

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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APRIL, 11, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 707

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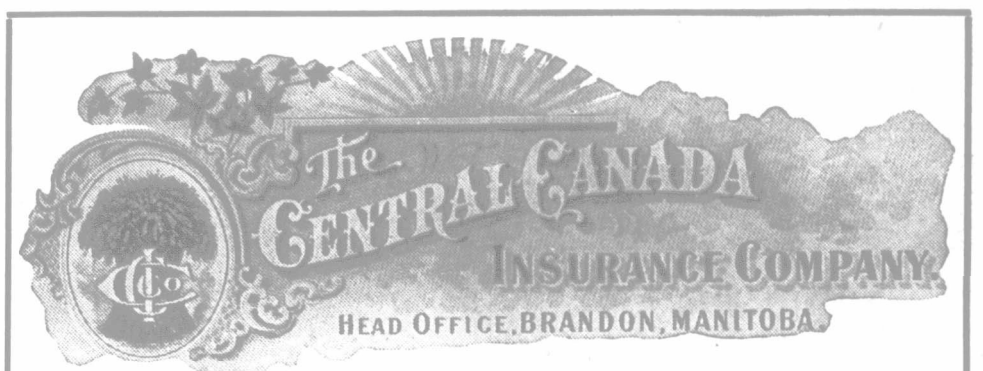
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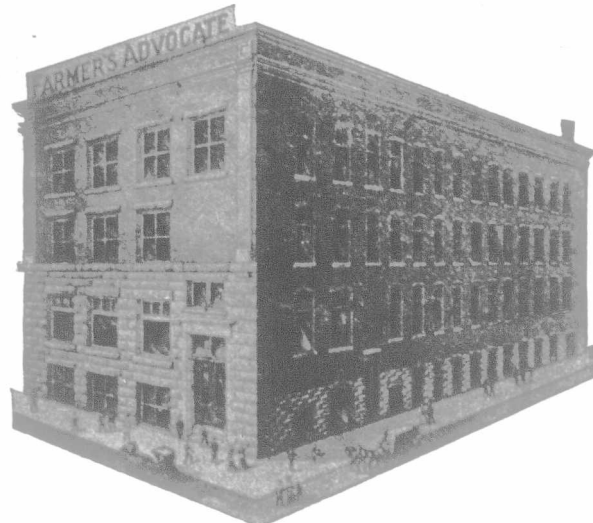
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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20	34	62	104	136	184	219
21	35	64	105	138	186	222
22	35	65	107	140	191	228
23	36	66	110	144	194	231
24	37	67	111	146	196	234
25	37	68	113	148	201	240
26	38	70	114	150	204	243
27	39	71	117	154	206	249
28	39	72	119	156	208	252
29	40	73	120	158	211	255
30	40	74	123	162	218	261
31	41	76	125	164	221	264
32	42	77	126	166	226	270
33	43	78	130	170	229	273
34	43	79	131	172	231	276
35	44	81	134	176	239	285
36	45	84	139	182	243	294
37	47	86	143	188	254	303
38	49	89	146	192	259	309
39	50	91	151	198	266	318
40	52	96	158	208	281	336
41	56	102	164	222	299	357
42	59	108	178	234	316	378
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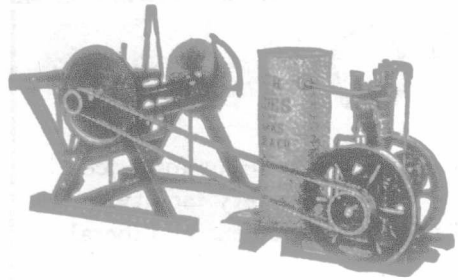
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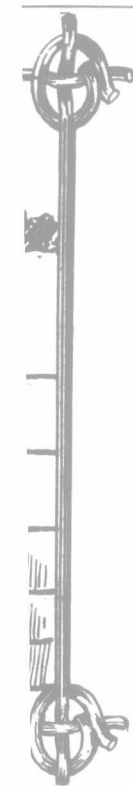
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WILLIAM PEARSON COMPANY, WINNIPEG, CANADA



Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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April 11, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 707.

EDITORIAL

Sour milk at irregular intervals results in the pot-bellied ugly calf.

* * *

Watch the horses' shoulders, a little salt and water applied to the shoulders will help toughen them to the collar.

* * *

In the rush of seeding, do not forget that thoroughness in bluestoning is essential if smut is to be avoided.

* * *

A few hours extra at the fanning mill with the grain intended for seed, will result in pleasurable feelings when one views the growing crop and the thresher's returns.

* * *

Saskatchewan men are after an agricultural college; a most encouraging sign that this province recognises the importance of high class agricultural education.

* * *

Provincial hail insurance is not yet looked upon favorably by the majority of the farmers. Deficits in government attempts at hail insurance do not invite others to try the experiment.

* * *

Canadian wheat has been about at an exportable basis all the last shipping; not so the wheat south of the line, hence, no comparison of prices are obtained on the Old Country corn exchange.

* * *

Insurance investigations are causing considerable interest, policy holders will be foolish who drop out on account of the testimony so far offered, the investigation has not gone far enough to warrant conclusions. In the meantime, we are glad to note that fraternal society insurance will also receive attention.

* * *

Some hesitate to invest in a manure spreader owing to the amount of money needed. The question is rather can you be certain of getting the right amount taken to the land and applied properly, in any other way? Generally speaking, the answer is, No. Eight to ten loads per acre is sufficient to apply.

* * *

That farmers believe there is a combine among the live stock dealers is evident by the daily press. An investigation might reveal some interesting things. It is well to remember that the total annual output of live stock from Western Canada does not amount to one week's receipts at Chicago.

* * *

Opinions as to the sample market and order point differ materially. Those opposed, do so mainly on the following points: first, the delay that would occur in getting the wheat out; second, lack of milling demand in Western Canada; third, that the move would be one playing into the hands of the big elevator companies; fourth, that mixing and the impairment of the reputation of our wheat would result.

* * *

Farmer's bulletin 239 treats of corrosion (eating away) of iron wire, and gives the following as the result of investigation:—Iron wire when it can be obtained, even at a large increase in price, is by far the cheapest. The life of a steel wire nail is six years. The life of the old-fashioned iron nail (and these can be had if the farmer will demand them) is forty years. The life of iron wire is from twenty to thirty years; the life of ordinary steel wire from six to ten years.

Equal Rights for All in Live Stock Associations.

The handicap that Quebec is, to progress along some lines in Canada, is illustrated by a despatch which recently appeared in an Eastern newspaper. The Quebecers were hard to bring into the National Records ranks, especially with their own cattle and horses, dubbed French Canadian. No objection can be urged to the habitant starting new breeds, provided he is not allowed to palm off grade stock as pure bred, with certificates endorsed by the government. In order to further enlist the sympathy of the sheep and swine men of that province, they are given membership in the Dominion association, something not accorded to those in the other provinces, except Ontario, which presumably, has not a provincial association, although the officers, executives, etc. of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations are all Ontario men. The Dominion associations mentioned have followed out the idea of the national records associations in allotting monies to the various provinces, according to the business done by each with the association. If the breeders of one part of Canada are entitled to such consideration, surely others are. As an instance of the disinclination to be fair on the part of some easterners, some Angus breeders east of Lake Superior, would not hear to the head office of the proposed association, made up of men from all over Canada, the majority, however, from the west of the great lakes, being placed at Winnipeg. The principle of national records, to be an acceptable one, must include keeping all records up to a high standard and equal rights to all the provinces. The West is growing apace in population, wealth and voting power; statesmanship will be best shown in the matter of record and breeders' associations by recognising the trend of national development and preparing for it.

The Foreign Element.

It is said that one of our largest implement manufacturing establishments, in order to secure the trade of the foreigners in a certain district in the west, trained an intelligent young Galician in the implement business and sent him out among the people, with results that were very gratifying to the firm. Is there not in this a lesson for us? Would it not be possible to train a foreigner as an Institute worker, and let him travel among some of our untaught brethren from Central Europe. Think what a work he might do; these people will not come to seed trains and agricultural meetings; they will not be readers of the agricultural press, not, at least for some time. It is not enough that we give them homes. If we are to take up 'the white man's burden,' there is still more to be done. To enable these people to increase their wealth and prosperity makes for our own progress, and for the advancement of the Dominion.

Things Look Good for the Next Industrial Fair!

The enthusiasm manifested by the president, manager, and board of directors of the Winnipeg Industrial and the city council regarding the coming exhibition the latter part of July is a most encouraging sign. Many improvements are to be made, the grounds drained, some block-paved and macadam roads laid down, so that all parts of the grounds may be accessible even in moist weather. In addition, a road will be built from the unloading platforms to the barns and will be continued through a thirty foot avenue which will run at right angles to the stables at a point midway between their ends, this having the effect of cutting the long stables in two, besides affording better means of egress in case of fire. The favoritism shown in the allotment of stables in previous years will not be allowed, and it is hoped that the swipes and

personnel of the racing fraternity will be segregated in quarters set apart for them, the stock men have been much annoyed in the past by the pilfering of feed and small articles from their stalls by some of the hangers-on of the racing brigade. Strenuous efforts will be made also to improve the Midway, by relegating it to a less conspicuous place in the grounds, and by eliminating disgusting shows. The prize list, we believe, will show as much, if not more cash offered than last year, and in classes where competition is keenest, such as in Shorthorns and Clydesdales a larger number of prizes will be offered. The time to prepare is right now, so select your exhibits and get ready.

Blanketing of Homesteads to Cease.

On and after the 15th inst., personal application will have to be made for homesteads in western Canada. The Dept. of the Interior, recognising the abuses that have crept in through the old system has been quick to make a change with a view of remedying matters. The change will have several good effects, and is made in the interest of the actual settler. Another beneficial effect will be that it will tend to induce more careful selection by the new settler, and, as a result of that selection will result in greater satisfaction on his part. The idea of a system of purchase, with settlement duties, recently suggested in the Winnipeg Free Press is, we think, modern, just, and in the interest of the country as a whole.

Feeding for Work and Health.

The feeding of horses is something of which everyone pretends to know something, yet, in actual practise, it is one of the most imperfectly performed chores about the farm. The most common error is to feed in the morning before watering, and, another fallacy is to indulge the horse in a change of diet. In feeding horses one should remember that the stomach is not large enough to hold sufficient hay, oats and water to last for four or five hours, and that the hay and water are best taken care of in the bowels. The system of feeding then should be, to water first thing in the morning, then feed hay and lastly the grain; so that the horse will have time to finish it before going to the field. If the oats are fed before watering a large proportion of them is washed back into the bowels where they cause colic and indigestion and are undigested. The place for assimilating the oats is in the stomach and in order to keep them there the horse should be watered before they are fed or not until two hours after feeding. The excuse that horses will not drink in the morning before feeding cannot be taken seriously, for any horse can be educated to take his food and water at the proper time.

At noon the same procedure should be followed unless the team is very warm, and then only a little drink should be allowed, but before the grain is fed the thirst should be satisfied. Horses are peculiar in their food requirements in that they do not respond favorably to changes or to variety. The nearer a horse can be kept to hay and oats and bran diet, the better it is for him. Hot bran mashes or boiled oats are good after a hard trip, to cool the system, but other condiments and mixtures are not appreciated and frequently cause colic. Bran fed with oats (and oats should always be fed whole to horses with sound teeth) in the proportion of two quarts of bran to four quarts of oats will tend to prevent gorging and will assist digestion. This amount of grain is also found to be sufficient for horses doing ordinarily heavy work but should be reduced upon idle days, or the cessation of work. Flax seed fed in small quantities to idle horses may be useful to cool the system and improve the coat but should not be continued for any length of time. Oat straw and oat sheaves are fairly good fodder if carefully fed, and may take the place of wild hay

but extra care should be taken when feeding straw, as it is one of the most prolific causes of colic and indigestion. Every effort should be made to grow tame hay, not only for its greater value as food, but for its good effect upon the soil and because it seldom acts as a host for ergot, and consequently there is less danger of abortion in mares when tame hay is fed than when the slough hay or prairie grass is used.

HORSE

The equine babies are arriving every day.

* * *

Clean the mud out of the feet as it absorbs the hoof oil and leaves the horn dry and brittle.

* * *

Suit the collar to the shape of the shoulder, a straight shoulder requires a special adjustment of the draft.

* * *

Horses on the ranges have not done as well as usual the past winter owing to a lack of snow and water.

* * *

Even if it is only to get work-horses patronize the best stallion in the district, he will be the cheapest in the end.

* * *

Regina horsemen will hold a race meet on July 17th and 18th. It is said, over forty horses are in training in that city.

* * *

Wild hay makes expensive feed when it is affected with ergot; better sow some tame grass seed and arrange to have some green oats for next winter's feed.

* * *

In some towns the bill for work-horses amounts to nearly one half the revenue from the wheat marketed at those points: looks like frenzied farming.

* * *

Large, white lice are quite common this spring, on colts. If it is found that any of the young stock are not doing well, examine them well for lice, and if any are found, clip and apply a coal tar solution along the neck and back.

Abortion in Mares.

Complaints of abortion in mares have been alarmingly numerous in many parts, the past two years. At first, veterinarians thought that the trouble was due to a specific germ, and that the disease was contagious, but, as a result of careful investigation by different authorities, it is now believed that the ergot on the wild grasses which has been unusually plentiful of late, may be the more general cause. Ergot can be distinctly seen when present in the form of black spikes in the heads of the grass, and in its nature very closely resembles smut in wheat or other grains. The only remedy is to avoid feeding affected hay. One large farmer near Dundurn, Sask., last year, suspected the ergot of causing the trouble among his mares, so moved his stock to another farm; and has been feeding them, this past winter, on oat-straw in place of hay, with the result that, up to the present, he has not had a single case of abortion.

The situation at once suggests the importance of providing some other fodder besides slough hay for horse feed, and, doubtless, larger areas will be seeded to timothy, brome, rye grass, clover and alfalfa, all of which can, with a little encouragement, be grown in most parts of the west. Should there be any doubt as to the success of these crops, green oats might be grown to take the place of hay; but, we hope farmers will set themselves to work to grow more of the tame grasses, not only to insure against abortion, but, for their greater value as food, and because they are so much more convenient to harvest than the wild varieties. While in some cases, the cause may be as suggested above, it will not be well to disregard the idea regarding the contagiousness of this ruinous disease, and also for horse breeders to avoid using stallions that have been used in breeding studs where abortion is known to exist; the male is one of the most likely agents to distribute the abortion germ.

The Cost of Farm Horses.

It would be interesting to know how the cost of horses purchased this spring compares with the value of the past year's wheat crop. Never before have so many horses been sold at such lofty figures as have those marketed in the country the past few weeks. In one small Saskatchewan town alone, over \$100,000 has been invested in work-horses and few of these were of a desirable type. The condition of our horse trade is not creditable to an intelligent farming community. It savors of "boom times" and wasteful practises. Farmers should be horse raisers as well as wheat growers, for, if to the neglect of cattle raising, dairying, and hog raising, we add also the neglect of horse raising; wheat growing as an occupation becomes all the more precarious. The only bright aspect in the whole situation lies in the fact that farmers are so well able to buy horses. This spring's experience should teach an obvious lesson, namely, that it is always cheaper to raise horses for farm work than to buy them.

The value of a brood mare in times of soaring horse prices can scarcely be conjectured, doubtless the eastern and southern farmers know, for few of their mares find their way to western farmers, and this is one of the most regrettable features of the situation in horses. If some of these animals for which farmers are paying such princely figures could be used to produce foals, the outlay would be more reasonable, especially as some of the very best stallions are being sold in this western country.

The Hackney in England and Elsewhere.

(Continued)

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Upon the question of riding shoulders, and adaptation for both saddle and harness, I am, by no means, alone in my opinion, as many other practical North of England breeders share my views, including Mitchell, Whitworth, Buttle, Wreghitt, Crompton, Moore, Fewson, Hornsby, and many others, which adds proof in favor of my contention. A gentleman in the South West of England, who always keeps some four or five hunters, is very fond of going on a lengthy riding tour in the summer. Last year, he rode from Cornwall into Scotland and he now, from choice of comfort, and endurance, always rides a Hackney on his tours in preference to any other breed. This, I think, is a sufficient tribute to the merits of the species. Let us turn to the views of a gentleman who probably bears the name of the oldest Hackney breeder in Great Britain Thomas Crompton, of Nafferton, East Yorks. He tells me that whilst there is no doubt the Hackney has taken the highest possible position amongst the harness horses of the world, yet the Hackney, bred entirely for harness purposes, is not so valuable as one bred on the proper lines of a ride and drive horse, and he contends that if breeders will only adhere to this ride and drive type they will breed and supply a very much better class of harness horse than by going in for the class of animal which is void of shoulders, back, and quarters, and frequently possesses very questionable legs and feet. He contends further it is all nonsense to say that a high actioned Hackney is unrideable, provided you get the right sort of action of the light and airy quality that Yorkshiremen hold in such high esteem, then he contends he will ride as comfortably as a thoroughbred. He adds "let Yorkshire breeders stick to the stamp that we love so well, and I am sure that in the future, as in the past, we shall always beat the other sort either in the show or sale ring". I could from my own experience of conversations which I have had with Hackney breeders all over the North of England, give you opinions by the score entirely in corroboration of this argument of mine, but I select the above named at random which will clearly show that the harness theory solus does not coincide with the tenets of the original and genuine Hackney breeder, as distinguished from the South Country man, who, in all probability, does not possess a soul above harness, and only a very limited knowledge at that. You recently had imported into your country a Hackney which, for two years in succession, has been awarded the highest honors at your Madison Square Gardens Horse Show in New York. I cannot say whether you had a practical Hackney breeder to judge the class or classes in which he was exhibited or not, but I can say that here in England that horse gained very varied judgments. He was essentially harness, and harness only, and with regard to shoulders, back, legs, and feet, came very nearly within the description of animal Mr. Crompton cautions us not to breed. We should not consider him by any means a typical English Hackney. True, he won a few shows in the South, but the first time he met a genuinely bred North of England Hackney, his number went down.

The Hackney of say 15.1 or 15.2 or thereabouts will do more work for its size, in the same time, than any other breed in the wear and tear of road work, either in saddle or harness, or both, and fur-

ther, will carry the heaviest weight the longest distance, and in the shortest time, of any class of horse in existence.

Comparatively recently, the hackney stallion, County Member Jr. 2916, made a record in harness in the United States by travelling 100 miles by road in 3 minutes under 8 hours. There were five long hills in the 50 miles length, and the owner had a friend accompanying him on the outward journey, and back, and yet County Member Jr. 2916 did this without being distressed. A friend of mine has to my knowledge, travelled 30 miles a day by road or saddle for 13 successive days, and for seven further days driven nearly twice that distance, and this, all with one Hackney, but he was of the right sort and fit, and kept his head and tail up to the end. There are plenty of instances which can be found even in this County of Hackney endurance. I have a mare now, 20 years old, which has bred me no less than twelve foals. She will comfortably pull my gig 13½ miles in the hour, put her in the stable for twenty minutes, and trot the same distance back again under the hour, and there is no occasion to take a whip in the socket at all. I know of another instance of a mare 16 years old that last summer trotted 20 miles on the road, in harness, in not so much over one hour, and that without distressing herself. My friend Mr. Tom Mitchell, a short while ago, when this subject was being debated in some of the stockbreeders' papers, and letters were being published from persons who had but a very faint idea of the capabilities of the Hackney, issued a challenge to Great Britain, or elsewhere, for £50 a side, and I agreed to join him, if necessary, in doubling the stake, to pit two Hackneys against two other horses of any bred to trot on the road from Leeds to Scarborough and back again, 50 miles, and although this challenge was issued some 3 years ago, and has been repeated at intervals, as yet, we have not found anyone to take it up. Since it's issue, there has not been so much shouting in England about the Hackney being a non-stayer, and if you have any on your side who are of that opinion, I believe they can still be accommodated if they like to come over and have a try, and we will then prove to them whether the Hackney is a stayer or not. In the North of England we know he is, so that we do not want any further proof. I know a gentleman in this Country, none other than the Master of the West Norfolk hounds, Mr. A. Collison who has ridden a pure bred Hackney with those same hounds for years, this animal being one of the finest performers across Country in that part of England, in fact, nearly half of the hunting men on the Western side of Norfolk ride nothing else after hounds, and they are all there at the h.

Norbury Stud, England.

S. B. CA... Y.

Stallions Must Be Enrolled.

The Horse Breeders' Protection Act, as passed by the last session of the Manitoba Legislature, includes many important features with which every one who owns or keeps a stallion for public service should become familiar. Under the new act all stallions, whether pure bred or grade, must be enrolled in the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the certificate given of such enrollment must be printed on the route bill or poster used for advertising. For pure bred stallions the fee for enrollment is \$2.00, but for grades no fee is charged. Stallions that have been registered under the old Horse Breeders' Lien Act will require to be re-enrolled, the fee for doing so, however, is only 25 cents. In the case of pure bred stallions all owners, by fulfilling certain regulations outlined in the act, may have a lien on the progeny where service fee has not been paid.

As the breeding of all horses will be examined in the Department, the certificate issued and printed on the bills will be a guarantee to farmers of the exact breeding of the horse, and there will be no opportunity for any unscrupulous stallion owner to misrepresent the purity of the breeding of his animal.

Copies of the new act may be had free by applying to the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg.

STOCK

The Cost of Feeding Pigs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Do winter pigs pay?" is a question frequently asked and "no" is the usual answer in this country. Some say the country is too cold, while others claim that even at prevailing prices for coarse grains they will eat their heads off. But I claim that there is money in the business if properly handled, and good handling consists of plenty of food, warm quarters, and don't forget pure water, for snow and ice is a poor substitute for the liquid article. I am a beginner at this business and I have made many mistakes that in future I can avoid, and yet, I have made it pay.

Spring pigs can be made to pay very easily, but on the question of winter production, there is always a bone of contention. I raised twenty seven spring

pigs and four winter ones. Here are the figures which show the result of my experience with the fall litter.

The four pigs were born on the 22nd day of October; weaned on the 21st day of December; and weighed on March 21st. They were then five months old and weighed 641 pounds, (the barrow weighed 181 pounds). The grain fed was a mixture of oats, barley and wheat, and amounted to 2154 pounds. The account, therefore, stands as follows:

To 2154 lbs. grain at 1c. per lb.	\$21 54
" Grinding	2 05
" Keep of sow for five months	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$28 59
By 641 lbs. pork at local price of	
\$5 50 per hundred	\$35 25
Profit	\$ 6 66

This gives one a profit of over one cent per pound. I figured the grain at one cent per pound, because I consider it impossible to make wages and raise grain for less. Let us figure the grain at local rates and see what we get.

To 12 bus. wheat, 720 lbs., at 55c.	\$6 60
" 15 bus. barley, 720 lbs., at 26c.	3 90
" 21 bus. oats, 714 lbs., at 22c.	4 62
" Grinding	2 05
" Keep of sow, five months	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$22 17
By 641 lbs. pork at \$5.50 per hundred	\$35 25
Profit	13 08

I am confident that the cost of production can be considerably reduced by feeding roots in the winter. Sugar beets and mangels would prove useful, and I mean to have a good supply on hand next winter to still further reduce the cost of production. What I have done with four pigs, can be done as easily with forty if you can provide warm quarters, plenty of feed and give ordinary attention.

Innisfail.

GEO. DUNCAN.

Making Beef With Corn, Oats, Millet and Speltz.

An experiment at the South Dakota station with corn, speltz, millet and oats for fattening was conducted as follows:—The calves were fed on separated milk during the first six months of their lives, three of the lot were fed a ration of ground flax in addition to the milk while the fourth lot was given ground barley. Good gains were made during the entire period. While on grain during the months of June, July, August and September last, the lot receiving the ground speltz made the largest gain in weight. During the months of October, November and December it required the following number of pounds of grain for a pound of gain: corn 5.06, oats 5.14, millet 5.78 and speltz 5.94. On being slaughtered the following dressing percentages were obtained in comparison with the weights at home: corn 60%, oats 57%, millet 58% and speltz 58.3%. Good judges about the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, pronounced the corn-fed lot as being both the best on foot and showing the best carcasses, and the fat on this lot was much the thickest of any of the four lots, although the oats-fed lot were well finished. The lots receiving the millet and speltz were not so thickly covered with fat but still showed a good carcass. After the carcasses were hung up it was easy to distinguish the animals having Jersey blood, by the excess of inside fat, especially about the kidneys.

The stockmen and farmers of Western Canada want J. H. Grisdale as the next Live Stock Commissioner. No better way of impressing one's ideas on the subject can be devised than to write the member representing the constituency you live in at Ottawa—no matter what his politics, write your M.P. anyhow.

* * *

Light hogs are in good demand at present and enjoy the premium simply because they are scarce. With bacon consumption abnormal and shipping demand reasserting itself, the 150 to 200-pound animal is likely to enjoy continued popularity.

Light hogs are going to be worth the money right along, simply because they are wanted, and there exists absolutely no incentive to cut them loose.—*Live Stock World.*

How to Keep in Touch With Up-to-Date Matter.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find \$1.50 for my renewal subscription to the Farmer's Advocate. Through the medium of your bright, newsy paper one can keep in touch with most profitable, practical information for farmers and stockmen.

Morden, Man.

G. G. CRAM.

FARM

The Bounty on Sugar Beets.

The government of Alberta is wrestling with the problems connected with the development of the beet sugar industry. Competition from the British Columbia refiners of cane sugar is too strong. It is the old story of a slaughter market designed to crowd out the competition of the weaker rivals. If the B. C. men have money to throw away in an over-ardent desire to monopolize the markets for themselves, it is proof of the assertion that they have basked too long in the trust-producing sunshine of high protection, and possibly a little higher duty on their raw material, which would be equivalent to a reduction of their protection, might increase the revenue and at the same time make them less assertive of their divine right to govern the markets of the west for their own benefit.

Meanwhile, the people are in a position to help out the Alberta sugar growers. The production of beet sugar involves the expenditure in the province of much more money than the refinement of the product of the southern grown cane. China has found the boycott as effective as a tariff in the exclusion of certain products. Would it not be wise for Alberta sugar users to demand the home grown product and thus by patronizing home industry help in the development of the province?

Experience with Alfalfa.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The first time I sowed alfalfa was in the spring of 1903. Where the seed came from I don't know. It was mixed with some laburnum seed, and I was a little surprised when it grew alfalfa instead of laburnum. It grew perhaps a foot high the first summer and in the second one, twenty two inches. In 1905 it was cut on July 12th—later than it should have been—and was then about two feet high. It grew again and, after growing a foot or so and maturing some seed, was cut on October 2nd.

This is in two little short rows and although it gets some attention in the way of cultivation, it is very little. There is a larger patch, half of which is inoculated with soil from Lethbridge. It was sown in 1904, and both in that year and in 1905, the inoculated half looked, if anything, a little darker in color, but there was very little difference.

It was sown far too thick and has never grown over a foot high. Some of the plants have roots half an inch through at the top. I have followed them down about two feet, through a hard clay subsoil.

Half of both the inoculated and non-inoculated pieces were mulched in the winter of 1904—5, but there seemed no difference anywhere in the whole patch in the summer.

Alta.

ARCH. MITCHELL.

Sow Pure Seed Wheat.

The Red Fife wheat of the west is badly mixed with other varieties. A crop from a mixture of varieties cannot be expected to ripen evenly and in consequence the sample of grain is inferior. Too deep sowing weakens the vigor of the plant. The aim should be to pack the soil and thus raise the moisture rather than sow four inches deep in order to put the seed down to moisture. The average crop of Red Fife wheat has lost much of its old time vigor, productiveness, and quality, through lack of care in the use of good pure seed from vigorous and fully matured crops.

Much can be done to increase the yield and strengthen the vigor of the crop by the use of the fanning mill. The fanning mill removes all small and broken grains, which produce weak plants that are later in maturing.

The loss of vigor in the crop has made it more susceptible to rust, smut and other fungous enemies, as well as to insect pests. An examination of a smutted crop will show that about 90 per cent. of the plants affected with smut are the weaker plants from small and shrunken grains.

Considering the danger from smut, rust and unevenness in ripening, it would be better to screen out a peck of the small and shrunken grains and sow one and one-quarter bushels per acre rather than sow one and one-half bushels of unscreened seed.

The practice of annually selecting large heads of grain from vigorous and fully ripened plants that are true to the desired type and variety, to furnish seed for a breeding plot or base of supply of pure seed, has proved to be both a practicable and profitable means of keeping varieties pure, increasing the yield and improving the quality of the grain.

The use of seed wheat from smutted grain is a dangerous practice. Some of the apparently sound grains from a diseased plant—a plant that carries only a few smut balls—may be found to contain smut spores within the apparently perfect kernel. In

these the disease can not be wiped out by the usual methods of treating with bluestone and formalin.

Smut spores may be carried by the wind from field to field and are believed to live in the soil from year to year. Burning the stubble will do much to destroy smut spores and smut balls, as well as weed seeds that lie on the surface.

One of the most effective means to combat smut is to use well screened seed taken from a vigorous and fully matured crop, that was free from smut and sown under the most favorable conditions for rapid growth, with a view to get a healthy growth of green leaf as soon as possible after sowing.

The smut spores germinate and produce a mould like growth, which develops beneath the surface of the soil. The wheat plant becomes diseased with smut only during its early stages of growth, when the tissues of the young plant are very tender. As soon as the green leaf is well developed on a vigorous plant, it is past the stage when it is likely to become diseased. Anything that weakens the vigor of the plant, as small or shrunken grain, very deep sowing, spring frosts or prolonged cold or dry weather at time of seeding, increases the danger from smut. The effect on vitality and the strength of growth of seed grain treated with either bluestone or formalin for the prevention of smut, depends upon the strength of the solution, the time the seed is allowed to soak before being dried, and the time between treating and sowing. All authorities recommend seeding as soon as possible after treating. The intervening time should not exceed two weeks.

—SEED COMMISSIONER CLARK.

Weeds.

All weeds are either:

One year plants, which begin to grow in spring, ripen seeds the same season and then die, as wild oats, lamb's quarters and wild mustard.

Two year plants, which begin to grow in one year and ripen seeds and die in the next season, as ball mustard, false tansy, false flax and hare's ear mustard.

Many year plants, which start from a seed and then live for many years, as Canada thistle, field sow-thistle, quack grass.

All weeds can be controlled if the seedlings are destroyed after germination and before they have formed seeds. The sooner this is done the easier and better it is.

Harrowing growing grain in spring kills myriads of weed seedlings while they are small and delicate, and at the same time is great advantage to the crop by killing its aggressive enemies, which later would crowd it and rob it of its food and also by breaking up the surface of the soil and thus preventing evaporation.

A shallow layer of soil, such as is produced by dragging a harrow over cultivated land is the best known non-conductor of moisture and thus prevents the evaporation of soil moisture.

Two-year weeds occur in autumn on stubble land or on poorly cultivated summer fallows. These may all be killed when small, by discing late in autumn, early in spring before they make new root-growth. If the land cannot be worked early in spring, a duck-foot or spring-tooth cultivator must be used.

If other spring work will allow, light spring plowing is an excellent way to destroy all kinds of weeds on farm land.

Many-year plants either root deeply or they do not. Deep rooted weeds should be plowed deeply just before flowering and cultivated often enough afterwards to prevent the development of any leaf growth with which they could lay up a store of food for the next year's growth. Shallow-rooted many-year plants should be plowed lightly in hot weather so that the sun may dry out their roots.

Deep-rooted many-year plants, if plowed shallow, become worse and the same is the case with shallow-rooted many-year plants. All weeds must be fought according to their special nature.

Plants drink with their roots and eat with their leaves. Cut off their roots and they soon die of thirst. Cut off their leaves and prevent them forming new ones and they must starve to death.

—DR. FLETCHER.

Method of Bluestoning.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see by your issue of March 14th, that there are two or three of the same opinion as I am, that immersing is the way to bluestone wheat. I think the same as D. G. Lowe, that most of the farmers are at fault. I will try to describe a plan by which I bluestone. I take a coal oil barrel and cut it in two and take two gunny sacks and immerse the wheat. I tie a small rope to beam of granary, and then to a small pole about six or eight feet long. Then I take a short piece of rope and tie to the end of pole and put a half hitch around the mouth of sack. I now raise the sack out and put two small sticks under it. While one is draining, I put about 1 1/2 bushels in another, raise it and by this time the first is ready to empty and so on. I generally use one pound of bluestone to 8 bushels of wheat. When I immerse oats in this way, I use formalin. Oats should be covered after with horse blankets or old sacks.

NELSON ALLEN.

Horticulture and Forestry

Planting Apple Trees.

The following advice upon tree planting is given by one of Manitoba's most successful nursery men:

"The best location is a northern exposure, sheltered principally on the south and west. High ground is desirable. See that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized, then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them, then see that fine and mellow earth is worked in and around the roots and firmly packed so that the trees will not be moved to and fro by every breeze that passes. If litter of any kind is used let it be on the surface and not in direct contact with the roots. After the planting is done see that the surface soil around the tree (for a good distance) is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in good workable condition. Remember that thorough cultivation is important. In fact it is imperative to success. Do not plant windbreak trees too near your fruit trees to sap or shade the ground. Remember the roots extend as far as the height of the tree or farther. We are inclined to think the low headed trees the best and longest lived, but would have the trunk or body high enough to keep the limbs off the ground. Bear in mind that the trunk of a tree does not increase in length as it grows older, that is, a tree which has its limbs two feet from the ground when planted, these same limbs will never be any higher. Plant apple trees sixteen feet apart each way. Prune tops and branches severely, and roots moderately, when planting, afterwards very little pruning is necessary. Plant two inches deeper than they stood in nursery. Protect trunks in winter by wrapping with sacking reaching from ground to lower limbs. Remove all protection in May."

It is reported that the stud of Shires and Thoroughbreds, recently the property of Lord de Clifford, will be transplanted to Saskatchewan.

FIELD NOTES

A Rancher's View of the Live Cattle Trade.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

None will dispute the assertion that the existing condition of the ranch cattle trade leaves much to be desired. That a remedy will eventually be found, I have but little doubt. Some have been already suggested. The most popular of these, especially amongst ranchers of short experience, is to endeavor to have the embargo removed. This is a most attractive remedy. It means, that without any exertion on the part of the ranchers, or without any alterations in their methods, their cattle are suddenly to become of largely increased value. Great Britain is to act the part of the Fairy God Mother, wave her wand, repeal the obnoxious act, and the ranching trade will flourish. This is extremely fascinating, no doubt, but unfortunately experience proves that its foundations are no more substantial than is the case generally with fairy tales.

The arguments we hear at the present time to prove, that if we had free access to the British market for store cattle, it would greatly benefit us, remind me of the early days of ranching. The same arguments were used then as now, and I fear, if the embargo is removed, the same disappointments will occur.

The pioneer ranchers, at first, had no difficulty in finding market for their beef. The Mounted Police and Indian Reserves took more than they raised, and the surplus was supplied from Montana. As soon as the Cochrane Ranch brought in their large herd, and other large ranches quickly followed, it then became a burning question, as to how and where we could dispose of our steers, as there was little or no home market. The thought was unanimous, however, that the question would be solved when the C. P. R. was built, as we believed we could then send our young steers to Great Britain and sell them for stores. As soon as this became practicable, one of the largest ranches, which was owned by influential Englishmen, shipped all their yearling and two-year-old steers. The experiment was anxiously watched by all ranchers. We knew that it was undertaken by men who had every opportunity of knowing what they were doing, and that if they failed no other could succeed. It proved a dismal failure and was never repeated. It appeared rather a blue lookout for the future of ranching. We all predicted that fat cattle could not be sent from the foot of the Rockies and make beef when they arrived in England. There was nothing left us to do but

try it, however, and to our agreeable surprise it proved fairly successful. Those who had the skill and were careful to use it in selecting nothing but finished beef, obtained good prices for their steers, but the majority of ranchers, either from want of skill in selecting, or through desire of getting rid of their annual crop of four-year-old steers, shipped too many unripe cattle. This was always disastrous, although there was no embargo, still it amounted to the same, the feeders would have nothing to do with range cattle for their business, consequently, they had all to be slaughtered at port of landing, and those that were thin did not fetch much more than the value of their hide, which greatly lowered the average price. On the whole the prospects of ranching were gloomy.

