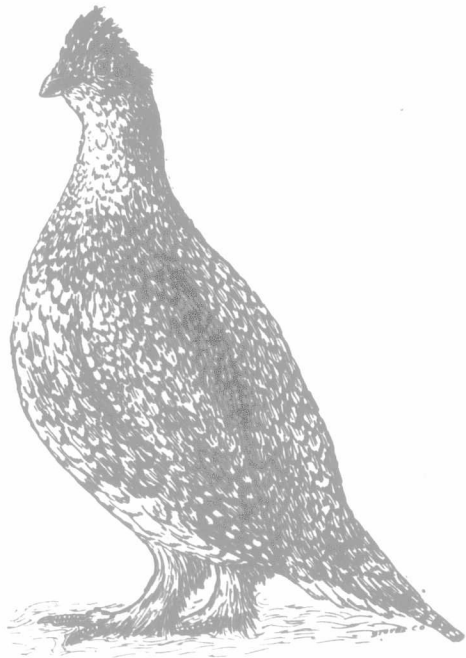


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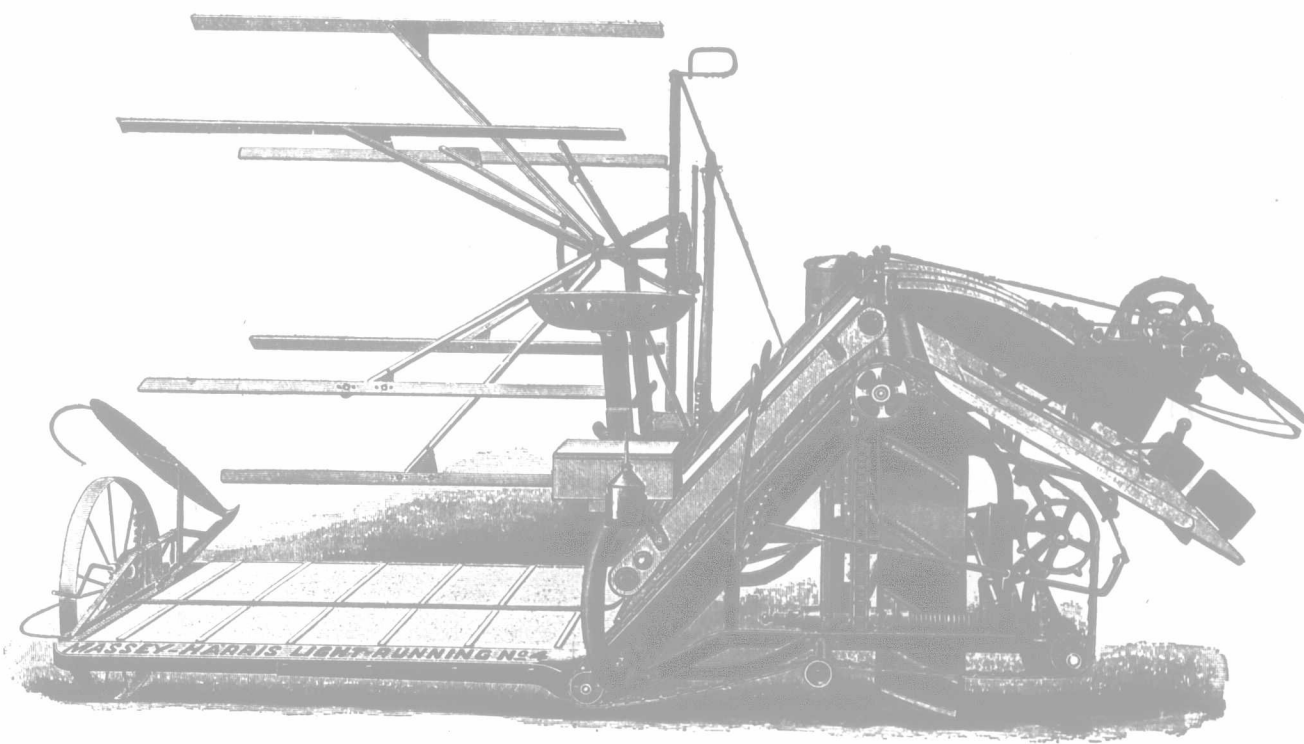
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 661.

WINNIPEG, MAN. MAY 24, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### Ranting About the Embargo.

Periodically the embargo anvil is hammered until the welkin roars, and everybody is much edified thereby. The Scotchmen, anxious to feed Canadian stores, jump on the Sassenack farmers (who, by the way, are all protectionists) and accuse them of discrediting, on the score of disease, the Colonial cattle.

So far as disease relates to cattle in Great Britain and Canada, all well-informed persons know that of the British pure-breeds many of the Angus and Shorthorns are pretty badly infested with tuberculosis, and, also, that many herds fail to yield their normal annual increase, on account of contagious abortion; while in merrie England swine fever (termed in Canada "hog cholera") is always about. The score of disease, then, is not one on which the British farmer is very tender. Unless his stuff dies in droves, or an unkind meat inspector fetches him up short, he is quite hardened otherwise to disease, and the Colonial is lacking in respect who mentions the appalling rottenness of some British herds above a whisper. We recall how, on one memorable occasion, in Britain, a vigorous protest was made re the Canadian Government's tuberculin tests, and the sentiment was expressed that no foreign government should dictate to them how to keep their cattle. How the silly yokels applauded the promulgation of an idea which meant, in other words, that they (the producers) would say what the market must take—a violation of trade ethics so gross as to be laughable. But, aside from the bugaboo of disease in Canadian cattle, in the minds of the majority of Britishers, what are the benefits to be derived by Canadians from the removal of the embargo, and at what cost?

In the first place, the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle alone (we do not believe it will ever come off to Canada, but if it does, we expect the U. S. will share also) would mean the resumption of the ninety-day cattle quarantine all along our Southern boundary, and the American invasion of immigrants would be stopped entirely—which would be a disaster to the Canadian West. In addition, a large force of inspectors would be needed, at a much-increased cost to the country—and where would be the gain?

The possibility of feeding range cattle, such as we see in the stock-yards at Calgary, Medicine Hat, Winnipeg, Schreiber, Montreal, and coming off the boats at the Birkenhead lairages, is not to our mind a rosy one; the docility essential is entirely lacking, and the insurance on lives of farm hands in Great Britain would at once become more costly.

As for the Eastern bees, the people down there know enough to feed theirs to a finish; the land demands it. There are really no store cattle that Canada can afford to ship to Britain to be finished, but we will suppose everybody shipped their beef cattle as stores to the Old Country, and a big trade was established. If foot-and-mouth or some other bovine disease broke out in boats sailing from Boston or Portland, the store-cattle business would be at an end in 24 hours; and what a tremendous slump there would be in cattle, because the trend of business would again have to change from the marketing of stores to the marketing of finished bees.

To our mind, for Canadians to excite themselves over the removal of the embargo is futile. They stand to gain practically nothing. The

shouting Scotchmen have buildings and wharves, representing sunken capital, which they hope to raise by buying Canadian stores.

The need of Canada is the building up of a dead-meat trade, in which we can well afford to imitate the senors of Buenos Ayres, who, as soon as they found they could not ship cattle to Britain on foot, embarked in the chilled-meat business on a big scale (vide J. A. Kinsella's report to the New Zealand Government), and are making a success of it. The dead-meat trade is the thing, and to it Chicago owes its reputation as a live-stock market.

### Register Your Stock in the Canadian Books.

One of the reasons advanced for nationalizing the records was a patriotic one, namely, to help along our own record system. Such being the case, it is now up to the agricultural societies, exhibition associations and individuals to demonstrate the faith that is in them. The organizations, large or small, holding shows in Western Canada, might do well to incorporate in their regulations a rule that all registered stock shown must possess a certificate—to be produced—of registration in a Canadian National Record Book.

In all movements such as the nationalization one, everybody is zealous until a certain point is reached (usually about half way through the job), then the enthusiasm wanes, and the project lives along half-heartedly. It is yet too soon to see all the benefits expected to accrue. Such, however, will come to a greater or less degree in the form of lessened cost, on the whole, for registrations, transfers and the printing of herd-books; more light on the methods followed in the payment of expenses to members of executives, such only to be paid when services are rendered; more accuracy in the recording of pedigrees and issuance of certificates, which heretofore has been far from that perfection which should be inseparable from the live-stock recording business. It is to be hoped, also, that we will see the eradication of duplicate certificates, which have been far too loosely distributed, a laxity for which the associations concerned were to blame. The equitable division of offices to Provinces outside of Ontario is no nearer accomplishment than ever, judging by the first election of officers. This fact is much to be regretted, as the effect of cliquism or monopoly of offices in any association is to strangle in its birth the enthusiasm felt by new members, that is so essential to the progress of any association. There is likely, under the new system, to be very small chance of fraudulent work in pedigree and certificate issuance, and the absence of spheres of influence from the registrars is as it should be, but these registrars, fortunately, are not Government officials; still, they will be more than human if they do not observe civil-service hours and all the numerous holidays for which the Federal Capital is notorious. That a Government official will keep a time-sheet on the employees of the records associations is utterly preposterous. At present, without a head, they will be strictly on their honor to do well the work for which they are paid. The national move has been of value in consolidating the records, and should now be backed up by the help of the parties indicated at the beginning. The individual will find that early registration is essential to accurate recording, and that imported animals must be registered in the Canadian books if their progeny is to be recorded. Get your registration to Ottawa soon!

### Value of Soil Moisture.

Because it is of interest to all grain-growers to know something of the processes at work in Nature to produce crops, we summarize here some of the facts that have been collected upon the relation of moisture to grain-growing. The first use of water, to a growing crop begins long before the seed is placed in the ground. In the soil are myriads of minute organisms at work transforming the crude plant food which is locked up in particles of earth or in crude vegetable matter, or is circulating as gases in the soil atmosphere, into compounds ready to be appropriated by the plants. To these organisms a certain amount of moisture is absolutely necessary, and extreme drouth is most certain to destroy their usefulness. Then, apart from this biological use of water in the soil, it is continually at work elevating compounds from the sub-soil to the surface, and keeps the soil in the best physical condition for the circulation of air and the life of micro-organisms.

Coming to seeding time, moisture in just the proper amounts is necessary to put the land in good tilth and to start the chemical and biological processes by which the cells of the seed become distended; then, dividing, add to their number, and so develop growth. After growth commences soil moisture begins to play a larger part in plant development. First it brings the plant food of the soil into solution, then carries it from more remote parts to the roots of plants, transports the food in solution through roots and stems up into the leaves, where the moisture escapes, leaving the elements necessary to growth spread out in green tissues of the leaves to be further elaborated into plant food. For the purpose of transporting the plant food from the soil to the leaves a most enormous quantity of water is required. Careful calculations have deduced the fact that, in order to produce a yield of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, over five hundred tons of water are required, and for every fifty bushels of oats matured, eight hundred thousand pounds of water passes through the plants, besides which much evaporates from the surface of the soil during the growing season.

These facts illustrate the immense importance of soil moisture in the production of crops. They also justify the care usually exercised in retaining moisture in the soil. A reflection upon them at once provokes the question, "How can we keep the maximum amount of moisture in the soil?" and in the pursuit of all such investigations it is the part of wisdom to keep close to nature. Nature's best agency in retaining moisture in soils is humus or decaying vegetable matter. This is the sponge Mother Earth uses to keep her face from cracking, and its fibers are the binding ties that prevent her particles drifting away. In the wild state nature always endeavors to cover the earth with a mat of humus, for the reason that the soils containing it can receive more rain without injury to themselves or crops, and resist drouth longer without harm to the plants growing thereon. The extent to which our modern methods of farming interfere with this scheme of nature's should set men thinking. Clearly, continuous cultivating and cropping tends to diminish the humus supply in the soil, and consequently the moisture supply, relatively. New land is invariably the most productive, not simply because it contains a large amount of plant food, but because of the larger supply of decaying vegetable matter it contains, and consequently the larger supply of moisture. The lesson from this is to conduct operations with the object of retaining moisture.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
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### The National Live-stock Association's Work.

The above Association has, in the minds of many, become confused with the National Record Association, an entirely separate body, with different and distinct aims from those of the former. The N. L.-S. A. is more or less a Government institution—the other is not—with a constitution and by-laws containing plans for big work, but depending upon Government patronage. Up to date it has been a useful sheep-dog in folding reluctant record societies into the great national pen at Ottawa. What this great association is to do will depend largely on the wishes of the promoters, and it is to be hoped that it will embrace more than a safe haven for decayed politicians. The second annual meeting was held recently, at a distinctly bad time for farmers and live-stock breeders from the West, and the association, when convened at Ottawa, did practically nothing beyond electing officers, for which material seems to have been limited, judging by the way Government officials were elected. Personally, one has no objections to these men getting such advertising, but the far-too-prevalent tendency of electing such men does harm to the organization. As a rule, they can be depended upon to do as they are wanted, but not being engaged in the active operations of the live-stock trade, cannot be expected to have so many pertinent ideas on the subject as men engaged in the live-stock trade for a living would have.

At present the N. L.-S. Association resembles more nearly a college for instruction in practical politics than anything else. Probably after it gets the novitiates properly touched, some business, such as the building up of a dead-meat trade for Canada, will be attempted. As an institution supported by Government money, the people will soon look for results.

Western men can be expected to balk at meetings called in such busy times as seeding, especially when after a chase across half a continent nothing is done.

The National Live-stock Association can well afford to give its attention to big problems, amongst other things, deliberating over the work of the experimental farms with live stock, and aiding that work by words of suggestion or encouragement. The Association might well press upon the Minister the needs of the West in the way of additional experimental farms, and urge the inception of work by some member of his staff looking to the creating of varieties of clover and corn suited to the West, for on corn and clover depend the building up of a strong beef industry.

The Live-stock Commissioner did a lot of valuable and not always pleasant pioneer work in the nationalizing of the records, in which work he had the benefit of the help and advice of Secretary G. H. Greig. It is to be hoped that now the first-named gentleman will be able to get a dead-meat (beef) trade established in Canada, on a par with the bacon and cheese trades, and also that he may be able to placate the B. C. stockmen, who have no particular reason to be thankful for the help withheld from them for the last few years.

### The Need of Good Sires.

The urgent necessity for the use of more good sires in the breeding of beef cattle in this country is clearly evident to all who visit our stock-yards and markets. Prime cattle, such as are suitable for the export trade, are steadily becoming scarcer, while good cattle for grazing or stall feeding are hard to secure, even at prices that used to be considered satisfactory for finished heaves. There is no great profit even in feeding first-class cattle for beef, beyond that made by selling the grain and fodder at a good price through the cattle, and the fertility added to the farm by feeding the stock. But feeding inferior cattle is usually a losing game, and the only way to make it reasonably profitable is to improve the quality of the stock by the use of good pure-bred bulls. A glance at the market reports shows that there is generally a difference of at least one dollar a hundred weight between the price of good and medium cattle, and nearly another dollar between the value of medium and common, which means a difference of from ten to twenty dollars each in the selling price. A pure-bred yearling bull may be bought just now for about what he will bring for beef at maturity, or at the end of a term of service in the herd, and he will, in the meantime, probably add from five to ten dollars a head to the value of every calf he sires, if sold for beef at two years old, as compared with common stock at the same age and with the same feeding. The farmer who does not see his way to keeping a bull for use in his own herd, can, in most cases, secure the services of a pure-bred sire for a fee of from one to two dollars, and the calf will be worth from five to ten dollars more than one from a scrub bull, at any time after it is a year old. And we would advise a farmer with only a herd of grade cows not to be content to use a third-class pure-bred bull. A first-class one, if purchased at a reasonable price, will probably make up the difference between his cost and that of an inferior one in the quality of his progeny, in the superior feeding properties of his get. The prices at which first-class bulls are now being held by breeders are not excessive, considering the investment in the sires and dams from which they are bred, and the expense incident to maintaining a high-class herd, while medium-class bulls are plentiful, and may be purchased at a very moderate price.

The need of the use of good sires in the country applies not only to beef cattle, but to all other classes of stock. The producing capacity of our dairy cows might be nearly doubled, on the average, in a very few years, by the use of pure-bred bulls bred from deep-milking strains, whereas a large proportion of the cows in the country are barely paying for their feed, and many are not even doing that. Good horses would sell for high prices now, and are likely to for many years, but so many farmers have been content to breed their mares to cheap-grade stallions that good horses are extremely scarce, and inferior ones

rightly sell for inferior prices, though they cost just as much to raise and keep as the better class that bring big money. A large percentage of the pigs, sheep and poultry in the country are inferior in type and good feeding quality, owing to the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of farmers in using mongrel sires, or looking for cheap ones, instead of going in for the best, the first cost of which is higher, but which is more than made up in the increased value of their offspring when placed upon the market, while the expense of raising them is no more than in the case of common stuff. There are hundreds, we might say thousands, of good young sires of all these classes in the hands of breeders in this country, and many mature ones that have proved their usefulness, held for sale at very reasonable prices, or their services available at a moderate fee, and there is no sensible excuse for continuing to produce inferior stock, which is raised at a loss and which is injuring the reputation of our country in the markets of the world, and discounting the profits of the farmers and the wealth of the Dominion.

If we are to hold our own in the British market, we need to profit by the example of the farmers and breeders in the Argentine who are buying the best bulls in England and Scotland to improve their cattle, and will leave us in the lurch when their improved stock meets ours in the market to which we are both catering, as are also our neighbors of the United States. Let us get a move on, and go to work in earnest to improve our products and keep them up to a high-class standard.

### Export Tax on the Farmer's Raw Material.

According to the Statistical Yearbook of Canada, the value of ashes exported from the Dominion in 1903 amounted to \$117,326. As most of these are used by American farmers, who pay transportation and middlemen's charges, and consider they are still getting good value for the money, it requires no expert to calculate that their potential value to the Canadian farmer must be at least double this estimate. Meanwhile, our lands are being gradually depleted of available potash that must be sooner or later replaced at three times the price for which we are now selling it in the form of ashes. How long shall we thus continue to enrich our neighbors with our own resources? Fertility is a raw material just as is timber or minerals—a raw material which, although extensive, is by no means inexhaustible, and which it therefore behooves us to conserve. It is universally agreed that of all forms of fiscal protection, export tax on raw material is by far the best. Why not place such a duty on ashes, so that if we cannot wholly stop the export of them, we may at least realize a revenue, instead of magnanimously permitting the American farmer to enjoy the benefit of cheap potash at our expense?

A similar argument applies to the by-products of the packing-house, for instance, bones, of which, according to the above-quoted authority, we exported in the same year (1903), 49,211 cwt., appraised by the customs at \$32,228, which figures, if they mean anything, indicate that a lot of phosphorus has been sold at a price away below its agricultural value.

Again, the agitation for an export duty on wheat could be quite justifiably met by a demand for similar customs toll on by-products of the mill. It will be no difficult task to persuade the stockmen and dairymen of Canada that the 351,641 cwt. of bran that left our ports would have been better fed at home than sold to competing stock-feeders in the United States and Great Britain. For years the Canadian manufacturer has been clamoring for cheap raw material and conservation by fiscal legislation of the supplies we have: Is it not time the farmer had a schedule framed in his favor, and what better move is there than an export tax on fertility and feeding stuffs?

### Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



**Agricultural High Schools in Minnesota.**

(Special correspondence.)

Something of a misconception has gone abroad with reference to the system of agricultural education in Minnesota, as conducted at the present time. The idea seems to have spread that Minnesota has adopted what may be termed a system of high school education in what pertains to agriculture. It originated, probably, in the name School of Agriculture, which forms a part of our comprehensive university system in Minnesota. We have no agricultural high schools as such in the State. To Wisconsin belongs the credit of introducing what may be termed the agricultural high school, as outlined below. At the session of our Legislature, which closed only a few weeks ago, an Act was passed setting aside an appropriation for the establishment of an agricultural school at Crookston, which will doubtless be of the high school order, but the details of management or course of study have not yet been worked out. It will probably be conducted somewhat after the methods followed in the Wisconsin schools.

Thus far the Minnesota system is in outline as follows: First, are the district schools, which correspond with the common schools in Canada; then follow the high schools, which correspond, more or less, with the same class of schools in Ontario; then there is the university, with its various departments. Intermediate, as it were, between the high schools and the university, are the normal schools, for the education of teachers. The district schools, of course, feed the high schools, and the latter the university. Owing to the way in which the course of study is arranged, it leads up step by step to matriculation in the university, and finally to graduation from the same by those who pursue their studies until the goal is reached. The university virtually controls the final examinations at the high schools, and those who graduate therefrom are eligible to enter the university without further examination. The system thus far is one comprehensive whole, leading up from the kindergarten schools to graduation from the university. In this fact is one explanation, probably, of the very large attendance of students at the university—not less than something over four thousand.

The school of agriculture, though in a sense a part of the university proper, may also be called an advanced high school for imparting an agricultural education. Students may enter it from any source, who are able to pass the requisite examination, and graduates from the high schools may enter without further examination. It gives instruction to students of both sexes, largely on the same lines, except that the girl students take certain subjects pertaining to household science, and omit a very limited number of subjects pursued by the boys, more particularly those which are more or less concerned with outdoor manual labor. Those who complete the course of study at the school of agriculture, after a post-graduate course at the same, may enter the college of agriculture and graduate from it at the end of four years.

The regular course of study at the school of agriculture covers three years. It is designed to give an education that will fit the possessor for the intelligent pursuit of practical agriculture in its various phases. The terms for each year extend from the beginning of October to the end of March. There is a special course in dairying which is designed to prepare the students for practical work in creameries and cheese factories. A short course for farmers covers eight weeks, which anyone of sufficient age may take. There is also a two weeks' course in live-stock judging. The attendance of students in the regular course last winter was 530. In all the courses of study it was approximately 754. The college of agriculture is more particularly designed to prepare the students for teaching agriculture, or for pursuing the study of the same along scientific lines.

As it virtually calls for an eight years' course from the time of entering the school of agriculture, the number who have taken this course has not been very large, nor is it likely to become so, at least for many years to come.

The first county school of agriculture and domestic economy in America was opened at Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin, October 6th, 1902. A second school of the same class was opened at Menomonie, in Dunn County, somewhat later. The opening of these schools was authorized by the Legislature of 1901. The law of 1901 provided for State aid to the extent of over half the annual instructional expense, but neither school was to receive more than \$2,500 a year from the State. This law was amended in 1903, so as to increase the aid given from the State treasury to \$4,000 a year to each school, by way of maintenance. The county in which the school is located bears a part of the expense.

Provision is made for the union of two or more counties in the establishment of such schools, and for the apportionment of the cost. The course of study is outlined by law. Not less than three acres of land are required for illustration work. The school is free to all students from the counties which support it. The State superintendent is supervisor and instructor, of the schools, and the Dean of the College of Agriculture may advise as to the courses of study and the qualifications of teachers. Provision has been made for the establishment and maintenance of four such schools within the State. Each school is under the control of a County School Board, elected from time to time. Schools are open each year from October 1st to near the end of May. The faculty of the school at Wausau consists of three persons, one in charge in the instruction in agriculture, who is also principal of the school; one in charge of the instruction in domestic economy, and a third in charge of the instruction of manual training. These are assisted by instructors, and all instructors teach academic subjects.

**COURSE OF STUDY FOR BOYS.****First Year.**

First Term.—The Soil, d. 5; Manual Training, Carpentry, d. 5; English, 5; Business Arithmetic, 5.

Second Term.—Soils and Fertilizers, d. 5; Manual Training, Carpentry, d. 5; English, 5; Library Reading, 5.

Third Term.—Plant Life, d. 5; Vegetable, Flower and Fruit Gardening, d. 5; Poultry, d. 3; English, 5; Library Reading, 2.

**Second Year.**

First Term.—Plant Life, d. 5; Manual Training, Blacksmithing, d. 5; U. S. History, 5; Economics, d. 3; Library Reading, 5.

Second Term.—Animal Husbandry, d. 5; Rural Architecture, d. 5; U. S. History and Civil Government, 5; Library Reading, 5.

Third Term.—Animal Husbandry, d. 5; Vegetable, Flower and Fruit Gardening, d. 5; Economics of Agriculture, 5; Library Reading, 5.

**COURSE OF STUDY FOR GIRLS.****First Year.**

First Term.—Cooking and Sewing, d. 5; Domestic Hygiene, 5; English, 5; Business Arithmetic, 5.

Second Term.—Cooking and Sewing, d. 5; House Economy, 5; English, 5; Library Reading, 5.

Third Term.—Cooking and Sewing, d. 5; Vegetable, Flower and Fruit Gardening, d. 5; English, 5; Library Reading, 5.

**Second Year.**

First Term.—Cooking and Sewing, d. 5; Laundry, d. 3; U. S. History, 5; Library Reading, 5.

Second Term.—Cooking and Sewing, d. 5; Chemistry of Foods, 5; U. S. History and Civil Government, 5; Library Reading, 5.

Third Term.—Cooking and Millinery, d. 3; Home Nursing, d. 2; Poultry, d. 3; Vegetable, Flower and Fruit Gardening, d. 5; Library Reading, 5.

The numerals denote the number of recitation periods per week; d. signifies double periods.

The course of study cannot, of course, be given in detail in this paper, but it is one of the most practical that has ever come under the notice of the writer. The attendance at the Wausau school in 1894 was 75, and the enrollment in 1905 is still larger. Nearly all the students come from Marathon County and from rural homes. Prof. R. B. Johns, the principal, is enthusiastic over the outlook for the future of the school.

The question of introducing the study of agriculture into the district schools of Minnesota has been considerably agitated, and a few years ago an appropriation was made for this purpose in a tentative way. But little progress, however, has been made in this direction. The successful introduction of this branch into the common or district schools has yet to be achieved in this country, nor is it likely to be achieved until the teachers in these schools are required to pass an examination in at least some of the branches of agriculture.

THOS. SHAW.

**Co-operation for the Bacon Industry.**

The farmers are co-operating to sell their apples, and the movement is spreading so rapidly that it will soon have advertised organized co-operation throughout the country. With the facts so well known as they are, thanks to the "Farmer's Advocate" and the Farmers' Institutes, no one will doubt the usefulness of this kind of organization in the sale of fruit at least.

If for the sale of fruit, why not co-operate for the sale of any other farm product? Why not co-operate in selling our hogs? The hogs of Ontario have as great an annual value as the apples of the Province, and greater. The farmers are as dissatisfied with the conditions of the industry, and certainly there are more complaints. A remedy is urgently needed for these conditions, and—let no one be misled by the failure of so-called "co-operative" bacon-curing factories—the remedy is co-operation.

Here is the situation: The market at home and abroad demands a fine quality of bacon, and offers a high price for the best. Denmark supplies the best, and only the best, and gets the highest prices for the goods. Ontario supplies a large amount, but only about sixty per cent. of it is of good quality. Indeed, it is true that recently we have gone backward in quality rather than forward. The packers write to the papers, and tell the farmers at the Winter Fairs that this is a bad state of affairs, and that it is all the fault of the farmers. They say that the farmers must bring that sixty per cent. up to the possible one hundred per cent. of good quality by breeding and feeding, and promise that then they (the packers) will reward them by paying what the best bacon hogs are worth. As it is, the farmers who have been producing that sixty per cent. of good bacon have received just the same price per pound for it as has been paid for the corn-fattened hogs of Essex and Kent, and everyone knows that it costs a good deal more to produce the right kind than to turn out the corn-fattened kind. That is a remarkably poor way to encourage the right kind of breeding and feeding, and unless some other way of improving our bacon export is applied, it is absolutely certain to degenerate to "shanty-pork" again, and our profits from hog-raising will disappear.

One way to improve the situation would be for the packers to pay a better rate for the best grades than for the seconds. If they would do away with the flat rate and grade all hogs so as to pay each farmer just what his hogs are worth, Ontario would soon be making the finest bacon in the world. But the packers will not change their ways. Don't expect it. They make more money as things are, and they claim that "competition is too keen" to allow of any such change as the payment of discriminating rates. As a matter of fact, there are too many packing-houses to allow of a proper payment to the farmers out of the prices the bacon brings on the market.

Another way to improve the situation would be for the farmers to form a close combine, buy or erect a factory or factories of their own, and cure all their bacon themselves. To be sure that this plan would work, it would be necessary to make it very expensive for a farmer member to sell his hogs to any outsider. Otherwise, the private packers would soon ruin the whole business, as it is unfortunately impossible to ensure perfect co-operation except by imposing fines on those who do not support the common object. But this plan would cost a good deal to commence with, and would require more machinery than another method which will solve the problem just as well.

Without doubt, the best plan by which to accomplish what we all wish is for the farmers to organize, not to manufacture, but to sell their hogs. Such a plan, if properly put into operation, will be both very



At the Saskatoon Stock-judging Institute. Lecturers Anderson and Wilson and Mr. J. Caswell in the foreground.



simple and very effective. It will soon make our bacon of as high an average quality as is possible. It will encourage every farmer to make his hogs as excellent as possible, by paying him more for superior than for inferior animals. It will do away with the commission buyers, who now tax every farmer ten per cent. on all the hogs he sells, no matter to whom he sells them, and it will give that ten per cent. to the farmer himself. It will economize the manufacture of bacon from the hogs the farmers raise, and every cent so economized will go into the farmer's bank account. It will save to the farmers in this way at least ten per cent., and more probably twenty-five per cent. of the money that comes into Ontario for bacon. It will, if carried far enough in its application, do away with the commission men in Great Britain, and save, as almost a clear gain, the commissions which have been making them wealthy at the expense of the unorganized farmers of Canada. It is a solemn and easily-proven fact that instead of getting from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. for their hogs, the farmers of Ontario could and should be getting an average of nearly \$10 per cwt. That balance that they do not get goes, partly to pay commissions that are necessary only under the present conditions, partly to pay for the "risks" of packers who over-capitalize and put up more plant than they can keep running, and partly to pay large profits—at the expense of the unorganized farmers. If the farmers want the rest of their money they can get it—by co-operating. They will never get it any other way.

Of course, the farmers who are getting the average prices for the poorest hogs would not care to see a change. But without a change, all the farmers will soon be raising the poorest kind of hogs, and that will bring the average price down to the value of the poorest hogs, which would not suit anyone. It is, therefore, safe to say that at least sixty per cent. of all the hog-raisers of Ontario would be glad to adopt a plan of selling their hogs that would pay them a discriminating scale of prices, based on type and quality grading. There is no reason why these farmers should not at once solve their problem in the way suggested—by forming a partnership for the sale of their hogs.

The first step in the matter is for the farmers of a locality to form their association with the general object of selling their hogs on the best terms obtainable. In order to make sure of the best results, it would be necessary to have regulations compelling the members to secure the best type of hog as soon as possible, if they are not up to standard already; and guaranteeing that proper methods of feeding will be practised, in order to make the quality of all hogs sold by the association for its members as good as possible. The members should, of course, be bound by the regulations to sell their hogs only through the association, under penalty of a substantial fine; except in case of breeding animals, etc. By insisting on such regulations as these only those farmers who are in earnest will join, and the objects of the association will be most easily carried out.

The association can thus begin at once to carry on its work, and by inserting in its rules all such clauses as may be thought advisable for future use, its powers will keep pace with its development, and it will develop as opportunity permits. Of course, such an association cannot hope to accomplish all its objects at once or alone; but as other associations are formed, the power of the co-operators will increase, and they will gain their objects one by one. The main point is, one such association can at once save the ten per cent. commission which otherwise would go to the ordinary buyer, a gain in itself sufficient to justify co-operation.

The Provincial statute relating to the organization of co-operative associations, which would repay the trouble of reading, defines the procedure which must be followed in such cases, though, of course, does not interfere with the special rules of the particular association. By the statute, at least seven original members are necessary; they must register the association, and its rules as adopted on organization, at the office of the County Registrar; the basis of organization is an allotment of shares, the number of which is unlimited, and the liability of members is limited by the number of these shares held; shares are to be paid for by instalments, and may be of any value, but no member may hold more than \$1,000 worth of such shares; the association may not do a "credit business," but may buy real estate for business purposes and give a mortgage to any amount as security for payment on same; and so on.

A little consideration of the statute will show that everything depends on the rules adopted by the association, and on the nominal value placed on the shares, and the rules as to payment for the same. Space permits only an enumeration of the main points, which should be covered by the rules of an association such as advocated:

- (1) The purposes of the association should be clearly defined; for the sale of hogs for and on behalf of the members.
- (2) A consultative board, or directorate, should be provided for, to be elected as decided by the members, and who should be left to choose their own officers; the latter being the executive of the association.
- (3) The shares of the association should be of a nominal value, sufficient to provide a large guarantee, as security for possible future operations of the association; and the payment on the shares might well be so arranged that the annual instalments would be very small or large, as the needs of the association might require in different years, and still leave the members

liable for further calls, so as to maintain their interest in the association.

(4) Members should be held bound by the regulations to obey, in choice of stock and in feeding, such rules as the association might establish in order to make animals sold of the best possible value.

(5) Members should also be held bound to sell their hogs, with such reasonable exceptions as might be specified, to the association alone, such bond being enforceable by a fine of, say, \$5 per hog so sold to any outsider.

(6) The directors, as representing the members of the association, should be empowered to carry on the business of selling the hogs raised by the members in whatever way they should find most to the interests of the members.

(7) And it should be stated in the registered rules that the association might, if desirable, engage in the manufacture of the hogs of the members.

Such an association, working alone, would be able to make very satisfactory terms with any firm of private packers, with regard at least to payment of commissions to the association, and doubtless it could secure a discriminating rate also, though this would be more easy to secure for a larger number of animals than one association might be able to supply. With a federation of such associations, controlling a large proportion of the best hogs of the Province, the packers could be brought to their knees, terms could be dictated to them that they would be compelled to accept, and, in short, the farmers who produce the best type and quality of bacon hogs would by such a simple system of co-operation absolutely control the whole situation, from the farm to the British grocer's counter. The advantage of such a plan is the fact that it requires as capital only a small yearly payment by the members, instead of a large capitalization. The risks are practically none, and there is a certainty of good return from the beginning. All that is necessary to establish such an association is seven dissatisfied farmers, ten dollars, and a notary public. It is simply a partnership, whether it is one small association or a federation of all the farmers of Ontario, as it will be within a few years.

Remember, it is not proposed to repeat the colossal failures of the Brantford, Harriston and Palmerston "co-operative" packing ventures. They, as I have repeatedly pointed out, were not instances of farmers' co-operation, but of concerns precisely similar to the other and older packing-houses, except that some farmers owned some shares in them.

Remember, if you want your association to succeed, if you want it to be co-operative at all, that it must be formed only to market the hogs of its members, NOT to engage in the selling or manufacture of hogs as a business speculation. Therefore, make it impossible for anyone not a raiser of hogs to be a member, and make every member sell his hogs only through the association, no matter what the temptation offered to do otherwise.

Remember, this is the farmers' affair, and if the farmers are willing to put up with present conditions, no one else, least of all the private packers, will object. But if the farmers want a change they can have it just a few days after they get together and commence work as a united force.

AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.

## Horses.

### Castration.

Opinions differ considerably as to the most desirable age at which to castrate colts. A large percentage of colts are operated upon at one year old, while others are kept entire until two or even three years of age, with the idea of getting greater development of crest and a more masculine appearance, especially of head and neck. Allowing a colt to remain entire until well developed certainly has this tendency, and when this characteristic is desired it can be obtained in this way, but to many horsemen this appearance is objectionable, the idea being that a gelding should resemble a mare in general characteristics. I agree with the latter opinion, and consider a gelding and a mare should hitch well together, and, if mated in other particulars, there should be no marked difference in general physiognomy, such as is noticed if the gelding has remained entire until he has acquired the masculine appearance noted. We notice in the modern showing that many of the competitors, and in many cases prizewinners, in the heavy-harness classes are "stags." Trotting-bred horses that have been kept for breeding purposes until adulthood, and not being fast enough for the purposes for which they were bred, and having good action, are castrated, docked, manes pulled, shod, and driven to produce action rather than speed. Some of these fellows make high-class heavy-harness horses, and in my opinion, the principal objection to them is their masculine appearance. When a pair of them are hitched together this probably does not strike a person so forcibly, but if one be hitched with a mare or ordinary gelding, the contrast is striking, and they cannot be said to be a team. The older a colt or horse is when castrated, the greater the risk, and, to a

limited extent, the greater his value, hence the greater the loss should results be untoward or fatal. Castration is a more serious operation than is generally considered. It cannot be performed without severing important organs, and the most skillful operation, performed under the most favorable circumstances, is liable to be followed by untoward results. Colts appear to be more liable to unfavorable results than the young of other classes of stock, but this is largely due to the fact that the young of cattle, sheep and swine are usually castrated at a few days, or at most, a few weeks old, when, as stated, the danger is less. In my opinion, the better time to castrate colts, provided, of course, the animal is strong and healthy and there is no abnormality, as hernia or the absence of one or both testicles in the scrotum, is from ten days to three weeks of age. At this age no special means need be taken to prevent hemorrhage, any more than in a calf; the foal is sucking the dam and usually on grass, and the operation has practically no effect on his general health. Of course, I don't mean to say that even at this age the operation is not attended with some risk, but that the risk is much less, and if it should prove fatal, the loss is much less than if the animal were one or two years old, or older. The average farmer castrates his own calves, pigs and lambs, and meets with few losses, but if he allowed them to reach the age of one, two or three years before castration, and exercised the same carelessness that he usually does, he would find his losses would be much greater. By carelessness, I mean a total disregard to antiseptic measures. As a rule, the operation is performed with a knife carried in the pocket and used for general purposes, sharpened, no doubt, just before the operation, but no means taken to disinfect it or the hands or scrotum. Neither the hands nor instruments are even washed; the operation is performed, and nature allowed perfect liberty to act without assistance or interference. The percentage of losses, even under these conditions, in quite young animals, is quite small, but if the same carelessness were observed in animals of greater age it would be different. Certain general rules should be observed in the castration of any animal, especially colts. Moderate weather, when there are not flies, say from about the middle of May to the first of July, is the better time; or, if we wish to operate in the fall, we should select October or the first half of November. The animal to be operated upon should be in good health, and especial care should be taken to not operate upon one suffering from any respiratory disease, as strangles or influenza, nor upon one out of a stable in which such diseases exist, as while the colt may not show any symptoms, the germs may be in the constitution, and he will develop the disease after the operation, and it is noticed that in such cases he will usually give trouble. I consider it wise for the man who has no special knowledge of or skill in the operation, to employ a veterinarian to operate, but, if he decides to operate himself, or allow an unprofessional man, who travels the country for the purpose, to operate, he should see that certain precautions are observed. The instruments to be used should be used for no other purpose, and they and the hands of the operator should be thoroughly disinfected with a good disinfectant. Probably none better than a four- or five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. A five-per-cent. solution of phenyle or Zenoleum does very well. The animal to be operated on should be cast and firmly secured. Some operate with the patient standing, but I do not approve of that, unless there is some special reason why he should not be thrown. The operator has not as good an opportunity to observe antiseptic measures. As an acrobatic feat, this mode of operation may be said to be a success; but as a surgical operation it does not meet with the approval of many. If a sucking colt, no ropes are needed; a couple of assistants can hold him; but, if a year old, or older, he must be secured with ropes. The hands of the operator, must now be disinfected, and the scrotum well washed with the solution. A testicle is grasped between the thumb and finger and pressed tightly against the scrotum, and a free incision made (care should be taken to make a large incision) and the testicle pops out. If a foal, the cord can be severed with a scraping motion of the knife, and there will be no danger of bleeding. In this case, cut the non-vascular portion of the cord, and scrape the remainder. If a yearling, or over, the cord should be severed with an emasculator or cerasaur; or, if clams are to be used, the non-vascular portion of the cord is first severed, and the clams, having been disinfected, are applied to the remainder, and the cord cut off. The other testicle is removed in the same way. If the openings have not been made large enough, they can be enlarged now, a little of the antiseptic poured into each wound, and the colt allowed to rise. If clams have been used, he should be kept quiet in a clean stall (it is important that the stable be clean and well ventilated) for about twenty-four hours, and then the clams removed. If the instruments named have been used, he may be allowed to run at grass.



but should not be left out at nights or in cold or wet weather for about ten days after the operation. The scrotum should be examined the day after the operation, and if the lips of the wounds have become united by a drying of a little blood or serum, the finger should be disinfected with the solution, the adhesions broken down, and any clotted blood that may be present removed from the scrotum.

In my article on "Diarrhoea in Foals" in your issue of May 17th, page 726, a mistake appears. It will be noticed that the 7th and 8th lines from the bottom of the column are a repetition. The sentence should read, "The foal should be given one to three drams, according to size, of tincture of opium (laudanum) in a little of the dam's milk, etc." "WHIP."

**Heavier Horses Wanted.**

Not only in the cities, but on all the progressive farms of the land, there is a constantly increasing demand for heavy horses.

On many farms in the corn belt it is now no uncommon thing to see pairs of mares that weigh 3,600 to 4,000 pounds. Such stock, of course, can walk along with loads that would be impossible to ordinary light and medium weight horses.

The difficulties of the hired help question are constantly forcing to the front the question of more and better labor-saving machinery.

Large gang plows, wider mowers and reapers, call for more and heavier horses, and the farmers of the great West are finding out that it pays them better to have a few good big draft mares than a lot of light and medium weight stock of the express or 'bus type.

It takes four years to get horses to the marketable age, and, considering that fact, it behooves one all the more to pay attention to the quality and character of the breeding.

"You and I will never live to see horses sell as low in this country as we have seen them," said a Chicago horse dealer and exporter recently.

"During the horse depression in this country a few years ago prices got so low that horses by the thousands were sent to foreign countries. The people over there were surprised at the quality and character of the animals that we were able to send them, and, as a result, the American horse became so well advertised that our foreign demand was just beginning to assume enormous proportions when our home supplies began to run short. Since then values have run so high that foreigners could not afford to buy, but that is my main reason for feeling that we shall never in our lifetime see horses sell so low again. As soon as they settle down to a point that American producers think is low, they will be in demand again stronger than ever before to go to England and the European continent."

America can and ought to raise the heaviest and best horses in the world, and there is not much likelihood that prices for the desirable kinds will again be as low as they were eight or ten years ago. As soon as they get to the export level the export demand will be strong enough to take all the surplus.—[Live-stock World.

**Look to the Bit.**

"If owners would only lay out a little money in the purchase of bits," says the English Live-stock Journal, there would be fewer bad mouths and more comfort amongst their horses. As it is, most people appear to be wedded to one pattern of bit, and if so, are extremely disinclined to adopt any other. The result is that the manners and mouths of their horses are permanently injured, and accidents occur which might otherwise have been avoided. If horse owners, breakers, and stud grooms would only remember that there is a vast difference in mouths, and many a horse is driven half mad by an unnecessarily severe bit, a good deal of money could be saved and many an equine reputation would be spared. It by no means follows that a horse which pulls will lose the habit if he is driven in a severe bit—very often it is just the reverse; and therefore the study of their horses' mouths should be the care of every owner."

**Scarcity of Heavy Draft Horses.**

"The scarcity of heavy draft horses is again causing much concern among dealers. Proprietors of the small stables where stock is bought from week to week as the trade demands, are finding it very difficult to obtain first-class drafters, and even the largest dealers, who contract for the pick of horses on the breeding and feeding farms far in advance of their readiness for marketing, are constantly forced to pay higher prices for their future supplies.

"Two or three things are at present operating in the direction of higher prices for heavy draft horses. One is the fact that contractors who work thousands and thousands of horses are using much heavier teams than they used a few years ago. They have found that it pays to handle big loads, and their trucks are now built to carry two and a half yards of earth, where

they used to carry one yard and a quarter. To do this work they require bigger horses than before. Formerly contractors bought horses under fourteen hundred pounds for their work, but they won't look at anything under fifteen hundred pounds now, and most of them want animals weighing around sixteen hundred pounds and seventeen hundred pounds. It takes a tremendous number of big horses to supply this new demand, and the worst of it is the breeders are not raising enough of them."

