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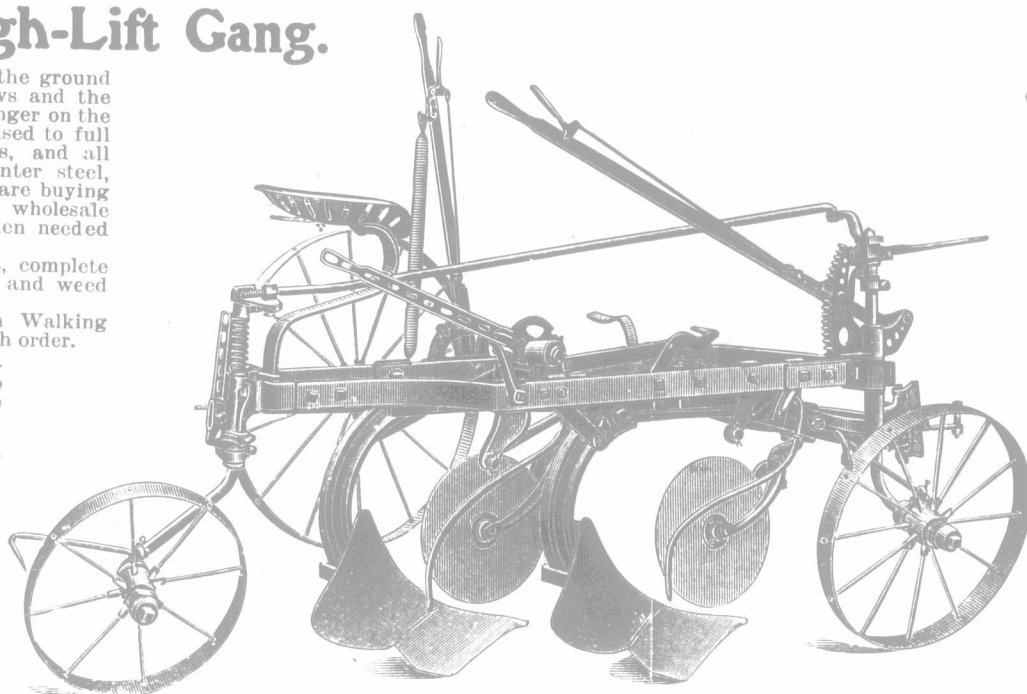
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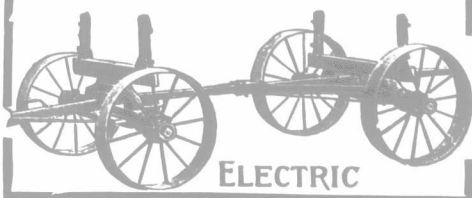
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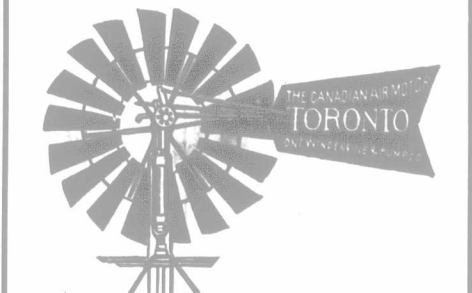
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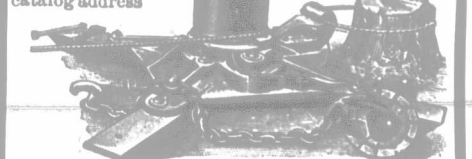
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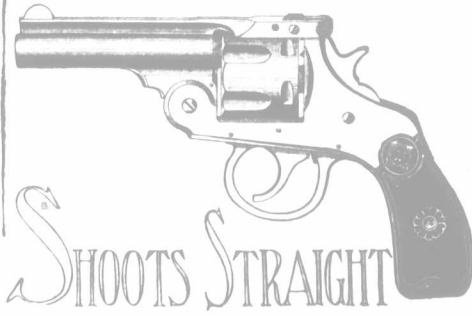
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MAY 4, 1904.