In 1891 or 1892 Messrs. Gordon and Ironside commenced buying ranch cattle largely. Circumstances were greatly in their favor, as the ranchers were disheartened, which enabled them to buy just what cattle they considered were sufficiently fat, and paid for them at the rate of \$40 per head for fat four-year-old steers, and they were the sole judge of condition. These gentlemen, no doubt, made large profits, owing to the skill with which they selected the cattle.

When the embargo was first put on Canadian cattle entering Great Britain, the ranchers, for selfish motives, were well pleased. They considered that as Ontario had lost its outlet for young steers, they could be bought profitably by the ranchers and fattened on our ranges. This trade did start, but never reached expected proportions, as eastern steers are not quite suitable for range purposes.

The argument used by those in the West, who desire to see the embargo raised is this: "At the present time we ship our fat cattle to England, but the long journey entails such melting and bruising, that on their arrival they make but indifferent beef, but if these cattle could be held on the other side until they recovered their condition and bruises, they would make much more valuable beef." If this worked out, it would be an excellent thing for the ranchers, but unfortunately, it did not work out in old days, and conditions are the same now. What makes our cattle suffer so much on their journey? It is their nervous nature. This would condemn them for feeders at the other side. They would still keep going down in condition, absolute contentment is as necessary for cattle to fatten as feed. It is said that they are quite tame by the time they reach the other side, (the person making that statement has evidently never seen a shipload of rangers come on a dock), but this is more apparent than real. Their spirit, no doubt, is broken and they are weary, but that is not a condition to make successful feeders. If feeding is to be done, it is nearer home it should be done. This would mean that cattle would get thoroughly finished and gradually gentled before they were ship-



A SASKATCHEWAN CABBAGE GARDEN AT WM. DOWNS', BUFFALO LAKE, SASK. THIS MAN BUYS GOOD SEED.

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ped. The only way to ship wild beef cattle success-fully, is to send them dressed, and if the embargo is taken off, we may have no alternative but to send them that way and for this reason, when the embargo was put on, it interrupted the eastern trade in store cattle with Great Britain. If it is taken off, this trade will most likely be resumed, and all possible precautions will be taken by the Department of Agriculture to prevent anything from interfering with it. Now, there never has been, and let us hope never will be, any serious disease amongst ranch cattle, such as foot and mouth or pleuro pneumonia, but some minor disease may occur, such as mange for instance. This might mean absolute quarantining of the entire range country in order to protect the eastern store trade. We would be forced then, like Argentina was, to go into the dressed meat business, but as this could not be engaged in quickly, disaster would overtake us in the meantime.

Alta. E. H. MAUNSELL.

Smut.

(By Dr. James Fletcher, on the Seed Special).

The smuts of wheat, oats and barley are parasitic plants of low development belonging to the fungi, and to the same large class as the mildews and rusts found on many plants. The seeds of fungi are technically called spores, and like all seeds those of smut will germinate if they are put in the ground and get favorable conditions. The smut plant begins growth in the soil independently and afterwards attacks the young grain plant by penetrating its tissues above the sprouting seed. After this it lives as a parasite in the stem of its host, finally mounting to the grain where it changes the contained starch and gluten into its own seeds.

A smut-ball is practically a bag filled with the seeds of the smut plant. These are of an oily nature and when broken at threshing time adhere to the grains of wheat. The spores are so minute that a great many may be present on a grain of wheat without being noticed even by their disagreeable odor. The smut outbreak of 1905 was more severe than has ever previously occurred in the prairie provinces. As smut is a plant and without doubt grows from seed-like bodies, there is more danger of next season's crop being smutty under ordinary circumstances than ever before.

A practical remedy is to treat the seed grain before sowing so as to destroy the adhering smut spores. This may be done by dipping seed grain before sowing in a solution of 1 lb. of bluestone in 8 gallons of rainwater or by sprinkling the same over the grain and turning it over thoroughly with a shovel until every grain is wet. Sow as soon as convenient after the seed is dry. Ten gallons of solution will treat 8 bushels of oats or 10 bushels of wheat. Instead of the above, commercial formalin may be used, 1/4 oz. in each gallon of water, 1 lb. of formalin in 32 gallons of water, will treat 27 bushels of oats or 32 bushels of wheat. Bluestone and formalin are equally good for wheat but formalin is much better for treating oats and barley. After treating with formalin the seed grain should be heaped up and covered for a few hours with sacks or blankets to keep the fumes in.

Facts and Fancies.

Out in the shadow of the mountains, in the clear crisp ozone of a January morning, viewing from the summit of the foothills the country that lies below, that is a respite for tired nerves, the elixir of life to weakened lungs. The sun shines clear and bright and though a little blue grey mist hangs around the valley and sometimes over the crest of the hills there is in plain view a great stretch of undulating land, of hill and dale and valley, sometimes covered with scrub; sometimes fairly open and level, or as you approach more closely to the mountains, jack pine and spruce and poplar cover the valleys and hill sides. Grass is abundant in the foothills; the snows of winter melting from the mountain sides keep the valleys supplied with moisture and the grass grows long on these sheltered slopes in the long days of the summer sunshine. The range is fenced now clear up to the mountains; yes, almost into them. Here and there bunches of cattle drift lazily over the broad acres. Sometimes the rancher feeds his stock, feeds hay by the wagon load, scattered over the open prairie, for labor is scarce, and building dear, and land too cheap as yet for feeding animals in stables and this feature is many, many years ahead. Down in Colorado they grow peas in the valleys of the mountains and turn lambs on them to fatten, and possibly some day we may do this too, but I have seen nothing of it so far in our Canadian mountain valleys.

Horses, good horses, of the heavy draft class are scarce on the plains. There is money in horse raising now, but the fact is, prices are almost too high, especially for good, big, strong breeding mares and these have disappeared from the country, and no matter if you know the range pretty well, you will have a hard job to pick up much good stuff these days. But Alberta is naturally a good horse country. The climate, the oats to build up the bone of the youngsters, and the exercise, all these are factors in favor of this province and no wonder Alberta looms large on the horizon of the horse breeder.

From horses to parks, and from parks to summer fairs, seems a long jump, but I have taken a license to ramble on this article and propose to carry out my purpose. Edmonton has had trouble about her show grounds. The present place is an excellent site for a summer fair, but it is owned by private holders, and even if temporary arrangements can be made, they will lose it some day. Growing towns in the west—they are all growing—should see to it that in the early days of their existence, they secure grounds for parks and playgrounds. Don't be afraid of getting too large an area. It is a simple matter to dispose of these extra acres in a few years and the price will pay for holding it. But trouble, endless trouble, will be ahead of the municipal council that has to buy the necessary land for parks or fair grounds ten years hence, when prices have gone up, and vested interests prevent the people from securing desired locations, even at exorbitant figures.

There is another matter that should be hustled into the realm of action. There are throughout the west certain areas of land along streams and over the plains, that are not suited for agriculture. On these something should be done, in an extensive way, toward reforestation. Forests tend to equalize temperature, consume moisture, and are an immense benefit to a country, besides being a great source of wealth. The Dominion has money to burn—if we may judge from the upward trend of expenditure—then why not do something along this line? A few thousand acres reforested would give an excellent opportunity to study conditions, and might be an inspiration to our people to try something similar, though on a smaller scale.

Some day irrigation will be a more important question than it now is. Then we shall need the forests to preserve the summer flow of our streams, and leave to future generations, at least as large a water supply as we have found. Incidentally there should be something done in the way of surveys by the Dominion Government to find out the possibilities of irrigation, the area that can be irrigated, and the amount of water available. Unless care is taken, we shall be up against a trouble that has been experienced in some other countries, that is, some concern may monopolize the water supply, and then the only thing we shall have outside the control of the trusts will be air, and guard that, for even hot air is sometimes in demand at election time.

Finally, how often we hear this story, "Cultivation increases the rainfall, when the soil is opened up the seasons are not so dry." Don't you believe it for a minute! It is cultivation that consumes the moisture that falls, that puts the ground in a retentive condition to hold it, but rest assured the summer showers do not increase because you plow your land. You are trying to get nature to help out your laziness, when you adopt that idea. And did you ever notice that a road may be dry and dusty, while a cultivated field along side may appear quite damp. Both have had the same rainfall. Its cultivation that does it every time.

Calgary, Alta.

L. E. CARP.

What Makes Small Cattle.

While on a tour of agricultural education for the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the writer was frequently asked to account for, and to prescribe a remedy for the continuous decline in the size of beef cattle as experienced upon the farms and semi-ranches of the Qu'Appelle valley. Doubtless, everyone has noticed this tendency on the part of cattle to lose in size after a few generations of breeding. It is not peculiar to the Canadian West, the older cattlemen of the East and of the central western States have come to recognize it as an attendant evil of the breeding industry, and periodically make infusions of imported blood to correct it to some extent. Just to what this decline in size is due, may depend upon circumstances. It may not be always the same in different localities. Some of the main operating influences are, dry, cool climate, lack of succulent food, too little food, irregularity in feeding and otherwise caring for young stock, the peculiarity of the grasses eaten, those of America not being as rich in some instances as those of the British Isles, indiscriminate breeding and the excessive use of young bulls. Added to the apparent natural predisposition of improved cattle to deteriorate in size, we believe the dryness of our Western climate and grasses and the undue use of immature bulls, are the chief conditions which augment the tendency to lose weight.

John Clay, the noted American cattle man, discussing somewhat similar conditions across the line, says: "Our experience teaches that in a climate such as ours we need fresh blood. A long period of observation on farm and field, in feed-lot and stockyard, has taught us this lesson. It applies to the human race, as well as to the bovine. It is patent to all impartial observers that we are losing bone in our beef breeds. Not Shorthorns only, but relatively we have lost

more in Herefords, while of the black cattle we cannot yet state positively whether they will decline in this respect as fast as the other two breeds. Look how the Shorthorns went to pieces in this way in Kentucky. No doubt the Bates craze had something to do with the decline of our Shorthorns, and history will repeat itself with some other family or families. The pedigree fiend will probably always be with us and his influence will be more or less against progression. Still the great fact remains, pedigree or no pedigree, that we decline in bone and constitution and these points must be watched carefully."

Evidently the best authorities agree that to maintain size, we need new infusions of blood, but it should also be added, these infusions should be made with the object of getting size, and hence, bulls of good weight should more generally be brought from abroad, and should not be utilized too early in their career.

The Course of Studies at M. A. C.

The Advisory Board have approved the following list of studies, which it will be noticed approximate very closely to the curriculum laid down in this paper when advocating the establishment of the course four years ago. It is encouraging to note the quality of the men engaged to man the institution and also to note the practical ideas pervading the course outlined.

The curriculum in detail is as follows:

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Breeds—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine; their origin, history and characteristics; special emphasis being placed upon classes most suitable to western Canada.

Breeding—The laws and principles of breeding, heredity, atavism, variation, in-breeding, cross breeding, and pedigree. In the advanced work pedigrees will be tabulated and familiarity with recognized stud and herd books cultivated.

Judging—Score card judging until the student becomes familiar with the points of an animal and their relative value. Later comparative judging, the object being to train the student to select first class animals either on the market or in the show ring.

Feeds, Feeding and Management—Composition of feeds. Effect of feeds on the animal body; digestion, assimilation, etc. Preparation of feeds and their economic use. Preparing rations.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

The construction and function of animal body—The skeleton, muscles, digestive system; the process of breeding; the foot, its care and shoeing; simple farm medicines, methods of giving medicines.

Diseases, prevention and treatment—Nursing of sick animals. Diseases of young stock. Diseases due to mistakes in feeding; foot and limb troubles. Contagious diseases and their suppression; disinfection and examination of a horse for soundness.

AGRICULTURE.

Soils—Origin, composition, elements of plant growth; texture; water capacity; control of moisture; drainage; irrigation. Soil cultivation—Object of cultivation. Importance of tith. Summerfallowing; objects and methods.

Crops—Cereals; legumes and forage crops, their history, characteristics, and adaptation to various soils. Rotation of crops. Methods of sowing harvesting and marketing.

Plant growth—How plants grow; function of root stem and leaf; how affected by moisture supply, climate etc., Plant diseases (rust, smut, etc.)

Plant breeding and improvement—Grain judging, methods of improving grains.

Weeds—Identification of weeds and weed seeds. Habits and peculiarities of weeds peculiar to western Canada; methods of eradication.

Farm management—The economic distribution of labor on the farm. The value of business methods. Importance of doing work at the proper time.

FARM DAIRYING.

The Cow—Her selection, her productiveness, (quantity and quality); care of cow and milk; cream separators. Ripening and care of cream; churning, care and marketing of butter, handling of cream for the creamery; disposal of by-products.

Practical work—Students will be given instruction in the separation of cream from milk; ripening and handling of cream; making of butter under farm conditions, and methods of package. In milk testing also they will be expected to become familiar with the Babcock tester.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Fruits—Culture of various fruits of this climate. Instruction in building, grafting, etc.

Garden—Making of hot-beds and cold frames; culture of such vegetables as are desirable on the farm.

Forestry—Value of trees, effect upon the climate; importance of shelter belts. Planting and management of trees.

Insects—Classes of insects injurious to the plant life of this climate; preparation and use of insecticides and fungicides.

POULTRY.

Study of the various breeds of poultry, including judging of those commonly used for utility purposes.

Feeding, management and marketing of poultry; incubators, natural and artificial.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

Farm blacksmithing—In farm blacksmithing the student will be given an opportunity of becoming familiar with the common tools of the blacksmith shop, the object being to enable him to perform on the farm simple and necessary operations in the welding and shaping of iron.

Farm carpentering—In carpentering the object will be similar to that in blacksmithing; students being given an opportunity for sufficient practical work to enable them to repair farm buildings, fences, and if need be erect outbuildings of least complicated construction.

Farm machinery—Instruction will be given in principles underlying the construction and operation of farm machinery, including binders, feed cutters, gasoline and steam engines.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

English—A general, but practical review of the English grammar. Composition—Composition, writing and correction of essays.

Farm bookkeeping and business accounts—In bookkeeping, the object will be to train the student in the underlying principles of bookkeeping so that he can keep a systematic account of the business of the farm. In business accounts students will be taught to become familiar with cheques, drafts, notes, mortgages and commercial paper in general.

ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The production of wealth; distribution of labor, rent, interest, wages, trades unions and co-operation; money, metallic and paper, credit, foreign trade, taxation, function of government.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Under the auspices of a literary society composed of the students and directed by the staff, the former will be taught the proper procedure in making motions, debating and conducting farm associations and clubs generally; the object being to make the student a more useful citizen.

Other Manitoba Points Favored By Lectures.

Killarney, Neepawa, and Portage la Prairie has the benefit of the Dominion Government lectures and held seed grain fairs, live stock judging schools, and stallion shows. The lectures given were the same as at Brandon. The stereopticon being freely used, unfortunately the machine exploded at the first named place and C. M. MacRae, B.S.A. was badly burned, putting him *hors de combat*, hence he was unable to take his place on the rostrum and the public missed some good lectures.

At Neepawa Seed Grain Fair W. A. Rowe won first on Red Fife wheat, scoring ninety-four points with a sample weighing 64 pounds. There were seventeen competitors. Jesse Curtis was second with 89½ points and a sample weighing 63 pounds, M. Wilcox won on wheat, any other variety. D. McMillan, J. R. Suddaby and E. D. Stevens won with barley and Hugh Stewart with flax. All the oats were disqualified for containing wild oats.

The stallion show brought out several horses, notably the Eden syndicate's Royal Crown, Briardale and Prince of Fod, which were placed in the order given. McKenzie had out some extra specimens of Standard-breds. F. C. Elford gave the following hints on poultry raising which were much appreciated.

"Eggs for incubation should be selected from the product of the best laying hens, due regard being paid to the quality and shape of the shell. Feed and care were necessary to make hens lay in winter, but the prerequisite was constitution, which was evident in the shape and style of the bird, particularly the eye and beak. He favored the incubator where large quantities of chickens were to be reared but the setting hen was best, if anything less than a hundred was wanted. A disastrous mistake was made by many poultrymen in feeding chicks too soon and too much. They needed nothing for several days, then ground oats and buttermilk, but never give them whole grain. The Hopper system of feeding was advocated. Farmers were admonished to keep no hens over two years old. When fattening, the chicks should be put into crates, and when matured should be killed, dressed and packed with uniformity, as much depended on appearance in the market. Buyers of dressed fowls were advised to see that the head was on, and to examine it for evidence of disease. If the birds were sufficiently starved before killing, they would keep much fresher and taste better than if drawn.

Prof. Grisdale speaking on beef production said: "Rape is excellent feed for the fall months before animals are housed for fattening. If steers are allowed to run at large they should be dehorned, but ranch cattle should not be housed. You cannot get an animal too fat, and you should fit them for slaughter as quickly as you can." The use of "stock foods" was discouraged except when animals were out of condition, but in any event he advised this prescription, "5 lbs. good oats, 5 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. oil meal, 4 oz. salt, 1 tablespoonful dry sulphate of iron, feed 2 or 3 lbs. a day for four or five days."

Suggestion re Winter Yards for Cattle.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re your enquiry in February 14th issue for plans of building and yards to accommodate 200 head of cattle, I enclose a rough plan of the buildings and sheds used by myself in handling that number. My main building is 42x100 ft. with room to drive a team through from letter A to B as shown in diagram, thus enabling us to throw the manure right on the sleigh, also to bring straw for litter right where it is wanted. This building will carry 50 head, allowing for workshop, water tank, set of scales to weigh the cattle, hen house and pens for 50 head of calves. On the west side, which is really a lean-to, the main building being 14 ft. studding, we have also plenty of room for feed passages for hay and grain. As a part of the building, making it the shape of an L, as shown in diagram, we have our horse stable, and implement shed. The horse stable is partitioned off separate from cattle barn, the only communication being one door for the horses to go through to water and also to throw the manure from the horse stable on to the sleigh, as it is passing through cattle stable. The building is 42x100 ft. with 58x24 ft., making the L shape. This makes the stable appear from the outside as 100x100 ft. from N. E. corner, which with the wind mill placed on top of building, over where it is marked C in diagram, gives it a good appearance, also the part 24x58ft. running east and west gives the yard a fine shelter from north winds. The yard consists of a board fence 10 ft. high, from corner of building marked F, 176 ft. south and from letter E 100 ft., making a total enclosure, including buildings, of 100x200 ft. I might say here, although we are on the open prairie we never have any snow in this yard except the natural fall, there being no chance of it drifting over. Inside of yard there is a flat roof shed 12x176 ft., made by setting posts in ground opposite those in the board fence with a 2x8 spiked across the tops to act as a joist. On these joists are laid poplar rails. We bring our threshing outfit up alongside wall, letter W in diagram, place blower to blow straw on top of these rails and pile it as high as we can, it also falls down between lines G and H in diagram. The line H is merely a rail fence to keep straw from spreading over the yard and also to keep the cattle from wasting it by getting at too much at a time. We have

rails nailed to the posts on line G to keep the cattle from getting at the straw from this side, except a space large enough for their heads to go through to feed. This gives us shed the size described, as tight as a box, excepting an opening at each end which will winter from 75 to 100 head of cattle, if they are the same size or it could be divided to suit. I have wintered a number of cattle in Manitoba and have found nothing so cheap as this, except it be heavy bush. As regards storing of hay, we have lots of room over the barn, the hay being drawn in by horses, using slings for the hay. The wind mill pumps the water, crushes the grain and saws the wood. Your correspondent will need some power to pump with unless he has a lake or river or some open water. We found it hard work to pump the water before we had the mill erected. One man can care for 200 head of cattle in this way, if the hay is placed over the stable for him and the water is pumped. I hope I have made this clear enough for your readers to understand and will be pleased to give any other information if required.

CORRESPONDENT.

Needed!

The Minister of the Interior will introduce a bill this session for the creation of forest reserves on Dominion lands. In the reserves proposed to be set aside there are about seventeen thousand square miles, and the principal forest areas are:—Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan, 160 square miles; Beaver Hills, Saskatchewan, 267 square miles; Rocky Mountain Park, 4,500 square miles; Turtle Mountain, Manitoba, 110 square miles; Spruce Mountain, Manitoba, 255 square miles; Riding Mountain, Manitoba, 1,685 square miles; Duck Mountain, Manitoba, 1,307 square miles; Long Lake, British Columbia, 118 square miles.

It is proposed that any order-in-council creating a forest reserve shall have all the permanency of an act of Parliament, and cannot be amended or repealed save by order of the House.—*Globe*.

An Old Timer's Experience of Veterinary Surgery.

In the early days of Manitoba, Treasurer W. F. Thomas of Melita, Man., had a painful adventure which is detailed as follows in a recent issue of the *Hartney Star*.

While duck shooting the accidental discharge of his gun badly fractured one of his arms and as no medical aid could be secured mortification of the injured member had commenced when Mr. Dann, a veterinary surgeon (now of Deloraine), looking for land, happened to call at the shanty. This gentleman with more than ordinary skill and with no other instruments than a sharp knife and a hand-saw proceeded to cut off the injured arm. The operation was exceedingly painful as no chloroform could be obtained to deaden the pain.

Mr. Thomas made a good recovery, the operation being performed over twenty five years ago, and has since filled his place in the community with honor to himself.

Appreciates This Journal.

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed P. O. Money Order for \$1.50 for your very newsy and valuable journal. Your paper is certainly the peer of any farm journal in America and the easy leader in Canada West.

GEO. S. LAWRENCE.

Mills Increasing Their Business in Great Britain.

According to Broomhall, the percentage of imported flour consumed in Great Britain has fallen from 15.13 per cent. in 1903 to 8.34 in 1905, and the percentage milled there has increased from 84.87 in 1903 to 91.66 in 1905.

Is Welcome Every Week.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription to the *Advocate*. I look forward to the paper coming every week; it is a very welcome visitor and is very interesting to me.

WM. WALKER.

Stretton, Burton-on-Trent, England.

Dominion Inspection of Bluestone and Formalin.

We are informed by collector T. S. Gosnell, Inland Revenue Department, that tests at Ottawa of samples of bluestone and formalin collected in Western Canada show no adulteration, out of thirty-four samples only two were found to be of inferior quality.

The North-West Mounted Police

THE GREAT WEST

The West is so strong in hope and potentiality and is so imbued with the idea of progress as well as concerned with means and instruments of progress that it almost forgets its pioneer state. Near as the primitive is to the progressive in time, its features are becoming almost obliterated. We are wholly absorbed in the present forward moving time. There is of course a conjunction of circumstances to explain the rapid development of the West. Granted a railway, the conspiring conditions of limited free land in the United States, and no other field as suitable as Canada for homemaking or investment on the globe, we naturally got men and money fast.

There is still a feature that stands out strongly in our growth. Rapidity is inevitable, but the order, sanity and sobriety, in a broad sense, belonging to the opening of the West are worthy of explanation. There is no case which better illustrates the freedom and stability of *British law* and British spirit than the administration of the North-West Territories. Susceptible law and efficient instruments are co-partners in the work of colonization under the British flag. These are represented in the North-West Mounted Police whose part in the development of the North-West Territories, if it is ever written in history will have to be written large. A civil body with military organization and military force and effect is one way of describing the North-West Mounted Police, but we must add to this the administration of the force to explain its good office, and this has been marked by the most wonderful versatility of talent. The yellow journals would be starved out of material if they had to depend on the incidents of the pushing out of the Canadian frontier for material, but the fringe of material for the recorder of healthful heroic action has not yet been touched or colored by the master in literature. There is room for the pathos or picturesqueness of Ralph Connor or for the ingenuity of Sherlock Holmes to realize itself from the annals of the police. For example: "The boundary survey party had placed Lone Ranch on the south side of 49, but this did not change the patrol trail of Sergeant Jackson, his horse did not know any better. He dropped his reins in front of the door as usual and was shortly bringing two pails of water from the spring for Jess' etc., or, "When O'Brien staggered into the detachment at Dyea his story of hard luck, want and starvation was like many another. Later when Corporal Wilson asked to examine a curious revolver that the traveller carried, the discovery of five one hundred dollar bills in the butt of the weapon set the good corporal reflecting. Why was O'Brien going 'outside' just when the winter was about to break and claims to open, and why did he play down on his luck when he was comfortably possessed? How much more money did he have secreted about him and whose money was it?" etc., etc. The police didn't do a thing to O'Brien, but this is another story.

During the years 70, 71, and 72 reports reached Eastern Canada to the effect that American whiskey traders were working havoc among the Canadian Indians and were carrying in a lot of bad whiskey and carrying out good buffalo robes. There was talk of massacres too, and of a general introduction of the spicy features of American frontierism. Communication with the Canadian North-West then was by the old Benton trail starting on the Missouri and going by way of *Whoop-up* to Sheep Creek, (Calgary now), and thirty miles west to the camp of the Stoneyes. The fort at Whoop-up was stored with beads, blankets, provisions and whiskey. As buffalo robes were passed in, whiskey was passed out, and the strength of the fort kept the traders safe from the crazy red children when business had reached its height.

In 73 the Canadian Government organized a force of mounted men for service in Manitoba and the Territories with Col. French commissioner. It consisted at first of three troops fifty strong. Only two were sent to Winnipeg this year but it was intended to make the force 300. The first body were sent really for service in Manitoba to look after the half-breed troubles. Lieut. Col. Jarvis was senior in command of this first body and Lieut. Col. Macleod second. During their first season in Manitoba Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, military commander in Manitoba, acted for Commissioner French. In the spring the remainder of the 300 arrived.

This was the body that originally came into the West. Besides men there were 350 saddle teams, horses, wagons, etc. *The uniform of the men* has changed somewhat since that time. At first it consisted of cavalry breeches with red stripes (now yellow), red tunics, white helmets or forage caps, an ammunition belt with pouches for side arms, cavalry boots and spurs. Cavalry cloak and cape with white gauntlets and Snider carbine completed the outfit.

The summer march into the prairie would be a long story. The only people encountered were Crees and Sioux, except the boundary survey party who completed the survey to British Columbia this season. At Roche Percee Lieut. Col. Jarvis separated from

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Orders were sent, in advance of Col. Macleod's return, to move west fifteen miles to hit the Benton trail, which was the traders' route, and proceed towards Whoop-up which was about 60 miles north-west. It was at this time that the police got the first idea of the character of the traders and Indians, and it was found that the traders were not so desperate as they were painted, and that the Indians were peaceable. A south-bound traders' outfit was searched but it contained only a supply of robes, which were doubtless bought with whiskey but none of the Montana compound was found in their possession. Col. Macleod had with him on his return, one of the Conrad brothers who belonged to the famous I. G. Baker trading firm of Fort Benton. With this firm Commissioner French contracted for the furnishing of supplies to the force during the coming winter.

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the main body and with one troop started by way of Fort Ellis, Fort Pitt and Carleton for Edmonton reaching which point, they took up quarters in the Hudson's Bay Company's fort. The route of the main body followed for a time the trail of the survey party. The men suffered considerable hardship, provisions became depleted and had to be supplemented by pemmican secured by Col. Macleod from a breed camp near Wood Mountain, and the march was delayed by the playing out of the horses on prairie feed. Some of the horses had to be left behind in charge of a detachment of men. About 500 miles west of Winnipeg buffalo and buffalo hunters were met, principally breeds from Manitoba. The body reached the north point of the Cypress Hills about the end of August, having been travelling westward for about two months.

They camped here for some time and killed their first buffalo which gave a welcome supply of good meat and some robes. Thousands upon thousands were seen passing north and north-westerly.

The line of march followed almost directly west, in through what is now the Medicine Hat district, as far as the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers. Some time was lost here, owing to it not being known whether Fort Whoop-up was on the Bow or on the Belly River, and small parties were sent to reconnoitre up both streams, but returned without information. Sioux Indians were met, but they were hostile, and communication would have been impossible anyway.

SWEET GRASS HILLS

The three Buttes of the Sweet Grass were in sight and the march deflected in their direction. It was decided to camp here and seek instructions from Fort Benton, as the trail was known to pass near the Hills. Three days' march saw the party camped on Milk River just north of the west Butte. Here two troops were sent back to near Fort Pelly on Swan River and to pick up the men and horses left behind. Col. French returned with them but went to Benton first. The other troops were to remain until the return of Col. Macleod from Benton.

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BULL WHACKERS

The bull team was the transport for these provisions. It usually consisted of a dozen yoke of oxen with three heavily loaded wagons in a string. Sometimes several teams made up a train. Each

team had but one driver, and a cook and night-herd were part of the outfit. Two or three saddle horses were attached to the transport.

The objective point of the police body was a point picked out by Jerry Potts, a breed guide. It was on the Old Man's River and is now known as Macleod. On the way up Fort Whoop-up was searched by the police. D. W. Davies was in charge and entertained the police hospitably. The fort was a hundred yards square enclosure surrounded by a cotton-wood stockade in which loopholes were made. The trading house was in the centre. The St. Mary's River had to be forded at this point and the Belly River again at Slide Out.

FORT MACLEOD

A fort was at once built and was named after Col. Macleod. The first work of the police was the arrest of a negro and a white man who had whiskey and robes in their possession. The white man was fined \$250 and the negro in default of payment was imprisoned. The work of the police had begun.

The story of the founding of forts Walsh, Edmonton, Calgary, Pelly, Battleford and countless detachments, in all of which two or three or a dozen men did the work of a troop, would be merely conventional history. The punishment of Indian and white offenders could not be easily enumerated. These might be interesting in detail but fade into insignificance beside the general outstanding and intrinsic feature of police rule, viz., the securing and holding of the steady confidence of red man and white settler alike. The policy of confidence and conciliation, combined with a fearless discharge of duty in the preserving of law and order, instituted by good old Col. Macleod has given a constant and abiding mark to the administration of the North-West Mounted Police. Outside of the rebellion of '85 only one or two cases of spilling white blood by Indians can be recorded, which shows by what skill and sympathy the savages have been led to follow the civilized trail. The whiskey trader had a quick death. The Indians are trafficking in hay and potatoes, their children are in the industrial schools, and though the race as a whole have been decimated like the buffalo with which they remained, what remain attest the office of the white man's Christianity, and the office of British sympathy, justice and freedom towards an untutored and savage race.

After the rebellion of '85 the force was increased to 1000, and it is at present probably about 750 men all told. Its services to Canada have not flagged and have even extended to the Empire. They represent the introduction of British law and order into the Yukon, side by side with the lawlessness engendered by the lust of gold, and are likewise the exponents of the fine imperialism of our great nation in the troubles of the mother country in South Africa.

YUKON AND SOUTH AFRICA

The work of the police in the Yukon is almost past belief. The police were in the country with the big rush of '98. Their original work was to carry relief, as there was a famine feared in Dawson the second winter. This plan did not materialize successfully, as it was impossible for each to carry in more than

enough for himself, but the subsequent services were of the greatest importance. They established a frontier for the collection of duties on the Dyea pass, covered the country with detachments and road-houses, supervised liquor licenses, kept order in Dawson, a centre for 50,000 people at one time, collected royalties and acted as mine inspectors, mail carriers, post masters and constructed all their own buildings, such as customs, barracks, detachments, and did all their own housekeeping.

The work of keeping order was arduous and involved many long and hard trips for murderers, thieves and other offenders. It must be remembered that the judicial and magisterial duties were heavy on the several Commissioners and Superintendents who were Constantine, Penny Steele, Wood and the present Commissioner of the force Perry.

MAJOR SAM STEELE

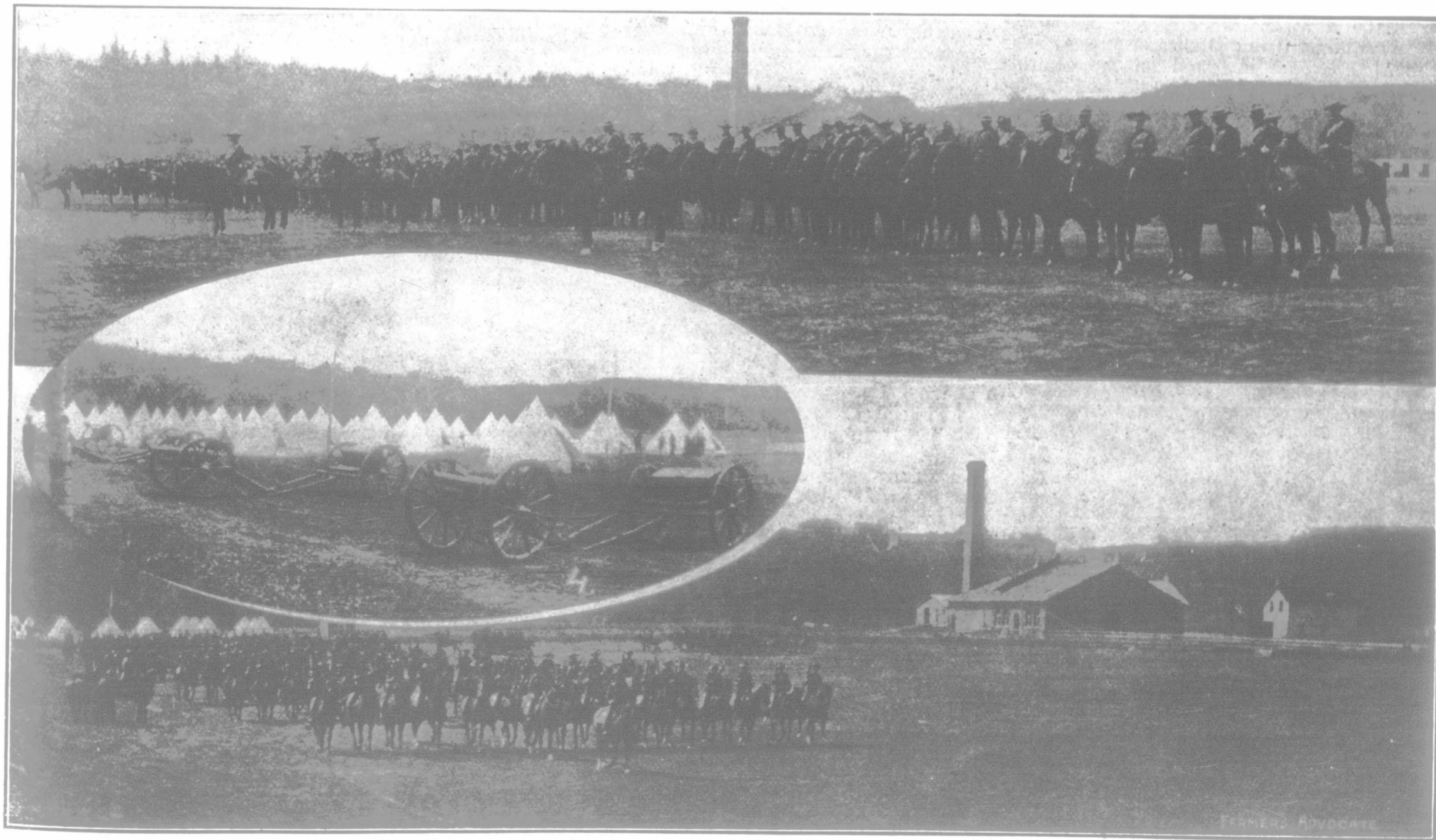
In '99 Major Steele was called out, as it afterwards transpired, to organize the Strathcona Horse and lead them in South Africa. He is now second in command of Baden Powell's South African Constabulary. Already two contingents of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, one of which was led by Commissioner Herchmer, had gone across and a fourth got as far as Cape Town. These were not made up of police boys but they were given leave to enlist in the Imperial forces and draw Imperial pay and still remain members of the force. Many of the force enlisted and, among others of the force drawn from the ranchers and others of the plains, proved themselves among the most resourceful, daring and reliable of either the colonial or regular forces. Their heaviest and most stubborn work was at Paardeburg but in a host of other situations they proved themselves the stuff that men are made.

The story of the police is still unwritten, but their work is woven into the fabric of Western development as one of the chief formative influences. Their heroism and good faith are a big, proud part of the possession of every Canadian.

Things to Remember.

Entries close, Saskatchewan Fat Stock and Horse Show	Apr. 16
Alberta Stallion and Foal Show	May 7-8
Cattle and Fat Stock Show, Calgary	May 7-10
Alberta Breeders' Associations, Calgary	May 7-8
Saskatchewan Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Horse and Fat Stock Show	May 16-18
Winnipeg Horse Show	May 23-25
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary	July 10-12
N. W. Agricultural A. Ass'n, Neepawa	July 4, 5-6
Springfield	July 11
Hartney	July 17
Winnipeg Industrial	July 23-28
W. Agricultural A. Ass'n, Brandon	July 31-Aug 3
Birtle Fair	Aug. 7
Minnedosa	July 17

Managers of shows whose dates do not appear in our list will confer a favor on our readers by sending in the date.