**Stock.**

**Is a Two-pound Daily Grain Ration Enough?**

The question as to the best amount of grain, viewed from the standpoint of profit as well as from the usefulness of the cow, has been in review at the Vermont Station for five years. During the first three years the merits of low—four pound—and of high—twelve pound—grain rations were compared with those of medium—eight pound—feed. The outcome, speaking broadly, has not favored the heavier ration, which was fed at a loss. The four-pound ration, however, quite often proved as good as, or, viewed from the money standpoint only, better than an eight-pound one, when early-cut hay containing considerable clover and well-matured, well-cared corn silage were fed in fairly liberal quantities. Last year, for the first time, a two-pound daily grain ration was fed experimentally, and the trial has been repeated this year. While it was felt that this amount of grain was too small, there were good dairymen preaching and practicing the doctrine of an extremely limited grain ration as an antidote to high prices for grains, claiming



"Mary had a little lamb,  
Its fleece was white as snow."

that when feeding more liberally they were not getting a dollar in milk for a dollar invested in grain. Hence it seemed wise to put the query to the cows. Twelve passed judgment on the proposition last year, and fourteen this year. The verdict handed up by the jury which tried the case in 1902-03 was that, "It seems fair to conclude that in these trials the restriction of the grain ration to two pounds was made at the expense of the animal's well-being and of the owner's pocketbook." There were, however, "extenuating circumstances" in the case, errors in feeding seriously curtailing data, poor silage, etc. Then, too, "no one trial can settle this matter; the character, quality and quantity of the roughages used, and individuality of the cows, as well as that of the feeder, enter into the problem; in short, circumstances so markedly alter cases that the outcome of these trials, or, if confirmed by further tests, of several trials, would not necessarily be duplicated elsewhere by other feeders."

The experimenter's judgment in this matter was, "That in five-week periods some degree of success seems, in this year's trials, to have followed restricted grain feeding. It is further true that the testimony afforded by the continuously low-feed cows has not been unfavorable this year to the very low ration. Yet, notwithstanding, it is thought that the continued, month after month, year after year, stinted grain ration will not, in the long run, prove as profitable with the better grade of cows as will a more liberal one. Its effect on live weight, and on the persistency of the milking habit, must needs be unfortunate. One has but to scan the records of the cows who have continuously been thus lightly fed dur-

ing the past two winters, to note the general shrinkage in live weight, and to see their relatively gaunt condition, to feel at least doubtful of the wisdom of feeding such very low grain rations to good dairy cows."

**Some Good Advice re Handling Short-horn Cows.**

That well-known U. S. Shorthorn breeder, Martin Flynn, spoke as follows on the above topic, to the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association:

"The breeding cows of the herd should be strong, healthy, breedy cows, and for the best interests of both the breeder and the breed, more attention should be paid to the milking strains of the dams. The heifers and the deep-milking matrons of the herd should be selected, and they should be trained by the most improved methods for developing dairy cows—such as taking their first calves away from them at from three to six days old, milking the young cows by hand, and feeding them the most approved dairy rations. The udder of the cow will not properly develop when she is raising her calf, especially if the calf is allowed to run with her, because the calf nurses so frequently the udder is not allowed to fill to a point of extending and developing it.

"I do not mean that the dairy type of heifer should be selected, nor do I mean that the dairy type should be developed for show or prizewinning dairy Shorthorns; but we can select good milkers, of good beef type, that will be revenue-earners from the dual-purpose standpoint—a class of Shorthorn cows that will produce bulls such as can transmit the milking qualities of their dams, as well as having the characteristics of a good sire to improve the beef cattle, thereby

making the Shorthorn grade a cow most desired by the farmers and dairymen; in fact, making the Shorthorn grade the only class of unregistered cattle the farmer can afford to keep.

"This is not a matter of theory with me, but it has been demonstrated at the Walnut Hill Farm during the summer of 1904. At three days of age the calves were taken from two Shorthorn heifers. These two calves are thick-fleshed, beefy, blocky calves of show-ring merit. The heifers were put in a good pasture and given a grain ration consisting of corn and cob meal, wheat bran and oil meal, were milked twice daily, and their milk carefully weighed and tested by a Babcock

tester for a period of forty-two days. No. 1 gave a total of 1,327 pounds of milk, averaging 4.1 per cent. of butter-fat. No. 2 gave 1,681 pounds of milk, averaging 3.8 per cent. of butter-fat.

"The mature cows of the herd, if such as should be kept for the breeding merits of a good herd, will raise their calves during the grass season without a grain ration, but should have a good pasture, with access to pure, clean water, and shade, if possible. It is a mistake to believe that good strong Shorthorn cows will not stand the cold and hardships of our northern winters just as well as any other cattle, because, having raised their calves during the grass season, they will, if dry in the winter, do well and keep strong with the same care that the careful farmer gives his grade cattle. The young mothers raising calves, especially the heavy milkers, should be given a light grain ration in addition to grass during the grass season, such as corn and cob meal, wheat bran, oats, or wheat ground coarse."

[Note.—Some people have an idea that pure-bred Shorthorns should not be milked. The writer well remembers a herd of pure-breds, where the cows were milked and the cream marketed as butter in a big city market, because the money made by this method was needed; the owners of the herd do not now milk the cows—they let the calves do it. Times are now easier with the proprietors of the herd than they were 15 or 20 years ago. In the Old Country many pure-bred Shorthorns are milked by hand, and many dairies in that country get their supply for such markets as London, from herds of Shorthorns, registered and unregistered.—Ed.]



### Our Scottish Letter.

This must be a miscellaneous composition. The great Ayrshire shows have recently been held, and in connection therewith quite a number of noteworthy points call for attention. Breeders here are naturally interested in the good prices made at the Lachine Rapids sale of Mr. Oglvie's Ayrshires. The foundation was obtained here, and the stock was recruited from time to time to excellent purpose by purchases from this side. Mr. Hunter, the manager, knew his business well, and carefully selected the kind of Ayrshires for milk first, and shapes afterwards.

This year the milk classes at our great west country shows have been well filled, and at Ayrshire was a lengthened fight between two grand dairy cows, owned by Mr. T. C. Lindsay, Aitkenbrae, Monkton, and one of the once fashionable small-teated kind, owned by Mr. Wm. Howie, Burnhouses. For once judges had the courage to oppose the once popular idea, and Mr. Lindsay's grand dairy sorts were preferred. The best of these, Snowdrift, is a great specimen. She was third in the Ayr Derby a year ago, and was then considered one of the finest dairy types. She was champion at Kilmarnock a fortnight ago, and her victory, repeating this performance at Ayr, was generally commended. Mr. Lindsay is breeding from a bull named White Prince, a bon, if we mistake not, of the great prize cow, White Rose of Burnhouses, which hardly ever was beaten. The Kilmarnock Derby for three-year-old queys was won by Mr. James McAllister, Meikle Kilmory, Bute, with Brownie, which also stood well forward in the Ayr Derby this week. The Ayr Derby was one of the best seen for a long time, and the judges set their teeth, and judged not according to fancy, but in accordance with the demands of utility. Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, was first, with a very fine dairy specimen, having a stylish body, as well as vessels and teats of the true dairy stamp and character. Mr. Robert McAllister, Mid-Ascog, Bute, was second in the Derby, with a good kind of dairy cow, and Messrs. A. & W. Kerr, Old Grantney, were third, with the Castle Douglas winner. All through the Derby class a disposition was manifested by the judges in favor of dairy properties as opposed to fancy points. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, as usual cleared everything before him in the yield stock and bull classes. He shows very stylish specimens, and the reputation of the Ayrshire having style of body as well as excellence of vessel and teats is very safe in his hands. He knows how to bring out such stock, and this is one-half the battle.

Great interest is being taken at present among cheesemakers in an experiment carried out by Mr. Robb, of the West of Scotland, on the temperature at which the rennet should be put into the milk. Hitherto makers have been going on the principle that the temperature should be high rather than low, but Mr. Robb's results seem to declare in favor of the lower temperature. This has been challenged by Mr. Andrew Clement, the well-known produce importer, who warns farmers against being misled by Mr. Robb's results. It is understood here that Canadian makers favor the lower rather than the higher temperature. Another experiment has been conducted by Mr. Robb, dealing with the effect of butter-fat as a determining factor in the quantity of milk to be used in cheesemaking. The results here are very striking, and point to the necessity for a high standard of butter-fat in cheese dairies, as well as in sweet milk or butter dairies. Mr. Robb promises to be an invaluable addition to the staff of our college here. His experiments are useful, and so far as conducted to date, they teach solid lessons. Milk records are now more thought of than they used to be in Scotland. The Highland Society has for two seasons conducted testing work in numerous dairies in the West and South-west of Scotland. The results are remarkable enough, and show the necessity for weeding out in many byres where profitless cows are being kept. Buyers from Canada and Sweden, and visits to Denmark, have all had their value in teaching Scots farmers the utility of milk records, but by far the most influential educative agency has been the experience of farmers in court, under the new milk standard regulations. The recording of a few convictions against men who have sold milk under the standard has shown the necessity for keeping cows with records of quality, as well as quantity. There is a great amount of "canna" be fashed" with Scottish farmers, but a few turns in the police courts modify the contempt entertained for such things as milk records.

Clydesdales are having plenty recognition in these days, and prices have been fairly remunerative. At the Kilmarnock show there was a strong exhibition, and the younger classes of stock were remarkably well filled. The family prize for the five best yearlings was won by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's Everlasting, a son of Baron's Pride, which won first prize at the H. & A. S. show three years in succession. He has made an excellent start as a breeding horse, and his own merits are being reproduced in his progeny. The male championship at Kilmarnock went to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's big three-year-old horse, Silver Crest, by Acme, and at Ayr the same owners took the championship with Baron Fyvie, a two-year-old colt, by Baron's Pride, which gained first prize this year at Castle-Douglas, Kilmarnock and Ayr. At Ayr they showed a very good yearling colt, by Baron's Pride, not out before. He is somewhat like what Everlasting was at the same age. The female champion at Kilmarnock was Mr. Robert Forrests' three-year-old mare, Jean, by Baron's Pride. She gained the same honors a year ago. At both Kilmarnock and Ayr a beautiful yearling

filly, by Hiawatha, and owned by Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M.P., was put first. This filly is named Menowah, and, curiously enough, Sir John won similar honors in the previous year with another of the same sire, and named Minnehaha. Menowah is a beauty, with an extra good hind leg. The female champion at Ayr was Mr. Wm. Park's brood mare, Rosadora, which stood reserve at Kilmarnock.

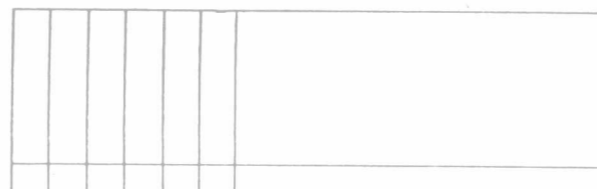
Hackney and driving horses are now being bred to great perfection in Scotland. The exhibition in these classes at Kilmarnock and Ayr was very fine, and this week two very important sales have been held. At Gowanbank, Darvel, Ayrshire, on Thursday, Mr. Alex. Morton sold 37 ponies and horses, at an average of £71 3s. 5d. The highest prices were made for the ponies, 23 of which made an average of £72 each. The highest price paid was £370 gs., for a four-year-old chestnut mare standing 14.2, and got, like all the other high-priced ones at the sale, by the stud-horse, Ruby 1342. Ruby Flanee was bought by a London buyer, and certainly she is an amazing goer, while at the same time her shapes are perfect. Another pony by the same sire, and named Rubetta 13.3, and five years old, made 200 gs. to another buyer from Surrey. The demand throughout was steady and brisk. Since Christmas Mr. Morton has sold ten Ruby cobs at an average of \$241 apiece. None of these was over 15 h. Ruby is now over 20 years of age, and hard as steel, with courage and vim. He has marvellous hock action, and his colors are perfect.

Satisfactory as were the results at the Gowanbank sale, those at the Thornhorne, Carlisle, sale on the following day eclipsed it altogether. Mr. William Scott, the proprietor, is the fortunate owner of the very fine harness breeding horse, Mathias 6473, a son of the London champion mare, Ophelia 1301, and out-of-sight the most successful sire of richly-colored high-class harness horses in Great Britain to-day. At the sale yesterday 13 of his progeny made the splendid average of £149 10s. each. His daughter, Bryony, one of the most lovely specimens ever bred, made 585 gs. His son, Thornhorne Performer, made 230 gs. Another son, full brother to the last, made 150 gs. Afterglow, full sister to Bryony, made 114 gs. The champion horse at Kilmarnock made 122 gs., and another of his gets made 100 gs. No such sale of harness horses has ever before been seen in Scotland. The average for 22 head was £113 11s. 7d. Although motor traffic threatens the trade in ordinary commercial driving horses, it is obvious that the high-class driving horse can always command the top price. All the high-priced horses sold this week were bred in Scotland.

"SCOTLAND YET."

### Another Sheep Rack.

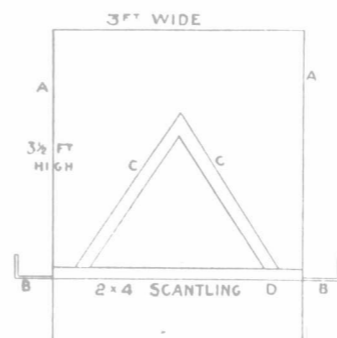
Bring interested in the helps given in the columns of your valuable farm paper, I enclose you a drawing of a sheep-feeding rack, which we have been using for about 20 years. The one that we have is 16 feet long, and as it is placed in the center of pen the sheep can get around it, and it will accommodate from 15 to 18 sheep to feed around it. From the hayloft overhead, at one end of rack we have a chute which rests one end on the rack and the other attached to side of shed. This is arranged so that it will contain enough hay to fill the rack, and there is no carrying hay over



Side View of Sheep Rack.

the backs of sheep. The pen can be divided into two compartments, by the use of doors or slides at each end of rack. Our shed is 24 feet wide, which leaves about 4 feet at each end of rack. I enjoy your valuable farm paper, and in renewing my subscription I send this.

ROBERT J. LOGAN.



End View of Sheep Rack.

The uprights A are 2x4 scantling, which may or may not extend below the troughs B, which are used for feeding roots and grain in. The center pieces C extend to within one foot of the top of rack. There is one of these at each end, and one in the center, to which are attached inch boards, which cause the hay or whatever is fed to slide towards the slabs which

compose the face of rack; the ends of the rack are boarded in. There is an inch board about six inches wide extending from end to end of rack; there is also a board six inches wide nailed to scantling D. This D is nailed to the inside of the frame, and the face of rack is three or four inch strips, about three or four inches apart, as these are straight and close enough together to prevent the sheep from getting their heads through among the feed, and also keeps the seeds and dirt from getting among the wool. The trough marked B is attached after the slats are put on, and besides doing for feeding roots in, catches some of the finer clover heads. Instead of having the scantling extending below the rack or feeding troughs, the rack could be placed on blocks at whatever height desired. The advantage of this rack is that it answers the purpose of a hay as well as a root or grain rack. The hay or other fodder is not above the sheep, as in the case of a rack narrower at the bottom than at the top, and then with the shute at the end the hay is handy to place in rack, even when sheep are in the house.

### Outlook for Beef Cattle.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In view of present conditions in the beef cattle world, it would appear to be somewhat like assuming the role of a prophet, to predict cattle values even for the next few months. This opinion recalls to mind, that in the spring of 1902, at the commencement of the boom prices of that year, the "Farmer's Advocate" requested my opinion of the prices likely to range in the beefing trade, and my reticence at that time disclosed itself in failing to respond at all. It is, however, a vivid recollection, that had I then done so, my observations would have been decidedly optimistic, and, were I to express my opinion now, for the next ninety days at least, it would no doubt be the same.

The whole Province is a large section of country, but in so far as the beefing portion of this section is concerned, there are not so many cattle feeding as during the winter of 1904, and they are now practically all bought up, and very many have been secured by graziers to be finished on the grass. I am rather inclined to think that the number of cattle to be finished on grass in this section will certainly not be greater than, probably not so large as a year ago. This opinion is reached from a knowledge of the fact that a number of graziers are this year stocking their pastures with yearlings and two-year-olds, who previously handled cattle which would finish. As for the number of available young cattle to be obtained, there never was a greater demand than during this present season. The number of farmers who have decided to have their lands in grass have so increased that it will be hard to fill the demand for grass cattle. This factor is greatly increasing the number of beefing animals required for this season of the year, and there is thus a constantly growing demand for the presence of the stock-growing farmer. This being so, we cannot impress too strongly upon such farmers the fact that the best returns can always be secured by handling only the best class of beefing animals; therefore, their aim should be to get hold of a number of good cows of the beefing type, and determine to breed only to the best available sires. Wherever the help is sufficient, the calves can be well raised by having them dropped in early winter, and the cheese factory or creamery patronized with a decidedly profitable return. In fact, in scanning the history of the past number of years, in so far as the values of dairy products go, and as well the prices of beef, there is no reason at all to take a pessimistic view of the future, and the ever-recurring high prices of these articles should cheer us in the assurance that, having chosen our own congenial line of business, success will crown our continuously well-applied efforts therein.

On the other hand, if it is felt that the available help is such that to milk and handle the product as above indicated will entail altogether too much labor there is every prospect in believing that successful financial results will follow the business by turning two calves onto one cow, and endeavoring to grow beefing animals in this way, thus paying much less attention to the dairy end of the returns.

The grower of young beefing animals, however, must be cautioned never to be so overstocked in the fall of the year that he requires to dispose of his animals at the close of the pasturing season, as farmers, to too great an extent, have determined to confine their operations solely to pasturing, and just to such a degree are we going to witness a great craze, and unduly high prices for grass animals in the spring, and a correspondingly heavy slump in values as the housing period draws nigh. Again, these conditions should cheer the grain-growing stock farmer, in enabling him to secure a profitable return from the employment of labor the year round.

THOS. McMILLAN.

### Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AND "HOME MAGAZINE," WINNIPEG, MAN.



**The Beef Cattle Supply.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your enquiry re the supply and quality of finished beef cattle on land in Ontario at present, and the prospect for grass-fed cattle later on, I may say that they are roughly estimated 6,000 or 7,000 distillery-fed cattle, and 50,000 to 55,000 farm-fed cattle to go out, making a total of about 60,000 to 61,000. The quality should be good, as feed has been fairly plentiful, and the cattle are not being moved out early. The number likely to be finished on grass, I would judge to be about the same as last year, possibly a few less, as feeders find it very difficult to secure decent cattle without paying for them nearly as much as the best 'butchers' cattle bring on the market. The prospect as to the number of young cattle for feeding at home or for shipment to the Northwest or elsewhere, is none too good, as there are too few well-bred feeders to supply the feeders of Ontario. Let the grade dairy steers supply the Northwest or go where they will, as they are useless for Ontario feeders. There is certainly urgent need for increasing the supply of good cattle for beef purposes in Ontario and throughout the Dominion, and the best means of accomplishing that end is by using good Shorthorn sires in dairy herds, thereby producing a profitable dairy cow, and at the same time securing good feeding steers that will make profitable returns for the feed they consume. My opinion is that were this method adopted on all the fertile grazing farms of the Dominion, it would increase the resources of these two industries—beef and dairy products—by a million dollars or more each year. Just think of the supply of beef cattle seen every week in the markets of Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, where dairy cattle predominate, mongrel three-year-olds bringing an average of \$30 a head the year round, and thousands selling for from \$15 to \$25 per head, cattle that have cost just as much to raise and feed as well-bred animals that sell quickly at 2½ years old for \$70 to \$80 a head. When I think of the number of good beef cattle seen on the market in some Ontario cities twenty, thirty and forty years ago, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and selling at the very lowest for 4 cents, but generally 4½ cents to 5 cents per pound in the spring, and in July for 5½ cents to 6 cents, live weight, I am constrained to counsel our farmers to consider "whither are we drifting." With all our boasted improvements in many lines, and with all the talk we have heard at Farmers' Institute meetings and elsewhere about improved methods, the percentage of good beef cattle has been steadily growing less. Talk on these lines is cheap and does little good as long as farmers fail to avail themselves of the means of improving their cattle.

C. M. SIMMONS.

**Who Does the Cattle Embargo Injure?**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The discussion which has recently taken place in different parts of the Dominion on the British embargo on Canadian cattle, is full of interest to the farmers and stock-graziers of Canada, although it is doubtful whether this subject is understood by them and given that careful consideration which is due to a matter of so much importance.

It is asserted in some quarters that the embargo is based on "falsehood," and that a repeal should be demanded on these grounds alone. When the act was passed in 1896 it was necessary to take prompt measures to protect the United Kingdom from a disease which had been traced to imported cattle, and here let it be clearly understood, Canada is not alone in the importation of live stock; the embargo is applied to South American, European, and all other States exporting cattle to Great Britain, therefore all have equal treatment. If Canada suffers, the other States suffer also. Indeed, it is doubtful if the embargo is an injury to this country, taking a broad view of the question. The effect of the embargo is to cause young cattle which would be shipped to Britain to be fattened there, to be raised at home and fattened here for the British market. Further, the more cattle raised and fed in Canada, the more fertile will be the soil on which they are raised. It is generally admitted that cattle give back to the soil as much fertility as they take from it. I ask, then, is it not in the interest of Canada to export her products in finished state as far as possible, in order that so much more labor may be employed in the country?

We have all recently heard of the great trek of American farmers to the Northwest of Canada. It is alleged that many of these farmers have taken all they possibly could out of American soil, and given nothing back to the land, which has lessened its productiveness, consequently they are looking for pastures new. Had they raised stock in proportion to their crops, the necessity for changing locations would not have happened.

I trust every stock raiser and grazer in the Dominion will study this embargo question in a broad and liberal spirit. A dealer, who, perhaps, is the greatest sufferer, has only his own interests to consider, and generally is loudest in his ef-

forts to have the act repealed. With the producer, who probably owns his farm, it is entirely different, and he should look forward to improve his holding as well as his pocket.

WILLIAM AGAR.

**The Beef Cattle Supply.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your first queries re the present and prospective supply of beef cattle, I may say that I have not had an opportunity of seeing many stall-fed cattle this winter. What I have seen were very good, and would compare well with the best shipped from here in 1904.

The men who engage in grazing cattle have not laid in their stock yet. The high price asked for short feeders is making them cautious.

The prospects for yearlings for home feeding are good, and the supply of cattle coming two years old should be large, as comparatively few were shipped to the Northwest in 1904, the prices offered by the ranchers being such that it was impossible to fill their orders.

It is very desirable that the quality of the stocker cattle should be improved. It would add very much to the wealth of the country, and would benefit both those who raise and those who feed them. There never was a time when improvement could be better effected than at present. There are any number of good Shorthorn bulls in the hands of breeders which can be bought reasonably, and which would make a great improvement on the ordinary stockers of the country. The price paid for such bulls is not very remunerative to the man who raises them. I am certain that the men who finish these stockers, if they are stall-fed, in Ontario, make no money out of them. The rancher may make some money out of them on account of his feed costing him practically nothing, but that state of things will soon pass away—sooner than most of us have an idea of. When you talk to the one who has the stocker about improving him, you are met with the answer that, as you pay so little for him, it will not pay to invest in a good bull. No doubt that is true in a certain sense. The man is not born who can sell bad stockers at prices to be profitable to the man who raises them. I can tell them that if they raise good ones and plenty of them, they need not fear about a market. When you have something good it is not the seller who loses his head. It is generally the buyer who is tempted to go above what, in his opinion, it is worth. There is another line of the stocker business that should be developed, and that is the raising of baby beef. One of my neighbors sold a yearling steer calf for six cents per pound that weighed 1,025 lbs. at the shipping station. You may say it is an exceptional case. I grant it, but if the animals of the right quality are provided the market will soon come. If one of the city buyers should say to the drovers, "I wish you to buy me a car lot of animals such as this," and offer him a good commission for buying them, do you suppose he would undertake it? He would kill the best livery team that was ever raised in this country before he could fill the order. If people would only give the same attention to improving the

young cattle that has been paid to the improvement of the hogs of the country, there would soon be a market for all that could be produced. When the prices for hogs dropped last fall, lots of people were prophesying that the bottom would go out of the business, but hogs are as good property to-day as they ever were. Why is it so? Because an animal is being produced that is giving value to the man who buys him. When a scrub stocker is produced the farmer is badly paid, the man who handles him loses money, and the one who eats him is disgusted because the beast is deficient in those choice cuts which everyone relishes, and he is fully developed in the poor cuts and cheap tallow. Then, another reason why the stocker should be improved in that the day will come when the embargo against our cattle will be raised. You may say there is no prospect, and not likely to be any. If we sit down and do nothing it will remain as it is; but why not send missionaries to enlighten the masses in Britain that we can supply them with cheap beef, and if they demand it the Government will have to grant it, for the masses rule.

When I say buy a Shorthorn bull, I do not mean to speak disparagingly of the other beef breeds, as a good male of any of the breeds will work wonders on the produce of the common cows of the country. And why not buy a Shorthorn cow, and raise some good cows for yourself? One hundred dollars will do it. You will relieve someone who has more than he wants, and you will be the one most benefited by doing so.

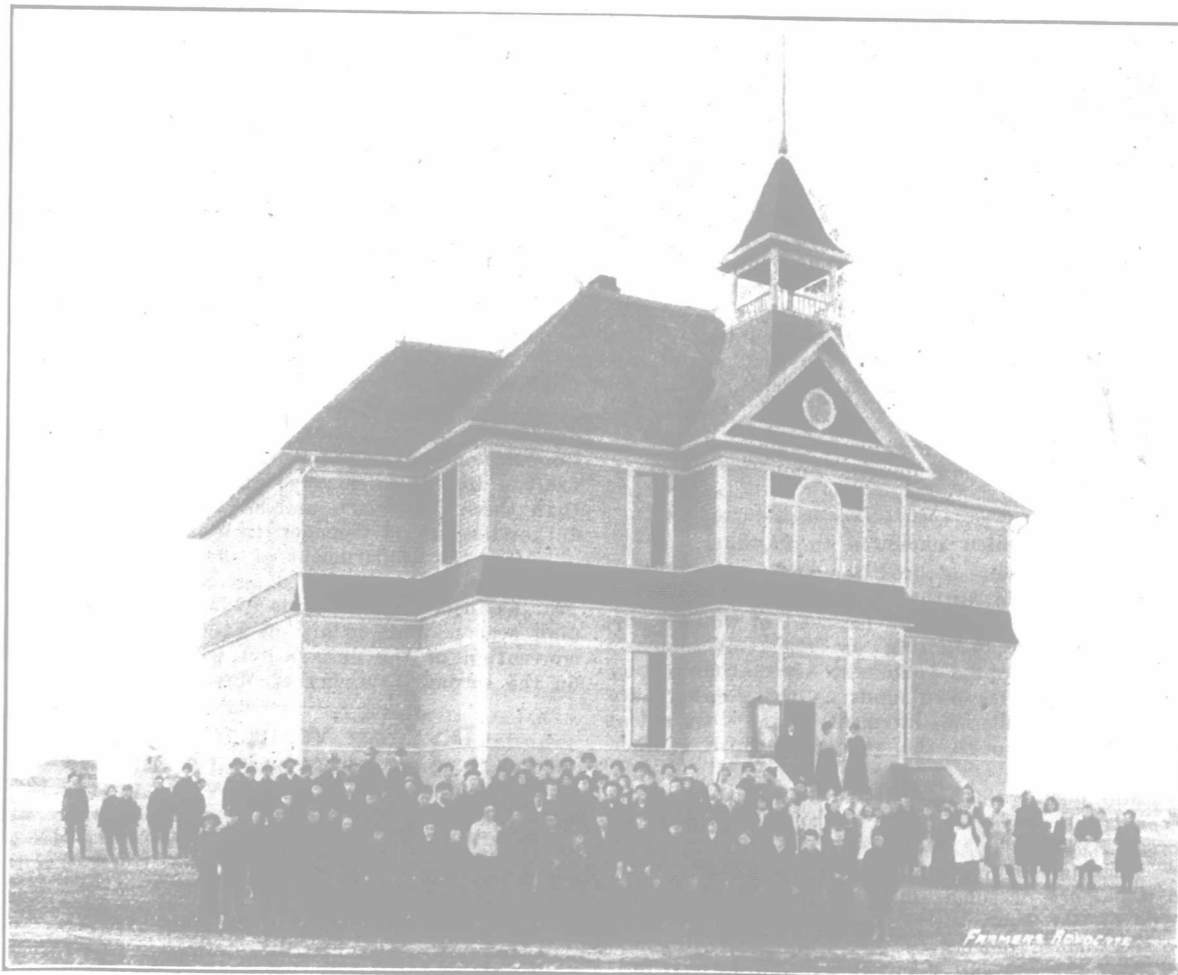
JNO. DAVIDSON.

**Western Stock-growers Convene.**

On May 11th the Western Stock-growers' Association held their ninth annual convention at Medicine Hat. The gathering was quite representative of the ranching districts, and those in attendance entered earnestly into the discussions of subjects brought before the convention. Among those present from a distance were, Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector; J. McMullen, C. P. R. Live-stock Agent; J. R. C. Honeyman, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. A. B. Macdonald, who, immediately upon bringing the convention to order, called upon the Secretary, Mr. R. G. Mathews, Macleod, to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted without discussion. The Secretary then read the following report of the Board of Management of the Association, for the year ending April 30th, 1905:

At the last annual meeting the principal topic of discussion was the measures that were necessary to be taken to prevent the further spread of cattle mange. It had come to be recognized that the existence of this contagious disease amongst the cattle throughout a wide-spread area was a potent fact that could not be disregarded any longer. Dr. Rutherford, on behalf of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, had made a few weeks previous to our last annual meeting a tour of the range country through which a series of meetings was held, his object being partly, no doubt, to educate those interested as to the serious nature of the conditions,



Public School at High River.



and partly to obtain at first hand the ideas of the ranchmen themselves. The consequence was that at the annual meeting itself all were in a position to discuss the matter intelligently. The upshot of the discussion was, as most of you are aware, that the association recommended to the Government that the compulsory dipping of all cattle within the affected area should be insisted upon. In due course an order-in-council was issued providing for this. The responsibilities thus thrown upon the stock-growers were heavy. Tanks had to be built, heating apparatus installed, sulphur purchased, extra men employed, and valuable time interfered with, while the organization necessary in connection required much consideration. Difficulties, in fact, were many and delays numerous, but in spite of it all dipping was fairly general. There were a few isolated instances where no attempt was made to thoroughly carry out the regulations. As to the results there can be no two answers. It was an unqualified success. Mange has practically disappeared in those districts where the dipping was given a thorough trial. So satisfactory did the Executive Committee consider the results, that at a meeting held on 9th March last, the following memorial was addressed to the Dominion Government:

"That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Stock-growers' Association desire to put on record their satisfaction at the undoubted success resulting from the mange dipping operations of last fall, and to heartily endorse the action of Dr. Rutherford, who was instrumental in having the dipping regulations put in force. This committee is of the opinion that it is highly desirable and necessary that universal dipping should be again obligatory throughout the same district during the coming season."

The whole country is now well equipped with dipping tanks, there being no less than 196 in existence, and future dipping operations should be simple compared with last year, when everything had to be bought and tested, and when all were unfamiliar with the proposition.

According to the Veterinary Director-General's report, 411,061 cattle were dipped once, and 176,685 received the second treatment, which figures give a fair idea of the magnitude of the operation. Dr. Rutherford, in his report to the Department, says: "On the whole the results of the order (the order-in-council demanding compulsory dipping) have been gratifying."

During part of last season the Range Stock-growers' Association also had a representative in Winnipeg, who worked with Mr. J. C. Patterson, the inspector of brands in Winnipeg for this association.

During the year the proceeds of 90 strays were turned in to the Secretary, 60 of which were American animals.

The number of wolves upon which bounty has been paid is 307, compared with 393 for the previous 13 months, and 250 for the year previous to that period. It is satisfactory to note that a greater portion of grown wolves were presented last year as compared with former years. For instance, during 1903, out of a total of 383 there were only 63 grown animals, and in 1902, out of 350, there were 85 grown ones; while during the year just ended there were 90 grown wolves out of 307. As in former years, the district of Maple Creek and the district of Medicine Hat are responsible for the majority of wolves paid for, viz., \$1,230 out of \$2,435.

The Secretary's report says in part:

Since the last meeting ten new members have joined, while six have resigned.

The rate of assessment for the year was 1½c. per head.

As may be seen by the financial statement, there was on April 30th a credit balance in the bank of \$413.77, while in addition to this there is a sum of \$400 owing by the Northwest Government on account of wolf bounties advanced by the association, making a total of \$903.77.

During the year the sum of \$499.78 was transferred to the funds of the association on account of strays that had been shipped, and for which no owners on either side of the line could be found.

The same bounty on wolves as existed in previous years was continued during the year just completed, viz., \$15 on grown wolves and \$5 on pups. This resulted as follows:

Grown wolves killed .....	90
Pups killed .....	217
Total .....	307

The bounty on which amounted to \$2,435.

Following the plan adopted for some time during the previous year, the Northwest Government during the year just ended assumed the full payment of wolf bounty, this association merely acting as the Government's agent. The plan adopted is for the association to pay the bounties out of its own funds as the vouchers are presented, and to render a statement to the Government at certain times through the year, for which it then receives payment.

The total number of head of stock shipped from the ranch country in the past year was: Cattle, 52,188, and horses, 8,490.

The financial report was quite satisfactory, and showed a balance of some nine hundred dollars on the right side of the sheet.

The election of officers for the year 1905-06 was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, W. Huckvale, Medicine Hat; 1st Vice-President,

Geo. Lane, High River; 2nd Vice-President, A. J. McLean, Lethbridge. Representatives of districts: Bow River, W. L. Hull and P. Burns, Calgary; Maple Creek, D. J. Wylie and Charles Williams, Maple Creek; Lethbridge, W. Mackie, Milk River, and H. Harris, Lethbridge; Sheep Creek, Geo. Emmerson, High River; High River, J. H. Brown and A. E. Cross, High River; Pincher Creek, J. Wilson, Cochrane Ranch, and E. H. Maunsell, Macleod; Willow Creek, Dr. MacEachren, Livingstone, and A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley; Medicine Hat, A. Gordon and T. Tweed, Medicine Hat.

On conclusion of the election a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Macdonald for the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the association during his two years' term of presidency.

The question of railway employees burying cattle killed by trains was brought up, and numerous instances were cited of cattle being either buried or destroyed before they were identified. Mr. McMullen, of the C. P. R., explained that from the standpoint of a railway company it was much more satisfactory to bury an animal than to skin it and send the hide to some authority on brands. After much discussion a motion was passed, authorizing the Secretary to communicate with the C. P. R., with the object of inducing them to have the hides of animals killed upon the track sent to some central point where they can be examined and their owners located.

Mr. A. B. Macdonald called attention to the fact that the act respecting the identification of cattle slaughtered and sold on local markets had been repealed, and that the act now in force did not safeguard the rights of the cattle owners. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the N.-W. T., explained that the act had been repealed some time ago, before he took office, in the interests, he supposed, of the residents of the eastern part of the Territories, where no brands were kept, and the identifications of hides of slaughtered animals served no purpose, but he thought the Act might again be entered on the statute books when the new governments were established. Other speakers pointed out that the inspection of hides was a most difficult task, and that there was a danger of the law becoming a dead letter, but all agreed that something should be done to prevent so much suspicious work by itinerant beef sellers.

#### MANGE.

Dr. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, laid before the convention his position on the mange question. Last year he said that owing to many difficulties several violations of the order to dip for mange occurred, but that very few prosecutions followed. This year, however, if the association recommended it, the order would have to be carried out to the letter. As to whether or not dipping should be compulsory, and as to the dates, the Doctor left it to the discretion of the association.

In the discussion which followed it was generally agreed that dipping should be continued this year. A motion to this effect was moved by Mr. Geo. Lane, and seconded by H. A. Mullins, except that the order be amended so that the dipping might be begun on August 15th. The resolution also recommended the raising of the temperature to between 105° F. and 110° F.

#### DIPS.

The question was put to Dr. Rutherford as to whether the Department would endorse the adding of a vermicide to the lime-sulphur dip. In reply the Inspector said he would not oppose the use of tobacco for lice, but that care should be exercised in using tobacco on horses, and in using tobacco for lice the temperature of the dip must be kept up above 105° F. to be effective. No other dips were recommended for general use.

Dr. Rutherford called the attention of the live-stock men to the outbreak of *maladie-de-coit*, or durine, in the horses of the Alberta ranges, and warned all horse-owners to notify a veterinary inspector as soon as any abnormal condition was noticed about the genital organs of either stallions or mares. Animals found to be affected would be killed at once, but the owners would be remunerated to the extent of two-thirds the value of the horse before the time of infection.

A resolution of appreciation of the services of the N.-W. M. P. was passed unanimously and replied to by Commissioner Perry, of Regina.

A long discussion on the feasibility of single and double character brands took place, resulting in the Commissioner of Agriculture asking the association to draft a list of twenty-five thousand brands with less than three characters, and he assured the stockmen the authorities would consider their adoption.

After the adjournment of the convention, the executive met and decided to engage Mr. Paterson again this year as inspector of brands at Winnipeg during the shipping season, at a salary of \$150 a month. The next convention of the association will be held in Macleod, on the second Thursday of May, 1905.

#### Do You Want a Situation?

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE." AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Farm.

### What Constitutes a Day's Work.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Will you allow me to say a word on behalf of some of our poor men folk of the Old Country. The first year out will not always show what they are made of. One of the most energetic among them, who loves work for its own sake (and is far too busy seeding to write himself), tells me that during his first year out he found the strong Canadian air almost too much for him, and sadly wondered if his usual energy 'had clean gone forever.' Now that he has become acclimatized, he is always ready to work hard and steadily from dawn to dark, and can do it, too, with vim and brightness enough and to spare. He does not agree, though, that life in the Old Country was simply a few days of working between holidays. Very often the English holidays mean extra work to the best workers—they must take their own share and also that of the holiday-makers. We, too, have employed labor, and have always found, with your correspondent, that a good and well-used English workman is only too glad and willing to help with a push. Many of those who have worked hard in the Old Country, would find it difficult indeed to squeeze in twice as much work here. We agree with you heartily about the tea, especially when combined, as it usually is in this country, with abundance of ham and eggs. The climate, too, when once one is accustomed to it, is most invigorating. While others know far better than I how to "brisk up" the idlers, please let a woman worker do what she can to keep from despair the tired and anxious "new-comer" during his first season. If there is grit in him, he will feel it all coming back by-and-by.

Man.

[Note.—The above suggestion of our correspondent brings a new phase of the subject to the front, and is all the more welcome from the hands of a woman worker. The editor had no wish to do anyone an injustice, and in first outlining "What constitutes a day's work," did so with the view of setting the plain facts before the newcomers, who, in many cases, launched their little argosies, expecting to win a "Golden Fleece," but the form it would take, or the difficulties they would encounter, heaven only knew, suffice it, they didn't. The critical period is undoubtedly the one of "acclimation," and shall we not truly say, "adaptation"? And until that period is passed the Old Countryman, more particularly from south of the Tweed, is to be commiserated, figuratively speaking, as if afflicted with smallpox. The uneducated foreigner has left oppression, militarism, serfdom, or what not? He has seen the worst, and the future is bound to be better. It is a radical change to the prairie from the leafy lanes and languorous June breezes of old England; from the embowered churches and sweet voices of boy choirs, from the well-kept fences, the stiles and by-paths across many a well-stocked field; and, if at times the ruddy-faced yeoman's heart fails him at the scorching sun and blistering winds, he can cheer up to remember that on that prairie are the elements of a home and citizenship waiting to be exercised, and one of that greatest of all things to a Britisher, viz., "a freehold to be acquired." What that means can really be understood only by one from the tight little Isle. The Briton, as is well known, has the land hunger of the world.—Ed.]

### Tile Drainage in Manitoba.

There has been very little tile draining in Manitoba, as far as I know. We have laid about 6,000 feet from 3 to 6 inch tile here. The tile was procured from Western Ontario; it cost laid down here double the selling price in Ontario. In other words, the freight amounted to a sum equal to the first cost of the tile in the East—that is, when imported by the carload. Our tile was laid from 4 to 8 feet below the surface. As it does not drain any springy land, it is practically dry during the winter months, and does not start to run until the frost is out of the ground about three feet.

To drain springy land the tiles should be placed 8 feet below the surface. The only exception to this is where a single tile is placed in a position where there is a large bed of warm spring water, sufficient to keep the tile clear of ice during the winter months; in that case the water prevents the tile from freezing up. Such a plan, however, would not drain springy land, and for that reason tile in such locations should be placed at least 8 feet below the surface.

I understand that there are no tiles made in Manitoba or the N.-W. T. I may be mistaken. Our drains have been laid for about fifteen years, and still work very satisfactorily.

S. A. BEDFORD.



**Fence Building to Avoid Losses.**

The wire fence has several advantages, which need not be enumerated here, but it has been found, since the introduction of the wire fence, that stock while at pasture are very liable to be struck by lightning, as the wire in the fence conveys the electricity sometimes very considerable distances, and during storm stock will almost invariably drift with the wind till stopped by the fence, and then generally stand against it until the storm is over. It is recommended, in order to minimize this danger, that ground wires should be put on the fence at frequent intervals; in fact, some of the American insurance companies who insure horses and cattle against lightning have offered to increase the insurance limit, provided that farmers will undertake to equip all wire fences with ground wires, at intervals of not more than 500 feet. These ground wires must be twisted around each strand of wire in the fence, stapled to the fence-post, and run down into the ground five or six feet. In this way, should lightning strike the fence, it is carried down into the ground by the ground wires.

The Technical World in a recent issue had an illustration of the effect of lightning on cattle lined up over a wire fence during a storm; 28 cows were struck, and dropped dead without a quiver. There were no marks of lightning on the fence, and it is assumed that the cattle were killed by what is known as the "return stroke." Dark streaks were found under their hides when killed. Prof. Reynolds states: "I am convinced that wire fences are a source of considerable danger to stock in the field, and am of opinion, further, that the danger may be much lessened by running ground wires. These wires should be closely attached to the strands of the fence, and should continue down into the ground five or six feet. They should be placed in at frequent intervals of not less than 500 feet. Any electric charge from the atmosphere entering the strands of the wire fence will then find relief through one or another of the ground wires, instead of side-flashing through any object that may be standing near."

**Inoculation for the Growth of Legumes.**

Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms, in the course of an article on the above subject, refers to a test of cultures sent out from Washington, D.C., for promoting the growth of red clover and alfalfa. While the results were not satisfactory, the attention of farmers is drawn to the fact that effective inoculation for clover and alfalfa may be obtained by the use of a certain amount of the soil from fields growing good crops of these plants, which we may feel sure contain an abundance of the bacteria. This method has proved most successful. Such soil is not difficult to obtain in any of the provinces save, perhaps, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Directions for using these bacteria-containing soils may be briefly given as follows: The soil containing the bacteria is mixed with a larger quantity of soil, and this broadcasted over the area to be sown with the clover or alfalfa, as the case may be. The field is at once thoroughly harrowed. This may be known as soil inoculation. Another method is to place the bacteria-holding soil in a vessel, such as a pail, and pour on water. Stir and allow to settle. After standing a little time, decant the supernatant soil extract and thoroughly moisten therewith the seed of the legume. The seed should be sown as soon as it has sufficiently dried. In connection with inoculation for alfalfa it is of importance to note that Professor Cyril G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Experiment Station, has conclusively shown that soil growing sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) may be effectively used for the inoculation of alfalfa.

