but I cannot attempt in a simple letter like this to write anything of the rise and fall of the mighty republic, even if I could pretend to have studied the subject.

My cousins, having studied the different schools and styles of the old masters, are delighted to be able to tell me by whom the pictures were painted without referring to the catalogue. I am afraid I do not half appreciate many of these very old pictures.

Amongst the out-of-door sights, and, perhaps, next to the panorama of passing gondolas (some two thousand of which, for mercantile use, being, according to an old law, painted black), we were more especially interested in the pigeons, which, in the Square of St. Mark, were very numerous and very tame.

paper of corn for them, was simply enveloped as in a cloud by the pretty creatures. They alighted upon her shoulders, arms, hands and head, almost shrouding her from our sight. We had before seen pictures of the pigeons of Venice as the setting for the sweet face of a Venetian maiden, or as an illustration in a romantic story, but now we know that they do not exist in the fancy only of painter or poet, and I am inclined to think that could I paint such a scene as I witnessed in the Square of St. Mark, I should be disposed to take a less romantic view

of those pretty birds, and get my painting hung in the Royal Academy under the style and title of "Cup-board Love. We know that mid-winter is not the season to enjoy Venice at its best. To appreciate the gliding gondola, the song of the gondolier, to visit all the sights, to observe the picturesque groupings of the people, etc., we should have come in any season but winter. However, it was "now or never" for us, and we managed to get much enjoyment out of our pleasant week in Venice.

MOLLIE.

tirely on a hot day, but the wide verandas have wooden sides, which can be put on when it rains to keep the paper walls from melting away. Some one has written a book about the way people may live some day, and he expects that everybody's clothes will be made of paper, so that they can be burned instead of washed when they are dirty. The Japanese don't make their clothes of paper—although they use paper handkerchiefs—but their houses are mostly paper. And very cold they must be sometimes, for it snows occasionally, even in Japan.

Instead of putting their stable and kitchen at the back of the house, as we do, the Japanese stable is in front, then comes the kitchen, and the parlor is at the back.

We might learn one thing at least from the people of Japan, and that is politeness. They always take time to be polite. As the lecturer said last night, if a Japanese is unfortunate enough to have his toe stepped on, he does not get angry, but only apologizes to the other man for having put his foot where his respected friend wished to step. The friend politely expresses in many grand words his sorrow for having injured his "most honorable toe."

"The little children in Japan Are fearfully polite; They always thank their bread and milk Before they take a bite, And say, 'You make us most content, O honorable nourishment!'

"The little children in Japan Don't think of being rude. 'O noble, dear mamma,' they say, 'We trust we don't intrude.' Instead of rushing into where All day their mother combs her hair.

"The little children in Japan Wear mittens on their feet; They have no proper hats to go A-walking on the street; And wooden stilts for overshoes They don't at all object to use.

"The little children in Japan With toys of paper play, And carry paper parasols To keep the rain away; And when you go to see, you'll find It's paper walls they live behind."

I don't think that the paper parasols are really used to "keep the rain away," but you would laugh to see a farmer walking home from market in his waterproof coat, which is not made of rubber, but of straw. He looks rather like a badly made Guy Fawkes, with the loose ends of straw sticking out all round.

The babies spend most of their time out of doors, riding on the backs of their brothers or sisters. They are tied on, so that the two-legged horse has its hands free to play ball or other games. Sometimes the boy who carries a baby strapped to his back is seen walking about on a pair of stilts. The baby rather likes the fun, and often goes to sleep in its strange cradle.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Address all letters for Children's Corner to "Cousin Dorothy," Winnipeg, Man.

One day a little girl's mother made some cocoa for lunch. The mother asked: "How do you like the cocoa?" "I like it very much," answered the child.

Then the mother said, "I took a great deal of pains to make it nice." To this the little girl replied, "Mamma, every pain shows."

A gang of Italian laborers near Saratoga were recently cut down ten cents a day on their wages. Instead of striking they cut an inch off their shovel blades at night. The "boss" asked what it meant. One of the men replied: "Not so much pay, not so much dirt left. All right: job last the more long. Italian no fool like Irishman. He no strike."



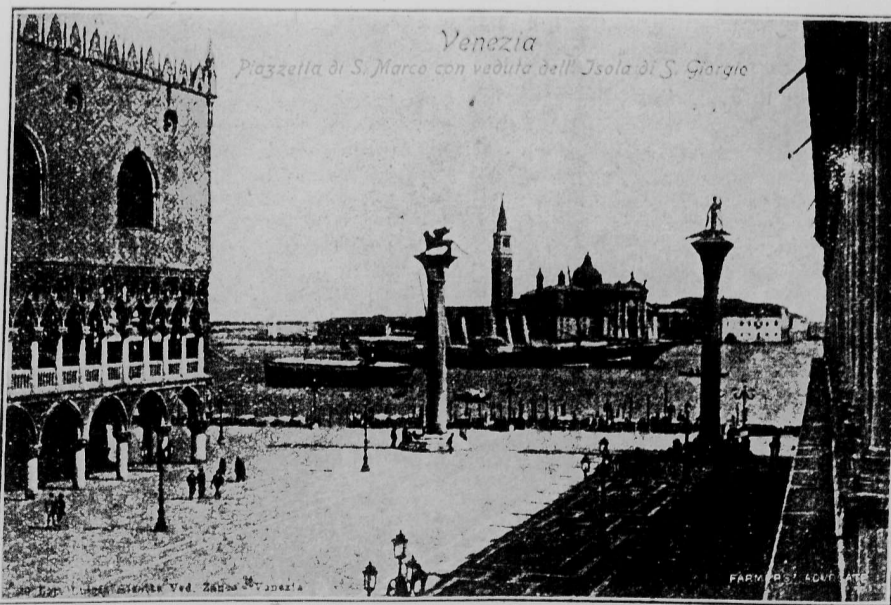
Life in Japan.

Last week I told you a Russian story, and to-day I should like to give you a little information about Japan, because, even though you may not read the papers, you must know something about the war that is going on between Russia and Japan. Last night I heard a lecture on the subject, given by a missionary who had worked there fifteen years, and I am sure you would be interested in some of the things he told us.

taken. The Government has studied other countries, and has found out that a weekly holiday is a good thing for people, and so Sunday has been set apart by law as a holiday in Japan as well as in Canada. Probably it will soon be kept as a holy day, too, for Christianity is steadily spreading among that enlightened people.

One picture the missionary showed us was that of a woman doing the threshing. Oh, no, she didn't use a Massey-Harris machine. There was an iron comb fastened to a stick, and she threshed by pulling handfuls of grain stalks through the teeth of this comb, which was about a foot long. Then the grain was pounded a little, and the wind was the only fanning-mill used. I wonder how long it would take to thresh some of our Manitoba harvests in that fashion.

We saw also a picture of a rice-field covered with water, and were told that the young rice plants were put in carefully by hand, and also weeded by hand, the farmers standing in the water all the time. Hot work it is, too, when the mercury is often nearly up to one hundred in the shade. The hats worn in the fields look just like big white mushrooms, but the people seldom wear hats when walking on the street. They carry parasols to keep off the hot sunshine, and always take off their boots, instead of their hats, before they go into a house. The houses are furnished with straw mats—no tables, chairs or beds—and it would never do to make these mats dirty, for the people sit on them and



Venetian View.

If you were a Japanese boy or girl you would have plain rice for breakfast, and when dinner time came there would be rice again, and at supper you would find more rice, and so it goes on nearly every day in the week, even on Sunday. Perhaps you think that Sunday is just like any other day in the week in heathen Japan, but you are mis-

sleep on them, and they are very clean people, too.

The fires are made in little boxes or pots, which stand on the floor. The walls between the rooms are only paper screens, which can easily be taken out, so that the whole house is one room. The outside walls are also, generally, only paper screens, which can be removed en-

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 30 Youville Square, MONTREAL, QUE.

Brookdale, Man., held a meeting recently re centralizing the district schools. The location of the central school is, however, not yet decided upon.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Dear Friends,—A correspondent writes as follows:
 Dear Dame Durden,—I have had so much help from hints on your page, that I am going to ask some of the friends to help me over a difficulty. I would like full directions for doing up shirt bosoms stiff and glossy. I use Silver Gloss starch, but find that doing them with the boiled starch only does not make them stiff enough, and when I make cold starch also the irons are likely to stick to it. I have thought that perhaps I should use some other starch for cold starching. Will some kind reader please help me, as this is part of housework that I am not accustomed to doing? Sincerely yours,
 LYND A. D.

"DOING UP WHITE SHIRTS."

Poor Linda D.! So you too have stumbled at that bete noire of the country-place, doing up white shirts. I sympathize with you heartily. Certain attempts of my own in that line haunt me still, and figure in my dreams occasionally—when I have a nightmare, of course. Now, then, see if I haven't been "through the mill"; isn't the operation something like this? You get everything in "ship-shape," as you think, your irons nice and hot, your shirt-fronts starched as well as you know how, your ironing-sheet spread out nicely, and then you set to work. You are a bit dubious, no doubt, yet hopeful, there's such an element of chance about it all; in fact, doing up white shirts borders as closely on adventure as any operation in the whole realm of housekeeping: the process may come out all right, "just like a charm," or it may not—you feel that you have to risk that.

As I have said, however, you set to work. At first all goes "merry as a marriage bell"; then you come to the "front." The front! "Ay, there's the rub!" . . . To be or not to be, that is the question!—but, shades of Hamlet forgive us! Far be it from us to mix up thy sublime soliloquy with the aftermath of washtub and boiler, and—Sunlight soap! . . . You (you, you know, not Hamlet) stretch the front out and give it a rub, then, first thing, the iron sticks. You jerk it up, and half the bosom goes into puckers, and by the time you get it off there remains a dirty-looking streak of caked starch. Your face begins to assume a faint "couleur-de-rose," as the fashion-books say, but, nothing daunted, you scrape the starch off, rub the place over with a damp rag and begin again. Of course the same thing occurs again, and, mayhap, added to it, a blister arises like unto—but we mustn't wax poetical. By this time your couleur-de-rose has deepened into the shade of a Baldwin in October, and you have become irritable.

Now, when you have become irritable, it's "all up" with your shirt-front. It's "all up" with anything when you become irritable. In housekeeping especially, if you would be successful, you must keep ever serene, sweet, and cool as Hawthorn buds in May—this by way of a bit of philosophy. However, to come back to the shirt-front. You realize at last that it is hopelessly ruined, so far as appearance goes. You put your iron down with a little—whisper it gently, tell it not in Gath—with a little (slam!), and you wonder what Jack, or Will, or Tom will think. And as you gaze on the ruin ruefully, perhaps tearfully, the thing

seems to have become positively human, maliciously human, of course. Instead of being an innocent shirt-front, pure and white as the snows of January, it now appears to be full of motive, and action, and malice prepense. How it grins, and leers, and mocks you! How it seems to rejoice in your discomfiture, and reveal to you all your shortcomings. You can stand it no longer, so you crumple it all up in a hurry, for fear someone will chance to come in and see the monstrosity; maybe you wash it over again, and "repeat the dose," but more likely you cram it down to the very depths of the laundry bag, and go to see if Jack, or Will, or Tom hasn't another clean enough to "do for this time."

Isn't that about it, Linda D.? However, the method described above could hardly be given as the right one. The right one should give nearly uniform results. Neither do I think that either Silver Gloss or Celluloid starch is at fault; these are both good brands. In my own case, I now know that only ignorance was the root of the evil; and probably you realize that in your case too, since you have launched out in search of help. And now, after all this nonsense, I am glad to be able to give you some information which may be of real use to you, obtained, as it has been, from a most reliable source.

In the first place, our authority says, practice means a great deal in doing up white shirts. You may have the very best directions, and yet fail in getting good results until you have tried them carefully a few times. However, the requirements absolutely necessary in doing shirts nicely are, a nice clean ironing-sheet, smooth hot irons, well-made starch, and a good shirt-front board. This last is an important item; it should be about 16 inches long, 11 wide, and an inch thick, and should be covered with a piece of thick white flannel, then with white sheeting, the whole stretched smoothly, and stitched in place on the under side of the board.

Have the shirts perfectly dry. Dip your fingers in cold water and damp a ring around the sleeves where they join the wrist-bands or cuffs, also a strip all around outside the front itself; but you must take care not to wet the cuffs or bosom. Now sprinkle the rest of the shirt, and starch the front and cuffs, rubbing the starch well in with the fingers, so that it will go thoroughly into the material. A good cold-water starch is made as follows: Put one tablespoon of starch to a cupful of lukewarm water, and to this add four or five drops of turpentine, and about half a teaspoon of borax. This will make enough to do one shirt. When you have the starch well rubbed in, squeeze the water out, rub again a little, roll the shirt up tightly, folding the wet, starched parts together, and put away for an hour or more.

Now for the irons. If they are not perfectly clean, before heating scrape them off well, and rub them with salt, then put them on a clean, hot stove. Before using, always try them on a piece of cloth, to see that they are not hot enough to scorch. It is said that the Chinese make their irons very hot, then dip them into water. This cools the outside sufficiently to begin with, and, while using, the greater heat from the inside keeps coming out to the surface; hence the iron does not have to be changed so frequently.

First fold the back double and iron it, then do the front, all except the "bosom," and the sleeves all except the cuffs. Now begin the cuffs; with

a rather wet rag rub over both sides to remove any particles of starch that might stick to the irons. Stretch them well, and smooth them out on the sheet. Now rub the iron once on the wrong side lightly, then on the right side lightly; then heavily on the wrong side, and, lastly, finish up heavily on the right side. If heavy ironing is done first on either side, the irons are likely to stick. When cuffs are done, do the neck-band.

Last of all, proceed to the front. Stretch it well, then place it smoothly over the board. Wipe it very carefully with the wet rag. Take a fresh iron, and iron downwards and sideways, never stopping nor lifting the iron until it is quite dry. The iron should be quite hot, as it should never be changed while doing the front. . . . Another method which is recommended highly is to put the cuffs, collar and front through a boiled starch and let them dry; then damp them with a sponge dipped in cold starch, made as follows: Heat two cups of water, and dissolve in it quarter ounce gum arabic. Let cool till lukewarm, then mix in it one ounce starch. Last of all add the white of an egg, and beat the whole mixture well before using.

We hope the above hints will help Linda D., and will be pleased to hear if they prove useful to her. We will also be glad to hear from others who may be able to give additional light on the subject. . . . Next week the names of the prizewinners in the last competition will be announced. Several letters from juvenile correspondents have been given over to Cousin Dorothy, who has very kindly consented to attend to communications from all who are the age of 14 and under. I have been pleased to hear from these young friends, but have found it impossible to do justice to both children and "grown-ups" in the Ingle Nook. I am sure our young visitors will find Cousin Dorothy's Corner a most delightful one, and that they will receive a very warm welcome there.

DAME DURDEN.
 "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

Note.—Since writing the above, a famous ironer has told me that she always puts a teaspoonful or two of sugar into the boiled starch, before pouring the water on. Her irons never stick, and her brother's shirt-fronts are a wonder of glossy smoothness.
 D. D.

DAME DURDEN.—Can you tell me where I could get a song-book entitled "The Treasury of Song?"
 Chicken Hill. L. F.
 Ans.—Write Barrowclough & Semple, 228 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, mentioning the "Advocate." Two editions can be had. Prices, respectively, \$1.25 and 75 cents.

Effect of Suggestion.

Study carefully the temperament and tastes of your children, that you may put before each the suggestions that will best arouse within him his own constructive, beauty-making powers. Let nothing be said before the little one that will not bear repeating, and nothing done that may not be imitated. "The greatest characteristic of early childhood is the power of imitation," says Professor Elmer Gates.

Not a sight, sound or condition escapes the watchful eye of a bright, active child, and to put into expression every new thought or fascinating mental picture, whether good or bad, is an irresistible instinct. This is why stories, amusements, pictures and everything that feeds a child's mind should be suggestive of only that which would place beautiful and happy pictures before his mental vision.

Of the grandeur, beauty and joy in the world seek in some simple manner to make the little children conscious and that they, too, in a way are inlets, great or small, of what they see, hear, taste or feel.—[Mind.



What the Teachers Centralizing Schools

MUCH TO BE SAID

I consider that a great deal has been said in favor of centralizing schools. In this district it is possible to merge four or five schools. Centralizing the schools would be of great benefit in winter, and the children well taught all the time. A school could be better than the teaching staff a better to exercise their art. In senior pupils, it would mean two years would be added to a career, and where subjects as botany, chemistry, are absolutely necessary, mean still more. Many children leave home to get any but the ordinary country school; this is frequently a bar to advancement.