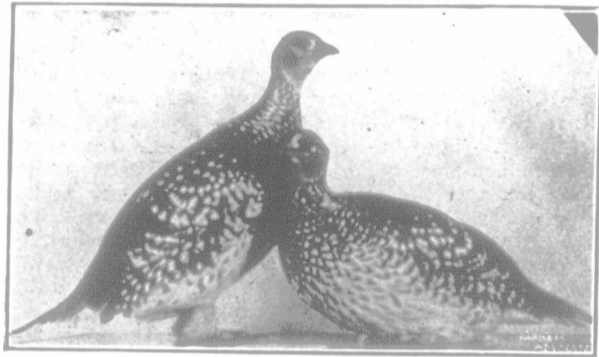


N.W.M.P. AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

The Grouse of Canada

A Study of
Prairie
Chickens

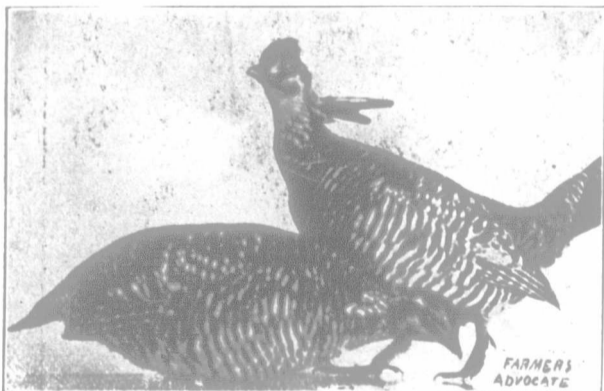
Of the large number of birds, including our domestic fowl, which are contained in the order of gallinae or gallinaceous birds, about twenty-five species belong to the sub-family of grouse. These inhabit the northern parts of the northern hemisphere and with but few exceptions are non-migratory, remaining in or near the same localities during the whole year, and being adapted by nature to withstand the severe extremes of weather peculiar to their northern range. For the most part they are terrestrial in their habits, but when flushed often take to



SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.

trees, and some varieties procure a large portion of their food and also roost among the branches. Many of them are among the finest and most sought-after of any feathered game, and most of the varieties are highly prized upon the table. All the different species have the tarsus, or shank of the leg, feathered, and in some species this includes the toes. The different species of grouse found in Canada and the United States, including Alaska, are the Ruffed Grouse, Dusky Grouse, Canada Grouse, Pinnated Grouse, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Sage Grouse and the Ptarmigan (or White Grouse). Throughout their wide range several of these show sufficient variation in color to be separated into different forms or sub-species.

The Ruffed Grouse occurs throughout the wooded areas, from Maine to California, and northward almost to the limits of the northern forests. The range of the Canada Grouse extends throughout the northern spruce and evergreen forests, from coast to coast. The Dusky Grouse is found in the wooded regions of the Rocky Mountains, from Montana to Alaska. The Pinnated Grouse is found on the prairies of the Mississippi valley, from Texas and Louisiana northward to Manitoba. The Sharp-tailed Grouse in several forms, ranges from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains and from New Mexico northward to the limits of the forest



PINNATED GROUSE.

growth. The home of the big Sage Grouse is the bare, unbroken prairie of the West, from Nevada to the Dakotas. The different species of Ptarmigans are found over the tundras of the Arctic (migrating southward to the wooded regions in winter), and above the timber line, on the summits of the Rocky Mountains, from northern New Mexico to Alaska.

In the Canadian West we have the Ruffed Grouse, or Partridge, the Canada Grouse, or Spruce Partridge, the Pinnated Grouse and Sharp-tailed Grouse (both known as Prairie Chicken), and the Willow Ptarmigan in winter along our northern borders.

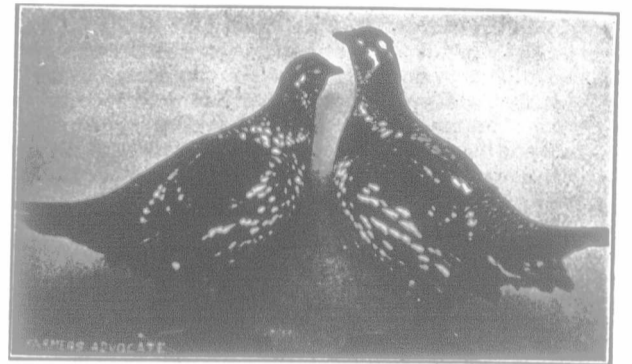
From the earliest settlement of the country the grouse have held a prominent place among our native birds. Not only are they conspicuous for their size and beauty of markings, but they have played no small part in the early colonization of the Province in adding to the often scanty fare of the early pioneer, being at times the only available food. With the changed conditions of recent years, they have become of less importance as a food supply, but they still maintain their importance for their economic value and as game. The Sharp-tailed Grouse—the Prairie Chicken of the early days—has almost deserted many of its former haunts, but is still plentiful in the grass lands and scrub country; and its handsome cousin, the Pinnated Grouse, who first invaded the Province about the year 1882, is now well scattered over the wheat lands, which first tempted it to cross our southern border. In the timbered belts, the beautiful Ruffed Grouse is found in large numbers, and, by many of those who know it, is claimed to be the feathered king of upland game. The Spruce Grouse, living as it does in the silent spruce and tamarac forests, is little known but to the lumberman and trapper; and the Ptarmigan is familiar only to those wintering and traveling in the northern wilds.

THE RUFFED GROUSE.

Probably the most remarkable characteristic of the Ruffed Grouse is its habit of drumming. Everyone who has lived near the haunts of this bird, has heard the measured beat of his oft-repeated challenge in the spring woods; and probably nothing in connection with the bird has caused more discussion and speculation than this drumming habit. Some have advanced the idea that the grouse produces the sound by beating with his wings against the log upon which he is strutting. This theory is quite imaginary and impossible. In the first place a bird's wings, striking a log, could not produce the sound, and on the other hand, were the practice continued, the bird would soon find himself sorely in need of a new pair of wings. Another theory, probably more feasible, is, that the noise is produced in the throat and that the wings play no part in the performance. When we recall to mind the peculiar sounds produced by other birds, such as our prairie chicken, the turkey, pigeon, and even the bittern, we need but little stretch of the imagination to convince us that the Ruffed Grouse's drumming is purely vocal. But to see one in the actual act of producing the sound will dispel this theory also, and though the drumming is, most probably, better produced by the bird inflating himself with air, I am convinced, as the majority are, that the sound is directly caused by the bird beating the air with his wings. As grouse, and, in fact, all gallinaceous birds are not songsters in the true sense of the word, this peculiar noise and that produced by other kindred species, is their substitute for song; and in the mating season these strange and unmusical sounds are appreciated just as much by those for whom they are meant as the sweet songs of other birds are by their mates.

As soon as the first sunny days of spring appear, the Ruffed Grouse betakes himself to his chosen courting spot, which is usually a prostrate log or mossy stone, and at regular intervals rolls forth his peculiar summons, strutting back and forth with puffed-up pride, much like a turkey gobbler. In the usual course of events his mate appears and, in some suitable spot nearby she makes her nest, usually beneath an old log or brush heap or at the foot of a dead stub. Here she lays from eight to fourteen buff-colored eggs, and during the period of incubation, her lord and master still busies himself at intervals with his drumming. Now he rolls it forth more as a challenge than a summons, though on this score he has been accused (and justly, it seems) of polygamy. Should some other gallant male respond to the challenge, there ensues considerable scuffling and shedding of feathers, from which the vanquished one emerges a wiser and a sadder grouse. In spite of his grand show during his brief courtship, he quickly tires of his paternal duties, and as soon as the young are hatched, he usually deserts his confiding mate. Not only is the loosely constructed nest the work of the female alone, but the whole duty of rearing and caring for her brood devolves upon her, and in this she proves herself to be a model mother. The eggs are hatched about the end of May, and like the young of our domestic poultry the tiny brown morsels show remarkable activity so soon as the

down upon them is dry. Contrary to a rather prevalent idea that the young are put through a course of schooling by the mother to learn the art of hiding from danger, the little fellows come into the world equipped with an inborn sense of protective knowledge, and when only an hour or so old, they will scatter and hide in the twinkling of an eye at the approach of danger. On such occasions the mother displays the most admirable loyalty to her little family, and knowing quite well that they will act upon her first warning call, she endeavors to divert attention from them by launching herself before the intruder, either in the pluckiest show of resentment or in the most pathetic similitude of helplessness—trailing away upon the ground just out of reach in all the helpless agony of broken wings and legs. Having drawn the intruder



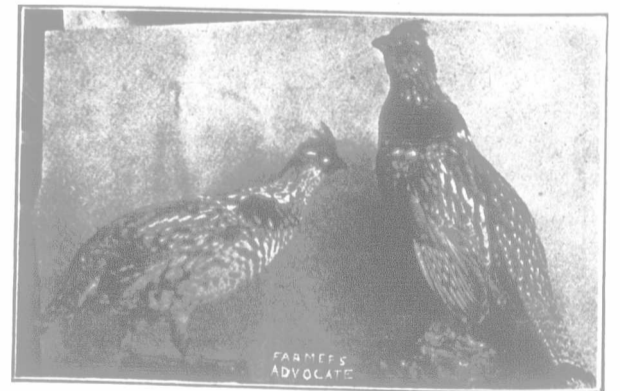
CANADA OR SPRUCE GROUSE.

from the spot, she takes flight and whirrs off through the trees, returning after the danger has passed away to reassemble her resourceful little brood.

As the young grow stronger, the mother leads them away through the thickest and driest parts of the bush, and is unceasing in her care of the little fledglings. Till they are old enough to roost in the trees, she covers them as the domestic hen covers her chickens but in spite of her care, and their activity, many of them fall victims to different foes. When the autumn winds bring the leaves rustling down in the forest thickets, not more than half of the original brood remains, and till the shooting season opens, these survivors, now well grown and strong of wing, have yet to learn of their cruel arch-enemy—man.

During the summer months their food consists chiefly of clover, fern tips, foliage of different shrubs, a few berries, crickets, grass-hoppers and other insects; as winter approaches they change to seeds, berries, buds of various trees, rose hips and wild fruit, and towards the end of the winter, they subsist almost exclusively on the buds of different deciduous trees.

The worst natural foes of the Ruffed Grouse are the great horned owl, goshawk, fox, coyote, and weasel, and even that innocent looking little scamp the red squirrel must be accused of an occasional hankering for grouse eggs. There is also a species of tick, which in some seasons



RUFFED GROUSE.

carries off a large number of the birds. Against these last the Ruffed Grouse has scanty means of protection; from winged enemies it can usually dash into thick cover where others cannot follow and from long experience it has developed the treeing habit as a protection against terrestrial enemies. No doubt before the advent of the white hunter and the shot gun, this treeing habit served the Ruffed Grouse to good purpose, but of recent years it has proved to be its downfall, and to-day it succumbs to its worst enemy, through a habit which nature taught it many ages ago and which to-day it cannot forget.

A marked peculiarity of the Ruffed Grouse is its habit of wandering from its usual haunts in

October and appearing suddenly in out-of-the-way places. What causes the bird to act in this strange manner has never been definitely decided, but it is a generally acknowledged theory that it is a trace of an old-time migratory instinct, which impels it to take long flights to unnatural localities. Only last fall, one was killed far out from shore in one of the Lake Manitoba marshes by a duck hunter, and another smashed through a plate-glass window in a Winnipeg store, and was picked up dead within. When only a small boy living in a little town in Ontario, I remember being thoroughly frightened one night by a partridge coming through the open window with a roar, and bringing up with a loud bump beneath the bed.

During the winter the Ruffed Grouse develops a curious fringe of claw-like points along either side of each toe, which act as snow shoes, and which are a splendid example of Nature's adaptability in meeting the necessities of her wild creatures. In winter during stormy or intensely cold weather the Ruffed Grouse burrows beneath the snow for shelter and often remains thus concealed for a whole day and night. At such times it falls an easy victim to foxes and coyotes.

From a sportsman's point of view, and one who revels in difficult tests of marksmanship, the Ruffed Grouse is practically in a class by itself, and no upland bird calls for a more varied and hard-earned knowledge of wing-shooting than this fine dashing fellow of the woodland. But to the hunter who cares more for the meat than the sport, it offers a ridiculously easy mark when perched upon a limb, in blissful ignorance of the capabilities of its foe.

THE CANADA GROUSE.

This beautiful and retiring grouse has little to commend it, either to the sportsman or the pot-hunter, being too leisurely in its manner for the former, and usually too aromatic with spruce and tamarac buds for the latter. In spite, however, of the indifferent and immovable interest it shows toward any who penetrate its haunts and the bitter and unpalatable quality of its flesh, its presence in the grim, lonely forests lends a touch of life too seldom seen.

The male is one of our most beautifully marked birds and differs considerably from the female, who though not showy, is a most dapper and well-dressed little body, in mottled brown and buff.

It is strictly a forest bird and is seldom found near the settlements, being quite content to live its quiet, gentle life in the dense forests of evergreen and tamarac. It is usually found in small flocks in the autumn and winter months, and when approached, will simply fly into the branches of a nearby tree, either to stare stupidly down at the intruder and chuckle to itself, or to pluck off the tender buds around it with the most ridiculous unconcern. Naturally it is very easy to kill, and several can often be shot from one tree before any take flight. On one occasion, when we needed meat in camp to add variety to a rabbit stew, I started off with no other weapon than a wire noose on the end of a pole, and in little more than half an hour returned with five spruce hens. Though the flesh is at times unpleasant to the taste, I have often enjoyed it when assisted by an appetite the wilds alone can give and if the breast only is used and soaked over night in water, it is really quite good.

Like the other species of grouse, this bird goes through all the love-mad antics of his kind in the spring, in his own peculiar way. This diversion from his usually tranquil nature seems to literally send him crazy, and he performs evolutions that would make a turkey gobbler envious. While the reserved and sedate female sits quietly by, her would-be suitor goes through a series of aerial performances that must often make her wonder what will happen next. Quite carried away with his own importance and conceit, he leaps, tumbles, scoots back and forth, and flops around with wings whirring and tail spread, in an apparently uncontrollable attack of intemperance.

The nest is made on the ground, usually beneath the shelter of some low-hanging spruce bough and from eight to sixteen eggs are laid—buff-colored, with irregular brown blotches. The mother shows the same unyielding devotion to her brood as the Ruffed Grouse, and the habits of the young are about identical with those of the latter.

It lives largely upon the buds of spruce, tamarac and willow, varying these with berries, seeds and in summer green leaves and a few insects.

To be continued.

J. P. TURNER.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN

Montreal has contributed \$12,000 to the Japanese relief fund.

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A man has died in Belleville, Ontario, as a result of taking a dose of sample medicine left at his door.

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It is reported that there has been much suffering among the Indians at Fort Pond du Lac, on account of the intense cold, the deep snow, and the unusual scarcity of moose.

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The Independent Order of Foresters have sold 250,000 acres of their western lands since the beginning of the year. The C. P. R. sold 46,000 acres of their holdings during March.

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Mr. Thomas MacNutt, member for Saltcoats, was elected Speaker of the House in the first Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

* * *

The Canadian government has accepted the offer of Great Britain to transfer to Canada the dockyard at Halifax. British men-of-war will retain the right to dock there. By the garrisoning of Esquimalt and Halifax and the maintaining of the dockyard, Canada makes a large contribution towards imperial defence.

* * *

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, while guest of honor at the Pilgrim's Club, New York, said in the course of his speech: "Any idea of the possible annexation of Canada by the United States is scouted by us as an impossibility as great as you would regard the annexation of the United States by Canada."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A French miner has been rescued from the Courriere mine after having been entombed for twenty five days.

* * *

A strike is on among the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and rioting and disorderly scenes are reported at some of the mining towns.

* * *

John Alexander Dowie the founder of Zion City has been deposed by his followers, and the authority has been given into the hands of W. C. Voliva, the general overseer. Dowie received the notice of his deposition in Mexico where he has been trying to regain his health.

* * *

Promoters of a movement to overthrow President Castro in Venezuela are said to have most of their preparations made. Paris, London and New York are the chief centers of the movement, which will involve fifteen thousand men and an expenditure of five millions. Castro is to be expelled or destroyed.

* * *

A St. Petersburg paper, the Russ, was suspended by the Russian authorities and the edition confiscated which contained a sacrilegious travesty on the lenten prayers ridiculing the imperial family. In spite of the suspension the paper appeared the next day, but under a new name.

* * *

The policing of Morocco has at last been arranged to the apparent satisfaction of all interested parties. The formal text of the agreement has not yet been published, but the general arrangement is as follows: France will police four ports, Mogador, Saffi, Magazan and Rabat; Spain will have charge of two, Tetaun and Tarache; France and Spain will have under their joint control Tangier and Casa Blanca, subject to an inspector of police, who will report to the diplomatic corps at Tangier.

Blanketing of Homesteads Stopped by New Regulations.

"An application for homestead entry or inspection will only be accepted if made in person by the applicant at the office of the local agent or sub-agent.

"An application for a homestead entry or for inspection made personally at any sub-agents' office may be wired to the local agent by the sub-agent at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant upon receipt of the telegram, such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

"Should it be found that a homestead entry has been secured through 'impersonation,' or an application for inspection filed by a person who represented himself as some one else, the entry will be summarily cancelled and such applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

"An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry. Only one application for inspection may be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

"The department may carry on to completion any cancellation proceedings instituted, although the applicant should subsequently withdraw or become ineligible for entry.

"When a homestead entry is cancelled for any cause (except when an applicant for cancellation becomes entitled to entry) notice thereof is to be at

once posted in the local agent's office and sub-agent's office, within which the land is situated, with day and hour of posting, and will be open for entry by the first eligible applicant at counter after the posting of said notice.

"An agent, sub-agent or other official, giving information about land, so as to give any one an undue advantage prior to the posting of such notice, will be summarily dismissed.

"A homesteader whose entry is in good standing may relinquish the same in favor of a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, on filing the usual declaration of abandonment, subject to the approval of the department. If the entry is liable to cancellation no privilege of transfer will be entertained, and in no case will a transfer to others than the relatives above mentioned be permitted.

"If an entry be summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned by the homesteader, subject to the institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

"Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default; and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right to re-entry he might otherwise have had, should the land become vacant, or if an entry has been granted, it may be summarily cancelled."

The forgoing rulings are to take effect on April 17, and supersede those previously issued; but will not interfere with rights any person may have already acquired officially under the old practice prior to the receipt of the new regulations by the agents. The inspector of Dominion land agencies, Mr. R. E. A. Leech, Brandon, has been empowered by the minister to act in all cases.

Commercial Bluestone.

The fact that there was a larger proportion of smutty grain in Manitoba and Saskatchewan last season than for some years past aroused a suspicion in the minds of many regarding the quality of the bluestone used in treating the wheat. To ascertain what foundation there might be for this suspicion, we considered it desirable to procure samples from farmers and dealers at various points in the Northwest, and submit them to analysis. In this way we have received since October last in the neighborhood of fifty (50) samples. THEIR ANALYSIS HAS NOT REVEALED THE PRESENCE OF ANY ADULTERATION and, without exception, we have reported them of the usual commercial quality or grade.

This finding does not, of course, mean that these samples were chemically pure sulphate of copper; commercial bluestone invariably contains a small percentage of sulphate of iron and other impurities, and the samples under examination proved no exception to the rule. The amounts of sulphate of iron obtained varied from 1.04 per cent. to 3.82 per cent., which percentages, as we have intimated, are not greater than those which have always been found in the ordinary bluestone upon the market.

Some years ago (1890) there was offered for sale in the Northwest a so-called 'agricultural bluestone', which on analysis proved to contain a very large proportion of sulphate of iron, from 30 to 60 per cent. Experiments undertaken by us with this material—which differs from ordinary bluestone by the crystals being of a light greenish-blue color—showed conclusively that it was much less effective in smut prevention than bluestone. Further investigation made it clear that sulphate of iron was practically valueless for smut destruction, and consequently that its presence in any large proportion would considerably reduce the beneficial action of the bluestone. The amount in the ordinary commercial bluestone, however, in the writer's opinion, is not large enough to materially lower the value of bluestone for the treatment of wheat. It may be added that no sample of this agricultural bluestone has been received at the Experimental Farm Laboratories for a number of years, so that we may suppose this spurious article is not for sale in the Northwest.

FRANK T. SHUTT.

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Notes on Alberta.

It's March 30, and seeding has started in Alberta. I am writing from High River and from the window of the hotel can be seen the towering peaks of the Rockies snow-capped and sun-crowned in all the beauty of a clear spring day. And away out across the open plains the men are at work and already some hundreds of acres have been sown. It's early for this work but for the last few days the weather has been very warm and summer-like, and time is money in the seeding of the West and so no delays are allowed.

How is the fall wheat crop? That is the question asked on every hand. Last fall was dry, very dry. Much of the wheat never started and consequently the fall wheat has become practically early spring wheat. Late sowing was practiced to an alarming extent until it was a common saying in Alberta that we sowed wheat all the year round, save only in the months of June and January. We are too early in the season yet to tell the results of such abnormal conditions, but surely the poet who penned the line "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," must have thought of the Alberta farmer. Everywhere

confidence is expressed in the outcome and croakers are laughed to silence in the flood of sunny optimism. This morning I examined a field sown last October and not a single spear is to be seen above the ground, but growth has started and much of it is taking root and beginning to push toward the surface. Safe is it to say that in no other country in the world could fall wheat be sown so late, make no growth in the fall and yet give promise, even if a distant one, of crops that will repay the effort and the labor. All over the south it is the same story: "the wheat is coming up, it's doing alright, it always does with us you know." In the northern part of the province fall wheat is something rather new. Therefore, smaller areas were sown. It was put in earlier, and the fields look green and safe for a crop. Heaving and winter killing seem to be unknown in Alberta. Perhaps the American farmer was right after all when he said, "Sure 'twill grow and be a crop; you can't kill the darned stuff in this country."

And this country just now is full of land seekers. They come from all over the earth. The other day two families sitting across from each other in the north-bound train from Calgary started to talk of land hunting, and one man remarked that he had just come from Australia and the other made answer that he hailed from Vermont. And so they keep a-coming from all over creation's wide domain and still there's room for more.

There is considerable talk just now of the development of the pork packing business. The fact that the Government has taken the control of the creameries has stimulated interest in dairying. The manager of one of the creameries in the north told me a few days ago that the product this winter would be double that of last winter, and already they had the promise of a greatly increased number of cows for the coming summer. Co-incident with the development of the creameries will come increased pork production and several towns are already taking an interest in the matter.

Finally the poultry business is looking up. The people realize that it is a mighty piece of humbug and folly to import in one year approximately half a million dollars' worth of poultry and eggs. The poultry shows have been well attended. Several associations have been formed and an earnest effort is being made to induce the Dominion Government to establish breeding stations in the West. Mr. Foley's lectures have done good work. We need more of such instruction in the West. It was a good stroke of business on the part of the Agricultural Department to bring Mr. Foley into Alberta.

L. E. CARP.

Long Range Forecasts to be Had.

The Weather Bureau at Washington expects to issue forecasts a month ahead, so Willis F. Moore, the chief, stated at the Waldorf Astoria recently.

Western Men Graduate V.S. at Toronto.

The Ontario Veterinary College recently graduated a class of 103 veterinarians, which included the following Westerners:—S. W. Armitage, Manitou, Man.; Jno. G. Buie, Michel, B. C.; F. L. Francois de Chaumont, Oak River, Man.; Aubrey G. Husband, Wawanesa, Man.; W. H. Tulloch Lee, Boissevain, Man.; Walter H. Mackenzie, Oakville, Man.; Stanley Thos. Martin, Winnipeg, Man.; William F. Sirett, Glendale, Man.; Herbert R. Sharp, Moosomin, Sask.; Andrew Fenwick Wilson, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Roland G. G's Would Sell by Sample.

At a recent meeting of the above G. G's association, the members again declared in favor of the sample market. The farmers' elevator there has been quite successful paying as high as 40 per cent. dividend in one season; and the question of enlarging it is freely discussed, as at present many farmers are unable to use it.

50,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Accounted For.

The inspections for the seven months of the crop year just ended amount to 51,235,506, or just 11,448,506 bushels more than the total inspection for the preceding year. Allowing 17,000,000 for seed and flour, 68,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1905-6 are accounted for, leaving 17,000,000 bushels in interior elevators, and in farmers' hands, on an estimated yield of 85,000,000. The amount in interior elevators has been considerably reduced during the month, owing to the heavy shipments to the lake front, and the comparatively small receipts at country points, compared with earlier in the season. Receipts from now on will undoubtedly be smaller until after planting.—Free Press.

Dates Claimed for Public Sales.

Provincial, Winnipeg, Pure Bred Cattle, May 30
A. R. Ibbotson, Beresford, Man., Herefords, June 5
R. McLennan, Holmfild, Man., Shorthorns, June 7
Jno. G. Barron, Carberry, Shorthorns, June 11
Mon. Thos. Greenway, Shorthorns, June 11

The Semi-Arid Belt and Its Future.

One of the most important questions in the west at the present time, that is to say in the country west of Moose Jaw, is the question whether the so-called semi-arid belt is to be, in the future, the location of the farmer or the rancher. The subject has been dealt with in the columns of the Farmer's Advocate by representatives of the agriculturist and the old time rancher with but little satisfaction to both. It is not the old time rancher with his prejudice against the breaking up of natural pasture, or the newly arrived sanguine farmer who is, nevertheless, ignorant of the climatic and commercial disadvantages of the country who can properly lay the facts before the readers of this journal. Nor can the townsman, who is merely anxious to see numbers settled in the surrounding district and who exaggerates its resources and diminishes its disadvantages, always be trusted to give an unbiased opinion, more especially, as is often the case, he may have been unsuccessful in country pursuits but still retains the remembrance of one or two successful years and—the hobby which he can now ride without danger.

To premise, there can be no possible doubt that the district west of Moose Jaw, (where the Missouri Coteau really begins) is of varied climate and quality as regards its adaptability for agricultural pursuits, and it is not anticipating the result of the arguments in favor of, or against either the grain raiser or the rancher to point out that the earlier surveyors of the Missouri Coteau classed the land which came under their notice into first, second, third and fourth class agricultural land, good and indifferent pasturage, and bad lands. These surveyors took into account neither climate nor commercial questions, but dealt simply with the land itself from a purely agricultural point of view.

The Dominion governments since 1885, however, without regard to these classifications have pushed forward immigration and the settlement of these districts, and both agriculturists and ranchers have had to find out from experience, either successful or the opposite, the true worth of the land and the location in which they have settled.

For the past two decades the ranchers have held almost undisputed sway over this large area comprising some two hundred to three hundred miles east and west and from the South Saskatchewan to the international boundary north and south, and during these two decades a large number of the smaller ranchers attempted to produce cereals and tubers for their own consumption with but mainly indifferent success, and they can scarcely be blamed if their experience was such as led them to declaim with no uncertain voice against agricultural pursuits.

But for the past few years there has been a series of years with comparatively heavy rainfalls, and, in the first class lands in the Missouri Coteau, agriculture in the hands of careful farmers has been more successful, but with the usual failures in lands of the lower qualities, and many agriculturists have now settled in the semi-arid belt and have been, more or less, far from failing in their endeavors to obtain a livelihood. This has led to such further immigration of grain raisers tempted by the clement winters and the belief that the increased rainfall will be of a permanent character, that ranching in either cattle, sheep, or horses, is, in the opinion of those engaged in the industry, in jeopardy of extinction.

The raising of grain successfully and generally in the district referred to is not probable. While in small areas oats have been successfully grown year after year, there has been no time in the history of the Cypress Hills when sufficient grain has been raised more than was required for local consumption, the moist seasons which have been enjoyed notwithstanding.

The greater part of the soil is a light loam and very gravelly and was generally rated by surveyors as third and fourth class. Most of the district, however, is good for pasturage only, and it is in this pasturage that the wealth lies and this fact the settlers have by experience discovered.

But the many farmers who have settled there have made it apparently necessary on the part of the ranchers to buy land for pasturage and fence it; and, in most cases the purchase has been made of land in the vicinity of water which has also been enclosed. The result is two-fold. In the first place, the rancher cannot, as a rule, buy sufficient land to pasture all his cattle the year round, and the enclosing of the water renders useless and valueless as pasture, the immense stretches outside the fence on which the cattle used to roam. Cattle, therefore, no longer attain the condition which is necessary to their sale in the same short period as in former years, while the jealousy of the small farmer and rancher, and their selfish regard for their own interests continually keep the free cattle on the move, driving them from their own land and water and often, indeed generally, from the public lands in their vicinity.

OLD TIME METHOD OF RANCHING OUT-OF-DATE.

It may as well be admitted here that ranching, as that industry was understood ten years ago, is practically a thing of the past. The country is settling up fast. Smaller herds are the rule and many families are now supported where but one family and a few hired men used to be. But the serious part of the change is that the utmost is not being made out of the lands and the full advantage taken of the conditions of the country.

Although the raising of stock alone is being crowded out as an industry, and, although it is not possible to make a continued success of agriculture by grain raising, it does not necessarily follow that the magnificent stretches of pasturage and the many streams which water them are no longer valuable.

The conflict between the selfwilled, newly arrived agriculturist may be ended by a reasonable view taken by each of the circumstances and conditions which surround them.

There are faults on both sides. As regards the ranchers, the real fact of the matter is that in the past, they have led a life of careless ease with but little responsibility or care, and trusting largely to the natural advantages and which the mildness of the climate in the winters and the great extent of free range for their cattle instilled confidence in success. But, for a business-like application to steady routine and daily toil throughout the year, there was none. In their work of riding after their cattle, there was a feeling which gave an independence of real work which had a result of imbuing them with a distaste for the more laborious classes of agricultural work. It was characteristic of the rider, when he was first asked to put up hay, to ask a pretendedly ingenuous question of his employer, "Can I do it on horseback?" And, although that time has gone by and the riders, and the ranchers too, put up hay in the summer and feed it out sparingly on stormy days in the winter in a more or less desultory fashion, they feel ever free to please themselves as to the time and manner of so doing—except in special cases,—and when the cattle are safely located, a life of freedom from physical toil is the rule, and the agricultural questions are more of a gardening or an experimental nature than assiduous endeavors to conquer the difficulties and force success. In a few words, ranchers were, and are yet too well fixed in this world's goods to go deeply into agricultural work or any branch of labor requiring a monotonous round of daily routine.

Yet there were a few who grasped the situation, and who engaged in dairy work as an adjunct to their ranching business while their herds were small and there was not a failure among them. In every instance, the butter maker, whether the butter was made in the dairy, or whether the cream was sent to the creamery, made money, and the time has come, if the inhabitants of the Missouri Coteau will but realize the fact, when the district in which they live may be the greatest butter and cheese producing country in the west, and support by the dairy a population of a million where now a thousand are beginning to struggle.

The government, however, must first take the question in hand. The Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan province should investigate, and place the result of his investigations before the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of both new comers and those who are now resident in the district, that land which is not suitable for growing cereals should be reserved for the purposes for which it is far better adapted, nor is it advisable for settlers to take up land for a purpose which will lead to disappointment, spoil good natural pasture for years, and who might be placed in a location, if properly directed, where their efforts would be rewarded with absolute success.

It is not the intention of this article to decry the efforts of those who have, in small but favorable sections of the district, made a success of grain growing; or to uphold the claims which have been absurdly made by prejudiced or interested stockmen that the semi-arid belt is fit for nothing else than the industry in which they are themselves engaged. On the contrary there is no doubt that there is room for thousands of settlers there, provided, they do not seek to force nature to do impossibilities, but adapt their work to the conditions of the district.

DAIRYING THE SALVATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Dairying is what is before the people there. Green feed can be raised in plenty, but ripened grain is too uncertain a crop to depend upon it. And with the difficulties the grain growers must contend with such as possible drouth, hot winds—which, if prevalent in the winters may be expected in the summers,—spring frosts which frequently occur, although these are more general on the southern slope of the Cypress Hills than on the northern, is the fact that he must compete with either the east or the west, with either eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba or the Edmonton district, in either of which grain can be raised cheaper, in larger quantities, and with more certainty, and is sold at little more than half the price which is now paid for it in the semi-arid markets.

But the ranchers, as well as the farmers must come to their senses. The fences must go. The dairying must be combined with the raising of beef (and pork its natural adjunct, Ed.) The people must combine and allow their cattle to roam with free access to water and be gathered in the spring and fall.

Butter brings a high price locally. The butter that is shipped out by good dairy men fetches a higher price than that made in the east or further west and is a high compliment to the excellence of the article which is the product of cows fed on the natural grasses almost solely. When the government creameries were established and the ranchers for two years or so evolved energy enough to milk, the western butter brought the highest price in the Dominion. It will be pointed out, perhaps, that the dairy cow and the beef cow are two distinct animals and that the calf of the one will never become the required class of beef for shipment, nor the heifer

of the beef strain become the best producer of butter (No need to worry over this if the right type of pure bred or high grade Shorthorns are kept. Ed.) That is so. But it is a question which will bear consideration whether it be not better to take the heifers of the beef strain and use them for milch purposes, being contented with the smaller quantity of milk produced and milking more of them, especially, when this gives the live product of the animal the desired shape and predisposition to fatten, while the mothers are giving more than the value of the progeny in butter and the owners have not, as at present, all their eggs in one basket.

With the dairy and the beef herd, with the absence of the fences and the utilization of all the public lands and access to water, there is a brilliant future for this semi-arid belt even when the rain-fall, as it may do, again falls as low as 7 1/2 inches in the year, which can never come to it from the raising of grain for shipping purposes or the attempts to confine the industries of the district to stock raising solely, under what really are, for the latter purpose, crowded conditions.

T. J. ASHLEY-BANNER.

A breeder of pigs speaking of the sheepmen's complaint of inattention to their pets at the breeders' conventions made the following remark, "They are all cry and little wool," which was rather a cruel thrust.

DAIRYING

Feed, Breed, Weed, to Improve the Dairy Cow.

The foundation upon which all improvement has been made in improving the different breeds of stock has been good care, and there is no use trying to make progress without this foundation. Just from not realizing this very important point thousands of dollars have been wasted by people starting in to breed pure bred stock and to improve their herds. Good care and proper feed are absolutely essential to success. The characteristics of different breeds of stock have been further developed by judicious mating. If a man wants to get a fast horse he does not breed to heavy drafts, or, as an old neighbor well said, you can't expect rats from mice. If we want to improve the milking qualities of our cows, then we must breed from milking strains, and from those cows, also, that develop that particular trait. The different dairy breeds have gotten their different characteristics from the system upon which they have been handled and the peculiarities of their environment. The speed of trotting horses has been brought to a greater swiftness by breeding for speed, and in the same way, when seeking to develop a superior milker, we must breed for that. It is not enough alone to know that the animal is registered, or of a breed that is noted as great milkers, because amongst all breeds there are animals that are not so good, and there are pure bred registered cattle that have lost all their superiority from the way they have been handled. The work of many years may be lost in a very few years by lack of care and feed. It is, therefore, of first importance what the immediate dams of that particular dairy animal have done. The longer and further back, of course, the better it is, but if the closest dams are not good, it shows that the system under which the cattle have been kept has degenerated them. A cow in her natural state does not give a very great quantity of milk. The large productions are acquired by feeding and breeding for that end, and can be very easily lost. It seems to me that, with proper care, we should make a good deal more progress in breeding high-class animals than has been done, because with the many records now being made, especially if those records are official and absolutely correct, we can know for a certainty what we are breeding from. I think that we can, by systematic work along right lines, breed up a herd of cows that will give from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of milk a year. Of course, there are cows that will make over 20,000 pounds of milk a year, but that is rather high-class work, and those animals may be considered as something in the nature of "sports." Perhaps fifty years hence they will not be considered so much "sports" as now.