For many years past, as is well known, particular attention has been paid by Prof. Shutt to the system of soil enrichment by the growth of legumes, and to the various means that could be taken to obtain a vigorous growth of the crop. Experience and observations have shown that the necessity of inoculation is not so great as was at one time thought. We are led to believe, he adds, that the existence of the bacteria that serve to fix the nitrogen in the legume is by no means restricted to small or isolated areas. We have found—at all events, in Ontario and the Eastern provinces—that failures in the past to obtain a good catch of clover have been due rather to deficiency of moisture, an unsuitable mechanical condition of the soil, poverty in humus, or insufficient drainage, than to the absence of nitrogen-assimilating germs. The killing out of clover may, we think, in the majority of cases be attributed to the severity of the winter or water lying upon the soil in spring. The general—though probably not universal—presence of root nodules on the clover in Ontario and the East leads us to believe that special means for inoculation have not been necessary, save, perhaps, in exceptional instances in the aforementioned provinces. It is due to these facts, we consider, that there has been no general demand for inoculating material.

In a recent tour through the larger agricultural districts of British Columbia the writer found these organisms present upon every root of clover examined, and especial care was taken to obtain information upon this matter in all the agricultural districts visited. The same stands true alike for the irrigated soils of the dry belt (Nicola and Okanagan Valleys), as well as for

the lower Fraser and the Coast soils and those of Vancouver Island. The luxuriant crop of clover observable in British Columbia almost everywhere this year convinced me that inoculation was not generally necessary in that Province.

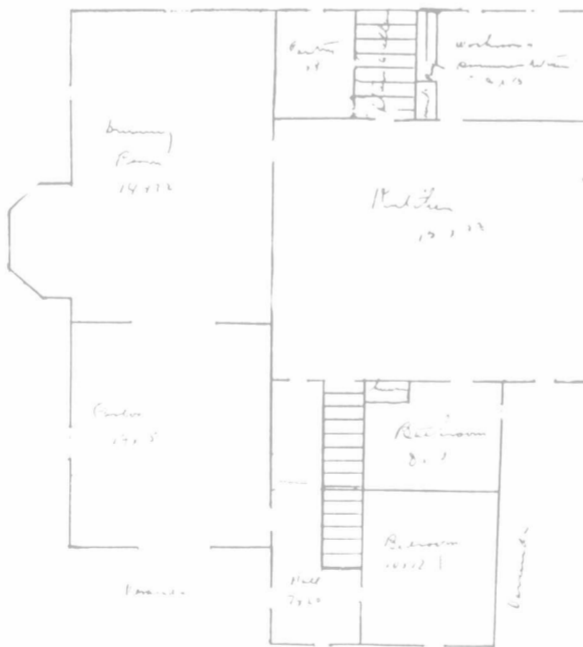
It would seem from certain of the enquiries lately received that there is an impression abroad that the benefit to be derived from the nitrogen-fixing bacteria can be obtained directly from inoculation of the soil, i.e., without the agency of a clover or other legume crop. This is, of course, erroneous, for these beneficial bacteria are only of assistance to the legumes. It is only through the growth of the clover (or other legume) and the subsequent decay in the soil of its roots (or whole plant) that the soil is enriched in humus and nitrogen. It is obvious that where clover-bearing nodules on its roots grows luxuriantly, inoculation is unnecessary.

**Farmhouse Plans.**

The accompanying plan of a farmhouse was sent us by one of our Manitoba readers, who describes it thus: The house is brick-veneered, was erected in 1903, and cost \$5,000. The foundation is of stone, seven feet high, five feet under the surface and two above. The studding is 2x6 and 20 ft. high. All the joists are 2x10 all the way through, and of the very best material. First the studding is shiplapped, then two rows of tar paper lapped half and half, then flooring six inches wide, and last of all the brick, with an inch of mortar packed in. The inside is lathed and plastered on the



Second Floor.



First Floor.

face of the studs. All of the windows are one and three-quarter inch sashes. The house has three floors and basement. The basement is divided off into five rooms the cross walls being all solid stone 20 inches thick. The cistern walls are cemented over the stone-work, as is also the floor of the furnace room. There is a register in each room, and upstairs along the hall they are double. The chimney is built from the bottom of the cellar with two flues, the furnace flue being nine inches in diameter. On the front of the house is a large veranda and balcony. There is also a veranda on the north side. The roof is shiplapped, and then shingled with galvanized steel shingles. The kitchen, pantry and wash-room floors are maple; the rest are of

fir. The dining-room, kitchen and wash-room are wainscoted. Sliding doors are used between the parlor and dining-room.

[Note.—This house, while quite convenient, illustrates some features that should be avoided in building a modern farmhouse. For instance, the bath-room should be located upstairs, since it is so easy to have hot water elevated from the kitchen range. Then a bedroom at the front of the house and so far removed from the living room often fails to answer the purpose for which it is most generally intended, namely, the use of invalids. For such a purpose the downstairs bedroom should open off one of the most used living rooms. We make these suggestions here because we notice that they are being constantly overlooked in the first arrangement of rooms, and are invariably a source of regret after the house has been completed.—Ed.]

**Alfalfa Spreading.**

It is only within recent years that alfalfa has become commonly known to the average man, but so many are the advantages resulting from its growth that it is being introduced into all parts where modern methods of farming are followed. The Vermont Experiment Station has been giving the crop a test, and summarizes its characteristics and uses. Of particular interest to the grain-growers should be the fact that alfalfa is one of the most potent soil renovators in the plant kingdom, and adds humus to a depleted soil in a remarkably short time, even though the severe winter weather should prevent it living over from one season to another. Some of the advantages claimed for alfalfa by the Vermont Station are thus enumerated:

Alfalfa is a plant of the clover family—larger, longer-lived, and in many ways superior to the common clovers.

It is richer in digestible protein, and a better soil and manure-pile enricher than is any other plant of economic importance. It is well adapted for use as hay, silage or a soiling crop, and in some sections for pasture.

Failures to secure a crop may generally be ascribed to one or more of several unfavorable soil or weather conditions, to weeds, to disease, or to seed which is either inferior or comes from an unsuitable source.

Where alfalfa succeeds best, in California and other Western States, it serves all purposes as a forage plant—hay, silage, pasture and soiling crop. It is rarely mixed with any other clover or grass. This is partly because it grows better alone, fully occupying the ground; but chiefly because it makes a quicker growth than any other forage plants, and must be cut early and often.

In chemical composition it resembles the clovers, pea and allied legumes, in having a high protein content, but it slightly outranks any of these which are now in culture in both total and digestible protein. Where used as a hay crop it must be cut in early blossom, else it gets woody and indigestible. Since it is often difficult to cure, it is well to note that it may be used advantageously in other ways as well. It is as valuable used for soiling as for hay. Starting early, it may be cut three or four times during the summer at seasons when particularly helpful. For pasture it is unexcelled in palatability and nutrition for all kinds of stock, and, where the climate and other conditions favor, it is much used for this purpose, but close cropping, especially during the first three or four years after seeding, is apt to injure or kill it.

Alfalfa not only improves an animal ration, but it adds value to the manure pile and fertilizes the soil. Its value as a soil enricher, however, is not due solely to its ability to gather nitrogen from the air. Its deep root system enables it to translocate plant food from lower soil levels into surface soil, where it may become available to the more shallow-rooted plants which may follow alfalfa. Its stubble is rich in plant food and in humus-making bodies, and the entire plant may be used in green manuring. It serves this purpose better than does any other legume; and no other plant is so good as a legume for this purpose.

This is so important a matter that it deserves special emphasis. It may often happen that the man who sows alfalfa and loses the plants by winter-killing the first year, has, nevertheless, secured more than full return for seed and labor in the enrichment of his soil. In this connection, data obtained at Ottawa are pertinent. The alfalfa carried, as compared with the other legumes, much more potential humus, particularly in the stubble, more nitrogen and much more ash, particularly in the stubble.

**If You Want Anything**

AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



### Rural Telephone Development.

While the Autonomy Bill controversy was at its hottest in Ottawa, another agitation was being carried on, of much practical importance to the people of Canada, receiving less attention that it really deserved, viz., the enquiry re telephones for rural districts, a convenience which Sir William Mulock, notwithstanding his opposition to rural mail delivery, seems determined upon bringing within more general reach of farmers. The committee appointed to investigate the matter has unearthed an immense amount of information. The large number of telephones in actual use in Canada is not only surprising, but an indicator of the practicability of their general use. It is

also shown that they would be established in many more places were it not for the influence of the Bell Telephone Co., which has not only refused to undertake the management of rural telephones itself, but has frowned upon the enterprise wherever undertaken by private companies, keeping a monopoly of the railway stations, and even succeeding in crushing some of these smaller companies out of existence. Notwithstanding the opposition, however, local companies have been successfully established at many points, the report for 1904 showing 91 independent telephones in Canada—29 in Quebec, 17 in Ontario, 14 in Nova Scotia, 12 in British Columbia, 11 in New Brunswick, 6 in N.-W. T., 2 in Manitoba, and 1 in Yukon. . . . Sir William Mulock's plan does not look to Government-established telephones, but rather to having the matter taken up by the municipalities, the Government keeping the operation of the trunk or long distance lines only within its hands. In this way individual ratepayers would be dealt with without the Government being surcharged with a multiplicity of details. These independent local companies seem to have given satisfaction wherever established. At Port Arthur, for example, where among 1,000 families 763 resident 'phones have been installed, at a rate of only \$12 per year; and it would appear that their extension would give unbounded satisfaction to the farmers, who might thus individually find out, as the denizens of the towns and cities have before them, the real value of this twentieth century space annihilator. In case of some purely rural lines the rates are only \$5 and \$10 per year.

### Three-horse Eveners.

For a light and strong three-horse evener, use the common whiffletree clips for outside. For inside, use heavy strap iron and a four-inch pulley with groove for chain to work in. Use a



Three-horse Evener.—S. J. B.



Three-horse Evener, for harrows, plow, or any implement without a tongue.—W. M.

light chain about two feet long, with short links and a hook on each end of each chain to hook in trace. This allows the horses to walk close together, and they can be hitched close to their work.

S. JOHNSTON BROWN.

### Mr. Haggard Prophecies.

Mr. Rider Haggard, author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quartermain," "Cleopatra," and many other well-known books, is, perhaps, even more farmer than author. In England he has a fine farm of his own, in which he is deeply interested, so deeply, indeed, that he has come to look upon the land as the panacea for all the ills that the congested, ill-smelling, air-lacking districts of the great cities are heir to. Speaking in New York, recently, after his return there from Canada, he said: "Children bred in cities do not thrive. If there is not the supply of healthy children to carry on the nation, how can the nation succeed? With the people on the land it is different. . . . Back to the land they must go if the city is to be saved and the country is to be saved. They must be helped to get there and be established there for humanity's sake, and if not for humanity's sake, then on the ground of self-interest itself." Amplifying upon the latter assertion, he gives a more startling reason why the land should be occupied. To him the "Yellow Peril" is no bogey. He looks at China's 400,000,000, already awakening into life

under the thrill of Japan's success, and trembles for the safety of the rest of the world. As an offset to the advancing tide, he would fill our vacant lands with people. "The truth of the whole matter is, that you must get your people on the land, out of the cities, keep them on the land and let them multiply as God meant that they should."

Possibly the novelist's vivid imagination makes the Oriental threat a more living reality to him than to other men, yet his words may not be lightly passed by. More than once has the novelist proved to be the prophet. Even by the most prosaic it must be confessed that the yellow



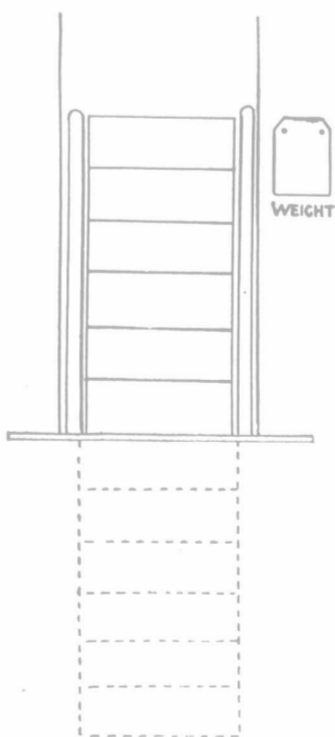
Mr. Rider Haggard.

The English novelist and farmer.

force, if once marshalled and set on its way, must prove a terrible one, and it is at least significant that China has begun to build war-ships. . . . Mr. Haggard's report in connection with the Salvation Army land colonization scheme has not yet been published, but will appear in the near future. It will be read with much interest by Canadians.

### A Dumb Waiter.

I send you a drawing of plan of dumb waiter, in use in our prize house. This waiter is 6 ft. high by 1½ ft. wide, and shelves are 14 inches back. The top of waiter forms the floor when down, and the bottom forms floor when up, even if there is a door on front of waiter. There are four little common window-sash pulleys at the top of boxing of waiter, two at each side, just 7 inches apart, to match the holes in weights, and two ropes fastened to waiter, and through two pulleys on



one side and then down to the one weight, and the same fixture on the other side. If the two weights, weighing 90 pounds, are too heavy for the amount on waiter, it is easy to put more weight on the waiter to make it work easy. The ropes go through the top shelf and are tacked to inside of waiter. Weights are 45 pounds each, 12 in. by 10 in. by .2 in. thick, holes for rope about 7 in. apart.

A. C. RICHARDSON.

## Dairying.

### Practical Hints to Dairymen.

The following is an extract from an address by D. M. Young at the convention of the North Dakota dairymen:

A farmer starting in the milk business is much like a child starting to school, and some of our buttermakers, or, more correctly speaking, the majority of our buttermakers, don't take the trouble to instruct the farmer, because they don't consider it a part of their business. The farmers of such a creamery have yet to learn their first day's lesson, and as they may have had several years of the play end of the milk business, should they be so fortunate as to secure a teaching buttermaker, said buttermaker, is up against the task of his life getting them to take hold of the study end. To such a buttermaker I would say: "First, clean up your factory, so as to set them a good example; then have some instructions printed in the language used by your patrons, telling them how to clean off their cows so that not a speck of dirt can get in the milk, and after it is milked don't leave it where it will pick up barn odors; or, worse yet, don't take it into the kitchen, where it will fare worse by taking up all kinds of cooking odors from sauerkraut and onions down to dish-water spilled on the stove, and flavored off with tobacco smoke. Scald your cans after they have been thoroughly washed with a brush. And by scalding, I mean rinsing every can thoroughly with boiling water; not splashing two or three quarts of boiling water into the first can, and using the same for half a dozen more without reheating. Put a good dose of scalding water into each can and then set them on a bench on the sunny side of the house where there are no bad smells. The sun, like hot water, is a fine disinfectant.

"Milk should be strained through a thoroughly scalded cloth strainer into the cans, and kept as cool as possible without freezing till delivered at the creamery. Don't let your farmers go over to the hand-separator system, unless they deliver the cream just as regularly as the whole-milk farmers. Why should you? Cream is just as liable to take up bad odors as milk, and a great deal harder to detect when it is tainted. When a bunch of farmers, living a considerable distance from the creamery, can, by using hand separators, club together and send their cream by one man instead of a half-dozen, I have nothing to say against it. But I have noticed that where hand separators were introduced, if the farmers did not hold their cream over at first they soon did, on one excuse or another, till they considered it their right to carry only two or three times a week, and between you and me, I would rather get oleo than some of the stuff delivered at our creameries. All buttermakers in the same territory should get together and agree to do business as it should be done, and not to accept milk or cream from a farmer who had been delivering poor milk to another buttermaker. All should club together and have instructions on care of cows and milk printed in large quantities and distributed to their farmers, and follow same with sensible talk and advice, and then give the milk and cream the best possible care after it is delivered at the creamery, till the butter reaches the customers. Buttermakers would save thousands of dollars for their neighborhood every year. It is not a hardship for the farmers to take proper care of their milk, and, if the buttermaker will use tact, he can have nearly all of them co-operating with him, and doing it willingly. Of course, in nearly all communities there are exceptional farmers who are natural kickers, and nothing can be hammered into them except with an axe, and the sooner such fellows get the axe, the better for the dairy business. Show me a farmer with a well-kept herd of cows, and, nine times out of ten, I will find him a man, not only willing, but anxious to learn any improvement he can make use of. The kicker is the runt pig of the dairy business."

### Buttermaking Pointers.

To get firm body in butter, either dairy or creamery, at this season of year, when fall grass pastures are near at hand, it is necessary to get churning temperature down low. If clean ice is to be had a small amount crushed, thrown in the churning just as the butter breaks the first time, will aid the exhaustiveness of churning and improve the body of butter. Good cold water will have some effect, but not in so marked a degree.

The churning temperature will depend much upon the thickness of the cream. It is necessary to churn thick cream at a lower temperature than this. It is also necessary to churn separator cream at a colder temperature than hand-skimmed. More moisture is incorporated in butter at a higher churning temperature, when the fat globules break in irregular form. Some buttermakers are so anxious to increase the overrun, by incorporating moisture to increase weight, that they drop the grade of their butter by so doing. A good body, clean flavor and a light straw color are desirable at all seasons of the year.

Parkdale, Minn.

GEO. P. GROAT.



### Dairying on Small Farms.

A. W. Trow, of Minnesota, and, by the way, one of the most successful dairymen in that State, in addressing the Iowa Dairymen's Association this spring, related the following experience of a successful dairyman in Wisconsin:

"It is possible for a man to get a good income from 60 acres of land by the use of the silo and feeding good cows.

"I want to tell you of a man I met the other day. I had heard of this man, Griswold, of West Salem, Wis., who is keeping a herd of cows on 50 acres. I went out there and found him on 50 acres of land, keeping 28 cows, about 20 head of young stock, and the necessary horses for working the land. He is a careful bookkeeper, and I went through his books. I found that on that farm of 50 acres and 10 acres of pasture that he hired, only \$430 worth of feed was bought. I found that he had sold \$2,300 worth of cream during 1903. Some may, perhaps, think that this was ice cream, but it was not. The cream sold for 22½c. for butter-fat; \$2,300 from 28 cows—about \$82 a cow. And he has sold \$360 worth of hogs, \$100 worth of potatoes, and \$50 worth of hay. What was he doing, selling hay on that little farm? Well, he had two silos. The increase in stock amounted to \$200, making a total revenue of about \$3,000 from that 50 acres. This is another source of encouragement to young farmers who cannot buy a big farm. Mr. Griswold has a silo 18 or 20 feet in diameter and 32 feet deep, for winter feeding, and another for summer feeding. He fed these cows all the ensilage they would eat both summer and winter, and that was one of the secrets of getting so much from so small a farm. Of course, he took good care of his cows; used the Babcock test and scales to weed out the poor ones. I asked him the secret of his success, and he said: 'First, close attention to my cows, weeding out the poor ones, keeping the heifers from the good ones, and then I could not get along without the use of the silo.'

The above facts show what can be done by intensive farming. We have often stated that the majority of farmers are attempting to care for too much land. They are not concentrating their efforts on any one line of business, and the result is that poor returns often follow their efforts. If Mr. Griswold can secure a revenue of \$3,000 per year on 50 acres, is it not a fact that he is getting a great deal more out of his acres than the average man who farms 160 acres or more obtains? The silos are, without question, at least partly responsible for his large income per acre. Don't delay building a silo any longer—delay for the man who raises cattle or sells cream means loss of profits.

### How Other Farmers Get Paid for Butter-fat.

The prices paid for butter-fat which you have quoted, seem to me to be too low, providing 29c. to 30c. mean the selling price of tub butter. In this State there are two or three different systems of paying the patrons adopted by the creameries. One is to charge from 3c. to 4c. per pound for making butter; another is to pay ½c. per pound for butter-fat below the Elgin price of butter. In the latter case the manufacturer gets the overrun, and there is a tendency with some to cut in the weight of milk or cream and also give a low test, both of which will help to make a big overrun. In Ontario 2½c. to 3c. is the average price charged for making butter.

When butter is selling for 30c. a pound, the manufacturer should be able to pay about the same price for butter-fat. Allowing the overrun to be 15 per cent., which is about the average, he would be receiving about 4c. per pound for making the butter. If, however, the price of butter should fall much below 30c., he might require a little more than the overrun.

I do not think the cost of labor and supplies is much higher in Manitoba than in this State; therefore, the price of manufacturing should be about the same. Under these conditions, therefore, the price paid for butter-fat, at the outside, should not be more than ½c. to 1c. below the selling price of butter. In the School here we pay the same price per pound for butter-fat as tub butter sells for on the Elgin board each week. We have the overrun and what additional we can gain by printing the butter, which usually sells for five cents per pound above Elgin board price, when put on our local market. The price paid for fat in the figures you have quoted ranges from 2c. to 5c. below the selling price of butter. I do not wonder, therefore, that the farmers are not satisfied, as they are paying 6c. to 8c. for making.

W. J. CARSON.

[Note.—Professor Carson, of the Wisconsin Dairy School, is an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to dairying, having had a long practical experience in Ontario. He is a B. S. A. of Guelph, and is now Assistant Dairy Husbandman at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, being associated with such lights in the dairy world as Dr. Babcock and Professors Farrington and Woll. His references

to tub butter are creamery tubs, NOT farm dairy tubs, so our readers will understand accordingly. —Ed.]

### Test Your Cows.

"We think it pays to weigh the milk of each cow daily. If farmers would try this, while feeding liberally a balanced feed, and being very regular in every detail of the dairy work, they would be surprised, many of them, to find how the cows would hold out," so says Mr. R. S. Sampson, in Massachusetts Ploughman. Year by year this opinion grows, and the conviction deepens that breeding rather than feeding makes the chief difference between a first-class cow and an ordinary one. Experiments to establish this premise have been undertaken at many different points, among them Glasgow, Scotland, whence a report has just been issued. This report states that, in a series of two-year experiments, it was found that on exactly the same pasture and under the same treatment otherwise, cows belonging to good milking strains gave almost double the quantity produced by poor ones. The best milkers were, as a rule, observed to eat more than made up the difference, each extra gallon of milk being easily three or four times the food required to produce it.

As regards the quality of milk, there is a general opinion that the more milk a cow gives, the poorer it is in butter-fat. In the Scottish tests, however, it was found that this rule does not always hold good. On the contrary, 10 per cent. of the heaviest milkers were found to give milk with 34 per cent. more butter-fat in it than that given by the same number of the poorest milkers tested. It was observed, too, that large cows usually gave more milk than small ones, and were, consequently, likely to be of more value to the dairyman.

In testing cows, farmers are warned to carry on the test throughout the whole lactation period, and to keep a record of each test. Some cows give a large quantity of milk after calving, but fall off rapidly after the first month, and so may not be as profitable in the end as those which, though giving less at first, keep up the milking period. In order to give a good milk yield, a cow must milk at least nine months, and give a steady quantity for nearly two-thirds of that time. The Glasgow tests, it may be observed, were carried on with Ayrshire cows which were shown to excel in good milking qualities.

To sum up: Only cows from good milking strains should be kept by those who wish to make money out of dairy products. All others should be weeded out of a herd, and the only way to do this is to test each cow individually. Keep only the best cows, and treat them in the best way possible, if you wish to make the dairy part of your farm pay to the best advantage.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### Cheap Labor in Denmark.

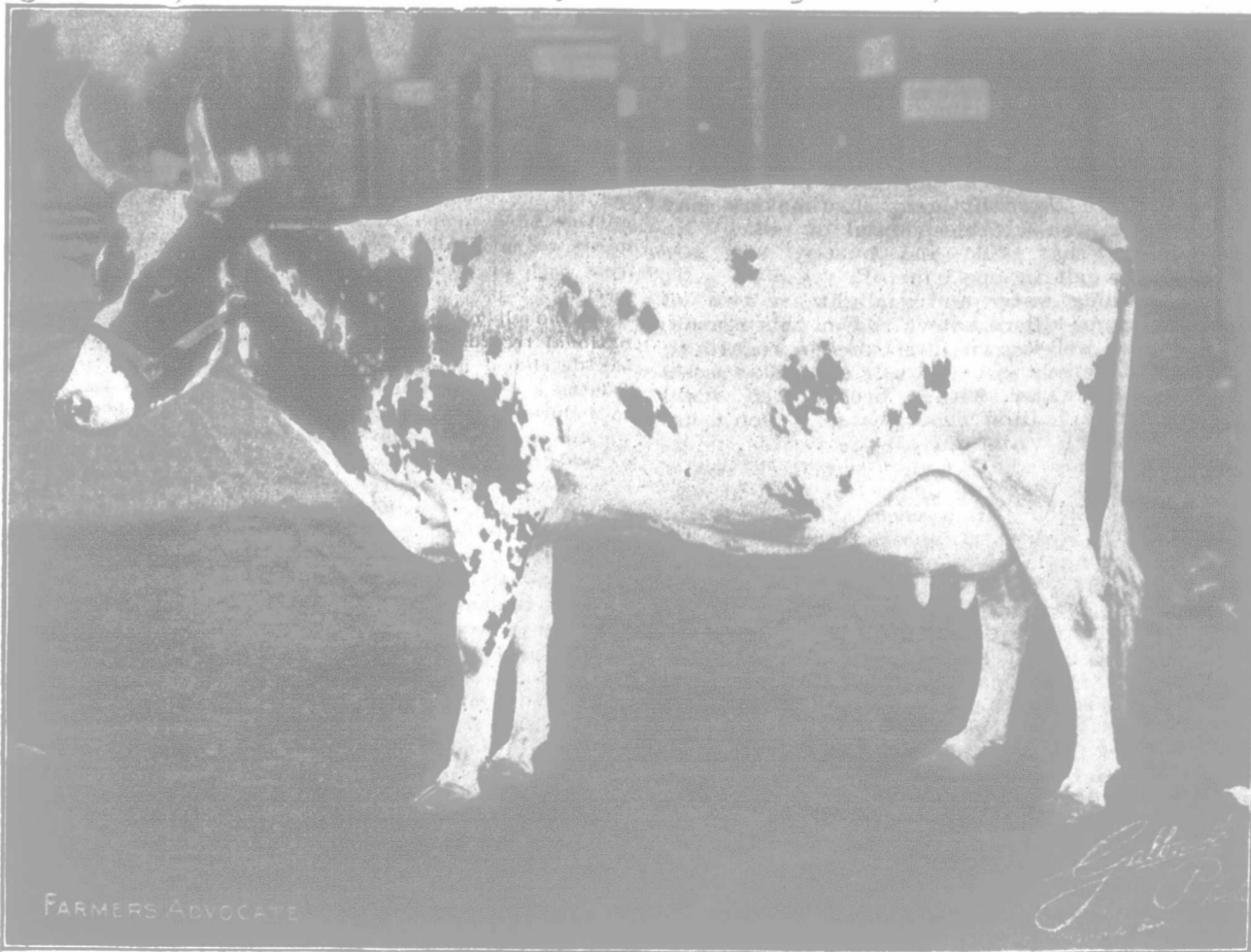
Primrose McConnell gives one reason why the Danes succeed in competition with other countries. He says: "One of a deputation to Denmark gives the balance sheet of a small farmer, where the work is done all by himself, his wife and family, and it appears that after deducting interest or rent in the value of his farm, the combined labor of the whole family realized about 10s. a week. The same family in England would probably earn £2 per week, so that the labor in Denmark only costs a fourth of what it costs in England. But that is not all: People who work for themselves work harder than paid servants, so that more work is done for the 10s. than we get here for £2. No wonder, therefore, that we cannot compete in cheapness of production with such people, and no wonder that peasant farming does not succeed in this country. It may be that the Danish peasant proprietor is satisfied with his lot, and that he leads a happy, healthy life, but it is one that will never 'catch on' here on such terms as he is satisfied with."

### Will the Dairy Business be Overdone?

Mr. C. C. Buell, before the Illinois Dairymen's convention, took the ground that the quality of both butter and cheese has on the average steadily improved, and as a consequence we may believe the amount of butter and cheese consumed, pro rata, has also increased, and as a better quality of both become the rule, the consumption will continue to increase. There is really no competition between the poorer and better qualities of both butter and cheese, especially butter. "Gilt-edge" butter has a demand distinct by itself, and no matter how low common and cooking butter may go, "gilt-edge" stays up in the thirties, and in exceptional cases still higher prices are realized. As the mass of consumers become familiar with the flavor of the best qualities of butter, the demand for the same seems to increase. They are no longer satisfied with anything else. These facts indicate that the profits of the dairy business lie in the production of the best. There is a limit to the supply of superior dairy products, arising from the qualifications necessary to those who engage in the dairy business and are successful. There is, therefore, no reason for apprehending that the dairy business will not continue to offer fair rewards, in comparison with other agricultural pursuits, for all skill and industry which are likely to be engaged in it.

### Co-operation in Siberia.

The Siberian Listok gives the number of butter factories in the Tobolsk Government of Siberia as 694, using 1,214 separators, employing 1,629 hands, and having worked 10,487,417 pounds of milk in the year 1904. The number of co-operative societies included in the above was 168. The Siberian butter business has been seriously interfered with by the war.



Minnie of Lessnessock, Imp.

First prize Ayrshire cow and champion female, Toronto Exhibition, 1902. A model dairy cow. Owned and exhibited by W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que.



### Cleanliness in the Dairy.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the scrupulous cleanliness necessary in the care of milk, it is astounding to see how many farmers come short of the requisite standard. "Professional dairymen, as a rule, are more particular. They have it impressed upon them that nothing but the best will do, and are frequently visited by inspectors who are able to instruct them, if necessary, in the details of their business. With the farmer, on the other hand, there is a tendency to "let well enough do." Not that the farmer is any the less "clean" naturally than the dairyman, be it understood. The difference is, rather, in this, that the farmer, too often, has not had the science of the matter explained to him, and cannot bring himself to realize the existence of dirt that he cannot see. If his stable and cows are fairly clean, and if his milk-pails, cans or separator and strainer cloths look so, he cannot see the sense of all this brushing and scalding and fol-de-rol which the papers and experiment station magnates would have us follow.

Nevertheless, there is sense, and very great sense, in all this fol-de-rol. The very worst kind of dirt is often invisible; who, for instance, ever saw a cholera microbe? Yet, the crevices of milk-pails and meshes of strainer cloths, unless treated to this scalding, and the hair of the cows and clothes of the milker, unless treated to some cleansing or preventive measures, are filled with just such microbes, not cholera microbes, of course, but others disastrous to the flavor and keeping qualities of milk and butter, and often to health itself. It is well known—or ought to be—that milk is notoriously liable to absorb odors and germs of all kinds, and that when they are once in, it acts as one of the most fertile hotbeds in existence for their multiplication, hence the necessity for keeping them from falling into the pail during the process of milking, or at any later stage.

These microbes, or bacteria, are, indeed, exceedingly small, yet they may be readily seen with a powerful microscope. About ten different species have, in fact, already been discovered in milk. A few of these are not harmful, but positively beneficial, but there are others which wreak endless mischief, soon giving evidence of their presence by foul smells and flavors. The following cut shows a few of the harmful bacteria, as seen when magnified.



(1) Bacteria producing sourness. (2) Bacteria producing slimy milk. (3) Bacteria producing putrid or rotten smell and taste.

Most of these reproduce themselves simply by division. For example, put one of Class 1. in a bowl of milk at a suitable temperature. It immediately begins to elongate, then contract in the middle, finally breaking off into two separate parts, each a new bacterium, in which the same process goes on. The time required for a bacterium to become two bacteria is only about twenty minutes, hence it may be readily seen that in a very short time thousands or even tens of thousands of these little mischief-makers may be present in even a tablespoonful of milk. No wonder, then, that milk, and butter, too, are often unfit to put in one's mouth.

Now, scalding water and sunlight are two of the best microbe-killers known. For this reason, then, are the well-known directions in regard to care of milk vessels issued—wash all milk vessels first in tepid water with a brush, then scald with absolutely boiling clean water. Don't use the same scalding water for all the vessels, pouring from one into another, but put fresh water into each one. Afterwards, when not in use, keep the tins sitting in a clean place in bright sunshine. The same scrupulous washing, scalding and sunning is also necessary for strainer cloths and parts of the separator. Remember it is absolutely necessary that all microbes be killed, and this cannot be done otherwise.

One cannot, of course, scald one's hands and the cows, yet much may be done to lessen the number of microbes floating around while one is milking, and keep them from getting into the milk-pail. In the first place the cows should be well curried and brushed shortly before milking; at times it will be necessary, also, to wash the udder well with warm water. In the milking place the air should be as pure as possible, free from barn odors and dust. The clothes of the milker should also be clean, and his hands well washed with soap and water. The teats of the cows should never be wet, although a slight rubbing with vaseline is not objected to. In order to keep particles from falling into the milk-pail, many devices have been resorted to, such as the Gurley milk-pail with an absorbent cotton top,

which has already been fully described in the "Farmer's Advocate." When one has not such a device, the method recommended by a New Zealand dairyman may carry a suggestion. He recommends that the streams of milk be directed to one spot, preferably on the side of the pail next the milker. By doing this a froth is quickly formed, and such particles as may fall on it are not beaten down into the milk, but are held on top of the foam, which should be removed before straining.

After milking, the milk should be strained as soon as possible, cooled down rapidly, and kept as cold as possible until used. Bacteria do not multiply rapidly in the cold, hence this precaution. Neither milk nor cream may be kept in a cellar or milkhouse in which the air is not absolutely sweet and pure. Wherever there is the slightest suspicion of foul smells or mustiness, there are bacteria holding high riot all through the air, anxious for a chance to pounce into so favorable an element as your milk can or your cream crock. . . . Just one more observation—When milking, milk steadily, gently, and not too slowly. Be kind to the cows, feed them well, and see that they have plenty of pure water and salt. IT PAYS. EYE-OPENER.

### Holstein-Friesian Association and National Records.

We are requested to give the following memorial publicity through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate":

To the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:

Sir,—At the last annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held in Toronto, February 1st, of this year, the Live-stock Commissioner proposed and outlined a scheme whereby our association and record would be nationalized, with headquarters at Ottawa, and whereby certificates issued therefrom would be approved by and receive the seal of your department. After some discussion the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that this association be nationalized; that the officers and directors, together with Mr. W. G. Ellis, be, and are hereby appointed a committee, with power to act and to confer with Mr. Hodson, for the purpose of arranging details. Provided, that the proposed nationalization allows this society to retain all its officers and its individuality, and, further, that no such arrangement will bind the society unless at least six officers sanction same, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture."

As you are aware, Sir, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was the first live-stock association to solicit and secure Dominion incorporation. In the twenty-two years of its existence it has never asked or received any assistance from any government, Dominion or Provincial. It has the hearty support and confidence of Holstein-Friesian breeders in every Province of the Dominion, and its standing as a progressive, well-managed organization is unquestioned.

Since the above-mentioned date our association has been absolutely ignored. The committee appointed for the purpose has never been asked to meet the Live-stock Commissioner, nor were representatives of this association invited to attend the organization meeting of the Canadian National Live-stock Association, called by the Commissioner, and held in his own office on April 19th and 20th. Newspaper reports show that Mr. Hodson has met the committees from the associations representing all the other breeds of live stock; that the committees have completed arrangements and signed agreements re nationalization, and that he invited delegates from each of these associations to attend the national meeting.

Although our association has for years advocated national records, approved of by your Department, there has developed among our members during the last few months a feeling of uneasiness at the methods employed to induce breeders to adopt the proposed scheme. If we did not accept the scheme we were to be deprived of the privilege of shipping our registered stock at half rates over Canadian railroads; our herdbooks, though incorporated by Dominion Act, would not be recognized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and a new Holstein-Friesian Herdbook would be established.

We know that you, as Dominion Minister of Agriculture, are anxious to protect the interests of ALL Canadian breeders, and we feel sure that had you been able to give this matter your personal attention, our association would not thus have been ignored and discriminated against, nor would our representatives have been omitted from the delegates invited to the Canadian National Live-stock Association.

As members of the committee appointed with power to act in this matter of nationalization, we beg to lay before you ALL the facts. We feel sure that you entertain nothing but the kindest feeling toward our association, and that you will, after investigation, inform our board as to the cause of this discrimination.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very truly,

MATT. RICHARDSON, President.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

### Dairy Cows and Their Food.

Cows differ, as do people, and the amount of food required for one may be much too little for another. This fact has been strikingly illustrated at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, where, during the past few years, extensive experiments have been undertaken to determine the quantities of food required for the most economical dairy production. During these experiments it was noted that, while the best cows needed only 89 pounds of dry food for each 100 pounds of milk, and 20 pounds for each pound of butter-fat, the poorest required 125 pounds and 28 pounds, respectively, to produce the same units of milk and fat. In the station herd, on nearly the same amount of food, one cow produced 475 pounds butter-fat in the year, while another produced only 262 pounds. These observations indicate the advisability of testing each cow, observing the quantity of milk obtained from a given quantity of food, and varying the feed until maximum dairy production is reached. Only in this way can a farmer get the best from his cows, or be able to know which are paying him and which are not.

It stands as an axiom that good feeding pays. In the case of good cows, especially, it was noted that extra expense in feeding gave heavy dividends. Large cows were, as a rule, in these experiments, found to give the most milk, the quality being, rather strangely, in inverse ratio to the size of the cows—the larger the cows, the poorer the milk. The cost of production, however, being found to be less in the case of the larger cows, the conclusion was reached that cows of good size may, in general, be looked upon as the most economical producers.

It was also shown that a cow was at her best in her fifth or sixth year, and should not show a marked falling off until ten years of age, or even later, if she be fed and handled with care. On an average, about six pounds of grain per day for each cow was found to give the most satisfactory results. This was fed along with a good roughage of hay, cornstalks, silage or roots. When the cows were on good pasture grain was not found necessary, but was fed with advantage when pasture became poor. Succulent foods were, at all times, found to be extremely valuable, and the use of a silo was highly recommended. The nearest to a rule that could be given was found to be to feed to each cow as much roughage as she will eat up clean, and along with this give as much grain as may be found necessary to give a large production of milk, without markedly increasing the weight of the cow, rapid increase in weight always being accompanied by marked decrease in milk supply. The judicious use of strongly nitrogenous foods, as oil meal, gluten meal, malt sprouts, etc., is recommended as adding, not only to the quantity, but also to the flavor, and, to some small extent—notwithstanding opinions to the contrary—to the fat content of the milk. To sum up, Bulletin No. 117, from which the above abstract has been taken, reiterates the advice, "Feed your cows well, and study them individually. It pays to do so."

### Uniform Temperature in Cheese Ripening.

At the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School, possibly the most interesting day of the instructors' course was spent scoring cheese and butter. The following points were brought out quite clearly:

1. Cheese made in June last and placed directly from the hoop into a clean, dry box in cold storage without turning were equally as good as a cheese placed on a shelf in cold storage for four or five months and then placed in a box.

2. Of five cheese made in September, 1904, and ripened at temperatures of 28 to 55 degrees F., nearly all were agreed that the cheese ripened at 40 degrees F. was the finest cheese. The one ripened at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees had a more or less objectionable flavor.

We should like to emphasize the fact that uniformity of temperature is very important in cheese ripening. Cheesemakers who allow the temperature of the curing-room to go as low as 40 degrees F. at night, light a fire in the morning and warm the room up to 56, 60 or 70 degrees in the day time, are not observing the necessary precautions for success. From several years' work in this connection we feel safe in saying that a uniform temperature of about 40 degrees F. will produce the finest quality of cheese. We may get nearly as good results at less cost by ripening at 50 to 60 degrees F., if the cheese are consumed before they have an opportunity to develop off flavors, but for cheese that are to be put into cold storage, or are to be kept some time before being consumed, we are confident that the sooner after being made cheese are placed in a temperature of about 40 degrees F., the better will be the quality of such Canadian cheddar cheese. Sometimes buyers object to cheese ripened at low temperatures. As a matter of business, it pays factorymen to study the fancies of buyers, and try to give them what they are willing to pay for, but this does not alter the facts contained in the preceding statements.

H. H. D.



**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**The Child and the Garden.**

Love of working with the land is by no means confined to as limited numbers as some people imagine. On the contrary, there seems to be a something about stirring up the warm, brown soil, freighted with pleasant odors and promise of coming fruitfulness, that appeals to nearly all normal people. There is a genuine pleasure in it, and if you are normal you dig, and hoe, and rake, and put in the curious little seeds of so many different shapes, with more satisfaction than you do most other things in the world. You are getting the exercise that is good for you, and the pure air of God's heaven; you are doing nothing that can ever rebuke you, and are lured on by visions of the goodly results that are to follow. Should you ever feel inclined to look contemptuously upon the work of "mucking in the soil," or those who are interested in it, you may take it for granted that there is something wrong with you, either with your training, your judgment, or some other branch of your mental make-up—you are abnormal, or else you have never given it a trial. Remember, the most eminent among men have been by no means ashamed to be interested in good old mother earth and her products. The King of England and the King of Italy are both enthusiastic agriculturists. Granted that they do not do the manual labor part of it with their own hands; they cannot despise that in which they are interested. Passing them, however, what of Thoreau, university graduate, philosopher, naturalist, writer and "farm hand"? What of Emerson, with whom he worked side by side in the garden? Of George William Curtis, who was "also a farm hand out at the Lowell Road, but came into town Saturday evenings—taking a swim in the river on the way—to attend the philosophical conferences at Emerson's house"? What of those other gifted idealists of Brook Farm—Hawthorne and Charles Dana? What of the British novelists, Haggard and Buchanan, practical farmers; of Tolstoi, the great Russian; and of Paderewski, the famous pianist at present touring Canada, who, on his estate in Poland, goes about in a rough suit superintending, and lending a hand here and there? A long prelude, yet useful, maybe, in establishing what we wish to establish, viz., that interest in the soil is normal, beneficial, and worthy of the greatest minds of our own or any day.

Now, to come to our more immediate subject, that of the "Child and the Garden": In many respects children are in no way different from grown people. They enjoy doing the same things that grown people do, so far as they are able; they like work that absorbs them; they receive the same sense of satisfaction as older folk in habits of diligence, order and economy, provided these be developed in them—not forced upon them. Now, few systems of discipline supply all these conditions more perfectly than the working of a little garden of the child's own. In the first place, he loves gardening because it is something that his father or mother does; he feels of some use and importance when engaged at it. In the second place, the work, if he enters into it enthusiastically, keeps him busy and interested, essential conditions to happy, progressive child-life. Last of all, the care and attention necessary, if wisely directed and encouraged, must, of necessity, train his powers of observation, and develop in him habits of industry, system and neatness.

Taking it for granted, then, that work with the soil is a good thing for the child, the next question is how he may be induced to begin it, and how he may be so directed and encouraged that it will be of positive benefit to him. In 99 cases out of 100 the chief burden of directing the child's development falls upon the school. Recognizing this, and the value of the garden as a "developer," the educationists of the day have not been slow to advance the claims of the latter. There have been, however, many drawbacks. In so far as consolidated schools, with paid caretakers who will look after the plots during the long summer vacation, are concerned, the problem has been solved. But the ordinary rural school presents very different conditions. Let its garden be never so gay with flowers and vines, once the vacation comes, with its almost inevitable neglect, there is another story. Weeds grow up, flowers die out for want of water, a stray pig or cow breaks in and accomplishes disaster—little wonder it is that the children return to school discouraged, and with the determination never to try another school garden.

About the only way of obviating this difficulty in many schools, in so far, at least, as keeping the school-yard attractive is concerned, is to provide trees in plenty, and "plunge" (submerge in earth to the rim) flower-pots in the beds. When vacation time comes the pots of geraniums, etc., may be taken home and cared for until the reopening of school.

This species of gardening, however, is useful only to a limited extent. It provides for the child little opportunity of seeing the various kinds of seed sprout and grow from the first tiny leaflet to the mature plant, rich with flower or vegetable or fruit. There is a much better plan, which has been successfully carried out in several of the United States schools. The plan is this: The parents of each child are requested to provide him (or her, as the case may be) with a small garden-plot at his home. Each child is then given a list of names of flowers and vegetables which are known to be easily-grown varieties, and is given his choice of three kinds of seeds—flowers or vegetables, as he chooses. He is supplied with the seed at the school, and told how to plant and care for them. Stimulus to good work is provided by periodical visits of the teacher to the various gardens, and by the arrangement to have special exhibits from the children's gardens at the fall fair. Every child who exhibits is given an exhibitor's ticket, allowing free admission each day, and proud indeed are the possessors of these privileged passes. The accompanying cut shows the result of the children's labor at one of these schools, as shown at the Worcester, Mass., fair. The cut was printed originally in the Nature Study Magazine.