In a rigorous climate like Manitoba, provision should be made for gymnastic training in the schools. The children's horizons are widened, and they would away from the idiosyncrasy of their own country settlement. berry, Elkhorn, Man.

FARMERS' CHILDREN

BEST EDUCATION
 The farmer's boy or girl gets the very best education that is afforded for him. It will be a better farmer, a better citizen, though centralization would mean the extra cost would be counterbalanced by the additional training obtained. In fact, centralization means more. There are hundreds of children kept open where there are hundreds of children. It would be a great boon to the school. There are three in our vicinity that are combined with the village school, Man.

A CRISIS APPROACHING

For years Manitoba has been in the forefront in educational progress. The crisis is approaching. It must be done to retain our men in our schools, if the round education is to be maintained. It has made Manitoban men spend a part of his school years in the instruction of a man. The principal would generally be the boys and girls would be at least, one year of their life with a man as teacher. This could be made for nature. Instead of one big boy of senior class feeling very place among the smaller ones would be several large pupils to better work by a healthy rivalry.—A. Howard Armitage, Man.

MANUAL TRAINING

It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that manual training is an important adjunct to a successful system. So far, it has been found impossible to devise a manual training that will be advantageously in rural schools. Centralization lies the only way farmers' children being able to take advantage of manual training. McGregor, Winnipeg.

CENTRALIZATION WORKS

BOON.
 Western Canada is a big country, capable of evolving big ideas. It seems to me that the centralizing of rural schools is quite within the possibility, and, if successful, a great boon to the country. The Government should bear the cost of centralizing the schools in each district as an experiment. Balderstone, Norwood Grove, Man.

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



What the Teachers Say of Centralizing Schools.

MUCH TO BE SAID IN ITS FAVOR.

I consider that a great deal can be said in favor of consolidated rural schools. In this district, it would be possible to merge four schools into the one school. Centralization means that the schools would be open both summer and winter, and the children would be well taught all the time. The central school could be better graded, and give the teaching staff a better opportunity to exercise their art. In the case of senior pupils, it would mean that one or two years would be added to their school career, and where apparatus for such subjects as botany, chemistry, agriculture, are absolutely necessary, it would mean still more. Many children have to leave home to get any help beyond what the ordinary country school can give, and this is frequently a bar to their further advancement.

In a rigorous climate like that of Manitoba, provision should be made for gymnastic training in the winter days. The children's horizon would be widened, and they would be able to get away from the idiosyncrasies of their own country settlement.—James Duxberry, Elkhorn, Man.

FARMERS' CHILDREN DESERVE THE BEST EDUCATION.

The farmer's boy or girl deserves the very best education that can be provided for him. It will make him a better farmer, a better citizen; and even though centralization would cost more, the extra cost would be more than counterbalanced by the superior educational training obtained; but, as a matter of fact, centralization should cost less. There are hundreds of schools being kept open where there are only a handful of children. It would not take many rigs to convey these children to a central school. There are three or four schools in our vicinity that could be combined with the village school with advantage to all.—Arnott Leishman, Fleming, Man.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

For years Manitoba has stood in the forefront in educational progress, but a real crisis is approaching. Something must be done to retain the services of men in our schools, if the general all-round education is to be maintained, that has made Manitobans so successful. It is very necessary that a boy should spend a part of his school days under the instruction of a man. In the establishment of centralized schools, the principal would generally be a man, hence the boys and girls would be assured of, at least, one year of their school life with a man as teacher. Better provision could be made for nature study, and instead of one big boy or girl in the senior class feeling very much out of place among the smaller children, there would be several large pupils, each urged to better work by a healthful spirit of rivalry.—A. Howard Armitage, Manitou, Man.

MANUAL TRAINING IMPORTANT.

It has been proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that manual training is an important adjunct to a successful educational system. So far, it has been found impossible to devise any system of manual training that will work out advantageously in rural schools. In centralization lies the only hope of the farmers' children being able to enjoy the advantages of manual training.—Herbert McGregor, Winnipeg.

CENTRALIZATION WOULD BE A BOON.

Western Canada is a big country, and capable of evolving big ideas. But it seems to me that the centralization of rural schools is quite within the region of possibility, and, if successful, would be a great boon to the country. I think the Government should bear the expense of centralizing the schools in some one district as an experiment.—Joseph Balderstone, Norwood Grove.

LESS EXPENSIVE.

The bill that has just passed the Legislature re centralization of rural schools, is an advance in the right direction. By building a four-room addition to our school, we could nicely accommodate the pupils from the five adjacent rural schools, and provide educational advantages much superior for all, at far less expense.—G. A. Sproule, Principal Rapid City Intermediate School.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Something must be done to retain the services of men in the teaching profession. Women do better work than men in junior grades, but pupils are enabled to view life from other standpoints if they have a man for a teacher while doing advanced work. Centralization will help.—A. J. Kayll, B. A., Middlechurch, Man.

Correspondents Across the Sea.

Following along the line indicated by us in composition recently, comes the request for correspondents from the "Daughters of the Empire." This Association is engaged in a very laudable work, namely, the knitting of the Empire into a closer bond of union, by means of interchange of letters. The movement was set on foot some time ago with the object of starting a correspondence between English school children and those of other parts of the Empire, thereby increasing the general knowledge of the whole British Dominions. From the outset, the work has met with a degree of success far beyond the expectation of the promoters, and thousands of English children are exchanging letters with children in the colonies. The interest has not been confined to the school boys and girls, for the older people are just as keenly interested in the plan as their children. The league is frequently asked for correspondents in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories; and many young men who intend coming to Canada are anxious to have the address of young Canadians who would correspond.

We are sure that teachers will find this a very valuable means for arousing a healthy interest in history, geography, and composition. Anyone wishing to correspond with another person in any part of the British dominions, can do so by sending his or her name and address to Mrs. E. Bapty, 473 Colborne St., London, Ont., who will be glad to send any information required.

The comrades' correspondence branch of the order undertakes to give all Canadian children, who wish it, a correspondent of like age and taste in a different part of the Empire. Boys correspond with boys, and girls with girls. A children's chapter consists of five or more members, and may be started in a public school at any time by the teacher. The officers are a regent secretary, treasurer, and standard-bearer. In public schools, the fee is not obligatory, but it is suggested that enough money be collected to pay for postage stamps and stationery. Boys and girls, if the teacher does not read the "Advocate," show her your copy. She will be interested, and you will be delighted when you get your club formed. The "Advocate" hopes to publish a few of the letters received from far-distant correspondents.

The people of Rapid City are to be congratulated on their school, which is one of the most up-to-date in the Province. They have also equipped it with a staff of experienced teachers. The Principal, Mr. G. A. Sproule, is an honor graduate of Toronto University, and he has had several years' experience in educational work. Mr. Whyte, first assistant, has been for several years in charge of the educational affairs of the town, and ranks deservedly as a successful educationist. Miss Smith and Miss Cleland have each splendid records as teachers in the province. The trustees are Messrs. Turrips, Le Page, Hopper, Young, McWilliams, and Ross.

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

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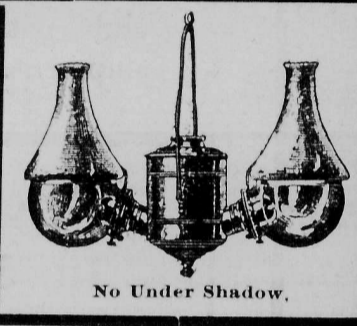
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ANGLE LAMP

The Angle Lamp is no experiment. You have those near you who have used it and are using it. They will tell you that it is the one perfect light. Write us for a catalogue of many different kinds. We will send with it the names of Angle Lamp users.



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The daintiest and dressiest Oxford on the market today. Depicting beauty and character in every line.

It has beaded jet ornaments on vamp and straps, and is an ideal low shoe.

All sizes, 2 1/2 to 7. Price per pair,

\$3.00



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The Secret of Good Dressing.

In the gospel of sticking to whatever becomes you is contained the secret of being well dressed. Foolish, indeed, is she who wears brown just because it happens to be stylish when she knows that it sallows her skin, or waists fitted closely to the figure when she knows they reveal defects, uneven shoulder heights or angularities of form. Having discovered the color and cut which especially suit her, she should adhere to them though the heavens fall.

Sameness is not to be feared when it is also becomingness.

A useful and inexpensive little medicine cupboard for a bedroom can be made out of two cigar boxes of equal size. Glue them together at the sides, so that the lids of the boxes come together like cupboard doors. Then paint or enamel them both inside and out, or, if preferred, cover with a pretty, small pattern wallpaper. For handles use two small rings, such as are used for hanging pictures, and also fasten two at the top to hang the cupboard on the wall.

Cooking Prunes at Wholesale.

Our immense output of goods to all parts of the Canadian Northwest enables us in many cases to offer goods to you direct at less cost than the wholesaler can supply such to your storekeeper. The present is an example.

The prunes are of moderate size, fresh and nice, and are bound to give satisfaction. The regular retail price is 5c. per lb. If you cannot use all yourself, club with your neighbors, in order to make up a shipment.

Price f. o. b. Winnipeg, 4c. per lb.
In 50-lb. boxes, \$1.85 per box.

In quantities of not less than THREE full boxes we quote FREIGHT PREPAID to various points, as follows (intermediate points proportionately):

BRANDON, -	\$2.10 PER BOX	DELORAINE, -	\$2.25 PER BOX
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Domestic Economy.

TABLES OF MEASURE FOR CULINARY WORK.

In cooking the table of measures is as follows:

4 saltspoonfuls	.....	1 teaspoonful
3 teaspoonfuls	.....	1 tablespoonful
4 tablespoonfuls	.....	1 cupful
4 cupfuls	.....	1 quart

The table of comparison between weights and measures is as follows:

2 cups of butter, packed solidly	.....	1 pound
2 cupfuls of granulated sugar	.....	1 pound
2 cupfuls of finely-chopped meat, packed solidly	.....	1 pound
4 cupfuls of flour	.....	1 pound
9 or 10 eggs	.....	1 pound
2 tablespoonfuls of butter	.....	1 ounce
4 tablespoonfuls of flour	.....	1 ounce
The juice of 1 lemon	.....	.3 tablespoonfuls

All these measurements are given level.

GREASE SPOTS.

Grease spots can be removed from material which does not allow liquid cleansing. Lay a clean piece of blotting paper over the spot, and place a warm flat-iron on top of it. Move to a clean part of the blotter from time to time until the grease is all soaked up.

FOR THE BOYS OF THE FAMILY.

Boys, do you save your mothers all the steps you can? I wish all mothers would train their boys as they are trained in the military schools—to take care of their own belongings, and keep their room in shipshape order. That term "shipshape" came from the discipline of the sailor, who is expected to keep his decks and berths in spotless condition.

ONE WAY TO BE ATTRACTIVE.

The housekeeper has many things on

her mind, but she should not neglect giving at least ten minutes out of every twenty-four hours to her own personal attractiveness. Every boy and girl thinks "mamma" is beautiful, and why should she not be universally admired, even though not beautiful by nature, if her appearance shows she has taken care of her complexion? Every night, just before you retire, try washing your face with good soap, rinsing and drying well, then rubbing with a solution made of two parts of rosewater, one part of glycerine and the juice of two lemons. Have enough on to make the face moist, and rub until the skin is rosy-red. If there are any wrinkles around your eyes or mouth, be careful that you do not rub parallel with them, but straight through, crossing them. The effect will surprise you. The freckles, tan and wrinkles will gradually grow dim, leaving a soft, pink-white, smooth skin.—[January Woman's Home Companion.

Called to the Front.

"Though it's early, wife, I'll go to bed."

Said the doctor, wearily,
"The mercury's almost out of sight,
So surely no one will come to-night,"
He added, cheerily.

Lower and lower the mercury crept
And down from the north a fierce blizzard swept:

Then the clock struck twelve! one!
two! and three!

While the doctor slumbered peacefully—
For the last three nights, or even more,
He had gone to bed at half-past four.

Sharp at 3.15 the door-bell rang
And out of his bed the doctor sprang.
He must leave his room so snug and warm,

To drive ten miles in the raging storm;
But his wife is quite as quick as he,
For she soon has warmed some strong beef-tea.

"This will keep you warm, your cap is here,

Put your gauntlets on, good-bye, my dear!"

He is quite aware, and so is she,
That not a cent for his work he'll see;
For some patients never expect to pay,
Though they send for the doctor night and day.

Heroic and brave must our doctors be,
Regardless of self or of mercury.

"Our Lady of Snows" looks kindly down

On her hardy sons who can brave her frown;

No coddling she gives, and her smiles are rare,

But she turns out men who can do and dare.

They hesitate not when duty calls,
Though oft at his post a doctor falls.

Not to kill but cure is his end and aim,

And the fight with Death is not mild nor tame.

All honor and praise to him be given,
Who in such a fight has nobly striven;

Though he sometimes works six nights in seven

His bills will be paid some time—in heaven.

They'll be paid in full, with good interest too—

Though he thinks not of that when there's work to do—

In the fight with Death does he think of gain?

Is he stopped by sleet or by driving rain?

Oh, the country doctor's road is rough,
He must be plucky, yes, and tough!

To drive at night due north or east—
In nineteen hundred and four at least,

This year that breaks all records true
Since eighteen hundred and forty-two.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Query.

'Twas a man and a maid and a little grey cat,

A-sitting upon a wall;

And I'll tell you just what the three were at—

I know, though I didn't see all—

The man was scratching a puzzled head,

While the maid, with a troubled air,
Was playing the catechist, blushing red;

The cat was washing her hair.

"Don't you know," said the maid,

"that 'tis very wrong?"

"I don't see why," said the man.

"Don't you know that we've not been acquainted long?"

"Well, I'm getting on, fast as I can."

"Why be stubborn?" the catechist asked, in despair.

The rest was the part that I missed;

But the man kissed one of the two that were there—

Do you think 'twas the cat he kissed?

To the remark that some people could not see the point of a joke unless it was fired at them from a cannon, a Scotchman replied: "Weel, but hoo can ye fire a jest out of a cannon?"

A would-be wit once asked an old German, "Fritz, what do you think of when you think of nothing?"

"I think of you," was the quiet reply.

"Come, now," said mamma, who had taken the children for a walk through the Zoo, "let's go home and see papa."

"Oh! no," protested Elsie, "let's see these other monkeys first."

Are You Going to

So great has been the the illustrated article on Valley, which appeared January issues, that we from Mr. Chas. E. Hope R. C., some valuable inf we shall be pleased to gi time, in the hope that usef to prospective s Pacific Coast. Mr. Ho fitted to speak upon the had a long and successi perience in clearing, drai vating land in British says:

"The very large num received since the publi illustrated article in yo many as 40 and 50 letter been received at the Settlers' Association here) spread interest in the fert Pacific Coast province, and the wide range of reader the 'Farmer's Advocate,' is scarcely to be wondered the extraordinarily mild more fertile parts of this season we have had winter, the cold weath fined to three or four nights, and a few light s disappeared within a few

"A great many enqui prompted by the expecte G. T. P. R. through the of the province, are bein garding lands in the vi Simpson and the Yellowh yet, nothing is known det ing the route this railw However, the climate Simpson is mild, not unli Lower Fraser Valley, but in winter. Across the Ce ward the Yellowhead and the climate is similar t Northwest Territories.

"As regards free homest Columbia is no country f steader, as there are f which can be recommenc pose. When the new railw will, no doubt, open up fr such grants, but these

The THE CALIFORNIA



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

Are You Going to the Coast?

So great has been the interest taken in the illustrated article on the Chilliwack Valley, which appeared in one of our January issues, that we have obtained from Mr. Chas. E. Hope, of Vancouver, B. C., some valuable information, which we shall be pleased to give from time to time, in the hope that it may prove useful to prospective settlers on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hope is one well fitted to speak upon the subject, having had a long and successful practical experience in clearing, draining and cultivating land in British Columbia. He says:

"The very large number of enquiries received since the publication of the illustrated article in your paper (as many as 40 and 50 letters a day having been received at the offices of the Settlers' Association here) shows a widespread interest in the fertile lands of the Pacific Coast province, and, incidentally, the wide range of readers possessed by the 'Farmer's Advocate.' This interest is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the extraordinarily mild climate of the more fertile parts of this province. This season we have had practically no winter, the cold weather being confined to three or four slightly frosty nights, and a few light snowfalls, which disappeared within a few days.

"A great many enquiries, evidently prompted by the expected building of the G. T. P. R. through the northern part of the province, are being received regarding lands in the vicinity of Fort Simpson and the Yellowhead pass. As yet, nothing is known definitely regarding the route this railway will take. However, the climate around Fort Simpson is mild, not unlike that of the Lower Fraser Valley, but slightly colder in winter. Across the Coast Range, toward the Yellowhead and other passes, the climate is similar to that of the Northwest Territories.