No. 606

## Editorial.

### The Duty of the Veterinary Profession.

It might be assumed by some people that the entire cause for the lower standard of veterinary education in Canada rested with the veterinary college now in existence in the Queen City. Such, however, is not the case, although the bulk of the blame is undoubtedly chargeable to that institution. Whatever may have been true in the past does not exonerate the profession from not taking a more active interest in the advancement of the profession. In other words, now that the University of Toronto and the Veterinary College have decided on a higher training in future, it is up to the veterinarians throughout Canada, and especially those in Ontario, to do something more than has been done.

No profession in Canada has been so lethargic, so utterly indifferent to progress, as has the veterinary profession, too many seemingly being contented with food and clothing, beyond which they did not care. That the profession had no social standing, and that to enter it branded one either as lacking in aims or with a predilection for liquor and fast horses, never seems to have dawned on the comprehension of many; consequently, the need for improvement was not heeded. The duty of the profession is therefore to get together and go to the Legislatures in the various Provinces and have enacted such legislation as will ensure no college being allowed to turn out veterinarians short of three years, and with the educational standing as laid in the University statute; and that no graduate from a veterinary college whose course is below the standing above mentioned be allowed to practice in Canada.

While many Toronto graduates go to Chicago to take up further studies, yet many of the three-year schools on the south side of the boundary are not what they should be by any means. Although nominally three-year schools with a corresponding standard, virtually they are not one whit better than the Toronto school, except in clinical instruction; in fact, the only schools living up to their professions of high standard are the State-supported schools, such as Cornell, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Ohio. If, then, legislation is passed making it illegal to run a veterinary college of a standard inferior to the University statute, no hardship will be inflicted on the Toronto institution, which we understand will rise to the desired standard, but which could not be expected to raise the standard if colleges of the present low standards and type were permitted to exist and grind out graduates. Veterinarians, get together, put your shoulders to the wheel and your ducats into the hands of competent men to secure the necessary legislation at the next session of the Ontario and Territorial Legislatures.

Veterinary associations should not be condemned for contributing moneys for the erection of monuments to dead veterinarians, yet we hold that a monument in the form of legislation advancing the standard of veterinary education in Canada is much to be preferred; the dead past is gone, the living present is here, and the to-be-born future is drawing nearer, therefore concentrate on the desired end and fight (if necessary) until the requisite legislation is placed on the statute books.

### The Advisory Board of the College Select Strong Men.

The opportunity which has been afforded the farmers of Manitoba of being directly represented on the Advisory Board of the Agricultural College should be gratifying to all. On May 10th representatives of the various agricultural societies in the Province will meet to select four of the ten members of that influential body.

Seeing that this Board is to have vested in it the power of appointing the staff, outlining the curriculum, and generally directing the institution, it is imperative on the delegates who will assemble at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Carman and Winnipeg, that a strong man be selected from each one. Whether the college is to be of practical benefit to agriculture or not will depend on the lines upon which it is established. We have not arrived at that stage in our system of agricultural education when it is advisable to offer a course of study such as will turn out professors in agricultural science. If the college is to be of the greatest good to the greatest number it must be established along such lines as will merit the sympathy and support of the farmers and their sons and daughters, and enable those who attend to fit themselves for more intelligent work, as well as to become a greater force for good in the community in which they live.

The men who are to take seats upon the Advisory Board as representatives elected by the farmers, must do so prepared to give an opinion as to what the country needs in the line of agricultural education, and they must be prepared to insist upon their views being respected. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those who should be most directly interested will consider the appointment of these four representatives as a most important step in the establishment of an institution that, if properly managed, will prove a mighty factor in the development of the agricultural resources of Canada's prairie province.