In the great majority of cases it has been found that the enthusiasm of the children did not flag throughout the season. In accounting for the few failures, one prominent teacher says: "The gardens which were indifferent belonged to the class of children who delight in beginning new things, but who have not the moral stamina to push on to a completed result. However, the lesson probably was helpful so far as it went." The same teacher also tells of the wholesome delight of the young gardeners in their work. "Mothers," she says, "told me their children

did not wish to go away even for a few days, because the garden would need attention during their absence."

To some it may seem nonsensical that children should be given charge of garden-plots on farms where there are already, as a rule, gardens filled with all necessary vegetables and flowers. It should be remembered, however, that these gardens are made, not for their material but for their educational value. They afford, in effect, a species of manual training, whose worth consists in its effect upon hand, mind and will.

Since so easy a solution of the school-garden problem presents itself, why should not our teachers in Canada introduce the scheme, and follow it up with the enthusiasm which alone will bring success?

**The Onion.**

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

Soon after the sowing and rolling of the onion-bed, weeding will be needed, and this process must be carefully done, so as not to disturb the rootlets by loosening the earth too much about them. If the land is mellow, a wheel hoe is the best implement, and it is easier to keep the weeds down by its early application than to have to pull them out after they grow large enough to have a firm hold of the ground. In regard to soil and fertilizers, this vegetable seems able to assimilate any amount of food of a stimulating nature, and will soon show the result in quickened growth, that puts it beyond the reach of its enemies.

When about three or four inches high, the onions should be thinned out, to two or three inches apart, and the ground must be constantly stirred to keep up growth until August, for after that season the bulbs do not ripen so well. The onion is a valuable vegetable medicinally, and acts on the system as an expectorant, diuretic, stimulant, and diaphoretic. It is highly beneficial in cases of asthma and oppressive breathing.

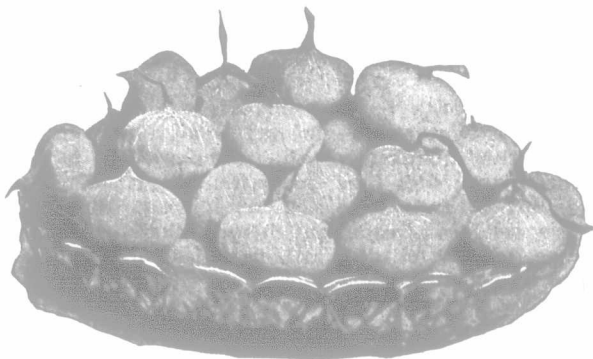
The onion has been known and cultivated as an article of food from the very earliest period. In Scripture we find it one of the things for which the Israelites felt a backward longing, during their wanderings in the wilderness, and at the present day the people of Western Asia are large consumers of this pungent vegetable. While some tastes repudiate its flavor, it was a pleasant sentiment expressed by Dudley Warner, who wrote, "Happy is that family which can eat onions together."

[Note.—Those who have been troubled with the onion maggot will be benefited by knowing that a good preventive is to change the onion-bed every year. Contrary to the too prevalent opinion, this will also conduce to a larger yield. During the growing season, remove any affected onions, recognizable from their sickly, yellowish appearance. These will have worms in them, which should be destroyed. Another remedy that has been recommended is to sprinkle kerosene emulsion near the onions.—Ed.]

**Celery.**

When the peas are all picked by the end of June, the land can be cleared of the straw and cultivated for a second crop of celery. If enriched with manure at this time it will quicken growth, and leave the ground in good heart for the next season's crop. Trenches have been given up by commercial growers, but have some merit, for plants so placed are more easily moulded up, and more effectually watered than when on level ground.

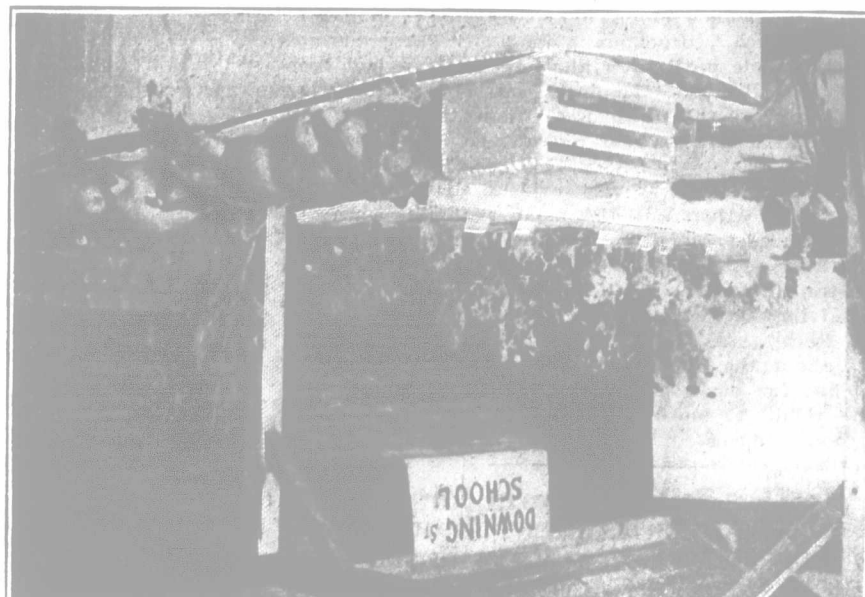
Celery is a gross feeder, and will readily absorb water, whether in the form of liquid manure or clear, and should make strong growth before any earth is drawn up to it, for apart from the regular hoeing, this work of "handling," as it is called, is very necessary, gathering the leaves together with one hand, while drawing a little soil around the plant with the other. In small gardens, when there is plenty of time, it is a good plan to tie loosely a bit of bass string around each plant, to keep the earth out of the heart, otherwise it makes a stunted growth. Of varieties, "White



A Dish of White Onions.



A Home Garden Planted and Cared For by a Girl of Twelve.



Fall Fair Exhibit of School at Worcester, Mass.



Plume" for early, and "Giant Paschel," or any of the larger, good-keeping varieties are good. The plants must be raised under glass, and exposed to the air in June, after being transplanted to make them stocky and strong.

Celery is a valuable winter salad, and also makes a palatable vegetable, stewed and served like cauliflower. Packed away in sand before hard frost comes, it will keep well if the cellar is cold and of even temperature, and can be used for the table by taking out the center stalks that are tender to eat raw, and cooking the rest. If used as a remedy for rheumatism, for which it is so often recommended, the stalks should be cut into inch pieces and boiled until soft in a small quantity of water, and none of it must be thrown away. A little new milk and flour mixed with it, and a bit of butter added, will make a palatable dish, and is recommended as correcting acidity of the blood, which is the primary cause of rheumatism, and the power that sustains it.

In growing this plant it must always be remembered that it craves plenty of water, and after growth is established the soil must be frequently stirred, for quick growth in cool weather is what makes tender stalks.

There are two diseases that attack celery, and they are usually the result of planting on unsuitable soil. Rust is shown by yellowish spots on the leaves, and blight by watery spots, followed by black dots. Healthy plants and good soil will generally keep these diseases at bay, but if attacked the remedy is an application of Bordeaux mixture.

ANNA L. JACK.

## Poultry.

### Feeding Ducks.

The idea has always been held by Prof. Graham, the poultry expert at the Ontario Agricultural College, that ducks should be marketed at from ten to twelve weeks of age. In order to ascertain how much food a duck would eat in this length of time, he selected fifty-one ducklings, carefully yarded them, and kept accurate account of the food they consumed. Below is given a synopsis of the experiment:

During the first week the ducks were fed on bread and milk, and alternate feed of corn meal, shorts and bran, in equal parts, with some grit added. This was scalded with boiling water. The second week the ducks were fed on the corn, shorts and bran ration, moistened with milk; and, in addition, had a small amount of beef scrap added. This ration was continued until the ducks were four weeks old, when the bran and beef scrap were left out of the ration. The ducks weighed, when six weeks old, 171 pounds, or an average of 3 1-3 pounds each, and had consumed 130 pounds of corn, 130 pounds of shorts, 25 pounds of bran, 14 pounds of stale bread, and 15 pounds of beef scrap.

From the sixth to the eighth week the ducks consumed 310 pounds of shorts and corn, and an equal amount of milk. They weighed 239 pounds, or on an average of better than 4 1/2 pounds each. At nine weeks the ducks weighed 261 pounds, and during the week had consumed 139 pounds of grain and an equal amount of milk.

At this age the ducks were ready for the market. They were in good feather, and should have been killed. However, six of the flock were killed, and the balance fed for another week. The cost of a pound of gain to this age was as follows: From the ninth to the tenth week the forty-five remaining ducks consumed 130 pounds of grain and an equal amount of milk. During this week the birds lost seven pounds in weight; they began moulting heavily at the beginning of the week. All but thirteen of the ducks were killed at the end of the tenth week, and it was found that in dressing they lost about 1/4 pound to the pair. The necks were pulled in the same manner as the chickens are killed. Had the birds been bled, no doubt there would have been a greater shrinkage. After deducting the cost of grain and milk only from the selling price, a profit of only 34 cents was left on each duck, but had they all been killed at the ninth week, there would have been a profit of 38 cents each.

During the eleventh week the remaining thirteen ducks consumed 27 pounds of grain and an equal amount of milk, and gained two pounds in weight. There was not much gain made until the new feathers had been fairly grown. In fact, the ducks eat more feed during each week after the ninth week than the number of pounds of gain made would warrant so as to leave a profit.

From this trial it is very evident that when ducks become well feathered is the most profitable time to sell them; and, secondly, that the growth made after the ninth or tenth week is not very profitable. It also illustrates how expensive ducks are when kept over until Thanksgiving Day or Christmas. For such purposes we, of course, are willing to let the ducks hunt their living about the farm, and never begrudge them some grain, but for purposes of profit it would appear that turkeys would be much the better to keep, as they are such good foragers.

### We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### The First Breed Produced by Farmers.

All the new varieties which have been added to the standard in recent years have been produced by fanciers. The last addition, the Rhode Island Reds, which have caused so much commotion in the American Poultry Association, are the result of an effort on the part of New England farmers to produce a fowl which could be quickly put into market condition at any stage of its growth, and yet produce good laying hens. No thought whatever was given, at first, to qualities which attract the fancier. That the fowl produced should possess such qualities, was the result of mere chance.

Some years ago many whaling vessels were fitted in New England ports for expeditions to the Southern Indian and Pacific Oceans. From certain islands in these waters, the location of which no one seems to know, the natives frequently swam out to the whaling vessels, carrying baskets on their heads, in which were male birds which they traded to the sailors for knives, etc. These the sailors ate. But frequently they were not all consumed when the vessels reached port; those which remained were picked up by those farmers in the neighboring districts who believed in roosters of different bred each year.

These males were of striking appearance, as they were of a bright, red color from comb to tail. They were somewhat upright in carriage, after the fashion of the game cock, but had shorter, sturdier legs, set wide apart. The breast was broad and the keel-bone long. When one of these red cocks was put into a flock, he at once proceeded to kill all other males, or whip them into absolute submission, and they were so prepotent in reproducing their color that the young



Why the Hens Don't Lay.

stock was all red. As these fowls had yellow legs, yellow skin and good flavor, and were also good layers, they were a particularly good farmer's chicken, as their unusual vigor made them much better foragers than any other variety of equal size. A number of progressive farmers undertook to increase their poultry profits by selecting the best of these crosses and establishing a practical breed, without reference to fancy points. They were thoroughly successful, for the long keel tends to make the hen a good layer upon the range, while the quick response to feed when confined makes the breed a profitable market fowl. But their most distinguishing feature is the life and vigor which they inherit from the red game. One of their admirers, with the exaggeration of enthusiasm, said that you could put one through a threshing machine, and he would come out ready to fight. It was their red plumage which first attracted the fanciers, but the standard has been arranged by those who originated the breed, and the requirements look carefully to the preservation of the vitality and shape for which it is noted. It is determined to be a favorite with farmers when it is better known. W. I. T.

### Vegetables for Poultry.

Because the fowls are on the range and hunting insects in the grass with plenty of green food all around them, it does not follow that they would not relish some of the things which will be later waste products of the garden. They may not like radishes, but try them with a few of the beets and lettuce plants for which you can find no room when you come to transplant. Gather the material of this kind from the garden when the time comes, and let the fowls pick it over. They will find enough in it that they like to give some of that variety which they crave.

By the way, also try the plan of having a pile or two of dry sand on the range so that the fowls can dust when they feel like it. You'll be surprised to see how many of them will use this dust pile. Then don't forget that fowls on the range get thirsty even more quickly than when in the confines of the house and yard. Place the water in the shade, and furnish a fresh supply several times daily.—[Farm Journal.]

## Apiary.

### Don't Let Bees Starve.

This is the time of year to look out for starvation among the bees. They may appear to be gathering plenty of pollen and honey, but they are also using an unusually large quantity, and when the nights are cool the secretion of nectar is scant, and the bees can get but small loads, and may not be carrying in as much as they appear to be. In the first ten days or two weeks after a colony is set out of the cellar, it will use from ten to fifteen pounds of honey, or as much as it used during the first two months after it was put away in the fall, and should there be several cold days in succession in which the bees cannot get out to the fields, there is danger of starvation, though they may have been considerably ahead of the game when the cold snap set in. It is not enough that a colony at this time of year should have sufficient to keep them alive; they should have from ten to twenty pounds in sight all the time, so that should they be kept in by unfavorable weather, they will continue to use honey freely, and so keep the queen laying well. If honey is scarce in the hive, and none coming in, the bees go on short rations, and brood-rearing is checked just at the time it should be booming, for it is the bees that are hatched early that put the colony in condition for business when the clover blooms. If you don't know whether the bees are well supplied or not, it is a good plan to go over the apiary and lift each hive, marking those that appear at all light by placing a stone or something on top, then light your smoker and go over the marked hives, lifting out an empty comb or two at one side of the hive and substituting full ones, placing them as near the bees as possible without breaking the cluster. Before placing the full combs in the hives, bruise the cappings of the honey in places, so that bees may take it out more readily. Then shut up the hive snug and warm, and let it severely alone until you have reason to believe it may require more food, which it is not likely to do for awhile, unless the weather be very unfavorable. It would be well to go over them again between fruit bloom and clover, unless honey comes from some other source during the time between these flows. If full combs of honey are not available, feed sugar, syrup, or loose honey and water, in an upper story or half story, always having care to conserve the heat in the brood-nest as much as possible.

S. A.

### The Farmer and His Bees.

Everybody is, or should be, familiar with the saying, "Anything that is worth doing is worth doing right," for it is one of the rules to which there are no exceptions—it even applies to the keeping of a few hives of bees by the average farmer. The only right way to keep bees is to keep them in movable comb hives, whether there be only one colony or one hundred kept. If the farmer with a colony or two in box hives decides he has not the price or inclination to provide them with proper lodging, the next best thing for him to do is to sell them, or else change his mind; and to persuade him or convince him that the latter is the better alternative, is what the writer wants to do. It may strike the man who is busy with his farm work that it is a lot of extra work running bees properly—more than he has time for. This is where he thinks beyond his knowledge, for a colony of bees in a proper hive, and properly managed, need not have more than a few hours' attention during the busy season. An expert beekeeper can manage two or three hundred colonies without help when he has them in hives where he can see what they are doing, whereas if they were in box hives he would be unable to do anything with such a number. A very little reading and study will give the farmer all necessary knowledge for the management of a few hives, so that he can have his swarming (the bugbear of the farmer-beekeeper) when it is most convenient for him, or not at all if he doesn't want any increase. With box hives there can be no control of swarming—the bees have it entirely in their own hands (or wings), and come out when they are ready, regardless of the fact that their owner may be half a mile away in a hayfield, hustling to get ahead of approaching rain. And when a colony has swarmed seven or eight times, as these big colonies in box hives sometimes do, Mr. Farmer decides that bees are a bother, and take more time than they are worth, especially when he examines his numerous small swarms in the fall and finds only one or two with enough honey to make it worth while brimstoning them (the only way he knows to get the honey from them), and, perhaps, none with sufficient to carry them through the winter. With movable comb hives all this is changed. He can have control of swarming, as stated above, can take his honey off without killing a bee, and can, if his colony is light in the fall, put enough honey back into it in five minutes to winter it safely. Think it over, Mr. Farmer with a few bees, and you will probably conclude that you can't afford to keep your bees in the old way any longer. If you don't come to this conclusion, then think it over again, for you've made a mistake somewhere.

F. F.



Events of the World.

Canadian.

The Ontario Government has decided to appoint a commission to deal with the question of electric railways in the Province.

A movement is afoot in B. C. either to establish a provincial university or to develop the present college so that McGill degrees may be obtained by a course at it.

The turbine steamer Victorian, which arrived in Montreal on May 8th, is the largest vessel that ever entered that port.

Immigrants to the number of 1,000, chiefly English and Scotch, arrived in Toronto, May 7th and 8th; 1,200 more are en route from London, and 1,500 from Glasgow, bound, for the most part, for the Canadian Northwest.

The by-law granting a bonus of \$300,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific for the purchase of the mission property at Fort William was carried by a large majority.

British and Foreign.

An earthquake in Persia has caused much damage and loss of life.

Twenty-four people were killed and much damage done by a cyclone which swept over Marquette, Kansas, recently.

One thousand men have been fighting forest fires in Mass. this week. In Maine over \$50,000 loss has been occasioned by similar fires.

Joseph Chamberlain has been obliged to cancel all engagements owing to ill health.

The headquarters of the Russian revolutionary committee, organized by Father Gapon, is to be established at Geneva, Switzerland.

The autocratic party in Russia, displeased at the procedure of the second Zemstvo Congress which met at Moscow recently, has forbidden the newspapers to make any mention of it. The Congress had asked for two Houses of Parliament, with an elective system based on that of the French.

Fifty have been killed and one hundred injured in a terrific wreck on the Pennsylvania Railway near Harrisburg.

Regarding the present movements of the opposing fleets in the Far East almost nothing is known. Togo is observing the usual silence of his race, and Rojestvensky, having, apparently, taken a lesson from his book, is giving no information, even to the home authorities, regarding his plans. He left Honkohe Bay on May 14th, sailing northward, and since then nothing has been heard of him. It is surmised, however, that his junction with Nebogatoff has already taken place, and naval critics are of the opinion that when the combined fleets go further north, nearer to the Japanese docks and bases of supply, they will be subjected to a continual series of attacks from Japanese torpedo and gun-boats, the object of which will merely be to cripple the Russian strength somewhat, and leave it less able to cope with the final blow which may be struck nearer to Vladivostok. In Manchuria desultory fighting has again been resumed, chiefly in the vicinity of Dangu Pass, which has been taken and is held by the Russians. During the past week 80,000 Japanese reinforcements have been rushed to the front. It is reported, also, that many sections of Northern Manchuria are swarmed with Chinese bandits, acting under the leadership of Japanese officers. The situation, in fact, every day seems to grow more precarious for the Russians.

New Agricultural Building at Cornell.

On May 1st the agricultural students at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., to the number of about 200, drew the plow, with Dean Bailey at the handle, breaking ground for the new buildings. The hall of agriculture will be 484 feet long, will cover 42,366 square feet, and have pretty near three acres of floor space. The auditorium will have seating capacity of over 500. The judging pavilion, a separate though connected structure, will cost \$12,900, making a grand total of \$197,900 for the entire group.

What the Farmer's Advocate Aims to be.

Your paper is about the cleanest farmers' guide ever published. LEE CROCKETT, Alta.

Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I think a great deal of your valuable journal. ALTA. JNO. COX.

Field Notes.

Transportation and Competition.

There are many substantial reasons for pronouncing Canadian freight rates excessive. Comparison with United States inland freight charges compels us to ask what causes the difference, a question which only the transportation companies can answer. A glance at such comparison will help to make the situation more striking. Taking wheat as the example, we find that it costs an average of .295 cents per pound to carry it from Winnipeg to Montreal in summer and St. John in winter. From Chicago to New York, transportation costs .0736 cents per pound. It is true that in the latter case the distance is rather less, but it is also noticeable that the charge is only one-quarter that of the former. This example only illustrates a general principle which prevails in the fixing of the compared rates, in substantiation of which many other examples might be cited. The above example was taken from parallel routes. When, however, discrimination in favor of United States commodities occurs on lines common to both countries, Canadian producers have strong additional reason for protesting, because they have not a fair chance in competition on the produce markets of the world. And rates are not more favorable when the seaboard is reached. There is very much and very proper discussion of the inland rates mentioned, but the ocean rates receive less attention, though they are no less of a vital importance to our ability to place produce successfully on the British market in the face of strong competition. Taking wheat again, we find that from Canada to Great Britain the cost is approximately .65 cents per pound, from United States .03 cents per pound, the distance being slightly greater; from Argentine Republic it is .2 cents, the distance being several thousand miles greater; and from Australia it is .4 cents, the distance being also much greater. For meat from Canada, the cost is about .85 cents per pound; from United States, .11 cents per pound; from Denmark, .13 cents, and from Argentina, 1 cent per pound, which last charge we must consider in relation to the distance of transportation. Butter shipped from Canada to Britain costs 2.6 cents per pound; from United States, .19 cents; from Argentina, .125 cents, and from Denmark, .18 cents. Cheese sent from United States costs .16 cents; from Canada, .196 cents per pound. United States apples are carried to Britain for 50 cents per barrel, and Canadian for 55 cents per barrel. With the exception of Denmark, the ocean distance to the Old Country from Canadian ports is less than from those of the other countries named, and yet transportation charges are highest on Canadian exports. How does this affect Canada's competitive ability?

however, and a perusal of a table of agricultural exports, by showing what are the most important of these, shows also the extent of the natural advantages.

But the fact that the country possesses advantages which enable it to compete successfully in certain lines, at the same time bearing the imposition of heavy freight rates, is no reason for the continuance of the imposition. The products of the land should belong to the owners, but excessive transportation charges divert the profit from the producers to the carriers. Producers may receive sufficient for them to go on producing, but this does not make the distribution just, nor does it encourage production to its maximum. Beside those which can meet the competition and bear the freight rates, there may be other commodities which could be advantageously produced if freight rates were properly adjusted. Transportation companies show little wisdom in imposing all or a little more than the traffic will bear, and justice is left entirely out of consideration.

Demands for lower rates are met by objections which are valid within certain limits, for there are, of course, two sides to the question. The smaller amount of merchandise to be handled, and the long close season of navigation for some Canadian ports make the cheaper ocean rates from United States impossible for Canada. Nevertheless, we have compared the rates of other countries than United States, and when we find Australia and Argentina, both some thousands of miles farther from Great Britain than is Canada, and having no larger volume of merchandise to handle, enjoying cheaper rates in almost every case, we are justified in protesting against present Canadian ocean freight charges.—(O. A. C. Review.

Shall We Have Diamond Fields?

Dr. Ami's recent assertion that the Hudson's Bay district is likely to prove rich in diamonds has naturally aroused much interest throughout the Dominion. For the alert little French-Canadian's words are not to be put lightly by. He is noted as an expert in geology and mineralogy, and by virtue of his researches holds his position as geologist of the Dominion Geological Survey. Above all men in Canada, perhaps, is he acquainted with old earth and her moods, and to him the rocks often speak when to others they are silent; it was he, it will be remembered, who, last November, predicted the downfall of rock which recently took place at Quebec, and it is not beyond possibility that his words regarding the Hudson's Bay district may be verified as strikingly. In his opinion, moreover, he is not alone; already eight valuable stones have been found in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, and several American scientists have expressed the opinion that rich diamondiferous soil is likely to exist further north at the head of the same glacial drift.

We neither predict nor hope for any great and sudden movement to these prospective fields—for in all such rushes there are more hearts broken than mended—yet we can but endorse the opinion that has been expressed by Collier's: "If the dreams of diamond clay do no more than lure the planter to till and seed the rich loam fields encircling James Bay, it will have done its full work, and the northland harvester may, like the poet, say, 'While looking for a lamp I found the sun.'"

Our illustration shows the actual size of the big "Cullinan Diamond," the largest in the world, which was recently discovered in another British colony, the



The Cullinan Diamond.

Recently discovered in South Africa, and valued at \$5,000,000.

Transvaal. It was dug out of the Premier mine there with a pocket-knife, by Mr. Fred Wells, Superintendent of the Mine, and when examined was found to weigh about 1 1/2 pounds, its dimensions being 4x2 1/2x1 1/2 inches. It is a "white" diamond, and, being the purest of the "big" ones, is valued at about \$5,000,000. There is at present a proposal afoot to purchase it by popular subscription and present it to King Edward, but it is safe to say that he will not likely wear it in his crown. Canada may never contribute such a jewel to Britain's riches, yet who knows? Further developments in regard to the Hudson's Bay district will, at all events, be watched with interest.

Sir Fred. Treves re Alcohol.

Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to King Edward VII., flatly affirms that alcohol is a poison and a stimulant, not a food, and adds that its use in hospitals is steadily declining.



### Points in Law for Farmers.

#### THE FARMERS AND THE RAILWAY.

V.—ANIMALS AT LARGE.—Cattle must not be allowed at large upon the highway within half a mile of an intersection of the highway and the railway at rail-level. All such cattle may be impounded. Moreover, the owner has no right of action against the company if he allows them to run at large. It must not be presumed, however, that if any such cattle are killed that it is owing to the negligence of the owner. Unless the company can prove negligence the owner may recover the amount of the loss.

In an action for damages for the loss of horses killed on the defendant's railway, the facts were that the horses "escaped" from the plaintiff's farm, passed down a concession road to an allowance for road which was intersected by the railway "on the level," then along the allowance to the point of intersection, and thence along the railway to the place where they were struck by a train. The only negligence charged was that the defendants had not constructed and maintained cattle-guards or fences. It was not alleged that the horses were in charge of anyone. The court decided that the horses, being contrary to the Act within half a mile of the intersection and not in charge of any person, they did not get upon the railway from an adjoining place, where under the circumstances they might properly be, and therefore the defendants were not liable.

VI.—WEEDS.—The company each year must cause to be cut down and destroyed all thistles and other noxious weeds growing on the right-of-way or on the land of the company adjoining the railway, and this must be done before the plants have sufficiently matured to seed. In default of so doing the company is liable to a penalty.

VII.—FIRES.—The law with respect to the liability of railway companies for fires has undergone a recent and very decided change. Up to 1903, at common law a railway company, being entitled to operate its trains and engines by the charter of a duly constituted authority, was not liable for such fires as are ordinarily incident to the careful operation of its railway, and was not liable in damages for resulting injury to property owners. To entitle the plaintiff to recover he had to show negligence, and the onus of proving negligence causing the damage was on the plaintiff. Proof of the emission of sparks from an engine, and that fire was set thereby, is not of itself evidence of negligence sufficient to render the company liable. If negligence on the part of the company is proved, the mere fact that the property injured is close to the railway land, or that the owner allowed inflammable material to lie close to the track, is not evidence of contributory negligence. Negligence may consist in:

- The use of defective engines or appliances.
- The improper and negligent management of the engine or train.
- Failure to remove combustible material from the company's lands.

The fact that the danger from fire was considered and allowed for when the railway lands were taken from the adjoining owner does not deprive him of his rights to recover for actual damages of, or loss from, a fire subsequently occurring. As to the question of the origin of fire or of negligence on the part of the railway company, inferences may be drawn from surrounding circumstances or previous conduct, which will establish liability.

As I said, this was the law up to 1903, and as to what constitutes negligence the law is the same now. But there has been this very decided change, that now wherever any damage is caused to crops, lands, fences or buildings by a fire started by a locomotive of the company, the company is liable for the damage done, and it is not necessary, as it previously was, for the sufferer of the loss to prove negligence on the part of the company. But if there is no negligence the company is liable only to the extent of \$5,000 for any one fire.

This change means a great deal to the farmer. It has always been a very hard thing to prove negligence on the part of the railway companies, and now that this is no longer necessary where the amount of damages sought does not exceed \$5,000, it places the farmer in a far better and much more just position.

The company must, of course, at all times keep its right-of-way free from dead and dry grass, weeds and other unnecessary combustible matter.

VIII.—CARRIAGE OF GOODS.—The farmer very often has a great deal of trouble with the railway companies over the carriage of their grain and cattle, and therefore the law in this respect is very important.

Apart from contract or statute the railway company is a common carrier, and liable as such for all goods which it is carrying. The only defences to this liability at common law are that the accident happened through the act of God, the King's enemies, or some vice inherent in the thing carried. The company's liability as carriers ceases as soon as the goods reach their destination, and notice of their arrival has been given or the consignee knows or ought to know of their arrival, even although he does not claim them.

The law has always been that apart from statute the company might by contract limit its liability, even where the damage was the result of its own negligence. Now, however, no contract, condition, by-law, regulation, declaration or notice made or given by the company impairing, restricting or limiting its liability in respect of the carriage of any traffic shall relieve the company from liability unless such class of contract,

etc., shall have been first authorized or approved by order or regulation of the board.

There is also a provision in the Railway Act against unjust discrimination in respect of transportation by the company, and it provides that for each violation the company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

IX.—LIMITATION OF ACTION.—All actions or suits for damages for loss or injury sustained must be commenced within one year after the time the supposed damage is sustained, or if there is a continuation of damage, within one year after the committing of the damage ceases. This is not, however, to apply to any action brought against the company upon any breach of contract, express or implied.

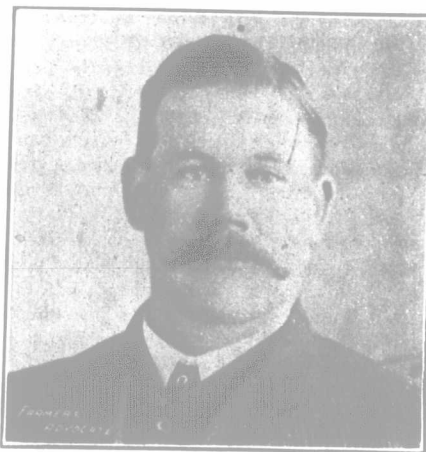
In an action against a company for so negligently managing a fire which had begun upon the defendant's track that it extended to the plaintiff's land adjoining, it was held that the limitation clause did not apply, as the injury was charged at common law. An action of trespass, however, against a railway company for damage done in the construction of the line must be commenced within one year from the committal of the trespass.

The right of compensation for land taken by a railway company is not barred short of twenty years.

ATTORNEY.

### Veterinarians of Western Canada.

J. A. Stevenson, V.S., Carman, is a Scotchman, who exchanged the banks of Loch Tay a quarter-century ago for Canada. With a penchant for live stock, so common in Scotchmen, it is not to be wondered at that the veterinary profession lured him from the farm. He graduated with honors from Toronto, and practiced at Ridgeway, Ont., later locating in Carman seven years



7.—J. A. Stevenson, V.S., (Tor.), Carman, Man.

ago. He is a Past President of the Manitoba Veterinary Association, and has been a member of the examining board for the license to practice in Manitoba; is a member of the A. V. M. A., and a director of the Horse-breeders' Association, and is employed from time to time on inspection work for the Veterinary Branch. The exigencies of practice have determined him to erect a veterinary hospital at his home town.

### Our English Letter.

#### CANADIAN CATTLE QUESTION.

"The various bodies interested in the removal of the restrictions presently existing on the importation of Canadian cattle into this country—comprising agricultural associations; municipal, harbor and local authorities; chambers of agriculture and chambers of commerce, etc., in Great Britain—are still keeping the question well to the front. Recently they had a meeting with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and now they are to interview Mr. Fellowes, the new President of the Board of Agriculture, who has agreed to receive a deputation at his office in London, on 11th instant. On the afternoon of that day it has also been arranged to hold a mass meeting in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, at which delegates, appointed by the bodies before referred to, will be present from all parts of England and Scotland, when resolutions calling for the removal of the restrictions will be submitted, steps taken for the formation of a central organization for England, and other measures adopted with the view of obtaining the repeal of the embargo which has existed since 1892."

The Town Clerk of Glasgow has sent out the foregoing notice to all those specially interested in the question, and the matter is being taken up so enthusiastically that the mass meeting on the 11th inst. bids fair to be a record one. Although the President of the Board of Agriculture has consented to receive the deputation, a favorable or even a sympathetic reply to their representations is hardly looked for, but the publicity given to the "embargo trick" will have far-reaching effects in the country. I hope to send you a full report of these meetings in my next.

In Mark Lane markets the chief, and, perhaps, only effect of the collapse in Chicago wheat prices has been a decline in Canadian springs, which have now come down to a workable level, viz., \$7.74, c.i.f., for No. 2 northern, Manitoba, and \$7.32 for No. 3, at which latter price business has been done. The market generally is quiet, although there is a rather better tone, partly owing to the firmer French and Hungarian advices. On the spot Canadian wheats have this week shown some

slight advance, viz., \$8.34 to \$8.40, landed, for No. 2 northern, Manitoba, and \$8.10 for No. 3. For No. 2 Calcutta, landed, \$7.68 is paid, and for new crop, March-April, \$7.74, c.i.f. Russia is by no means a free seller, but Argentina is shipping liberally, and may be expected to do so for the next three months, during which an average shipment of about 250,000 qrs. per week seems to be expected. The price of La Plata wheats ranges from \$7.44 to \$7.92; N. Russian makes up to \$8.50.

There has been again a very dull feeling in the flour trade this week, which has indeed been somewhat intensified by the collapse of the Chicago wheat ring. Flour buyers continue to hold aloof, apparently anticipating lower prices in the future. American spring patents remain too dear on the spot, whilst for shipment prices have come down somewhat, but are still too high, at \$6.72, c.i.f., seeing that London whites or patents sell at this price, ex-mill. There is plenty of bakers' brands to be had, but they are not wanted. Kansas new crop patents are offered at \$5.76 to \$5.82, c.i.f., August-Sept. shipment, but there is little disposition to speculate so far ahead. Australian patents are quoted \$5.40 to \$5.50, c.i.f.

Oats remain firm, but are not very active. Canadians are quoted \$4.08 to \$4.32 per 320 lbs., and Australian \$3.60 to \$3.84.

Barley is steady, at \$4.38, ex-ship, for Odessa.

The demand for live cattle at Deptford market has been fairly active, and as supplies have been moderate high prices have been ruling. On Saturday, 29th ult., 1,761 U. S. beasts of rare quality fetched prices ranging from 12½c. to 13½c. per pound, the latter being the top figure reached since the Xmas markets. Monday's offerings of 680 did not touch the 13½c. point, but they were well sold, at 12½c. to 13½c. per pound. The consignments put in the ring on Wednesday were hardly so well finished cattle, which accounts for the further drop to 12½c. to 13c. Only 316 were sold at these prices, a further 408 in the lairs being kept back.

At the market to-day supplies consisted of 1,678 U. S. beasts. Trade was rather slow, at 12½c. to 13½c. per pound. The cattle were a very nicely-finished lot, hence the price; the condition of the trade does not warrant 13½c. per pound.

In the central markets beef generally is appreciably dearer. Deptford and Birkenhead killed makes from 11c. to 11½c. per pound, which is a losing price to the salesmen when the live cattle are fetching up to 13c. States refrigerated beef is in short supply, and has met a good market. Choice hinds make 12½c. and fores 8½c. Argentine chilled beef has naturally been dearer too, the top price for hinds being 10½c., and 6½c. for fores. Small choice home-grown sheep are scarce, and 16c. is willingly paid for them. Lamb is hardly so firm, at 18c. to 21c. per pound for the best. Antwerp-killed South American sheep are now coming forward regularly, and sell at 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Owing to the scarcity of Irish, Canadian and Danish bacon the prices keep going steadily up in the wholesale markets. Retailers are getting alarmed, and meetings are being held to consider the position. At one of those meetings held this week it was urged that in order to bring down prices again the public should divert their attention temporarily to some other foodstuffs. Davies' bacon is in healthy demand, at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound; some inferior selections can still be bought at 12c. and upwards.

More business has been done in Canadian cheese this week, but there is no improvement in values. Those now ruling are 12½c. to 12¾c. for fancy white, and 12c. to 12½c. for colored, ex-warehouse, and 10½c. to 10¾c., c. f. and l., for prompt shipment. A steadier tone has returned, even if only temporarily. Stocks at Commercial Rd. Station on the 4th inst. were 44,000 boxes, against 66,000 boxes last year.

The butter market is now very quiet, and prices are lower all round. Finest Australian is quoted 19½c. to 20½c. per pound, and Argentine and Russian, 19½c. to 19¾c.

London, April 28th.

### Washington State Agricultural College.

W. A. Linklater, a graduate of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College in 1903, has just been appointed Head of the Animal Husbandry Department in the Washington State Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington. As a student, he was one of the strongest of his class, being a member of the 1902 student judging team which won the "Spoor Trophy." Since graduating, he has very ably filled the position of Chief Examiner in the Sioux City Correspondence Agricultural College. Mr. Linklater's appointment makes a total of some fifteen important positions filled by graduates from the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College during the past two years.

### The Forestry Branch Sprouts in a New Direction.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is embarking in the season's work quite vigorously. Roland Craig, B.S.A., who was engaged last year in the work of the Branch in Manitoba, with headquarters at Brandon, has again got into the work in the West, and will, with Messrs. H. R. MacMillan and F. C. Hart, do some survey work of the forest reserves (Turtle, Riding, Moose and Wood Mountains). The work of the Branch is much appreciated, and the new Indian Head nursery will soon be in running order, Norman Ross, B.S.A., the Deputy-Chief Forester, being in charge.



Things to Remember

LIVE-STOCK SHOWS, SALES, FAIRS AND CONVENTIONS.

Calgary (cattle sale, Alberta stock-yards); May 22, 23, 24.
Manitoba Live-stock Associations' Sale, Winnipeg; May 31st.
Portage and Lakeside plowing match, June 13.
Thos. W. Wallace's sale of Shorthorns; June 14.

FAIRS.

Neepawa (summer show); June 29 and 30, July 1.
Yorkton (Assa.) Show; July 12 and 13.
Swan Lake; July 18.
Minnedosa; July 18 and 19.
Winnipeg Industrial, July 20 to 28.
W. A. A. A., Brandon; July 31 to August 5.
Killarney (summer show); August 8, 9, 10.
Manitou Show; August 11 and 12.
Edmonton Fair; June 29 to July 9.
Calgary; July 18 to 20.
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.; Sept. 27, Oct. 1.

MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).

Table listing fair dates for various locations: Elkhorn, Virden, Carberry, Westbourne, Hartney, Melita, Deloraine, Cartwright, Pilot Mound, Morden, Shoal Lake, Strathclair, Oak River, Hamiota, Carman, Morris, Crystal City, Portage la Prairie, Wawanesa, Cypress River, Dauphin, Swan River.

N.-W. T. SHOWS.

Table listing N.-W. T. Shows: Grenfell, Prince Albert.

FALL FAIRS.

Table listing Fall Fairs: Woodlands, Stonewall, Gilbert Plains, St. Jean, St. Pierre, Brokenhead, Russell, Macgregor, Austin, Headingly, Meadow Lea, Grenfell Grain Show.

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

License Commissioners and the Public Interests.

One of the welcome press despatches from Ontario recently is that the liquor traffic is being curtailed with a view to the public benefit. It seems that in the cities and villages many places exist ostensibly as hotels which are virtually grog-shops, either with no accommodation for the travelling public, or with what little there is of a very inferior class.

License commissioners need to be men with considerable backbone, and should not forget that they are in that position, not for the sake of the hotelkeeper, but to protect the public and ensure clean bedrooms, a good table, and satisfactory sanitary arrangements.

sooner the bar is banished the better for the entire community.

Successful Western Students at O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The standing of the Western students in the recent final examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College is given herewith:

FIRST YEAR.—H. A. Wolverton, Brandon, Man.; R. H. Clancy, Souris, Man. (starred in bookkeeping).
SECOND YEAR.—R. J. McBeath, St. Francois Xavier, Man. (starred in bacteriology and electricity and magnetism); G. E. Knight, Sardis, B.C.

The Pure-seed Propaganda.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association will be held in Ottawa, June 27th, 28th and 29th next. The provisional programme includes addresses or papers by a large number of the leading experts.

Anti-fly Mixture.

The Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following formula for keeping flies off stock in the summer: Resin, one and one-half pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish-oil, one-half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish-oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add one-half pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from seven to eight cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will, perhaps, be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin, after that, re-touch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

Fly Time and Cows.

Fly time will soon be here, and with it the annoyance of caring for milch cows when they are pestered with this nuisance. A few years ago sprays of different kinds were extensively advertised and sold as fly panaceas. One seldom hears of them lately, because it was a great nuisance to keep continually applying the spray.

A few dairymen understand how to keep the stable cool and dark, and they know that flies do not remain in cool, dark places. Cows housed in stables that are free from flies, make for their comfortable quarters in a hurry when returning from pastures. One dairyman who exercises especial care over his cows in fly time, bought a number of brooms and fastened them in a dark runway leading to the stable; the cows in passing through between the brooms were brushed from their horns to their tails, and most of the flies were swept off. The stable was kept dark all day, and the cows could eat their evening ration of silage and be milked in comfort.—[Farm Stock Journal.]

Dr. Osler says "Stay at Home."

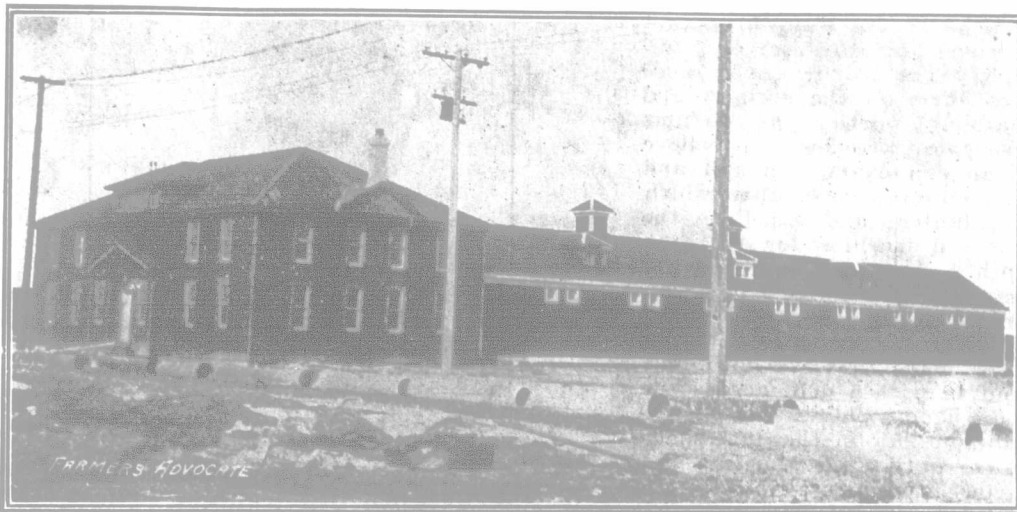
At a recent dinner given by McGill men in New York City, Dr. Osler spoke of the advantages of remaining in Canada. What use could there be, he asked, in talking about an American annexation of Canada, seeing how much of what is good here in America is being annexed by the Dominion. "But there is one thing I must say to you in connection with this," he resumed. "I really think it is a shame that so many of you have crossed the border. Seriously speaking, I do wish that a greater number of you would stay at home, and, in particular, I must urge you not to bring the Canadian girls here."

Reduction of Postage to Canada.

The Dundee Advertiser, referring to the reduction of book postage rates in Canada and the Postmaster-General's refusal, says: Even if this particular reform were to result in loss it would still, on the broad grounds of Imperial policy, be worth effecting. Nobody will dispute that the mind of the country, especially a country like Canada, where all can read, and most do read, is moulded by the literature it feeds on. In Canada the mental food is almost wholly of American origin.

The Embargo Still Stays.