"As regards free homesteading, British Columbia is no country for the homesteader, as there are few situations which can be recommended for his purpose. When the new railway is built, it will, no doubt, open up fresh tracts for such grants, but these, being several

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hundred miles farther north and at a much higher altitude, can never be as desirable as the lands in the south. The equivalent, here, of homesteading on the prairies, is the buying of twenty-acre blocks of timbered land; in the more settled parts, particularly in the Lower Fraser Valley, these can be got at about \$10 per acre, or possibly at a little more in the better situated parts, on very easy terms, payments being spread over four or five years; and although a man could not make a living off them till they are cleared, outside work is plentiful and wages good. When the land is cleared, a very comfortable living can be made even at dairying and mixed farming, or an even better one at small fruits and poultry. This area may seem absurdly small to anyone who has been used to the large prairie farms; but it must be remembered that there is no need to summer-fallow any of the land here. Ten milk cows, besides a brood sow and some poultry, can be kept very nicely on twenty acres, or even less, if the land is good and it is well farmed. The majority of the farmers on

the Lower Fraser Valley have no more than this in actual cultivation. In making comparisons with conditions in the N.-W. T. and Manitoba, several things should be kept in mind. In the first place, cows can be milked all the year round, as they are rarely dried up for longer than two months before calving. Any common cow with ordinary care will produce \$50 in butter during the year, and a good one from \$70 to \$100. Young pigs about six months old will bring about 6 cents per lb live weight on the farm, and these young pigs, remember, have never had anything but clover pasture and a little skim milk. Eggs fetch from 20 cents to 40 cents per dozen (depending on time of year), at the nearest store; and chickens from \$3.00 to \$7.50 per dozen according to size; so it will be readily seen that it is no exaggeration to say that a twenty-acre farm will give a good living, and many luxuries, such as fresh fruit, etc., which cannot be got on a prairie farm of ten times the size. I can speak from a personal experience on this subject extending over eighteen years, during which

time I have seen some failures, but none where the work has been gone about in the right way. All the work on the farm can be done by the owner himself; he gets the bulk of his returns monthly; he is working steadily the year round, not rushed to death for one part of the year and hardly anything to do another part. The country is a pleasant one to live in, and living is cheap; the groceries you buy cost no more than they do in Manitoba; your winter clothing costs less; fuel is plentiful and costs practically nothing but the labor of getting it; and every man can have either a creek of water or a good well on his own farm. CHAS. E. HOPE. The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B. C.

PROFIT SHARING.—In the placing of most commodities in the hands of the consumer, there is a long list of transactions to be gone through, and at every change of ownership someone reaps a profit. For instance, the manufacturer sells to the broker or commission merchant; he sells to the wholesale trade; from the wholesaler, the retail merchants are supplied, and the price quoted by the latter is generally from 25 to 50 per cent. more than the price received by the manufacturer or producer. To eliminate so many profits on a transaction, and to give their goods at first cost to the consumer, the T. H. Taylor Co., of Chatham, Ont., have arranged to sell their large stock of Woollen goods direct to the retail trade, and to this end call attention to their wares in our advertising columns. Save money in buying.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2. Truly marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto.

BOOK-KEEPING Stenography, etc., taught by mail. Positions for all graduates of complete commercial course. Outfit for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

The Land of Homes

THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CALIFORNIA WINTERS.

WE TOLD YOU ON JANUARY 6th TO COME IN OUT OF THE COLD. WHY DIDN'T YOU?

NO ZERO FROSTS.



This is a Typical Bush Dairy Farm on the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C.

We can sell you bush land at \$10.00 per acre (with five years to pay for it), one mile from school, three miles from railway station, river landing, store, church, and telephone, and in three years, with a little hard work and money (not much money), you can own a farm just like this one,

A Home in the Best Sense of the Word.

Send for our pamphlet containing official statistics, as to temperature, rainfall, and market prices of twenty-seven different kinds of farm produce.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

322 Cambie Street,

Vancouver, British Columbia.

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

"Canada's Most Modern Mills."
WOOL GOODS - 100% PURE

There's not a single particle of foreign matter in our wool goods, not even the fraction of 1%—they're pure all the way through and from edge to edge.

We've been making them since '45, and put 59 years of experience into every weave.

Buy direct and save the middleman's profit.

Samples sent anywhere on application.

Skirt and mantle goods, costume cloths, blankets, blanket cloths, yarns, sheetings, dress goods, etc.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO.
CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

A Scotch minister was one day talking to one of his flock, who ventured the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think that we should have bigger stipends?"

"Aye," said the old man. "Ye see, we'd get a better class o' men."

"Our little isle is grown too narrow for us, but the world is wide enough yet. For another six thousand years England's sure markets will be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe. The mother country can say, looking on her colonies, 'Here are lands and seas, spice lands, corn lands, timber lands, overarched by zodiacs and stars, clasped by many sounding seas, wide spaces of the Maker's building fit for the cradle yet of mighty nations and their sciences and heroisms.'"—[Thomas Carlyle.

The Maple Bank herd of Shorthorns, property of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., numbers at present 85, headed by the grand and typical Scotch-bred bull, Diamond =44695=, of the famous Miss Ramsden family, and winner of first prize in junior yearling class at Toronto, 1903. The young stock is sired by Double Gold =37852=, by Golden Drop Victor =32065=, a Dutch-bred bull, dam Golden Strawberry =34134=. His predecessor, Diamond Jubilee =28861= (imp.), has also left his mark here in the good young stock sired by him.

If there is any one class of men who know good seed and its value it is the class of farmers who give close attention to the details of their business. Such a man is William Rennie, of Toronto, who because of his knowledge of the requirements of farmers has been able to build up a large seed trade. Special care is taken to supply seed perfectly free from weed seeds and high in germinating vitality. At the recent conventions in Winnipeg, Mr. Bedford, of the Expt. Farm, Brandon, said that clover-growing was now past the experimental stage in Manitoba, and to supply those needing clover seed, Rennie's Best is advertised on another page.

Col. Cody, or "Buffalo Bill" as he is better known, tells this story:

"A new railroad was built through my section of the country, and a young cowpuncher saw a train for the first time in his life. When the locomotive whistle was blown the cowpuncher was evidently distressed, but did not want to show the white feather. He rose in his stirrups almost scared to death when the train went by, covering him with dust. The engineer leaned far out of his cab and shouted at the cowboy: 'Get out of the way you blankety blank, low-browed, long-haired, ornery cowpuncher, I'm going to turn 'round.'"

"The cowpuncher struck spurs to his pony and in an instant disappeared over a hill."

BOOKS.

The bargains in books catalogued by the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, are particularly worthy of notice. Works on engines, veterinary mechanics, home remedies and Webster's dictionary are a valuable line of books. These are advertised in this issue, but a long list of other books is contained in their special book catalogue, of which all should be possessed.

TRADE TOPIC.

SYRUP.—Not the medicinal kind, but the food that the healthy working man and the hungry growing children and even the fastidious ladies like, is the commodity that has made the Edwardsburg Starch Company famous and the term Crown Brand familiar in every household in Canada. There is never any uncertainty about buying the Crown Brand. You know that it will be just as good as the last lot; because the work of overseeing the filling of the cans is in the hands of a competent and reliable man. Always ask the grocer for Edwardsburg Crown Brand, and you will have pure syrup.

PROTECT THE ROOF
And Protect Your Pocket

Eastlake
STEEL SHINGLES.

They are the easiest of all to apply, and once on give a more durable, tight, perfect protection from weather, fire and lightning than any other shingles. Think it over.

By using Eastlake you avoid spending money on repairs.

They are the farmers' favorite.

Made by
Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto.
SOLD BY
Merrick, Anderson & Co.
Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

FERRY'S SEEDS MEET ALL NEEDS

Experience has established it as a fact. Sold by all dealers. You sow—they grow. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO
WINDSOR, ONT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
"Frutland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil or fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; airy and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, hunting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

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

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

ROBT. M. MOORE & COMPANY

ACETYLENE GAS SPECIALISTS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS:
174 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

PHONE 2171.

Generators and town plants installed and piping equipped throughout. Estimates for contracts of all sizes given free. Acetylene lighting is the best known, and is safer than coal oil. Fixtures, burners and sundries kept in stock. Portable outfits from \$15.00.

THE EDMONTON STAGE LINE,
& ATHABASCA Highway to Peace River.

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leaves 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.

PERRY & MACLEOD, EDMONTON.
P. O. Box 229.



IT CURES COLDS

Carry a Crown Vaporizer in your vest pocket—use it occasionally, and you will never suffer from Colds, Cough or La Grippe. It is entirely different from all other inhalers, vaporizers, etc., in design and principle (beautifully nickel-plated, and will last a lifetime). We have never known it to fail in a single instance. The prominent doctors endorse it. We guarantee it to stop headaches instantly and cure the worst cold in a day or your money back. Mailed to any address, prepaid, for only \$1.00. Descriptive booklet and list of testimonials free upon request.

O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED,
2 QUEEN ST. E., TORONTO, DEPT. 6

For Pruning, Cleaning Eaves-troughs, Repairing, Painting storm sashes, General Use, you need a

Waggoner Extension Ladder.

The LIGHTEST, HANDIEST, SAFEST. Take no other. Made in all lengths. Over \$,000 in use. Also high-class Step Ladders, Lawn Swings, Clothes Racks, and Painters' Planks, Scaffolds, etc. Illustrated circulars free. Ask your local implement or hardware dealer or write for circulars, etc. The Waggoner Ladder Co., Ltd., London, Ont.



GOSSIP.

Elsie: "There's a man at the door, pa, who says he wants to see the boss of the house."

Pa: "Tell your mother."

Ma (calling down-stairs): "Tell Bridget."

Teacher: "Johnny, write on the black-board the sentence 'Two heads are better than one.' Now, Johnny, do you believe that?"

Johnny: "Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a job in a dime museum and make lots o' money."

A lady, who had charge of a stall at a charity bazaar, wrote for a contribution to a Mr. Billings, who was rich, but not famous for liberal giving. To her surprise, she received next day a note to the effect that he was sending her a sirloin of beef and two ox tongues.

The same morning the lady happened to go to her butcher, who also supplied the family of Mr. Billings with meat, and after giving him a large order for her stall, she asked if he, himself, would not like to give her something.

"I should like very much, ma'am," replied the butcher, "but yesterday I gave to Mr. Billings at his request, for this very purpose, a sirloin of beef and three ox tongues."

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.



ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY CHICKEN LAUGH!!!

Poultry, Pigeon, Cat, Dog, Bird, Rabbit and Aquaria Supplies.
CATALOGUE FREE
Morgan's Incubator Works, London.

EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS BUFF WYANDOTTES
Also Banded and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. Bc. and White Leghorns, K. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. ROOKE & GEORGE,
52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.

1898-1904.
PARTRIDGE COCHINS and Blue-banded Plymouth Rocks.
Eggs from finest matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15.
Box 517. A. E. SETHER, Brandon, Man.

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.
Highest prices paid by
W. J. GUEST,
600 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

I (J. P. Sims) want everyone to know all about the NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
A 200 Egg Hatcher costs but \$1. It is cheap and practical and assures success to everybody. Agents Wanted, either one, no experience necessary. Send your territory, catalogue and size free Formals FREE. Address, Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 15 Columbus, Neb.

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRYMEN
Don't buy poultry or setting eggs until you have seen the mammoth circular, costing only a 2c. stamp, of

FENN'S FAMOUS PRIZEWINNING STRAINS
There used to be no choice, but since these record-breakers are on earth there is no excuse for buying others not their equal at the same price. A trial order for them will prove they are the long-looked-for fowls.

A. A. FEN & CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U.S.A.

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

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

Jerseys and Yorkshires
Cows, heifers and young bulls from high-testing stock. Bows and sows, 3 to 6 months old. Orders booked for pigs from spring pigs. Good young Cotswold ewes for sale.

W.M. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P.O. and Sta.

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



Tubular Separator

The Tubular is a distinct separator, different from all improvements that make you will agree if you write for free catalogue. The Sharpley Co., Chicago, Ill.

A Kidney Sufferer

FOR FOURTEEN YEARS TERRIBLE PAIN IN THE BACK. Could not sit or stand. Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, the well-known Contractor, Welland, Ont., tells of how "For fourteen years I was kidney trouble which increased the last five years. My mother was four years ago, when I was incapacitated. I had terrible back, floating specks, and was in almost constant pain. I could not sit or stand with a wreck in health, having lost greatly in flesh. I had from five different doctors numerous other preparations. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had used a dozen boxes the trouble left me better than I have for twenty years. I know how to cure it and say it is almost impossible that I have been cured, yet it is so. I have passed the but I feel that I have taken the best of boyhood." Price 50 cts per box, or dealers or T.M.B. DOAN KIDNEY PILLS, TORONTO, ONT.

MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA

A thoroughly competent man for full management of one of the best farms in Alberta. Applicant must be a man of high character, with a good education, and a good knowledge of farming. The farm is situated in the best section of the province, and is well equipped in horses, machinery and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres, 180 acres in high state of cultivation, and is well adapted for 50 cows and other business. Comfortable and commodious buildings. Lots of good spring water. Lots of building and fuel. Owner has farm \$6,000 in the last 4 years for other interests. A good right man. None but fully qualified need apply. Address: Opposite Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

HELP FOR VETERANS

Dr. Richard's Periodic are a safe and sure relief, a painless cure for all irregularities, but honest physicians by an experienced practitioner. Positively guaranteed to longest and most obstinate irregularities from whatever arising, without pain, in three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice FREE.

Colonial Medicine

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal

EDMONTON STAGE LINE,
BASCA Highway to Peace River.
 Edmonton every Tuesday morning, carrying mail, passengers, arriving at A. Habasca every evening. Leaves Athabasca every Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton every evening. Good stock and meals along the way. Stage tickets for the Lesser Slave Lake.

Express, 3c. pound.
EDMONTON, P.O. Box 229.

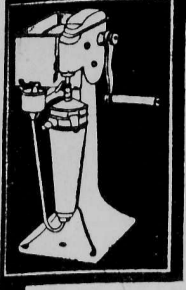
CURES COLDS
 Carry a Crown Vaporizer in your vest pocket—use it occasionally, and you will never suffer from Colds, Croup or La Grippe. It is entirely different from all other vaporizers, etc., in design and principle (beautifully nickel plated, and will last a lifetime). We have never known it to fail in a prominent doctor's hands. Guarantee it to stop head-cold, cure the worst cold in ten days. Mailed to any address for only \$1.00. Descriptive literature and testimonials free upon request.

WAGNER
 Ladders, Scaffolding, etc.
 The most complete line of ladders, scaffolding, etc., in the West. Made of the best material, and guaranteed to last.

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Bucket Bowl Separators
 Who makes them? All our competitors make them; we have invented something better, and are the only ones who can make the

Tubular Separators
 The Tubular is a distinct type of separator, different from all others, full of improvements that make it better, as you will agree if you examine one. Write for free catalogue No. 193.
 The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
 Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.
TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.
Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.
Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills
FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA FARM
 A thoroughly competent man wanted to take full management of one of the finest farms in Alberta. Applicants must be prepared to invest from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in the business. The farm, which is situated 2 1/2 miles from an incorporated town on the C. & E. Ry., is well equipped in horses, machinery, implements and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres of choice lands; 180 acres in high state of cultivation, 110 acres ready for seed. Hay meadow cuts 150 tons. Comfortable and commodious house, barn, granaries and other buildings. Dairy for 50 cows and piggy for 200 hogs. Plenty of good spring water. Lots of timber for building and fuel. Owner has cleared on this farm \$1,000 in the last 4 years. Must leave it for other interests. A good chance for the right man. None but fully-qualified persons need apply. Address: Opportunity, care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

HELP FOR WIVES
 Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.
 Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practicing physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.
Colonial Medicine Co.,
 20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

GOSSIP.
OAKLAWN'S CATALOGUE.
 Commensurate in every way with the greatness of the famous Oaklawn Farm is the new catalogue just issued by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman. This firm have published many great catalogues, but the one for 1904 is beyond question their masterpiece. It conveys at a glance the pedigree, merit and class of the horses and mares that are for sale. The book will be sent free to all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate."