### The Profession of Agriculture Unrepresented.

We do not believe that it is intentional on the part of the University of Manitoba to slight the profession of agriculture, but the fact remains, that although there are in this Province graduates and undergraduates of the best agricultural colleges in the world, yet not one is to be found on the University Council Board. Law, divinity, medicine (human) and the teaching profession are all represented, yet agriculture is ignored. From the remarks of the Principal of Manitoba College, let fall at a recent conclave of the University Council, a biologist is to be appointed, who will be called upon to lecture to the students in the agricultural college soon to be established. We submit that neither the B.A. nor the M.A. or LL.D. is competent to draw up a curriculum for agricultural students, yet how often such people assume without hesitation such responsibility. The experiment has been tried in many agricultural colleges with dire results, and the only way to avoid such a contingency here is to elect one or two graduates in agriculture to the council of the University. While the B. A. is as plentiful in the country as blackbirds in a harvest field, he is, generally speaking, unequal in breadth of education to the present-day B. S. A., or Bachelor of Agriculture, and is, therefore, not entitled to a hearing any more than is his brother student in agriculture. It savors strongly of presumption, that a man whose qualifications are solely of the

classical order should attempt to indicate the course to be followed in a professional institution such as is the agricultural college. It seems to be the particular mania of the graduate in arts that he, and he alone, possesses all the culture to be had in this world, and that no educational course can be started without he has a finger in the pie. As an illustration of the above, we have only to mention the effrontery displayed by the University of Toronto a short time ago, when the leaders in that institution sought to divert the college of forestry from Guelph, where it rightfully belongs.

### Advice for the Hired Man.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire," if he takes an interest in his work. To labor is honorable, and the one who engages therein, be it in any pursuit, however humble, but calculated to create wealth, has reason to be proud of his calling. Unfortunately, too many who engage as farm laborers do so merely for the money they can earn thereby, and not because of the means that it provides of learning how to do things. Those who do this are only destined to be all their lives "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who think. On the other hand, a glimpse across the world shows hundreds of the greatest men in the commercial and political world who began as young men in the humblest walks in life. A search for the records of these men reveals the fact that they worked not for the sake of the small wage which they could receive, but because of the opportunity which their employment afforded them of showing what they could do. There is not a man engaged as a laborer upon any farm in Canada to-day who may not improve his time and ability by learning how to do his work better. And let it be said right here, that no sane person will go away with the idea that there is nothing to be learned about farming. Too often the hired man is the first to think that he knows all about it; but the fellow who intends to get a good farm of his own some day, and have constructed thereon a happy home, will improve himself as the days go by, by acquiring a knowledge of why things are done as well as how. We shortly will have in Manitoba an agricultural college, which if patronized by the hired man will also enable him to rise to higher things.

By taking an interest in his work, and making an endeavor to perform it more intelligently, the farm laborer will prove himself worth more to his employer; hence, when the time for re-engagement comes round, a higher wage may be commanded. How often one hears it said, "Oh, I'm not getting what I am worth, and I'm not going to overdo myself." Let it be placed on record, however, that the type of man who says that never amounted to very much in any country. He is among the class of never-do-wells who are always kicking against the Government and every person else, and they seem to think that someone is always out to do them.

The man who knows that it is no disgrace to engage in any form of legitimate labor, who does his work willingly, with a cheerful face, and is always ready to learn, will get there every time. He is the type that will make Canada a powerful nation.

In undertaking to grow roots or potatoes this year, don't forget that hand labor is mighty costly. Plan to do everything possible by horse power.



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year).  
It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

### The Calgary May Convention.

The sale, show and live-stock association meetings at the town in the valley of the Bow and Elbow are no new thing, yet are deserving of as much and more support than hitherto given. The coming meetings, May 10th to May 13th, are bound to be interesting, and the discussions should be lively. The unsatisfactory prices for export cattle last season, the parasitic diseases, horse and cattle mange now afflicting Western live stock, the reports of the delegates to the National Live-stock Convention, should afford plenty of material for debate. The show and sale is likely to be well patronized in numbers, and it is to be hoped with stuff that is an improvement on former years.