The new Chairman of the British Board of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fellowes, replying to a deputation on May 11th, said he could hold out no hope while he held office of removing the embargo on Canadian store cattle. He said there was a very strong feeling in the British House of Commons against doing so. He admitted that there was no disease in Canada, but still did not propose to run any "risk." The price of beef had not gone up, and the embargo was not to protect the Irish farmer, but was in what he described as "the general interest."

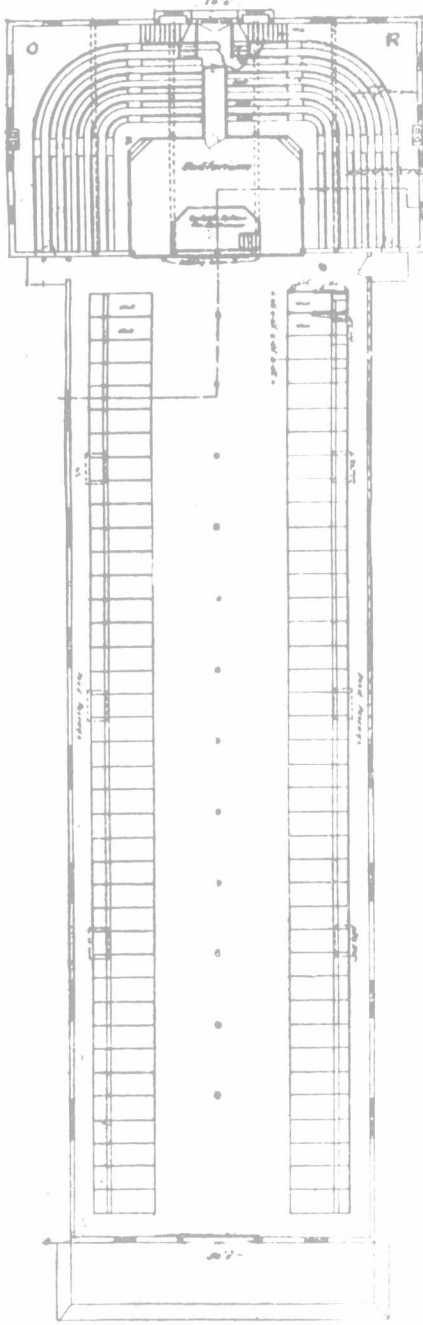


The Live-stock and Sale Pavilion at the C. P. R. Stock-yards.

Where the first Provincial live-stock auction sale will be held on May 31st.

The Winnipeg Industrial Leads the Way.

The prize-list committee of the above association have demonstrated their practical sympathy with the "nationalizing of records," by demanding that all Herefords shown at their big fair shall be registered in the Canadian book. The thin end of the wedge being thus introduced, the movement will be extended next year, it is expected, to other breeds of cattle, and to horses. To other exhibitions we would say, do likewise!



Floor Plan Live-stock and Sale Pavilion, C. P. R. Stock-yards.



### Some Northern Experiments in Clover Growing.

The agriculturist (Prof. J. H. Shepperd) of the North Dakota Experiment Station has recently issued a bulletin of interest to all about to try clover-growing. The trials have been carried on for twelve years and search is being made for hardy strains of clover seed. The following excerpts will be of interest to our readers:

#### SEEDING CLOVER WITH A GRAIN DRILL.

Seeding grass or clover with a drill or other device which will allow the grower to place the seed at a nearly uniform depth, instead of the irregular covering which results from broadcast sowing and harrow covering, can scarcely fail to prove advantageous. The harrow covers some seed very deep, leaves some on the surface, and distributes the remaining portion at various depths between these two extremes. I believe that an intelligent man can examine a soil and form a reasonable judgment as to the depth at which grass seed should be planted, and I believe the drill is the best devised machine for planting seed at a desired depth. A special and separate drill for seeding grass crops will scarcely be cheap enough to prove a practical implement in North Dakota for many years to come, and therefore the grain drill must be made to serve both purposes. Grass seed put in with a drill across the rows of grain gives the young plants full possession of the soil and sunlight in the interspace between the drill rows, until such time as the grain is six to eight inches high.

#### BELIEVES IN SEEDING WITH A NURSE CROP.

The field trials made at this station indicate that the practical plan to follow in clover-growing for this district is to seed with a nurse crop of small grain (preferably wheat), take a single hay crop from it and plow it under after the hay has been removed.

Trials have been made in seeding red clover with a nurse crop and alone. With few exceptions a "catch" has resulted from each method, but the clover seeded with a wheat crop usually withstands the following winter better than that which does not have the snow-holding protection of grain stubble during the winter season.

With a single exception during a nine year's trial, medium red clover seeded with a nurse crop has passed through the first winter without killing out. The second growth of red clover has been allowed to stand as a snow-holding protection in the trials made with it. By allowing the second growth of clover to stand after maturing, a considerable quantity of fresh clover seed falls upon the land each year. I have observed that a great many clover plants spring up from this new seed, forming a reinforcement to the stand of clover in the field.

The plan of allowing the second growth of clover to stand, preserves the crop from winter killing about one-half of the time. It has been very rare for all of the clover plants in a field upon the station grounds to winter-kill, and it is very common for volunteer plants to spring up for two or three seasons after the crop has been plowed under. During about one-half of the winter seasons clover plants which were more than a year old have winter-killed below the degree of thickness recognized as a stand. The young crop of clover has proven stalwart enough to withstand the rigors of nearly every winter when provided with the protection which the average stubble field provides.

### Answers the Last Call.

We regret to announce the demise of D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, well known as manager of the Canadian Land and Ranch Co., whose holdings in the Territories were noted at one time as the Lester-Kaye Farms. Under the management of Mr. Andrews, the company has paid very satisfactory dividends. A Yorkshireman, he learned the ranching business from the ground up, having ridden the range years ago in parts of the U. S., notably Wyoming. He was a friend of John Clay, of Chicago. Mr. Andrews was always to be found in the lead for the improvement of live stock, and occupied several public positions, as president of many of the live-stock associations in this Western country.

### Wisconsin Enacts a Stallion Law.

Based on the Territorial Lien Act, the State of Wisconsin has, through the exertions of Dr. Alexander, enacted a law regarding the public service of stallions. The Legislature has wisely incorporated a clause, as follows, which will prevent the use of unsound sires, having thus improved on the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Lien Act (drafted by Veterinary Director-General Rutherford), the forerunner of all the recent bills, and the Territorial Lien Act, drafted by the Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, during the incumbency of Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea:

"Section 2.—In order to obtain the license certificate herein provided for, the owner of each stallion shall make oath before a notary public that such stallion is, to the best of his knowledge, free from any contagious or transmissible unsoundness or disease, and in lieu thereof, may file a certificate of soundness, signed by a duly qualified veterinarian, who shall be a regular

graduate of a recognized veterinary college, and shall forward this affidavit, or veterinarian's certificate, together with the studbook certificate of registry of the pedigree of the said stallion, and other necessary papers relating to his breeding and ownership, to the Department of Horse-breeding of the College of Agriculture."

The fee for enrollment is \$2.00, and 50 cents for a transfer.

### Representative Men of Western Canada.

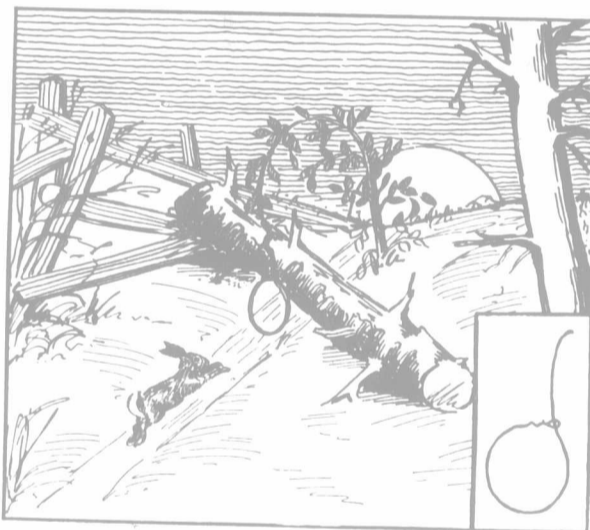


Robt. Duncan, Calmar, Alta.

### Snaring Rabbits.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A subscriber asks how to make a snare: Take a piece of hair wire, 20 inches long; make a loop at one end large enough to let the wire pass through easily, and then make a circle of wire about four inches in diameter, and the balance of wire left after completing circle is to tie on to what you fasten snare to. To set snare, bend down a small elm, tamarack or willow—any kind of tree that will bend easily and have



A Rabbit Snare.

good spring—fasten the snare to top of tree—beside a log is best place, where the rabbit has to stop to go under the log, then he can't jump over it, but will put his head in the wire loop. As soon as he gets his head in loop, he will try to pull back, and in so doing tightens the wire and pulls on the tree. This will also loosen the tree top, and it flies up and throws the rabbit up in top of tree, away from foxes or dogs. This works perfectly, but I would not advise anyone to use this method of killing rabbits, as it is too cruel, and, besides, it is very little sport.

JAS. MARCHEN.

In this locality we snare rabbits on their runways, by finding a place where the run passes between two small shrubs, or under a bush of some kind. The wire loop is just large enough to catch the head, or, sometimes, if running swift, the fore legs pass through, and the loop tightens and holds its prey. The wire is fastened at point above, and small twigs are placed around the snare, and in this way the rabbit is caught. It is also done by building a small cedar hedge, and leaving holes around, which is the snare.

HERMAN A. BUCK.

### Would Not be Without It.

Enclosed find a sufficient amount to cover my arrears and renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I would not be without the "Advocate."

NELSON ALLEN.

### Territorial Cattle-breeders' Sale at Calgary.

At the pure-bred cattle sale, held under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association, at Calgary, May 16th, 17th and 18th, the Canadian Short-horn bull, Alberta Prince, offered by Leslie Sinclair, Inisfail, Alta., brought \$225. Angus A. Shorthorn was a lot of inferior stuff, and many of the offerings were unsold. The Herefords, however, sold well.

## Markets.

### Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say, regarding the cereal market as follows: Manitoba wheat during the past week has been dull and steady, advancing slightly on the option market when the American markets were strong, and declining slightly when weakness showed. There is, unfortunately, a very poor demand for wheat for shipping or export, and this is making the cash trade stagnant, and stocks at lake ports decrease slowly. It is the general impression in the trade that very little wheat is held back in the country, either in country elevators or by farmers on the farms, and as it is over four months yet before new wheat will be ready in this country, there is plenty of time to work off the old stock left, and should any unfavorable spell of weather occur to cut down the prospect for the new crop prices would advance sharply. In the meantime the crop prospect has turned most favorable. Practically all the wheat was seeded previous to this week in fine condition as to soil. Prices are: No. 1 northern, 90¢ (last year, 85¢); No. 2 northern, 86¢ (last year, 83¢); No. 3 northern, 81¢ (last year, 80¢); No. 4 extra, 74¢; No. 4 wheat, 73¢ (last year, 73¢); No. 5 wheat, 63¢; feed, 60¢ (last year, 55¢); feed No. 2, 58¢ (last year, 46¢); spot or May delivery, in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

In coarse grains there is nothing to note particularly, although prices are expected to firm up, in view of the amount of supplies that will be needed for railway construction as the season advances.

### DAIRY AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 27c. to 28c. for bricks; dairy grades, tubs, from 15c. up to 19c. for separator bricks. Eggs—11c. to 12c., by the case.

### LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Good butchers', 3½c. to 4c.; inferior, 3c., off cars here.

Sheep—Choice muttons are worth about 5½c., and lower grades, 4c. up.

Hogs—5½c. for tops; others, such as stags, lights or heavies (below or above the standard weights, 170 to 200 lbs.) are cut on price accordingly.

### Foreign Crop Conditions.

Broomhall's foreign weekly crop summary, furnished by J. R. Heintz & Co. (R. B. Holden), says:

United Kingdom, France.—The wheat crop is now making satisfactory progress. Supplies of native wheat are extremely small.

Germany.—Crop reports are very favorable. Supply of native-grown grain moderate.

Roumania.—The condition of the native wheat crop is satisfactory.

Russia.—Rains are wanted in the south-west. Elsewhere crop conditions are favorable. Arrivals of wheat are large at ports on the Sea of Azof.

Hungary.—Fair rains have relieved the drouth.

### Toronto Horse Market.

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, report the following prices:

Drivers, 15 to 16 hands.....	\$125 to \$200
Cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands .....	160 to 250
Matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands .....	350 to 700
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.....	125 to 200
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.....	125 to 200
Draft horses, 1,360 to 1,750 lbs.....	140 to 225
Second-hand workers .....	60 to 110
Second-hand drivers .....	60 to 110

### Montreal.

Prime heaves, 5½c. to 6c.; pretty good cattle, 4c. to 5½c.; common stock, 2½c. to 3½c. per pound. Milch cows, \$25 to \$55 each. Calves, \$2 to \$9 each, or 3c. to 5½c. per pound. Shippers pay 4c. per pound for good large sheep, and butchers 3½c. to 4½c. per pound for others. Fat hogs, 6½c. to 7c. per pound.

### Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.60; poor to medium, \$4.40 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$3.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.57½; good to choice, heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.50; rough, heavy, \$5.20 to \$5.40; light, \$5.30 to \$5.35; bulk of sales, \$5.15 to \$5.55. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.75 to \$5.35; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, \$4 to \$4.50; native lambs, shorn, \$4.50 to \$6.50.

### British Cattle Markets.

London—Cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb.; sheep, 13½c. to 14½c. per lb.

### Experience Prompts This Testimony.

I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years and enjoy it very much. It is undoubtedly the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

ROBT. MILLS.





**Life, Literature and Education.**

**"The Sage of the Grange."**

One of the most interesting personalities in the City of Toronto is that of the "Sage of the Grange," the wonderful octogenarian who, at an age when most men are contented to sit on the doorstep in the sun and read the morning paper as their severest mental exercise, still retains his hold on life at all but its fullest, his interest in public events and public weal unflagged, and his opinions looked to, if not as authoritative, at least as those of a man well fitted to speak—Goldwin Smith, scholar, historian, critic, educationist, lecturer. It is true that at a meeting of the Canadian Club of Ottawa last winter the Sage of the Grange intimated that his voice would no more be heard from the public platform; but his lectures have all been printed, and from his stately old residence, "The Grange," he still speaks to the public through his pen.

Goldwin Smith was born August 23rd, 1823, at Reading, Eng., where his father was a practising physician. When he was ready for school he entered the famous old halls at Eton, graduating thence into Oxford University, where his career was remarkably successful, scholarships in Latin and Greek falling, as if a matter of course, into his hands. During this period he also won the Chancellors' prizes for Latin verse and Latin and English essays. He was subsequently called to the bar, but never practised law, choosing rather to identify himself with a more purely educational career. In 1858 he was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, and held that chair until 1866. During this period, it will be remembered, occurred the great tragedy of America, the terrible war between the Northern and Southern States. In this war the learned Professor became intensely interested, and it is, perhaps, to the interest at that time engendered that is due his presence in Canada to-day. Throughout the struggle he was an active champion of the North, and wrote many pamphlets in support of the Northern position. In 1864 he decided to visit the United States, and, his fame having gone before him, he was everywhere warmly received, the degree of LL.D. being conferred upon him by Brown University. On his return to England he published two volumes, "England and America," and "The Civil War in America." Later the degrees of D. C. L. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by Oxford and Princeton.

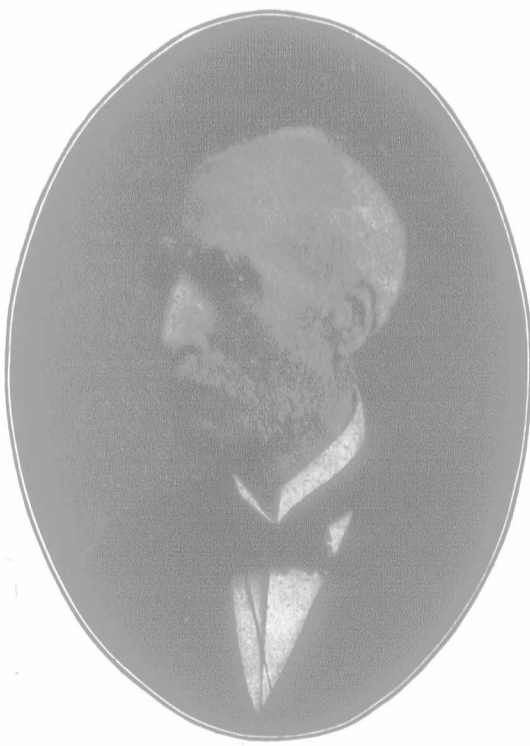
In 1868 he again came to the United States, and was appointed at Cornell University as Lecturer on English Constitutional History. Three years later he moved to Toronto, where positions of trust were already awaiting him. He held many of these with credit, and was made a Senator of Toronto University, but

from this time henceforth he devoted himself more and more to literary work, not especially as a contribution to literature, but as a means of raising and directing public opinion in those channels which to his mind seemed right and best. In attaining this object he has been in some directions measurably successful, for, although many of his opinions have not recommended themselves to the acceptance of the Canadian people, he has, perhaps, as an exponent of high character and an enemy of political corruption and double dealing, done more than any other living man to raise the character of the Canadian press. His profound learning, moreover, his mastery of style and wonderful command of language have served as a model to scores of Canadian writers, who, in aiming at his standard have been by no means losers.

A great deal of his writing has been done for current publications. For some time he contributed articles on current events to the Canadian Monthly, following these up later by contributions on political and literary subjects to the "Nation"

Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," "Jane Austen," "Shakespeare the Man," "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," and a "Political History of the United Kingdom."

Of this list it may only be said to the would-be student that the writer's treatment of his subjects has been uniformly masterly. With some of his opinions good Canadians are not likely to agree. He has for long enough laid himself open to patriotic arrows by reason of his opinions; first, that the destiny of Canada was independence, and later that its political life is destined to be locked up with that of the United States. No one, however, is bound to accept all of any man's ideas, and Goldwin Smith at least deserves credit for the fearlessness with which he has expressed his convictions. His works on history may be taken as authorities. In those in which he has treated of coming conditions, e. g., "The Canadian Question," he has, at times, made mistakes, for not even he could foresee the wonderful strides which Canada has made during the last few years, or the change of aspect which such strides would bring about. He does not seem to have appreciated the strength of the ties of national sentiment as against those of geographical relation. His purely literary works are wholly charming. To many his "Jane Austen" must prove more interesting than the works of Jane Austen herself, while his "Shakespeare" is a most valuable aid to every student of the Bard of Avon. When it comes to religious subjects his writings voice a great many questions which he does not attempt to answer. But something beyond the veil troubles the old man, whose vain questionings are pathetic. He is of that type of mind in which what we call "Faith" does not seem to dominate. Criticism, to his mind, has spared only the character and teachings of Jesus. If that be true, what then? All else follows for which Christianity stands, and Christ stands the world's Divine Redeemer. Upon the whole Goldwin Smith remains as one of the greatest living thinkers and writers, while as a man his character is of the highest. Of its loveliness those who have been recipients of his innumerable and unblazoned charities may speak, along with those who share the pleasure of his friendship.



Goldwin Smith, D. C. L., LL. D.

magazine. His periodicals, "The Week," in which a wide range of literary and general subjects were discussed, and at another time, "The Bystander," are both remembered with pleasure by thoughtful Canadians.

Among his works which have been issued in book form are the following: "The Empire," "Irish History and Irish Character," "Lectures on Modern History," "Rational Religion," "Three English Statesmen—Cromwell, Pitt and Pym"; "Essays on Reform," "The Irish Question," "Relations Between America and England," "Short History of England and the Reformation," "Lectures and Essays," "A Trip to England," "Political History of the United States," "Oxford and Her Colleges," "Bay Leaves," "Translations From the Latin Poets," "Specimens of

self be poor and narrow, he will have a sorry time of it. Hence, we readily attribute some extra virtue to those persons who voluntarily embrace solitude, who live alone in the country or in the woods, or in the mountains, and find life sweet. We know they cannot live without converse, without society of some sort, and we credit them with the power of invoking it from themselves, or else of finding more companionship with dumb things than ordinary mortals. In any case, they give evidence of resources which all do not possess. If not "exquisitely made," hermits generally have a fine streak in them, which preserves them in solitude. If a man wants to get away from himself or from a guilty conscience, he does not retreat into the country, he flees to the town.

If he is empty the town will fill him; if he is idle the town will amuse him; if he is vain here is a field for his vanity; if he is ambitious here are dupes waiting to be played upon; but if he is an honest man, here he will have a struggle to preserve his integrity. The rapid growth of cities in our time has its dark side. Every man who has a demon to flee from, a vice to indulge, an itching for notoriety to allay, money to squander, or a dream of sudden wealth to cherish, flees to the city, and, as most persons have one or the other of these things, the city outstrips the country. It is thought that the more a man is civilized, the more his tastes are refined, the more he will crave city life, and the more benefit he will get from it. But this may be questioned. It is not, as a rule, a refined taste that takes men to cities, but a craving for a vain superficial elegance, the pride of dress, of equipage, of fashion, of fast living, and the shams and follies of the world. The more simple and refined taste loves the seriousness and sobriety of the country.

People find country life dull because they are empty and frivolous; having only themselves on their hands, they can extract no entertainment from such a subject. How can a man profitably commune with himself, if the self is small and frivolous and unworthy? He will not go to his own garden for fruit if there be only thorns there.

The finest spirits are not gregarious; they do not love a crowd. Solitude is not for the young; the young have no thoughts or experience, but only unsatisfied desires; it is for the middle-aged and the old, for a man when he has ripened and wants time to mellow his thoughts. A man who retires into solitude must have a capital of thought and experience to live upon, or his soul will perish of want. This capital must be reinvested in times about him, or it will not suffice. Either as a farmer or as a student and lover of nature, or as both, can he live, as it were, on the interest of his stored-up wisdom.

**Solitude.**

(From Burroughs' "Indoor Studies.")

Emerson says, "Now and then a man exquisitely made can live alone, and must; but coop up most men and you undo them." Solitude tries a man in a way society does not; it throws him upon his own resources, and if these resources be meagre, if the ground he occupies in and of him-



**The Mighty Power of Character.**

And they said, We saw certainly that the LORD was with thee: and we said, Let there be now an oath betwixt us, even betwixt us and thee. . . . thou art now the blessed of the LORD.—Gen. xxvi.: 28, 29.

"Be noble! and the nobleness that Men In other men, sleeping, but never dead— Will rise in majesty to meet thine own!"

The passage from Genesis, given above, shows that the mighty power of character made itself felt in the first ages of the world, even as it does to-day. Abimelech was a heathen and a king, yet he made advances to Isaac, pleading that the shepherd would make a covenant with him. Why was he so anxious to join hands with a man who was no mighty warrior to help him in fighting his enemies, but a gentle man who was willing to give up even his just rights in order to avoid strife? Abimelech had ordered Isaac to leave his country, and, without argument or fuss, Isaac quietly "departed thence." Then the patriarch's servants dug well after well, and Abimelech's servants claimed them. Instead of quarrelling about the matter, Isaac simply moved on and started to dig again. Then, quite unexpectedly, Abimelech changed his tactics and sought an alliance with this meek shepherd-patriarch for this very good reason: "We saw certainly that the LORD was with thee. . . . thou art now the blessed of the LORD."

Have things changed in these days? Men who make no attempt to live like Christ themselves may ridicule and torment a man who does make the doing of God's will the business of his life, but all the time they see certainly that the LORD is with him, and, sooner or later, they will bow in reverent respect before the quiet, persistent, mighty power of a holy life. The prophecy that the meek shall inherit the earth is continually being fulfilled.

"The tidal wave of deeper souls Into our inmost being rolls, And lifts us unawares Out of all meaner cares."

A man's unconscious influence affects a great many more people than he has any idea of. It goes on continually, and, I can't help thinking, a good character has far more influence than a bad one, partly because the character itself is stronger, partly because the people influenced really want to copy it, but especially because good is stronger than evil, light must drive out darkness, and GOD is infinitely mightier than Satan. It is character that really tells in this world, not wealth or genius, and we are responsible, awfully responsible, for our unconscious influence; because it is the inevitable consequence of the character we have been building for years—building by our everyday words and actions, and, infinitely more, by our secret ambitions and aspirations. Spiritual infection is at least as subtle as the invisible germs which a person recovering from small-pox or measles scatters in every direction. It is folly to fancy that evil thoughts can harm no one but the person who ventures to encourage them. We are members one of another, and, therefore, we can't help exercising what MacMillan calls "the action of presence," but it lies with ourselves to determine whether this action of presence shall be helpful or hurtful in our own case. It is quite possible to actively "do good" without being good, but it is hardly possible to really "be good" without, in some way or other, helping other people to draw nearer to God. The real character of a man cannot be hidden. Abimelech "saw certainly" that the LORD was with Isaac, and, although he at first opposed him, soon showed his deep respect for his character. Saul was afraid of David "because the LORD was with him." Potiphar felt quite safe in leaving all that he had in the hands of a young slave, for he also "saw that the LORD was with him." It is always so. The world never fails to respect—inwardly, if not outwardly—those who have the "Father's Name written in their foreheads," those who are visibly sealed with "the seal of the Living GOD." We can hardly fail to desire earnestly this outward, visible sign of God's favor. How then may



it be obtained? Ezekiel says that a man "clothed with linen" goes through the city to "set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof." We are left in no doubt about the identity of this Man who alone of all the sons of men is clothed in the pure linen of perfect righteousness. One of our Lord's promises to him that overcometh is, "I will write upon him the Name of My GOD," and St. Paul explains that He seals men by the Holy Spirit. When the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, makes the soul and body of a man His temple, dwelling in him continually, the Divine Light shines out visibly, for the body is like a transparent tent in which the soul dwells. It was said of Keble in his old age that "his face was like that of an illuminated clock: the color and gilding had long faded away from the hands and figures, but the ravages of time were more than compensated for by the light which shone from within." Did you ever realize the wonderful truth that our Lord has faithfully promised to give the Holy Spirit to those who "ask"? We must care enough for His Divine Presence to "ask" eagerly, persistently, unweariedly—winning the blessing as Jacob did—if we want to influence the world for good. People can see certainly whether the LORD is with us or not. We have no business to "drift" through life, for God calls us to live strenuously all the time—and that doesn't mean that we are to be on the rush from morning to night, for our strength must be "in quietness and confidence." Our Lord has declared that "the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence" (or, as it is in the margin, "is gotten by force"), and "the violent take it by force." Those who ask and keep on asking—like the Syrophenician woman who would take no denial—will certainly receive. Then, as character grows stronger and stronger, it cannot fail to exercise a mighty power for good.

"No life Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, And all life not be purer and stronger thereby!"

There is a legend of a man who once walked quietly on his way, shedding out holiness as unconsciously as a flower gives forth perfume or a star sends out its light. The angels were eager to give him some miraculous power so that everybody might know what a saint he really was. They asked him if he would

like to be able to heal the sick, but he answered, "No, for how can I tell if it is good for them to recover? God will heal them, if He sees best."

Then he was asked whether he would like to have miraculous power to convert sinners, but he replied, "The Holy Spirit alone converts souls. God forbid that any should mistakenly ascribe such power to me."

Then he was asked if he would like to shine forth as a model of saintliness, but he shrank back, afraid lest he might be lifted up with spiritual pride.

So the angels asked God to bless his shadow, which, as he continually faced the light, always fell behind him and was invisible to himself. As the saint walked quietly on, his shadow became a benediction to all around. All unknown to himself he cheered sad hearts, helped the discouraged, and scattered hope and inspiration wherever his shadow fell. Of course this is only a parable of the unconscious, yet mighty power of character. Have we not all known men and women like this saint, who was called "The Holy Shadow"? Such a glorious gift is within the reach of the poorest and most ignorant, but we can never obtain it by half-measures—by trying to combine the service of God with that of any other master. He will not accept a divided throne: the whole man—soul and body—must be flung wide for Him to enter in, and the Will must be put unreservedly into His hands. Why should we fear to give Him full control, when He loves us with an infinite tenderness? Let us lift up the gates so that the King of Glory may enter: let us give Him joyful welcome and yield Him loyal and loving service all our life through.

I intended to end there, but—like St. Paul—I find it hard to close a letter at the first "finally." Having just found the following commentary on this subject in to-day's paper, I cannot refrain from copying it, so that you may see how far-reaching is the influence of a young Welsh collier, Evan Roberts, who has lately been giving wonderful proof of the mighty power of character—or, rather, of the Holy Spirit, when He touches men through a man. In "The Topics of the Day" is this passage, which, of course, refers to the great Welsh revival which is astonishing Christendom to-day.

"It is a fact not open to question that the physical and mental condition of whole communities has been transformed by this young man's preaching. Where once the rudest sports, the roughest language, the most degraded social standards reigned, there is reverent talk,

high aspirations and devout behaviour. . . . thousands upon thousands of Welsh folk are living better, cleaner lives." What do you think of that as a living, present testimony to the power of character, unaided by wealth, learning or worldly influence?

I turned to another page of the newspaper and read that an annual attempt is made to get the name of Lord Byron inscribed in Westminster Abbey. Why should that brilliant genius be excluded from the roll of England's greatest names? Surely it can only be because his marvellous brilliancy of poetic genius was not backed by nobility of spirit. God does not give genius to everyone, but He does offer the infinitely greater gift of Holiness to all. Let us earnestly pray and strive after this glorious and mighty gift. If the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us—visible to all—then it will be safe to say to Him, "Establish Thou the work of our hands upon us."

"The work of our hands—establish Thou it." How often with thoughtless lips we pray! But He who sits in the heavens shall say, "Is the work of your hands so fair and fit? That you dare thus pray?" Softly we answer, "Lord, make it fit,—The work of our hands—that so we may Lift up our eyes and dare to pray, 'The work of our hands—establish Thou it.'"

HOPE.

**Taught by Example.**

There is a story told of a chaplain in the army who, as he was going over the field after a battle, saw a wounded soldier lying on the ground. He said to him, "Would you like me to read you something from the Bible?" "I am so thirsty," said the man, "I would rather have a drink of water." The water was quickly brought. After he had drunk it, he said: "Could you lift my head a little higher?" The chaplain took off his overcoat, rolled it into a pillow, and tenderly put it beneath the man's head. "I am so cold," moaned the man, "if I only had something over me." The chaplain took off his other coat and spread it over the man. As he did so the suffering man looked up and said: "For God's sake, if there is anything in that book which will make a man do for another what you have done for me, let me hear it."

No one is useless in the world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else. A fault which humbles us is of more use than a good action which puffs us up with pride.



The Ghost Story.



**Friends.**

Are we friends? 'Course we be!—  
My dear Spaniel and me—  
Just pretend to slap me and see how he  
will bite!  
Put your camera there!  
He can sit on this chair,  
And I'll hold my arms round him, oh,  
ever so tight.

No, I'm not "your small boy,"  
I'm my dear mother's joy,  
And I've growned up, so now you must  
call me a man.  
On my face soon will grow  
Fur like daddy's, you know,—  
You can feel the sharp prickles,—I'm  
certain you can.

I'm not afraid now  
Of a pig or a cow,  
Or the great big, fierce gobbler that  
gobbles so loud:  
My friend Major and me  
Are as brave as can be,  
When we walk out together we both feel  
so proud.

But a fat, fuzzy worm  
That will wriggle and squirm  
And is covered with hairs like a round,  
woolly bear,—  
Caterpillars and such—  
I don't like them much,  
But my friend only barks so then I don't  
care.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

**My Visit to the Country.**

Mother made up her mind to go to  
uncle's farm for a day, and she said I  
could go with her. My! I was glad,  
for I would get off going to school for  
one thing, and as I hadn't seen auntie  
and my cousins for a long time, I was  
still more anxious to go.

We made up our minds to start the  
next day, and as we went on the  
steamer, it didn't take us long to get  
there. "And, now, we are in the coun-  
try once more," said mother. When I  
looked around, I saw some men in a field  
harvesting. Next to it there was an-  
other large one with a herd of cattle in.  
All were glad to see us, and welcomed us  
warmly. They were just going to pick  
blackberries, and because we came, auntie  
said Ethel, my cousin, about my age,  
could go. At first she did not care to,  
unless I went with her, and when she  
found I would, Georgia and Lavinia  
came too. When we started, we thought  
of bringing a great many home, but  
when we came in sight of the piece of  
chopping and saw a great number of  
vines and the large berries on them, we



didn't feel much like bringing many  
home, especially after we started to eat.  
The first patch we came to was a pretty  
big one on a brush heap, and, as I  
wasn't used to country life, I fell among  
the briars when I went to pick the  
berries. After we had picked a great  
many, but put very few in our pails, we  
thought it must be near dinner time.  
When we reached the house, the dinner  
was on the table, smelling nice. I en-  
joyed my dinner very much. I suppose  
auntie didn't care much about sending us  
again to pick berries. After dinner all  
of us went to see our old friends, the  
Sullivans, who lived about half a mile  
from auntie's. We spent a very happy  
hour or so there.

We got home about four o'clock. Then  
my three cousins and I went with the  
men for a load of grain, and enjoyed our-  
selves very much this part of the day by  
catching grasshoppers and helping to fork

on the sheaves. When we got the load  
in the barn, it wasn't far off tea time.  
After tea, we went to the barn, for I do,  
and always did, like stock. I saw  
quite a number of cows while I was  
down there, and the little Jersey calf,  
too, which I caught a glimpse of when we  
went to pick berries. Ethel chose a nice  
gentle cow and wanted me to try to  
milk. All the cows were Jerseys, and,  
of course, they were gentle. I had  
learned to milk the time before when I  
was there, and I got quite a little in my  
pail before long. Ethel and I didn't  
milk long before we were tired, and then  
we played in the hay. After we were  
tired of playing there, we started for the  
house, but we didn't get far before we  
met a hen which had got away with  
thirteen little chickens. Ethel and I  
caught the hen and every chick and took  
them to the henhouse, where we fed them  
and looked at them. After this, it



Friends.

wasn't far off bed-time, and in the morn-  
ing, mother and I were going to stay a  
few days with a friend of ours. So we  
said good-bye, and asked them to visit  
us soon.

After several days, we reached home in  
safety, and father told us that he never  
knows when we are coming home after  
we get away, and I think that may be  
true. So ended our stay in the country.  
EDITH MEDD (age 12 years).

Langley, B. C.

**Twelve Little Boys.**

There were twelve little boys I would  
tell you about—

Just think what a dreadful noise—  
They are all of an age, just three and a  
half,

These twelve little blue-eyed boys.

There's a doctor, a preacher, a farmer  
lad,

And one is a soldier bold,  
Who rides about with his pistol and  
sword,

Like the frog in the story old.

There's the acrobat boy, with his heels  
in the air;

But I think, and so would you,  
That the sweetest of all is the boy who  
sings,

"Two little girls in blue."

The sweetest of all, did I say? There's  
one

Who sits—dear little man—  
Just "thinking of mamma," the red lips  
say,

As only a baby can.

There is one little boy, I am sorry to  
say,

Who will cry and pout and fret;  
Who likens himself to a "bad, bad man,  
Who loves no one," and yet

Somehow we think that he loves us all;

For the clouds soon pass away,  
And a sweet smile dimples the tear-  
stained face,

Like a sunbeam gone astray.

There is "Auntie's sweetheart" and  
"Uncle's boy,"

And "Brother's little brother,"  
And "Papa's man"—I think you scarce  
Could find just such another.

But when the hour comes for the good-  
night kiss

To these laddies so precious to me,  
I find just one poor, tired little boy,  
As sleepy as sleepy can be.

**The Second Mrs. Jim.**

(Continued.)

II.

It seems that Jim "kicked" a little  
at first over the proposal to allow  
a family jaunt to take the place of  
a wedding trip, but the common-  
sense arguments of the bride-elect  
triumphed over his objections. "You  
and I can be married first, and then  
we'll all go to the circus. There  
ain't no reason why the children  
should be left at home planning  
mean things to do, and doin' 'em  
while their pa is off getting married.  
I believe in taking them along and  
making them have so good a time  
that they'll look back on the day  
that their stepmother came as the  
beginning of the best time they ever  
had in all their lives." Meanwhile  
the boys were bound to silence by  
the promise of that rare treat—a  
visit to the town—and the greater  
treat still of being taken to the  
circus. They were to be told the  
great news when the hired man was  
away for the day. "So that no one  
should stuff their heads full of non-  
sense about stepmothers . . . I'd  
seen enough of stepmothers and boys  
in my time to know that I wasn't  
going to have them feel that way  
towards me. If boys are handled  
right from the start, they can't help  
but come out right, and I made up  
my mind that I'd do my best to  
handle 'em right. I was sure Jim  
wouldn't interfere, cause he said he  
was going to kind o' leave the boys  
to me. They'd had a little too  
much 'pa' during the last year and

a half. An' I went into the whole  
thing with my eyes open" . . . The  
future Mrs. Jim depended upon the  
circus doing a lot. "I knew," she  
said, "I'd get to know a lot more  
about them boys after that day was  
over, to more than pay for takin'  
them, an' knowin' is the biggest  
part of raisin', as you'll find with  
anything—turkeys, or chickens, or  
boys." On the eventful morning  
the tactful woman suggested that  
Jimmy should drive, as she knew  
he was achin' to do. She had pies  
and cookies galore, and delighted in  
seeing their appreciation of the un-  
usual fare provided for them. As  
the shyness of the lads gave  
way gradually to the excitement of  
the occasion and the rapturous an-  
ticipation of the joys of the coming  
circus, their stepmother-to-be "Not-  
iced, though I didn't let them know  
I did, how they'd turn round and  
look at me. I didn't blame 'em. I  
was going to study them; why  
shouldn't they study me? If you've  
got to live all the time in the same  
house with folks, it's just as well to  
know all you can about 'em."

In a little anti-matrimonial spar-  
ring upon a triviality which meant  
something to the boys, and just a  
trifling sacrifice to their father and  
to the bride herself, her comment  
is: "I was glad Jim didn't say  
anything while we was in the buggy,  
'cause it's just as well that the boys  
shouldn't know how their pa has  
to have things said to him once in  
a while. It kind o' keeps their re-  
spect for him, don't you think?"  
The account of that world of

wonders—the travelling circus—and  
the opportunity it afforded for the  
harmonious development of the new  
relationship, is well and humorously  
told: "We all enjoyed the show.  
It was the first big one I had ever  
seen, an' Jim was kind o' getting  
acquainted with his boys a little.  
He seemed surprised to hear Jimmie  
—could tell about the animals in  
the menagerie. Read 'em in a book  
at school, an' remembered 'em,  
too. . . . I see pretty near every-  
thing, but it was kind o' different  
lookin' at it from the standpoint of  
a stepmother, with two boys to  
raise." Then follows a distinctly  
womanly touch—a peep within a  
heart already stirred into a motherly  
love for the children of her adop-  
tion: "Frankie, when he see them  
little dogs on the platform in front  
of him, he says, 'Just look at 'em,  
Jimmie,' but Jimmie is deaf to  
hearing, being too keenly alive to  
sight, so the appeal this time is,  
'Just look at them dogs, ma.'"  
Looking sheepish at first as the  
significant word slips out, Mrs. Jim  
quaintly says, "And maybe it was  
wrong, but I always was looking  
some other way, or somethin' so he  
had to say everything over again,  
an' call me 'ma' to catch my at-  
tention. I kind o' liked to hear  
the sound o' that."

The drive home was punctuated by  
happy chatter, "until," Mrs. Jim  
relates, "I noticed Frankie wasn't  
sayin' so much, an' I slid my arm  
around him where he sat up stiff an'  
half asleep, bobbin' around with the  
jolting of the buggy. Pretty soon

he snuggled down next to me an'  
was sound asleep, an' I could almost  
guess what his dreams was. The teams  
ahead and behind us turned off, one  
by one, an' soon we was left alone  
on the road. I was half dozin'  
myself, as I hugged Frankie up close  
to me, an' Jim was noddin' on the  
front seat." I think Mrs. Jim felt  
already that half at least of her  
battle was won, as each sleepy boy  
stumbled up the stairs to bed, with  
a "goo' night, pa; goo' night,  
ma."

We will leave for another paper  
the record of some of the wise but  
heroic measures the stepmother  
adopted in curing her boys, or rather  
managing so that they should be-  
lieve that they were curing them-  
selves of ways undesirable and dis-  
advantageous to their future career.  
Meanwhile, we cannot wonder that  
her story of their wedding trip  
should end with, "I dropped into a  
rocking-chair, for I was dead tired.  
It's no small work for a woman of  
my age to ride twenty-five miles,  
get married, an' go to the circus,  
all in one day." H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

During dense fog a steamboat slackened  
speed. A traveller, anxious to go ahead,  
came to the unperturbed manager of the  
wheel, and asked why they stopped.  
"Too much fog; can't see."  
"But you can see the stars over-  
head."  
"Yes!" replied the urbane pilot;  
"but until the b'iler busts we ain't go-  
ing that way."



## Vladivostok

### Soon to be a Scene of War.

The following interesting description of Vladivostok, which was written a year or so before there was any word of the Russo-Japanese war, is from the vivid pen of Mr. John Foster Fraser, a noted British traveller and journalist. Truly a short period of time may make many changes. According to present indications, it would appear that Russia may soon find occasion to revise the words inscribed on the plinth of General Nevelskof's statue. She has already lowered her flag at Port Arthur. Will she lower it next at Vladivostok?

Mr. Fraser's narrative runs as follows: On the second day we ran through a wild country, with huge, round-shouldered hills and shadowy dells reminiscent of wildest Scotland if, instead of heather hues, you can conceive sides bunched with rich variegated undergrowth.

Somebody shouted something. On the right, far off, like the gleam of a sword blade, was the glitter of the Pacific Ocean. I had travelled far since I saw the sea before. And then the sunset! I have a weakness for sunsets, and this one was wonderful; a mass of gold and blood, like a great cauldron into which other worlds were thrown, banking up the heavens behind a mass of clouds.

The train reached the edge of the sea and hastened along, between cleft rocks, shrieking its progress, and the echoes came back from the hills. A few Chinese junks were stranded on the shore. We began to run by a suburb of shanties. Then we stopped beneath a hill.

What place was this? Well, this was the original Vladivostok station, and you had to drive by droshki a few versts over the hill to the town. This was in strict accordance with the planting of Siberian stations.

The train grunted on up an incline and round an elbow of rock. Dusk was closing in. I stood at the window. There was the Pacific, smooth and now as dull as a sheet of lead. By the line tramped soldiers who had ceased work for the day. There was a little log-built, drab-painted hut. Before it stood a man holding a green flag. I am sure it was his brother I saw at the first signal-hut out of Moscow nearly two months before. He was wearing a beard like him, and his peaked cap was pulled well over his eyes. His red shirt was hanging just outside his trousers just in the old way. And the green flag was wrapped round the little stick in umbrella folds, just as it was a verst east of Moscow.

Those signalmen and those green flags I had seen all the way, save on the Shilka and Amur rivers, and there the signals were red and white posts.

The back yards of rows of houses crept into view just as they do when you are introduced to an English town by rail. Then came the crossing of a broad street, and the iron barriers were checking a surge to traffic—carts and carriages, uniformed Russians, white-smocked Koreans, blue-shirted Chinese.