WATER FOR THE STOMACH.
 The alimentary receptacle—the stomach or vat in which foods and liquids are received and mixed—is habitually converted by many persons into a chemical retort of all sorts of drugs and remedies, with a view of reaching and relieving the ills of the various organs of the body, from dandruff to corns. The writer believes that he can give no more and better reasons for his confidence in the therapeutic value of remedies than most other physicians, but he wishes to emphasize here the transcendent element of common sense in their administration.
 Before and above all things, however, what is wanted is a clean gastrointestinal canal, and his claim is that water, properly used, is the best agent to effect that cleansing. On a par with this canal in importance are the eliminative tissues and organs of the system, the kidneys, the mucous membrane and skin. What therapeutic agent, properly used, is better than water? After all the assimilative and eliminative organs and tissues have been thoroughly rinsed with pure soft water, then, if it be still necessary to administer a chemical agent, one may be selected that will, with these organs and tissues in better condition, work wonders. If you are so foolish as to allow yourself to become foul from head to foot, cleanse yourself with water, before resorting to chemical aids.—[From Health.]

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY.
 Probably no district of Western Canada has more worthily attracted attention during the past year than Last Mountain Valley. Situated, as it is, between Long Lake and Last Mountain, it possesses a location of much physical beauty. The soil is principally a rich loam that is easily tilled and immensely productive. It was, therefore, no wonder that when public attention was first drawn to this fertile valley, little time should elapse until the free homesteads were practically all taken. A large number went in by Lumsden and Craven last summer, and a great many settlers' dwellings may be seen brightly shining across the country. Others who took homesteads will go in this spring to perform the necessary duties, and before another year has passed the district will contain a fair population of people.
 As is the case in every new country, transportation has heretofore been a drawback to Last Mountain Valley. Settlers have come to Lumsden on the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R., and from there they have driven west and north a distance of twenty miles, until the choice land has been reached. Many, in fact, were so taken with the country and its possibilities that they went more than twice that distance to erect homes.
 For some time a railway line has been surveyed through the district, but not until recently has Wm. White, Vice-Pres. C. P. R., announced that the Kirkella branch will be extended into Last Mountain Valley. This line is already graded into within about fifty miles of Strassburg, and until the extension is completed, settlers will have the advantage of a steamer on Long Lake. This convenience is already almost completed, and when navigation opens, it will ply twice weekly from Crone's Point, a place on the south-west side of the lake, to various points up the lake, which extends northward a distance of over seventy miles.
 Wm. Pearson & Co., Winnipeg, are fortunate in controlling all land that is yet for sale in this district, and parties who desire to locate where good water may be obtained and beautiful homes erected, should communicate with this company.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY LANDS.
\$8.10 PER ACRE.
 Wm. Pearson & Co.,
 383 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

Canada Business College
 Chatham, Ontario
 Mail Course Department
 No. 1—WHAT HAVE YOU DECIDED TO DO REGARDING THAT COURSE OF INSTRUCTION BY MAIL?
 No. 2—Remember that we can give you a very interesting, practical and profitable course of training at your home in Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Penmanship.
 No. 3—If you have not seen our Mail Course Catalogue No. 3, write for it.
 No. 4—The winter months are passing quickly, and we find our students make the best progress during the long winter evenings. Why not register now? If you are anxious to start immediately send \$5 to apply on first payment and outfit, which will be sent immediately. We have been doing business here for 27 years, and have a national reputation, so you will be taking no risk by sending your money in advance.
 No. 5—The person who commences now will have a year the start of the one who commences a year hence.
 No. 6—If you wish to attend at Chatham, write for General Catalogue 3 A. Address
 D. McLACHLAN & CO., CHATHAM, ONT.

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

E. O'REILLY
GRAIN DEALER WINNIPEG, MAN.
 QUOTATIONS furnished ON ALL kinds of GRAIN in CAR LOTS. Prompt adjustments. Correspondence solicited.
 REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Don't You
 ride on everything but a drag harrow? Of course you do. Well, then, why not ride behind it, or a
New Model Harrow Cart.
 Greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Electric L w down, Easy-to-load.
 Trucks, Portable Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stick Racks, Hero Farming Mills, etc. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
 Box 787. **THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
ON MARCH 23rd. 23 HEAD OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.
ON MARCH 23rd.
 High-grades, Horses and Implements, the property of
W. IVERACH, Beulah, Man.
 Sec. 16, Tp. 15, R. 25, W.
 A working herd of beautiful large, roomy cows, every one calved or in calf. Young bulls and heifers, all bred from the best blood in Canada. Catalogue on application.
 TERMS—Eight months credit on approved joint notes, and if desired, a further extension of one year will be given on half the price of any Shorthorn animal costing \$100 or over. Conveyance will meet train at Arrow River station night previous to sale.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of nine years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS. Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1.50 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

GOSSIP.

A boy was driving a team with a load of hay, and managed to upset in front of the doctor's house, and, it being dinner time, the doctor came out and invited the boy to put his team in the stable and have some dinner before tackling the contract of righting the road. "Oh, thanks," said the lad, "but I don't think father would like me to do that." "Why not? I have often had a meal in your father's house," said the doctor. "Come right in and we can see to the load afterwards." The boy reluctantly complied, and seemed restless and uncomfortable during the whole meal. "Well," said the doctor, when dinner was finished, "now you'll feel better able to build up the load again." "Yes," answered the boy, "but I guess father will never forgive me for this." "Hang it all, where is your father?" "Under the load of hay."

The exploits of our London gold-diggers for buried treasure remind one of the old story of the farmer, who, to incite his idle sons of labor, told them of a treasure hid in one of his fields. To reach it they turned up every inch of the soil. No gold was found, but the disappointed workers were assured that they had reached the treasure, for their labor had prepared the field for the coming harvest, and had taught them the secret of toil. If our English people who are now turning up the ground to find a cunningly-hidden fortune could learn this other lesson! There is treasure enough in England for them, if only they will use their spades properly. The country is being deserted for the town. From 1851 to 1891 the number of agricultural laborers in England declined 36 per cent., and the drain continues. We are giving up cultivation as though it were a failure. And yet abroad, as Prince Kropotkin, in his recent "Fields, Factories and Workshops," has shown, a new farming is coming in, a farming of small holdings, in which the agriculturist makes the soil; in which he aims at cropping, not some six tons of grass per acre as we do, but from fifty to a hundred tons of vegetables; where he will get six to nine crops from the same plot during the one twelve months. These men are finding their treasure. Boundless wealth is hid in agricultural England if men will go the right way to seek it.—World Wide.

A group of U. S. representatives huddled around one of the smoking-room fireplaces, were talking the other afternoon of the well-known absent-mindedness of Mr. Cannon, in connection with the Speaker's having made his appearance at the Capitol wearing two collars and no cravat.

"Well, there are other absent-minded ones besides the 'old man,'" remarked a Democratic representative from the South. "Our own man, John Sharp Williams, can forget the ordinary affairs of life himself pretty well, when his mind is away aloft on a soaring kite."

"Williams and I roomed in the same house here during the session three or four years ago. My room was right across the hall from his, and I used to drop in on him of evenings for a chat. One evening I found him preparing to go out for dinner. He had made a hot political speech in the House that day, and he was thinking it over—thinking of the good, snappy points he had forgotten to make, of course, like all the rest of us who engage in these post-prandial post-mortems. Anyway, he was a whole lot preoccupied.

"He had his vest and coat on when I dropped in on him, and was putting the finishing dabs to his necktie. Then he buttoned up his vest, and turned to me.

"Say, do I look all right?" he asked me.

"Well, I've seen worse," I told him. "But, say, don't you think it would be the au fait kink for you to don a pair of—trousers?"

"Yep, he'd forgotten 'em, and he blushed a lot when I told him of his little oversight.

"By George!" he gasped, when he had got fixed cut all right. "I'm glad that you happened to come in, old man!"—Washington Post.



Monuments and Tombstones

Our new catalogue containing 38 of the latest designs in

- Monuments
Tablets Headstones
Markers
Tomb Slabs
Cemetery Fencings
Coping and Vaults

ranging from \$25 upwards

will be of the greatest assistance to you in making a selection. Write us for one by next mail. Address

THE WINNIPEG GRANITE & MARBLE MANUFACTURING CO. BOX 135 WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN

GET OUR QUOTATIONS FOR WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX SEED. WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Special to Farmers

ALL PAINTS bearing the name of the Canada Paint Company are made in one quality only, "THE BEST." They have a rich, glossy appearance, and are made for outside and inside work, and they are not equalled as preservatives of wood, iron and all exposed surfaces.

For steps, verandas and floors, please inquire for the Canada Paint Company's floor paint and you will be highly pleased with its wearing qualities.

Our FLOOR PAINTS are the standard for excellence. They are imitated, but NEVER equalled.

FUR SCARF FREE. Soft, warm, glossy black, 3 ft., 6 inches long, 5 inches wide, made of selected soft fur skins with 6 fine full tails. A handsome, stylish fur, given free for selling at 10c. each only 10 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Everybody buys them. Mary Spees, Mono Mills, Ont., says: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seeds sold." A 50c certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the seeds postpaid. Don't delay. Mary Murphy, McFall, Ont., says: "I am delighted with my fur. Everyone thinks it is beautiful." Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3320, Toronto.

FREE TO BOYS PRINTING PRESS AND THREE DRAWER OUTFIT COMPLETE. NO MONEY. \$5 A WEEK Easily Earned. Boys—Any afternoon you can sell our Sweet Pea Seeds and easily earn this complete Printing Press, with 3 drawer Oak Cabinet; a Hamilton Rifle; 1000 Shot Repeating Rifle; large Magic Lantern; Gold Watch and Chain; Camera with 25-piece outfit, or choice of DOZENS of gifts that will delight every boy. Send name and address to-day; we send you FREE, postpaid, and complete outfit with 24 large packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to every purchaser.) Every package contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. When sold send us the money; we ship the present you select. Our boys say: "Sold the seeds in less than half an hour." "They sell at sight." "My premium came all right. It's a dandy." Costs nothing to try. Address The Seed Supply Co., Dept. 3322, Toronto.

FORTUNE TELLER FREE. A marvelous invention that will tell your fortune and answer every question you ask it, free to you for selling only 1 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. If you wish to know whether for anything else that now puzzles you, without an ounce to send you the seeds and in a few days time this wonderful Fortune Teller will be telling you everything you want to know. Address The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3325, Toronto.

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

Varicocele Hydrocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure—Money Refunded. Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and comes the pleasure of perfect health. Be sure to stay cured. Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure. Certainty of Cure—What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home. Write me your condition fully and you will receive in return, FREE of Charge, My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

PAC THE PAGE Kee. Illustration of a turkey.

NORTHWESTERN H... MINNEAPOLIS INFO... GIVE MORE INFO... THAN ANY O... BUY TRAPS, FURS, AN... PICTURES OF 46 WILD AN...

Note the Knot-It. Illustration of a knot.

STRONG, DU... IDEAL FEN... THE LIFE of any wire fen... its smallest wire. The... (No. 9) hard steel galvanized... out, making it the most d... strongest. THE "IDEAL" improves... the property it protec... Write for illustrated catalo... of our Fencing and Ge... The McGregor-Banwell Fen... Walkerville (LIMITED) MERRICK, ANDERSON Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

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

PAGE LAWN FENCE

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

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

Keep Your Hens Laying



Your hens are wasting time when they are hatching chickens. They are much better profit-producers when they are laying eggs. One

Chatham Incubator

can handle as many eggs as ten hens and produce infinitely better results. It costs less for oil for a Chatham Incubator than it costs for food for the hens and the Chatham doesn't require half the attention and gives you none of the worry. The Chatham Incubator produces healthy, sturdy chicks, free from vermin, which is practically impossible with hens.

We sell the Chatham Incubator on the easy payment plan—you can have three years to pay for it. Write for our Catalogue and full particulars to-day.

M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., Limited
DEPT. 680 CHATHAM, ONT.

Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooder
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que.;
Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; New Westmin-
ster, B.C.; Halifax, N.S. Factories at Chatham,
Ont., and Detroit, Mich. Also manufacturers of
the famous Campbell Fanning Mills. 104

and
let
THE
CHATHAM
INCUBATOR
do the hatching



GOSSIP.
MR. H. W. CATER, of the Brandon Pump Works, has announced the registration of a change of title. The business will, henceforward, be known as Brandon Pump & Windmill Works. The new title is a significant one, and is in itself explanatory of the fact that the selling and setting up of windmills is an important part of the trade carried on by Mr. Cater. Windmills to operate pumps and other apparatus on our Western farms can always be procured at the Brandon Pump & Windmill Works, as can also any wearing accessories and sections, such as: Iron pump cylinders, porcelain lined and Bartlett buckets for wooden pumps. A supply of casings, cylinders, iron spouts and buckets is always kept on hand, which will be supplied either to those in the trade or to the owners of pumps. These iron cylinders and buckets wear longer, and are in every way superior to the wooden articles generally used by pump-makers. Mr. Cater has the sole agency in Western Canada for the Peters double-cylinder pump.

We have received the catalogue of pure-bred cattle to be sold by Wm. Iverach, on Wednesday, March 23rd, at his farm, ten miles north of Arrow River, Man. Fourteen females of approved Shorthorn families are listed, and also four bulls. The cattle are all in good breeding condition, and are regular breeders, and there has never been an abortion in the herd. Every cow is in calf or has a calf at foot, so it is stated in the catalogue. The foundation stock of this herd were large, strong cattle, and the owner has ever tried to improve on the original stock. Conveyances will be at Arrow River siding (C. P. R., Miniota branch) the evening before sale, to meet purchasers coming by train. All the cattle, with four exceptions, are under five years old, so that none can be considered as worn out, or without a chance to be very useful in the future to the purchaser. Many a herd has been built up from a judicious investment made in one good pure-bred female. Go and see Mr. Iverach's cattle, you will be welcome.

BAXTER-REED CATTLE CO.

Twelve miles east of Olds, the above-named company own 22 sections, 20 of which are in one block. They have over 1,300 head of cattle, mostly high-class Hereford grades. Recently they brought in 41 pure-bred young Herefords, several of which were Chicago winners. These are an exceptionally uniform, growthy lot. The manager, Mr. Wilkinson, has some intention of exhibiting at Calgary summer fair, and should he do so, we feel certain they will give good accounts of themselves. Four of the heifers are imported. The oldest animal of the lot, including grades, is under three years. Good buildings have been erected at a central spot, which comprise house, barn (80 x 60), blacksmith shop, storehouse, implement shed, shed for calves (100 x 20 ft.), shed for pure-breds (112 x 32 ft.), also good corrals. An artesian well has been drilled 109 feet, and a windmill erected for pumping. A large double tank is built to hold an ample supply of water during calm weather. It is built double to prevent freezing, and provisions made for using a stove, if required. However, so far such has not been needed. At the south end of their range, they have sheds 385 ft. long and 16 feet wide; at the north-east corner more sheds, 160 feet by 32. A windmill is used to supply water from an artesian well, 168 ft. deep, in one case, and flowing springs are used in the other. Angora goats and a fine imported Belgian Stallion are also kept. Over 800 acres have been broken, and 400 acres of it seeded to timothy, and 30 to brome grass. The intention is to seed 370 between brome and timothy in the spring, and to continue breaking and seeding with the cultivated grasses, until a considerable portion of the range has been reseeded.

THE HEIFER AT BRANDON.

In the report of the Brandon judging convention mention was made of a two-year-old heifer, which sized up well. The ownership of this heifer should be assigned to Henry Nichol. This female is a home-bred one, by Golden Measure (Imp.), and reflects credit on the breeder.



FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.

Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hail Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

The great fodder plant of the age. You want a patch for the HOGS. Also, sown on summer-fallow in July it gives the greatest CATTLE pasture till covered up by snow, and leaves the best seed-bed for wheat. 100 lbs. will sow 20 acres, costing \$6.00 at Brandon.

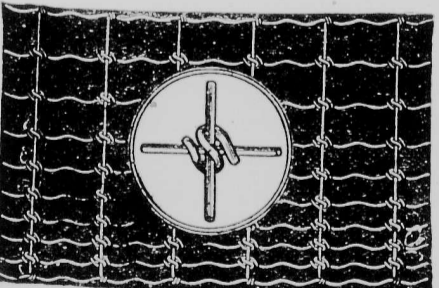
- June Pea (for hog pasture) bush.....\$1.70
- Mensury Barley, bush..... 95
- Odessa Barley, bush..... 65
- Duckbill Barley..... 1.25
- White and Black Hulless Barley, bush..... 1.25
- Success Beardless do., bush. 1.25
- Flax (re-cleaned) bush..... 1.50
- Fodder Corn, Pearce's Profitic, bush..... 1.70
- Fodder Corn, North Dakota, bush..... 1.70
- Fodder Corn, Compton's Early, bush..... 1.70

- MCKENZIE'S**
- New Link-of-Gold Sugar Beet, lb..... 40c
 - Mammoth Carrot, lb..... 55c
 - Giant Yellow Mangel, lb..... 35c
 - Northwestern Swede, lb..... 35c
 - Kangaroo Swede, lb..... 40c
 - Elephant Swede, lb..... 25c (Postpaid.)