We hear that some of the live-stock owners intend offering inferior imported stuff (hulls, etc.) for sale. This is, we believe, hardly the object of such sales, which were, we always understood, to be for the benefit of the breeder, not the dealer. The breeder with really good stuff does not need to put the live stock he has for sale up at the Calgary vendue, and the associations should use every endeavor to stop the marketing of culls under their auspices; if they cannot do that, they are not fulfilling their mission, which is not to assist breeders to market culls, but to improve the live stock of the country—the market stuff, such as export cattle and horses—by affording the owners of graded herds a choice of sires from a large number of good animals, eligible for such purposes. The culling out by Government officials is hard to do, by some is not considered practicable, yet it is unfortunate that the marketing of culls, with a result of low average prices, is permitted, as the impression goes abroad that the prices obtained represent the value of good stuff.

The question of bringing in Mexican cattle should be looked into. A recent advice from the States gives us the information that a large number of Mexicans, up in the thousands, are to come through in hand for Alberta. The importation of such stock is undoubtedly a menace to the export beef trade of Canada, and may result in our range cattle being bred entirely from the British market, a state not entirely disagreeable to the Canadian breeder, who might thus have the live stock market of Western Canada more truly to the benefit than at present.

## Horses.

### Selection of Sires from Standpoint of Soundness.

In a recent issue we discussed, on general principles, the selection of sires suitable to breed to mares with the idea of producing a foal of a certain class. We now propose to discuss the subject from the standpoint of soundness, regardless of suitability in respect to individuality, type, breed, etc. Every breeder of any considerable experience or observation knows that unsound sires or dams will produce foals, a greater or less percentage of which will, at some age, develop the peculiar unsoundness from which their parents suffered. It is very seldom that congenital disease actually exists in the foal; that is, a foal is seldom really diseased when born, but there is a congenital predisposition to many diseases which appear at variable ages from slight provocation. While it is not possible to detect in all cases, in either stallions or mares, the presence of diseases, a predisposition to which may be transmitted to the progeny, there are many diseased conditions that are more or less easily diagnosed, a predisposition to which is transmitted with considerable regularity. The following may be mentioned as the more common and evident, viz., bone diseases, as spavins, ringbones, bony growths, etc., sidebones, curb, bog spavin, and thoroughpin; diseases of the eye, especially cataract; roaring, whistling, and other abnormal sounds during respiration; a predisposition to diseases of the legs, as scratches, mud fever, etc. In fact, there are few diseases, not caused by accident, the predisposition to which is not, to a greater or less extent, liable to be transmitted from parent to

## Others Should Have It.

Enclosed find my renewal subscription, which I gladly forward. We have been taking the Farmer's Advocate for 15 years, and know it to be the best agricultural journal published. Every farmer and stockman should have it.

Yours truly,  
CHAS. CROTHERS,  
Pilot Mound.

progeny. If we recognize the above statements as facts, it teaches us that we cannot be too careful in demanding soundness in the animals that are to become the parents of our colts. As stated, it is not possible to detect all diseases or weaknesses in either stallions or mares. For instance, an animal may have weak digestive organs, and be predisposed to digestive troubles, and be liable to transmit the same weakness to his progeny; or there may be a congenital weakness of the coats of the blood-vessels, which is liable to a like transmission, and at the same time it is impossible for any person to even suspect the presence of such weaknesses under ordinary circumstances; but the presence of the specific diseases or unsoundnesses mentioned can be detected by the ordinary observer, and, of course, are sufficient reasons for refusal to breed to animals thus affected, even though the general characteristics may be all that is desired. Stallions may be unsound, and at the same time not be visibly affected as far as usefulness is concerned; for instance, there may be spavin (either bone or bog), curb, ringbone, sidebone, etc., which does not cause lameness, even though there may be no symptoms of treatment having been given. All such should be passed by as undesirable sires, for even though lameness may not be present, and possibly may never have been, there is danger of hereditary predisposition to similar diseases in the progeny, that may cause serious, and, possibly, incurable lameness. In many cases where such conditions exist, the groom or owner has a plausible story to tell of the blemish having been caused by a blow, kick, or injury of some kind, and assure the probable breeder that there is no possibility of hereditary transmission. The breeder is safer to take no chances of this kind, for while it is possible that such diseases may be the result of accident, it is highly improbable. When deformities, bumps, bony deposits, etc., can be clearly shown to be the result of accident, as a fracture, breaking down