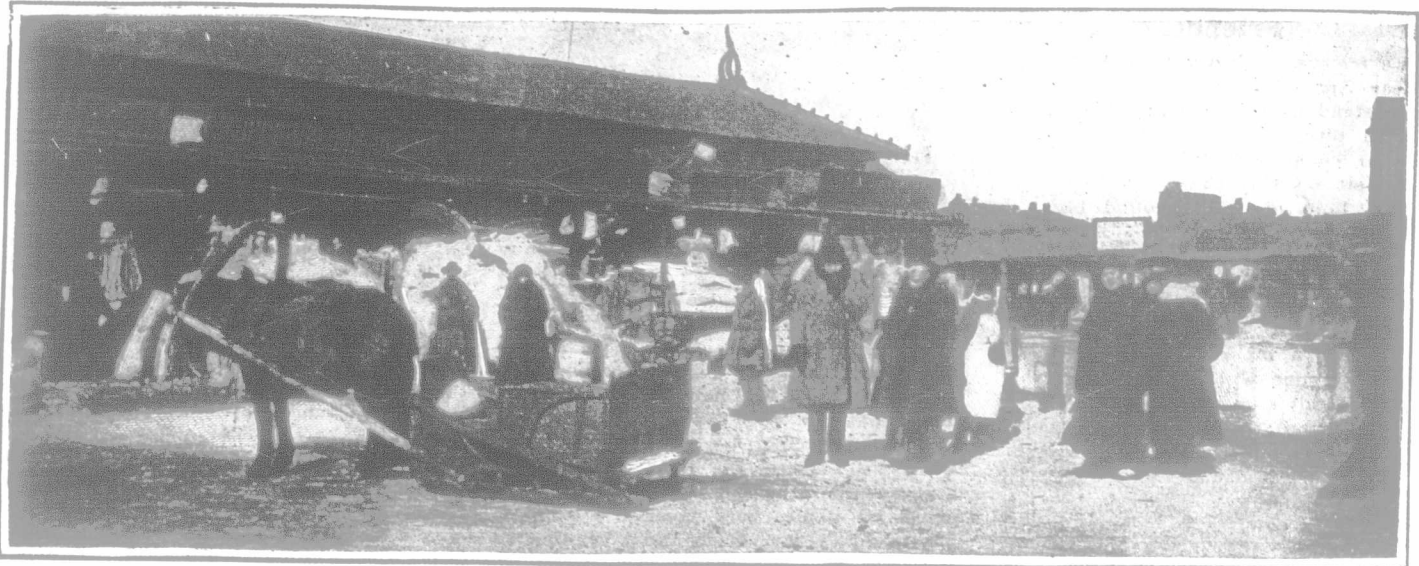
We were in Vladivostok station, the end of the great trans-Siberian railway line, and it was the only station from Petersburg to the Pacific that was right in the town. As I jumped from the carriage, my eye was attracted by a big board on which, in massive letters, was inscribed: "Vladivostok to St. Petersburg, 9,877 versts." It was five o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, October 2nd, but nine o'clock in the morning by Greenwich time.

Most of us take to towns as we do to persons—at the first blush or not at all. I felt attracted to Vladivostok before I had been in it ten minutes.

About the station was vigorous, energetic life. A porter seized my baggage, and instead of slouching ran so that I might secure a carriage. He was the first Russian I had ever seen in a hurry.

The drivers were alive, and swung up their horses with a crack. Most of these men were fair-whiskered and light-eyed, picturesquely clad in cloaks of blue velvet and with red shirt sleeves sticking through the armholes. On their heads were curly astrakhan hats.

The carriage rattled over the stones of a strongly-paved street. On the right was the harbor, a fine fifty-acre kind of lake, hill locked. In strong array were



The Market Place, Vladivostok.

anchored in line eight Russian men-of-war ships, all painted white, and apparently ready for business. Little launches puffed and snorted.

On the quay side were two passenger steamers, one in that morning from Japan. The singing of the Chinese gangs as they trotted along under the weight of bales was heard above the clatter of wildly driven droshkies—and all the carriages in Vladivostok tear along as though there was a chariot race, so that, as there is no rule of the road, you are on the brink of a newspaper paragraph whenever you go out—while little bunches of sailors went rolling by, rather drunken, and with their arms round each other's necks.

On the other side of the street reared

around I was checked with a notice to keep off forbidden ground. All the hills overlooking the channel way from the ocean to the harbor—where all the navies of the world could be smuggled away and nobody find them by searching the coast line—seem burrowed with forts. Every day one or more of the eight warships in harbor went out and did target practise. I climbed a mound behind the town, about as high as Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, and obtained a fine view of the town and harbor. The Russians are very proud of the way they have guarded Vladivostok against attack. Yet friendship to other navies is always outstretched. A couple of Italian men-of-war ships came in during my visit, and there, was firing of salutes, dinner

You cannot exhaust the sights of Vladivostok in an afternoon as you can most Siberian towns. There is much to be seen. Most attractive to me were the street scenes, the officials, military and naval, the business men really moving and not dawdling the day away, which most Russians do, to the tantalization of all brisk Westerners; the gangs of Chinese laborers, who work from sundown to sundown, and are always happy; the perky little Japanese, aping European costume, whilst their womenkind keep to their winsome Nipponese garb, and go clattering about on wooden shoes; and the Koreans, all in white and with features so soft that you mistake them for women: a polyglot crowd indeed, all helping to make the town prosperous.

No man can come through Siberia to such a place as Vladivostok and give a thought to what Russia has done in the generation without being amazed. We may criticise Russian manners and growl at Russian diplomacy, and wonder how people can live under an autocratic government! But Russia has laid hold on the East.

I went a walk one evening in the public gardens. There was a statue fronting the Pacific, to General Nevelskof, who labored long and successfully for Russian dominion. On the plinth are inscribed his own words: "When a Russian flag is once hoisted, it must never be lowered!"

### Humorous.

"It is strange," said the minor poet, with an important air, "but there are days that I cannot write at all."

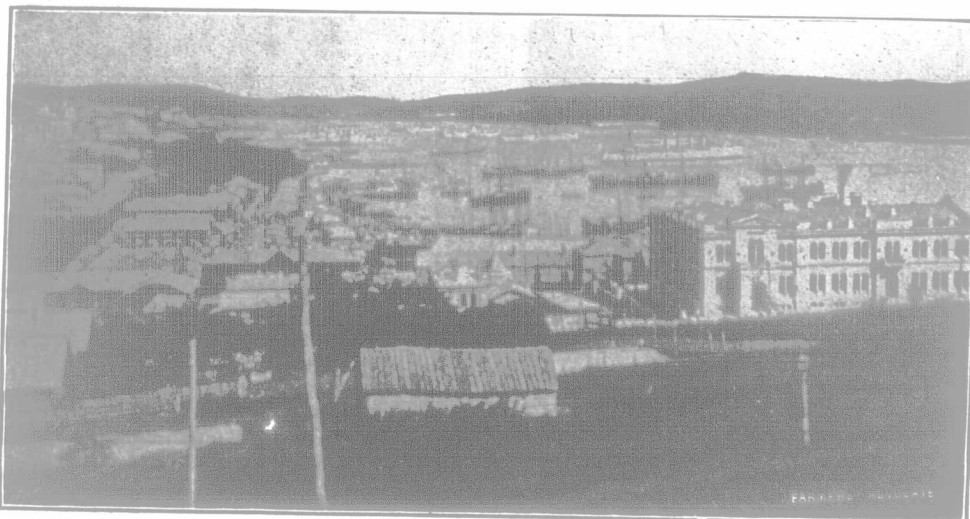
"Me, too," replied the plain person, "and Wednesday's the worst of all. I 'most generally write the 'n' before the 'd.'"

Housekeeper—And are you good about roast meats?

New Girl—Faith, Oi am so, ma'am. Oi'll ate any kind o' thim without complainin.

"Yes, indeed," said the steersman to the admiring young ladies. "This vessel makes sixteen knots an hour." "Goodness!" commented one innocent young thing, "you must use a lot of rope during the year."

Badger (angry and excited)—I say, your dog bit one of my boys last night. What are you going to do about it? M'Gall—Well, if it doesn't make the dog ill, I won't do anything about it.



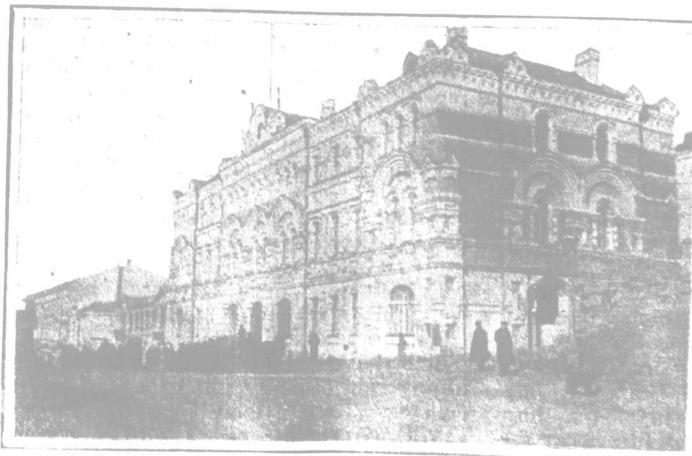
Bird's-eye View of Vladivostok and Harbor.

huge white painted balustraded and ostentatious stores, as big as the shops in Regent Street, but not so continuous.

Building was everywhere, a big hotel here, a colossal magasin there, a block of offices somewhere else, everything telling of a new town in the throes of development—a broad asphalted pavement at one place, planks broken and uneven in another. . . . The first idea I got of Vladivostok remained during my stay. It is a busy and lively town. It hugs the side of hilly hills and at the same time clings to the harbor side. This harbor is made by nature, not large but deep, absolutely shut off from the Pacific and guarded by a row of fortress teeth. Once or twice I went roaming with my camera, but everywhere on the hills

parties and junketings, whilst the Russian and Italian sailors fraternized and drove about in droshkies, generally five in a droshki that can really carry two; and the Russian sailor was affectionate to his visitor, put his arm round his neck, and kissed him.

Only two foreign battleships are allowed in Vladivostok harbor at once. This is a regulation the British squadron on the Chinese station is responsible for. A few years ago, when one of the many fogs was hanging over the harbor, some ten British warships came in quietly, dropped anchor in position facing the town, and made all the Russians gasp the next morning when the fog lifted. They did more than gasp, they were furious. Hence the regulation.



The Post Office, Vladivostok.



Great White Greek Cathedral, Vladivostok.





**Little Savings in Time and Work.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I am one of the busy bees, who are always looking for ways to make work lighter. When there is only one woman in a house, and that house on a farm of two or three hundred acres, she needs to keep her brain active to arrange all the household details. I find one of the greatest helps in house-keeping is to keep everything in its place. On no account let your closets and pantry shelves get untidy. I find it a good way to arrange my pantry shelves every morning.

A good garden is one of the best helps you can have. It is so much easier to gather fruit for dinner, and use it with cream and sugar, than to make puddings and pies; besides fruit and vegetables are more wholesome. In cooking vegetables for dinner, I usually cook enough for two days, and I always think the warmed-over dish is the nicer.

Having a day for washing, ironing, sweeping, etc., is a good rule. By adhering to it, you have the satisfaction of knowing you are up with your work, and that is a great thing in house-keeping. Being social with your neighbor is also a help. You feel more like work after spending an afternoon with a neighbor's wife and daughters. You see new ways of doing things, see your friend's fancywork, read her magazines, and so on, and you return, feeling you have learned something, and will be more able to cope with some piece of work.

Above all, don't forget to have a pleasant book to read in the evening, instead of always knitting or darning. I am not sure whether I have said anything helpful or not. These suggestions have been helpful to myself. I hope someone else will find them equally so.

Yours,

A WISH TO BE HELPFUL.

**Marmalade.**

As marmalade oranges are now in season, perhaps someone would like a good recipe. I have used it for years, and think it the best I have tried.

Madeira marmalade: 12 bitter oranges, 6 sweet oranges, 6 lemons. After washing the fruit and removing any discolored spots, if there be any, take a sharp knife and slice in very thin, short pieces, removing the pips; weigh, and to each pound of fruit add 3 pints of cold water; set away until next day; then put on stove and boil two hours, or until the peel is tender; set away until next day; weigh again, and to each pound of pulp add 1½ pounds of granulated sugar; boil in about four quantities, until it jellies. Boiling in small quantities will hasten the process.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

**From a Little "Brick."**

Dear Dame Durden,—As I picked up the ever useful and welcome "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," I noticed Aunt Matilda's request for a recipe for bread, which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, so I am sending one which I got from this paper, and which I had success with.

Quick Bread.—Peel and boil 12 medium-sized potatoes in sufficient water to have one quart when done; put 3 large tablespoonfuls flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon salt in a crock (about two-gallon size); mix well together. Into this pour the boiling water from the potatoes, stirring briskly. Then add 1 quart boiling water, and 1 quart cold water. When cool enough, add 2 Royal yeast cakes, which have been soaked in 1 cup tepid water. Stir well; cover tightly with plate (not tin); set crock in a warm place until the yeast is light. It will be ready to make bread next morning, and will keep for a week or longer in cold weather.

To make bread, allow 1½ cups of the above yeast and 1½ cups hot water (added very slowly) to each loaf required, as much ginger as can be lifted on the point of a teaspoon, and enough flour to make stiff batter. Beat well with spoon; cover up tightly, and set in a warm place; when light (in about 1

hour), add dessertspoon salt, and about the size of a walnut of lard (melted), to a loaf; flour to make stiff enough to handle without sticking to hands. After kneading the flour in well, about ten minutes, make into loaves; set to rise; when light, bake. Added points: in regard to the proper lightness, the dough should be twice the original bulk. Have all dishes and flour warm. If there is not enough water on the potatoes, add enough to make the quart. Strain yeast when making bread to remove possible lumps. This is a recipe from "One of the Maids," and it is very good. Now, I cannot resist the temptation of telling you what my idea of farm and town life is. I am only thirteen years old and have to keep house, and it is very easy, as I live in town; but still I prefer the farm with all its work. Oh, how nice it is to sit and listen to the birds singing sweetly in the trees. I am a true lover of nature, and my heart goes out to the beautiful trees and flowers, and it seems that I could lift my voice in praise to God for this beautiful land of trees. I spent last week on the farm, and I could hear more birds and see more in one day than in a whole week in town. Hoping Aunt Matilda will have success with the bread, I must close, and sign my name—

AN APRIL BIRD.

P. S.—I intended to say that I would like to see a society formed to keep boys and girls from killing birds.

**Words of Appreciation.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long thought of writing a letter to the Ingle Nook to say how I appreciate it, and the helpful letters it contains. It is the first page I turn to when the "Farmer's Advocate" comes. I find Helponabit's way of washing a great improvement to the way I had been accustomed to doing. I have also been greatly helped by the recipe for bread given by Mrs. C. W. B. In fact, every paper contains something helpful; but being a young housekeeper, I have not much to give in return. I might send a few tried recipes, if I may come again. Will close, by wishing you and the "Farmer's Advocate" success, as we would not be without it.

Yours truly,

STARLIGHT.

We shall be glad to receive your recipes, Starlight.

**Some Recipes for Rhubarb Time.**

Stewed Rhubarb.—Cut into pieces about three inches long; cover with cold water and let come slowly to boiling point, but not boil. Take off, and drain the water off carefully, not breaking the rhubarb. Add sugar to the liquid, and boil till syrupy, with a piece of ginger for flavoring. Pour the liquid over the rhubarb. Never boil rhubarb in tin; always in granite or agate ware vessels.

Rhubarb Souffle.—To every quart of cup-up rhubarb, add one pound of sugar. Stew in a very little water until tender, then put through a colander. For every pint of the pulp, take three eggs, beat yolks very light and add to the pulp; whip the whites stiff, add to the mixture. Put in a buttered dish, and bake in a quick oven. Serve with good sweet cream.

Rhubarb Pie Filling.—Mix one cup sugar and about enough chopped rhubarb for your pie. Add one egg and one large cracker, rolled into fine crumbs. Bake with two crusts.

**A Request.**

A new member, "Edith," writes: "I would like to ask Getavia if she would be so kind as to explain what she meant by her allusion to 'copy,' and to her earning so much monthly by advertisements. I am teaching school, but will be obliged to resign my position to go home to care for my parents. I would like to know of some way to add to my income while at home. Wishing the friends all would write and relate their experiences in caring for house plants, I remain a well-wisher of your good paper."

"EDITH."

I am very anxious that this ad. shall prove not only attractive enough in appearance to cause it to be read, but also persuade some who have never yet done so, to try Ogilvie's flour. They've told me I might say—and they guarantee it too—that their new brand, "Royal Household," made by the new electrical process recently installed by them at immense cost (they're the only millers in Canada entitled to use it), is a flour very superior to any other in respect to three most important features, viz., its "rising" quality, the quality of the gluten, and the color—"as white as the driven snow." The "money back" feature always was a principle with the Ogilvies and always will be. They invite anyone to write them a post card asking for their free recipes, "The new way to make bread." Even the very best cooks are always looking out for pointers, and this seems like a chance to get some. N. B.—Royal Household flour is equally good for bread or for pastry. T. R. Y.

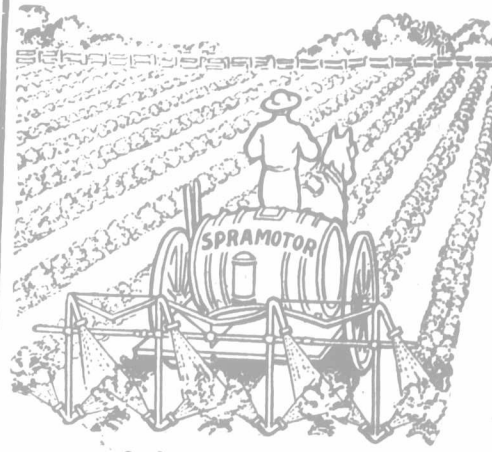


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It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies who address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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**I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN** to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$4.50 to \$12 suits in cloth, silk, linen and lustrous; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO. London, Can. Dept. 20

Send for samples of shirt-waist suits in lawns, linen, etc., from \$2.50 up.

A story that comes from Ireland relates to the custom among farmers there of depositing money in the bank in the joint names of husband and wife, so that when one dies the survivor can draw out the money without any legal formalities.

To a farmer who recently made application for money deposited for himself and his wife, the manager asked: "Why, Pat, how can this be? It is not much more than a year since you came with a similar application on the death of your wife."

"Well, your honor," was the reply, "I'm a bit lucky with women."

Small Boy (just home from school): Mamma, Miss Simpson says I'm descended from a monkey.

His Mother (glancing severely at her husband):—Not on my side, darling.

## With the Flowers

### Sowing Seed.

When sowing seeds, cover coarse ones to twice their depth, then press down with a bit of smooth board. Fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed in, being covered with the merest sprinkle of pulverized earth or fine sand. In order to avoid sowing very fine seed too thickly mix it with a little sand, then scatter where needed. A very fine sprinkler or a spray should be used for watering after the seeds have been sown.

### Resting Plants.

Begonias, etc., which have been flowering exhaustively, should be rested during the summer. When the last flowers fade give less and less water, and put the plants in a cool, partially shaded place, giving finally, just enough water to keep the plants from dying outright. Keep in this condition until fall, then shift or re-pot, put in a warm situation, and water as usual. In this way you may have plants in fine condition for next winter's blooming.

### Domestic Economy.

#### TO REMOVE STAINS.

By L. N., in Harper's Bazaar.

All women may not know that vinegar and salt will remove stains from brass. Make it into a paste, and apply it with a piece of flannel; rub off with a dry piece of flannel.

Ink spots may be successfully removed from white goods with lemon and salt; cover the stain with fine salt, squeeze the lemon juice on it, and rub between the hands. Some ink is obstinate and will require a second application. Ink may be removed from colored clothes by soaking the article in sweet milk.

Mildew will usually disappear if soaked in sour milk and then dried in the sun, then washed in the usual manner. Chloride of lime also will remove mildew stains. It must be used carefully and much diluted.

Pour boiling water on linen where tea has been spilled, or on small fruit stains. If the stain is large or obstinate, whisky will do the work; the article may seem ruined, but just pour the whisky all over it, and it will almost always disappear.

Alcohol will remove grass stains, coal oil will remove iron rust and many other stains. Soak the article in it, then wash it with the hands as though water were being used. Kerosene and a little soap used on a cloth will remove stains from an enamelled bath-tub.

Machine-oil stains are easily taken out if they are rubbed with fresh lard before being wet.

Matting on the floor may be freed from stains with oxalic acid. Dissolve a teaspoonful of the crystals in a pail of clear warm water; wet a woollen cloth with this solution, and rub the spots; then take another pail of clean water, add a handful of table salt, and wipe the whole floor over again. The new, bright look will delight you. This same recipe will be found capital for cleaning straw hats, using an old tooth-brush instead of a cloth to apply the liquid. Dry in the sun.

Lemon will remove fruit stains from the hands and discolorations from under the finger-nails very quickly.

Turpentine will remove paint stains from clothing and window-glass, as well as rust marks from woollen goods. It is also a good disinfectant. Borax dissolved in warm water will remove grease stains, and another method is to put the stained article between two thicknesses of thin manilla paper, and pass it with a moderately hot French chalk, rubbed on at once, will usually dissolve grease

spots. It must be left on for some hours and then brushed off.

Equal parts of water and vinegar will remove fly stains from furniture; apply with a soft woollen cloth and rub dry.

A damp woollen cloth dipped in dry table salt will remove all traces of egg stains from silver.

A piece of flannel dampened with spirits of camphor will quickly remove stains from mirrors or window-glass and leave a brilliant polish.

### THE RESTFUL WOMAN.

"She is the cleverest woman of my acquaintance," was the verdict of one neighbor on another, "because she is not in the least dull, and yet manages to be restful. I know so many bright women—bright in all sorts of different ways, but all alike in one thing. They are never reposed. They are strung up to concert pitch. They amuse you, charm you, stimulate you, dazzle you—but they never, never rest you by any chance.

"It takes ability to be restful. Dull, placid, stolid women are more apt to be exasperating than soothing. The full life that flows smoothly is hard to attain. And yet the greatest service a modern mother can do her children is to bring them up free from nerve-strain, which she cannot hope to accomplish if she is always on the strain herself. The mother who radiates peace radiates strength also. The restlessness, the noise, the rush of the life of today, make it all the more necessary to maintain within the home an atmosphere of serenity and sweetness, so that, the threshold once crossed, the outside noise and clatter and strife are left securely behind. This is, perhaps, an old-fashioned conception of home. Many women nowadays want to turn the home out in the street, so to speak, and make the 'world's work' everything and the home life nothing. But a restful home, once experienced, is a joy above the promises of progress to disturb; and a restful—and intelligent—woman alone can make it."

### Humorous.

A well-known professor having boarded a few weeks with a farmer who was in the habit of taking a few summer guests into his house, decided to spend his vacation there again this year. In notifying the farmer of his intentions, he wrote: "There are several little matters that I desire changed, should my family decide to pass the vacation at your house. We don't like the maid, Mary. Moreover, we do not think a sty so near the house is sanitary." This is what he received in reply: "Mary has went. We haint hed no hogs sense you went away last September."

An Irish Judge once had a case in which the accused man understood only Irish. An interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter.

"What does he say?" demanded His Lordship.

"Nothing, my Lord?" was the reply.

"How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?"

"My Lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir!" roared the judge. "Now, what did he say?"

"Well, my Lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red beardtain round her sitting up there?'"

At which the court roared.

"And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! 'Taht's the odd boy that's goin' to hang yez.'"

Andrew Mack knew an Irishman and an Englishman, who were recounting feats of physical strength. The latter, by way of showing his pre-eminence, said that he swam across the Thames three times every morning before breakfast.

"Well, my English friend," that may be all right, but it do seem to me that yer swimmin' on the wrong side of the river."

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

"Perhaps you may be willing, then, to give me some advice. The truth is, I am in a very curious predicament: one from which I don't know how to escape, and yet which demands immediate action. I should like to tell you about it, may I?"

"You may; I shall be only too happy to give you any advice in my power."

She drew in her breath with a sort of vague relief, though her forehead did not lose its frown.

"It can all be said in a few words. I have in my possession a packet of papers which were entrusted to me by two ladies, with the understanding that I should neither return nor destroy them, without the full cognizance and expressed desire of both parties, given in person or writing. That they were to remain in my hands till then, and that nothing or nobody should extort them from me."

"That is easy understood," said I, for she stopped.

"But, now comes word from one of the ladies, the one, too, most interested in the matter, that for certain reasons the immediate destruction of those papers is necessary to her peace and safety."

"And do you want to know what your duty is in that case?"

"Yes," replied she, tremulously.

"It is to hold on to the papers like grim death, till released from your guardianship by the means to which you have pledged yourself."

"Is that your opinion as a lawyer?"

"Yes, and as a man. Once pledged in that way, you have no choice. You might be doing a greater wrong, by destroying in this way what is manifestly considered of value to them both, than by preserving the papers intact, according to compact."

"But the circumstances? Circumstances alter cases, and, in short, it seems to me that the wishes of the one most interested ought to be regarded, especially as there is an estrangement between these ladies."

"No," said I, "two wrongs never make a right. The papers must be preserved, Mrs. Belden."

Her head sank very despondingly; evidently it had been her wish to please the interested party. "Law is very hard," she said,—"very hard."

"A contract is a contract," said I, "and cannot be tampered with. Having accepted the trust and given your word, you are obliged to fulfil to the letter all its conditions."

"I suppose you are right," said she, and became silent.

Watching her, I thought to myself: "If I were Mr. Gryce or even Q, I would never leave this seat till I had probed this matter to the bottom. But being neither, I could only keep her talking upon the subject until she should let fall some word that might serve as a guide to my further enlightenment; I, therefore, turned with the intention of asking her some question, when my attention was attracted by the figure of a woman coming out of the back-door of the neighboring house, who for general dilapidation was a perfect type of tramp.

Gnawing a crust which she threw away as she reached the street, she trudged down the path, her scanty dress, pitious in its rags and soil, flapping in the keen spring wind, and revealing ragged shoes red with the mud of the highway.

"There 's a customer," said I, "that may interest you."

Mrs. Belden seemed to awake from a trance. "Poor thing!" she muttered; "there is a case for charity, to be sure. But I cannot do much for her to-night. A good supper is all I can give her."

And going to the front door she bade her step round the house to the kitchen, where in another moment I heard the rough creature's voice rise in one long "bless you!"

But supper was not all she wanted. After a decent length of time, employed as I should judge in mastication, I heard her voice rise once more in a plea for shelter.

"The barn, ma'am," I heard her say, "or the wood-house, any place where I can lie out of the wind." And she commenced a long tale of want and disease, so pitious that I was not surprised when Mrs. Belden told me, upon

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



re-entering, that she had consented to allow the woman to lie before the kitchen fire for the night.

"She has such an honest eye," said she, "and charity is my only luxury, you know."

The interruption of this incident effectually broke up our conversation. Mrs. Belden went upstairs, and for some time I was left alone to determine upon my future course of action. I had just reached the conclusion that she would be fully liable to be carried away by her feelings to the destruction of the papers in her charge, as to be governed by the rules of equity I had laid down to her, when I heard her stealthily descend the stairs and go out of the front door. Distrustful of her intentions, I took up my hat and hastily followed her. She was on her way down the main street, and the settled swing into which she soon altered her restless pace, satisfied me that she had some distant goal in prospect. Before long I found myself passing the hotel, even the little school-house that was the last building at this end of the village, and stepping out into the country beyond.

But still her fluttering figure hasted on, the outlines of her form with its close shawl and neat bonnet, growing fainter and fainter in the now settled darkness of an April night. At last we reached a bridge. Over this I could hear her pass, and then every sound ceased. She had paused and was evidently listening. It would not do for me to pause too, so gathering myself into as awkward a shape as possible, I sauntered by her down the road; but arrived at a certain point, stopped and began retracing my steps with a sharp look-out for her advancing figure, till I had arrived once more at the bridge. She was not there.

Convinced now that she had discovered my motive for being in her house, and by leading me from it, had undertaken to supply Hannah with an opportunity to escape, I was about to hasten back to the charge I had so incautiously left, when a strange sound, heard at my left, arrested me. It came from the banks of the puny stream which ran under the bridge, and was like the creaking of an old door on worn-out hinges.

Leaping the fence, I made my way as best I could down the sloping field in the direction from which the sound had come. It was quite dark and my progress was slow; so much so, that I began to fear I had ventured upon a wild-goose chase, when an unexpected streak of lightning shot across the sky, and by its glare I saw before me what seemed to be an old barn. From the rush of waters near at hand, I judged that it was built on the edge of the stream, and consequently hesitated to advance, when I heard the sound of heavy breathing near me, followed by a stir as if some one feeling his way over a pile of loose boards, and presently, while I stood there, a faint blue light flashed up from the interior of the barn, and I saw through the tumble-down door that faced me, the form of Mrs. Belden standing with a lighted match in her hand, gazing round on the four walls that encompassed her. Hardly daring to breathe lest I should alarm her, I watched her while she turned and peered at the roof above her, which was so old as to be more than half open to the sky, at the flooring beneath, which was in a state of equal dilapidation, and finally at a small tin box which she drew from under her shawl and laid on the ground at her feet. The sight of that box at once satisfied me as to the nature of her errand. She was going to hide what she dared not destroy. I edged my way up to the side of the barn and waited till she should leave it, knowing that if I attempted to peer in at the door, I ran great risk of being seen, owing to the frequent streaks of lightning. Minute after minute went by, and still she did not come. At last, just as I was about to start impatiently from my hiding-place, she reappeared and began to withdraw with faltering steps toward the bridge. When I thought her quite out of hearing, I stole from my retreat and entered the barn. It was of course as dark as Erebus, but thanks to being a smoker I was well provided with matches, and having struck one, I held it up; but the light it gave was very feeble, and as I did not know just where to look, it went out before I had obtained more than a cursory glimpse of the spot where I was. I now for the

first time realized the difficulty before me. She had probably made up her mind before she left home, in just what portion of this old barn she would conceal her treasure; but I had nothing to guide me: I could only waste matches. And I did waste them. I had taken the last in my hand, before I became aware that one of the broken boards of the floor was pushed a little out of its proper position. One match! and that board was to be raised, the space beneath examined, and the box, if there, lifted safely out.

(To be continued.)

### Domestic Economy.

#### WASHING MADE EASY.

By Emma J. Sellers.

Almost every day we see in some magazine or paper an article on this subject. I used to try all of them, but for a long time I have used the following formula, which is so simple and satisfactory that I do not care to try anything else:

After breakfast on Monday morning I put on a boiler three-fourths full of rain-water, shave fine two-thirds of a bar of some good laundry soap, and put this with one teaspoonful of coal oil into the boiler. I divide my washing into three parts. All the finest pieces go into the first batch. I stir them well every few minutes (never putting in so many that I cannot stir them loosely and easily), let them come to the boiling point, and let them boil ten minutes, then take them out and put into a tubful of cold rain water. I put the coarse towels and such things in the next batch to boil. While these are boiling I look over the things that have been boiled, and rub lightly the things that were badly soiled. I found after a time that rubbing is a mere force of habit. I cannot even yet, after the most thorough trial, bring myself to simply wring them out. I always go through the old time-honored motion of rubbing a little, but it is only make-believe, or "play-like," as the children say, for there is really no necessity for it at all. Of course, the colored clothes cannot be boiled, but they may be washed in the same water, and the coal oil will make them so much easier to wash that it will be surprising. After they are all boiled I put them through one rinse water slightly blueed, starch, then hang them up to dry.

After a long experience with hired girls and washwomen, I not only have the satisfaction of knowing that I save laundry bills, but my clothes as well, for they now last almost twice as long as when I sent them out to be washed. Just here I have another suggestion: When you get ready to iron, put a few drops of coal oil in your cold starch, and you will be astonished at the ease with which you can "do up" that worst of all bugbears, the cold-starched piece. Before you begin ironing, fold an old newspaper in several thicknesses, saturate the top layer with coal oil, wipe the iron with a cloth, then run it over the newspaper, and you will have no trouble with your irons sticking. Try it, and you will bless the day you read this article.—Women's Home Companion.

#### TWO APPLE RECIPES.

In spite of their name, apple biscuits do not belong to the bread family at all, as neither flour nor yeast enters into their composition. Peel and core some ripe apples and reduce them to pulp; flavor with essence of lemon and mix while warm with their weight of powdered sugar; drop on plates or into paper cases and dry in a slow oven for several days. The heat should never be sufficient to bake, only to dry them. When thoroughly dried they should be packed in glass or tin for winter use. Other fruits may be done in the same way.

For apple bread boil a dozen good-sized apples that have been carefully peeled and cored, until they are perfectly tender. While still warm, mash them in double the amount of flour, and add the proper proportion of yeast. The mass should then be thoroughly kneaded without water, as the juice of the apples will make it sufficiently soft. It should be left to rise for twelve hours, then formed into loaves, and baked when quite light. Apple bread was the invention of a scientific Frenchman, and it has always been highly commended for its healthfulness.

#### HOT CAKES FOR COLD MORNINGS.

On frosty mornings there is no breakfast or luncheon dish more welcome

than hot cakes, and even after the light breakfast of the warm season they form an agreeable change. Good cooks have on hand recipes for such a variety of good breakfast cakes that they may form a part of the morning's menu all through the cold weather without becoming in the least tiresome.

**Cereal Cakes:** Add the yoke of one egg, the beaten white and a little salt to one cup of any kind of warm breakfast cereal. Drop by the spoonful on a hot buttered griddle and serve at once with maple syrup.

**Hoe Cakes:** Mix fresh cornmeal with hot water until it spreads readily, then drop by the spoonful upon a hot griddle. Brown on both sides and serve very hot with butter and molasses.

**Griddle Cakes:** In the evening add one quart of milk, a teaspoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt to one pint of sponge, add sufficient flour to form a stiff batter, beat hard for a few moments and set in a warm place to rise. In the morning add one beaten egg and one-eighth teaspoonful soda dissolved in warm water; add milk until of desired consistency, drop by the spoonful on a buttered griddle, brown on both sides and serve hot with maple syrup.

**Corn Muffins:** Cream one-half cupful of soft butter and one-half cupful of sugar, add two beaten eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of Indian meal and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Drop in muffin tins and bake for thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

**Meat Fritters:** Cut cold meat or fowl into small pieces and season with pepper, salt and juice of a lemon. Make a fritter batter, stir the meat in and drop by the spoonful into boiling fat and fry till a light brown. Drain and serve immediately.

**Graham Puffs:** Sift together one and one-half cupfuls graham flour, one-half cupful of white flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a pinch of salt; add one pint of milk, the beaten yolks of three eggs and two teaspoonfuls of melted butter. Beat rapidly for a few moments, then add the stiff whites and whip the batter. Turn into a well greased muffin tin and bake for thirty minutes in a hot oven.

**Gem Short Cakes:** Make a batter of medium stiffness from one egg, one cupful sweet milk, one tablespoonful butter and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Just before cooking the batter, add a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and beat briskly for a moment. Bake in hot, buttered gem pans and when done, split open, butter and serve with fruit sauce.—The Prairie Farmer.

### Royal Fads.

Few are the people who have not a hobby of some sort, and those in high places have fads as varied and fascinating as the rest of the world.

King Edward VII. is among the first stamp collectors of the world. King Carlos, of Portugal, is said to be specially fond of the camera, and spends a considerable part of his royal leisure in taking "snap-shots" of things. King Emmanuel of Italy has a particular fancy for automobiles—a liking shared also, it may be added, by President Loubet of France, the Shah of Persia, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The Queen of Roumania is a great collector of rare books, as well as being a poet herself. The Prince of Monaco is an expert in deep-sea life and phenomena, and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland boasts the finest collection of old lace in Europe. But, most curious of all, perhaps, is the specialty of the venerable King of Denmark, the collection of birds' eggs. His present collection is said to be worth seventy-five thousand dollars, and it may in time go to some museum.

### A Neglected Society.

Other wives who see but little of their husbands, will appreciate the point of Mrs. Smalley's remark when she tried to arrange a dinner invitation or an evening when Mr. Smalley would be at home.

"Will it suit you to-night, John?"  
"No, my dear; I must attend the meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters to-night."

"Well, to-morrow evening?"  
"I have the Royal Arcanum, and you know—"

"What about Wednesday evening?"  
"Oh, the Odd Fellows meet that night; on Thursday evening I have

a meeting of the Knights of Labor to attend; on Friday the Royal Templars of Temperance; on Saturday there's a special meeting of the Masonic Lodge, and I couldn't miss that; and then on Sunday night—let me see—what is there on Sunday night, my dear?"

"The Grand and Ancient Order of Christian Fellowship."

"Why I have forgotten. Am I a member of that? Let me see—"

"And you have forgotten another society, John, of which you were once a member."

"What's that?"

"Your wife's society."—[Selected.]

### Little Comforts for Guests.

The guest room is apt to be the least attractive room in the house, because, however prettily it is furnished, there are none of those little things about it which makes one's room "homey."

In the furnishing of a guest chamber, take care to put in a little work basket, with needles and thread, linen and glove buttons, etc., in case a week-end visitor may not have her own "repairing kit" with her and require it. Take care to give her a small tin of biscuits, so that she might, if she felt hungry between meals, have a little refreshment.

An important matter for visitors of all ages and both sexes is that they should be provided with something to read. No ancient and dusty volumes, turned out from other rooms, should be found on the book shelves in the guest chamber, but the most interesting and up-to-date books and magazines that the hostess can provide.

### An American Invasion.

A large and merry party of visitors arrived recently from the "States." They evidently found their surroundings congenial, for they quickly made themselves quite at home, though unobtrusively, and so as not to hurt the feelings of the natives. The adaptability to circumstances, which has long been a recognized feature of the immigrants from the South, was noticeable to a marked degree amongst the new arrivals, for they had no sooner arrived than they fell into place, as it were, and commenced to perform their necessary duties with an amount of vim and energy that proved quite entertaining to the fortunate onlooker. Their activity and unrest were truly remarkable; even accustomed as we have become to that feature in the American tourist, it was impossible to refrain from expressing the opinion openly that "these were really valuable settlers," for in addition to the good qualities already commented on, cheerfulness appeared to be a common characteristic of them all. Few travellers have the happy gift, even in the days of palatial sleeping cars, of arriving at the end of a long journey untroubled and in good spirits. Yet our visitors appeared, the morning after their arrival, as if they had stepped out of a handbox, and as they started out on their tour of inspection, like true Yankees, poking their noses into everything, their flow of high spirits was amply evidenced by their little songs of supreme satisfaction, rising at times to trills of positive ecstasy as they fitted hither and estimable benefits to be derived from their work. In the absence of an official reception, we take it upon ourselves, on behalf of our readers, to extend to our visitors a cordial and hearty welcome. We can assure them that in casting in their lot in this community, they may have every confidence in the protection afforded them by Canadian laws and institutions, as we realize fully the inestimable benefits to be derived from their valuable co-operation with us in building up and developing their adopted country.

Whilst we are unable to obtain their names—they having failed to register—of all the members of the party, amongst the prominent ones we noticed were: Mr. and Mrs. Golden-crowned Sparrow; their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. White-crowned Sparrow; Mr. and Mrs. White-throated Sparrow; Mr. and Mrs. Warbler (several families); Mr. and Mrs. Knight; Mr. and Mrs. Sapsucker; Mr. and Mrs. Nuthatch, etc., etc. We understand that many more of their friends may be expected as soon as the weather becomes warmer and more settled.



**Lost, Strayed or Stolen.**

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

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

**LOST.**

**FORGET, Assa.**—Since April 30th, 1905, bay horse, 5 years old, white face, two white hind feet, weight about 1,400 lbs., branded H with 1 in center at bottom. Arthur Bridgen (S. 4, Tp. 7, R. 8).

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

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

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

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

**Veterinary.**

**WORMS.**

Mare, four years old, is suffering from worms—a long, thin, white kind. She gets lots of good feed, but keeps very thin.

E. A. J.

Calgary.

Ans.—Give half a dram each of tartar emetic and sulphate of iron in the food four times a day for a week, follow with an aloetic ball or quart of raw linseed oil; feed lightly.

**DIARRHŒA.**

I have 25 head of cattle, and nearly all have diarrhœa. They get good hay, good water and salt twice weekly.

J. A. M.

Ans.—An outbreak like this is certainly due to local causes. It is probably due to either the hay or water, more likely the latter. Change the food and water. If any are in a serious condition, give for an ordinary-sized cow, 2 ozs. laudanum, and 6 drams each powdered catechu and prepared chalk, in a quart of water every four hours until diarrhœa ceases. Add to the drinking water of all affected about ¼ of its bulk of lime water.

V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**REGISTRATION OF A STALLION.**

What department should I apply to to have a Suffolk Punch stallion registered?

Avondale.

SYNDICATE.

Ans.—We apprehend that our querist refers to the enrollment of a pure-bred Suffolk stallion to enable the syndicate to have the benefit of the Lien Act. Send \$5 (express order or registered mail) along with the pedigree certificate to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

**GRASS SEEDING.**

I have about 15 acres I want to seed down for hay. I would like to have you advise me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," what kind of grass seeds to sow. I want the kind that will give the most hay without being broken, as I do not live on the place. I have sowed timothy and brome grass, mixed, but the brome grass doesn't seem to grow after the first year.

W. R. B.

Ans.—We believe a combination of brome and Western Rye grass would have suited you better than timothy. None of the grasses mentioned stand for any length of time for hay purposes, but brome lasts well for pasture. If your field is well drained, why not try alfalfa, mention of which is often made in our columns.

**WEST HIGHLANDERS GOING INTO THE RANCHING COUNTRY.**

Several ranchers have recently introduced some of the blood of this famous shaggy-coated, hardy beef breed. J. B. Cargill, of Seven Persons; Jim Day, of the Hat, and F. O. Sissons, of the Hat, have introduced bulls of the breed.

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**AGRICULTURE.**

J. E. Marples, Deleau, has just shipped in a car of Shelties from the U. S.

We have just received the official prize list for live stock of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon. The live-stock show, there, opens August 28th, and closes Sept. 29th.

**A FAVORITE FIRE PROTECTION.**

Brandon, Man., May 12th.  
 The Brandon Machine Works Co. are doing a large business with their chemical engines, having recently been given orders from the towns of Battleford, Sask., Wapella and Carlyle, Assa., each for double-cylinder, four-wheel truck chemical engines, together with extension ladders.

John Barber, of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, tells of a hustling young solicitor for a New York publishing house. The youth was vainly trying to sell a set of books to a Philadelphia bank cashier, and at last got so excited he accused the cashier of being slower than molasses in January.

"You people here can't even eat snails!" he said.  
 "Why not?" asked the cashier.  
 "You can't catch them!"

An old woman went to Mr. Murphy's grocery store early one morning.  
 "Good morning, Mr. Murphy," she said.

Murphy was busy writing and made no reply. "What are you doin'?" persisted the old woman in her efforts to be sociable.

"I'm making out a list."  
 "What kind of a list?"  
 "A list of men in this block that I can lick."

"Is Dinnis, my husband, on it?"  
 "He is. His is the first name."  
 With that the old woman went to look for her husband to tell him that Murphy was going to "lick" him. Dinnis heard the news, and then hurried to Murphy's store.

"Murphy," he said, I understand that you're makin' out a list of men you can lick."  
 "I am," answered Murphy.

"Is my name on the list?"  
 "It is. It's the first one."  
 "I'll have you understand that never yet lived a Murphy that could lick an O'Brien," said Dinnis, taking off his coat. "And you can't lick me."

"In that case," said Murphy, "I scratch you off the list."

**A Chatty Letter from a "Domestic Science" Graduate.**

Would you like to hear about what lessons we have in our domestic science room? So far we have been restricted to cooking. Of this I shall not be able to tell you nearly all, but possibly a partial outline might be interesting to you; for, though you tell me you know nothing of domestic science, yet I have often proven that you practice it by the appetizing dinners you serve. A glance at our lessons may make more useful to you what you practice by making apparent the reasonableness of it.

Our teacher, Miss L., first gave to us a number of rules for caring for our utensils, tables, etc. To those who had not been accustomed to kitchen work these were useful, no doubt, but the only things I remember worth mentioning to you were that all towels are rinsed at once after each dish-washing and are boiled once a week (this makes impossible any contagion from this source at ordinary times). Second, never pour greasy water into a sink, but first change it to soap by the addition of either sal soda or ammonia. These rules, being new to me, were carefully noted: the first to save doctors' bills; the second, plumbers'.

Miss L. then remarked that cookery is the art of preparing food for the nourishment of our bodies, and gave us the following reasons for cooking:

1. To make food more easily digestible.
2. To make food more palatable (or to improve its flavor).
3. To improve its appearance.
4. To preserve or sterilize it.