MCKENZIE'S
ASTERS, MIGNONETTE, SWEET PEAS, PANSY, etc., are unsurpassed. (See catalogue.)

A. E. MCKENZIE & CO., Brandon, Man.

Note the Knot--It Cannot Slip



STRONG, DURABLE IDEAL FENCING

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

THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for illustrated catalogue Free of our Fencing and Gates

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Walkerville (LIMITED) Ontario

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Sale Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. WINNIPEG.

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No Cutting or Pain.
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Carry Me Back to Old
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PHOPHONE
It plays every kind of
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sings every class of
songs, tells you all
kinds of funny stories.
NO MONEY, just your name
address plainly written and we will
you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful
Sweet Pea Seeds to sell
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is decorated in 12 colors and
as 61 of the rarest, prettiest and
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They sell like hot
s. When sold, return the money
will immediately send you the real
via Graphophone exactly as illu-
with spring motor, large metal
ring horns, all hand-some en-
gold trimmed and nickel plated,
back to Old Virginia, My Old
Mavonmen, The going Back to
mine that must be turned by hand,
room, as it sings, talks and plays.
Seed Co., Dept. 332 Toronto

FREE
SEND NO MONEY
Just your name and address and
we will mail you postpaid 10
large beautiful packages of
Sweet Pea Seeds to sell
at 10c each. No trouble
to sell our Seeds when
you tell your friends that every
package contains the finest mix-
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Ring, without selling any
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DEPT. 3325 TORONTO



FREE GOLD
Watch
Handsone Gold finished Double
Hunting Case, richly and
elaborately engraved in Solid
Gold Design, stem wind and set,
accurately adjusted reliable im-
ported jeweled movement. The
richest looking Hunting Case
Watch ever manufactured, given
for selling at 10c, each only
3 doz. large, beautiful pack-
ages of fresh Sweet Pea
seeds, the best in Canada,
decorated in 12 colors and con-
taining most fragrant varieties in
Certificate worth 50c.
ago. Send name and address
seeds post-paid. You can easily
just as soon as you receive the
you the handsome Watch shown
tely free. E. Lehman, Atha,
satisfied with my watch. It is
wonderful like a silver watch.
Co., Dept. 3331 Toronto.

EARNED
the money and we will im-
without stock, made with pistol
barrel is so arranged that it can
air with sufficient force to kill
once to send you the seeds and
turn the money within one week
ation Knife with two fine
underside. Gold finished Double
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TO, ONTARIO

THIS IS
WHAT A
ROLL OF
FLINTKOTE
ROOFING
LOOKS LIKE.
DON'T LET
YOUR
DEALER
GIVE YOU
ANYTHING
ELSE, AS
THERE IS
NO OTHER
QUITE AS
GOOD.



FLINTKOTE
IS LIGHT,
LASTING,
ATTRACTIVE
WATER AND
FIRE PROOF.
THE VERY
THING FOR
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Drop a post card
for sample to
MACKENZIE
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THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

**CHAMPION
HARVESTERS**

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Lumber For Sale.
We have a quantity of Spruce Lumber, rough and dressed; also some
dimension Tamarack, which we offer for sale in car lots, at special prices,
until March 20th.

WARREN & SUTHERLAND,
P. O. Box 114 West Selkirk, Man.

SHIP US YOUR COLLECTIONS OF
HIDES and FURS
Highest market prices and prompt returns guaranteed.
The Lightcap Hide and Fur Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO FRANK LIGHTCAP.
Exporters of NORTHERN FURS. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool,
Tallow, and Senega Root. Write for general circulars. m
172-174 KING STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.




CLIP YOUR HORSES
with 20th Century Clipper PRICE ONLY \$7.50
They feel better, look better, work better, and
are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand
in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair
on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped
they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed
in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clipse
a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.



Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

GOSSIP.
Mr. O. Palmer, of Lacombe, Alta., re-
cently built a barn, 62 x 40 feet, with a
stable under. The stable portion is
fitted with a passage in center, running
through the 40 feet way, and on each
side of this passage there is a row of
eleven cows. These are fed in a rack
from the center passage. Behind each
row of cows, there are four box stalls,
where calves or young stock are kept.
Thus the calves can conveniently be let
loose with their dams whenever desired.
Mr. Palmer has 61 pure-bred Herefords.
His present stock bull is Bonnie Brae
Hesiod 5th. He is a thick, level bull,
well-coated and possessed of excellent
bone and feet. The stock at Bonnie
Brae are wintering well. His calves, 14
in number, are a promising lot. He is
fitting 14 bulls, also some females for the
Calgary spring sale. The large loft
above the stable is so arranged that a
hay fork can be conveniently worked
with horse-power. Mr. Palmer has his
granary close at hand, and purposes
fitting a gasoline engine in it for grind-
ing purposes. Those desiring to pur-
chase pure-bred Herefords should look for
Mr. Palmer's advertisement, which can be
found in this paper.

WORMS IN HORSES.
PIN WORMS (oxyuris
curvula) infest the
large intestine of
the horse. They
are usually about
two inches to two
inches and a half in
length and pointed
at either end.
These parasites
flourish in animals that are in low con-
dition, when the mucous membrane of the
intestine is in an unhealthy state. The
excretions and exfoliations from the in-
testinal walls furnish them the favorable
habitation.
Cause.—Horses that are long kept on
dry food or furnished a single article of
diet are frequently infested with these
parasites, as such feeding has a tendency
to reduce the power of digestion and
create an unhealthy condition of the mu-
cous membrane of the intestinal canal.
Animals that dislike common salt are
often infested with these parasites, as the
absence of salt tends to reduce the power
of digestion also.
Dry, rough coat, occasional swelling of
the legs, paleness of the mucous mem-
brane, dullness, and becoming easily ex-
hausted are external symptoms of de-
ranged digestion, which favors the propa-
gation and development of these para-
sites.
Treatment.—The ill condition found in
animals infested with pin worms is not
so much due to the worms themselves as
to the conditions which favor develop-
ment of these parasites, as stated above.
That is, they are more frequently the re-
sult of the ill condition than the cause
of it. Hence, the treatment to perman-
ently rid an animal of pin worms must
be directed along the line of improving
the digestive organs by carefully select-
ing the feed, giving salt regularly, and
toning up the digestive canal with bitter
vegetable tonics, overcoming anemic con-
dition by a liberal supply of salts of
iron. Laxatives are also of the ut-
most importance. Dr. Hess Stock Food
contains these ingredients in exactly the
proper proportions, and is guaranteed to
remove these parasites. It increases the
strength and renews the sleek, glossy
coat. It is formulated by Dr. Hess
(M.D., D.V.S.), and is endorsed by
eminent veterinarians and leading
colleges. If they know of nothing bet-
ter, it must be good. No unprofessional
manufacturer can equal it. Sold on a
written guarantee. 100 lbs., \$7.00;
smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Fed in small doses.
For every disease and condition for
which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not
recommended, the little yellow card in
every package entitles you to a letter of
advice and special prescription from Dr.
Hess.
Dr. Hess Stock Book, the authoritative
work on diseases of stock and poultry,
will be sent free, if you will write and
state what stock, and how many head of
each, you have; what stock food you
have used, and mention this paper.
Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland,
Ohio, U. S. A.



**Warranted
to give satisfaction.**



**GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM**
A safe, speedy and
positive cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs,
and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone
and other bony tumors. Cures all skin
diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria.
Removes all Bunches from Horses or
Cattle.
As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheu-
matism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it
is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for its
use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimo-
nials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

**Horses
for Sale.**
WORK HORSES,
DRIVERS,
SADDLERS
and COLTS.
Will sell singly, by
carload, by train load or whole bunch.
W. S. CURRIE,
LIVE STOCK DEALER,
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**FOR SALE: 3 CLYDESDALE
STALLIONS**
Rising two and three years old, and mare
with foal. All registered stock.
WM. FOSTER & SON, HUMBER, ONT.

**HORSES: Clydesdales bought and
sold on commission.**
JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man
D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.,
Breeder and Importers of Clydesdale horses,
Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire,
Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

**Clydesdale and
Shire Stallions**
CLYDESDALE MARES
AND FILLIES AND
WELSH PONIES
for sale. Several mares in foal to
first-class imported stallions. Address

J. M. MACFARLANE,
MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

**FOR SALE: A strictly
First-class Shire Stallion**
Four years old, guaranteed a sure foal-getter.
YORKSHIRE SOWS
A few choice sows for sale, all bred:
WEIGHTMAN & REID, Westhall, Man.,
near Brandon.

**Imported Clydes & Shires
Shorthorns & Yorkshires**
Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion,
eleven Clyde Fillies, three Shorthorn Bull
Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers,
and imported Yorkshire Hogs.
Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruehan,
Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal
Champion.
Write for prices, or come and see.
GEO. ISAAC,
Cobourg Station, G. T. R. COBOURG, ONT.
**SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND
HOME-BRED.**
Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality
Scotch breeding. Prices low.
W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

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

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

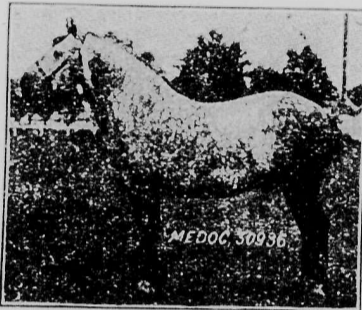
JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

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



HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM, JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stock imported and home-bred, for sale at reasonable prices. Bulls and stallions fresh from the Land o' Cakes and blooming heather.

Note breeding of AI Model: Sire, Moncrief Marquis, 1st prize winner at Highland. Acknowledged to be the most typical draft horse in Britain to-day. Sire of Marquis, champion gelding at International, Chicago, and Montrave Mac, sold for \$3,000. Dam of AI Model is Swallow, by Prince of Wales, a horse that has done more for the breed than any other horse, dead or alive. Surely this is breeding to satisfy the most fastidious. Action, quality and general get-up correspond to the pedigree in AI Model. Horses offered at moderate prices. SHORTHORN BULLS.—Alister, 2-year-old, bred by Alex. Gilbert, Knockburn, Dalbeattie, Scotland. Golden Cup, 1 year old, bred by Duthie, Collynie; sired by Lovat Champion. If notified in time will meet and return parties to Carberry station.



JOHN GRAHAM, PROP., CARBERRY, MANITOBA, Station two miles south of town.

STOP! Farmers, Think

ARRIVED—The pick of the Clydesdale stallions shown at the International Live Stock Show just held in Chicago.

Winners! Winners! Winners!

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. This lot comprises twelve head, an aggregation I defy to be duplicated in this country. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

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

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

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

Also

STANLEY CAMERON [3274], rising three; and a few Stud and Filly Colts. Also a grand young Bull Calf.

A. & G. MUTCH, Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Assa.

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

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 in must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

SEVERED TENDON.

Colt got cut between hoof and fetlock. The wound is almost healed, but the toe turns up when he puts weight on the foot.

A. S.

Ans.—One of the tendons was either completely or partially severed. Keep the colt quiet in a box stall, and it will gradually regain strength and make a serviceable animal, but it is probable there will always be a thickening at the seat of injury.

V.

EDEMA.

Seventeen-year-old mare, not in foal, got stiff, both fore and hind, body bloated and legs swelled. She showed no pain, but could not move well nor get up readily. I purged her, and the swelling of body and legs disappeared, but she is still stiff.

H. C. K.

Ans.—This is a form of oedema, and a stiffness or soreness of the joints remains. Feed on bran and hay, and give a dram of iodide of potash night and morning. Give regular exercise. Continue the medicine for two weeks, if necessary. As she is so old, improvement may be slow.

V.

UNTHRIFTY PIG IN A LITTER.

Had a litter of pigs in the fall. One of them (a runt) never thrived, and is a miserable-looking thing; while the others are doing well. They are in comfortable quarters, and are fed shorts, oats and barley chop soaked, and pulped turnips mixed with drp chop.

D. McO.

Ans.—We cannot tell why, but in many cases there is one small pig (usually called "the runt") in a litter. In many cases, this little fellow does well; in others, he does not, due in many cases to the others bossing him and taking mostly all the food. If you separate him at feeding time from the others, and give him milk, bran, shorts and a little pea meal (no oats or barley), and pulped turnips, see that he gets all he wants to eat and some daily exercise, it is probable he will do better, if his constitution has not already become too much weakened from want of nourishment. Medicinal treatment in these cases is not called for, neither would it be followed with good results. All that can be done is to give the little fellow extra care, and see that he is not deprived of his fair share of nourishment.

V.

PROBABLY IRREGULAR (BASTARD) STRANGLES.

A week ago I noticed a small swelling on the muscle of the right hind leg of my mare, and slight swelling between the fetlock joint and the knee on the left front leg; also, small lump under left jawbone. The swelling on front leg was sore on being pressed. Three days later she started to run at left nostril. She has been running now at times for eight days. The lumps are all almost gone. She seems as good in spirits almost as usual, but for some time she has seemed lazy about getting around in the stall. I think she is with colt.

R. S.

Ans.—You do not mention the character of the discharge from the nostril, whether creamy white and thick, or whether it is streaked with blood, and of greenish color with a tendency to adhere around the nostril. Did the swellings mentioned discharge? The symptoms given are not definite enough to give you a reliable diagnosis. If the discharge from the nostril does not stop soon, would advise taking mare to a veterinarian.

FARM HELP.—Farmers and others requiring help of any kind should send applications therefor to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, stating the date when such help is required, wages offered, the kind of work for which help is required, and the term of the proposed engagement. The Department has made arrangements for a large number of experienced as well as unexperienced help, and hope to be able to supply all application sent.

You Lose Money



every time your horse is laid up with Sore Shoulders, Neck or Back.

Tuttle's Elixir

cures them and Curb, Splint, Sprained Cord, Spavin, etc. Given internally it is unequalled for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all others; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

CLYDESDALES



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

Traynor Bros., REGINA.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

JOHN WISHART BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion and a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 miles.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes and poultry.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop.

CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler.

Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. Stns.

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and P. R. Fowls.

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs.

S. BENSON, NEEPAWA, MAN.

FOR SALE.

Owing to loss of pasturage, forty head of Cattle, mostly young. May remain till May 1st.

HIND BROS., COTTONWOOD, ASSA

The Nat

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None more durabl

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LEADING THE M

Send for Catalogue and

The Creamery Supply

Southern and Western

The T. C. Rogers Co., Que

and Eastern Ontario.

Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipe

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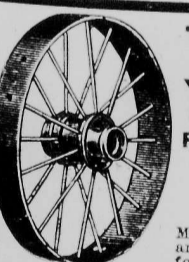
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Any size. A

Made to fit ar

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For repairs.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON

ORILLIA, ONT.

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, A

om of our "Handy Wagon

HELP WAN

Salary or commission, \$

introduce new discover

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honesty required. Writ

SALUS MEDIC

W. B. W

SHORTHOR

FOR SALE: A number of choice

heifers, daughters and granddaughters

by Silver Plate.

Let us know what you want and

Elora Station, G. T. R. and

In

Save Money
 anytime your horse is laid up
**Sore Shoulders, Neck
 Sore**
Tuttle's Elixir
 cures them and **Curb, Splint,
 Strained Cord, Spavin, etc.**
 internally it is unequaled for Colic,
 temper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.
 Used and Endorsed by Adams
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Condition Powders
 and all diseases arising therefrom.
ELIXIR cures rheumatism,
 and pain instantly. Our 100-page book,
FREE.
 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
 Agents—none genuine but Tuttle's.
 Offer only temporary relief, if any.
**OX & SON, Agents,
 Toronto, Canada.**

CLYDESDALES
 Young Stallions
 and Mares from
 imported and home-
 bred stock for sale.
 Also well-bred draft
 teams.
**Traynor Bros.
 REGINA.**

HIRES
 Saddlers, single
 and double draft teams,
 above singly or in car
 choice registered Short-
 horn.
CLYDESDALES
 High River,
 ALBERTA.
 Portage la Prairie, Man.
**BREEDER OF
 CLYDESDALES**
 Young Stallion, also a few
 mares; all prizewinners at
 shows.