from racing, etc., we need not be afraid of hereditary transmission, except in cases where the peculiar conformation indicates a weakness that predisposes to the accident. It is claimed by some that congenital predisposition to navicular disease and founder are inherited. This is a fact in so far as a peculiar conformation of the parts, such as narrow, deep heels, accompanied by short, upright pasterns, predispose to the former, especially in horses used for fast work; and a broad, flat foot, with weak wall and sole, predisposes to the latter, but in bone diseases there is often noticed a predisposition in the most desirable conformation, hence when we observe such we should refuse to patronize the horse, even though the general conformation of the limb be all that is desired. In cases of diseases of the eye, especially cataract, no question whatever should arise. We are often told that such has appeared as the result of hard work, standing in a dark stable, etc., but as a matter of fact it is a constitutional disease, and where the predisposition does not exist, ill usage will not cause it. In regard to roaring or whistling, more difficulty arises. Horses with very nice, finely-cut throats, and narrow jaws with little space between the branches of the lower jaw are predisposed to this condition, but any horse, even one of the most desirable conformation, is liable to become affected as the result of a severe or improperly-treated case of influenza or laryngitis, or from exposure, or confinement in close atmospheres during a long sea voyage, etc., and while we like to select a sire whose respiratory organs are perfect, if we see one that suits us in individuality and conformation in all respects, even though he makes a noise when subjected to severe exercise, we may be justified in patronizing him if we know that he has suffered from a severe attack of the diseases mentioned, or has been subjected to conditions that are liable to cause the trouble in a horse not congenitally predisposed; at the same time, if we can procure the services of a horse that is sound, and suits us in other respects nearly as well, we should give him the preference, and not run any risks. To sum up in a few words, we may say: In order to produce foals with the least possible danger of inheriting predisposition to disease, we cannot be too careful in selecting both sires and dams that are essentially sound, not taking into consideration abnormalities that are evidently the result of accident.

### Horse Pointers.

Sponge the shoulders with salty water after bringing in from a hard day's work.

A bran mash every Saturday night during seeding will help rid the horse of his winter coat.

Sweat pads are on many farms a necessary evil. Well-fitted collars are better.

Do not feed musty oats, or you will find it necessary to call in a veterinarian to treat a case of diabetes (polyuria).

It will not hurt the in-foal mare to do a bit of harrowing during seeding, only do not leave her tied in a single stall at night; she should have a box.

An occasional bran mash to the in-foal mare, a little boiled flax even, may be the means of avoiding a constipated foal.

Feed very little hay or bulky feed to the work horses at the noon hour. Good oats—say a gallon to five quarts—and a good supply of water will keep up steam. Hay is not necessary at the noon feeding, unless some is chaffed and mixed with the oats.

Return the mares regularly to the stallion during the breeding season, if you want foals next spring.

Attend the Stock Convention at Calgary, May 10th to 12th, and hear Veterinary Director-General Rutherford talk on how to exterminate mange.

Some successful horse-breeders like to give the newly-dropped foal a teaspoonful of unsalted butter as soon as possible after foaling.

Do not patronize the castrator with dirty hands or dirty instruments, or you take big chances of losing your newly-gelded colts.