Whilst I am strong on breeding for performance from performers, I find from my very heavy correspondence that some do not properly realize what these great records mean. A good many seem to think that they should have a bull from a cow that has a record of about twenty five pounds butter a week to breed on a grade herd. Such are very scarce, and are required for the pure bred herd at long prices. Because a man cannot get such, he should not run away with the idea that something else offered him will not do him any good. A cow that will make from 16 to 18 pounds of butter a week when fresh, is a very good cow, and a long sight better than the general run of cows. Possibly there is not one herd in the county that has one such cow in it, outside of the pure bred herds. A cow with a record of from 17 to 18 pounds of butter a week would equal a cow with a record of 12,000 to 15,000 pounds milk a year. The man who is breeding high-class stock

now does not want any help, and I want to say to the general run of dairymen that if they get a young bull from a cow that will make a record of from 16 to 18 pounds butter a week, or from a heifer that will make a correspondingly good record for her age, and when they get the animal keep him growing well and in good thrifty condition, also breed him to their best cows, and keep them in good condition at all times—then they are working to progress. A calf so born into this world is more than half raised, and its ancestors should not only be good performers, but they should be in good condition, so that they shall be able to transmit this performance in the way of vitality to their unborn progeny. This I consider of much greater importance than how the calf is reared afterwards. Unless it is born right, it never will be right. Having, then, the dairy calf born into this world with plenty of vitality, it is not much trouble to develop the future animal from it. The main thing is to keep it growing thriftily, and thriving at all times.

There are a great many ways of rearing a calf, and any way is good enough that will keep the animal growing well. Nothing is better than skim milk for dairy calves, but we have found other ways just as good. Now for instance, when we are selling milk for city use, we have no skim milk. We have just as good calves, though, and we feed in this way: The calf for the first two or three weeks is given its mother's milk fresh, then, as the calf gets older than three weeks and is doing well, we add a little warm water to the milk each day, and gradually reduce the quantity given of milk, until, at about six weeks old, the calf is getting about two quarts of milk and two quarts of water, and as it gets older we increase the water, so that it will have sufficient drink to do it. We find that our calves so fed take to eating hay and bran, at a very early age (3 or 4 weeks), and they gradually work up, upon this feed until they eat quite a bit of it. We find, though, it is good to give the calves a little milk, even if only a quart or two, in their water for six or seven months, as it keeps them thriving better than anything else will. Very often the mistake is made of giving the calf too much milk when young, and shutting it off at too early an age altogether. We find it of great advantage in developing our heifers to keep them growing at all times, from calves to maturity, and I can especially recommend rape as great feed for yearlings and young cattle, also dry cows, and I plan to have some of this in the fall when other pasture is getting somewhat dry. We have a good many heifers and cows fresh in the fall or early winter, and I find, by putting them on a good feed of rape and keeping them in first-class condition—having them, in fact, fat when they come into the stable—they do better all winter. Heifers or cows that calve towards spring are much better and likely to do better when fed on a succulent ration like ensilage, roots, etc. GEO. RICE.

Washing Butter.

By churning a trifle more than ordinarily in wash water, says a bulletin from the Iowa State College Station, the butter-milk is efficiently removed; the water content can be controlled, and the moisture does not appear in the butter in a leaky condition.

The temperature of the wash water should be regulated according to the degree of hardness and softness of the butter, and in some cases according to the room temperature. The water should not be so cold as to cause the small granules to become hard and to stay apart. In such a condition, the butter takes up salt with difficulty and when it is worked in the absence of moisture a great deal of moisture is expelled. As the temperature of wash water, in order to get a certain degree of hardness of the butter, will vary during the different seasons of the year, no specific temperature can be given. This must be left to the judgment of the operator. The temperature must not be high enough to injure the body of the butter.

The amount of water to use is also of importance. The less water that can be used and still obtain efficient washing the better it is. If a large amount of water is used in the churn it is difficult to gather the granules of butter, especially when the churning is small. This is true even though the temperature of the wash water may be comparatively high. A large amount of churning in a great deal of wash water is unfavorable to the flavor of the butter. It tends to absorb the desirable butter flavor and imparts a flattish taste to the butter. In case the butter is of poor quality, a greater amount of washing can be given to the butter, without any particular injury to it, providing the wash water is of average purity.

In order to retain the moisture in butter and to incorporate it properly, it is necessary that the butter is not in the hard round granular shape when the salt is added. The butter granules must not be churned together to such an extent as to cause butter lumps to appear massive throughout before the salt is added, but the small, somewhat irregular butter granules

should be united into larger lumps, so that when the mass of butter is opened with a ladle, the small granules can still be distinguished as individuals. At this stage it is in proper condition for salting. By working the butter immediately after the salt has been added, the salt will be dissolved quickly and retained by the butter. Salt has the property of attracting moisture. When added to the butter while in the above-described condition, the salt does not seem to have so great a tendency to dislocate and run together the minute drops of water into larger drops. This minute state of division of moisture in butter is seemingly brought about by an increase in churning, a building-up process of moisture and fat globules which cannot be accomplished, so far as known, in any other way than by churning it.

MARKETS

The wheat market has all the appearance of a well fed animal. Considerable wheat is being taken but there is no avidity in the buying. Occasionally, there will be a spasmodic flight of prices but the reaction usually carries them lower. There are rumors that France will have to buy some American wheat, and, if that be true, it may help prices. The visible supply of American wheat stands at 47,200,000 bushels as compared with 32,817,000 bus. at the same time last year. There is also a lot of wheat in farmers' hands, more so, it is believed, than in previous seasons. European crops are up to the average, and the winter wheat had fairly favorable conditions. Seeding has begun in the Northwestern States, and in many parts of Canada. Winnipeg prices are: No. 1 Nor. 76 1/2; 2 Nor. 74 1/2; 3 Nor. 73 1/2 ash are: on the option market, May is 77 1/2 and July 78 1/2.

MILLFEED, per ton—			
Bran	16 00		
Shorts	16 00		
CHOPPED FEEDS—			
Oats and barley	21 00		
Barley	18 00		
Oats	25 00		
OATS—No. 1 white	33		
No. 2 white	32		
Feed oats	30		
BARLEY—Malting barley	38		
No. 3	38		
No. 4	34		
FLAX	1 10		
HAY, per ton (cars on track),			
Winnipeg	5 00	@	6 00
Loose loads	6 00	@	7 00
GREEN VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel	55	@	57
Carrots, per bushel	1 80		
Beets, per bushel	90		
Turnips, per bushel	75		
Onions, per bushel	1 50		
BUTTER—			
Creamery bricks	27		
Creamery, in boxes	20		
Dairy tubs, choicest	20		
Second grade, round lots	12	@	15
CHEESE—			
Manitoba	14		
Ontario	13 1/2		
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, commission basis	15		
LIVE STOCK—			
(Off cars, Winnipeg)—			
Steers, tops	3 1/2	@	4 1/2
Heifers and cows	3 1/2	@	4
Bulls	2 1/2	@	3
Veal calves	5		
DRESSED MEATS—			
Steers and heifers (abattoir killed)	7 1/2		
Cows (good)	6 1/2	@	7
Hind-quarters	7	@	8 1/2
Front quarters	4 1/2	@	6

TORONTO.

Export cattle, choice, \$4.95 to \$5.25, medium \$4.30 to \$4.70, butchers' Easter picked lots, \$4.75 to \$5.35. There is some demand for choice feeders of medium weight. Short keep \$4.00 to \$4.50, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.50, good stockers \$3.00 to \$3.65 export sheep \$4.50 to \$5.75, spring lambs \$3.00 to \$7.00 each, hogs \$7.00 to \$7.25.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—common to prime steers, \$3.85 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders \$2.75 to \$4.75. Hogs—choice to prime, heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.55; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.50; packing, \$5.80 to \$6.45.

BRITISH.

London, cattle are quoted at 11c to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 15c to 16c. per lb.; lambs, 17c, dressed weight.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

OBSERVANCES OF THE EASTER TIDE.

Many of the feast and fast days observed in the early days of the history of the church have died out completely; others have retained their names but little of their original significance; while a few are still in existence, and by a part of the Christian world at least, are observed with more or less faithfulness to their origin. Of this last group, the special days of the Lenten and Easter season seem to have kept a firmer hold on the world than any of the others except the Christmas festival.

SHROVE TUESDAY.

Shrovetide was the preliminary preparation for the Lenten season, and was the "shriving" or confession season before entering upon Lent. It began with Quinquagesima Sunday (so-called because it is exactly fifty days before Easter) and lasted during Monday and Tuesday. The practice of confession is now not generally observed, and the last day of the three, Shrove Tuesday, is now, where celebrated at all, made a day of merriment and feasting. In south-western Europe masked balls and processions are indulged in, while in Rome the races on riderless horses form the chief item in the celebration, while on the American continent the flowers and gaiety of Mardi Gras have made New Orleans famous. In England the day is yet called Pancake Tuesday because of the pancakes that were tossed, turned and eaten on that day.

LENT.

But with the evening of Shrove Tuesday the feasting and merrymaking comes to a sudden stop, and on Wednesday Lent begins. The practice of observing the Lenten season has been handed down from a very early period. The season is one of self-denial often accompanied by fasting, and commemorates the forty days of fasting endured by our Lord in the wilderness before the great Temptation. The period is of forty days' duration ending with Easter Sunday, and does not include the intervening Sundays as fast days. In the early days all flesh as food was forbidden, and, in some cases, but one meal a day was permitted.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

was the first day of the Lenten season and was, and still is in some churches, observed with solemn and impressive rites as a day of penitence. Its first observance was introduced by Pope Gregory the Great in the sixth century. Before the mass the ashes were consecrated on the altar and the priest recited the words "Memento quod cinis es, in ceterum reverteris"—"Remember thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." Then the ashes were strewn upon the heads of the officiating priests and the assembled people as a sign of their humble repentance.

PALM SUNDAY.

The date of the origin of Palm Sunday is uncertain, but its celebration dates back at least to the seventh century. This occurs on the last Sunday before Easter, and is so called from the custom of blessing branches of the palm-tree, (branches of other trees are substituted in those countries where the palm cannot be obtained,) and of carrying the blessed branches in pro-

cession to commemorate the triumphal entry of our Lord into Jerusalem.

GOOD FRIDAY.

More solemn and impressive than the strewing of the ashes of repentance is the observance of Good Friday, observed by all Christian peoples, now as in days gone by, as a day of mourning and special prayer, because it brings to remembrance the death upon the

tival, but retained the pagan name, and Easter, now, suggests nothing of the heathen goddess, but the resurrection of the Son of God from the dead. The day of His crucifixion was the day of the celebration of the Jewish passover, which occurred on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan, a day or two before the vernal equinox. The third day following marked His rising from the dead—the first day of the week. Of course succeeding years would bring the anniversary of the resurrection on different days of the week, so in 325 A.D. the council of Nice settled the date of the celebration finally by declaring Easter Sunday to be always the first Sunday after the full moon which occurs on or next after the twenty first of March,

MIDDLE AGE THE HARVEST SEASON.

PERIOD WHEN A MAN LIVES FOR HIS CHILDREN.

Captious people will ask at once the date, forty or sixty? And one had better admit at once that middle age is not a fixed frontier which divides every life into the same size of provinces, but varies with each person. Some children are old at fifteen, some men at thirty have the air of fifty. They are stout in body, they amble in their walk, they drop oracular remarks, they endure with an effort the gaiety of youth. There are others who defy time and put the record of the registrar-general to confusion.

With most of us there is a turning point in life like the watershed on a railway journey. For so many years we are climbing up, for a little we run on a level, and now we are beginning to go down, only beginning, but going down. Say at fifty years if an exact and pedantic reader must have a date. Our body changes about that time; we give up every game except golf, we puff slightly when we hurry to catch a train; we do not care to stand for a long time if we can get a seat, our walk grows more impressive.

We are not old now but we are not young, we are half and between, we are middle-aged, and our mood corresponds. For one thing, we have grown insensible, or largely so, to praise and blame.

The man has come to know himself, and that is the first great necessity of successful living. He knows what he can do and what he can't do, and what is his strong point, and every man surely has some strong point, and if he is not dashed when he is censured, if a neighbor blames him, the chances are he is quite right, for that was his weak point, and every man is weak somewhere. If he were to praise him why that would be too friendly. The fact is the man has no illusions. They have been dispelled as morning dreams. He has weighed himself and understands how he stands, and where he is, and so there comes over middle age a certain mood of calmness, which has not, of course, in it the force of youth, but has its own compensation in contentment. Instead of the flush of spring there is the mellowness of autumn.

Akin to this mood is a gracious magnanimity. When one is young he is of necessity fighting for his own hand to win a prize, to obtain his degree, to establish a business, to acquire a practice, to make himself secure. Every man is his rival, if not his enemy, and he is not inclined to rejoice in other people's success, for it may be at his expense, or at least it may be a reflection on his failure. Nor has he leisure to concern himself about other men's reverses or to give them pity. He was down himself yesterday, and if he does not take care he may be down again to-morrow in the dust of defeat. When his battle has been fought and the struggle is over, especially when he has won and reached the crest of the hill, then he has time to rest and to observe and to take an unselfish interest in his comrades. When a man is running his race it is not possible for him to consider the other runners or wish them well. He needs all his breath for his own race. When he has come in and put on his coat, having won or lost but all the more if he has won the prize, he stands by to applaud the panting runners as they pass the goal, the goal he has already passed. Renan had all his life prided himself upon not pushing but preserving calmness amid life's fiercest fight. "If a man shoves me," he used to say, "I say pass, monsieur,"

The First Easter

SOFTLY o'er the Eastern City, creep the footsteps of the dawn,
Fast the pall of night is lifting, and the stars are almost gone;
Past the olive groves and vineyards, black amid the purple gloom,
Up the rocky, palm-swept pathway, hastens Mary, to the Tomb.

In her hands a sweet oblation, scenting all the morning air,
Token of the adoration, she, her Saviour, still doth bear;
Perfume—ah! we cannot wonder, fitting tribute must it prove
To Him, in Whose gentle footsteps, sprang the flowers of deathless love.

To the Sepulchre she cometh, seeth now the broken seal,
And the mighty stone no longer bars the way, her senses reel,
Yet she swifly kneels, and breathless, searches with her eager gaze
All the place where they had laid Him; emptiness her soul dismays.

There the linen clothes are lying, and the napkin, gleaming white,
But the Christ she loved has vanished, gone beyond her mortal sight.
Others come, and look, and wonder, then each sadly goes his way.
She alone remaineth, weeping; perhaps she loved Him more than they.

Deep the shadows lie around her, measureless is her despair,
Yet the glory waiteth near her, angels have her in their care;
Even now a voice she heareth, questioning her in accents kind,
And she turneth, looketh, answereth, but as yet her eyes are blind.

"Mary," ah! the morning breaketh, far upon the Eastern sky
Bursts a cross of gold; in splendour, see it mounting now on high.
Yes, the Sun indeed is risen—listen while all nature sings,
Sun of righteousness and glory, risen with healing in His wings.

"Go unto my brethren, tell them, all that thou hast seen and heard
That I go unto my Father, comfort, cheer them with thy word."
Ah, how eagerly she listens, then on wings of love she flies
To the friends who, well she knoweth, sit with sadness in their eyes

Down the centuries it cometh, are we as ready to obey
The blessed message, as was Mary, on that first far Easter Day?
Not alone in far-off countries, waits our race in sorest need,
But at our doors; pray we may show them that our Lord is risen indeed.

M. E. STEPHENS.

cross of the Christ. The Anglo-Saxon desire to connect something to eat with every memorial whether of rejoicing or mourning, has preserved to this day the "hot cross buns" eaten on Good Friday.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The word "Easter" is supposed to be of Teutonic origin derived from the feast of the goddess Ostera or Eastere, the personification of the opening of spring, which feast was celebrated by the ancient Germans and Saxons in the budding time. The Fathers of the Church substituted the Christian name

and if the full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter is to be the following Sunday.

With the sacred memories of this day we have various associations,—the lily, rising in a beauty to which all Solomon's glory was nothing, comes from an apparently lifeless bulb under the black earth; the egg inanimate, holds within its fragile shell the germ of a vigorous life; the whole earth bursting its bonds rises to a new life after the power of winter has been broken. And all seem emblematic to the Christian of the resurrection and the future life made possible because of the first Easter-day.



THE RIVALS.

and it is not wonderful that as he grew old he was entirely satisfied. "His unimpaired curiosity continued to interrogate the universe," but he was full of rest, he suffered terribly, but he had not abdicated. "I have done my work," he said to Mme. Renan, "I die happy." This mood of satisfaction with life begins at middle age and is connected with a delight in younger people.

When one has had his fill of work and has had some moderate reward he wishes the younger men coming up behind him to have their share of things, and earn their wages. This is not so much charity on his part, it is justice, it is not to be ascribed to religion, but to middle age.

And so comes another mood, which one may call altruism, or living for other people. The middle aged man (or woman) lives not for himself, but for his children. He does not care what men say about him, but he is desperately concerned about their judgment on his sons. If some one praises the boy the father is lifted for days, if they run the boy down the father is cut to the heart. He boasts about his son's success, he tries to cover his son's defeat, he would willingly pass on his own gain to his boy and bear his son's suffering. He has died to himself and is alive again in his family, and if he is spared to be a grandfather he grows preposterous in his pride over that child, and his admiration of all its doings. No doubt there is such a thing as a disappointed and bitter middle age, when men profess to have seen the end of all perfection and to believe neither in man nor woman. There was an old prayer, "Lord preserve me from a young judge," and one expects an old judge to be broad in charity and pitiful towards humanity, but there are old men who spend the last quarter of their lives in carping and complaining, in sneering and discouraging. This is the opprobrium of middle age, but when one sees this ungracious spectacle let him be pitiful, for the man has most likely failed. He has been a victim of circumstances or perhaps his own enemy. He has never reached the crest of the hill; he has never passed the goal post; he has been thrown out by the wave, he has been trodden underfoot. And now he has a vendetta against the young who are full of hope, because they mock him; against those who have succeeded, because he thinks it has been at his expense, and against human life because it has been such a deceit and mockery. Pardon his sourness, he is one of the failures of humanity, fruit which has never ripened. Deal gently with him. And turn to that big hearted man who did great things in his day, and now is ready to lend a hand to every struggler, and to give a cheer to every winner. Who wishes well to all men in their place, and blesses God that life on the

whole has been so kind to him, and that the best of it is yet to come when the sun, already beginning to sink, will set gloriously behind the western hills.

—IAN MACLAREN.

LITERARY SOCIETY MATTERS.

Wanted—An explanation. Will some kind soul tell what was the matter with the last Literary Society discussion? It wasn't discussed, for some mysterious reason or other. The handling of the question of education most advantageous to the farmer was to be in the form of a debate. It has to be acknowledged that there were, out of the many members of the Society, only two willing to undertake the subject, and those two both chose the same side. As a result therefore, there was no debate, and practically speaking no competition. Why this thushness? Does any one know? The subject should have been of interest to many, for there is no more important question for the west to-day to decide than what place education is to have in our life as a country.

However, though this subject proved a failure, it does not by any means argue the failure of the Society, and the only thing to be done is "try, try again." For this time there will be no call for ideas of our own at all, but

a recognition of the authorship of ideas expressed by our greatest and best known writers of English. Following this paragraph will be found thirty quotations from English authors,—all of them familiar to some of you, and some of them familiar to all of you. Can you name the author of each, not the particular work in which the quotation is to be found but the author? That will compose the competition for this time, the awards to go to the three who furnish the most complete and correct list. Do not be discouraged if you cannot get all, but send in what you can. This contest will remain open until the first day of May.

QUOTATIONS.

1. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
2. To be, or not to be—that is the question.
3. By the skin of my teeth.
4. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.
5. Art is long and time is fleeting.
6. Swelling wisely before my wery eyes.
7. The proper study of mankind is Man.
8. Footprints on the sands of Time.
9. Be good and you will be lonesome.
10. For men must work and women must weep.
11. Hope springs eternal in the human breast.
12. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
13. The child is father of the man.
14. The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.
15. The cup that cheers but not inebriates.
16. Render unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's.
17. God is in Heaven, All's well with the world.
18. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet—Lest we forget—lest we forget!
19. But O for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still!
20. Where every prospect pleases, And only man is vile.
21. I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have crossed the bar.
22. And with the morn those angel faces smile Which I have loved long since and lost awhile.
23. Water, water everywhere, Nor any drop to drink.
24. Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul, As the swift seasons roll.
25. What is so rare as a day in June! Then, if ever, come perfect days.
26. Life is over—life was gay: I have come the primrose way.
27. Oh God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood so cheap!

28. A primrose by the river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more.
29. Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the King, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs.
30. Oft in the stilly night, Ere Slumber's chain has bound me, Fond memory brings the light Of other days around me.

LET ME BEGIN ANEW.

Lord God, Thou lettest the green things start
A new life every year;
Out of their sunken selves they rise
Erect and sweet and clear;
Behold the lilies' pure white leaves
Unfolding by each mere!

Again the sap mounts in the fir
Through every swelling vein;
Again the clover stirs and thrills,
Responsive to the rain;
Again the tender grass makes green
The lone breast of the plain.

Here the new, the golden flood of song
The lark pours to the blue;
Behold the strong undaunted shoot
Pushing its brave front through
The fallen tree... Lord God, Lord God,
Let me begin anew!

Out of my own self let me rise;
For God, if it can be
A new and noble growth may spring
From yon decaying tree—
Surely a strong pure life may mount
Out of this life of me.

—ELLA HIGGINSON.

A Kansas City woman tells a story on her husband to demonstrate the inferiority of the masculine mind. One morning as her husband was sitting down to the breakfast table he glanced at the dining room clock and said: "We must be later than usual this morning."

"Don't place too much confidence in that clock. It stopped at five o'clock this morning, and I just set it going by guess," replied the good wife.

"Were you up at five o'clock?" asked the husband.

"Of course, not."
"What time did you say the clock stopped?"
"At five."

"If you weren't up at five," replied the man, with a puzzled look, "how in thunder do you know when the clock stopped?"

"Why, dear, it stayed stopped," was the reply.

The man did not say another word that morning.—Kansas City Times.



FALLS ON THE KOOTENAY NEAR NELSON.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

BY A TRAINED NURSE

INVALID COOKERY.

The problem of diet in the sick room is always a matter of more or less anxiety in every home, especially where the illness is of long duration and the appetite is fitful and capricious.

In considering the diet of any patient, no matter what disease he may be suffering from, there are two essential features to be studied. The first feature is, or should be, the nutritive value of the food. The aim of the invalid cookery is to build up and repair the waste which is going on in the system during illness. Therefore, food must be given which will assist nature in her efforts toward restoration. For example, a patient suffering from typhoid fever should not be given solid food, nor a patient with Bright's disease given too much sugar or starch.

The second feature is the preparing and serving of the food. It should be served in small quantities, and in as attractive a manner as possible. The linen should be spotless, dishes dainty chinaware, if practicable, and always whole—not chipped and cracked, as we see sometimes. High seasoning should be avoided, also extremes. In the preparation of the food, it must be given the stipulated time for cooking. Nourishment plays an important part in the recovery of a patient, and the value of this branch of nursing cannot be overestimated.

It is the purpose of the writer to give a few "dietetic" recipes for our most common disease, consumption, with the hope that they may help those who are taking care of their loved ones in the home, and whose brains are often racked trying to think of something new which will not only tempt, but benefit the patient.

CONSUMPTION.

The treatment of consumption has received much attention and study by all the greatest minds in the medical world. By careful dietetic treatment a great deal may be done to arrest its progress.

Fresh air, exercise, and cold-water bathing are invaluable.

Diet—Avoid starchy foods, an excess of sugar and eggs, if there is any tendency toward gastric catarrh. Fats and oils may be given, in the form of olive oil, salads, cream, bacon, nuts and marrow.

Cod-liver oil has long been held to be of eminent value, as it possesses all the advantages of food. Oil should be given at first in small quantities.

Malt extract may be given, although it is inferior to oil.

RECIPES FOR CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

Creamed Sweetbreads.—Soak the sweetbread in cold salted water, throw into boiling water and boil fifteen minutes. A little lemon juice or vinegar added will whiten the bread. Drain and cut into dice. Make cream-white sauce with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cream, or 2 tablespoons of milk and 2 of cream, 2 tablespoons butter. Blend flour and butter, add 2 tablespoons of flour, cream, and let boil. Pour sauce over meats, sprinkle with bread crumbs and brown in oven.

Pudding, Suet.—One-quarter cup of suet, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon spice. Put into pudding-cup and steam three-quarters of an hour. Serve with a cream sauce.

Bacon Dressing.—Fry thin slices of bacon. Strain; add to quantity of fat one-third quantity of vinegar, thicken by adding flour. Serve as a dressing on grape fruit.

Mayonaise Salad.—Equal parts of celery and chicken. Walnuts may be added. Dressing; One egg yolk, 1 cup olive oil, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper (cayenne), mustard and sugar to taste, 2 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice. Beat egg with olive oil, added drop by drop, then mustard and sugar, salt and pepper; add vinegar to thin. Chill.

Cream Toast.—Toast bread, drop in boiling salted water. Pour over a thin cream sauce and serve

Caramel Ice Cream.—Caramel used in place of sugar to prevent fermentation. One quart scalded cream, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup caramel. Freeze.

Orange Bavarian Cream.—Grated rind of 1 orange, juice of 3 oranges, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup cream, 2 tablespoons of gelatine. Method of making: Whip cream, set on ice; soak gelatine in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water; dissolve gelatine in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of boiling water; add juice and rind of oranges, and sugar; stir until dissolved, then partially chill; when nearly cold add whipped cream; beat until thick, put in mold, and chill.

Banana Cream.—Three bananas cut into small pieces, 1 cup water, 6 tablespoons sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ rind of lemon; cook ten minutes, remove rind, add $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon hydrated gelatine, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup whipped cream, juice of one lemon. Mold and chill.

Egg Chocolate.—To be served as soon as made: Two squares chocolate, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, 2 cups milk added a little at a time, vanilla. Cook to a paste, stir constantly, let boil five minutes, remove from fire, beat in two whites of eggs, whipped.

Velvet Cream.—One-quarter box of gelatine, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water, 4 tablespoons lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup cream, whipped. Soak and dissolve over hot water, add lemon juice and sugar, set on ice to cool. When it begins to harden add cream, beat until thick, mould and chill.

Coffee Cream.—Two tablespoons gelatine, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of strong coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream. Soak gelatine, add coffee and sugar, cook. When it begins to thicken add cream, beat, mould and chill.

Nuttet Cream.—Three tablespoons gelatine, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water, 2 cups cream, whipped, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup almond nuts, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup powdered sugar. Dissolve gelatine, mix nuts, sugar and cream, add to gelatine, stir constantly, mould and chill.

Meat Puree.—One tablespoon of scraped meat, 4 tablespoonfuls bouillon. Scrape the meat with a dull knife, put in bouillon and heat, season with pepper and salt.

Meat Puree.—Scraped meat, mix with cream, season with salt and pepper, form in balls, and pan-broil.

Sherry Jelly.—(Will ease dry, parched lips): One-half cup water, $\frac{1}{2}$ box gelatine, 4 tablespoons sherry, rind and juice of one lemon.

When eggs can be eaten without disturbing patient, or where there are no signs of gastric catarrh, have found the following much relished:

French Omelet.—Separate one white from yolk, beat white until stiff, beat yolk until lemon color, add one tablespoon water to yolk, add salt and pepper, let butter (teaspoonful) melt in pan, fold white into yolk and cook one minute; reduce the heat, try with knife lightly, fold and turn into platter. Serve at once.

Creamy Omelet.—Beat up whole egg, add tablespoon cream, heat and butter pan, pour egg into pan, and constantly lift from center of pan till cooked. Serve at once. MARION DALLAS.

Once there were two lads, Paul and William, who entered the employ of a great manufacturer at the same time. Paul devoted himself assiduously to his work, and so did William; and in time they were familiar with all the operations of the concern by which they were employed. Paul had the interests of his employer at heart, and after many years of thought and experiment he devised a plan for bettering the product without increasing the cost. William also devoted several years of time and thought to the product, and at last he invented a process by which it could be made 40 per cent. cheaper to the manufacturer by means of undiscoverable adulteration, and the price to the consumer could be kept at the same figure. Ten guesses will be allotted each contestant, and the question is, Which of the boys is now a partner in the concern?—*Judge.*

NICKNAMES.

My mother says, when she was small Nicknames were all the fashion; For shortening up each other's names They seemed to have a passion.

Her friends were Sally, Mat and Peg,
Nell, Hat, and Lou and Carrie;
While Jim, her brother, played with Jack,
And Bill, and Ned, and Harry.

Her uncle kept a boarding-school
For college preparation;
And nicknames, as he often said,
Were his abomination.

So I suppose he'd Sarah forth,
When going for a stroll;
Perhaps a book he'd Caroline,
In Louise of a scroll.

He'd Philip well his pupil's minds
Before he sent them bedward;
But when the study hour was o'er
They probably raised Edward.

On Margarets their Harriets
Would hang a stately row;
On Marthas they must wipe their feet;
Their boot-Johns never throw.
They'd Donald working clothes, and take
Their Katherines of tools,
And with each other Violet
In mending chairs and stools.

When'er a William he made out,
He always made it long,
For 'gainst abbreviated things
His prejudice was strong.

Yet mother says that at his grave,
To magnify his fame,
A glorious monument is placed,
On which is nicked his name!
—C. J. KNIGHT.

Her parents named her "Marguerite,"
And friends and kinsfolk said: "How sweet!"

But here I will relate to you
What happened as she upward grew.
Her elder sister called her "Meg,"
Her teasing brother called her "Peg,"
Her girlish chums to "Daisy" took;
Plain "Maggie" satisfied the cook.
And "Madge" she was to her papa;
And "Margie" to her fond mamma;
And "Peggie" in her grandma's voice;
And "Magpie" as her grandpa's choice.
With "Margery" her teacher's word,
While "Rita" she herself preferred—
Now, in this list of names replete,
Pray what becometh of "Marguerite"?

—*American Motherhood.*

SENATOR HOAR above all things disliked profanity. The story is told, how much shocked the venerable Senator would be by the inflammatory interjections of a certain politician with whom he frequently was compelled to confer. But on all such occasions he would refrain from censuring the culprit except in the mildest manner. One day when the politician came to the Senator's committee-room on a subject of considerable importance, Mr. Hoar indicated a seat to him, and remarked, "Now, Mr. Blank, before we enter upon a discussion of this question, we shall assume that everybody and everything is damned. Then we can talk it over amicably."

The average weight of the brain of a man is three and a half pounds, and of a woman, two pounds eleven ounces. A man's brain is twice as large as that of an animal of like size.

The weight of the circulating blood in the body is twenty eight pounds. At each beat, the heart sends over nine pounds of blood through the veins and arteries, and makes four beats while you breathe once.

The lungs contain about one hundred and seventy five million cells. You breathe about twenty times in a minute.

The average pulse of an infant is 120 beats a minute, of a youth 80, of an elderly person 60, and the pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

The Real Thing.—A distinguished Canadian professor was calling on a friend not long ago. Taking the five-year-old daughter of the house upon his knee, he asked:

"My dear, where is your wax doll?"
"Oh," she answered, "I don't have nothing to do with wax babies any more. We've got a meat baby here now and that takes up all my time."

At an election meeting a candidate had just concluded his address to his constituents, when a man rose in the body of the hall and said: "Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if the candidate is returned, would he provide a crematorium for the benefit of the working class?" The candidate's reply came swiftly and indignantly: "I would do nothing of the kind," he said, "I was brought up on skim milk myself, and what was good enough for me is good enough for the working classes."

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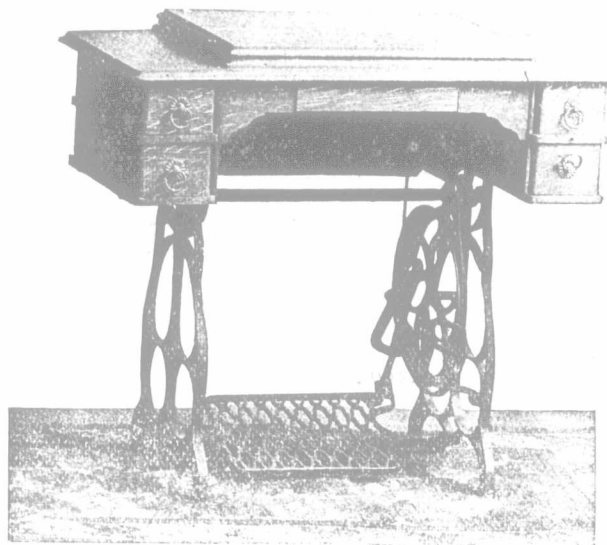
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OUR OFFER Mail us your name and address saying you would like to have our New Sewing Machine Offer and you will receive by return mail FREE, the most LIBERAL OFFER ever heard of. Don't buy a sewing machine of any kind on any kind of terms until after you receive our offer. Write to-day for further particulars.

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311 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

RESOURCES WITHIN ONESELF.

Every day the papers announce the coming of hundreds of people to our Canadian West. From Ontario and the eastern provinces, from the homeland, from Europe, from the United States, they come to make new homes in a new land—a veritable charge of the Settler Brigade.

So often the despatch which tells of this friendly invasion reads, "Many women and children are of the party," or "Many of the prospective settlers are accompanied by their wives and families." One cannot help but in imagination follow them along the journey to their destination. At first, after the good-byes are said the thoughts turn tenderly back to the old home, the friends, the life-long interests, and almost a feeling of regret takes possession of the woman heart at the final breaking of the old ties, and a feeling of repulsion at the thought of making new ones. But presently the new land comes nearer and the old is left farther behind, the thoughts turn involuntarily to the future and enough castles-in the air are erected to cover the whole homestead, if they were materialized.

Rarely does even one of these airy structures become a reality, but in spite of that, in the years to come the new home will be loved more dearly than the old, and the new life will appear to be the only possible one. But before that desirable time is reached and after the arrival with its stern realities, there is a time between that, as many of you know by past experience, is full of heart ache for a woman, and unutterable longing for the old well-known life whose disadvantages are all forgotten. On the new homestead with no neighbor near enough to speak a cheery word, to explain a difficulty, to laugh over a mishap, all the process of fitting in to a new kind of existence will be wearisome and disheartening, above all to the woman who has no resources within herself.

Woman nature is prone out of a full heart and a ready sympathy to live almost entirely in the lives of others, until by giving herself up to the companionships and interests of her friends, she forgets to cultivate

her best friend—herself. We all know people who are perfectly miserable if left alone and forced to rely upon themselves for entertainment. I am thinking just now of a girl who kept house for her father in a small town. She never stayed alone a moment, if no one came in, as soon as her work was done she rushed out, or if compelled to be alone she got "blue."

The craving for the companionship of our kind is a natural and legitimate desire, but a source of weakness when over-indulged. The time comes in many a woman's life—especially in western Canada—when for hours every day no intercourse is possible, except with herself. Then happy is that woman who can hold high converse with herself, who can weave tender fancies and romances into her knitting, who can stitch in pleasant and ennobling thoughts with her seam, who can see beautiful pictures and experience great adventures as she goes about her new home, and who can laugh with herself as heartily over the humors of her lot as with an outside friend.

"I find myself very good company indeed" said an old lady. "I do not pay myself the ill compliment to suggest that I could be bored with myself." This lady through a long life kept a diary of the old-fashioned sort in which she chronicled—not events, for events were few and far between—but a daily record of her life, her moods, her growth, her short-comings and her failings, all full of shrewd humor and observation. She followed the Apostle's injunction, know Thyself, and knowing herself so well was better prepared to know aright the people with whom she came in contact and to appreciate them at their real value.

DAME DURDEN.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

The millinery openings in the big shops are over for another season, and, having seen the displays, womenkind are settling down to the more serious business of choosing the particular bits of headgear that are to crown them for the summer. And none too soon either, for the sun is getting bright enough now to stare a winter hat com-

pletely out of countenance, and make it feel like retiring to the hat box as promptly as possible.

The summer hat is to be slightly larger than those worn last winter, but the increase is in height rather than surface, and many of the new shapes will be found comfortable and wind-resisting yet very stylish and becoming. The turban and toque shapes will still be worn, many of them being slightly pointed in front and with a rounded crown, as shown in Fig. one. This is a most becoming style for women past their first girlhood. The sailor is back again, for which, the many admirers of

its neatness and utility will be truly thankful. The regulation 1906 sailor has a very broad crown of moderate height, and a straight narrow brim. The French sailor which is very popular has a rolling brim turned slightly higher on the left side, a good cut of which, untrimmed, is seen in Fig. two. Another hat with the sailor crown has a straight, narrow brim in front changing gradually to a wide turned up brim at the sides and back.