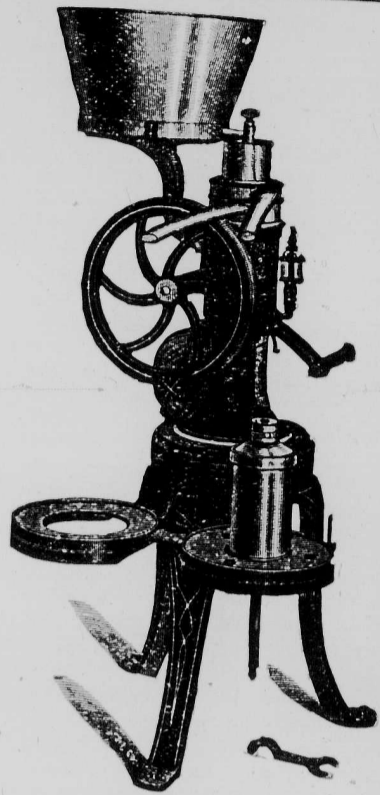
CLYDESDALE MARES
 from three years old and
 up.
WAGG.
 P. R. 2 miles.
 C. R. 4 miles.

CLYDESDALES
 STOCK FARM has
 of Clydesdale
 mares, including prize-
 winning mares are in
 celebrated stallion.
 For prices, etc.,
 apply to
DAVIES
 Port, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES
 SHIRES and
 DRAFTY.
Sons, Howick, Que.
 of Clyde, Percheron
 and mares, Ayr-
 shire, and poultry, have
 Clyde stallions, sired
 by Pride, Sir Everitt,
 Percheron, and 1 Hack-
 ings of both sexes, and
 a few
**ARM J. M. Gard-
 ner, Prop.
 HORSES,
 CATTLE,
 SHEEP.**
 stallions and mares,
 good young bull calves,
 Indian-bred Scotch cows
 and Mare bull, Chief Ruler,
 and Telephone (at
 G.T.R., C.P.R. Stns.
 Hants, Shorthorns,
 and R. Fowls.
 constantly for sale.
 or service. Several
NEEPAWA, MAN.
SALE.
 forty head of
 remain till May 1st.
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The National Cream Separator.

THE NATIONAL is free from compli-
 cated parts.
And is a close Skimmer.
Turns with the least effort.
Its construction and its
Operation is perfection.
None more durable, and
An up-to-date machine.
LEADING THE MARKET.



Send for Catalogue and Prices to
 The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for
 Southern and Western Ontario.
 The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern
 and Eastern Ontario.
 Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for
 Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
 H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime
 Provinces; or to the well-known
 manufacturers

NATIONAL.
 STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
 No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
 No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
 GUELPH, ONTARIO.**

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

The WHEEL YOU WANT
 For Farm and General Work
ALL IRON

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
 with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and
 convenient to load and unload, a perfect wagon for
 the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for
 catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon
 should not be confused with the cheap American
 wagon with iron wheels now on the market.
**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," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN

IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES
 Salary or commission, \$340 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to
 introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, dis-
 tributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only
 honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

W. B. WATT'S SONS,
 Breeders of
SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and
 heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailor (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.),
 by Silver Plate.
 Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price.
Elora Station, G. T. R., and C. P. R., Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

STIFLES GO OUT.

Have a mare, in foal, which is bothered
 with her stifles slipping out of place,
 thus spoiling her for road work or to
 back up. Has been that way all her
 life; is six years old. Is there any
 cure?
 A. C.

Portage la Prairie.
 Ans.—It is doubtful at this date if any
 permanent cure can be made. Some im-
 provement may result from blistering
 the affected parts with the following
 mixture; biniodide of mercury, one
 part; lard, six parts. Apply the
 blister with the hand, rubbing it in well.
 Grease leg below blister part, also inner
 side of limb. Tie up mare's head for
 twelve hours after blistering, so that she
 will not bite the blistered parts. It
 will be better to blister just one stifle
 at a time. You have properly qualified
 veterinarians in your town, why not em-
 ploy one of them?

SCIRRHUS CORD—GRAVEL.

1. I have a horse, eight years old,
 that has a swollen sheath. It has been
 that way for about four years. The
 sheath breaks where he was castrated
 and runs bloody matter every two
 months. The horse is in good condition
 otherwise. Can anything be done to af-
 fect permanent cure?

2. Aged mare in foal took sick while
 driving. Seemed to be in pain. Would
 turn head around to side, and breathing
 was difficult. Passed blood in urine for
 a few days, when she started to pass
 matter, which lasted for about three
 months. The pain left her about the
 fourth day. She feeds well, although
 she is thin. There is no matter passed
 in the urine now. What was trouble,
 and is there any danger to the foal she
 is carrying?
 ARCOLA.

Ans.—1. The horse is doubtless affected
 with what is known as scirrhous cord, a
 condition resulting from castration.
 This condition accounts for the swollen
 sheath. An examination by a com-
 petent veterinarian will settle whether
 an operation is necessary, without which
 a cure is hardly likely to result. You
 might try, however, giving 2½ drams of
 iodide of potash in the feed for three
 weeks.

2. From the symptoms submitted, the
 mare was affected with gravel or stone
 in the bladder. Unless the attack re-
 curs, there is no danger to the foal.

BOG SPAVIN.

Yearling colt has a bog spavin. It
 appeared after he was put in the stable
 in the fall. Would you recommend
 blistering, or to let him run another
 summer?
 J. B.

Ans.—Blister in the ordinary manner
 so often described in these columns, once
 monthly until turned out on pasture; and
 it is probable the puff will disappear.
 V.

Miscellaneous.

ENROLLING STALLION AT REGINA—ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION.

1. We have a pure-bred Clyde stallion,
 which we would like to enroll according
 to the provision of the Horse-breeding
 Ordinance, N.-W. T. Would you please
 give me an idea of what steps to take
 in so doing?

2. I would like to have your opinion
 on artificial impregnation, and if it can
 be used with success with horses. Please
 give me an address where it can be ob-
 tained.
 SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Send certificate of registration
 of the stallion by registered letter to the
 Department of Agriculture, Regina,
 Assa., and ask that he be enrolled. En-
 close the fee, which is \$2.00.

2. Artificial impregnation is quite suc-
 cessfully performed by means of capsules
 or syringe. Parke, Davis & Co., De-
 troit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.; the Pas-
 teur Vaccine Co., Chicago, or A. J.
 Brown & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, Man.,
 can supply you with capsules. For a detail-
 ed description of how to use them, see
 Veterinary Elements, price \$1.50 from
 this office. A syringe suitable for arti-
 ficial impregnation can be obtained from
 veterinary instrument makers, or from
 Brown & Co. mentioned above.



LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO

T. M. CAMPBELL,
 "HOPE FARM,"
 St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF

**HEREFORD CATTLE and
 HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.**



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

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

BONNIE BRAE HEREFORDS

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

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

ROBT. SINTON

Stillwater Farm, Regina,
 Breeder and Importer of

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

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

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd
 in America. Grand cham-
 pion bull, Prime Lad 108911,
 heads the herd. We have
 for sale 30 young bulls of ser-
 viceable age, and 30 young
 cows, two-year-old and year-
 ling heifers, most of which
 are bred and in calf to our
 best stock bulls. Come and
 see us, or write for our prices before you buy. m

W. S. VAN NATA & SON, Fowler, I. d., U. S. A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

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

Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS.

The Leading
 Herd of
 Western
 Canada.

YOUNG BULLS

FOR SALE.

J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH.

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

LIABILITY FOR LOANED HORSE.

Last October a friend of mine came here and bought a team for \$195. Later on he returned to England and left team with me to sell in the spring for \$195, and half the profit over that sum.

Ans.—Under the circumstances, your friend will have to stand the loss of the horse. Seeing that you had permission to work the team and expected to benefit thereby, it seems only just that if you did so you would find feed and stabling for them.

SQUATTER'S RIGHTS—HORSE SALE AGREEMENT.

1. What risk do settlers run who squat on unsurveyed land; and when the land is surveyed, have they any more right to the quarter-section they may have squatted on than a new settler?

2. A buys a horse of B. Horse is very thin, but B gives his word, a witness being present, that the horse is all right in every way, with the exception that he had refused to pull once.

Ans.—1. There are no squatter's rights here, and anyone occupying land as a squatter runs the risk of losing his improvements.

2. There does not appear to have been a specific guarantee, and B will probably deny that he stated that the horse was all right, or that he had made that a condition of the sale.

Veterinary.

MELANOTIC TUMORS AND WARTS. Heavy Clydesdale horse has raw spot on navel; also, a few raw warts about belly and sheath.

Ans.—You do not state the color of the horse. Often gray horses are affected with such warts, such being termed melanotic tumors, and when present, as a rule, are better let alone.

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success; without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them.

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have?

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms.

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Three Registered Shorthorn Bulls, one sired by Scottish Canadian (Imp.), and two by Lord Stanley 25th.

Prices right. Write for particulars to Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

Greendale Stock Farm

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

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON. FOR SALE: Three good yearling bulls by Clan Mackay (imp.) and Admiral. Several good young females.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$50 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men.

WANTED By experienced farm manager and graduate O.A.C., Guelph, position as manager on up-to-date farm, in the West preferred.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28365-, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

ROSELEA FARM, VIRDEN. SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and Western Rye Grass Seed.

My present offering is 5 bulls from 12 to 18 months old, 6 cows (from 3 years up) with calves at foot.

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

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. I am this season giving my patrons the benefit of wholesale prices, and am now booking orders for March delivery, at \$5 per 100 lbs., f.o.b., bag extra.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales For sale: Shorthorns of both sexes, best quality and breeding; sired by Sittytton Hero Yet and The Corker, and out of very fine dams.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires.

For sale, young stock. Stock bull Caithness 2nd = 48321-, got by Caithness = 22967-, bred by Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound.

MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man. FRED. A. BROWN, Mgr. Box 150.

SHORTHORNS RED HERD HORSES FARM

For sale: BULLS and HEIFERS out of Maiden's Blush and Manilla 2nd families, two families unsurpassed in Manitoba for breeding and quality.

FOREST HOME FARM Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

12 bulls, reds and roans, the finest lot we have ever offered. Several choice show bulls of gilt-edge breeding, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated fellows, good enough to head any herd.

THE RANCHE STOCK FARM JOHN JARDINE, MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS For sale: Calves and yearling bulls. Also some fine sable collie pups, either sex.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

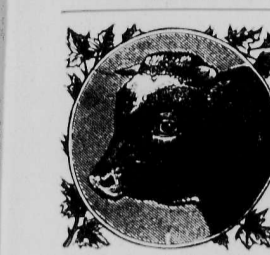
FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves.

CEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

Oak Grove BULLS

by M.A.S. 2750 and Canadian Canadian Bargains in heifers bred to Also spring pigs of both sexes Cronje for sale. Half-bred P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. erels and pullets for sale. (heited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. B. LONGBURN P. O. Macdonald Station



Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Rec

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!

from 5 mos. up for sale; well fit for service. For sale cheap spare a few cows and heifers at foot, at very low prices. S good in every way.

D. Hysop & Landazar Stock Farm. Bo

SHORTHORNS—Herd of the

heifers, all to calve in February JAS. B. GOVENLOCK. Three miles straight east of

SITTYTTON STOCK FARM

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SH AT REGINA. SITTYTTON HERO BEARER at head of herd. S = 3932 = won 1st and sweepstakes 3 years in succession; also pr and 2nd at the Pan-American, en by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord B

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Ready for service. Choice breeding. Current prices. Pilgrim for service. ROB

SHORTHORNS—Bull calves, st

thrifty fellows young females. Best blood and rent prices. SAM. Four miles from station.

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield

sale. Six bull thick, low-set fellows; good pedigree; right prices. AND. Ten miles from Minnedosa, C.P.R. One mile from Clan William, C.

SUNNY SLOPE SHO



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE, B

Several young bulls of splendid prices. JOHN LOGAN, Mu Five miles from Franklin station

Drumrossie Sho

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at Young bulls and heifers at all times. Will be pl show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LACO

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type, prize-ring record made by GEORGE LITTLE. Ne Five miles from

SASKATOON SHORTHORN S



Most winning Territor of vari both sex sired by PRIDE, bull at 5 years, si man (i and ter purchas

J. J. CASWELL, Saskatoon

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REGAIN IT
WITHOUT
TIL CURED

gth of brain and body, is
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les, General ill-health,
morning you wake up
and others. I will at
ritten upon Electricity

s: 9 to 6.
aturdays until 9 p.m.

S RED HERD HORSES
FARM

LS and HEIFERS
Blush and Manila 2nd
amilles unsurpassed in
breeding and quality.
record made by herd.

Portage la Prairie, Man.
Two miles from town.

HOME FARM

s, Shorthorns,
and B. P. Rocks.

roans, the finest lot we
Several choice show bulls
ng, thick-fleshed, mossy-
enough to head any herd.
w. We have the 1st-prize
prize under 2 years, and
others equally good, all in
to our sweepstakes boar.
Orders taken for spring
pickers will be sold right
new blood from the east-
rners should see our stock
Station, Pomeroy P. O.

GRAHAM, Prop.

STOCK FARM

E, MANITOUB, MAN.

NS
For sale: Calves
and yearling bulls.
Also some fine sable
collie pups, either
MAGER, above address.

SHORTHORNS.

Bulls, from one to two
year-old heifers; cows and
General = 36339 =; Lord
d Sir Colin Comptell (Imp.)

KIN & SONS,
MANITOUB.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of
choice young
BULLS
by Masterpiece
23750 and Scottish-
Canadian (imp.)
Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian.
Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar
Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W.
P. Rocks, W. Minors, W. Wyandottes, cock-
erels and pullets for sale. Correspondence so-
lited. Visitors welcome.
JAS. BRAY,
LONGBURN P. O. MAN.
Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

**PINE HURST
STOCK FARM.**
Scotch Shorthorns
Headed by Golden Count
=30092=. Calves sired
by Trout Creek Hero,
twice sweepstake bull at
Calgary. Young stock of
both sexes for sale, with
grand mossy coats and
thick-fleshed, low set
frames. **ROBT PAGE,**
Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

BULLS!
BULLS!
BULLS!
SHORTHORNS
from 5 mos. up for sale; well bred, and several
fit for service. For sale cheap. Could also still
spare a few cows and heifers in calf or calves
at foot, at very low prices. Stock all right and
good in every way. m
D. Hysop & Son,
Landazar Stock Farm. Box 103, Killarney

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

**SITTYTON
STOCK FARM Shorthorns**

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD
AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER
BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th
=30892= won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg
3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901,
and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beat-
en by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.
For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal
Banner, a noted sire and showing winner.
sold in Chicago for \$1,500.00. Also a number of
young BULLS and HEIFERS. m
GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

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

SHORTHORNS—Bull calves, strong, promising,
thrifty fellows for sale. Also
young females. Best blood and quality. Current
prices. **SAM. FLETCHER,**
Four miles from station. Holmfild, Man.

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

BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by
Loyalty (imp.) 40437.
Young bulls and heifers
for sale, sired by
Trout Creek Hero
(three champion at
Calgary); also several
cows with calf to
(imp.) Loyalty. Prices
reasonable and qual-
ity right.
JOHN RAMSEY
Pridis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly—A bull
with a grand breeding record.
Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right
prices. **JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man.**
Five miles from Franklin station (C. P. R.).