There is no great secret to success as a castrator, except cleanliness of the operator and instruments; plenty of exercise for the colts operated upon; large mashes made on healthy



Stock.

Agricultural Societies.

Like wagons, agricultural societies find it easy to run in ruts. They are slow to adapt themselves to changing conditions, and slower to realize that they may do much more than offer prizes and draw Government grants.

But there is another field in which Canadian Agricultural Societies have hardly broken ground; it is that of holding sales of pure-bred stock, either in connection with the annual fair, or at some other date.

If our ranges are to be supplied with acclimatized males, then the breeding of pure-bred stock must be encouraged. Many a farmer looks forward with pleasure to getting a herd of pedigreed stock, but distances are great, travelling expenses high, and he waits until he will be ready to buy enough to justify him going to see some distant herd.

The Birmingham (Eng.) Agricultural Society have for thirty-four years held such sales. They are popular alike with buyers and sellers. Fancy prices are not encouraged. In most classes, reasonable reserve bids are placed upon all animals, and no running up is allowed.

The breeding of pure-bred cattle, sheep and hogs is bound to become an important industry on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta, and it is believed that the farmers and ranchers will be only too glad to take advantage of an opportunity to secure good stock.

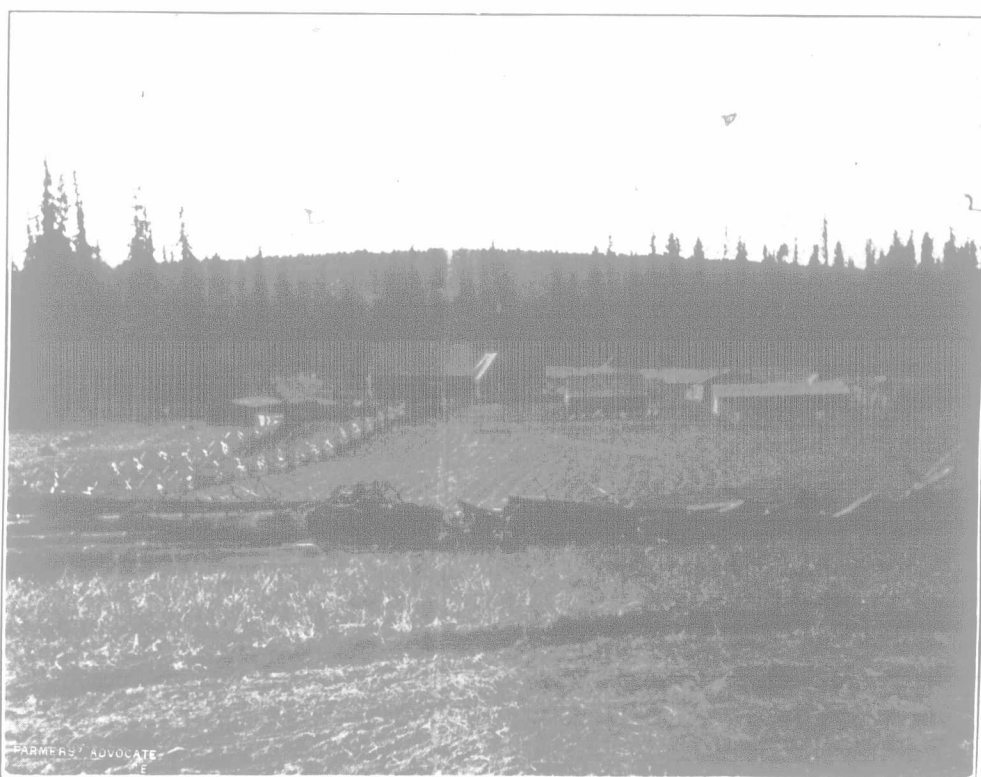
Disappointments in Raising Pigs.