The colors in use this season make a visit to a millinery establishment a delight to the eye. Pale blues and pinks, delicate greens and grays vie with



FIG 1.—THE NEW TURBAN.

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

The kind that grow.

THE bargain idea is all right in buying dry goods, but never with seeds, and if you want your garden to be a success, fight shy of so-called "bargains" in seeds, and stick to something you know to be good. What you want is FULL SIZED PACKAGES at popular prices. Seeds that are TESTED AND TRIED. No disappointment with them. Your money's worth every time. Insist on getting

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

not merely because we say so, but because they are known from one end of Canada to the other to be absolutely reliable. You get what you think you are getting every time. Never any guesswork as to results. We make sure in advance that the seeds are right, and values always the best. Insist on having Steele, Briggs' Seeds, and avoid disappointment.

If your dealer can't supply you, send to us for Catalogue, and order direct by mail

The **STEELE, BRIGGS' SEED CO.,** Limited
TORONTO, Ont., HAMILTON, Ont., and WINNIPEG, Man.



white in favor and daintiness, while touches of silver and gold add richness to the prettiest creations. Hats of a pale shade are trimmed with a combination of deeper tones of the same color as the hat.

The materials used lend themselves to the varied and unique shapes considered artistic. The Leghorn and Milan straws, with other soft and pliable varieties, are generally used in the straw models, while fancy silk braids, ribbon and chiffon, separately or combined are found in many of the dressy hats. One handsome hat seen combined the sailor crown with the new high side. The brim was made of fine tucked chiffon in pale blue and the crown of fancy pale blue braid touched with silver. The all-flower hats, especially those made of violets, will be worn a good deal early in the season, while the lingerie hats of embroidered linen, Swiss embroidery or lace will be the correct thing for wear with muslin or linen frocks later on.

Almost all the hats are worn well over the face, and the tilted effect is obtained by a band under the brim of the hat at the back. The band is concealed by trimmings of ribbon, flowers or tulle gracefully arranged. The bulk of the trimming is on the left side of the hat, usually against the upturned left brim, and consists of flowers, wings of the same color as the hat, soft ribbons, quills held in place by fancy buckles,

ostrich tips and aigrettes. Velvet and velvet ribbon are favorite trimmings. The cuts shown in the article were kindly supplied by the D. McCall Company, Limited, wholesale milliners, Winnipeg.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

Will you please tell me how the wedding anniversaries are celebrated, from the first year upward?

Mrs. W. J. J.

The wedding anniversaries that receive particular attention are: First year, paper wedding; fifth year, wooden wedding; tenth year, tin wedding; fifteenth year, crystal wedding; twentieth year, china wedding; twenty fifth year, silver wedding; fiftieth year, golden wedding; sixtieth year, diamond wedding.

TO CLEAN TAPESTRY CURTAINS.

Dear Dame Durden:

This is my first letter to the Ingle Nook, but I am like a good many others I am greatly interested, and always read the letters.

I would be glad if any one could tell me if tapestry curtains will wash, and how would be the best way to wash them.

Wishing you every success.

FLORENCE.

I have consulted a cleaner in regard to your tapestry curtains, and he is of

the opinion that ordinary washing would ruin them. If they are not very much soiled give them a good airing and beating to remove the dust, then sponge all the soiled spots with suds made from soap-bark (five cents worth dissolved in a pint of water) or sponge with warm water in which a few drops of ammonia have been placed, or with gasoline, being careful to use the gasoline in daylight and away from any fire, as it is highly inflammable. If you care to risk the washing, the cleaner says not to use soap, but to boil two quarts of bran in about ten quarts of water thoroughly,

then pour off the liquid and use it in place of soap, using besides only lukewarm soft water. Of course the safest way would be to send them to some good cleaner and have them cleaned with chemicals. I hope this may be a help to you and that you will come again when you can stay longer.—D. D.

TO GET RID OF ANTS.

Will you please tell me how to get rid of ants—the small kind? You will greatly oblige

HELEN W.

There are many methods recommended for ridding the place of these tiny but industrious insects. They



FIG. 2—THE FRENCH SAILOR.

Don't trust to
borrowed time -
Take your own
time from 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.

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

He simply ground the wheat.

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

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

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

If you are not using

Royal Household Flour

you are not getting the best value for your money.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

Montreal

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Winnipeg



are said to dislike alum, and that powdered alum sprinkled on shelves and floors will discourage them. Some one has suggested that a house cleaning time, the shelves and woodwork after being cleaned, might be washed over with a solution of two pounds alum in three quarts of boiling water, applying while hot with an old paint brush. Some one else has found that good turpentine applied round the walls and edges of the floor, and at the place where the ants enter will prevent any further trouble with them. Red pepper, camphor, sprigs of winter-green or little bags of sulphur are all supposed to be obnoxious to the ant.—D. D.

OLD AGE.

As one ascending some vast minster steps,

Sunlit from western skies,
Might turn and watch the heav'nly pageant fade

With half-reluctant eyes;
Might pause—while through the little swinging door

Singly the crowds go in—
Content to listen just a moment more
To all the stir and din;

So at the portal of my House of Rest
I wait, full willingly;
My sunset light, my comrades at their work,

Still claim me smilingly.
But by-and-by the punctual hour will strike.

It cannot now be long,
And the staid bells I hear insistently
Shall stop for evensong.

Jean Baptiste Millet brother of Jean Francois Millet the famous painter, and himself an artist of no mean ability, died at his home in Paris.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Dear Dame Durden:

I saw in the Ingle Nook that Daisy Belle was asking for a cure for the tobacco habit. I came across one in a book which was recommended for tobacco chewers' weak stomach, and which also weans one from its use. Take the inner bark of the root of poplar or white wood, and, when the person wants a chew of tobacco, let him take a chew of this bark. If this is followed for three weeks, it is said to be a sure cure. ABERDEEN.

A NEW MEMBER'S OPINION.

Dear Dame Durden:

I am interested in the different articles appearing in the columns of the Farmer's Advocate devoted to the Ingle Nook. I am a stranger, for we are only new subscribers, therefore, I hesitate in writing. I read not long ago, an article written by Daisy Belle, asking if some one could give a sure cure for the tobacco habit, that her two brothers were led away by it. May I venture to say that I do not look at it in that light, if the brothers are good young men otherwise. I should try and do the best I could, certainly, by my kind advice and through prayer, to dissuade them from it, for I do not like the tobacco habit any more than she does. Still, if I had a son or a brother who persisted in smoking, I should feel that I loved him too much to give him blindly any of those secret cures advertised in the papers. It is, I should think, a most dangerous and cruel thing to do. I fully agree with you that the cure might be worse than the disease. In any case, kindness goes a long way in a case like that. There are many things in life that are best overlooked, and, to my mind the tobacco habit is one of them. Never, oh! never, look upon a dear one with contempt because of it, for is it not trivial after all compared to other things? TOLERANCE.

Henceforth, by order of the Canadian postal authorities, all American magazines and periodicals will have to pay postage at the rate of half a cent per ounce when carried by Canadian mails.

A statue of Sir Galahad was a few weeks ago unveiled at Ottawa by Earl Grey. It was erected by the people of Ottawa to honor the memory of Henry Albert Harper who, in 1901, lost his life in a vain endeavor to save Miss Blair from drowning. A little volume, The Secret of Heroism, a memoir of his short life has been prepared by his friend Mr. Mackenzie King.

Mrs. Lukes of Newport, the author of the well-known hymn, "I Think When I Read That Sweet Story of Old," died recently at her home on the Isle of Wight at the age of ninety three.

In the death of Miss Alma Frances McCollum of Peterboro, Ontario, a promising career is lost to Canadian literature. About three years ago a volume of her poems, Flower Legends and Other Poems was published and received warm and well-merited praise from the critics. A long poem in blank verse entitled The Melodist is left unfinished.

DAINTY COOKING.

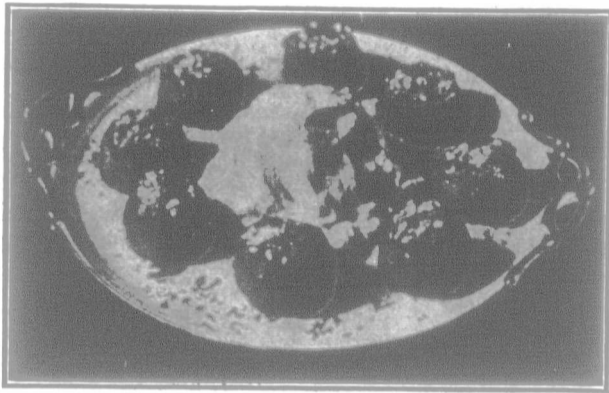
Sometimes on a farm, it is very hard to find time to "fuss" over things for the table in order to make them look as well as taste more appetizing, and, so long as things are wholesome and well cooked, one has, perforce, to be satisfied. There are, however, many "easy" days in which there is plenty of time for fixing up some little surprise for the home circle when it meets at dinner or tea time; and, of course, there are always those other days upon which one is expecting friends "in" and when one must manage to have things just as fine as possible. Right here, however, don't you think it is a mistake to keep all the dainties for visitors? The home folk are, after all, the ones nearest and dearest to us, and the ones whom we should be most anxious to

please. And surely the sight of a dainty table arrayed with the daintiest of cookery must aid in bringing smiles and gentle manners, where a dirty cloth and sloppy-looking food might be conducive to irritable words and general boorishness. One cannot always, you know, answer for the humors in which the different members of a family assemble about the "board", and if that board prove a general sweetener, why all the better. I think, sometimes, that we do not value even as highly as we should the influence of dainty and beautiful home surroundings.

"But," says someone, "I can't afford to have things nice."

Now consider, is the matter of having things nice wholly one of dollars and cents? I think, if you really think about this matter long enough, you will agree with me that it isn't. Cleanliness and that delightful, elusive, never-to-be-mistaken thing called good taste

are the main essentials. All others are but secondary. One of the most attractive little homes I ever saw was an old, vine-covered log house. You saw the cleanliness fairly bulging from it before you got up to the door, and once in, what bright fires, what white, white table linen and window curtains, and how very many beautiful plants growing wherever there was a spot suitable for them! In cookery, too, expense is not always necessary to good results. The following recipes, with illustrations, the one from McCall's, the other from Harper's Magazine, will well serve to illustrate what I mean. For the first, you will need some nuts; butternuts or hickory nuts will do very well, if you have any left over from the fall gathering. If not, nuts are good nourishing food, and a few cents spent in them occasionally will not be money ill-spent. At the great Battle Creek Sanitarium, you know, preparations of nuts are made to take entirely the place of meat.



BAKED APPLES STUFFED WITH NUTS.



STUFFED POTATOES.

APPLES STUFFED WITH NUTS.

Select good, tart apples of uniform size, and take out the cores. Next pare the apples, or leave the skins on as you choose. Place in a baking pan and fill up the cavities with chopped nuts, then bake until the apples are tender. Serve on a dish the center of which is occupied by a pyramid of whipped cream, and eat with the cream and sugar.

(Note.—Cream which is 24 hours old and very cold, whips most easily. A regular cream whipper, or a rotary egg-beater, is the best. If using the latter, put the cream in a rather small, round-bottomed bowl. Whipping greatly increases both the bulk and digestibility of cream.)

STUFFED POTATOES.

Choose six potatoes of equal size. Wash well, and cut a slice off each end, so they will stand; then bake until cooked. Cut each in two, scoop out the interior carefully so as not to break the skin, and beat it smooth with salt, pepper, 1 ounce of butter, and the yolks

of two eggs. If you have any nice cold meat on hand, mince it and season. Into the empty potato shells put, first, a spoonful of the prepared potato, then a spoonful of the meat, and then pile up with the potato. Put a bit of butter on top. Place in the oven, and brown. Serve immediately with parsley for a garnish.

(Note.—Baked potatoes are said to be much more digestible than boiled ones. As for the parsley, do you know that you can grow it in the house in the winter? Raise it either from seed or by moving roots in, in the fall.)

HOUSE CLEANING HINTS.

When packing away the winter garments, put small lumps of rock sulphur among them. See that the clothes are well brushed first.

When storing goods it is well to have

on the cover of every chest, or on the door of every cupboard a list of its contents. Write the name of each article as you put it in and then you will know that the list is headed with the articles at the bottom of the receptacle.

Sofas and upholstered chairs may be cleaned by being rubbed with dry bran and flannel.

A good furniture polish may be made at home in this way: Shred finely one ounce of white castile soap, and two ounces of beeswax into a jar with half a pint of spring water. Set the jar in a moderate oven until the contents are perfectly dissolved, stirring occasionally. When quite cold mix into it half a pint of spirits of turpentine and two tablespoons of vinegar, stirring these well in.

To apply the furniture polish, first

carefully remove all dust and dirt. With a flannel apply a very thin film of the polish to the wood; take a duster in each hand and rub up the wood the way of the grain. For the last polish use a clean old silk handkerchief. The minimum of polish and a maximum of polishing is the secret of success.

Bruises may be removed from polished furniture by soaking the dent with water, then laying on a sheet of brown paper folded four or five times and well soaked in water. Iron this lightly with a hot iron till the moisture has evaporated. This may have to be repeated once or twice.

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

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

WEAK KIDNEYS

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

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

The one remedy which aims to treat, not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52 Racine, Wis. State which book you want. Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for men, Book 6 on Rheumatism

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

SUFFERING WOMEN

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

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

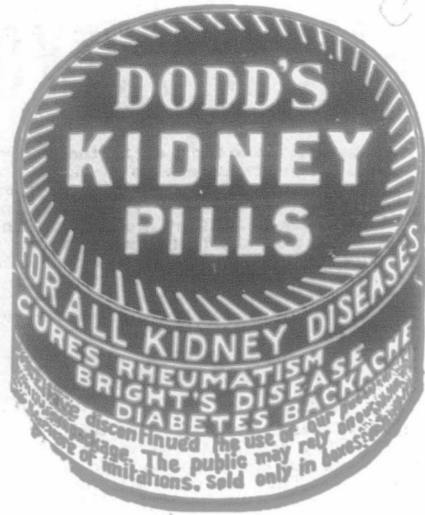
Any Person wishing to ship their own grain, write to D. D. CAMPBELL, Dominion Govt. Agent, 422 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG. Phone 3370.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm. 1854.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes. A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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

Headquarters at Henry's Nurseries and Seed House Catalogue Free M. J. Henry, 3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.



Be good tempered. It pays in every way; it pays if you are an employer; it pays if you are an employee; it is profitable in every walk of life. And this is taking the most selfish way. You owe it to others to be good tempered; you owe it to your own manhood, to your self-respect. In making others comfortable, you are making things agreeable for yourself; you are gaining and keeping good-will, which may be of value and help to you hereafter; you are accumulating a capital of popularity and good report which may be used to advantage perhaps at a critical time. Good temper is a great factor in success.

EE  **EE**

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of
TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE WALWORTH, SURREY, ENGLAND. **EE**

**Have
You
Got
One?**

Our
**Squeeze-Easy
MOPS.** If you
haven't
write for one
at once.



The patent wringer on this mop is worth the \$1.50 we charge for the whole outfit. You can do more work, do it better and with greater ease with this scrubbing device than you would ever attempt without one. You can do it, too, while dressed so that you are not afraid to be seen by an unexpected caller. Write for one, mentioning this paper.

Great West Specialty Co.
622 Ashdown Block Winnipeg, Man.
Liberal terms to Dealers.

THE QUIET HOUR

CLIMBING THE LADDER OF PAIN.

It is one of the splendid common-places of experience that, from beneath the shadows of agony, springs much of the spiritual heroism in which mankind exults, as characters mount with rapid strides on the rungs of the ladder of pain; while, side by side with it, moves the wealth of tender sympathy on the part of the well and strong with suffering and sorrow, that makes the darkest paths glisten as with sapphires and rubies and emeralds.—From "The Splendor of the Human Body!" Bishop Brent.

Blessed is the man whose strength is in Thee.

In whose heart are the highways to Zion.

Passing through the valley of Weeping, they make it a place of springs;

Yea, the early rain covereth it with blessings,

They go from strength to strength, Every one of them appeareth before God in Zion.

—Ps. 84 : 5, 7 (R. V.).

We are so accustomed to the words of the Bible that we often miss the startling nature of many a command and promise. We can read about "rivers in the desert," without realizing that it is, as Isaiah says, "a new thing." We can placidly accept the strange saying: "Blessed are they that mourn," without seeking to find the blessedness that is hidden in such a rough casket. Only by experience can anyone know that God's comforting of mourners is a lasting strengthening—a thing to be greatly desired. Pain—physical or spiritual—should never be simply "passed through," as one might pass through a dark valley to brighter regions beyond, gaining nothing by the experience. That would be to waste a grand opportunity of mounting higher, and opportunity never returns. It would be like a foolish child who "gets through" the years of school-training without trying to learn the lessons set for him, thinking only of the good time he is expecting to have when he is a man. No, those who are determined to climb continually nearer to God, will be able to thank Him for the cross which raiseth them. It is not by slurring over the hard bits of life, not by trying to forget sorrow in exciting distractions, that anyone can mount from strength to strength on the ladder of pain. Sorrow can and should be faced fearlessly by one who draws daily, hourly strength from God; he can walk dauntlessly, with unflinching steps, through the valley of Weeping, making it a place of springs, because, in his heart are the highways to Zion. This is not impossible for one who is made in the image of God, and who feels the glorious life of Christ in every crevice of his being. As Elisha, by throwing wood into the water, caused heavy iron to swim, so the deliberate acceptance of a cross can make the heaviest heart rise with supernatural buoyancy. The wood of the cross can make sweet the bitter waters of Marah—but it must be an "accepted" cross, for sorrow can embitter as well as sweeten, pain can harden as well as soften a heart. If the Son of God walk beside a suffering soul, when it has been called to enter the fiery furnace of pain, then that soul will come out, not only tested, but purified and strengthened; and His upholding presence is not a privilege granted only to a favored few. No one need attempt to meet trial alone. The promise is free to all who "will" to serve Him: "Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." Ethel Romanes, in her beautiful book, "The Hallowing of Sorrow," declares that "Sorrow is a distinct call from God to a higher life." Surely this call can be welcomed by those whose hearts are set on living the higher

life, as a soldier eagerly welcomes the bugle call which leads him forward. The way may be rough, the battle may be fierce, but at least he is not idly loitering in camp, but is fighting with all his might—fighting to win. The noble army of martyrs still follows in the train of a Crucified Leader. Those who aspire to walk in the ranks of that army must not only endure but "take up" their cross daily; then, through peril, toil and pain; they, too, can climb the steep ascent of Heaven.

Only one who is strengthened of God can really strengthen others. What if a friend should reach out to you for help in a dark, and trying hour, and find your sympathy powerless to infuse fresh courage and strength into his troubled spirit, your counsel weak and disheartening to his burdened mind, your love helpless to cheer his fainting heart! As one has written:

"Ah, me! what woe were mine if thou should'st come,
Troubled, but trusting, unto me for aid,
And I should meet thee powerless and dumb,—
Willing to help thee, but confused, afraid!
It shall not happen thus; for I will rise,
God helping me to higher life, and gain
Courage and strength to give thee counsel wise,
And deeper love to bless thee in thy pain.
Fear not, dear love! thy trial hour shall be
The dearest bond between my heart and thee."

Think of the love and loyalty of David's three mighty men, who gladly put their lives in jeopardy that they might bring water to strengthen and refresh his body. Are we so far beneath them that we are unwilling to bear trials which may win for us the ability to strengthen and refresh the souls of those we love?

Crosses are very varied in their character, but each brings its own special lesson, its own precious gift, and they never come at random, each one proves the watchful tender thoughtfulness of the Master in Life's school. We may learn the lesson, and gain the treasure for our lasting use, or we may recklessly lose the opportunity, to our lasting loss.

Many people feel as though they had nothing to endure that was important enough to be called a "cross." There is only the constant pressure of little cares, the irritating restlessness of feeling that the best years of life are slipping away, and that nothing "worth while" is being accomplished. Time seems to be wasted in "The tiresome round of little things, The small demands of every day."

But it is a great mistake to undervalue the accumulated power of these "trifling tasks, so often done, yet ever to be done anew." It is a fatal mistake to attempt to carry, without Divine help, the heavy weight of the commonplace cross, "the cares that come with every sun, morn after morn, the long years through." This cross is often far heavier than it looks. People can brace up their courage to endure great trials bravely and patiently, and yet be weak enough to grow peevish and discontented under the steady strain of little everyday trials to the temper. It is an old saying that we never know anyone until we have wintered and summered with him. Though we generally form our estimate of another person far more swiftly than that, it is by small things that we are guided in our judgment of character. We instinctively admire and love those who are sweet-tempered in their everyday home life, without waiting to see whether they can be heroic in a crisis. It is a solemn fact that character is being made every day, and is growing permanently strong or weak, according

The Celebrated
English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

The Evans Piano

We have sold 150 of them
We have yet to hear of
a dissatisfied customer.

That is a statement that talks

Second hand Organs and
Pianos at a great reduction

Write for catalogue F. A.

C. Kinniburgh & Co.

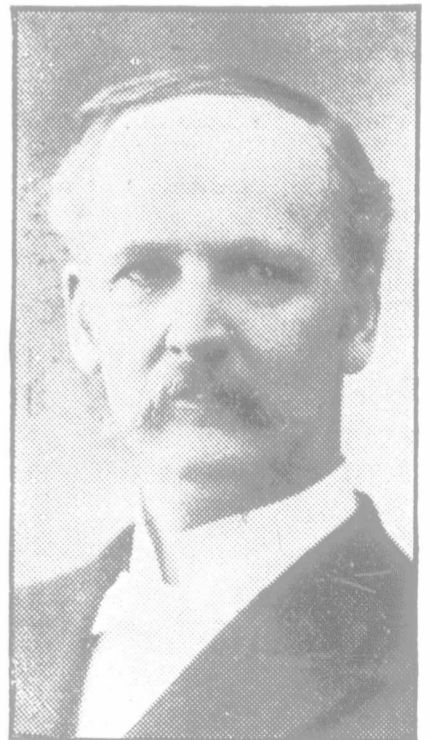
Calgary, Alberta.

IS YOUR WIFE AN INVALID.



made happy. Send to-day, enclosing stamp.
Address: MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

If you will send for a free trial of this Wonderful Remedy you can be convinced that in a few months she may be strong and well again. Hundreds of women have been cured and



"THE WEARY, SICK."

God's healing power is very near to all. I have helped many to find it. Send stamp for private notes and testimonials.

REV. G. A. SCHRAM,
Phone 2720 445 Cumberland Ave.
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

to the way these little events and temptations of common life are faced. The soul will surely grow stronger each day, if it is really fighting on the Lord's side, which is a great comfort to those who cannot see that they are making progress. A short, sharp battle is generally easier than this long, monotonous, inglorious (apparently inglorious) guerilla warfare which most of us must, accept as our portion. Fight we must, as long as we belong to the Church "militant" here on earth. Let us mount these small rungs of the ladder patiently and steadily, year after year.

"The griefs that fall to every share, The heavier sorrows that life brings, The heart can nerve itself to bear; Great sorrows are half holy things. But for the ills each hour must make, The cares with every day renewed, It seems scarce worth the while to take Such little things with fortitude. And he before whose wakened might The strongest enemies must fall Is overcome by foes so slight, He scorns to hold them foes at all."

Then there is the sorrow of a long parting with those who, next to God, are nearest and dearest to us. This is not a sorrow we can or should think lightly of. But let us not fall into the opposite error of letting it crush all gladness and energy out of the soul. We, as Christians, have no right to speak as though death could stand as an impassable barrier between those who are in the mystical Body of Christ. The Communion of Saints is not a mere name, it is an ever-fresh reality. Friendship is too holy and mighty a force to be crushed by parting—indeed, it should grow stronger under pressure. Many a loyal heart can echo the trustful words written by James Berry Bensen, when a dear friend of his had been called to "come up higher."

"Closely thy loving friendship I have held Through peace and fearful fray, And when a mighty power my feet compelled To walk Grief's narrow way. Yea, of thy love my heart hath been so sure It gathered strength from thee, And learned to battle bravely, keeping pure, When Sorrow tempted me— Now, through the distance lying here between, O trusted friend of mine! O friend so faithful, and so long unseen, I send to thee this sign, No more is needed; thou canst understand The meaning of the whole. One word will speak as would an outstretched hand To thee, O splendid soul!"

Some are called to endure intense or long-continued physical pain or the weariness of bodily weakness. To such, I hardly dare to speak—I, who hardly ever have an ache or a pain. But one thing I do know, that when God cuts to the quick—in body or soul—He is not mutilating, but pruning His branches, seeking to bring forth more fruit. When a soul trusts His hand and endures with strong meekness, the pain will be far easier to bear, and the gain in the spiritual power will be swift and certain. Some are called to deliberately turn their backs on earthly happiness for the sake of Christ's kingdom—following His "counsels of protection," that advice, of which He has said that all men cannot receive it, save they to whom it is given. Is there not deep joy in a sacrifice that costs something? If He should call you to leave "house or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands," for His sake, and for the sake of spreading the good news, will you even wish to hold back? Will you not

"dare forego at His dear call Thy Best—thine All."

I must again express my thanks for all the kind words of encouragement that have reached me from our readers. I am glad to be able to assure the "Mother of Three" that Hope's ideals are far, far above her own head. To have reached up to one's ideals would be to stand beside the Pharisee who had accomplished all he had aimed to do—may God keep us all from that low ambition. HOPE.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Quincy Incubator, THE HATCHER YOU WANT.



Because it is easy to operate, being self regulating, so of moistening and self venting. The ventilation is positive. Nothing left to chance. Economical in the use of all.
90 DAYS TRIAL.
Don't fail to investigate the Quincy. It's different from others and our offer is the most liberal. Prices low. Send for Free Catalogue. It will help make more poultry profit.
QUINCY INCUBATOR CO., Box 49 QUINCY, ILL.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

HOLYROOD PRODUCTION

70895 at stud. Barred Rock Eggs from a wonderful winter laying strain at 75c. per 15; incubator lots \$4.00 per 100 eggs. R. E. CLARKE, GLEN CAIRN KENNELS. WEST LORNE, ONT.

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.

WE SEND ONE "SAMPLE WATCH" ONLY TO ANY ONE PERSON OUR \$10.50 WATCH, ONLY \$3.65



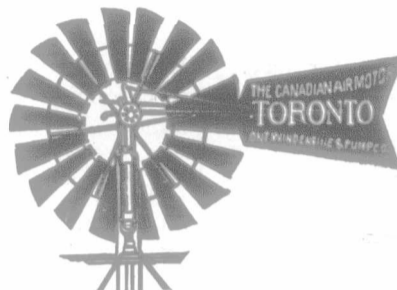
But Remember, positively only one order filled for any one person. We are going to send out 100 "Sample Watches" to the first 100 persons ordering, for don't you know that the money is lost on them will come back quickly, for every person who receives one will rush right off and show it to a score or more friends, telling them of our "Wonderful \$10.50 Sample Watch." Then the orders will come rolling in on us at our regular price of \$10.50. We depend on the 100 "Sample Watches" we propose to send out in the next 60 days, at this wonderful cut in price, to bring us fully 1,000 orders at our regular price of \$10.50. We know that you will be so well pleased with the "Sample" that you can't help showing it to Everybody you meet. Genuine American Movement, Full Nick led and Jeweled. Tined, Tested and Regulated, Stem-wind and Stem-set. Patent Safety Pinion, Ereguet Hair-spring, Fully Guaranteed. Cases, Double Hunting or Open Face, Finest Gold-plate, closely resembling Solid Gold and fully warranted. Assorted and Elaborately Engraved Designs, Lady's or Gent's Size.

DON'T SEND A CENT OF MONEY, One Cent to be paid only when you have first held this "Sample Watch" in your own hands and examined it with your own eyes. We send C.O.D. subject to examination, and if, after examination, you think it the best Watch Bargain on earth, pay Express Agent not \$10.50, but our Great Cut Sale Price \$3.65, and Express Charges, and take the Watch. Be sure to give your name, P.O. and Express Office plainly, and state if you want Lady's or Gent's size, or Remember, Only One Order filled for One Person. We send Absolutely Free a fine Gold-laid 50-inch Lorgnette Chain with Lovely Slide with Lady's Watch, and beautiful Gold-laid Vest Chain, with Gent's Watch, if Cash accompanies order. Send at once—To-day. The National Watch and Jewelry Co., Box 3349 Toronto, Can.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS YOU WANT RIGHT NOW

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES ON

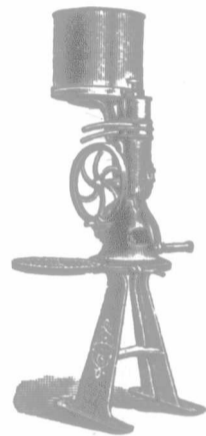
An Empire Cream Separator



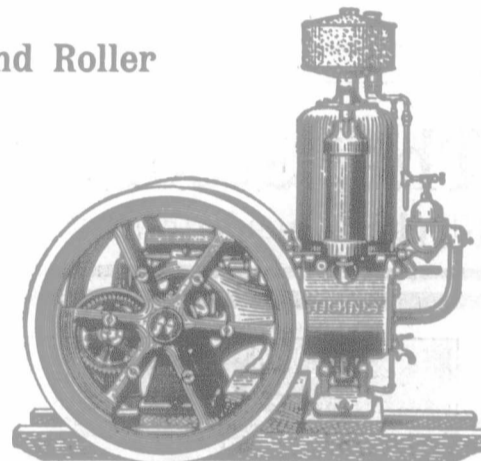
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The Winnipeg Limited



To St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The directness of the route—the fast time—the excellence of the train, combine to make the journey a pleasant and delightful one.

Comfortable Day Coaches—palace sleeping cars, dining cars, compartment library observation cars.

Leaves C.N.R. Depot daily 5.20 p.m.

Connection is made with all lines east and south from St. Paul

S. S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient April 29.
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THOROUGHBREDS

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

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

Bater & McLean

Live Stock Salesmen and Commission Agents, C. P. R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

Horses

Commencing Wednesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock

when we will have yarded from one to three carloads of Eastern and Western Horses consisting of heavy drafts, farm, express, saddle and driving sorts. Entries for future sales now being received. Liberal advances made on stock sent for sale.

Bater & McLean, Agents Major S. Harris, Auct. Phone 3022 Phone 4249

Canada's Greatest Seed House

Spring Rye

Truly a remarkable plant—just the thing where the land is dry and hay scarce. It will nearly always afford a lot of fodder, no matter how dry the season. We saw some great crops in the Medicine Hat country 5 feet high. The ranchers were cutting it just when heading out, and curing for hay. They were more than pleased with it. Sow 1½ bushels to the acre.

Bushel \$1.15; 10 bus. at \$1.00

Our "Prairie City" Lawn Grass produces a rich, thick, green, velvety sward and stands the winter. 1 lb. to 300 sq. ft. 1 lb. 30c. post paid; 10 lbs. at 22½c. by express.

We have over 50 strains of Sweet Peas, including "Helen Pierce" and "King Edward" VII.

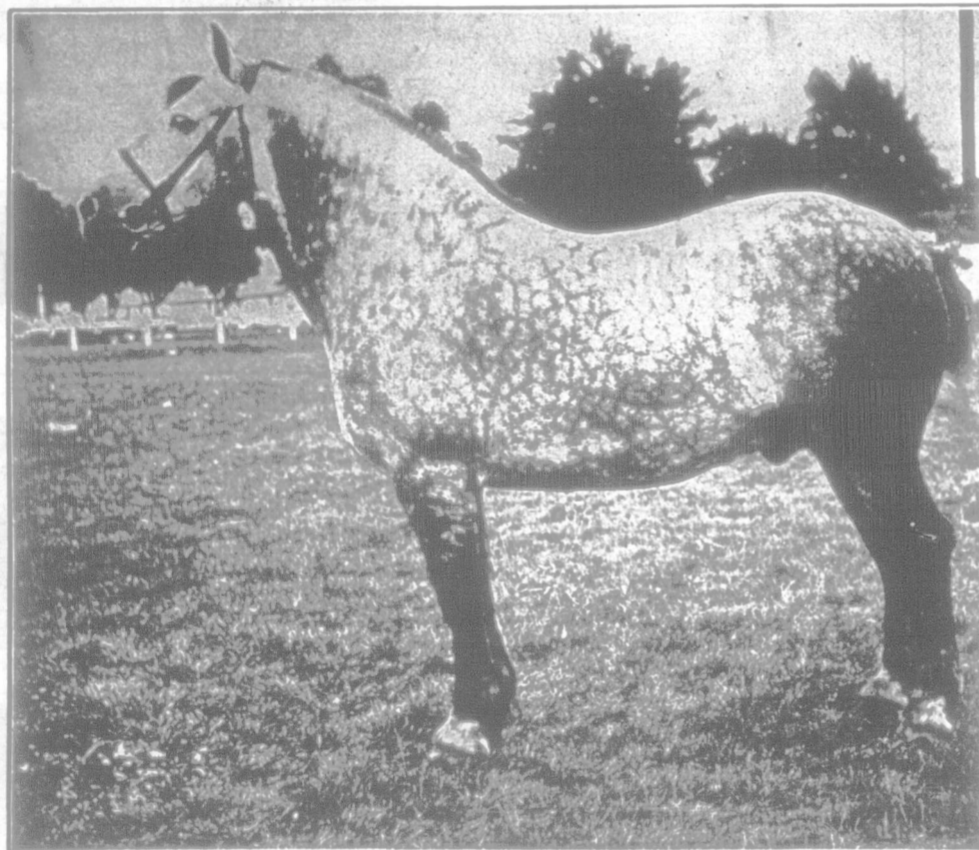
Get Our Complete Western Catalogue—FREE.

Clovers

Trials last year, were, as a rule, very satisfactory. Whether for a small plot or larger area, you want pure, strong seed. It is only fair to our new country to give it the best. Sow with wheat, oats or barley, using somewhat less than the usual quantity of grain drilled in; then the clover broadcast, following with a light stroke of the drag. Sow 8 to 10 lbs of clover per acre, except Alfalfa, from 12 to 18 lbs.

	10 lbs. at	25 lbs. at
Red Clover (ordinary variety)	19c	18c
Mammoth Clover	19c	18c
Alsike Clover	19c	18c
Alfalfa Clover	19c	18c
Western Rye Grass	\$9.00 per 100 lbs.	
Timothy (big Manitoba Seed)	7.25	" " "
Millet (German)	4.00	" " "
Millet (Siberian)	4.00	" " "

The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Limited
(Cyphers Incubators) Winnipeg, Man.



MEDOC

(40083)

Has added First and Championship at Brandon, to his list of prizes—one of my colts taking 2nd.

The first lot have taken so well, am getting in another bunch to arrive about March 20, all 4 and 5 years old. A number of them prize winners at the International among the lot—all in the pink of condition. Write or call on

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"
Westbourne, - Manitoba.

All Tell the Same Story

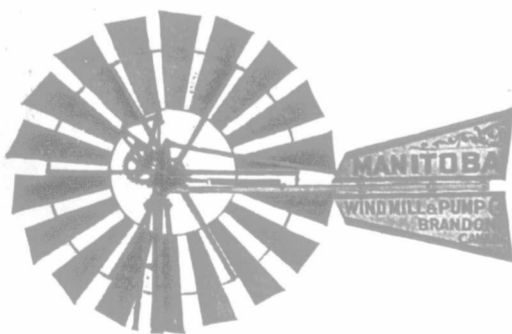
We are daily receiving letters from our customers for whom our staff of experts are constantly erecting one of the

Manitoba

Gasoline Engines or Windmills

Fitted up with one of our Grinders, Steel Frame wood Saws, Steel Tanks or Pumps, that they are highly pleased and thoroughly satisfied with their purchase.

Showing the Complete Satisfaction Our Goods are Giving



There is no higher class of goods—they are excelled by none.