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

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

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

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM
Most noted prize-
winning herd of the
Territory. 40 for sale
of various ages and
both sexes. Young stock
sired by NOBLEMAN'S
PRIDE, sweepstake
bull at Sask. fair for 3
years, sired by Noble-
man (imp.). Prices
and terms to suit
purchasers. m
J. J. CASWELL, Saskatoon, N.-W. T.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medi-
cine.
Of new discoveries there is no end,
but one of the most recent, most re-
markable and one which will prove in-
valuable to thousands of people, is a
discovery which it is believed will take
the place of all other remedies for the
cure of those common and obstinate
diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles.
This discovery is not a loudly-advertised,
secret patent medicine, but is a scien-
tific combination of wholesome, perfectly
harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts,
pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge
form, pleasant to take, and will pre-
serve their food qualities indefinitely,
whereas all liquid medicines rapidly
lose whatever good qualities they may
have had as soon as uncorked and ex-
posed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dys-
pepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that
one of these Tablets of lozenges will
digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own
weight of meat, eggs and other whole-
some food. And this claim has been
proven by actual experiments in the
following manner: A hard-boiled egg
cut into small pieces was placed in a
bottle containing warm water heated to
ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one
of these Tablets was then placed in the
bottle and the proper temperature main-
tained for three hours and a half, at the
end of which time the egg was as com-
pletely digested as it would have been in
a healthy stomach. This experiment was
undertaken to demonstrate that what it
would do in the bottle it would also do
in the stomach, hence its unquestionable
value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak
digestion. Very few people are free
from some form of indigestion, but
scarcely two will have the same symp-
toms. Some will suffer most from dis-
tress after eating, bloating from gas in
the stomach and bowels, others have
acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpi-
tation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains
in chest and under shoulder-blades, ex-
treme nervousness as in nervous dys-
pepsia, but they all have the same
cause—failure to properly digest what is
eaten. The stomach must have rest and
assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets
give it both, by digesting the food for
it and in a short time it is restored to
its normal action and vigor. At the
same time the Tablets are so harmless
that a child can take them with benefit.
This new preparation has already made
many astonishing cures, as for instance,
the following:

"After using only one package of
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have re-
ceived such great and unexpected benefit
that I wish to express my sincere grati-
tude. In fact, it has been six months
since I took the package and I have not
had one particle of distress or difficulty
since. And all this in the face of the
fact that the best doctors I consulted
told me my case was chronic dyspepsia
and absolutely incurable, as I had
suffered twenty-five years. I distributed
half a dozen packages among my friends
here who are very anxious to try this
remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynnville,
Jasper Co., Mo.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by
druggists everywhere at 50 cents for
full-sized packages. A little book on
"Stomach Diseases" mailed free by
addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall,
Mich.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

LUMPY JAW.
I have a cow with lump covering the
lower jaw. It breaks out sometimes
under the jaw and sometimes near the
ear, and seems to be sore. Is it lump
jaw? It started last spring. H. S.
Milestone, N.-W. T.
Ans.—The symptoms given resemble
lumpy jaw, and indicate that it has
reached a stage that would be hard to
cure. If a valuable cow, you might try
iodide of potash, two drams, dissolved in
a cupful of water, and given as a drench
twice daily for ten days, stop for ten
days, then repeat the treatment for other
ten days. If recovery does not take
place in a month after this treatment,
would advise slaughter and burial of the
carcass.

Miscellaneous.
**HOW TO SECURE CANADIAN CLYDESDALE
STUDBOOK.**
I noticed in November 5th issue that
Vol. XII., Canadian Clydesdale Studbook,
was completed. Where can I get it?
Shoal Lake.
J. L.
Ans.—Send \$2.00 to Henry Wade,
Secretary Canadian Clydesdale Associa-
tion, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ont. Two dollars makes you a member
of the Association for one year.

BURLAP FOR WAINSCOT.
Could you find out from those com-
petent to judge, and answer in the "Ad-
vocate": how would burlap answer in a
living room, 12 x 24, in a farmhouse as
wainscoting? How is it put on?
Is it as good as wooden wainscoting?
Where could it be obtained in quantity?
D. J. C.
Ans.—We notice that burlap is being
used in a number of buildings in Winni-
peg in place of ordinary wainscoting.
The burlap is pasted on, and when dry
and well-set is varnished. When finished,
it has a very nice appearance. It has not
been tested sufficiently long as to pro-
nounce on its durability.

REARRANGING HOUSE.
Two years ago we started to build,
but had not sufficient capital to build a
whole house, so we only built dining-
room and kitchen. The main part is of
stone, 20 x 22, with the end to the road.
In the original plan we intended to
build an L to the east, with a veranda
facing the north. To build that now,
we think we will have too big a front
part, and I don't like to turn the din-
ing-room into the kitchen as some ad-
vise. Do you think it would be ad-
visable to pull down the kitchen and
build a bigger one (it is well built)?
How could we arrange the piece to the
east? We would like a parlor and bed-
room down stairs (not too big). Also
would like a pantry, wash-room and
woodshed.

ADMIRER OF THE "ADVOCATE."
Ans.—Build the addition as you previ-
ously intended; making it about 16 x 28,
with the end toward the road. Have a
good carpenter put a mansard roof over
both old and new parts of the house.
The new part will extend eight feet
nearer the road than the dining-room.
In the roof, a gable can be made above
this projection. The front door would
be cut in the end of the dining-room.
The hall will be in the same room, and
the downstairs bedroom at the back
end of the new addition, and entered by
a door behind the stair from the dining-
room. The rest of the new addition
will be parlor, but should be accessible
from the dining-room and hall by double
doors. Have a turn in the stair, so
that it can be set well back, and so
make more room in the hall. At the
back end of the dining-room, arrange
pantry and wash-room. We would not
advise enlarging the kitchen, for the
smaller the kitchen the more likely will
the family be to live in the house.
Large kitchens mean closed parlors—a
most lamentable condition. The wood-
shed would have to be built conveniently
to the kitchen, in such a position that
it would be entered on coming from the
barn; then pails, etc., would always be
left under cover.

Appreciates Health
As Never Before.

Well known Farmer Who Was
not Able to do a Day's Work
Made Strong and Well by
Dr. Chase's Remedies.

In hundreds of cases Dr. Chase's Kid-
ney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food have
been found to work together with ex-
cellent results.
While the Nerve Food is enriching the
blood and building up the system the
Kidney-Liver Pills ensure the activity of
the liver, kidneys and bowels in re-
moving the poisonous waste material.
The result is a complete restoration of
the whole body.

Mr. Leonard Miller, Canboro', Haldi-
mand Co., Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills did
wonders for me, as they seemed exactly
suited to my case. Before I began
taking this medicine, I could not do a
day's work to save my life. Now I can
work all right, and attend to my busi-
ness with good courage. This means a
great saving to me, as well as a pleas-
ure, for I have a two-hundred-and-fifty-
acre farm and a large stock to look
after."

"Instead of being in misery from pain
and suffering, life is now sweet to me,
and I appreciate good health as I never
did before. I have said all that I
could to my friends and neighbors in
recommendation of Dr. Chase's remedies,
for I know that when they have cured
me they will cure others. I may say
that I have learned a great deal about
health and disease from reading Dr.
Chase's Recipe Book, and would not be
without it for twenty-five dollars."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a
box; Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one
pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all
dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co.,
Toronto. To protect you against imita-
tions, the portrait and signature of Dr.
A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book
author, are on every box.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.
Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903;
also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull
and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for
sale, from 24 years down, sired by Fairview
Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topsy-
man cow. One of Graham's select boars in ser-
vice. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg,
winning strains. Young sows for sale. m
GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor,
Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

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

HAMILTON & IRWIN,
NEEPAWA, MANITOUB.
Breeder of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and
Yorkshire Swine.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM
140 Shorthorns in Herd.
Stock bulls, Challenge =3462=
dam Missie (142) (imp.), and
Royal Sailor =36820=, bred by
W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE:
25 young bulls and females of
all ages.
JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOUB, MAN.

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

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

**SPRINGBANK
STOCK FARM**
Five richly-bred
Shorthorn bulls for
sale, about 14 months
old; also some
females. m
S. R. ENGLISH,
Strathcona P. O.,
Alberta.

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



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

DELAYS COST MONEY.

There is only one time when a De Laval Separator is as profitable as in hot weather, and that is when the weather is cold and the setting milk freezes on the porch or goes sour in the pantry.

A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR IS INDEPENDENT AS TO MILK TEMPERATURES, AND HAS FREQUENTLY PAID FOR ITSELF IN ONE DAIRY WHILE THE MAN ACROSS THE WAY WAS TRYING TO MAKE UP HIS MIND TO BUY.

Write us for catalogue and our interesting pamphlet, "Be Your Own Judge."

The De Laval Separator Co.,
248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

2 Handsome BISQUE DOLLS FREE

Also a LOVELY BRACELET and SOLID GOLD-FINISHED JEWELLED RING

GIRLS! Here is a Tremendous Bargain We have in our factory hundreds of Big Sleeping and Jointed Dolls that arrived from Germany too late for our Christmas trade. We don't want to carry them over the summer so you can have them **Free** for a few hours work. They are great big beauties nearly

1-2 YARD TALL handsomely dressed in latest French Doll fashion with Dress and Waist in lovely colors, trimmed with lace beautiful Lace trimmed Underwear, Lovely big hat, Real Stockings, Slippers, Buckles, etc. **Stylishly dressed from head to toe.**

GIRLS we offer a grand bargain. We will give you 2 lovely Bisque Dolls, one a handsome big Doll as described, the other a beautiful Bisque Baby Doll, also a lovely Heavy Sterling Silver plated Bracelet and a beautiful Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring all FREE for selling only 16 packages at 10c a package of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address at once, no money. WE TRUST YOU and send Billing by mail, postpaid. You send you with the Billing handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches. You give a Brooch or Scarf Pin Free with each package of Billing you sell. Almost every body will buy. Every lady needs Billing. When sold return us the money, \$1.00, and we will send you at once the two lovely Dolls and the handsome Bracelet and Ring. The beautiful premiums for so little work. We are a reliable business firm and will treat you fair and right and expect the same from you. Girls send us your order now and you can have all these handsome presents in a few days. Address, The Marvel Blue Co., Doll Dept. 706 Toronto, Ont.

EXTRA PRESENTS Given to you FREE besides the 2 LOVELY DOLLS. Elegant Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring. Handsome Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Chained Chain Broochet. Dolly Wide Awake Looking for Its MAMMA.

No money wanted, not a cent from your own pocket, as we make arrangements to deliver these handsome presents right to your address without costing you one cent. Remember, Girls, we give these lovely presents free for selling only 16 packages of Marvel Washing Blue.



BIG BEAUTY

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RAPE AS A FODDER CROP.
Is rape a good fodder for stall feeding in summer? Is it a good yielder? Does it suit for feeding horses? Can it be dried up for winter use? Can it be grown in a gravelly sand? Does it last long in a good piece of land?
Ans.—Rape is an annual and is essentially a pasture plant, and is not generally used as a fodder crop to be cut and carried, although in some cases it is handled in that way. It bears a close resemblance to the ruta-baga or Swedish turnip in the early stages of its growth, and even when well grown, so close is this resemblance that an expert can only distinguish the difference by close examination. The difference is that rape has no bulbous root, and the root is of no value as food. It is not suitable for horses, indeed it is doubtful whether they would eat it. It seldom grows higher than two feet, except on very rich ground. It is no more suitable for drying for winter use than are turnip tops. It can be grown in a gravelly or sandy soil, but will not grow so strong in that soil as in clay loam, unless it is well manured. The winter almost invariably kills it completely, but if, from being well covered with snow, some plants live over, they will produce seed the second year, and the seed is difficult to distinguish from turnip seed. Its greatest value is as a pasture for sheep, pigs and young cattle. It is not suitable for milking cows, as it taints the milk.

CONCRETE FLOOR AND CISTERN.
1. Would you give me instructions as to laying cement floor in horse stable?
2. About how many barrels of cement would be required to lay a floor fourteen by twenty-four, and what make of cement would be best to use for horses?
3. Would a cistern built with cement have any tendency to harden the water?
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. In building stable floors of all kinds, get grades all properly fixed. Cover the ground, if convenient, with one or more inches of sand or gravel, well rammed, before putting down concrete. Cover this with three inches of rough concrete, gauged six of gravel to one of rock cement, or ten to one of Portland cement. Ram this solid, and put on a finishing coat, one inch in thickness, of two parts clean, coarse, sharp sand, or fine gravel, to one part of cement, which is also firmly rammed while the lower concrete is still soft. The work can best be done by setting a two-by-four scantling on edge, commencing at one end of the building, about three feet from the wall, holding the scantling in place by two iron or wooden pins. Ram the rough concrete approximately level within an inch of the top of scantling. Then spread on fine concrete so that when thoroughly rammed it will be level with the top of scantling. Trowel the surface true to grade. Now move along the scantling another three feet, and repeat the process until the floors are finished. It might be well to check this coat to prevent slipping. Concrete for floors should not be mixed too wet, but should be only sufficiently moist to ram well and to work up to a good finish. Some prefer to finish with a wooden trowel as it does not have so slippery surface.

2. It would take about 5 barrels of Portland, or between 7 and 8 of rock; either kind is good. It is simply a matter of convenience in buying. Intending builders should write the cement companies advertising in this paper for their catalogues, from which can be calculated the amount of cement and gravel to be used for different kinds of work.
3. Soft water gradually becomes hard on being exposed to the air, but no quicker in a cement tank than in any other.

GOSSIP.
Messrs. Townsend & Reid, V. S., Hartney, are starting ranching near Yorkton, and are stocking up with cattle. Included in the lot are seven head of registered Herefords, purchased from J. E. Marples, Deleau.

Easy to Cure Piles at Home.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure— Trial Package Mailed Free to All, in Plain Wrapper.

A 50-CENT BOX FREQUENTLY CURES. Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go about it right. An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.



Mrs. Mary L. Strong Cured of Piles by Pyramid Pile Cure After Thirty Years of Suffering.

We mail a trial package free to all who write. That will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy, and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure. Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures. If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute. Insist on having what you call for. The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent. You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time. It is well worth trying. Just send your name and address the Pyramid Drug Co., 209 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper. Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write to-day for a free package.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS AND SOUTH DOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhooks tribe and one Secret. Write for prices.

W. H. GIBSON, Mgr., Point Claire P. O., Quebec



17 High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

- 4 imported bulls.
- 6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.
- 7 young bulls from Scotch cows and bulls.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RAPE AND TIMOTHY

1. I am sowing a field chiefly for poultry. I in winter. Will it winter if left in field?
2. Can timothy be Swift Current.
Ans.—1. Send to Central Experiment Station bulletin on rape.
2. Timothy is usually grain crop, termed the will not be in a condition the season following.

CONCRETE FLOORS

I would like to see columns of your paper concerning concrete floors. I have heard several these floors are cold, rheumatism. If this is leading dairymen use the
Ans.—Concrete is a better cold than wood, consequently this material are not as der stock as are wooden have heard very few cold cement floors, and those of those who have them fed with them.

SURVEYING

Can you give me any regard to surveying in have had four years' experience surveying in England, class testimonials.
Souris.
Ans.—There is an association the Provincial Land Surveying, which has the right qualifications of surveyors ing them to practice. Voluntary of the Association, of Winnipeg. The railroad, N. R. and C. P. R.) are employ qualified men. projected, railroad building, lots of opportunities along work.

COWS ON SHARES

I have a number of cows fed through the winter, sell out my business and other district. I want out on shares for the season. What part of the are all newly calved, and tion. What part of the is entitled to? What is of putting out cows on number of years?
SU
Ans.—The usual arrangement when cows are kept on shares owner of the cows receive progeny; and the ownership always being retained by him at the expiration arranged to run them on dairy produce is the party whose care and at the cows are kept and fed. ment of this kind to be needs to run for at least years. The party keeping finds or pays for the cost used.

REGISTERING HORSES

1. Can a resident of the become a member of the Clydesdale or English S breeders' Association? Can a member of both if he wishes?
2. Must he be a breeder of the breeds mentioned in order a member, and what would join the association, and how year?
3. Is a member entitled to of the studbook each year vational cost, and when are printed?
4. What does it cost a member an animal registered, and cost a non-member?
SUB
Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Not necessarily. The membership fee is \$2.00 for each
3. Members are entitled to free from the time they become and while they remain members studbooks are not issued year such times as a sufficient registrations are on hand to a sized volume.
4. The registration fee to \$1.00, to non-members \$2.00. fee is 50 cents. The secretary for both associations Wade, Parliament Buildings, who will supply forms of application membership and for registry.

Cure at Home.

Permanent Cure - Mailed Free to Plain Wrapper.

FREQUENTLY CURES. About it right. An operation is dangerous, cruel, unnecessary. There is a sure way to be cured - in the privacy of your home. Pyramid Pile Cure.



Cured of Piles by Cure After Thirty Years of Suffering.

Package free to all who give you instant relief. The harmless, painless remedy, and start away toward a perfect cure. Get a full-sized box for 50 cents, and return for the drugist something just as good, makes more money on persist on having what cure begins at once. You can go right to work and be easy and time. It is well to send your name and address to Drug Co., 209 Main St., and receive free by mail package in a plain wrapper. This has been cured in an inexpensive way, and the home. No knife. No doctor and his cents. Write to-day.

GOOD FARM HORNS AND SHORTHORNS

Line young bulls of the and one Secret. Write to Claire P. O., Quebec



7 Bulls For Sale. Supported cows and Scotch cows and Greenwood, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RAPE AND TIMOTHY GROWING. 1. I am sowing a few acres of rape, chiefly for poultry. I wish to feed this in winter. Will it keep green during winter if left in field? 2. Can timothy be cut the first year? Swift Current. P. G. M. Ans.-1. Send to the Agriculturist, Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, for bulletin on rape. 2. Timothy is usually sown with some grain crop, termed the nurse crop. It will not be in a condition to cut until the season following.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR COWS. I would like to hear, through the columns of your paper, your opinion concerning concrete floors for cattle, as I have heard several complaints that these floors are cold, and give cows rheumatism. If this is the case, why do leading dairymen use them? A. R. H. Ans.-Concrete is a better conductor of cold than wood, consequently floors of this material are not as comfortable under stock as are wooden floors; but we have heard very few complaints regarding cement floors, and the great majority of those who have them are fully satisfied with them.