This spring we hear numerous reports of big losses of spring pigs from the time farrowed until four weeks old. We find that the sows nursing the pigs that died when promising so well, have been fed almost exclusively, before and after farrowing, on barley chop.

How Holsteins are Recorded in Canada.

The form used for applications for registry states upon its face the fees paid by the two classes of individuals recording animals—members and non-members. The application blank further calls for a statement of the sex, name, date of birth, color, and name and number of the sire and dam, and the signature of the breeder of the animal.

The application blank also provides a certificate of service of the dam of the animal which is offered for record, giving the date of the service and the name and number of the bull, and the signature of the owner of the bull, whom it often occurs is not the owner of the dam.



A Customs Preventive Station, Sidley, B. C.

Near the end of the Crow's Nest Pass R. R. line.

Certificates of registry, when issued, are invariably returned to the applicant in order that they may be compared with the records of the owner, and the animal itself, to insure correctness.

The most important record, aside of the pedigree of the animal itself, is that of its ownership. Without such a record there would be no way in which to accurately keep the herdbook. For this record blank applications for transfer are supplied, which provides for the request for a transfer from the present owner to the new purchaser of the animal, stating the sex, the name and number of the animal, and the date of sale.

This year we have installed the card index system, by which the pedigree and transfer records of the association, in their unpublished form, are to be found upon a series of cards preserved in a proper cabinet and thoroughly indexed. These cards show the name of the animal, its age, and the number of the certificate assigned to it.

The accuracy and value of this record were greatly enhanced by the adoption of the by-law: "All animals shall be registered in the name of the first owner."

Our Scottish Letter.

Educational problems are still causing great excitement here. The Government has introduced an Education Bill for Scotland, which in its main lines has been received as a statesmanlike measure. It proposes to render the whole educational machinery of the country homogeneous. Its aim in broad outline is to make the passage from the primary school to the university a straight, unbroken journey.

It was intended to be a safeguard to minorities, and to secure representation for them, but it has played some fantastic tricks, and constituted some queer boards. If a board consists of 15 members, each elector has 15 votes, which he may give in whole to one candidate, or spread over the candidates as he pleases.

Some difficulty will be experienced in adjusting the new arrangements under the bill, and no doubt modifications may be made in the House of Commons and in committee. It is to be hoped that the general features of the measure may be preserved.

Another important measure before Parliament aims at a revolution in our system of weights and measures. It proposes to make compulsory in two years time the Metric system, which has been adopted by the principal continental nations. There is a consensus of opinion in favor of a uniform system. The existing system in this country is chaotic to a degree.



Metric system. In view of the volume of trade between this country and the other side of the Atlantic, it is very desirable that the systems of weights and measures should be uniform. Farmers have a deal of influence in this connection, and they should let their voices be heard.

**AYRSHIRES ARE SELLING WELL** these days. In my last I think mention was made of the Croftjane dispersion, at which 62 head made an average of £12 11s. 11d. This was very fair business, but better results were obtained at the High Newton dispersion this week. Mr. John Steel had a very old herd. For about a century high-class Ayrshires were kept on the farm of High Newton, not far from the Borderland between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. The Steels could be traced as settled on the same farms for a period of about 400 years. Now the last of them has been removed, and new names appear on the register. At the displeshing sale Mr. Steel sold 66 head of Ayrshires at an average price of £13 13s. each. The highest price was £40, paid for the cow which last year as a three-year-old was first at Glasgow. The 24 cows made an average of £15 18s. 3d., and the ten three-year-old heifers sold for an average of £23 1s. apiece. Mr. Ness, Jr., from Howick, Quebec, is with us at present, investing in Ayrshires. He has purchased a select lot, and will shortly ship them.

**THE SHOW SEASON** here has fairly opened. Castle-Douglas show was held on Thursday, in wretched weather. There was a very good display of Ayrshires and Galloways, and the Clydesdales were fully up to the average. The Galloways were specially good, and the first-prize two-year-old heifer, owned by Mr. David Brown, Stepford, Dumfries, was quite an outstanding animal. It is seldom a Galloway of such uniformity is seen.