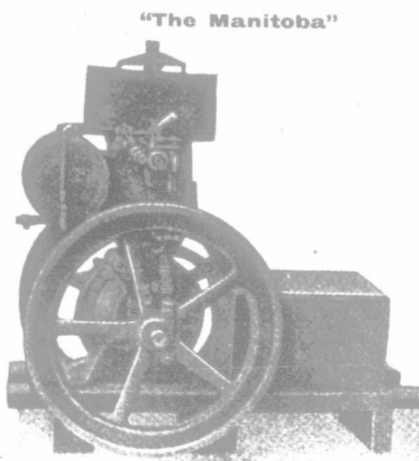
Write for Catalogue—it's free

Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers.

Box 301

Brandon, Man.



Gasoline Engines 24 and 6 H. P.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A NEW COMPETITION.

Dear Boys and Girls:—It is about time for a new competition and this one is going to be a geography contest, and I hope a great many of you will take part in it. I am expecting a good showing from the boys, for when I taught school, geography was one of the studies the boys seemed to enjoy more than the girls.

Each of the fifteen groups of letters given below, when arranged in their proper order, spell the name of an important town or city in Canada. When you have puzzled out what each name is, tell the province in which each is located. Be sure to number your answers to correspond with the numbers given below. Perhaps you may not be able to get all, but you can get some of them easily. A prize book will be given to the three competitors who send in the most complete list. Get all the help you wish from your geography or other books, but do not accept any help from people. That will be the fairest way, don't you think? For some boys and girls may not have any one to whom they can go for help. Answers will be received up to the first day of May. We shall try to arrange the next competition so that the little folks who haven't got to geography yet may take part in it.

GEOGRAPHY CONTEST.

- O-O-O-T-T-R-N.
- A-E-O-U-C-V-R-N-V.
- P-N-W-G-I-N-I-E.
- A-G-I-R-E-N.
- A-T-A-T-W-O.
- T-L-E-R-A-M-N-O.
- F-L-A-A-H-X-I.
- I-I-A-O-T-V-R-C.
- Y-R-A-G-L-A-C.
- D-A-N-B-R-O-N.
- N-E-M-D-O-T-N-O.
- A-H-I-L-M-N-O-T.
- T-S-N-O-K-A-O-S-A.
- F-T-D-T-A-L-E-B-R-O.
- N-S-G-T-K-O-I-N.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A BRIGHT LITTLE LETTER FROM A SIX-YEAR-OLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—There are twelve going to our school. I like to go. I am in the first class and Bert is in the third reader. Bert and Annis can skate and I am learning to skate. We have a graphophone. It plays some waltzes and we dance to it. We can sing too. We have a dog; her name is Fanny. Our baby brother Ralph is nine months old. He can say "Mamma."
(Age 6 yrs.) MYRTLE MAY BAILEY.

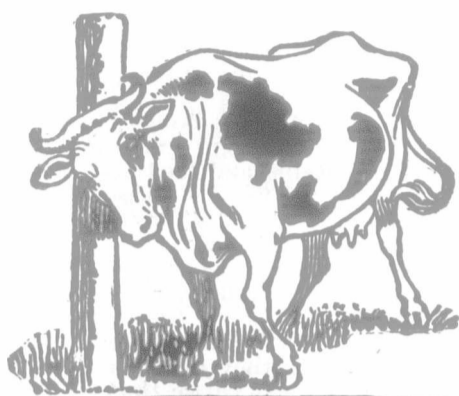
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have sixteen horses and seventy cattle. We have eighty hens. My little sister killed our chickens. She squeezed them in her hands. Papa has a dog that chases wolves. Her name is Fanny. Papa has a threshing-machine. He threshes his own grain first, and then threshes somebody else's grain. I have a cat. She is getting old now. Her name is Tony. I have two sisters and two brothers. One of my sisters died when she was two months old. She died in mamma's arms. I am in the second reader. We have some flowers.
(Age 8 yrs.) ANNIS BAILEY.

WHAT SHE WANTED TO DO.

Little girls sometimes wish they were princesses, and had nothing to do. Little princesses sometimes wish they were just ordinary little girls, and could do common-place things.

One day, Queen Victoria, when a little girl, visited her aunt, the Duchess of Clarence. Her aunt, wishing her to have a good time said: "What would you like to do? What will be the greatest treat I can give you?" The little princess showed the tiresomeness of her royalty by answering: "Aunt Adelaide, if you will only let me clean the windows, I'd rather do that than anything else I can think of now."

Her mother had been trying to teach little three-year-old Dorothy to spell her own name, but met with poor success. At last she scolded her, and said that no one would think her very smart if she couldn't spell her own name. "Well," she exclaimed, "why didn't



The Louse Question

When your animals rub incessantly at this season of the year, look out for lice. This is especially true of calves and colts. To meet this condition Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) formulated the famous Instant Louse Killer, which kills lice on stock and poultry.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

(Powder or Liquid)

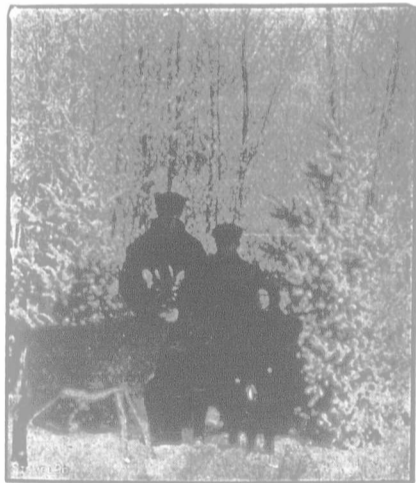
Kills ticks on sheep. It, being a powder, can be applied in zero weather. Do not wait for warm weather; do not let the tick eat up your profits: kill him on the spot with Instant Louse Killer. Put up in round cans with perforated top, full pound 35 cts. Sold on a positive written guarantee. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can; there are 25 imitations.

1 lb. 35 cents
3 lbs. 85 cents

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK
ASHLAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

VIRDEN NURSERIES



200,000 Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stock in the west, of these hardy, fast growing, Russian poplar and willows. I send everything by express prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Send for price list and printed directions.

John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man.

I Will Sell at
BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA,
AT PRIVATE SALE,

Commencing May 7, 1906,

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

One Year's time will be given on Bank-
able papers bearing 8% Interest.

M. C. WILLFORD.

Man Wanted

We want a man in all small towns to show and sell farms and other properties to our customers. Good salary and steady position to honest men who are willing to learn the business and faithfully represent us.

North American Land Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

you just call me 'cat', and then it would be easy to spell? Big names makes little girls tired."—*Christian Register.*

A MODERN GRANDMOTHER.

I want to see a grandmother like those there used to be, In a cosy little farmhouse, where I could go to tea; A grandmother with spectacles and a funny, frilly cap, Who would make me sugar cookies, and take me on her lap, And tell me lots of stories of the days when she was small, When everything was perfect—not like to-day at all.

My grandmother is "grandma," and she lives in a hotel, And when they ask "What is her age?" she smiles and will not tell. Says she doesn't care to realize that she is growing old; Then whispers—"But you're far too big a boy for me to hold." Her dresses shine and rustle, and her hair is wavy brown, And she has an automobile, that she steers, herself, down town.

DAFFYDOWNDILLY.

Daffydowndilly came up in the cold, Through the brown mould, Although the March breezes blew keen on her face, Although the white snow lay on many a place.

Daffydowndilly had heard underground The sweet rushing sound Of the streams, as they broke from their white winter chains, Of the whistling spring winds and the pattering rains.

"Now then," thought Daffy, deep down in her heart, "It's time I should start." So she pushed her soft leaves through the hard frozen ground, Quite up to the surface, and then she looked round.

There was snow all about her, grey clouds overhead; The trees all looked dead. Then how do you think poor Daffydown felt, When the sun would not shine, and the ice would not melt?



A TOTAL WRECK.

My grandmother is pretty. "Do I love her?" Rather—yes; Our mother calls her stylish, and on the whole I guess She's better than the other kind, for once when I was ill She helped my mother nurse me, and read to me until I fell asleep; and stayed with me, and wasn't tired, and then She played nine holes of golf with me when I got out again. Yet, because I've never seen one, just once I want to see A real old-fashioned grandmother, like those there used to be.

—Helen Leah Reed.

"Cold weather!" thought Daffy, still working away; "The earth's hard to-day! There's but a half-inch of my leaves to be seen, And two-thirds of that is more yellow than green.

"I can't do much yet, but I'll do what I can. It's well I began! For, unless I can manage to lift up my head, The people will think that the Spring herself's dead."

So, little by little, she brought her



Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLD IS DANGEROUS.

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

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

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

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

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

leaves out, All clustered about, And then her bright flowers began to unfold, Till Daffy stood robed in her spring green and gold.

O Daffydowndilly, so brave and so true, I wish all were like you! So ready for duty in all sorts of weather, And holding forth courage and beauty together.

WE BUY FURS SKUNK MINK COON and all other kinds. Top market prices and quick cash returns. Trappers Guide Free to those who ship and mention this ad. **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue 45 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Jowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures. 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10c for mailing postage. **Incubators 30 Days Free Trial.** J.R. Brabason Jr. & Co., Box 41, Delavan, Wis.

Are they in the Bank?

Where are those dimes, quarters and halves that have jingled in your pocket from time to time, since you've been earning?

They are in the Bank no doubt, but are they to your credit, or "the other fellow's?"

Write us, or call at our branch to-day, and let us tell you how you can start that money that you've been wasting, accumulating and earning 3% interest, compounded quarterly.

Over one million dollars form a margin which assures absolute security for savings entrusted to us.

\$1 starts an account in

THE NORTHERN BANK

Head Office: Winnipeg.

Sir Daniel H. McMillan, President.
J. W. de C. O'Grady, General Manager.

FEEDING AND SHIPPING THE EXPORT CLASS OF CATTLE.

Mr. Cook of Newdale and possibly the largest operator in feeding high class cattle in Manitoba, gave some pertinent advice to Manitoba live stock men at their recent convention at Brandon. It is worth while noting his opinion re embargo, and shipping one's own cattle. The past season, McPhin

of Moosomin made a shipment of home fed cattle, and was lucky in striking a favorable market.

Thirteen years ago the late Dr. Harrison and myself drove to Brandon. to get some ideas on building a barn suitable for stall feeding cattle. Mr. Bedford very kindly showed us the barn on the farm and also gave us some ideas on feeding cattle in the stable. We built a barn that would tie up one

hundred and forty head. We had two silos and filled them for three years with corn. For our first lot of cattle we bought one hundred and forty head consisting of feeding bulls, some oxen and heifers, a mixed lot. We figured at that time, the kind we wanted was good frames that did not carry too much flesh; we had not figured that it cost 8 to 9 cents to put on a pound of beef. We started to feed Nov. 15, and shipped out on May 1. We sold the cattle in Glasgow, Scotland. I went over with the cattle myself and while there I saw the home fed cattle, also the States cattle on the market, and when I compared our cattle with the home or the States cattle I came to

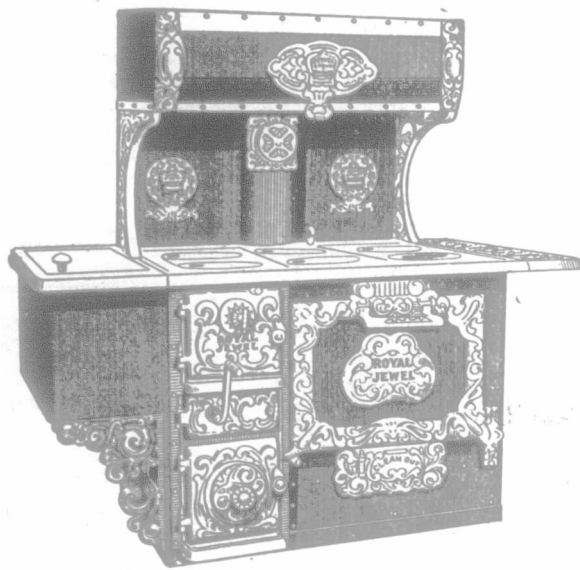
the long distance; 2. That we had to take the April or May market as our cattle were not profitable cattle to turn on the grass.

The fourth year we bought two hundred steers, intending to take the stalls out of the stable and feed them loose. We commenced feeding these steers in a ravine, intending to bring them to the barn when the weather got cold. In watching these steers, we found them to be doing so well that we did not change them.

We sold these steers the early part of August and they all went shippers and were the first cattle that made us a profit over cost of feed consumed. Since that time I have profitably fed

Royal Jewel Steel Range

Most Modern on the Market



Possesses among its prominent features:

Cold rolled blue steel body.

Oven, one piece, square, ventilated

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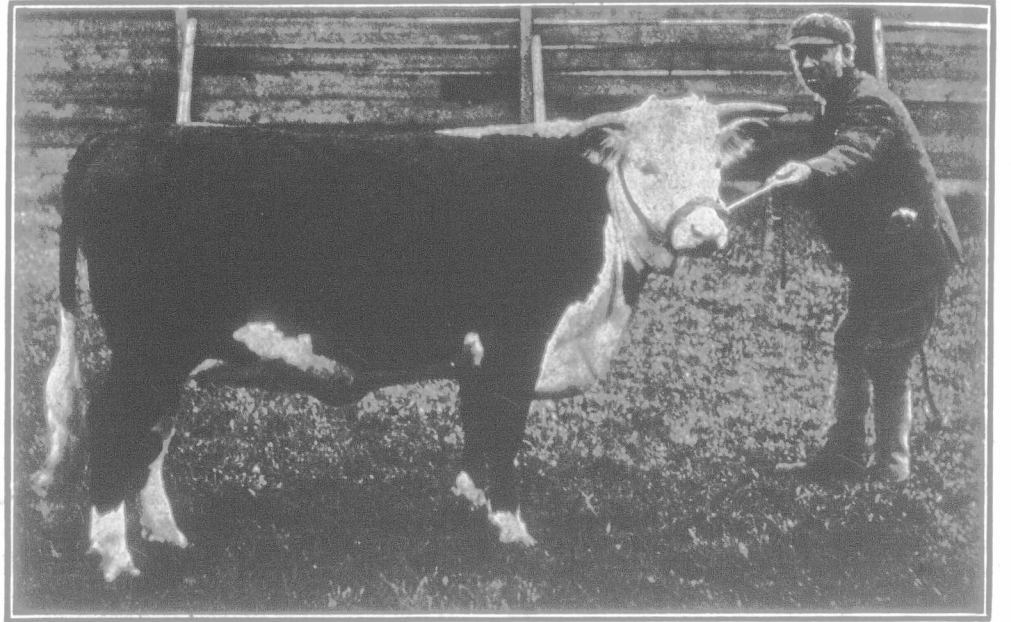
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NOTABLE ENGLISH HEREFORD YEARLING HEIFER, ASHLEAF III.

the conclusion that I had a good deal to learn in the business of feeding cattle. Our selection of feeders was bad. The States cattle landed well on their legs and came off the boat as if they had only been on for a day or two. I found the reason that they stood shipping so well was that they were fed in large feeding yards loose, while our cattle were in the stable for over five months and were not in condition to ship the long distance. One other thing I learned while over there was that the dealer in export cattle is the one to do the shipping. He is on the market every week, and if he strikes a bad market one week he has a chance of getting even next, while the feeder at most will have but two shipments each year and may strike a bad market each time. As breeders and feeders we want to have our cattle really good. No. 1 finished cattle are like No. 1 hard wheat, the market wants them. If we have our cattle right, there is no trouble selling; if one dealer won't give the price another will. I might say that we fed in the stable for three years in succession and each year the balance was at the wrong side of the ledger. We found out two things in connection with stall feeding: 1. That cattle out of the stalls would not stand shipping

every year from sixty to one hundred and fifty head, and I would not think of stabling a feeding steer.

OPINION RE THE EMBARGO.

The great majority of our people think if the embargo was removed the cattle trade would be all right. I think in time, the continuance of the embargo will do us more good than harm, as it will compel us to put our cattle on the market in finished condition. Why do the old country feeders want our cattle? Simply because they see our cattle landed just at the stage when they can make money out of them. Do you think they would want our cattle if our cattle were really finished before they started and were landed over there in about fourteen days? Certainly not; any feeder knows that a finished bullock would not be profitable to handle, simply because he had been for fourteen days travelling. We have land ranging from \$10 to \$20 per acre to finish our cattle on, with a climate superior to theirs, and abundance of rough feed going to waste every year. Why, then, should we continue to send our cattle over there to be finished when conditions are in our own favor? What we need to do is to learn the business. We have done it in the

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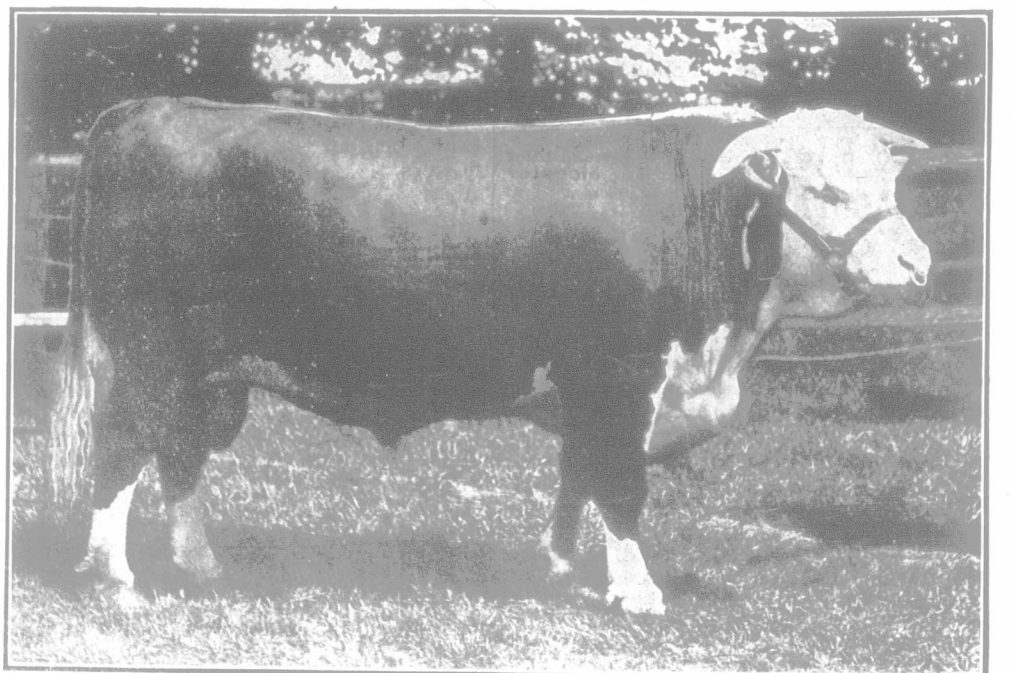
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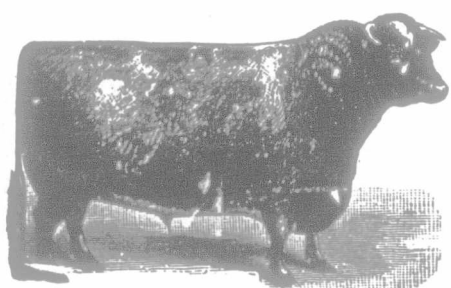
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Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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

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CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

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cheese and butter trade and can do it in the beef trade, when we have to. If our government, instead of fighting the embargo would arrange for better facilities in regard to transportation, so that our beef cattle would not be longer than say 12 to 14 days on the road, I think, in time, our cattle trade would take care of itself.

GAME LICENSES NOT RETURNED.

According to sub-section A of section 3 of the Game Protection Act, every holder of a resident big game hunting license must return the same to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration duly sworn to immediately after the close of the hunting season. The Chief Game Guardian for Manitoba announces that several of these licenses have not yet been returned and that proceedings will be taken according to the act at once. The penalty is a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred.

It is hoped that those who have overlooked this matter will attend to it at once.

PLANT PREMIUMS OF WESTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Following its practice of former years, the Western Horticultural Society is this spring again offering its members the choice of a number of free plants premiums. These premiums are selected with a view of introducing to the members of the society a choice of plants that have been sufficiently tried to give an assurance of their hardiness and desirability, but that have not yet been introduced as widely as their merits warrant. The plants will be sent out with all charges prepaid.

Each member is entitled to one choice of the following plant parcels:—

(a) Three seedling apple trees. These are one-year-old seedlings of the standard varieties grown from seed raised in the Northwest.

(b) One plant rudbeckia (golden glow). This is a very hardy perennial that bears bright yellow aster-like flowers.

(c) One plant upright honeysuckle. The upright honeysuckle is one of the most beautiful of the shrubs that will thrive in the Northwest.

(d) Twelve plants strawberries.

(e) One plant Virginia creeper. The Virginia creeper is the most desirable climber for this country.

(f) Six plants raspberries.

(g) Two plants gypsophila paniculata (baby's breath). Hardy perennial with tiny white flowers borne in abundance on long graceful stems.

(h) Six cuttings each of Russian laurel and French laurel willow. Both beautiful willows, either for hedges or for single trees.

Any person may take advantage of this distribution by sending the regular membership fee (\$1.00 per year) to the secretary-treasurer, Geo. Batho, Box 1310, Winnipeg.

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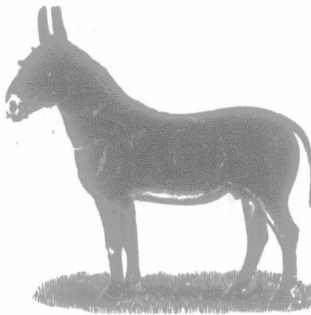
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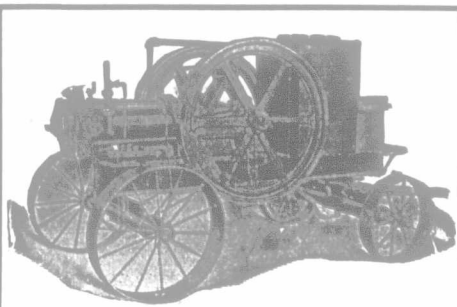
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OHIO GASOLINE ENGINES
Portable and Otherwise
FOR THRESHING.



There are hundreds of the engines in use in Manitoba and the Northwest and they are giving satisfaction. When you are buying you might as well have the best and we have it. If interested write for catalogue mentioning this paper.

Burridge Cooper Company, Ltd.
General Machinery Dealers,
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Farm Wanted

Will pay fair price for good sized farm in good section, soil must be first-class. Will take large or small place if it suits. Will bargain for machinery and stock. Give description and lowest price. I want the best I can get for my money. I want possession in May or October. Will deal with owners only. Real estate need not agency. Address
Box 380, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS
A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

"The congregation is like the preacher. They will sit for two hours, and after a break of a few minutes they will sit again for two hours, listening to sermons; and even the interval is somewhat evenly divided between their bread and cheese in the churchyard and the discussion of the sermon they have just listened to. They are great on theology. One worthy old party tackled me on my views of the sermon we had just heard; after a little preliminary sparring I went to my corner. I often wonder in what continent I am.

"The school, a primitive log affair, has much run to seed, but offers opportunity for repose. I shall avoid any unnecessary excitement in this connection.

"In private life the *padre* is really very decent. We have great smokes together, and talks. On all subjects he has very decided opinions, and in everything but religion, liberal views. I lure him into philosophic discussions, and overwhelm him with my newest and biggest metaphysical terms, which always reduce his enormous cocksureness to more reasonable dimensions.

"The minister's wife is quite another proposition. She argues, too, but unfortunately she asks questions, in the meekest way possible acknowledging her ignorance of my big terms, and insisting on definitions and exact meanings, and then it's all over with me. How she ever came to this far land, heaven knows, and none but heaven can explain such waste. Having no kindred soul to talk with, I fancy she enjoys conversation with myself, (sic) revels in music, is transported to the fifth heaven by my performance on the violin, but evidently pities me and regards me as dangerous. But, my dear Maitland, after a somewhat wide and varied experience of fine ladies, I give you my verdict that here among the Anakims, and in this wild, woody land, is a lady fine, and fair and saintly. She will bother me I know. Her son Hughie (he of the bear), of whom I told you, the lad with the face of an angel and the temper of an angel, but of a different color—her son Hughie she must make into a scholar. And no wonder, for already he has attained a remarkable degree of excellence, by the grace, not of the little log school, however, I venture to say. His mother has been at him. But now she feels that something more is needed, and for that she turns to me. You will be able to see the humor of it, but not the pathos. She wants to make a man out of her boy, a noble, pure-hearted gentleman, and this she lays upon me! Did I hear you laugh? Smile not, it is the most tragic of pathos. Upon me, Jack Craven, the despair of the professors, the terror of the watch, the—alas! you know only too well. My tongue clave to the roof of my mouth, and before I could cry, 'Heaven forbid that I should have a hand in the making of your boy!' she accepted my pledge to do her desire for her young angel with the other-angelic temper.

"And now, my dear Ned, is it for my sins that I am thus pursued? What is awaiting me I know not. What I shall do with the young cub I have not the ghostliest shadow of an idea. Shall I begin by thrashing him soundly? I have refrained so far; I hate the rôle of an executioner. Or shall I teach him boxing? The gloves are a great educator, and are at times what the *padre* would call 'means of grace.'

"But what will become of me? Shall I become prematurely aged, or

"shall I become a saint? Expect anything from your most devoted, but most sorely bored and perplexed,
"J. C."

CHAPTER XII
THE DOWNFALL.

In one point the master was a great disappointment to Hughie; he could not be persuaded to play shinny. The usual challenge had come up from the Front, with its more than usual insolence, and Hughie, who now ranked himself among the big boys, felt the shame and humiliation to be intolerable. By the most strenuous exertions he started the game going with the first fall of snow, but it was difficult to work up any enthusiasm for the game in the face of Foxy's very determined and weighty opposition, backed by the master's lazy indifference. For, in spite of Hughie's contempt and open sneers, Foxy had determined to reopen his store with new and glowing attractions. He seemed to have a larger command of capital than ever, and he added several very important departments to this financial undertaking.

The rivalry between Hughie and Foxy had become acute, but besides this, there was in Hughie's heart a pent-up fierceness and longing for revenge that he could with difficulty control. And though he felt pretty certain that in an encounter with Foxy he would come off second best, and though in consequence he delayed that encounter as long as possible, he never let Foxy suspect his fear of him, and waited with some anxiety for the inevitable crisis.

Upon one thing Hughie was resolved, that the challenge from the Front should be accepted, and that they should no longer bear the taunt of cowardice, but should make a try, even though it meant certain defeat.

His first step had been the organization of the shinny club. His next step was to awaken the interest of the master. But in vain he enlarged upon the boastfulness and insolence of the Front; in vain he recounted the achievements of their heroes of old, who in those brave days had won victory and fame over all comers for their school and county; the master would not be roused to anything more than a languid interest in the game. And this was hardly to be wondered at, for shinny in the snow upon the roadway in front of the school was none too exciting. But from the day when the game was transferred to the mill-pond, one Saturday afternoon when the North and South met in battle, the master's indifference vanished, for it turned out that he was an enthusiastic skater, and as Hughie said, "a whirlwind on the ice."

After that day shinny was played only upon the ice, and the master, assuming the position of coach, instituted a more scientific style of game, and worked out a system of combined play that made even small boys dangerous opponents to boys twice their size and weight. Under his guidance it was that the challenge to the Front was so worded as to make the contest a game on ice, and to limit the number of the team to eleven. Formerly the number had been somewhat indefinite, varying from fifteen to twenty, and the style of play a general *melée*. Hughie was made captain of the shinny team, and set himself, under the master's direction, to perfect their combination and team play.

The master's unexpected interest in the shinny game was the first and chief cause of Foxy's downfall as leader of the school, and if Hughie had possessed his soul in patience he might have enjoyed the spectacle of Foxy's overthrow without involving himself in the painful consequences which his thirst

for vengeance and his vehement desire to accomplish Foxy's ruin brought upon him.

The story of the culmination of the rivalry between Hughie and Foxy is preserved in John Craven's second letter to his friend Edward Maitland. The letter also gives an account of the master's own undoing—an undoing which bore fruit to the end of his life.

"Dear Ned:—
"I hasten to correct the false impression my previous letter must have conveyed to you. It occurs to me that I suggested that this school afforded unrivaled opportunities for repose. Further acquaintance reveals to me the fact that it is the seething center of the most nerve-racking excitement. The life of the school is reflected in the life of the community, and the throbs of excitement that vibrate from the school are felt in every home of the section. We are in the thick of preparations for a deadly contest with the insolent, benighted, boastful, but hitherto triumphant Front, in the matter of shinny. You know my antipathy to violent sports, and you will find some difficulty in picturing me an enthusiastic trainer and general director of the Twentieth team, flying about, wildly gesticulating with a club, and shrieking orders, imprecations, cautions, encouragements, in the most frantic manner, at as furious a company of little devils as ever went joyously to battle.

"Then, as if this were not excitement enough, I am made the unwitting spectator of a truly Homeric contest, bloodier by far than many of those fought on the plains of windy Troy, between the rival leaders of the school, to wit, Hughie of the angelic face and other-angelic temper, and an older and much heavier boy, who rejoices in the cognomen of 'Foxy,' as being accurately descriptive at once of the brilliance of his foliage and of his financial tactics.

"It appears that for many months this rivalry has existed, but I am convinced that there is more in the struggle than appears on the surface. There is some dark and deadly mystery behind it all that only adds, of course, to the thrilling interest it holds for me.

"Long before I arrived on the arena, which was an open space in the woods in front of what Foxy calls his store, wild shrieks and yells fell upon my ears, as if the aboriginal denizens of the forest had returned. Quietly approaching, I soon guessed the nature of the excitement, and being unwilling to interfere until I had thoroughly grasped the ethical and other import of the situation, I shinned up a tree, and from this point of vantage took in the spectacle. It appeared from Foxy's violent accusations that Hughie had been guilty of wrecking the store, which, by the way, the latter utterly despises and contemns. The following interesting and striking conversation took place:

"What are you doing in my store, anyway?" says he of the brilliant foliage. "You're just a thief, that's what you are, and a sneaking thief."

"Promptly the lie comes back. 'I wasn't touching your rotten stuff!' and again the lie is exchanged. "Immediately there is demand from the spectators that the matter be argued to a demonstration, and thereupon one of the larger boys, wishing to precipitate matters and to furnish a *casus belli*, puts a chip upon Hughie's shoulder and dares Foxy to knock it off. But Hughie flings the chip aside.

"Go away with yourself and your chip. I'm not going to fight for any chip."

"Yells of derision. 'Cowardly, cowardly custard,' 'Give him a good cuffing, Foxy,' 'He's afraid,' and so forth. "And indeed, Hughie appears none too anxious to prove his innocence and integrity upon the big and solid body of his antagonist.

"Foxy, much encouraged by the clamor of his friends, deploys in force in front of his foe, shouting, 'Come on, you little thief!'

"I'm not a thief! I didn't touch one of your things!"

"Whether you touched my things or not, you're a thief, anyway, and you know you are. You stole money, and I know it, and you know it yourself."

"To this Hughie strangely enough makes no reply, wherein lies the mystery. But though he makes no reply he faces up boldly to Foxy and offers battle. This is evidently a surprise to Foxy, who contents himself with threats as to what he can do with his one hand tied behind his back, and what he will do in a minute, while Hughie waits, wasting no strength upon words.

"Finally Foxy strides to his store door, and apparently urged to frenzy by the sight of the wreckage therein, comes back and lands a sharp cuff on his antagonist's ear.

"It is all that is needed. As if he had touched a spring, Hughie flew at him wildly, inconsequently making a windmill of his arms. But fortunately he runs foul of one of Foxy's big fists, and falls back with spouting nose. Enthusiastic yells from Foxy's following. And Foxy, having done much better than he expected, is encouraged to pursue his advantage.

"Meantime the blood is being mopped off Hughie's face with a snowball, his tears flowing equally with his blood.

"Wait till to-morrow," urges Fusie, his little French *fidus Achates*.

"To-morrow!" yells Hughie, suddenly. "No, but now! I'll kill the lying, sneaking, white-faced beast now, or I'll die myself!" after which heroic resolve he flings himself, blood and tears, upon the waiting Foxy, and this time with better result, for Foxy, waiting the attack with arms up and eyes shut, finds himself pummeled all over the face, and after a few moments of ineffectual resistance, turns, and in quite the Homeric way seeks safety in flight, followed by the furious and vengeful Achilles, and the jeering shouts of the bloodthirsty but disappointed rabble.

"As I have said, the mystery behind it remains unsolved, but Foxy's reign is at an end, and with him goes the store, for which I am devoutly thankful.

"I would my tale ended here with the downfall of Foxy, but, my dear Ned, I have to record a sadder and more humiliating downfall than that—the abject and utter collapse of my noble self. I have once more played the fool, and played into the hands of the devil, mine own familiar and well-beloved devil.

"The occasion I need not enlarge upon; it always waits. A long day's skate, a late supper with some of the wilder and more reckless outcasts of this steady-going community that frequent the back store, results in my appearing at the manse door late at night, very unsteady of leg and incoherent of speech. By a most unhappy chance, a most scurvy trick my familiar devil played upon me, the door is opened by the minister's wife. I can see her look of fear, horror, and loathing yet. It did more to pull me together than a cold bath, so that I saved myself the humiliation of speech and escaped to my room.

"And now, what do you think? Reproaches, oburgations, and final dismissal on the part of the *padre*, tearful exhortations to repentance on the part of his wife? Not a bit. If you believe me, sir, my unhappy misadventure remains a secret with her. "She told not a soul. Remarkably fine, I call that. And what more think you? A cold and haughty reserve, or a lofty pity, with the fearful expectation of judgment? Not in the least. Only a little added kindness, a deeper note to the frank, sympathetic interest she has always shown, and that is all. My dear chap, I offered to leave, but when she looked at me with those great hazel-brown eyes of hers and said, 'Why should you go? Would it be better for you any place else?' I found myself enjoying the luxury of an entirely new set of emotions, which I shall not analyze to you. "But I feel more confident than ever that I shall either die early or end in being a saint.

(To be continued.)

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When you see the waist low Tubular you can't be driven into buying a back-breaking, "bucket bowl" separator. Can and crank are just the right height on the Tubular. Here is the largest Dairy Tubular along side four "back breakers." The girl with her hand on the Tubular is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. This is an exact reproduction from a photograph. Which kind for you? Makers of "back breakers" try to get their cans low by setting the cranks low. High cans break your back backward—low cranks break it forward. Unless you are a double jointed giant, you'll find a high can is no joke. To show you how high these "back breaker" cans really are, when the machines are set high enough to turn easily, we raised these "back breakers" 'til their crank axles were level with the Tubular crank axle. "Back breaker" makers don't like this picture—it's too true. They try to squirm out of it. You wouldn't like turning cranks as low as "back breaker" makers put them.

The low can is only one of many advantages Dairy Tubulars have over all others. Dairy Tubular bowls are simple—"back breakers" are complicated. Tubulars are self-oiling—no oil holes to fill up. "Back breakers" are oil drippers and oil wasters. To learn a lot more about Tubulars, write today for catalog N-196



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THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady, Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 288 Toronto, Ont.

Do you wear a truss?..... Does rupture pain?.....
On which side ruptured?..... Ever operated on for rupture?
Age.....Time ruptured.....
Name..... Address.....

SAVE ALL YOUR CREAM

A hired man who doesn't milk your cows dry every milking is pretty poor dairy help at any price. Isn't that so? And in the same way a cream separator that leaves part of the cream in the milk every skimming is expensive, no matter what you pay for it. The improved

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Holder of World's Record for clean skimming
takes out more cream than any other separator. This is due to the exclusive construction of its skimming device. We want to show you about this, and prove that what we say is true. The best way to do it is to have you see one of our big, handsome free catalogues. Just write us a postal and we'll send you one by return mail. Better do it now while you think of it.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT
Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the U. S. and Canada 480

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MANITOBA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION'S SALE.

The success which attended the auction sale of pure bred stock held last year by the Cattle Breeders' Association, has decided them in favor of holding their second sale this year. A year ago good prices were realized for good stock well fitted, and prospects are bright for an equally successful

sale this year. The sale will again be held in the splendid sale pavilion provided by the C. P. R., adjacent to their stock yards in Winnipeg.

The date has been fixed for May 30th, and entries close on April 16th. Practically the same rules govern as did last year. Registration certificates must accompany the entries. Only good representatives of the respective

breeds will be put up for sale, and will go to the highest bidder with no reserve and no by-bidding.