There are two methods of cooking:  
 1. Roasting (primitive method); broiling and frying are forms of this.  
 2. Boiling, of which steaming and stewing are modifications.

All foods were classified then so that we would be better able to understand them and how to cook them; for each kind of food is acted upon by heat in its own way.

**Organic:**

**Nitrogenous—**

- (a) Albumen.
- (b) Casein.
- (c) Myosin.
- (d) Gluten.
- (e) Legumen.

These are called collectively proteids, and their use is to build up tissues of the body.

**Non-nitrogenous—**

- (a) Fats and oils.
- (b) Starches and sugars.

The use of these foods is to store up fat in the body and to produce heat and energy.

**Inorganic:**

**Mineral matter—**

Salt (found in green vegetables, etc.).  
 Phosphorus, iron, sulphur and chlorine.

The use of these constituents of food are:

1. To build bone, teeth, etc.; hair, nails, etc.
2. To preserve the blood from invasions of noxious microbes.

Water: both clear and as we get it in foods—

- Use:  
 1. To flush the system.  
 2. To cool the body.  
 3. To float other food through the body.

Next time, if you wish, I shall write you about some of our experiments.

S. Z. R.

"Johnny Samkins," said the school teacher, impatiently, "what is it you are fidgeting with?"

Johnny did not reply, but the class sneak was ready, as usual, with the information.

"Please, teacher, he said, "it's a pin he's got."

"Take it away from him, and bring it here," was the next command. And the offending pin was accordingly brought.

There was no more trouble from Johnny until his turn came to read, and then, instead of standing up, the poor little fellow made no sign, except that two big ears rolled down his cheeks.

"Why don't you go on with the reading?" cried the much-tried mentor. "If you don't behave better, young man, I shall have to make an example of you!"

"P-please, num," whispered Johnny. "I-I can't stand up! That pin you took ke-keeps me trousers up!"

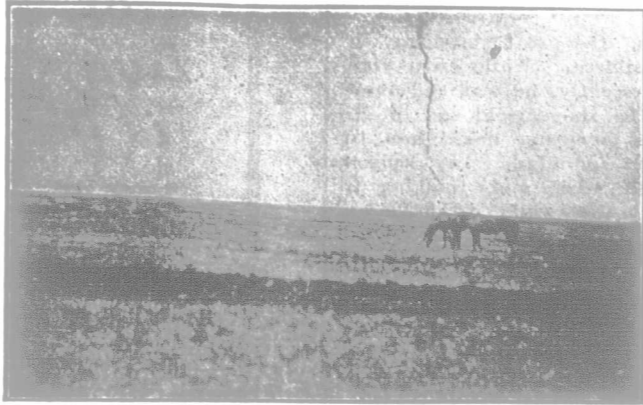


# LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

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Railway service to Strassburg by July.

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The finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia. "A section is a fortune." Average crops for five years, 25 bushels per acre.

WM. PEARSON & CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster.

A regular movement towards the Pacific Coast having set in of persons seeking homes, farms, business openings and industrial opportunities, we desire to draw attention to a few of the advantages offered by the City of New Westminster.

The climate is the mildest and most equable in British Columbia, always free from extremes of both heat and cold. The winter is moist but healthful, frosts seldom and rarely of sufficient severity to give ice for skating. The summer is the most glorious on the continent. If gardens are not actually blooming the year round the grass is always green, violets are usually in bloom during the entire winter, and primroses, daffodils and other early flowers are not uncommon in February. Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hothouses and conservatories, live and flourish the winter through in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

Thunder and lightning—the terror of so many people—are here almost unknown, and so very mild and harmless when they do occur as to cause little alarm even to the most timid. The climate conditions are, therefore, almost ideal; certainly unequalled in our great Dominion.

New Westminster has frequently been referred to as the "City of Homes" from the fact that more than seventy per cent. of its inhabitants own their homes. While individual cases of great wealth are few, poverty is still more rare. The great bulk of the population are simply prosperous, comfortable and happy. Charity cases at the present time can be counted on the fingers of one hand—and this in a population of over 8,000.

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict. There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—66x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

For fuller or special information and maps, address

Just a word about the location and industries of the city. Situated on the north bank of the Fraser, fifteen miles from the Gulf of Georgia, it occupies a beautiful and commanding position, the magnificent mountains of the Coast and Olympian ranges looming up in the distance to the north, east and south.

The Fraser River, which is spanned opposite the city by a million-dollar bridge, is the greatest salmon river in the world, and has yielded as high as \$5,000,000 worth of canned salmon in a good year, giving profitable employment to thousands of fishermen and cannery operators. Numerous steamers having their headquarters at New Westminster give daily communication with the farming districts above and below the city.

Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood-working factories, car-building works, distillery, roller

mills, fruit canning, cold storage plants, breweries, foundries, machine shops, etc. But there are openings for many other industries, electric power for which is available at a very low price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms, very reasonable. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to those of any city in the Province.

If it is a farm you want, remember that New Westminster is the market center of the far-famed great and fertile Fraser Valley, to reach which you must come here anyway. So why not come direct, where you can get your information at first hand from people who are in daily touch with all the farming settlements. The farmers' market in New Westminster is the only one in British Columbia. Come and have a look at the farmers on market day, talk with them, note the prices they get, and then you will realize how truly this is a farmer's paradise.

As further proof of the importance in which New Westminster is regarded as the farming center of British Columbia it is only necessary to mention that the Federal Government has just made a grant of \$50,000 in aid of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this year.

The Dominion Exhibition will be held at New Westminster, B. C., on the following dates: 27th September to 7th October, inclusive.

This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster.

### BE A WATCHMAKER.

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

**SIMPLICITY**  
GASOLINE ENGINES  
Vertical and Horizontal, 1 1/2 to 15 h. p. Stationaries, Portables, Pumping Outfits and Sawing Rigs.  
GET OUR PROPOSITION  
and 1904 catalogue.  
Western Malleable & Grey Iron Mfg. Co.  
137 Chase Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

### GOSSIP.

Breeders of pure-bred stock should advertise. By so doing they secure not only an outlet for their surplus animals, but at the same time stimulate a demand among others to follow in their footsteps. All good advertising is more or less educational. By it you teach others the value and importance of discarding scrubs and improving the blood of their herds. No one advertises scrub stock. It is safe to say that the increased demand for pure-bred stock has come as much from advertising as any other single source.

Professor of logic—I put my hat down in the room. I cannot see it anywhere. There has been nobody in besides myself. Ergo, I am sitting on it!

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. Hull Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.  
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

## Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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



No Breakfast Table complete without

# EPPS'S

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

# COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

## Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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

**BOOK-KEEPING** STENOGRAPHY, etc., taught by mail. Write for particulars. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

### The Black Hen's Eggs.

The other afternoon a woman entered a grocery store, and, stepping up to the proprietor, said:

"I want 50 cents' worth of eggs, and prefer those laid by black hens."

"Well, I'd like to accommodate you, madam, but long as I've been in this business I never learned how to tell the eggs of a black hen from a speckled or a white one."

"Yet," continued the woman, "there is a great difference, and eggs laid by black hens are easily distinguished."

"If that is so, just pick them out for yourself, please," said the grocer.

Accepting the invitation, the woman carefully selected the eggs, and as she put the last one into a paper bag the astonished grocer exclaimed:

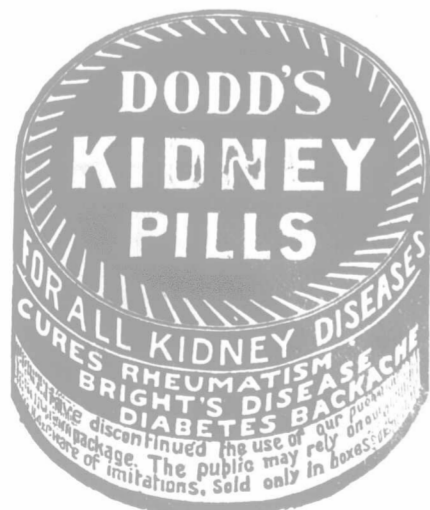
"Gracious! Do black hens lay all the big eggs!"

"Yes," replied the customer, gliding toward the door, "that's how you tell them."

"Name the cavities," said a school teacher to a small boy, according to The Chicago Inter-Ocean. The boy was very round; his body was round; his eyes were round, and his legs were round, and one of them drew up as if by pulley as he screwed his head on his neck and twisted his round mouth to say: "T-t-the head cavity, the thorax cavity and the borax cavity. The head cavity's what we keep our brains in to think with, an' the thorax cavity's what we keep our lungs in to breathe with, and the borax cavity's what we keep the vowels in, consisting of a, e, i, o, and u, and sometimes w and y."

Grafters get what is coming to them soon or late.

"As long as others do it, I must do it," is like any other excuse we make for cussedness of one kind or another.—[Live-stock World.]



### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Somehow this pictur of Martha don't look nateral to me," mused Uncle Goshall Hemlock, as he surveyed his wife's new photograph.

"Somethin' is wrong about it, sure. H-m-m! What kin it be? Oh, I see now. She's got her mouth shtet."

Thos. Edison, the great inventor, is very fond of children. While on a visit to New York, recently, he was endeavoring to amuse the six-year-old son of his host, when the youngster asked him to draw an engine for him. Mr. Edison promptly set to work, and, thinking it would please the child to have an elaborate design, he added a couple of extra smoke-stacks and several imaginary parts.

When the plan was complete, the boy took it and eyed it critically, then he turned to the inventor with disapproval in every feature.

"You don't know much about engines, do you?" he said with infantine frankness. "Engines may have been that way in your time, but they've changed a whole lot since then."

Somebody starts the following good ideas around without credit, so we can only pass them along:

To conquer difficulties, to overcome all lions in our pathway, and always do our best.

To hope, even when the clouds lower around us, and it seems hopeless to try further.

To forget self that we may think of others; to rise above weariness, grief and sorrow; to look for the silver lining of the cloud.

To smile cheerfully, though tears are in the heart.

To conquer pain, and sorrow, and despair.

To rise above defeat and build anew.

To look for good in others, even if disappointed ninety times out of one hundred. The ten prove the possibilities for all.

To keep our faith in human nature, notwithstanding its weakness.

To view charitably our neighbors' acts, and scrutinize our own.

To rest our case on its merits, and be content when we have faithfully done our utmost.

An English lawyer was cross-examining the plaintiff in a breach-of-promise case. "Was the defendant's air, when he promised to marry you, perfectly serious or one of jocularity?" he inquired.

"If you please, sir," was the reply, "it was all ruffled with 'im a-runnin' 'is 'ands through it."

"You misapprehend my meaning," said the lawyer. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity?"

"No, sir, an' no place like it. It was made in the wash-'ouse an' me a-wringin' the clothes," replied the plaintiff.

Lawyer Thomas Riley, of Boston, while trying a case before a jury in the superior court, stood up to cross-examine a witness whose testimony was very damaging to his case.

"On the night in question, Mr. Witness," he began, "did you not have several drinks of whiskey?"

"That's my business," answered the witness.

"I know it's your business," quickly responded Mr. Riley, "but were you attending to it?"

A certain Duke, while driving from the station to the park on his estate to inspect a company of artillery, observed a ragged urchin keeping pace with his carriage at the side.

His Grace, being struck with the cleanliness of the lad, asked him where he was going, the lad replying, "To the park, to see the Duke and sogers."

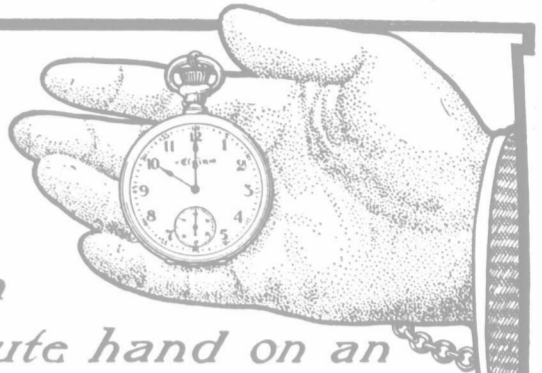
The Duke, feeling interested, stopped his carriage and opened the door to the lad.

The delighted lad, being in ignorance of whom he was riding with, kept His Grace interested with his quaint remarks till the park gates were reached.

As the carriage entered, it was saluted by the company and guests, whereupon His Grace said to the lad, "Now, can you show me where the Duke is?"

The lad eyed his person over, and then, looking at the Duke, replied quite seriously, "Well, I dianno, meester, but it's either you or me!"

The Right Hand of the Busy Man is the minute hand on an



## ELGIN WATCH

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

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

## WATCH REPAIRING

Send your watch repairing to us and have it properly done and promptly returned.

Cleaning, \$1.00 Main Springs, \$1.00 Jewels, \$1.00 Staff, \$2.00

All work fully guaranteed.

F. W. DUDLEY,

Watchmaker & Jeweller, 610 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.



### \$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a HEART-SHAPED LOCKET with raised horse head through horseshoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO., Box 345, 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C.

BUFF Orpingtons—Eggs for sale, \$3 per setting; imported direct from William Cook, England. Also White Rocks that swept everything in Winnipeg. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Assa.

BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for sale, from pens headed by pure E. B. Thompson males, \$1.50 per setting, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jaa. T. McFee, Jr., Headingly, Man.

EGGS. Preserve summer eggs for winter prices by the wet storage method. Easy, cheap, reliable. Price \$1.00. D. D. P. Thompson, Calgary.

EGGS for hatching from Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15. One pair of Pekin Ducks for sale. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

THERE'S money in eggs—Get to know how to preserve them and make money. Full particulars for 50c. Apply, Stewart, 89 Dagmar street, Winnipeg.

VIRDEN Duck and Poultry Yards. Eggs for hatching from Mammoth Pekin Ducks, White Wyandottes and Black Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$8 per 100. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man.

WHITE Wyandotte Eggs for hatching at one dollar per thirteen, after May 1st. Also a few breeders for sale at one dollar each. Order at once. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please Mention "Advocate"

## CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 368 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

An amusing little scrap of conversation was overheard in a certain market hall recently. In response to a question as to the time of day one old dame rather rudely advised her companion to "look at the clock."

"I have done so," was the reply, "an' it's stopped."

"Stopped!" ejaculated the other, glancing up in turn. "Ay so it is. What's come to the clocks? I've one at home, an' it's stopped, too. There must be a hepidemic among clocks just now."

"Hepidemic, indeed!" came the response. "You ought to come to my home, Mrs. B., an' you might talk about hepidemics."

"What? Is your clocks stopped as well?"

"Rather!" was the grim reply. "I've a watch, three sons, two clocks and t'owd man all doing nowt! Hepidemic, indeed!"

Col. John T. Mosley, a famous Confederate scout in the Civil War, now an efficient special agent of the Department of Justice, said one day in Washington, apropos of success:

"The other morning I met Blank, hurrying along in his brisk, energetic way, the hopeful light still shining from his eyes, and the confident smile still playing about his firm mouth.

"My heart went out in pity to Blank. He was a hard-worker, a very hard worker, yet in everything he undertook he failed. Three times in the last ten years Blank had failed in business.

"So I stopped the poor fellow, and shook him by the hand.

"Blank," said I, "it is too bad. With all your push you don't seem to succeed."

"I don't, eh?" Blank replied, "Haven't I made a success of my several failures?"

"And he hurried off to make, as he informed me, another fat deposit in his wife's name."

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



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

BRYAN BROS., Neepawa.—The thoroughbred poultry men. White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3, sitting of 15. P. O. box 511.

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

C. H. CROCKER & SON, Fine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

E. D. BROWN, Boissevain.—Silver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3 per setting.

E. LITON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.

E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn etc.

J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A.—Importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.

J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One scallion two years. Good one.

JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.

J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.

L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.

L. V. B. MAES, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telephone office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families, John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

THE "GOULD FARM," Burton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnipeg) Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

YOUNG Shorthorns for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to Stewart Bros. & Co., Pilot Mound, Man.

GOSSIP.

WEATHER SIGNS.

Mingled with the signs and omens of old, there was just enough of fact that the old-timer sometimes gets the best of it now in foretelling the weather:

Rainbow at night, sailor's delight; Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning; Rainbow at noon, rain very soon.

Just adapt this couplet the next time a rainbow comes your way, says the Scientific American, and see for yourself. A combination of rain and sunshine was also supposed to bring rain the next day. Another verse which found favor was:

Evening red and morning gray Will set the traveller on his way; Evening gray and morning red Will pour down rain upon his head.

This is but an adaptation of the adage that a red sunset is the sign of clear weather. And if the sun goes down in a cloud rain will surely come the next day.

If it clears off in the night, look for rain the next day. If smoke from the chimney settles instead of rising there is a storm at hand. When sound travels a long distance, there is a storm near. Never expect much storm in the old of the moon. The absence of dew and an unusually heavy dew are alike forerunners of rain. Not much frost need be expected in the light of the moon. An owl hooting in the hollow is a sign of a cold storm; on the hill it foretells a thaw.

If the hornets build low, the winter will be hard. When leaves fall early, the winter will be long. When snow falls on a hard road, it will not last long. The last spring snowstorm never comes until after the "sugar snow," which may be recognized by coming in unusually large flakes and only lasting a few minutes. If the hog's melt is found big at the front, the first part of winter will be most severe; if the reverse is true, we may look for hard weather in February or March.

Bright "northern lights" bring severe cold. If the sun shines on the second day of February so as to permit the woodchuck to see its shadow it will go back into its hole and remain six weeks. If March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion; if it comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb. In other words, one extreme at the beginning promises the reverse at the end of the month. Sundogs indicate a bad storm.

Distant sounds distinctly heard forebode no good weather. If the sun "draws up water" it will rain. The pitcher sweating and the teakettle boiling dry also indicate rain. Cobwebs thickly spread upon the grass are an indication of fair weather.

Animal life seems, according to the popular notion, to have peculiar warnings regarding the weather changes. Some of these are explainable by natural causes. It is a fact recognized by all intelligent stockmen that cattle have an intimation of an approaching storm some hours before it is visible to the human eye. There is a certain restlessness which the cowboy has learned to interpret at once. When you see a pig pasturing in the field build for itself a nest, you may look for a storm. Chickens take extra pains in oiling their feathers just before a rain. Pea fowl send forth their shrill cries as a warning, and when the quail cries "more wet" from the meadow, the farmer works briskly to get his hay under shelter. If the chickweed and scarlet pimpernel expand their tiny petals, rain need not be expected for a few hours. Bees work with redoubled energy just before a rain. If the flies are unusually persistent, either in the house or around stock, there is rain in the air. The cricket sings at the approach of cold weather. Squirrels store a large supply of nuts, the husks of corn are unusually thick, and the buds of deciduous trees have a firmer protecting coat, if a severe winter is at hand. If the popular or quaking asp leaves turn up the under side, rain will soon follow.

If the fog rises in the morning, it is a sign of rain; if it settles a clear day may be expected. Watch the smallest cloud you can see. If it increases in size it is going to rain; if it melts away



Alex. Galbraith & Son

BRANDON, MAN.

After a most successful season of sales we still have on hand a selection of strictly high-class

PERCHERON and SUFFOLK COLTS

And to close out will sacrifice on price.

If in need of a stallion, write at once.

JAMES SMITH, MANAGER, BRANDON, MAN.



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

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

AM OPEN for offers for my Tamworth stock boar, farrowed Feb. 5, 1905; never beaten in any showing; quiet and sure; also for four young boars. Ed. Brown, Boissevain.

BEESEWAX WANTED.—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Man.

CABBAGE Plants for Sale.—Early and late cabbage plants at 50c. per 100; tomato, 1c. each, or 90c. per 100; cauliflower, 1c. each, \$1 per 100; all carefully packed. Menlove & Thirkens, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE.—Karn piano, in beautiful Circassian walnut case, 4 ft. 4 in. high, full compass; looks like new. Cost, \$375; now, \$185; very easy terms of payment if desired. Write for full particulars and catalogue to Layton-Bros., 144 Peel St., Montreal.

FOR SALE.—Large English Berkshire pigs, six weeks old, with pedigree, at \$5 each, f.o.b. High River. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

FOR information about the rich Dauphin country write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. F. Nicholson, manager.

I AM prepared to pay cash for suitable improved property and farm lands. If you desire a quick sale for your lands or business, write me to-day. C. E. Henry, Gould Hotel, Winnipeg.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. O. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, m

LAND for sale in the noted Wolsley District, containing some of the best wheat land in the Territories. Address, J. F. Middlemiss, Wolsley, Assa.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.

RANCH for sale—250 head of cattle. One of the best locations in Southern Alberta for horses or cattle. Well-watered; excellent shelter and grass; 9 miles of fence; good buildings. Write for particulars to P. O. box 96, Medicine Hat, Alta.

WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent "Canada's Great Nurseries." Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, designed for Western men, free Spring canvass now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

THRESHING OUTFITS FOR SALE

A number of rebuilt portable and traction engines; also separators, all in first-class running order. We have practically all sizes, and can supply complete outfits, or separate machines, as desired. Low prices and terms to suit.

The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co. P. O. Box 481. (Limited) Winnipeg, Man.

A Gift from England—Lace Cover Free with Illustrated Price List. Import direct from the Looms.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Lace Curtains, Hosiery, Clothing, Furniture, Linens, Boots and Shoes, Carpets.

POPULAR PARCEL \$6.30 CARRIAGE FREE.

Contains 5 pairs of Curtains, made specially for this parcel: 2 pairs alike Dining-room Curtains, choice design from Real Lace, 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide; 1 pair superb Drawing-room Curtains, design from old Ro-e Point Lace, 4 yds. long 2 yds. wide; 2 pairs alike Pretty Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long. Extra tested. Customers throughout Empire testify to value and reliability. Send Post Office Order for \$6.30. The Parcel will be sent by post, direct to your address, by next Mail.

COLONIALS, save 50 per cent. and import your own goods. British made and reliable. Lace Curtains, Linens, Blouses, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring, Boots, Shoes, Gilters, Furniture, stoves, Bedsteads, Carpets, etc. Price Lists at the office of this paper. If you wish the catalogue, send direct to S. PEACH & SONS, Manufacturers, Box 65, NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857.

and vanishes completely fair weather will follow.

If the camphor bottle becomes roily it is going to storm. When it clears, settled weather may be expected. This idea has seemingly been utilized in the manufacture of some of our cheap barometers. The main trouble is they seldom foretell the change until about the time it arrives.

Last, but not least, rheumatics can always tell it "in their bones" when a storm is approaching, and to this prognostication the octogenarian of to-day is as firm an advocate as were his forefathers.

THE PROVINCIAL (MANITOBA) FIRST ANNUAL CATTLE AUCTION.

On May 31st the first Provincial Cattle Auction will be held at the C. P. R. live-stock sale pavilion, adjoining the Winnipeg waterworks pumping station at the extreme west end of the C. P. R. stock-yards. W. G. Styles will be the sale superintendent, and it is to be hoped the attendance will be large. Beef cattle prices are soaring in the East, and the wave is bound to spread West eventually. In Shorthorns, 47 bulls and 18 females; Herefords, 5 bulls and 4 females, and Aberdeen-Angus, 5 bulls and 2 females, will be put up. On the afternoon preceding the vendue, a show will be held, and the winners picked. Contributors are: Hon. Walt Clifford, Austin; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; Donald McFarlane, Oak Lake; Jas. Fluton & Sons, Sois-girth; Jno. Wallace, Cartwright; Wm. Gait, Pilot Mound; Adamson Bros., Gladstone; Geo. Allison, Burnbank; H. O. Aycarst, Mt. Royal; Jno. G. Barron, Carberry; Herman Beaman, Napinka; Wm. Brown, Pomeroy; R. E. Foster, Lyleton; W. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; Wm. Grayston, Newdale; Walter James & Sons, Rosser; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; A. G. McDonald, Napinka; K. McIver, Virden; W. E. Paull, Broadview; Wm. Perry, Deloraine; D. H. Pritchard, Carman; J. S. Renwick, Carberry; Colin D. Rex, Elkhorn; R. P. Ross, Turtle Mountain; Wm. Ryan, Nings; J. J. Sproule, Minto; Alex. Stewart, Westbourne; Jas. M. Stewart, Cypress River; Jas. Strang, Baklur; J. R. Sutherland, Suthwyn; J. G. Washington, Nings; Ch. Wheatland, Mandan; Gorrell Bros., Pilot Mound; D. Hysop & Son, Killarney; R. McLennan, Holmfild; J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; A. A. Titus, Napinka.

Single-rate fares and a chance to meet your brother stockmen, so come prepared, and bring the neighbor along who has been using a scrub male bovine, and get him to purchase a pure-bred.

Several doctors were talking about insomnia and its various treatments.

Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., used to tell a story, said one of the medical men, about a friend of his, a Judge Black, who had an infallible cure for insomnia. Captain Howell used to quote the Judge about in this fashion: "Whenever I go to bed and can't sleep, sub, I simply get up and take a drink of whiskey. Then I go back to bed, sub, and aftah a while, if I am still wakeful, I get up and I take another drink of whiskey. If that doesn't have the desired effect, sub, I get up once more and take another drink of whiskey. I keep repeating this treatment at intervals, sub, and aftah I've had six or seven I don't give a continental whethah I get to sleep or not."

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



## America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair  
Won the Following Group Prizes:

### Percheron

Get of Sire, 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Produce of  
Mare, 1st and 2nd.

### French Coach

Get of Sire, 1st. Produce of Mare, 1st.

## McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

## A REPUTATION!

A reliable article like

### STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, has 60  
years' reputation! Can you afford to  
neglect it? It will surely cure

**Splint, Spavin,  
Curb, Ringbone, etc.**

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A  
little goes a long way. Get a box now.  
If your local chemist cannot supply you,  
write direct to

**Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man.**  
Western Agents.

## JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

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

### SHIRE HORSE

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

Canadian buyers visiting England are in-  
vited to call and see what we have to show  
them and obtain their stallions and mares  
direct from the men that breed them.  
No fancy prices, and all delivered free  
Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence  
invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

## Clydesdale Stallions

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

**JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.**

## SIMOOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

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

## HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance 'Phone in connection with Farm  
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

## If You Have a Farm for Sale

Or Want a Situation, put an Advertisement in our  
WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN. Our Want  
Ads. Always Bring the Best Results.

The William Weld Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

### CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

For two weeks my horse has had semi-  
diarrhoea, is dumpish, and occasionally  
suffers pain. J. McK.

Ans.—There is probably some irritant  
in the bowels which is causing the  
trouble. It is dangerous to allow such  
cases to go without treatment, as the  
condition is liable to assume the form of  
acute indigestion at any time, and prob-  
ably cause death. It is always better to  
have a veterinarian give personal atten-  
tion to such cases. If you decide to  
treat yourself, give him 1½ pts. raw lin-  
seed oil, and after he ceases purging, give  
1 dram each of gentian, nux vomica, and  
sulphate of iron three times daily in ¼  
pint cold water as a drench. Feed on  
well-saved timothy hay and whole oats.  
Do not give any bran, boiled food or  
roots until he recovers his normal condi-  
tion. V.

### ECZEMA.

Mare breaks out in little pimples every  
spring. They discharge a little and then  
dry up. When the cold weather comes  
she gets all right. I worked another  
horse in her harness, and he appears to  
be getting it. C. M. V.

Ans.—This is eczema, and is not con-  
sidered contagious, but if some of the  
effusion came in contact with a raw sur-  
face on another horse it would probably  
produce a local irritation. Give the  
mare a purgative, of 8 drams aloes and  
2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 oz.  
Fowler's solution of arsenic three times  
daily, every alternate week. Wash the  
surface of the body once weekly with  
strong, warm, soft-soap suds, applied  
with a scrubbing brush, and then rub un-  
til dry. Dress the affected parts twice  
daily with corrosive sublimate, 20 grains  
to a quart of water. V.

### RINGBONE

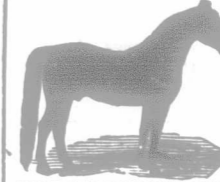
I have a colt 8½ months old. About  
three months ago a growth appeared on  
both hind pasterns, just above the hoofs.  
My veterinarian said they were ring-  
bones, and he fired and blistered them,  
but they are still growing, and the colt  
is lame and thin, although it eats well.  
Do you think they are ringbones? Do  
such appear on colts of that age, and  
what is the best treatment? W. A. W.

Ans.—No doubt they are ringbones. In  
some cases the lameness cannot be cured  
by ordinary means. Firing and blister-  
ing is the proper treatment. I would  
advise you to have them fired and blis-  
tered again, and if the lameness does not  
disappear in the course of six to eight  
months, all that can be done is to per-  
form an operation called neurotomy,  
which consists in removing a section of  
each nerve supplying the foot. This does  
not cure the disease, but removes sensa-  
tion, and as a consequence lameness  
ceases. We do not recommend the opera-  
tion, except in cases where other means  
fail. V.

### SHORTHORNS AT THE ROYAL DUB- LIN.

At the Royal Dublin Society's Spring  
Show, at Ball's Bridge, April 25th to  
28th, Shorthorns made a very strong  
showing, the number of entries being  
493 for this breed alone. Aberdeen-  
Angus were next in number, namely, 144.  
Scotch-bred Shorthorns won most of the  
principal prizes, the championship and  
Chaloner Plate for best bull being  
awarded to the roan three-year-old, Roan  
Conqueror, bred by Messrs. W. & J. W.  
Peterkin, Dunglass, got by the Duthie-  
bred Collynie Conqueror, dam Ruby, by  
Chieftain 2nd. Last year he was first at  
the Highland Show as a two-year-old,  
and first at Edinburgh. There were 122  
entries in the class for bulls born in  
1904, and the first prize went to Mr.  
Tolard-Aylward's roan, Diamond Link,  
thirteen months old, bred by Mr. Durno,  
Westerton, and got by Diamond Mine.  
Mr. Harrison's white bull, Royal Ensign,  
bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Royal  
Edward, was second. In the two-year-  
old class, there were 58 entries, and first  
was won by Mr. F. Miller's Lime Park  
Champion, bred by Mr. Crawford, Co.  
Tyrone, sired by Oxford May Boy; second  
going to Mr. R. W. Bell's Star of Scot-  
land, by Cornelius, from a dam by Star  
of Morning. Junior two-year-olds were  
led by Mr. Miller's roan Moorish, by  
Moonlight.

## HORSE OWNERS! USE



## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

## FOR BEST VACCINATION AGAINST BLACKLEG

Use Only the Vaccine Made by the Discoverers namely,  
"PASTEUR"  
"BLACKLEGINE" is the best and most  
convenient.  
Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., Chicago, New York, San Francisco

## ABSORBINE

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

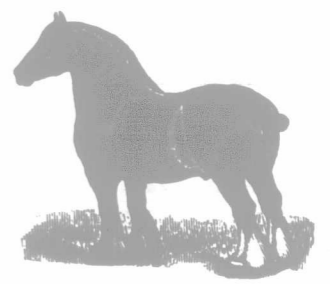
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind,  
\$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout,  
Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfd. only by  
W. F. Young P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

## FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE  
HORSES

AND  
MARES to  
choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FONTHILL, ONTARIO

## FOR SALE

The gem of the Rocky Mountains, a  
pure white

## PERCHERON HORSE

Foaled in the foothills, weighing 1500  
lbs. when in condition. This horse has  
a mane 7 feet 3 inches in length and an  
immense tail, which makes him one of  
the most valuable show horses on  
earth. In consequence of business en-  
gagements I am offering this wonder-  
ful moneymaker at a bargain. Ad-  
dress:

JAMES WILSON, Sunny Slope, Alta.



## FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion

FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old bay; face, one  
fore and both hind feet white.  
He is a sure foal-getter,  
beautifully put up, showy,  
and broken to harness.

of good disposition and broken to harness.  
Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN,  
811 Union Bank, Box 15,  
WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

## KELWOOD STUD FARM

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

### THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee,  
Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to 1-sure. Mares  
from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

Nat Osborne, said Henry H. Rogers,  
the Standard Oil magnate and copper  
king, used to blow the organ in the brick  
church. He had quite an idea of his  
own importance, and was always proud  
of his job.

"I asked him once, 'How much salary  
do you get,' Mr. Osborne, for your  
work?"

"Not looked up, solemnly, and said with  
dignity, 'Twelve hundred dollars.'"

"What?" said I. " \$1,200?"

"Yes," said Nat.

"That's big pay," said I.

"Pretty fair," said Nat, "but that's  
for 100 years."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Legal.

HOMESTEADS IN B. C.

Can a man who proved up on a homestead in the Northwest go to B. C. and get a claim of prairie or bush lands, and under what conditions is he bound to perform his duties? J. P. W. Assa.

Ans.—Yes; the conditions are much the same as in the Territories. For full particulars and the necessary information, apply to the lands agent, J. McKenzie, Victoria, and Wm. Bannerman, lands agent at Kamloops, B. C.

LINE FENCE BURNED.

A has a farm which he is holding for speculation, and which is unoccupied. I live on the adjoining farm, and the line fence, being built of rails and posts, was destroyed, or nearly so, by prairie fire. Can I compel A to build his share of line fence, when the rest of his fence all around his farm was damaged by fire, or will I have to renew the line fence, and wait till he joins the said fence to the new one before I can make him pay for his share? L. & D. Alta.

Ans.—You cannot make A build his share of the fence. There is no liability to fence.

Miscellaneous.

CRATE-FEEDING TURKEYS.

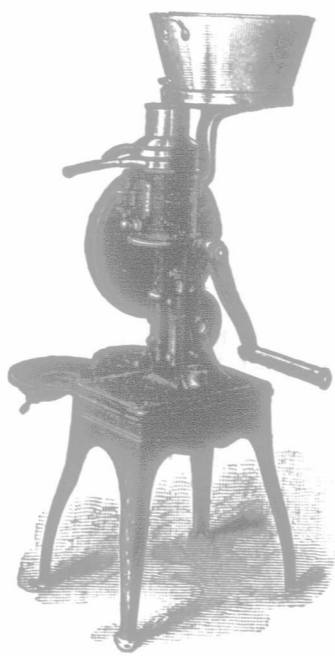
Can turkeys be crate-fattened, or not? McGregor. W. A. B.

Ans.—As a rule, turkeys are shut up for about 3 weeks in a dry place—a 12 x 14 shed would hold about 25. They may be fed dry chopped barley all they will eat, and a clean supply of water always before them. Crate-fattening can be done, and possibly to as good advantage as with chickens. The fattening period must be short, as turkeys soon go back for lack of exercise.

GOSSIP.

SHORTHORN SALE AT PORTAGE.

On June 14th, Mr. Thos. E. Wallace, of Portage la Prairie, will disperse his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle and a few head of Clydesdales. The foundation stock for the "Red Herd" was secured some six years ago from the Watts, the noted breeders of Salem, Ont. At that time two broad, deep cows were purchased, and it is largely due to their prolificacy that the herd now numbers some thirty head. One of these females was Maiden's Blush, a half-sister to Mayflower 3rd, the Toronto and Winnipeg female champion, by the renowned stock bull, Royal Sailor (imp.), and out of Bonny Bird, tracing back to Barmpton Hero. Some of the produce of Maiden's Blush are: Maiden of Ellerslie, by Charger, he by Judge, which again introduces the blood of Royal Sailor; Portage Blossom, also by Charger, and Maiden's Beauty, another full sister. A splendid three-year-old cow is Maiden 3rd, by Back Stop, and out of Maiden of Ellerslie. She also has a five-months-old bull calf at foot, and is bred again to the herd bull, Edward 7th. The other foundation cow is Vanilla 2nd, by Scottish Pride, dam by Guardsman. Among those contributed by this matron to the herd are: Vanilla of Ellerslie, with a bull calf at foot, by Edward 7th; Vanilla 3rd, with a heifer calf; Vanilla 4th, with an eight-months-old heifer calf, and bearing an unbroken record at the Portage la Prairie Fair; Vanilla 5th, a dark roan, with young calf, and Gem of Lakeside. A particularly sweet yearling is Maiden 4th, by Sir Walter, and out of Maiden of Ellerslie. The herd bull, Edward 7th (imp.), is a dark red, rather low and thick. His sire is Golden Fame, now in use in the famous herd of G. Campbell, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and his dam, Ninga Girl, by Belisarius, bred at Uppermill. Besides Edward 7th there are four yearling bulls, two by Sir Walter and two by Edward 7th, five or six bull calves and several heifer calves, in all making some thirty in the herd. Mr. Wallace invariably has his stock in good fit, and all show indications of rugged constitutions. The offering affords an excellent opportunity to secure some first-class foundation stock of pure blood and stock which in no way shows any sign of over care or pampering.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

A Pound of Butter in the Basket is worth Ten in the Skim Milk.

If it does not matter when milk is only half skimmed, then by the same process of reasoning, it makes no difference when wheat is half threshed, for the cattle and hogs get the other half in either case.

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR puts in the basket the butter which inferior separators send to the calf, and which doesn't enhance that animal's value sufficiently to pay for repairs on the poor machine.

600,000 in use and operated in 98 per cent. of the creameries on two continents.

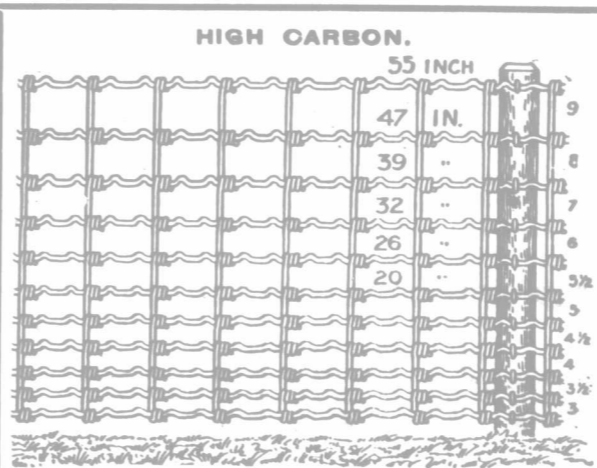
Send a post card for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

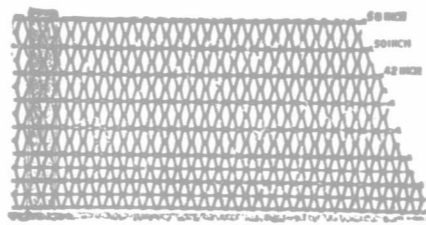
GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE



After all is said and done, more of Our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences combined. Our Sales double every year.



American Field and Hog Fence.

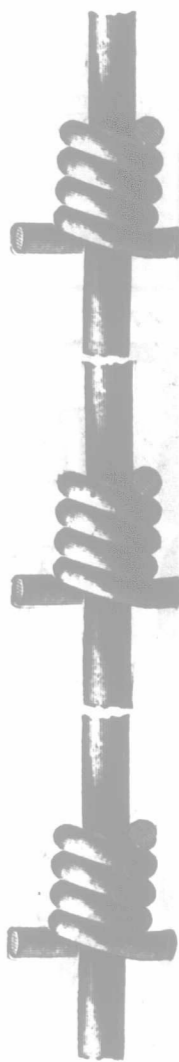


Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.

IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT HANDLE OUR FENCES, WRITE TO US.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont.

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge, Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market



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

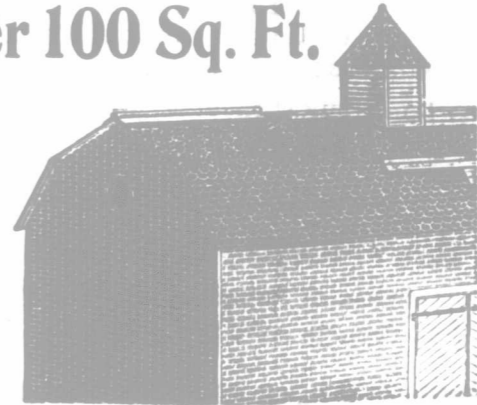
Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer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

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

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

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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



DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines: revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Mcagher & 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

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



**DISPERSION SALE**  
OF  
**30 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS**

All bred from Watt's stock bull, "Royal Sailor," and others. Five bulls old enough for service. Cows all in calf or calf at foot to my stock bull, "Edward 7th" (Imp.).

C. N. R. train going west stops at farm, four miles west of Portage la Prairie, at 10.30 on day of sale,

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

D. S. McDONALD,  
Auctioneer.

THOMAS E. WALLACE,  
Portage la Prairie, Man.

**WINNIPEG GRANITE & MARBLE CO.**

Capital Stock - LIMITED - \$60,000.00



The largest, best and most reliable in Western Canada. A modern workshop and skilled labor has filled our showroom with a stock of

**MONUMENTS, TABLETS and HEADSTONES**

Our price catalogue, which is mailed free to any address, will convince you that our prices are the lowest and the workmanship second to none.

A postage stamp will bring you our catalogue. TRY THE INVESTMENT. Address:

Dept. F, 248 Princess St.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**The Farmer's Wife**

The woman who has had experience in running a cream separator knows what **EASY WASHING** and **EASY TURNING** mean in the **SAVING OF WORK**.

The good points and advantages of all makes of cream separators are all found in the

**NATIONAL**

All the latest improvements in bowl and bearings. Handiest, easiest to turn and clean. Most satisfactory and up-to-date cream separator on the market.

Used by thousands of the most up-to-date Canadian farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

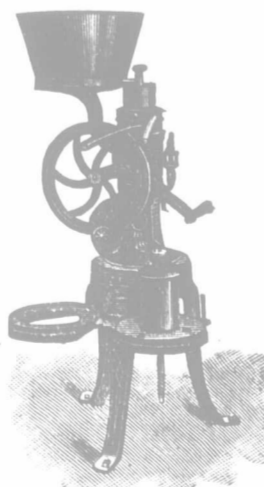
Don't buy without seeing and trying the **NATIONAL** in your own home.

Write for catalogues and prices to

**RAYMOND MFG. CO., Ltd.**

Makers of Raymond Sewing Machines.

344 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.



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

*In securing our advertisement in this paper kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.*

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Legal.

**LOSS OF LAND.**

A gave to a lawyer money to file on a waterway; got receipt for money, and then waited six months, and saw lawyer again. Lawyer told him to go ahead—land and water was all O. K. A plows up land, fences it, and puts in crop, and then another man files on land and water. Lawyer did not do anything. Can A collect what money he is out from lawyer? G. C. Assa.

Ans.—You have a good cause of action against the lawyer.

**CATTLE DESTROYING GRAIN.**

If my neighbor's cattle come onto my place, and break into a granary and destroy my grain, can I collect damages for the amount of grain destroyed, and how should I proceed to recover damages for the same? R. W. Alta.

Ans.—If the damage was done during the time in which your herd law, if you have one, was operative, you could proceed against your neighbor. If there is no herd law, or if the damage occurred during the time the law was inoperative, you have no recourse. If you decide to enter an action, we would recommend that you notify your neighbor of your intentions, and the grounds therefor, before you proceed, and ask for an amicable settlement.