SURVEYING. Can you give me any information with regard to surveying in this country? I have had four years' experience of town surveying in England, and have first-class testimonials. SURVEYOR. Souris. Ans.-There is an association known as the Provincial Land Surveyors' Association, which has the right to pass on the qualifications of surveyors before allowing them to practice. Write the Secretary of the Association, or J. L. Doupe, Winnipeg. The railroad companies (C. N. R. and C. P. R.) are often open to employ qualified men. The amount of projected, railroad building should afford lots of opportunities along this line of work.

COWS ON SHARES. I have a number of cows, which I have fed through the winter. I intend to sell out my business and remove to another district. I want to put the cows out on shares for the summer. They are all newly calved, and in good condition. What part of the profit would I be entitled to? What is the usual way of putting out cows on shares for a number of years? SUBSCRIBER. Ans.-The usual arrangement made when cows are kept on shares is that the owner of the cows receive half the progeny; and the ownership of the cows always being retained by him, reverting to him at the expiration of the term arranged to run them on shares. The dairy produce is the property of the party whose care and at whose expense the cows are kept and fed. An arrangement of this kind to be satisfactory, needs to run for at least two or three years. The party keeping the cows, finds or pays for the cost of the male used.

REGISTERING HORSES. 1. Can a resident of the United States become a member of the Canadian Clydesdale or English Shire Horsebreeders' Association? Can a man be a member of both if he wishes? 2. Must he be a breeder or dealer in the breeds mentioned in order to become a member, and what would it cost to join the association, and how much a year? 3. Is a member entitled to the volumes of the studbook each year without additional cost, and when are the volumes printed? 4. What does it cost a member to get an animal registered, and what does it cost a non-member? SUBSCRIBER. Ans.-1. Yes. 2. Not necessarily. The annual membership fee is \$2.00 for each society. 3. Members are entitled to the volumes free from the time they become members, and while they remain members. The studbooks are not issued yearly, but at such times as a sufficient number of registrations are on hand to make a fair-sized volume. 4. The registration fee to members is \$1.00, to non-members \$2.00. Transfer fee is 50 cents. The secretary and editor for both associations is Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will supply forms of application for membership and for registry.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE. DOES IT PAY? International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto. Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903. Gentlemen, - I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be. I am sincerely yours, GEO. SOUTER. We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY. We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1561, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country. International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed. It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation, enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the Use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: Table salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignorant or a falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

A \$3,000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE. THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC. The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw, and cost over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them. WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED. We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS: 1st - NAME THIS PAPER. 2nd - HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN. Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

Shorthorns: Our stock bull, Heir-at-law - 34533 - a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm. Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. HERD prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, Imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply on.

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM. Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N. W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BREEDERS OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding - straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality - sent on application. om Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, CLAREMONT STA., C.P.R. om Brougham P.O. Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES. I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.) - a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon. om A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURGE STA. & P.O. SHORTHORNS. Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om JAS. A. CRERAK, Shakespeare, Ont. GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS. For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (Imp.) (28854), also a few females. Herd headed by the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. J. H. BLACK & SON, Allenford P. O. and Station. om MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854. Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters. Choice ewes get by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

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.) 20307, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om Wm. Grainier & Son, Londesboro, Ont. Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. om Wm. Grainier & Son, Londesboro, Ont. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

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TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS. Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale. JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont. SHORTHORNS. Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO. Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address om W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (Imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd. om JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

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the Gold Dust Twins are the busiest little rascals that ever lived. A huge wash has no terrors for them and the knowing housewife realizes that they save her back as well as the clothes. Whiter clothes, little rubbing, quick results are the arguments for the use on wash day of

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OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP. GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

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RIFLES FREE TO BOYS. GAME RIFLE ACCURATE & TRUE. 100 OTHER PRESENTS. Boys, you can earn in a few hours, a splendid, long distance, latest model Air Rifle. Shoots BB shot, slugs and darts with great force. Shots go right home. Very accurate, fine blue steel barrels, walnut stock; all parts interchangeable; carefully fitted, sighted and tested; very handsomely finished; they are beautiful. Boys send name and address at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 25 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will send you, at once, the handsome Rifle, with package of shot and darts. We take back all you cannot sell. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Gen. Dept. 922, Toronto, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL FREE WATCH. WITH CHAIN AND CHARM. It costs you nothing to own this handsome, guaranteed watch, with an elegant gold-finished chain and charm; this watch has a fine silver finished nickel case, American movement, strong and well made. Every Watch guaranteed. Write at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 25 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and we will take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 922 Toronto, Ont.

BARGAINS IN SEEDS. Choice kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per Packet. Flower Plants, 5 cents each. Many choice novelties. Don't buy until you see our New Catalogue. Mailed FREE if you mention this paper. IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. HOME FARM HERD. Headed by COLANTHA 4TH'S LAD. Official test of three nearest dams, 25.1 lbs. of butter in seven days. Herd numbers 125 head. BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED. Special prices on six or eight bulls of serviceable age. W. B. BARNEY & CO., Hampton, Ia.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (Imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare acarload. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas. on

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing awes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, G. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R. on Teeswater, Ont.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS, 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

LIABILITY—RATE OF WAGES COLLECTABLE

B employs A to help to do a certain amount of work. The work takes ten days to accomplish. No mention was made at any time by either party of the amount of pay A was to receive per day. A claims \$1.75 per day, and he has written B on two occasions claiming that amount, but he has received no reply. It is about five months since the work was done. Can A claim the wages at the rate mentioned.

Estevan, Assa. WAGE EARNER.

Ans.—If A was regarded in the neighborhood as an ordinarily capable workman, and if \$1.75 per day was the current rate of wages in the district when the transaction took place, we know of no reason why A should not recover the sum claimed. The lack of business principles observed by both parties is the cause of the trouble. In matters of this kind a definite understanding should be arrived at before undertaking the work. In this case, it seems that it will be necessary to invoke the aid of the law.

Veterinary.

TEMPORARY VAGINAL TUMOR.

Subscriber has Clydesdale mare that when in season has an enlargement in the vagina about the size of a boy's fist. She had a foal last August, but is hard to get settled to service again. Is six years old, and in good condition. Please advise.

Ans.—It would be impossible without a personal examination to do more than hazard a guess at the condition the mare is in. As the mare is undoubtedly a valuable one, we do not feel it advisable to suggest any experiments. Would suggest that you employ a competent veterinarian, and have him make a careful and thorough examination, and be guided by his advice.

WON'T DRINK SUFFICIENT WATER—COW LOSES CUD.

1. Mare, twelve years old, always a hearty drinker and in good condition till last February, when, for some reason, she refused to drink; for three weeks hardly drank anything. Since then has drunk about half a pail twice a day. She keeps very quiet, and never seems at all anxious for water. This winter, thinking perhaps the cold water was hard on her teeth, I started giving her warmed water. For a week or so she drank better, but then she gradually went off again, and now sometimes she will drink cold water when she won't drink warmed. She eats well. Am feeding oat straw and hay once a day, half a gallon oats in the morning, one gallon boiled oats and wheat alternately at night, one cup of boiled flaxseed two or three times a week, a lump of rock salt is kept in her manger. She is not put to heavy work in winter, but does all the driving; in summer takes the place of third horse and raises colt. Is in foal, but was not last winter, which at the time I thought perhaps had something to do with her not drinking.

2. What is the remedy when a cow loses cud? Chinchbridge. C. G.

Ans.—1. The fact that the mare otherwise seems in fair condition and able to do her work is a fair criterion that there is nothing seriously wrong. Water taken in is eliminated from the system in different ways, by the dung, urine, kidneys, glands of the skin and the lungs in the expired air. If either of these organs are not performing their functions, the extra work is thrown on the others, and symptoms of disease are presented more or less soon. The driving given may not amount to much, and as a consequence the quantity of water taken meets the system's needs. It is not advisable by the use of drugs, especially now that the mare is with foal, to endeavor to get her to drink more than the demands of nature seem to call for.

2. The loss of the cud, so-called, really a stoppage of rumination in the cow, is a symptom of indigestion, and can best be remedied by a dose of purgative medicine, such as one to one and a half pounds of Epsom salts, a cupful of common salt, half cup of ginger, dissolved in three pints of warm water. Give as a drench, slowly, when the mixture is cooled. Give more variety of diet, and this condition will be avoided.



Are a True Heart Tonic,

Nerve Food and Blood Enricher. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system. Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cared by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers of THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

HOMB BANK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Are still at the front. Two young boars fit for service and early spring pigs from choice sows for sale. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices. JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs supplied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a rich dark red, grandson of Royal Sailor (Imp.), Watts' famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at once. A snap. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale. JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES CHOICE-BRED STOCK

now for sale: PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLR, ASSA.

SWINE! SWINE!

Tamworth, Poland-China

Best record in prize-taking in Manitoba in 1903. For sale—MALES and FEMALES of both breeds. W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Manitoba.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: on

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, on Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, on Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Willow Lodge Berkshires:

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. WM WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

Chester White Sows bred for March litters:

A 15-month-old Shorthorn bull, registered. For price, etc., write to R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, on Thorndale, Ont.



The pain because their blood some form, is the Electricity decomposing in the blood unhealth thus resumes the

I don't tracts for y

Your Belt is all right wonders for me. In of relieved from all pain and arms. I have seen who are suffering from and they all say they one—R. LOUNSBURY B.C.

The rheumatism has me since I reported nor have any of my thank you for your kit Electric Belt—JOHN Leadbury, Ont.

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Tell me w I don't ask chances of curing Nervous Debility men, write to me, ask is reasonable

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OFFICE HOURS:—9 to 6 P.M. Wednesday to Saturday till 8.30 P.

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Heart Tonic,
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the worn out and wasted
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Nervous Pro-
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Heart and Nerve Pills.
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The most select herd of
Berkshires in North-
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brood sows are all prize-
winners at Winnipeg.
Headed by the diploma
extra large, long, smooth hog,
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sows of both sexes. Pairs sup-
2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a
son of Royal Sailor (imp.),
bull. Price, \$150 if taken at
spondence solicited. Satisfac-
sale. JAMES M. EWENS,
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EMERY, ONT.
AND YORKSHIRES.
service; sows in farrow and
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in. JOHN BOYES, Jr.,
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Young stock constantly on
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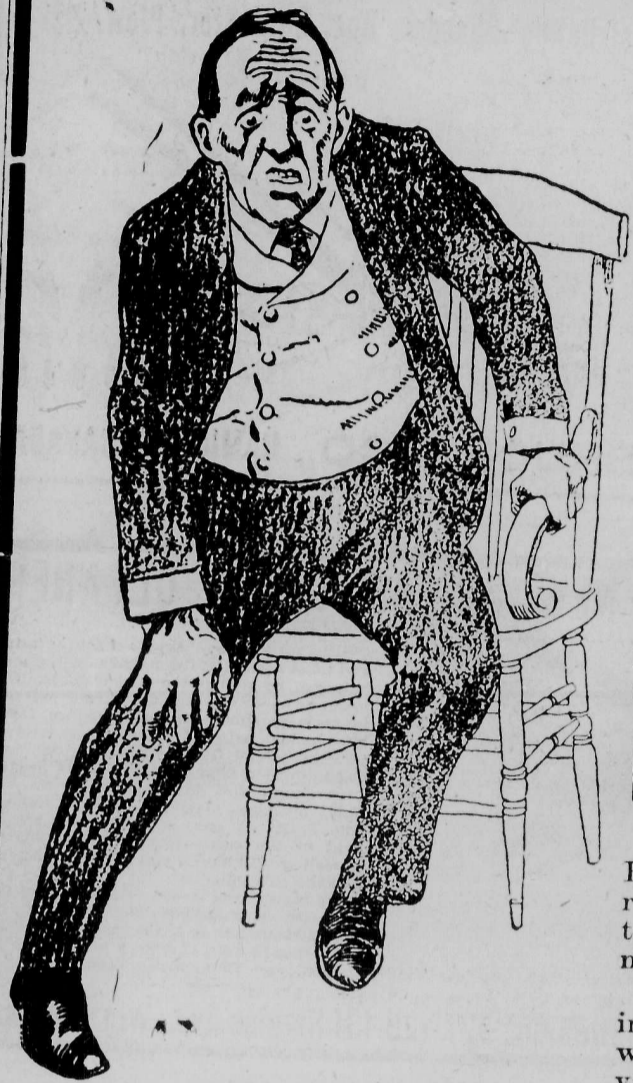
Large Yorkshires
for sale, from imported and
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P. R. and G. T. R., Weston,
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bred for March lit-
ters; also a few
d Shorthorn bull, regis-
write to
ARDING,
om Thorndale, Ont.

RHEUMATISM

NO CURE. NO PAY.



WHEN YOU FEEL that grinding pain in your joints you can appreciate the feelings of a man burned at the stake or having his bones broken and twisted on the rack. It is merciless, sleep-destroying, agonizing. It lets up at times for an hour or two, only to turn loose again more pitilessly than ever. It leaves one joint and moves to another with doubled intensity. It eats up all your vitality, exhausts your patience and unless you conquer it by using Electricity, which is the only remedy on earth that will cure it, it may reduce you to a chronic Rheumatic cripple, with joints enlarged, twisted and deformed, and strength enough only to limp around.

Rheumatism gives many warnings and it is easy to cure it if you take it in time. When you feel the first stiffness in your knee joints, shoulders or back, the first pain in your back or shoulders, if you attack it then you can easily drive it out of your body. But if you let these "come-and-go" pains come often they will settle down and stay with you. Cure them at first and you will save many years of needless suffering. I have cured many thousands of Rheumatics with

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It does not matter where Rheumatism is located it cannot get away from Electricity intelligently applied. Electricity will follow it to the most secret recess in the human body, and will so charge the tissues with vibrating life as to render the spot uninhabitable to disease. Rheumatism cannot exist where my Belt is applied according to my instructions.

The Kidneys are responsible for nearly every case of Rheumatism. Lacking vitality, they fail in their duties and allow the uric acid to get into the blood, where it becomes a burden to the circulation. It roams about, up and down the vast system of arteries and veins, and finally settles down in some secluded spot to rest.

The pain is most aggravating, nerve-racking and peace-destroying; the surrounding tissues, which are suffering because their blood supply has been shut off, become irritated and inflamed, and that part of the body, until relief comes in some form, is the sorest, most painful spot imaginable.

Electricity is an external application, but it goes into the body, directly to the spot where the trouble rests, pours its decomposing influence into the congestion, separates it, dissolves the urates and drives them out of the circulation, renders the blood uninhabitable to them, carrying them back to the kidneys, which in the meantime are being strengthened, and thus resumes the healthy course of nature by taking them out of the body through the bladder.

I don't ask anyone to take my unsupported word. I commend the following extracts for your careful consideration:—

Your Belt is all right. It has done wonders for me. In one month I was relieved from all pains in my back and arms. I have showed it to those who are suffering from rheumatism, and they all say they will soon have one.—R. LOUNSBURY, Cranbrook, B.C.

Your Belt has restored me completely from that tired feeling and rheumatism, and I have gained ten pounds in weight.—JAMES ALLDIS, 88 Bruce street, South London, Ont.

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I got your Belt for Rheumatism in my shoulder, and obtained a speedy cure. Your Belt is deserving of great praise, and I can highly recommend it to those who suffered as I did.—CARL WESTON, Sandon, B.C.

I have no longer any doubt but that it is a complete cure for Rheumatism, and for bracing up the nervous system. It cannot be surpassed.—EDGAR PIN-NELL, Gladstone, Man.

I can recommend your Belt to any one suffering from rheumatism or indigestion.—JAMES McDONALD, 169 Lr. Marchand Road, St. John's, Nfld.

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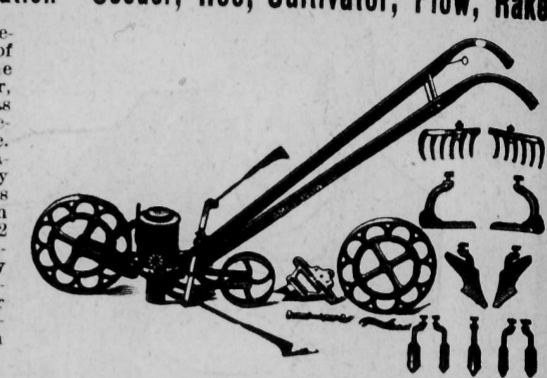
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