The railway companies have granted very liberal terms so that the association can guarantee that all animals will be brought to the sale from all points in Manitoba at \$2 per head. The same charge will be made for delivering animals purchased at the sale. Single

fare return rates will also be available over all railway lines to those attending the sale.

The association is able to undertake this sale through the Dominion Department of Agriculture giving a liberal grant to encourage the establishment of public auction sales as a permanent feature of the live stock business. They have been found wherever established, to afford an excellent medium through which farmers could get a start in pure bred stock and buy new blood, or exchange animals.

The patrons of last year's sale have nothing but good to say of the system, and the prospects for the sale of 1906 are, that there will be a bigger entry of better fitted stock and a much larger concourse of buyers. Rules of entry, forms and full particulars may be had from the secretary, George H. Greig, Winnipeg.



YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE MOST FAMOUS HORSE BREEDING FARM IN THE WORLD

M. W. Savage, sole proprietor of "International Stock Food Co." Minneapolis, Minn. is also owner of "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres, 10 miles from Minneapolis. The above engraving shows the main training stable which was designed by Mr. Savage and is the only stable of this kind in the world. It is 400 feet long across the front. The Octagon center is 30 feet in diameter and each of the five wings is 157 feet long and contain 150 box stalls each having good light and outside windows. The center is over 100 feet high and contains a large tank in the top, which gives a good supply of water throughout the entire stable. The entire stable is heated by steam and hot water and cost over \$50,000. We also have over 100 additional stalls in our brood mare stables. This farm is located in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Minnesota River, which empties into the Mississippi River at old, Historic Fort Snelling. The farm is reached by both Steamboat and train and is one of nature's garden spots for a farm of this kind. A sparkling trout stream which never freezes winds its way through the farm and under the shade of many magnificent trees gather many picnic parties to enjoy the beauties of nature and to watch the care and training of the large number of colts always in training on our mile track located on river bank and built by the world's famous track builder Mr. Seth Griffin. This is one of the very best and fastest sod tracks ever built and although built on comparatively level ground it cost \$18,000, on account of the slow, careful work necessary to the best section and placing of the sod. We selected sod that had never felt the disturbing touch of a plow and placed the sods up. This makes a track of unusual life and elasticity so that the colts do not become sore or bad gaited from their every day training. We are also building a half-mile track for special use when the mile track is unfit for use by reason of rainy weather and for the training of colts intended for race events on half mile tracks. "International Medical Springs" is located on this farm and has a flow of 60,000 barrels per day. This water is deliciously medicated and is noted for its many cures. Twenty five springs are located in different parts of the farm and it is abundantly supplied with the purest of water. "International Stock Food" farm is the only farm in the history of the world that ever owned such Four World Champion Stallions as Dan Patch 155 1/4, Chesness 202 1/4, Directum 205 1/4 and Arion 247 1/4. These stallions are all the present time champions, in their class and with our other stallions Roy Wilke 225 1/4, Ed Patch 208 1/4, Buttonwood 217, Directum Jr. 224 1/4 and "International Stock Food" three times per day. Dan Patch 155 1/4 the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen, never broke the world's record until after he had eaten "International Stock Food" six months. It made his blood pure and rich, permeated his entire system, aided his digestion and assimilation so that his greater nerve force was produced and this gave more speed, endurance and strength. Since eating "International Stock Food" Dan Patch 155 1/4 has broken twelve world's records and closed the season of 1905 in remarkably fine condition and running over with speed. We also have one hundred high class brood mares and their colts every year and they eat "International Stock Food" every day. When you visit the farm we want you to look them over specially and see the results. We have colts for sale by our Stallions which you can buy by mail as safely as if you saw them. We

guarantee to refund your money immediately if purchase is not exactly as described. We take all risk and guarantee satisfaction. Write us at any time. Our loss of colts at foaling time has always been extremely small and we attribute this to the fact of our mares being kept in much better condition by the constant use of "International Stock Food". Prominent horse breeding farmers and trainers are regular users of "International Stock Food". It pays us to feed it to our horses, it pays them to feed it to their horses and we positively guarantee it will pay you to feed it to your horses and other stock. If it ever fails the use of "International Stock Food" will not cost you a cent as it is always sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee". It will pay you to test it. If not for sale in your locality write direct to us and your letter will have prompt attention. When in this locality, Mr. Savage especially invites you to visit "International Stock Food" farm, and the freedom of the farm is yours at any season of the year. We want you to compare the different families that we are breeding and to personally see the results of feeding "International Stock Food". A large number of men are constantly in attendance at the farm and you will be shown every courtesy in looking over the farm and examining the horses. We never advertise anything but what we can show you with pleasure.

Our Elegantly Illustrated Farm Catalogue. We have just published a very handsome illustrated Catalogue of our farm and horses. We believe this to be the most attractive catalogue of this kind ever published. It is printed on heavy enamel paper, elegant colored cover and contains 90 pages 8 by 12 in size. It gives a correct history of the racing life of each of the four Champion Stallions with name of track and date where every important race was held. This matter is written in a thrilling style that appeals to every horse owner or lover of a horse. This Catalogue contains so much horse history that every horse lover should have one. It not only gives this history but it also contains many very beautiful half-tone pictures of these world Champion Stallions, brood mares, colts and general views of farm, river and valley. This book would grace the library of any man. We cannot afford to mail this beautiful book free to the several hundred thousand farmers and stock breeders who will want it for reference. However we have decided that we will mail one copy free to anyone who writes us and encloses 30 cents in stamps for postage, etc. If you would like a copy be sure and write at once and the Catalogue will be mailed promptly. First thousand cost us \$1.75 each.

DAN PATCH 155 1/4 MAILED FREE
We have a Beautiful Color Picture of our Champion Pacer, Dan Patch 155 1/4, also 16 by 24. Free of advertising, fine picture for framing, gives all the records made by the pacer wonder. We will mail you one free, postage prepaid, if you write us how much stock you own and name this paper. Write to INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Canada.

WORLD'S BEST BUTTER—DE LAVAL SEPARATOR TRIUMPH AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

The Great Dairy Show and National Butter-makers Convention held at Chicago, February 15 to 24, awarded all highest butter prizes to entries made from De Laval Separator cream, the prizes and the scores being as follows: Grand Prize—Gold Medal—A. Carlson, Rush City, Minn., score 97. Silver medal—J. E. Howe, Oakland, Minn., score 96 1-2. Silver cups—E. J. Simonson, Milton, Wis., score 96; W. H. Bechtel, Caro, Mich., score 96; Louis Neilson, Camp Point, Ill., score 96; F. L. Odell, Greenfield, Iowa, score 95 1-2. Out of the total 610 butter entries 550 were De Laval users, the other 51 representing the users of all other separators combined, while of the 496 entries scoring 90 and over, 463 were De Laval made, the other 33 covering all competitive users together. All this is in keeping with what has happened at every previous convention contest of the National Butter-makers Association since its organization in 1892, all highest awards having been made, without exception, to De Laval users. While in evidence of the recognition of De Laval superiority by the best buttermakers everywhere, it is important to note that the proportion of De Laval made entries has never been less than 85 per cent., and at the present Great Show was over 91 per cent. of the total number. A De Laval catalogue, gladly sent for the asking, will help to make plain why, under like conditions, De Laval cream produces butter superior to that which can be made in any other way. Write for it to-day.—Adv.

EDMONTON SEED FAIR.

The Seed Fair recently held at Edmonton was in every way an immense success. The Edmonton people are pushers: the fair was well advertised and the support of local men in the way of special prizes was more than generous. The speakers were Messrs. McKillican of the Dominion Seed Division and Arch. Mitchell of the Forestry Department. One of the most interesting contests was for the special prize of a silver cup offered by the Seton-Smith Co. Thos. Daly, the well known champion oat man of Clover Bar, was successful in lifting the cup. There were in all over 150 exhibits and they were a credit to any country.

As one of the earliest and most vigorous advocates of the principles of co-operation conducted on a comprehensive basis, we observe with no little satisfaction the commendable progress which has been achieved by the Canadian Co-operative Company, Limited, of Winnipeg. Incorporated barely twelve months ago with a Dominion charter of \$250,000, it has already demonstrated that the straight-forward manner in which its business is carried on has been of mutual benefit to its shareholders and clients. We have only to recall the rapid and lasting success attained by similar institutions in Great Britain, notably the Wholesale Co-operative Company of Great Britain, to feel assured that a repetition of their results may be confidently anticipated by this progressive organization. The Board of Directors has for its President, Mr. John McVicar, whose sobriquet of The Farmers Friend in grain circles is a self-evident indication that the interests of the agricultural section of the company's operations are in safe hands and will be zealously looked after on the lines of true reciprocity. During little more than six months of active commerce, the company has appointed upwards of one hundred "live" agents throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan, each week bringing in applications from new quarters and the salient features in connection with their appointment, to which we are justified in directing the special attention of our readers are these viz:—

1. Each agent must as an essential condition, be a shareholder in the company and thereupon a special territory is allotted to him.
2. An agent's profits are commensurate with the volume of business influenced by him, the heavy item of outside salaries being thus entirely avoided, thereby ensuring at the same time the continuing efforts of each agent to secure the cream of all business in his locality, upon which he derives his proportionate revenue through the head office.

In the diversity of its departmental lines, the company is a veritable octopus and its tentacles are all-embracing. In addition to its large grain business, a constantly increasing trade is being successfully pursued in disposing of all branches of produce consignments to the company, by the farmer or storekeeper. In this connection it is important to point out that the company acts solely as a commission agent for the farmer or consignee, and not as a jobber or dealer, which

It Is Wrong

To Suffer From a Germ Disease, When Liquozone is Free.

In the past few years scores of diseases have been traced to germ attacks. They were thought to be due to other causes when old-time remedies were made. Can you not see why you don't get well, if you treat a germ disease with remedies that can't kill germs? The remedy of to-day is Liquozone, and the first bottle is free. Its power is best told by a test. We ask you to try it, as millions have done, and learn what it means to you. Learn what this gas-made germicide can do.

What Liquozone Is.

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

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

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

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

We Paid \$100,000

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

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

Germ Diseases

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

Some germs—as in skin troubles—directly attack the tissues. Some create toxins, causing such troubles as Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Kidney Disease and nerve weakness. Some destroy vital organs, as in consumption. Some—like the germ of catarrh—create inflammation; some cause indigestion. Directly or indirectly, nearly every serious ailment is a germ result. Such diseases call for Liquozone—no drugs, which can't kill germs.

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

50c. Bottle Free

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

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

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

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

W433D Give full address—write plainly.

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

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means in other words that the company has no "axe to grind" of its own, but is impelled in its own interests to place all goods consigned to it in the best possible market, to the co-operative benefit of the shipper and itself.

Space will not allow us to more than briefly allude to a few of the other departments, but a visit to the large Co-Operative block in Portage Avenue will soon convince an enquirer that his wants can be supplied to mutual satisfaction. They include in particular pianos, organs, and all kinds of musical instruments, sewing machines, cream separators, binder twine, gasoline lamps, paper, folding boxes, show cases, etc., etc., the agency for which the company has accepted from leading firms in this country and the United States.

**Healthy Blood
Best Germicide**

YOU CAN PREVENT AS WELL AS
CURE DISEASE BY KEEPING
THE BLOOD PURE AND RICH
WITH

**Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food**

"Healthy blood is the most powerful germicide extant," said Sir William Collins recently, in a lecture on "The Man vs. The Microbe."

This well-known authority proceeds to show how much more successfully disease can be combated by keeping the blood pure and rich than by inoculating into the system one set of poisonous germs to fight the other germs of disease.

And this is what we have been claiming for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and what we have been backing up by the testimony of worthy people in all parts of the country.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents disease as well as cures it because it contains in condensed form the very ingredients which go to form new, rich blood and nerve force.

Especially at this time of year when the system has become run down and the blood weakened the majority of people find it necessary to use some treatment in order to enrich and purify the blood and increase the vigor of the body.

Neglect to assist Nature at this trying time means that you leave yourself liable to attack by all sorts of disease germs. It also means that, instead of accomplishing your work with pleasure and success and enjoying life, you drag yourself about, feel miserable and by your irritability bring unhappiness to all associated with you.

Some of the most common indications of a run-down system are headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion and a general lack of energy and vitality.

No treatment we know of so thoroughly overcomes these symptoms as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and you can prove its remarkable blood-forming, tissue-building qualities by noting your increase on weight while using it.

If you would feel strong and well and avoid all the ills and weakness so common at this season, enrich your blood and revitalize your nerves by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**WASHING Without
RUBBING**



Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

**The New Century
Washing Machine**

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.

The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

**Lost, Strayed
or Impounded**

Lost, Strayed or Impounded.
Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.
This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

ALBERTA.

ESTRAY.

AIRDRIE—Since fall of 1905, heifer, dark red, branded bar, cross 4 on left ribs. W. H. Croxford (N. W. 1-4 12-27-1 w 5).

LEDDIC—Since November 2, 1905, two gray ponies, weight about 500 lbs. each, no visible brand. John Conigan.

CARDSTON—Horse, brown, branded R V quarter circle over, on left thigh. A. J. Stoddard (S. E. 1-4 36-2-25 w 4).

CARSTAIRS—Cow, roan, muley, right ear lopped close, aged, calf at foot, no visible brand.

ROUND HILL—Since last summer, steer, spotted red and white, with horns, two years old, branded on left hip, looks like T. Nels R. Foss (N. W. 1-4 28-48-18 w 4).

MARKERVILLE—Since November 15, 1905, heifer, red, rising two years old, rather small for age, small horns, indistinct brand on left ribs. Heifer, roan, rising two years old, spiked horns, indistinct brand on left ribs. Martin Quinn (N. W. 18, T. 27, R. 1, w. 5).

ISLAND LAKE—Steer, spotted red and white, rising three years old, no visible brand. W. W. Taimble (S. W. 1-4 10-52-4 w 4).

OLDS—Heifer, red, a little white on face and end of tail, one year old, indistinct brand on left thigh. Isaac Wilkinson (26-33-2 w 5).

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

TABER—Stallion, gray, with white face, fourteen hands high, weighs 850 lbs., three years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, captured Friday, March 9, by John A. Larson. Taber Coal Mining Company.

IMPOUNDED.

WETASKIWIN—Since March 8, heifer, red, tip broken off left horn, tips of both ears frozen, no visible brand, A. W. Anderson, Pound-keeper.

EDMONTON—On Queens Avenue, since March 5, one black horse, aged, no visible brand, J. W. Ford (Acting pound keeper).

SASKATCHEWAN.

ESTRAY.

WHITE SAND—Since round-up about November 1, 1905, roan heifer, about two years old, small horns, scar on blurred brand on right thigh, no other brand visible; and light colored red steer, with some white marks, both ears split, has horns, is probably past one year, not growing, looking like James Carson (17-28-4 w 2).

KOLIN NEAR STOCKHOLM—Since November 25, 1905, light gray gelding, about 1,000 pounds branded N on left thigh, is very wild. Joseph Hendrick (1-10-2 w 2).

SHEHO—Since November, 1905, roan steer, with horns. S. B. Auld (32-30-9 w 2).

KISBY—Since November 4, 1905, two steers, one two years old and one three years old, both red with some white spots, no visible brand. F. W. Hale (18-7-5 w 2).

CHURCHBRIDGE—Since January, 1905, two-year-old red steer, thick horns, little white on forehead, lower half of tail white, and little white under belly, no brand. E. D. Kensington (15-22-33 w 1).

ESTEVAN—red heifer, coming two years old, little white on tail, no brand, been round premises since March 5, 1906. Peter C. Alrocque (16-3-10 w 2).

COALFIELDS—For the last nine months, dark red muley heifer, rising two years old. Joseph Balison (36-1-6 w 2).

GRAYSON—Since last fall, sorrel horse, very old and in poor condition, spavined in one hind leg, animal is not worth ten dollars. John Abel, Bonnie View Farm.

WEYBURN—Over two months ago, brown gelding, about three years old, weight from eleven to twelve hundred pounds. Johan Priel (N. E. 16-8-15 w 2).

HEADLANDS—Bay pony mare, about four years old, no brand, came into owner's pasture on March 19, 1906. P. S. Miller (SW 24-24-15 w 2).

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

YORKTON—Since August, 1904, three year old red bull, white spot between front legs, no visible brand. Nekyor Shepitko (N. W. 15-25-3 w 2).

LOST.

FILLMORE—On February 18, 1906, two aged geldings—one white, about 1,200 pounds, one bay, about same weight—these horses were shipped from Ontario in February and will likely have some car marks on them, both had halters on when last seen. \$25.00 reward will be given to anyone returning horses to above address. Alex. McLean.

SASKATOON—Since February 24, 1906, strawberry roan mare, three years old, light colored on head and feet, had halter on, branded P with horizontal bar through letter on right hip. \$10.00 reward for recovery of mare offered. Peter Erixon (4-35-3 w 3).

CARDUFF—Since January 25, 1906, bay horse, weight about 1,400 pounds, shod on fore feet. \$10.00 reward. Anyone holding this horse after this notice will be prosecuted. Shirley Hill (25-1-33 w 2). John Matthews, Carduff.

HEDNESFORD—Since last fall, gray mare, five years old, white spot on forehead, all four feet black, branded R. \$5.00 reward offered for return or information leading to the recovery of animal. John Nargon (13-20-17 w 2).

Home Decorations

Everybody intending to tint or decorate his walls this spring certainly ought to know about

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

the modern sanitary wall covering. It won't rub off like kalsomine, contains no arsenical poisoning like wall-paper, and being porous, lets the walls breathe, which is essential to pure air in a room. It costs little—does much. Sold in packages only. Comes in white and twenty tints. Simply add cold water and it's ready for use.

If your decorator is too busy to do your work, do it yourself. Our free booklet will tell you how. Get ALABASTINE at your hardware or paint dealers. The "little church" on the label of every package.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED - PARIS, ONT.

IDEAL FENCE

WHEN YOU FENCE, FENCE FOR GOOD.

A good fence adds its price to the value of the land. A poor fence soon becomes unsightly and worthless. The job must be done over again. You must go to all of the expense of erecting a fence again. This costs lots of money in time and labor; it means piling expense on top of expense. It pays to do the job right in the first place. Put up the Ideal woven wire fence as shown above, and you will have done with that piece of fencing for many years. It's not going to rust out in a few years because it is heavily galvanized and it always looks well. It stands up. It holds its shape perfectly on any surface, hilly or level. There is a reason for this, and the reason is that Ideal Fence has the weight. It's all made of No. 9 hard steel wire, and has the famous Ideal lock at every wire crossing. Slipping wires are impossible with this lock. Any strain or pressure is distributed and borne by all of the wires. That means strength. There is not a domestic animal living that can go through or over it. And there is no trouble about hot or cold weather. It adjusts itself to all temperatures. If you cannot be sure of these things, investigate. Let us send you a book giving all details about Ideal fence. It is free; write for it.

THE MCGREGOR-BARWELL FENCE CO., Limited,
Dept. A, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

**"The Clothes
Oft Proclaim the Man"**

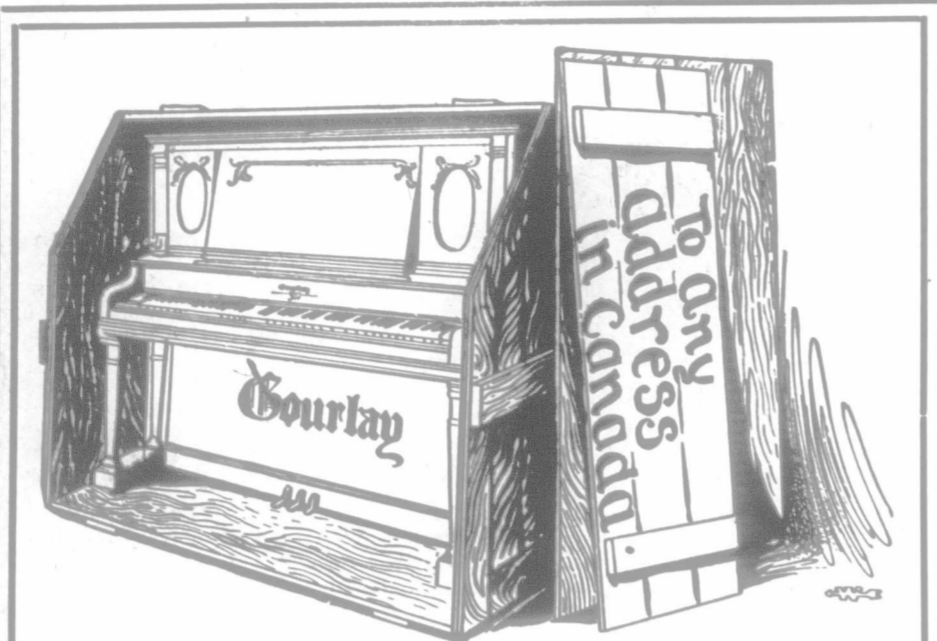
The colors of the paint with which the house is "clothed" will certainly proclaim the judgment and taste of the owner or painter of the domicile.

If one or two "COATS" of THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY'S Paint are applied, the house will be in a class by itself, viz: the first class.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU
A CARD OF THE

Canada Paint Company's
Smart, Clear Durable Shades

25,000 farmers of Western Canada claim the companionship of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE 52 weeks in the year, it is companionship for \$1.50 in advance. Main Office and Publishing House, 14 and 16 Princess St., Winnipeg. Branches—Calgary, Alberta; London, England, and London, Ont. Write for a sample copy.



STYLE 15—Etruscan design in Mahogany or in Figured Walnut, 7 1-3 octaves. Handsome in every regard.

According to Your Instructions By Mail We Select, Pack and Ship

As carefully and efficiently as if you purchased in person at the ware-rooms of the justly renowned

GOURLAY PIANOS

Any style you choose goes to you in perfect condition
Direct from our factory at the net price

Every Gourelay Piano shipped from our factory is warranted to be strictly as represented—the best made in Canada—costing a trifle more than others, but more than worth what it costs.

Our easy methods of easy little payments
place within the means of all an absolutely first-class piano.

A little note of inquiry will bring to your address our handsomely illustrated catalogue which instructs, convinces, encourages and shows the way.

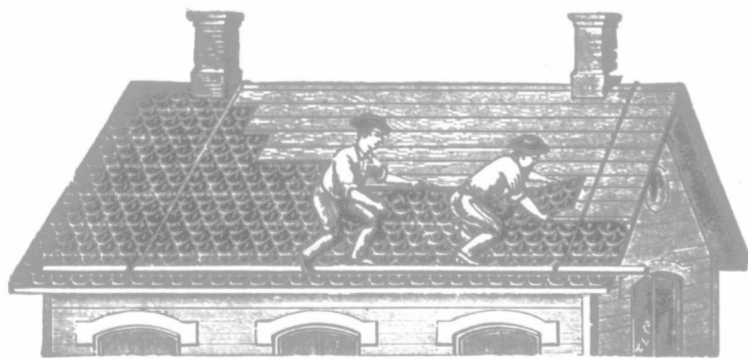
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Head Office: 189 Yonge St., Toronto

Winnipeg Warerooms: 278 Donald St.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind,
Water,
Storm
and
Fire
Proof



Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per 100 square feet, covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "Oshawa" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings through Canada, making them

Fire, Water and Lightening Proof

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and Eavestrough, etc. Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 2,000 designs. Write for Catalogue No. 14-R, and free samples of "Oshawa" Shingles. Write to-day.

The Pedlar People

Montreal, Que.
767 Craig St.

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Ottawa, Ont.
423 Sussex St.

Vancouver, B. C.
615 Pender St.

Toronto, Ont.
11 Colborne St.

Write your nearest office.

Head Works and Office—OSHAWA, ONT.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MAKE THE ROAD EASY FOR DISEASE.

Dr. Alexander in the Live Stock Report writes the following sentient paragraphs.

There should be little difficulty in finding the true cause for the terrible malignancy with which a comparatively simple or mild disease sometimes ravages a stud, herd or flock. Man is to blame; for has not he changed the circumstances and conditions surrounding and influencing the animals he breeds and rears? Assuredly so, for he has housed them in warm buildings, carried to them all sorts of good things to eat, lessened the necessity for muscles strong strung and trained for exercise in finding a living in the good out-of-doors; reduced the ability of the beast to withstand the shrewd piercing of the blast, the sting of the frost, the chill of the snow, the numbing of the pelting rain and sleet. Take a cur dog from the gutter of the city and operate upon it with but the simple precautions used by every surgeon and it will recover quickly or rarely succumb. Subject the curled, cuddled, caramel-fed poodle of society to the same treatment and ten to one it will enter dog heaven on the jump. The rugged constitution of the one renders shock less perilous and effective; the degenerate system of the other invites disaster and death. So is it with every living thing altered in constitution by man's methods adopted in all kinds, directed towards improvement and gained at the expense of Nature's original endowment of constitutional vigor, hardiness and health.

Man would be foolish to restore living things to the original condition in which he found them. Because certain cattle are prone to diseases such as tuberculosis it would be silly to do away with them and in their place reestablish the ancient long-horn and tall Texan trotting-built bunch-grass collector. We cannot possibly afford to lose any of the ground we have gained in improving cattle for the beef or dairy business, horses for speed or heavy draft, hogs for lard or bacon production, sheep for mutton making or wool-sack filling. We wish to keep the good things and offset or lessen the disagreeable concomitants; and we can do so if we but work aright.

We adopt the opposite course, however, when, after breeding animals of fine quality and character from stock of like excellence, we subject it to conditions and care calculated to undermine the constitution. A man may for instance, allow his pure bred animals to drink contaminated water and they may do so with comparative impunity for months in succession, but the practice is injurious and the owner culpable. The time of reckoning will come and it usually is the time when a disease finds entrance to the herd. Colts are prone to "strangles" as are children to measles and whooping cough. The disease usually runs a benign course and is likely to do so if the colts have been kept in sanitary surroundings and have been fed on good food and provided with pure water. If, on the contrary, they have used contaminated water for months without apparent injury the fact that such water has vitiated their blood now becomes apparent, for the disease instead of running a benign course becomes malignant, and ravages the stud. The new form of the disease, largely due to vitiation of the blood from injurious environment such as badly ventilated stables, poor food, contaminated water or other similar cause, is known as "irregular" or "bastard" strangles and it need not be experienced, but cannot readily be cured seeing that the affected animals are not in a healthy condition otherwise, hence able to throw it off.

The same thing is true of cattle. Dairy cows tied up for months in dark, badly ventilated barns soon prove a prey to tuberculosis. Pampered swine suffer from several forms of rickets and fall victims to any disease which on finding entrance becomes malignant by reason of favoring conditions, such as vitiation of the blood and debility of constitution. Mutton sheep fed too much fattening food and allowed little outdoor exercise during winter have weak limbs, suffer from garget or womb trouble, are especially apt to succumb from disease of the liver and in short,

RAINY RIVER MAN HAD TROUBLES

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured
his Kidneys.

Then his Rheumatism and Other Pains
Vanished once and for all—His Case
Only one of Many.

BARWICK, Ont., April 9—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism, or any other disease resulting from disordered Kidneys is the experience of many of the settlers in this Rainy River country. The case of William John Dixon, of this place, is a fair sample of the work the great Canadian Kidney Remedy is doing.

"I had Rheumatism so bad I had to use a stick to walk. I had pains in my back and right hip, and I had no comfort in sleeping.

"I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and I was for nearly three weeks I could not lace my right shoe.

"My brother advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I did so. After taking three boxes I could walk around and lace up my shoes and do my work. Six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for sick Kidneys. Sick Kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of the ills the human family suffers from.

SECOND SHIPMENT IN THREE MONTHS.

Mr. Stout, of Westbourne, Man., writes that his second shipment this winter of Percheron and Shire stallions has just arrived, and the same care as to quality was exercised in making this selection as in the former shipment and every horse is good enough to enter the show ring of any country.

The Percherons need no further comment than, as a bystander was heard to remark, "There is a better horse than Medoc."

We have tried to make that type our standard and any one who has seen Medoc knows what that means, and any one visiting my barn will have to admit that we have succeeded to an extreme degree.

My Shires are as clean limbed as any Clyde and with a much better coupling, being close compact fellows with fine style and action.

A thorough guarantee goes with each horse and I am on the ground where I can be got at to make them good.

I am in a position to make some very close prices in the next thirty days.

Easy and Pleasant Home Dying.

Diamond Dyes

Will Color Anything
Any Color.

The most wonderful helpers in the home to economical dressing are the Diamond Dyes. They are so easy to use that even a child can dye a rich and perfect color with them.

Diamond Dyes make faded and dingy dresses, blouses, capes, jackets, stockings, scarfs, laces and draperies look like new.

Beware of dyes that claim to color cotton and wool with the same dye. It is impossible to get satisfactory results from dyes of that character. In Diamond Dyes there are special dyes for coloring all cotton and mixed goods, and special dyes are made for all wool goods. Each of the Diamond Dye colors is guaranteed to give full satisfaction, when used according to directions.

MIS' SMITH.

All day she hurried to get through,
The same as lots o' wimmin do;
Sometimes, at night, her husband said,
"Ma, ain't you going to go to bed?"
And then, she'd kinder give a hitch,
And pause half-way between a stitch,
And sorter sigh, and say that she
Was ready as she'd ever be,
She reckoned.

And so the years went one by one,
An' somehow she was never done;
An' when the angel said, as how
"Mis' Smith it's time you rested now"
She sorter raised her eyes to look
A second, as a stitch she took;
"All right, I'm comin' now," says she,
"I'm ready as I'll ever be,
I reckon."

CAUGHT GOLD ON THE C. P. R.

A. E. Mumford Tells How Psychine Cured Him After the Doctors Gave Him Up.

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R.," he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

REMEMBER—Psychine cures Consumption, but its greatest work is the cure of those diseases that lead to Consumption. Psychine cures Colds, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Catarrh. \$1 per bottle at all druggists, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., formaking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Strains, Bruises, Etc. **Mfg. only by**



Parted Pompadour

This remarkable little addition substitutes fallen hair so perfectly, that not one semblance of its unreality remains.

It softens the harshness which comes to the prettiest features with the loss of front hair.

Made of genuine, natural, wavy hair, can be parted on side if more becoming. Price, \$8.00

Our booklet on hair will tell you more. Write for it.

Manitoba Hair Goods Co.
Dept. A.
301 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

show many evidences of the weakening effects of unnatural living.

Certain diseases are malignant in character apart from the condition of the animals they attack. Of these may be mentioned "anthrax," glanders, hog cholera, malignant catarrh, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, etc. With such exceptions other ordinary diseases are comparatively light in their attacks dependent upon the condition of the patient, and it is in the power of the owner to ward off disease in some instances, or render it less severe in all, by departing as little as possible from nature's plans in the management of animals. All influences tending toward the weakening of the constitution and vitiation of the blood induce and augment disease. On the contrary while caring for animals and feeding them in such a way as to bring out all of the possibilities derived from heredity, it should be our aim to encourage hardiness of constitution by complete nutrition and out-door exercise, and prevent vitiation of the blood by properly ventilating and cleaning the stables in which our animals are housed. The proposition needs little argument and no scientific discussion. It is mere common sense carried into practice. If a man desires to run a race, endure extraordinary fatigue, fight a battle or undergo an operation he "turns over a new leaf" at once by living plainly, avoiding all injurious foods, drinks and habits and exercising thoroughly in the open air. He tries to return to nature by avoidance of the unnatural, and we would do well if in the management of our animals we would keep the like idea in mind that disease may be rendered less common and less virulent.

CATCHING PICKPOCKETS.

The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., have a man in almost every town who makes it his business to catch pickpockets. Strangely enough, these pickpockets are always caught robbing themselves—and are always farmers or dairymen. The Sharples Separator Company's men do not send these convicted self pickpockets to jail, but show them how to make more money. They prove to them that, if they had not a famous Sharples Tubular Cream Separator, they are picking out of their own pockets one-third to one-half the profits they should make on their milk—that they are, in fact, losing one-third to one-half their cream. These men can convict you of robbing yourself. They will do it, either by lending you a Tubular for a free trial, or by skimming for you, free, a batch of milk you have already skimmed with pans or cans, and taking out of that milk, which you think is skimmed clean, the cream you have left in it. This proof won't cost you one cent, but will help you increase your butter money from one and one-third to double what you now make. All you need do, to find out how much cream your pans or cans lose, is to borrow a Tubular from the agent for a free trial, or take a batch of skimmed milk to the nearest Tubular agent. The result will surprise you, cost you nothing, and put money in your pocket. We suggest that you write the Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., about this, at the same time asking them for catalog No. —. Adv.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION AT CARBERRY FAIR.

At the annual fair which will be held in the thriving town of Carberry, July 10, the horse show will be a feature. There will be three classes as before, classified as follows:—General purpose team, 2,600 lbs. and under; agricultural team from 2,600 to 2,900 lbs; heavy agricultural team over 2,900 lbs. The prizes in these classes are 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. In addition there is a first and second prize for the best mare or gelding shown in their classes and also a sweepstake prize for the best team shown. A further prize is added for the best groomed and fitted team.

A flock of sixty hens was kept by H. R. Smith on his homestead near Davidson, Sask. During seven months last year, he sold \$33.65 worth of eggs, and during the same time, raised 127 chickens. As for feed, beside what they picked up, he fed them one bushel of wheat per month.

The collection is of a mixed character, containing Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Speckled Hamburgs. In the fall he was offered fifty cents each for his young fowl, as they ran, and one dollar a piece for some of the best pullets. Mr Smith thinks a good collection of fowl, combining both laying and table qualities, is a profitable investment for any young homesteader.



HERE'S A PAROID ROOF, "The Roof That Lasts."

The Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., one of the largest in the country, sends a photograph (see above) showing their Paroid roofs. They like it and so do thousands of poultrymen, the large ones and the small ones, because they found that for roofing and siding, nothing in the world equals

PAROID ROOFING.

Economical, durable, extra strong, light slate color—contains no tar—does not run nor crack—does not taint rain water. Any one can lay it. Keeps buildings of all kinds warm and dry; spark, water, heat, cold, acid and gas proof, in short it's just the roof you're looking for. Now, don't be put off with a poor imitation, but

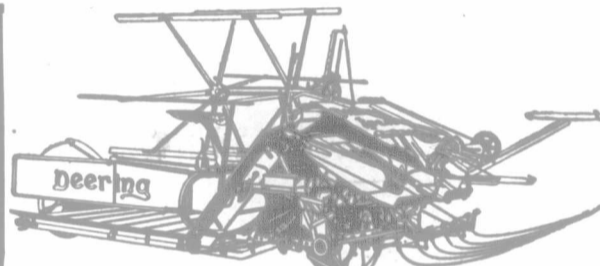
Send for Free Samples and name of nearest dealer. Investigate its merits for yourself. For a 2 cent stamp we'll send new book of complete plans for poultry and farm buildings.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.

Originators of the free Roofing Kit—fixtures for applying in every roll. Established 1817. HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

It Pays to Buy a Deering

Gets All the Grain



Increases Crop Returns

YOU realize this when you come to figure up crop returns.

Preparing a good seed bed, sowing good grain, and propitious weather are not all that is necessary.

You must have a machine that will harvest your grain so that you will realize every dollar possible out of the crop.

A Deering binder does this.

It's built to get all the grain.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even butted bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in patches where the reel never picked it up.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. (INCORPORATED.)

The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

The Deering wide cut binder is particularly adaptable for use where there are large fields of grain to harvest.

During harvest, time is worth money.

The loss of a day's cutting may mean the loss of many dollars, and no farmer can afford to take a chance on purchasing a poor binder.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines, comprising mowers, tedders, sweep rakes and hay stackers.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

Buying Gold Dollars for Fifty Cents



is a risky investment and upon investigation what looked like a genuine dollar will generally be worth about its own weight in brass.

Buying \$100.00 separators for \$50.00 is likely to prove equally disappointing, for if the machines are worth catalogue price, the competition with De Laval superiority could scarcely have forced the manufacturer to cut it in half.

Now that the manufacturer admits his machine to be worth but half list price, it seems fair to assume that unprejudiced persons would rate it's value even less. They do.

De Laval Separators are High Grade and Last a Lifetime :: ::

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

The De Laval Separator Co.