**TRADE NOTE.**

**AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.**—Undoubtedly the attention of every one of the thousands of readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" was struck by the recent beautiful advertisement of the American Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., which appeared on the outside back cover. The advertisement itself was one of the handiest that has ever appeared in this paper, but it was remarkable even more for the importance of the message it brought to the farmers of Canada—the statement of the Swiss Commissioner and member of the International Jury on watches at the great Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia. This was the statement of one who, coming from the country which witnessed the birth and was long considered the home of the watch-making industry of the world, was forced to acknowledge that the Waltham Company produced watches of such superior quality and workmanship that it had transferred the leadership from Switzerland to America. One of the first watch adjusters of Switzerland, after a careful examination of a Waltham watch, declared that one would not find a watch to compare with it in 50,000 of Swiss make. A poor watch is dear at any price; a good one is worth its cost. A reliable watch, like the Waltham, is a splendid investment. It gives better returns, and depreciates less than any other article of personal wear or use. Like the human heart, it works unremittingly. If treated with common care, and cleaned as occasion requires, it will, excepting accidents, outlive its wearer. More than 12,000,000 people to-day have Waltham watches, which are manufactured under conditions and by methods that have produced the finest pocket timepieces in the world. The Canadian farmer will be impressed by the merit of a watch which was chosen more than twenty-four years ago by the British Government as the official time-keepers on the State railways in India. It is in use also upon all the leading railroads in Canada and the United States. The Canadian farmer who wishes to buy a Waltham watch, need be in no doubt about doing so. The dealer who sells it may go out of business, but the American Waltham Watch Company stands sponsor, guaranteeing the movement to be made of the best materials, and upon the most approved principles. For any defect in material or performance under fair usage, the company holds itself responsible, not for a year or for a decade, but always. A handsome illustrated book about watches, "The Perfected American Watch," will be sent to anyone free upon request, if you write to the American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 16 to 30 days.  
**Fleming's**  
**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists.**  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

**EE WALWORTH EE**

**STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS ARE THE BEST FOR CHILDREN EE**

**RUPTURE** Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing the Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be had. One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of Conductor W. H. Greaves, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears. He was ruptured 5 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure **Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen Street (Block 286) Toronto, Ont.,** the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure—Now. **FREE**

**Look at This Before You Buy**

10,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands close to the rising town of Leavings, on the C. P. R., twenty miles from Macleod. Cheaper than the cheapest. For particulars write

**W. McLEOD, - Calgary, Alta.**

President William J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, tells the following story on himself:

Some years ago he passed several weeks in a Maine country town. The next season he received a letter from his boarding mistress asking him to return. In reply he stated he should be glad to pass another summer vacation with her, but should require some changes.

"First," said the college President, "your maid, Mary, is persona non grata. Secondly, I think the sanitary conditions would be improved about your house if the pigsty could be moved a little from the house."

President Tucker was reassured when he received the following in reply: "Mary has went. We hain't had no hogs since you were here last summer. Be sure and come."



# Kill the Vermin on Your Stock

# FREE

I want every stock owner to know for himself the wonderful properties of my stock vermicide, insecticide and disinfectant, and will send you *absolutely free*

**A GALLON CAN OF CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP ALL CHARGES PREPAID**

**One of Many**

Wheatland, Wyo., April 14, '05.  
West Disinfecting Co.,  
New York City.

Gentlemen—I send you herewith \$1.50, as per agreement, for the Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. I have only used part of it, and in every instance where I have applied it its effect was absolutely instantaneous in the destruction of lice and mange on horses and cattle, and leaves them in a very different condition than before it was applied. The hair brushes out smooth and silky, and if it could not be duplicated it would be worth any kind of a price to stockmen anywhere.  
(Signed) L. E. ULTER.

If you will simply ask me for it and tell me the number and kind of stock you own. It is *Absolutely Harmless to Man or Beast*, yet its action in ridding stock of all pests and in curing Parasitic and germ diseases (mange, etc.) is simply marvelous.

Use the large sample freely and thoroughly for 30 days—note how *like magic* it works and how quickly your stock improves in health, spirits and appearance. Then if you are pleased send me \$1.50 for the gallon. If it doesn't please you in *every way*—doesn't do *more* than you expect—just *tell me*—your word is sufficient—and I will write you where to send what is left at *my expense*.

*You Can't Afford to Delay*—every moment you wait is costing you money—for if your animals are continually uneasy or in agony from insects, parasitic or from germ diseases, their feed does them little or no good, and that *costs money*—and besides, your stock is never in condition.

Write me *today*, before it slips your mind.

E. TAUSSIG, Pres. West Disinfecting Co., 14 E. 59th St. NEW YORK, N.Y.



**THOMAS EASY WASHER**

Turns mother's drudge into child's play.

Rubs the clothes naturally—the way a woman does washing by hand.

Takes the dirt out of wristbands, neckbands, collars and cuffs, just as thoroughly as it cleanses blankets, sheets or pillow cases.

Has eight inches more rub than any other machine, and positively will not bunch the clothes.

The children think it great fun to operate it—no work.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited, - - - St. Thomas, Ont.

**Manitoba Soil**

and

**Okanagan Climate**

combined

make the Okanagan Valley famous. I sell hay, fruit, vegetable, grain, dairy, grazing and timber lands direct for the farmer around Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Lumby, Kelowna, Westbank, Peachland, Summerland and Penticton. Write for my literature and largest list of land in British Columbia.

H. P. Lee, Head Office, Vernon, B. C.

## We Want Your Cream

We are prepared to pay highest prices for butter-fat. Guarantee correct tests and prompt payments. Write for our latest circulars

**Crescent Creamery Company**  
236-240 King Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**GOSSIP.**

Judge Sylvester Dana, who was for some years Judge of the Police Court in Concord, N. H., always endeavored to smooth over any little difference between persons brought before him. On one occasion the charge was for a technical assault, and it came out in the course of the evidence that the parties were neighbors, and had been on the best of terms for some years.

"It is a great pity," said the Judge, "that old friends, as you seem to have been, should appear before me in such a way. Surely this is a case which might be settled out of court?"

"It can't be done, Judge," answered the plaintiff, moodily. "I thought of that myself, but the cur won't fight."

The official records of 75 Holstein-Friesian cows were confirmed in the American Advanced Registry from May 3rd to May 9th, 1905. Seventy-four made seven-day records soon after freshening which averaged as follows: Nineteen full-age cows: age, 7 years 10 months 21 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 425.6 lbs., quality 3.41; fat, 14.386 lbs. Thirteen four-year-olds: age, 4 years 5 months 3 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 404.9 lbs., quality 3.43; fat, 13.743 lbs. Fourteen three-year-olds: age, 3 years 5 months 3 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 379.9 lbs., quality 3.34; fat, 12.525 lbs. Twenty-eight classed as two-year-olds: age, 2 years 2 months 22 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 297.2 lbs., quality 3.36; fat, 9.967 lbs.

One of the most striking of these records is that of a cow 18 years 10 months 21 days old at the time of dropping her last calf. In seven days she produced 418.4 lbs. milk, containing 13.611 lbs. fat, an average of 59.8 lbs. milk and 1.944 lbs. fat per day.

Five thirty-day records were confirmed. The largest was of a cow aged 4 years 3 months. Her record is 1,852.9 lbs. milk and 63.082 lbs. fat. The second was 3 years 7 months old at date of calving. She produced 1,731.2 lbs. milk, containing 54.955 lbs. fat. The third was 2 years 9 months 27 days old. She made a record of 1,749.6 lbs. milk, containing 52.959 lbs. fat. The most remarkable records of thirty days were made by two heifers under two years old; one dropped her calf at 1 year 10 months 29 days, and produced 1,257 lbs. milk, containing 44.400 lbs. fat; the other calved at 1 year 10 months 29 days, and produced 42.143 lbs. fat.

Two twenty-one-day records, not included in the above, were confirmed. A heifer 2 years 5 months 2 days old, produced 1,156.5 lbs. milk, containing 38.254 lbs. fat. A four-year-old cow produced 991.7 lbs. milk, containing 29.357 lbs. fat.

The record of a heifer made subsequent to eight months from calving was also confirmed as follows: Age, 2 years 7 months 17 days; first record—milk, 296 lbs., quality 3.84; fat, 11.380 lbs. Second record—milk, 173.8 lbs., quality 3.77; fat, 6.657; number of days from calving to close of second record 325. If this heifer was properly cared for during the period of milking, a reasonable estimate based on these figures show a product of 10,205 lbs. milk, containing 418.6 lbs. fat.

**TRADE NOTE.**

A USEFUL MEMORANDUM BLANK.—In a neat little folder sent us recently by the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., head office, Smith's Falls, Ont., a foot-note calls attention to the fact that the Frost & Wood people are the oldest manufacturers of plows in Canada, having now been in the business for more than sixty years, during which time their implements always maintained the lead in quality and design, have been modified as often as the methods of farming in vogue. The record of the firm during recent years, particularly its growth during that time, speaks volumes for the implements they manufacture. With the folder above mentioned came a neat little memorandum blank, with a convenient ruled form for factory patrons on which to enter daily the amount of milk sent from the farm. The Frost & Wood people deserve credit for suggesting this useful idea in account-keeping. Write for folder and booklet, mentioning this paper.

# EMPIRE Cream Separator

If you could only see the Easy Running  
and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 12.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.**  
of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

# CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,

or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

**NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,**  
312 7 Bank of Commerce Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY**

# BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

**GRENFELL, - ASSA**  
LANDS FOR SALE.  
Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

# YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for spring litters.

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

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

**WALTER JAMES & SONS,**  
Rosser, - - - Manitoba

# MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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

# For Sale: 12 Head Aberdeen-Angus

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

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

# TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

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





Send for a Booklet Describing the Only Furnace Made with ABSOLUTELY TIGHT JOINTS

CLARE BROS. & CO., Ltd. PRESTON & WINNIPEG

CLARE & BROCKEST,

Western Agents.

246 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Good Looks

are characteristic of the TRULY GOOD, even though in form and feature one might border somewhat on the homely.

## Church's Cold Water ALABASTINE

on the walls of any home will do more to enhance good looks IN HOME SURROUNDINGS than anything else that can be used.

ALABASTINE IS GOOD, looks rich, and is healthful. Wall-paper, with its arsenical coloring matter, and moulding paste, gives a room a stuffy smell and impregnates the air with disease germs. Save money in decorations and doctors' bills by using ALABASTINE. Write us for booklet.

Alabastine is for sale by Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere. Never sold in bulk. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

## Stop and Think

and then come and see what we have to offer you : : : :

No fake business, but sound business propositions that appeal to men of brains and common sense.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES

of the choicest farming lands within a radius of fifteen miles of the young and growing town of Cayley, in the great winter-wheat belt of Southern Alberta. Hundreds are here and hundreds are on the way. Before you locate, write any of the following:

DAVID FEIGHMAN, JELI & COCHLAN,  
REAL-ESTATE DEALERS

H. W. KROUS,  
CAYLEY HOTEL,

who will be pleased to give you any information required.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

### GOSPEL.

Promoter—"I hope you don't think me dishonest?" Shorn Lamb—"Not at all; you only made a grammatical error. You told me I should have a beautiful little dividend at the end of six months; what you intended to say was 'beautifully little.'"

### A NOVEL BILL.

The American Veterinary Review quotes from the N. Y. Phil. Medical Journal, of April 1st, as follows:

"The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania passed a bill on March 21st, by 105 yeas to 28 nays, providing that it shall be compulsory for institutions in the State, interested exclusively or especially with the care of idiots and imbecile children to appoint upon their staffs at least one skilled neurologist and one skilled surgeon of recognized ability, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the chief physician of the institution, to examine the mental and physical condition of the inmates. If in their judgment deemed advisable, it shall be lawful for the surgeon to perform such operation as shall be decided safest and most effective to prevent procreation. The operation shall not be performed except in cases that have been pronounced non-improvable after one year's residence in the institution."

### WOOL MARKET CONDITIONS.

The wool season is now approaching, and owing to the importance of the wool trade throughout the Northwest, some information is necessary to convey intelligent ideas of the value of the different grades of the present clip grown throughout the Northwest.

Last season was an exceptional one in way of advanced market, and Northwest growers marketed their wool at what was considered extreme prices, and rather above the true value of wool at the time, though the market sustained the values as it gradually grew in strength to December. The strength of the market was largely due to the Russia and Japan war orders, which made the market at times exciting. No other orders equally as large would have advanced the market to the same extent; but the wool trade, like all others, made use of the opportunity, and hoomed prices beyond their natural level. When these rush orders ceased, wool values at the January London wool sales declined from 10 to 15 per cent., and at the March London wool sales declined about the same. This was due in part to the heavy supply from South America, New Zealand, and Australia, and it was thought at times the consuming power would not be capable of absorbing all that came, without a very much depressed market; but owing to the renewed activity in war orders, and the strong American demand, the downward tendency was checked. This check is considered by some to be only temporary. It is not expected that the present high level of wool can be sustained, as prices are fully 20 per cent. above the average of the last ten years. Forecasting the conditions of the future market, with the extreme low price of cotton and the largely increased supply of wool from the southern hemisphere, which produces 80 per cent. of the total wool production of the world, these conditions should be considered by the dealer and grower with a view to early marketing of their wool.

Our Canadian woollen manufacturers at the present level of the market are anything but prosperous, as the present tariff is not sufficient protection to cope with the British manufacturers. The Canadian wool industries have been greatly reduced within the last few years, and as the Northwest wool is subject to a duty of 12c. per lb. to the United States, this practically prohibits the exportation of these grades to the United States. The Northwest wools, as a rule, have to be consumed by our Canadian manufacturers, and have to be bought on the level of competing grades. There is still some of last year's Northwest wool unsold, owing to the prices being above similar grades of foreign wool. If the wool growers in the Northwest make sale of the coming clip at last year's prices, they will receive full market value, as the outlook is not so promising as last year.

Toronto. W. M. GRAHAM

## Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS



Only Bowl With Proper Bearing

All "bucket bowl" separators have incorrect bearings. The bowl is set upon the spindle and held upright by rigid bearings. Such bowls are top heavy, inclined to wobble, sure to bind.

Tubular bowls, only, are properly supported, being suspended from and turning upon a single ball bearing. A breath almost turns them. They cannot wobble or bind. Catalog L-186 tells all about them.

Canadian Transfer Pointers  
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec,  
St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharples Co.  
Chicago, Ill.

P. M. Sharples  
West Chester, Pa.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

## RED POLLED BULL?

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

H. V. CLENENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy  
Correspondence Solicited.



P. F. HUNTLEY,

Breeder of Registered

HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154,

Lacombe, Alta., N.W.T.  
Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

## Poplar Grove HEREFORDS



A carload of the right kind of bulls and females will be sold by auction at Calgary, on May 19th, just after Annual Spring Sale by The Alberta Stock-yards Co.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

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

BREEDER OF

## Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

ONTARIO'S LARGEST HERD OF

HEREFORDS



Buyers will find our prices reasonable, considering the quality of 15 young bulls, 20 heifers and 30 cows. Correspondence invited.

A. S. HUNTER, - Durham, Ontario.

## Sittyton Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships at Regina Fat-stock Show, 1915; also diploma herd 1903 and 1901.

FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

## Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.



THE FIRST ANNUAL PROVINCIAL  
AUCTION SALE  
OF  
PURE-BRED CATTLE

Will be held in the new  
C. P. R. Sale Pavilion,  
WINNIPEG,  
on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st

Under the auspices of the

LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

About 100 Head, males and females,

Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, Shorthorns.

Animals delivered at purchaser's nearest station in Mani-  
toba or Assiniboia, east of Regina, for \$2 per head.

Single-fare passenger rates on standard-certificate plan.

For catalogues, etc., apply

F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live-Stock Commissioner.  
GEO. H. GREIG, SECRETARY, Live-Stock Associations, WINNIPEG.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, C.P.R., FAIRVIEWS SIDING, C.N.R.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm

A new importation, just out of quarantine, are on the way west, and  
will reach home about May 1st.

SHORTHORNS

A select number are included, mostly heifers.

GALLOWAYS

There are 3 bulls, all yearlings and toppers; one of them won 1st at  
Newton Stewart Show in a large class.

Anyone in want of Shorthorns or Galloways, don't forget to write or  
call before buying.

JOHN GRAHAM, - - - CARBERRY, MAN.



Galt Sure Grip  
Shingles

cannot be dislodged by the fiercest gale that ever swept the "Hurricane  
Deck" of a Prince's Palace or a Cottager's Home.

Ripened experience of the rigors of this northern climate has passed  
judgment on the wooden shingle of yesterday. The shingle of the Twenti-  
eth Century must be better than wood—it must be metal, and metal only.

GALT SURE-GRIP shingles last a life time, and they're absolutely  
wind, storm, rain and fire proof.

The Chasik Kids will tell you all about them.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

GOSSIP.

DISPERSION OF THE HOPE FARM  
GALLOWAYS.

As announced in the papers some time ago, Mr. Martin has entirely sold the well-known Hope Farm, near St. Jean Baptiste, and has just lately completed the dispersion of his well-known herd of Galloway cattle, established there in 1888.

Mr. T. McMillan, of Lineham, Alta., has purchased the largest number of the herd, getting about forty females, which he will place on his ranch near Okotoks. In this lot he has nearly all the young stock, containing many animals of high breeding and quality; on account of the number, we do not give the names of this lot, but it is sufficient to say that Mr. McMillan has a very high average of the herd. He has taken the two young bulls, Eustace No. 25475, and Truant of Hope No. 25479, both by imported sire and dam; the mother of the first-named having been a prizewinner at several prominent Scotch shows, and also at the International at Chicago.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, of Winnipeg, who has a large farm near Oak Bluff, has purchased seven head, taking as herd bull, Rector of Hope No. 25477, whose sire Grandmaster No. 23317 was in the prize-list at the International at Chicago last year.

The females taken by Mr. Anderson are: Marion Stanley No. 17835, Blossom of Hope No. 13177, of a well-known prizewinning family; Maid of Hope No. 14686, a very fine cow, and one that should be in the prizewinning class at any of our local shows.

Dolly of Hope No. 13174, and two yearling heifers, Blossom 3rd of Hope No. 25456, and Belle 3rd of Hope 25459; all these animals are well-bred and should form the nucleus of a first-class herd.

Mr. T. F. Morris, of Dufresne, a prominent farmer from Illinois, who has lately come to this country, has also taken seven head as the beginning of a Galloway herd in this district. His animals are: Gladiator of Hope No. 25469, one of the picked yearling bulls of the herd; and he has taken as females the imported cow, Beauty of Boreland No. 18787; Lady Grizel No. 19035; Alpha 2nd 20003, which was exhibited at Chicago in 1903 by Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Burford, Ont., and purchased at the International sale there by Mr. Martin; Countess of Cornwall No. 19758, bred by Mr. John Sibbald, of Annan, Ont.; and the young heifers, Blanche of Hope 23291 and Alpha of Hope No. 25464. Mr. Morris is very much pleased with his selection, and he hopes to be seen at the Winnipeg Show with some of his purchase. Mr. J. Jickling, of Carman, Manitoba, has purchased the following small herd: The imported cow, Miss Tidy No. 18783, Priscilla 12090, Grace of Hope No. 14683, Sontie of Hope 23301, Lintie 2nd of Hope 25460, Mary Stanley 25466; also the young bull Laurier of Hope 25479. Mr. Jickling has some grade Galloway stock on his farm at Carman, but as he said himself, he wished to get into something better, and thinks he has found the right quality in this addition to his herd.

Mr. Wm. Sharman has just selected for Mr. G. Lacerte, of Spruce Grove, Edmonton, the yearling bull Boreland 25471, from imported stock on both sides, and as Mr. Sharman's judgment on stock is well known, Mr. Lacerte is to be congratulated in getting an animal of such good quality for his district.

Mr. Menzies, of Miami, purchased some time ago some very choice animals from above herd, getting the imported cow Miss Dolly of Tarbreoch, an animal that sold for \$408 at Chicago two years ago, and is a full sister of the champion female, Baroness 2nd, at the Royal Show of England, the Highland Society Show in Scotland in 1902; also champion female at the Chicago International the same year. He also got two very fine heifers, Belle 2nd of Hope 23292, and Lady Stanley 13th 25455, which won first prize as a calf at the Winnipeg show here.

Treated by Three Doctors  
for a  
Severe Attack of  
Dyspepsia,

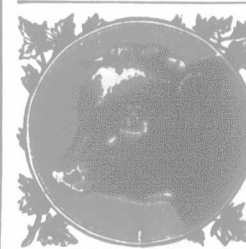
Got No Relief From  
Medicines, But Found It At  
Last In

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 8 to 30 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

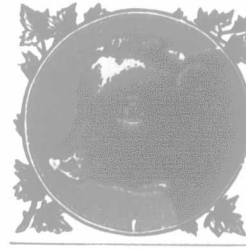


Grandview Herd.  
Scotch Shorthorns.  
Herd headed by Crim-  
son Chief—24007—and  
Trout Creek Favorite.  
Stock for sale at all  
times. Correspondence  
solicited.  
JAS. WILSON,  
Innisfail, Alberta,  
Farm 3 miles south of  
town.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and  
Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—28878—  
and General—30899—. Cows all ages, in calf or  
calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.  
Three Clydesdale stallions two and three  
years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester  
Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m  
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



For sale: Loyalty  
(Imp.) 40437, also six  
choicely-bred year-  
ling bulls, and ten  
cows and heifers. The  
heifers sired by Trout  
Creek Hero (triple  
champion at Calgary).  
Prices reasonable and  
quality right.  
JOHN RAMSAY,  
Fridley, Alta.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.



SHORTHORN  
herd numbers  
180, headed by  
Challenge  
—30462— and  
Royal Sailor  
—37071—. Six-  
teen yearling  
bulls for sale,  
and a lot of  
younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON,  
Manitou, Man.  
Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"  
—29832— and "Orange Chief"  
—50666— at head of herd. Young things  
for sale at all times.  
J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

7 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at  
moderate prices. For particulars,  
apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.  
Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station,  
Toronto, passes the farm. om



# It Will Pay You to Insure Your Crops

WITH

## The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company

Our Rate in 1903 was 15c. per Acre, and last year 14c. per acre.  
 \$21,000 paid in Loss Claims last year.  
 \$1,500,000 Insurance in Force.  
 Assets \$75,000. No Liabilities.

**W. C. Graham,**  
 Manager, Box 513, WINNIPEG

**J. H. Schultz,**  
 Gen. Field Manager.

# It's Easy To Wash



With the special stiff bristled brush which comes with each machine it takes about four minutes to wash the four simple parts that make up the bowl of the

## U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

That's a big saving in time and labor over washing crocks and pans or the complicated bowls of other separators. The cleaning of the separator bowl is an important item, as it affects very materially the quality of the cream. Cream that has been run through an imperfectly cleaned separator does not bring the highest price, and cannot be made into the best butter. All the highest scores on dairy butter at the St. Louis World's Fair were won by butter made from cream skimmed by a U. S. Separator. "Better butter" is only one of its many advantages. Our free booklet tells them all fully. Write for one to-day.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. NO DELAY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

## THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE - - WINNIPEG.

Licensed and Bonded.

Write for "Our Way of Doing Business."

## ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### RAISING THE FOAL BY HAND.

I was unfortunate enough to have a mare die a few hours after she foaled; can you please advise me the best way to raise the colt by hand. We have some fresh-calved cows, young and sound. Will their milk do to raise it with?

Pigeon Bluff. A. W. L.

Ans.—Cow's milk is quite suitable for the purpose, provided it is sweetened and diluted with water; one teaspoonful of water to two or three teaspoonfuls of cow's milk, and just sufficient sugar to sweeten slightly.

#### WHERE IS THERE A MARKET FOR MOHAIR?

Is there any factory that buys or consumes "mohair"—that is, Angora goats' fleece—in Canada, and if any, their address?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Didsbury.  
 Ans.—Heretofore there has been little of this material offered for sale in Western Canada, but we suppose that some of our hide and wool advertisers could handle it. It would be well to correspond with some of them.

#### A QUESTION OF CONCEPTION.

It has been stated that if a cow is served by two or more bulls during one period of heat she will not conceive. Is this true? If not, to which is she most likely to breed?

J. B. L.

Ans.—The statement is not true, as has been proven in many instances. It is impossible to state to which service the cow will conceive; but if a conception takes place it will be when the female ovum (egg) comes in contact with a male spermatozoon (one of the living elements in the semen to which it owes its fecundating power) and is fertilized by it. In other words, when the ovum meets its affinity, which may be any one of the legion of spermatozoon in any one of the services.

#### WANTS STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

I see in the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. M. Spafford has been writing about the culture of strawberries. As I would like to start raising them, could you tell me where I could get some good strawberry plants, and what a hundred plants would cost me at Emerson? Give some directions as to the way of setting them out and taking care of them? Would it be too late to set them in this spring yet, or is the time past?

We have taken your paper for a few months, and think it a grand paper for the farmers.

R. I. Emerson,

Ans.—Would advise you to write the Buchanan Nurseries, St. Charles, Man.; H. L. Patmore, Brandon, Man., or the Manitoba Hedge and Nursery Co., for prices and particulars.

#### MOST LIKELY FOUNDER.

A work horse, seven years old, will weigh 1,500; has always been very healthy, until this spring, when he took the distemper. I got him better of that; then he got very lame in one front foot. I could not see anything wrong with it at all, and soon it went in both front legs. He is now so stiff he can hardly walk. He lies down most of the time. When standing up, keeps stepping around as if he was in very much misery. Eats well and does not fall off much. I have done everything I thought of, but he gets no better. I have been feeding him a little wheat mixed with oats, but am now feeding him chopped oats. He feeds on grass. What is the matter with him? Raymond, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The description of this disease is rather vague. It may be either founder (laminitis) or rheumatism, most likely the former, especially when you say you have been feeding wheat. Is there no heat at the coronets (top of hoof)? At this stage, feed one ounce nitrate of potash twice daily for four days, then once a day for a week. Keep from getting chilled.

"Jimpson is an awful liar."

"He described a duel he once saw."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, that's possible."

"I know, but look here: He said that one of the principals was near-sighted and demanded a handicap. So they fixed it by having the other fellow stand six paces nearer to him than he did to the other fellow!"

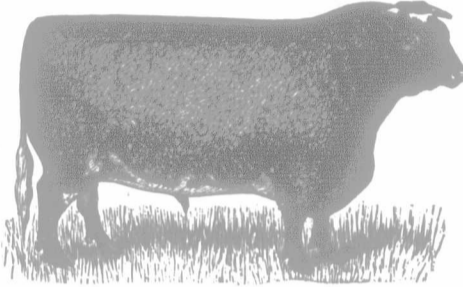
# Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

#### Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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



## Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

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

## SHORTHORNS

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

CATALOGUE.

H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONT.  
 JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om

## MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



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

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,  
 Stratroy, Ontario.

## SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

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

#### LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS

Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address: F. G. JAMES, om Bowmanville, Ont.

#### BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. om

For Sale Three extra good SHORTHORN BULLS, at special prices for one month. Ages range from 6 to 11 months; two are dark red and one dark roan. All are first-class individuals, and will sell at reduced prices if sold within one month. om

JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.



# FREE TO MEN



**Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.**

Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged; with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lameness, Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few night's use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

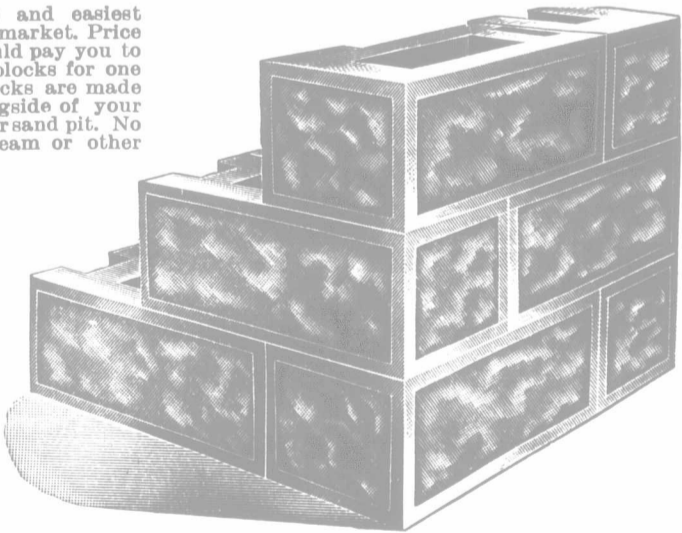
This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by 40 years' experience, to guide and advise my patients, is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine. Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one and my two books on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

**DR. C. T. SANDEN,**  
140 Yonge Street. TORONTO, ONT.  
Office hours: 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 a.m.

## Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

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



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

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

## How About Yourself?

What's the matter with you? Tell us your ailment and send your name and address to **The Orade, Box 742, Winnipeg, Man.**, and we will send you a TRIAL SAMPLE of the remedy that will cure you "**FREE,**" and also some good advice. It does not matter what your ailment or disease is, tell us—letters are confidential.

(When writing, mention this paper.)

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### SWELLING ON STIFLE.

I have a cow with a swelling on the stifle. It is neither hard nor soft, and she is not lame. W. M.

Ans.—From the description given, I cannot say with any degree of certainty what the nature of the enlargement is. It may be a tumor, bursal enlargement, serous or purulent abscess, what is called a porcelaneous deposit, or a temporary swelling of the muscles. As it does not interfere with her usefulness, I would advise you to leave it alone. If lameness appears, blister it with the mixture and in the manner so often recommended and described for blistering in these columns. V.

#### LEG SWELLS.

One hind leg of my horse swells when he stands idle, and he is lame when he starts. Exercise reduces the swelling, and removes the lameness, but both reappear when he stands over night. C. W.

Ans.—Give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, follow up with 1 dram iodide of potash three times daily as long as necessary. Commence giving the potash as soon as purgative ceases, and if his appetite fails, reduce the dose to 40 grains. Hand rub and bandage the leg, and give regular exercise. Give him a run of a month or longer on grass, if you can spare him.

#### BOTS.

Gelding, five years old, began to lose in flesh and get dumpy in general; was out on pasture in daytime, and fed oats and hay at night and morning; had a ravenous appetite, and drank lots of water. He at last died, and on opening him, his stomach contained about one quart of bots. They had eaten clean through in some places. What would have killed those bots, if taken in time? SUBSCRIBER.

Fairy Hill.  
Ans.—In small numbers, bots do little harm, and are found in almost every horse; and it is not easy to rid a horse of them. Tartar emetic, two drams a day in the feed, might be useful; or giving a two-ounce dose of turpentine in a pint and a half of new milk on an empty stomach.

#### PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

One of my pure-bred Hereford bulls, last summer, got hurt on the range during the breeding season. The injury appears to be in the spine, and when he walks, his hind legs wobble outwards, and he appears to have very little use of his hindquarters. He is some better than when first discovered. Is there any prospect of a cure? If not, I wish to castrate him at once. He can get up alone all right, and is in good flesh, but I have doubts as to his ability to serve cows. HEREFORD.

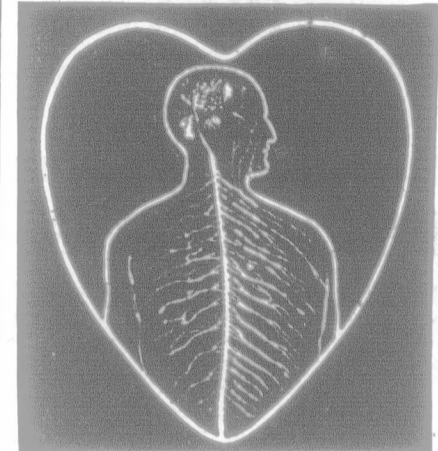
Ans.—It would be unsafe to prognosticate a recovery for this animal, on which it seems the sexual drain has been too heavy. You will find benefit accrue to the bull from a course of bitter tonics. Give him, along with good grain feed, one and a half drams of powdered nuxvomica twice daily for two weeks, or until slight muscular twitchings are noticed.

#### WEED OR LYMPHANGITIS.

A work horse, heavily grained and good care, got sick; started with a loss of appetite; lame in right hind leg, as though hurt in small of back; slowly fell away in flesh, and with a slight cough. After about a month in this condition, the lame leg has swollen with small lumps about the size of a common marble from the hock up on the inside. His appetite is good again, yet the leg still swells, also the sheath swells some; his hair looks rough, and hasn't shed; has been just as ambitious as ever; has been ailing over two months. B. R. McM. Tabor.

Ans.—Your horse suffered from weed, or lymphangitis (inflammation of the lymphatics), due to too rich feeding. In such cases a stiff purgative, such as eight-dram ball of aloes, is indicated. The affected limb should be bathed with warm water in which is some one of the coal-tar antiseptics. Give once daily one ounce of saltpetre in the food or drinking water; keep out of drafts, and feed lightly on grass, etc., until recovered. Sometimes a permanent enlargement remains from such cases.

## MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for U.S. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

### PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.  
Breeders of choice  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
and **SHROPSHIRE**.  
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.  
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.  
Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicester. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., 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. **Scotch Prince (Imp.)**, Vol. 2, a head of herd. **Royal Albert (Imp.)**, Vol. 1, a head of stud. Farms 2 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. E. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

### Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

For Sale—Some choice Young Cows, with calves at foot, and heifers.

HELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. om

**AYRSHIRES**, 4 choice bull calves four to service, six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH**, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. **CORNWALL, ONT.** Apple Hill, C. P. R. om

### 140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.  
**B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68. om

## COOPER SHEEP DIP

**Standard of the World**

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. **One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits.** No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool.

**Dipping Tanks at cost.**  
Send for Pamphlet to Chicago.

If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for 82 (100 gal.) pkt. to

MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg, Man.  
SOLE DRUG CO., Winnipeg, Man.  
W. M. COOPER & SONS, Chicago, Ill.



# Awaken The Liver

AND YOU REMOVE THE CAUSE OF  
INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS  
AND CONSTIPATION.

## DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The liver, when in health, filters bile from the blood, where it is poison, and pours it into the intestines, where it is necessary to digestion and a proper working of the bowels.

Once the liver becomes torpid and sluggish in action the "bile poison" is left in the blood, where it causes biliousness, jaundice, indigestion and headache. The tongue is coated.

The breath bad.  
The stomach sour.  
The complexion muddy.  
The bowels irregular.  
The kidneys clogged.

Besides the pains and aches consequent on the poisoned condition of the system, there is the greatest danger from such diseases as Bright's disease and appendicitis.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys, liver and bowels, and by their direct action on the liver cause a healthful flow of new bile to aid digestion and ensure the natural and healthful action of the bowels.

There is no means known by which indigestion, biliousness and constipation can be so promptly and thoroughly cured as by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

John Jacob Astor, at a dinner in Philadelphia, talked about Niagara.

"Every one who goes to Niagara," he said, "hears some absurd, ridiculous, and inept remark there. You stand and gaze at the Falls, profoundly moved, unspeakably impressed, and then, all of a sudden, something fatuous is said, and the effect of all that grandeur is dissipated forever."

"Who, since the Falls were discovered, has been allowed in peace to drink in their superb beauty? Not I, for one."

"The day I first saw Niagara a man touched my arm as I looked up at those white waters. I turned to the man. He had the silly and vacuous smile of the confirmed joker."

"It seems a shame," he said, "to see all this going to waste."

"What are you?" said I. "An electrical engineer?"

"No," he answered. "A milkman."

## THERE IS NOW A MASS OF PROOF

That Lumbago is Always Cured  
by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Man Cured His Kidneys with  
Dodd's Kidney Pills, and His Lumbago  
Vanished.

Quebec, P. Q., May 22nd.—(Special).—John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 57 Little Champlain Street, this city, has added his statement to the great mass of proof that Lumbago is caused by disordered kidneys, and consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Ball says:

"I was troubled with Lumbago for two years. I could not work. I had to get up at nights to urinate so often that my rest was broken. I read of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to try them. After the first box I could see and feel a change. Three boxes cured me completely."

Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid can not stay in the blood if the kidneys are working right. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys work right.

### GOSSIP.

The Dominion Government have given a grant for the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, N. S., in 1906.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 7 and 8, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

### CAUSTIC BALSAM GIVES WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Berlin, Ont., March 22nd, 1904.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I have used several bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and found wonderful results. Kindly send me full information in regard to agency, as nearly all who once give it a trial want a bottle of it. M. S. STROME.

Official records of 39 Holstein-Friesian cows in the U. S., from April 26th to May 3rd, 1905, were confirmed.

Their seven-day records averaged as follows: Fourteen full-age cows—age, 6 years 8 months 5 days; days from calving, 18; milk, 479.9 lbs., quality 3.45; fat, 16.539 lbs. Four-year-olds—age, 4 years 2 months 20 days; days from calving, 20; milk, 412.8 lbs., quality 3.27; fat, 13.528 lbs. Nine three-year-olds—age, 3 years 5 months 5 days; days from calving, 18; milk, 405.1 lbs., quality 3.50; fat, 13.970 lbs. Twelve classed as two-year-olds—age 2 years 6 months 3 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 298.7 lbs., quality 3.33; fat, 9.900 lbs.

The cow making the largest seven-day record was 5 years 4 days old at time of freshening; produced 559.8 lbs. milk; quality, 4.06; fat, 22.730 lbs. A cow 3 years 5 months 5 days old at time of freshening produced 598.8 lbs. milk; quality, 3.46; fat, 20.406 lbs.

Two thirty-day records and six fourteen-day records were also confirmed. A cow in the full-age class produced in thirty consecutive days 2,405.2 lbs. milk; quality, 3.82; fat, 91.657 lbs. A cow in the three-year-old class produced in thirty consecutive days 2,341.1 lbs. milk; quality, 3.43; fat, 80.235 lbs. It will be noticed that the former averaged per day 80.4 lbs. milk, containing 3.062 lbs. fat, and that the latter averaged per day 78 lbs. milk, containing 2.675 lbs. fat.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CHRONIC COUGH AND ECZEMA.

Horse coughs and bites and rubs himself as though he had some skin disease. Would bots cause the biting? A. D. P.

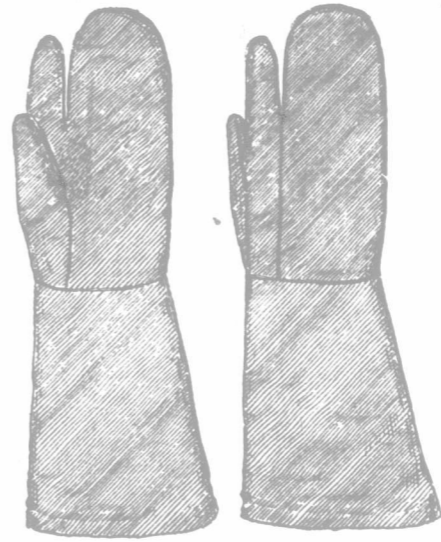
Ans.—For the chronic cough, give a ball every morning composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1½ drams powdered opium, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, with sufficient treacle to make plastic. For the eczema, clip him, and if he has not shed his coat, wash thoroughly with warm, strong soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush, and then dress twice daily with corrosive sublimate, 40 grains; water, 1 quart. V.

#### UTERINE DISCHARGE.

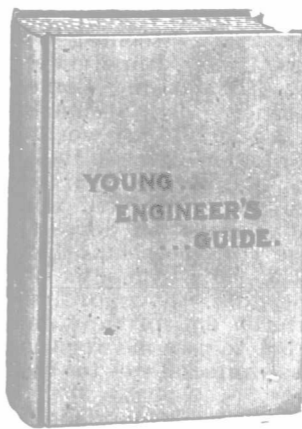
Aged mare had inflammation of the womb four years ago, and this was followed by leucorrhœa, but there has been no sign of this disease for two years. There is now a discharge of blood when she lies down, but at no other time. J. S.

Ans.—The blood evidently comes from the womb, else it would be noticed during urination. Inject the womb once daily with 1 quart water at 100 degrees Fahr., in which is dissolved ½ ounce powdered alum and ¼ ounce carbolic acid. This can be introduced into the womb with a rubber syringe with a tube sufficiently long to reach and pass through the neck of the womb. Give, internally, twice daily 1 ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench, until blood ceases to pass. If she becomes constipated, give 1 pint raw linseed oil. V.

### PRICES THAT BRING BUSINESS



Muleskin Feeder Glove, 75c. a pair.



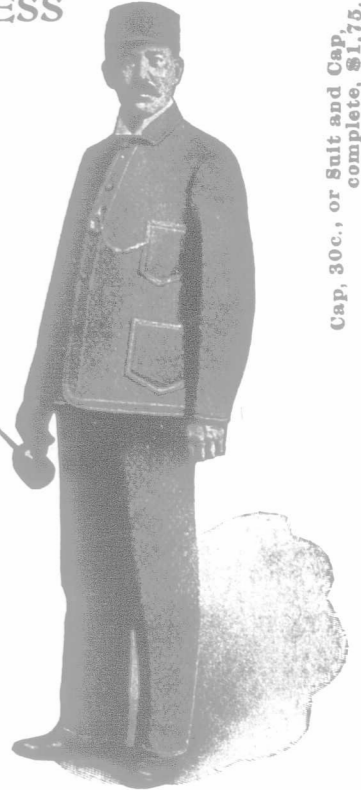
Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

"Rough and Tumble Engineering," postpaid, \$1; "The Practical Gas Engineer," postpaid, \$1. We also sell books on Carpentering, Blacksmithing, etc.



THE WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

Every thrasher and farmer requires clothes. We will send a well-made, complete suit (overalls and coat) for \$1.50. This suit is made from White Bros. triple twist, double filled,



Complete Suit, \$1.50.

Cap, 50c., or Suit and Cap, complete, \$1.75.

heavy-weight blue denim. They are double-stitched with two-needle machine, are reinforced at points of greatest strain, and have patent riveted buttons. Sizes, 30 to 42 inch waist.

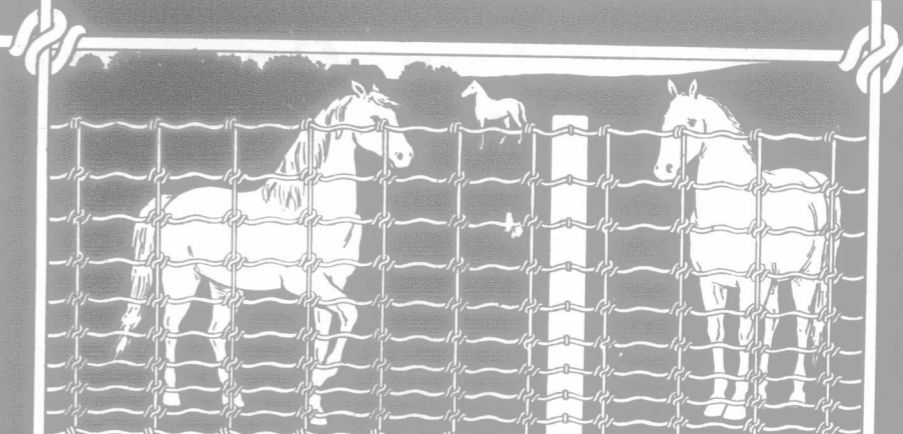
We also sell muleskin feeding gloves, one-finger pattern, well-sewed and durable, 75c. per pair. Buckskin, \$1 per pair.

Tank Pump Outfit, consisting of Barnes or Meyers pump, 20 ft. 2-inch wire-lined hose (N. Y. Belting & Packing Co.'s make) and 10 ft. of 1-inch discharge hose, for \$15.75. We sent out nearly 500 lengths of this wire-lined hose last season, and did not receive a single complaint. Complete set of rags for Monitor Jr. Clover Huller, \$15.00; three-inch four-tone chime whistle, \$6.50; round bottom steel wagon tank, supported by steel frame, 10-barrel size, \$27.50; 12-barrel size, \$32.50; flat-bottom steel tanks very much less.

We also sell hundreds of books to thrashers and engineers. We sell more of the "Young Engineer's Guides" than any other book. Other books: "Power Catechism," price \$2; "Farm Engines and How to Run Them," postpaid, 90c; "Rough and Tumble Engineering," postpaid, \$1; "The Practical Gas Engineer," postpaid, \$1.

We also offer particularly good values in our Veteran Drive Belts. The 6-inch Veteran has 27 rows of stitches, while other makes have but 23 rows. The 7-inch Veteran has 31 rows of stitches, other makes have but 27 rows. The 8-inch Veteran has 35 rows of stitches, other makes have but 31 rows. The Veteran belts are also considerably heavier and stronger, and have the further advantage that they remain soft and pliable in cold weather. The filler compound used in them is a secret composition, and does not harden in cold weather, thus making the Veteran canvas belt as pliable as a rubber belt in winter.

If you need a drive belt this season, write us at once, and we will make you a price on a Veteran, delivered at your town, which will surprise you. If you require any other goods, such as a suit of overalls, a canvas cover, etc., we can include them in the same shipment, and will prepay the freight. Our 1905 catalogue, containing 100 pages, will soon be out. Send for it. om



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