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

FOREST HOME FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES
and B. P. ROCKS



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

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

Woodmere Stock Farm
Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

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

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



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

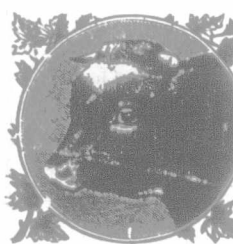
JOHN RAMSEY,
Priddie, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

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



Grandview Herd.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite 13595.
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON,
Innisfa I, Alberta.
Farm three miles south of town.

Rushford Ranch



Young Stock for Sale

Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Royalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNET,
Box 95 Calgary

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as DALMENY TURK 2nd (imp)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland, RICHARD CALMADY (imp)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England) and WEYANOKE AMEER—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham).

Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.



Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day.

G. JAMES, - Bowmanville, Ont.

CANADA'S ADVANCE.

Industrial Accomplishments of Recent Years Cited.

Day after day evidence is accumulating concerning the progress of Canada in all branches of industrial art. While a few years ago manufacturers were content to make articles of poor design and flimsy workmanship, they are now doing all they can to turn out a quality which may stand the competition of the world. That they are succeeding goes without saying, for Canadians are progressive and earnest in every thing they undertake. Naturally enough Americans are surprised when they find that they can no longer command the purchasing power of the wealthy on this side of the line, and they are beginning to admit that Canadian manufacturers have very little to learn from their cousins to the south. Particularly has this been the case in the manufacture of pianos. High grade instruments of this country are not so uncommon as they once were. Better material is being put into them, better workmen are laboring on them and the results are already most satisfactory. Of course it has taken Americans a long time to realize the change, but they are beginning to appreciate it, as the following letter will show. It was written to Messrs. Gurlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, by Mr. Arthur Dunham, the eminent concert organist of Chicago, who has been familiar for years with the best pianos of American make. Says he:—"At my recent visit to Winnipeg I was greatly impressed with the Gurlay piano furnished for the recitals at Zion Methodist Church. Allow me to add my word of commendation for its beauty of tone, which is eminently of singing quality, besides being of fine brilliancy and power. It truly was a great and agreeable surprise to me, and I sincerely congratulate you."—Adv.

Questions and Answers

PIGS ON SHARES.

A has seven sows which he wants B to take as soon as they are bred and take care of them and their increase until they are ready for market. What share of these sows and their increase should B have, he to furnish all feed and do all the work?

Ans.—An answer to this inquiry must take into consideration the length of time this arrangement is to continue. If the produce is to be sold at six to eight months of age fat then B can afford to take half the proceeds of the sale and return the sows in good breeding condition. It is assumed that he will let the pigs suck for eight to ten weeks and then turn the sows away from them onto clover or other pasture and feed only enough grain to keep them strong and vigorous, ready to breed again for a fall litter, A to take them at the end of the first six months and B to feed the produce until ready for market at six or ten months, as they may have agreed. B should be satisfied with half the proceeds of the sale of the fat hogs. If the arrangement is to continue for one or more years and they are to raise only one litter a year then B should have half of the growth the sows will have made, the growth to be determined at some period agreed on at the time of contract.

If the arrangement is to continue a year or more some of the sows may die or fail to breed and have to be fattened. B should not bear the loss by death but should have half the increase in weight made by his feed and care on the sows sold fat.

If the sows are pure bred and the produce eligible to record, B could safely undertake the care and feeding of the sows and their increase for one-half and keep the sows a full year, provided he has grass or range that will relieve him of cost and labor of constant feeding of grains for sows' support for their ten months of idleness.

This answer is only suggestive, as A and B may find it advisable to breed part of the sows for two litters in a year and feed off part of the sows or return those not bred to A to keep until they are rebred. All such incidental changes must be considered. B in any event assumes the risk of saving the pigs after they come. Loss at farrowing-time may and usually does come from faulty feeding and handling of sows during pregnancy.

INFORMATION RE MILKING MACHINES.

So far none of the inventors or manufacturers of milking machines are advertising very extensively, which indicates that some points are yet lacking before they can be successfully operated in practice. For this reason it is hard to get very much information regarding the cost, etc., of the machines.

The Lawrence Kennedy-Burrell machine, made at Little Falls, N. Y., costs \$75.00 for a two cow machine. That is without power. For a machine to milk 60 cows an hour, power included, the cost is \$750.00.

The Sanitary cow milker, made in St. Louis, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., costs \$800.00 for a machine to milk 90 cows an hour. Power costs extra.

Then there are the Thistles and the Sharples Pulsating Lactator Milking-Machines. The Devore Hoover Cow Milking Co., of Waterloo, Iowa, are making a machine for which great claims are being made.

De Schmidt milking machine is claimed to be O. K., but I do not know where it is made. Nor do I know the cost of any of the last named machines.

(PROP.) W. J. CARSON.

(We understand the noted American dairyman, H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., is quite well satisfied with the one he has finally installed. Ed.)

BLIND COW.

Have a young milk cow which had two or three bad attacks of scours but got better of that, when soon after I noticed she was blind, and on further investigation found that she was covered all over with fine pimples. She seems alright now except the blindness.

E. L.

Ans.—If the blindness occurred without any noticeable external inflammation of the eyes, it may be the result of paralysis of the optic nerves (amaurosis) sometimes called "glass eye." This disease is frequently seen in horses; but not common in cattle. It may depend upon injury to the brain, causing pressure on the optic nerve, or upon excessive hemorrhage, or a prolonged highly febrile state of the system. The cause, however, of this form of blindness is sometimes very obscure. It is generally incurable. Would advise you to have the eyes examined by a qualified medical practitioner, veterinary, or otherwise, who will be able to inform you regarding the nature of the disease and whether treatment of any form is advisable.

DEBILITATED OX.

I have an ox that has been out of form for some time, his skin is tight and hard. The other day I went for a load and he was hanging back the whole way, as soon as we stopped to load up he staggered back and fell over just seeming to be in a faint as he was able to get up in a few minutes. On the way home, without the sleigh, the other ox had to pull him practically the whole way.

K. W.

Ans.—You have stated that the ox "has been out of form for some time" which is very indefinite information regarding the length of time that he has been showing signs of ill health. You should have mentioned the age of the ox, the state of his appetite, the kind and quality of the food he has been receiving, and whether or not he regularly chews the cud. All of which information would have materially assisted us in forming an approximately correct opinion as to the cause of his unthrifty condition. If the dribbling of the urine is continuous, or nearly so, it may be caused by paralysis of the sphincter vesicae or neck of the bladder. It may also be the result of gravel or a stone in the bladder. Would advise you to drench the ox in the morning with muriatic acid, two teaspoonfuls; water, one pint, and at night give drench as follows: nux vomica, two drams; tincture gentian one ounce; water, one pint.

WHERE ARE THE ROAD ALLOWANCES?

In a previous issue the statement is made amongst Questions and Answers—that, "According to the new survey the road allowances . . . lie to the south and west of lines from one mound to another." I beg to state that this does not tally with information obtainable from Government agents. See Form No. 18.

G. E. G.

Ans.—The information was incorrect to answer elsewhere in this issue.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

CARLTON HEREFORDS

THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL
Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd.
Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

BULLS FOR SALE

All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K.

FENTON BROS.,
Carlton Hereford Farm,
SOLGIRTH - MANITOBA.

STAR FARM
Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1906. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks, Farm half mile north of station.

W. CASWELL, - Saskatoon, Sask.

Shorthorns and Tamworths.

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1906 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m

Eggs for Hatching—No better than the best but better than the rest.
Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety.

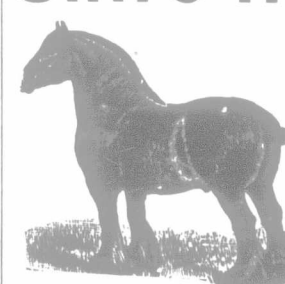
Chas. Stewart, Wellwood, Man.

Scarcliffe Herefords

Bulls and females of the most approved strain. Sampson 1st at head of herd. Young stock of his get. Terms to suit the trade. Orders solicited.

H. M. BING, - Glenella, Man.

Shire Horses



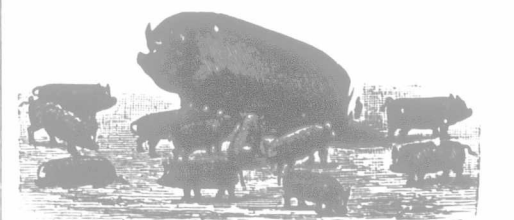
We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

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

Station: Aithorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.
JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
Holdenby, Northampton, England

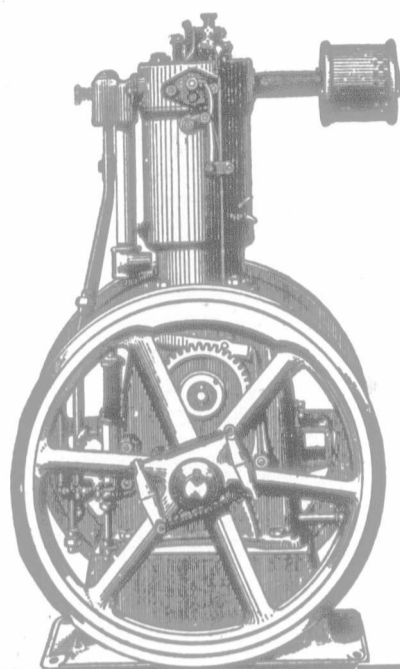
The Gold Standard Herd



THE PREMIER BERKSHIRE HERD OF THE WEST

I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. Lunett, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address,

J. A. McCILL, Neepawa, Man.



Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money. The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind. The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine. The best engine is the

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely. It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load. It's safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power. It's adaptable to any and every use requiring a power. Among its many uses may be named:

- Grinding and Cutting Feed; Pumping; Sawing Wood; Separating Cream; Churning; Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes: Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power. Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power. If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them. Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog. Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A. W. C. (INCORPORATED)

Attention! Poultry Men

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes. Only high-class birds for sale. Address or S. Houlton, James Houlton, Great Malvern, Calgary, England. Canadian representative.

LANDOWNERS

Send for illustrated circulars of Sutherland's Galvanized Fence Stay. It saves posts, labor and money. JOS. M. SUTHERLAND, Eighth & Weber Sts., SOUX FALLS, D.S.

\$12 Woman's Spring Suits \$4.50 made to order Suits to \$15. Jackets, Rain-coats, Waists and Skirts at Manufacturers price. Send for sample cloths and fashions to-day. Dept. 32 Southcott Suit Company, London, Ont.

HOLYROOD PRODUCTION 7078; at stud. Burred Rock Eggs from a wonderful winter laying strain at 75c per 15; incubator lots \$4.00 per 100 eggs. R. E. CLARKE, GLEN CAIRN KENNELS. WEST LORNE, ONT.

Oaklawn Farm JOHN F. GUNN, Greenridge, Man., offers for sale two young shorthorn bulls and some heifers.

If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

PROBABLY RHEUMATISM.

I have a pig that has been lame for some time; he is about six months old, and has been in a pen all winter. I first thought the trouble was in his back and have been rubbing in turpentine, but it has done no good. He eats well, but lies down all the time. The cords in the back of his hind legs seem to be tightened and he cannot use his hind legs right. He has been fed barley chop and milk all winter and is not too fat. Could you tell me the cause and remedy?

Man. N. R.

Ans.—This probably is a case of rheumatism. Is the pen dry? If damp such would tend to bring on the disease. Unless a valuable pure bred would hasten it to the block.

SPLINT—ITCHY TAIL.

1. Have a mare that has a lump on the inside of front leg about the size of a small apple; it is covered with hair and does not seem to trouble her. I thought it might be possible to remove it.

2. Mare in good health apparently, keeps hair near root of tail rubbed off; does not seem to have worms or lice. Can you tell me how to make the hair grow again? Yellow Grass. C. B.

Ans.—1. A course of blistering will probably reduce the lump. Clip the hair closely from the part to be blistered; wash the skin with warm water and soap; dry off, by rubbing well with a coarse cloth, and then apply by rubbing in with the fingers, for ten minutes, the following ointment: biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, of each, one dram; vaseline, one ounce. Mix. Tie the animal's head for twelve hours, so that it cannot reach the blistered part with its mouth. After forty eight hours, wash off and apply lard or vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat in two or three weeks.

2. There are several common causes for an itchy tail, such as filth, worms in the rectum, mange, or some other parasitic disease. Take half a gallon of warm soft water into which put two ounces of strong liquor ammonia and about the same quantity of castile soap. With this cleanse the tail thoroughly, rinse off with cold water and dry with coarse cloth. After this apply twice daily, for one week, the following lotion: tannic acid, six drams; vinegar, two ounces; water one quart. Mix. Give twice daily in food, for ten days, Fowler's solution of arsenic, two tablespoonfuls.

WISHES TO TRY SOILING CATTLE.

Next year I want to try the experiment of keeping about 20 cows on about 50 cleared acres. I think that by growing green feed the year round I could manage it, by keeping the cows in and feeding them inside, only letting them out for exercise and water. Could you give me any practical hints as to what to grow? Would cabbages pay to raise for feed? Can vetches be sown here in the fall to give a good early crop in the spring? B. C. P. A.

Ans.—Would suggest you get a copy of F. S. Peer's work on Soiling which treats of this method exhaustively. Write Superintendent Sharpe re vetches.

NEST TO PREVENT EGG EATING.

Give nest to prevent hens from eating their eggs. Winterburn. J. J. M.

Ans.—The nest should be so arranged as to be dark and also so fixed that a hen on the ground cannot reach into the nests. Avoid egg breaking by furnishing sufficient nests and keep the nests free of vermin. Sometimes egg eating starts from lack of lime in the food.

AGREEMENT BROKEN.

Last fall I traded a spring colt to a neighbor for a cow, he said she would come in, in a month and a half, and if she didn't, she would be in, in two months for sure, and she has not had a calf yet. Can I return the cow or not? Please advise me what I can do. Alta. A. L.



How to Raise Young Chicks

The difficulties encountered in raising young chicks are numerous. Disease and lice are said to destroy nearly 50% of the annual poultry crop. Errors in diet and unsanitary conditions also help to decrease the poultry profit. But you do not need to suffer these losses if you will give poultry half the care you give other stock. Besides

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is guaranteed to prevent and cure gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., allaying fermentation and destroying the germs of disease. By its special tonic properties it increases the powers of digestion and assimilation and compels the system to appropriate the maximum amount of food to egg production, also making the young grow fast, healthy and strong. Besides increasing growth and egg production Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has special curative properties peculiar to itself. Take no so-called poultry food as a substitute. Remember that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and bears the endorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, and is sold on a written guarantee. It costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls. Feed Poultry Pan-a-ce-a as directed, sprinkle Instant Louse Killer on the roosts, nests and into the dust bath, and we guarantee you will have no loss from disease.

1 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents; 12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

PAGE FENCING

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the quality of the steel in the blade. The biggest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. We use a high carbon steel wire which, though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest fence we make is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

Notice the lock in our "EMPIRE" FENCE. You may have noticed also that others are imitating it. That is a good recommendation for it. Where we lead, others follow.

All of our wire is "COILED," not crimped. Besides the extra strength and superior workmanship we give you, we furnish PAGE FENCES dipped in a

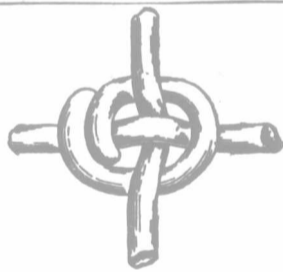
special white paint, which on top of the best of galvanizing, will lengthen the life of wire for years. And, also, this white coating makes wire much more sightly.

Owing to the great strength and elasticity of our fencing, one-third less posts are required, thus reducing the cost of the fencing.

As you get in PAGE FENCES one-half more fence strength, greater protection against rust, better workmanship, better appearance, use less posts, can you afford to use other fences, even though you could buy them for one-half the price of ours? But, really ours costs you little if any more.

We are prepared to prove any assertion we make above. Illustrated printed matter furnished for the asking. 407

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Branches:—Montreal, Toronto, St. John.



THE LOCK IN PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCES



Old-style Tanning

COW and HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES

SEND FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR

CARRUTHERS & CO.,

Custom Tanners

BRANDON - - MANITOBA

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—French Coach Stallion, Ottawa Chief, No. 690. Foaled May 1892, dark bay with black points, stands 15 hands high, weighs 1,500 pounds. A good stock getter. Price reasonable for cash or to suit purchaser. For further information apply to J. L. McDonald Tumbell, Man.

WANTED—High grade specialty salesman, who can talk to big business men, exclusive territory. Apply The System Company, Toronto.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—California farm, 160 acres under cultivation, house, barn, etc., price \$2,500, might consider exchange for desirable Canadian land. Frederick Warren, 728 18th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

SUPPLIES and books on all kinds of poultry—pigeons, pheasants, birds, dogs, cats and rabbits. Catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN with Canadian experience wants situation on farm. Present engagement ends on April 21. H. Evans Langvale, Man.

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

POTATOES—My Early Rose potatoes are in great demand. No fancy prices. Only \$1 per bushel, 5 bushels for \$4. Write immediately. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask.

AWNLESS BROME—Don't purchase old seed while I can supply you with the best new ripe seed. Certified free from noxious weeds, at prices that command attention. Selected Re-cleaned seed \$8. Ordinary \$7 per 100 lbs. Bags free. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask.

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

WESTERN RYE grass seed \$4.50 per hundred, F.O.B. Balduf, Man. First prize seed, Provincial seed fair, Dominion seed commissioners test gives 96.95 per cent. pure seed. No noxious weeds. Money must accompany order, James Strang, Balduf, Man.

FOR SALE—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Agnes and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snags. Call at office for particulars. Real estate, Insurance, Rents Collected.—T. T. Smith, 489 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1308.

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

REAL ESTATE For Sale—A Block of twenty six lots in Block seven, Chamberlain Place. Will sell at a bargain. Terms cash. Enquire, A. R. Stevens, P. O. Drawer 1, Elm Creek, Man.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching from choice exhibition matings, don't fail to write for full particulars before buying elsewhere. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.00 per thirteen. My pens contain some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States, very large, give me a trial order and be convinced that have the finest Buff Orpingtons without exception in the West. Elmer Seller, Last Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, Strassburg, Sask.

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

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

SILVER LACED Wyandottes at Manitoba Poultry exhibition, held in Virden, Feb. 5-10, 1906. Sharp Butterfield, judge, I won 1st and 3rd prize breeding pen, 1st and 2nd prize cock, 1st and 4th prize cockerel, 3rd and fourth prize pullet, three specials. Fifty S. L. Wyandottes on exhibition. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. M. T. Adamson, Virden, Manitoba.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—South Salt Spring Poultry Yards, R. P. Edwards, proprietor White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks; by the setting or the hundred. Write for prices.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS—I supply Eggs at Co-operative prices from Pure Bred Barred Rocks. My price is 50 cents per doz. Orders booked in rotation order now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask.

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

A & J MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

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

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

P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

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

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

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WARNING

I wish to state positively that no one has in the past, nor will in the future be authorized or permitted to sell in Halls, Tents, or in any public places, my prescriptions—Dr. Shoop's Remedies. Reputable Druggists or Chemists are my only legitimate representatives.

Certain parties, of questionable reputation, have been offering manufactured articles in the undignified manner mentioned above, said articles purporting to have been created at my Laboratories. Probably the persons responsible for this deception are aiming to gain the advantages that naturally will come to them because of the popularity of the genuine Dr. Shoop's preparations. This article is published as a means of warning the public against the deception in question. Prosecutions at Law will follow.

C. I. SHOOP, M. D.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

How a Canadian in Almira, N. Y., Backed Up His Statements.

Some persons seem to imagine that because a Canadian finds it advisable to remove to the United States he has no patriotism, no pride in the country of his birth. This is not the case. Indeed, the Canadian abroad loses no opportunity to impress on the people he meets the fact that the land of his nativity is a goodly land, just as progressive as the great Republic and more desirable in many ways as a home. Much of the information Americans possess about this country has come through Canadian friends temporarily exiled from the land they love the best. An interesting example of this tendency among expatriated Canadians has come to light in the case of a young professional man who left Canada recently to practice in Elmira, N. Y. He fell in love, as young men do, but did not forget to defend his country to the young lady who had attracted his attentions. He had assured her that Canada was manufacturing an upright piano fully equal in tone, durability and finish to the highest grade uprights of the United States, and in order to prove his contention bought a Goulay as his wedding gift to the bride. The young lady has expressed herself as fully satisfied of the correctness of her husband's statement. Incidentally there is a compliment in these facts to the firm of Goulay, Winter and Leeming, Toronto, who manufacture the Goulay. The fame of the instrument is already going out over all the earth and only recently the firm received an order from Tien-Tsin, in China. These instances simply illustrate once more the familiar axiom that merit counts. The Goulay ranks with the best pianos manufactured to-day, and people are beginning to find it out.

Ans.—If the cow was sold to you on a guarantee that she was with calf you would be justified in not paying the full price for her, or returning the cow.

ENFORCING A JOINT AGREEMENT.

A man enters into and signs an agreement to make certain payments of notes signed by say, A and B. In agreement A assumes part and B part as they have dissolved partnership. Can A deed over half his property to one who is a minor, and by so doing, place himself under protection of exemption law?

2. A still owns quarter section of land, can he after B has secured legal advice and B's lawyer has written to A dispose of rest of property, or lease the same to other members of his family to escape judgement? A and B signed notes in favor of C. B pays his share as stated by agreement but A pays part only of his and tells C he is clear and B has to settle rest. C notifies B to pay by a certain date. What would you advise B to do in a case of this kind? B has no confidence in A's honor any more. A did own half section of land mortgaged for \$2,200 and in deed over to young son he left both quarter sections liable for the whole amount of mortgage. I mean they are separately liable for the \$2,200 as registered.

Sask. J. W. A.

Ans.—If both parties signed the notes, both would be legally liable, or the whole amount of the notes could be collected from either of the parties. If one party failed to pay his share, the only redress would be by the one who paid, suing the other party on the agreement for the share of the notes which he paid for him. A cannot deed his property to his son who is a minor. In any event the transfer could be attached on account of its being fraudulent, whether the son was a minor or not if A was disposing of his property to avoid payment of his debts. The lease for the same purpose would be also open to attack and setting aside.

HOMESTEAD IRREGULARITIES.

1. After a man mortgages the homestead on which he still lives, is that quarter section still exempt from debt?

2. Can three different parties living on a quarter section of land owned among them, adjacent to a village, where they are all in business, secure patents for three homesteads on the strength of this residence?

Sask. P. M.

Ans.—1. The homestead would be exempt from seizure under execution but of course would be subject to the mortgage.

2. It would be irregular for parties to live and own jointly, a quarter section near a village and perform their residence duties on the homestead.

RUNNING LINE FENCE.

I am intending to fence a half section this summer and am uncertain as to the exact whereabouts of the division line, as neither of my neighbors know it, it is probable that I may have to call in the help of the Government Surveyor. In this case can I recover from my neighbors their proportion of surveyor's charges? Also, if I am legally able to, can I recover them when his bill is sent in, or must I wait until they fence up to me, which may be in the dim distant future?

Sask. B. H. N.

Ans.—You could run a line where you think it ought to be and put up the fence, or if you get the Surveyor, you will be obliged to pay for the survey. If your neighbor attaches a fence to yours, thereby using it to enclose a field, he will be entitled to pay you half the costs of your fence or that portion of it that he is using.

COLLECTING DEBT.

I came from the States and am living in Canada now, but I owe a man in the States some money yet.

1. Can he collect that money from me here in Canada?

2. If they seize a man's property here how much do they have to leave?

Sask. A. H.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. Your homestead, three horses, six cows and outfit would be exempt. We refer you to the Advocate of March 22, 1905, for full list of exemptions.

APRIL 11, 1906

HERNIA.

I have a steer or working ox five years old. About four weeks ago he got a swelling under stomach, back of naval about eight inches; at first it was quite soft but has grown harder and more in a lump. I have examined it for sore or hurt but have found none. Does not pain him any even when touching it. Has been running out all winter on prairie and in straw piles. What is the cause and remedy?

Alta. N. N.

Ans.—The steer is ruptured, and the only method of cure would be by the application of a clam, as followed in naval rupture (hernia) in foals and calves.

BLACK LEG.

I have lost three yearlings, and I opened them all. The only place that shows to be effected is next to the back, about the centre; it seems to start on the right side on the outside and works in, and to the left. The flesh looks like it had been pounded all black, and seems to be rotten, so you can take handfuls of the meat right out. It works quick. One day they will eat and drink all right; the next morning they act as if their back was hurt and can't get up, and before night they are dead. Those that died were effected on both sides of the back bone and in through the ribs, but, one I killed after it was effected and the disease was on the right side. They are in ordinary flesh, have had plenty of good hay and water, and under shelter nights.

Red Deer. U. S. M.

Ans.—The disease, which you have partly described, is not a new disease; but a very old and, amongst young cattle, a very fatal one. It is known by various names, i.e., black leg, quarter evil, synstomiac anthrax, etc. This disease runs its course so quickly and is often not noticed until far advanced, that all remedial measures and treatment are usually futile. The carcasses of cattle dying from this disease should be immediately burned or deeply buried. It is a disease of which it may be emphatically said, that "one ounce of prevention is worth fifty pounds of cure." Would advise you to send to The Pasteur Vaccine Company for a sufficient supply of lymph, called "Blacklegine," to vaccinate all your young cattle. Mention the number of cattle to be vaccinated and the company will send you the necessary quantity of vaccine with full instructions how to use it.

PROBABLY GLANDERS.

I have a young mare coming three years old that I caught on the prairie about three weeks ago. She had a cough and small lumps between the jaw bones and now I can see small sores about the size of a five cent piece in one nostril; they seem to have an offensive smell. She is in good condition and has got lots of life.

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The symptoms you have mentioned would lead me to suspect that the mare is effected with glanders. I would strongly advise you to have the animal examined by a qualified veterinary practitioner, who, if deemed necessary, would apply the mallein test. In the meantime it is advisable to isolate the mare from all other horses or mules.

RE SPAVIN LAMENESS.

After detailing the history of a case of spavin the following questions are asked.

1. What caused the horse to appear well for a time and then get lame?
2. How should a blistered or killed spavin act? Should all lameness and weakness disappear in four or five weeks?
3. Does it take time for the different bones, sinews, or whatever has been interfered with on account of the spavin, to find themselves free from all remains of inflammation connected with the spavin? Or, in short, how does spavin effect the hock joint?
4. Was the blistering too severe or not severe enough?
5. Is the present weakness and lameness due to the blistering or to the spavin itself, tenderness being present



HOW I CURE WEAK, PUNY MEN WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Give me men broken down from hard work or worry; from any cause which has sapped their vitality. Let them follow my advice for three months and I will make them as vigorous in every respect as any one of their age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules out of a person who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that person I can make stronger, but the person who has been strong and has lost strength I can make as good as they ever were.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which Dr. McLaughlin's Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose it in any manner my Belt will replace it, and cure you.

Dr. McLaughlin.—Dear Sir: When I purchased the Electric Belt from you about six years ago, I was then suffering very much with sciatica in the hip. When I began to wear the Belt it acted like a charm. The Sciatica left me, and to-day I am entirely free from it. I also suffered with costiveness, and had for years been taking medicine to keep my bowels right. Since wearing the Belt I have scarcely ever taken any medicine for that cause, and I can confidently recommend your Belt to any one suffering as I was.—D. F. KNIGHT, Central Kingsclear, York Co., N.B.

Letters like that tell a story which means a great deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the person who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stirs up a great force of energy.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years in perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures after everything else has failed are my best arguments.

Give me a person with pains in the back, a dull ache in the muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in the shoulders, chest and side, Sciatica in the hip, Lumbago, Rheumatism or any ache or pain, and my Belt will pour the oil of life into the aching body and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my Belt is worn.

Dr. McLaughlin.—Dear Sir: I take this opportunity of letting you know the benefit your Belt has given me. I was a poor cripple before I got it; now I can stoop and pick up a pin with ease. It was worth a great amount of money the good it has done me. My advice is that no home should be without one. I thank you for the benefit it has done me.—Yours truly, PHILIP MCGAHEY, Riviere aux Pins, St. Gabriel P.O., Que.

They come every day, from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

The confidence I have in my remedy enables me to make the offer I do, and any man who will give me reasonable security while he uses my Belt need not pay a cent until he is cured.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? If there is a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure, and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, flowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as with old style belts.

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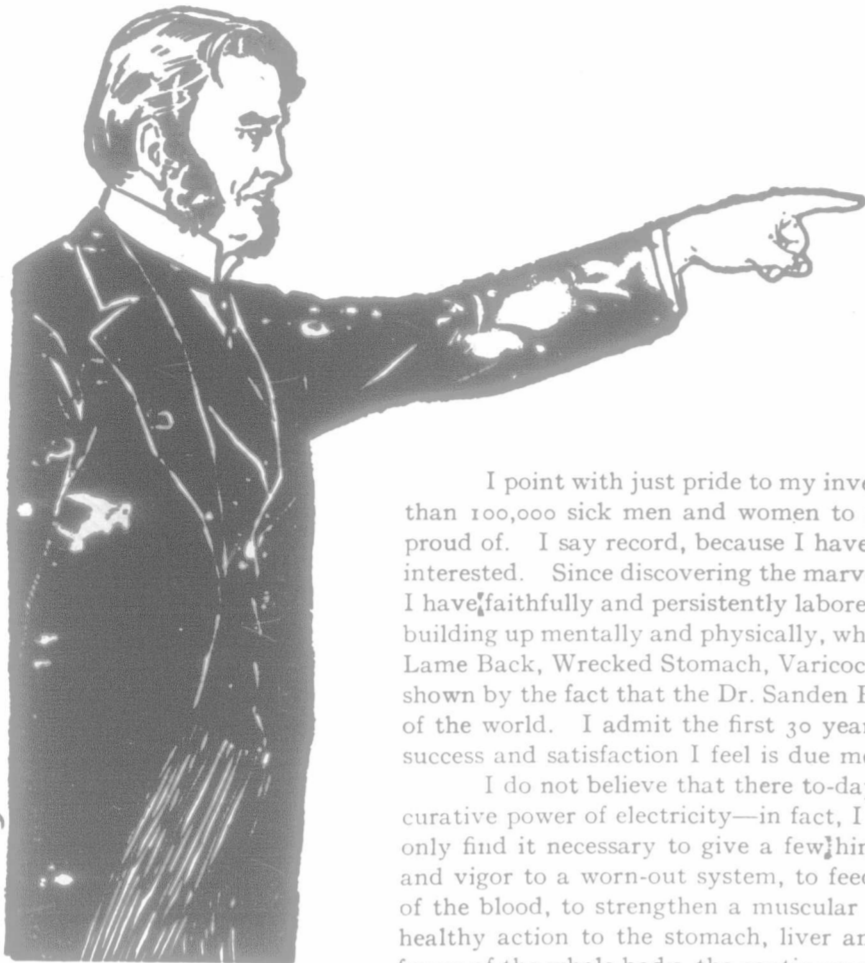
TO ERR IS HUMAN BUT IT'S OFTEN PRETTY EXPENSIVE.

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

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I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers, who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

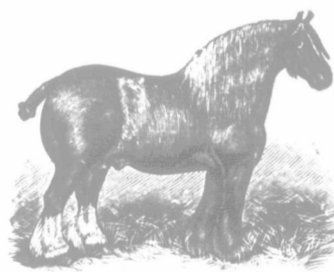
Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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to some extent most of the time?—It is now seven weeks since blistered.

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—This is one of the incurable cases. The severity of the disease is not to be judged by the size of the enlargement, as we have cases known as occult, in which no enlargement is seen. Your veterinarian did all that was possible. Blistering does not weaken the joint; the horse was put to work rather too soon in my opinion. The rest necessary to allow nature to supply reparative material and reduce the inflammation is at least ten weeks duration.

INDIGESTION.

I have a horse which took sick a week ago with symptoms like colic. The V. S. gave a drench, and the horse got alright in about three hours, he called it indigestion. What should I give him to help digestion; is he liable to have it again; is cut feed good for a horse with indigestion?

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Feed regularly on sound oats and hay. Cut feed is not necessary although it is considered economical in some cases. Give moderate quantities of feed; and offer water before feeding. Yes, these cases tend to recur unless carefully managed. Have the teeth examined, so that the food may be properly masticated.

ROADS UNDER THE NEW SURVEY.

In your issue of February 7, Questions and Answers, page 218, you say: "the road allowances . . . lie to the south and west of the lines from one mound to another." Surely this is an error or slip. The road allowances here appear to be on the east of the lines. Please correct or confirm as case may be.

Sask. BARR COLONIST.

Ans.—You are correct in querying statement; under the old survey, as in Manitoba, a road was around each section, the section post being at the N. E. corner of each section. Under the new survey the roads running north and south are one mile apart, and those running east and west two miles apart, the section post being at the N. E. corner of each section; there is therefore a road on the east side of each section, but on even numbered sections the road is on the north side, and to the south of odd numbered sections.

NO WOLF BOUNTY IN SASKATCHEWAN.

A good many others around here are interested in wolf bounties. I notice in the Weekly Free Press about a bounty on wolves, and in the Farmers' Advocate also. We cannot get any bounty here at all. They say there is no bounty in Saskatchewan. Let me know how and where to get it.

Humbolt. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write the Department of Agriculture at Regina re this matter. The information given referred to Manitoba solely.

WANTS TO GROW REGISTERED SEED.

Am intending to get some registered red life wheat. Can I become a member of the association of registered wheat? If so, under what conditions? Will the crop I raise from the registered wheat be registered?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write Jas. Murray, Seed Commissioner, 48 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg.

What is the best kind of fence to put up on a homestead that will answer the purpose and cost but little?

Alta. W. S.

Ans.—One of posts and two barbed wires.

WHERE TO GET ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE FOR SASKATCHEWAN OR ALBERTA.

Where would I have to apply for a certificate to run a threshing engine in the North West Territories?

Man. J. D. P.

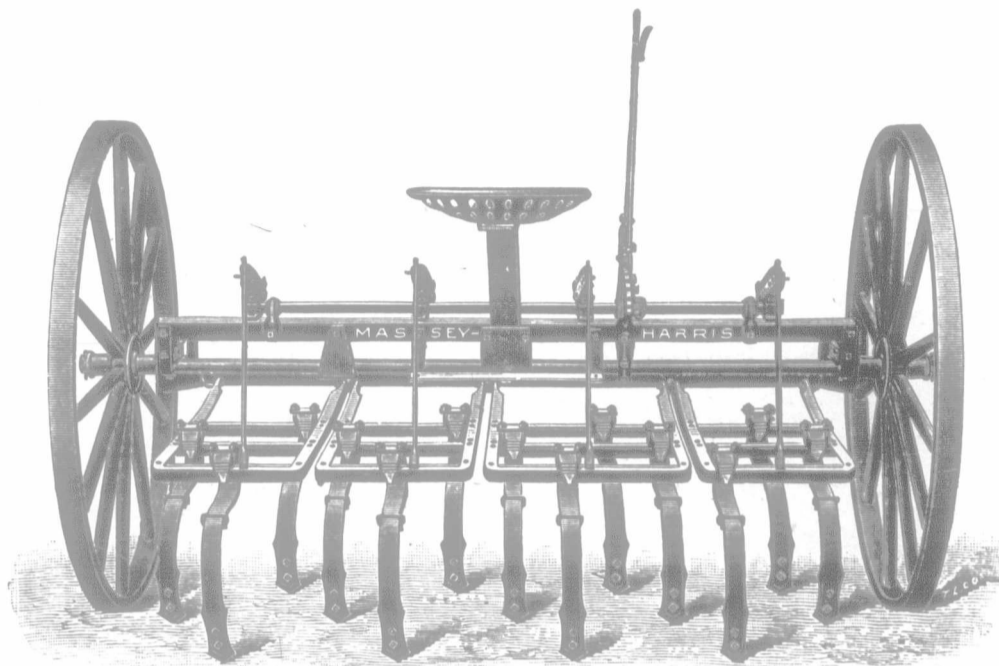
Ans.—Write Departments of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan and Edmonton, Alta.

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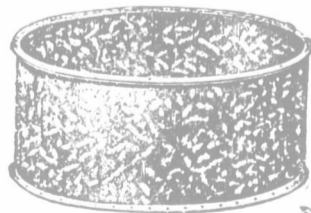
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