The Galloway men have had rather a lively time of it lately, discussing the presence of scurs or rudimentary horns in some of their tribes. Strong things have been written on the subject by Major Wedderburn-Maxwell, of Glenlair, a stewarty laird, who got his fingers burned at the outset of his breeding ventures. He invested in a high-priced bull, which bred stock with the scurs, and he naturally felt mad about it. He has been backed up by Mr. Wm. McConnell, Glasnick, Newton Stewart, who wields a vigorous pen, and rather enjoys a battle. The upshot of the matter seems to be that the council of the Galloway Cattle Society will require to look sharply after some of its members. There has undoubtedly been gross carelessness in some quarters. Imagine a breeder like the late Mr. Cunningham, of Tarbreoch, calmly breeding with a bull which a buyer had rejected because he (the bull) was decorated with scurs! This bull is named Colin of Tarbreoch, and it would be interesting to know where he got the decorations. Imagine another breeder of distinction (still alive) following a scurred heifer, which had been fattened and sold as beef, to the shambles, buying her, and breeding from her! Conduct of that kind is simply incomprehensible, and the men who are guilty of it should be severely dealt with. The explanation of the presence of occasional scurs in Galloway cattle appears to be that at some time a Galloway cow had been crossed by an Ayrshire bull unknown to the owner of the cow, who in all good faith credited the calf to a Galloway sire by which the cow had been timeously served. This is the only possible explanation, as several of the scurred tribe have been found in a herd whose owners have in successive generations been characterized by honor and probity of the highest possible type. It is inconceivable, and not alleged by any responsible person, that they were responsible for the appearance of occasional scurs in their herds, and in other Galloway herds which drew upon theirs for bulls. "SCOTLAND YET."

15th April, 1904.

### Dehorn Your Stockers.

It seems passing strange that the large producers of cattle in Texas and other range sections—which cattle are destined eventually for corn-belt feed lots—do not more universally recognize the importance from a purely financial point of view of dehorning their young cattle before they reach a year old, thus adding to their desirability from the feeder's point of view, as well as enhancing their monetary value. The shrewd, long-headed Swensons, some time ago recognized this imperative demand of present market conditions, and further popularized their well and favorably known S. M. S. brand among northern feeders, by dehorning all cattle offered by them at private or public sale. Their example should be unanimously followed by other Texas cattle-growers. As we have so frequently stated in these columns, there is absolutely nothing to be said from a pecuniary point of view in favor of allowing cattle to retain their horns, while from the humane side— which should by no means be ignored—there is even less defense. The brief pain of the dehorning operation is certainly preferable to the broken horns, sored eyes and bruised bodies which are the inevitable concomitants of shipping horned

cattle any distance. Each succeeding year has witnessed an increasing discrimination against horned cattle on the part of buyers. Indeed, export and eastern order buyers will not even bid on horned heaves, provided they can possibly fill their requirements—and they usually can—with suitable heaves minus horns. The reason is as given above—liability of injury and certainty of maximum shrinkage in shipping. The dehorned cattle, being deprived of their weapons, are more quiet and peaceably inclined, and hence ship better and show minimum loss of weight in transit. For the reasons above stated, dehorned heaves command much wider competition from the buyers and sell at a premium of 10 to 30 cents per 100 pounds over horned steers. Therefore, by all means dehorn, and do it before the calf passes its first birthday, if possible.—[Live-stock Report.]

### Conclusions from Results of a Dairy Cow Contest.

Some years ago the Wisconsin Experiment Station started a test of the cows at the station farm. The cows were of the dual-purpose and special (dairy) purpose types, being mainly Short-horns, Shorthorn grades, Guernsey grades, Jersey grades and Holsteins. A bulletin issued recently from that station contains the results of the test and the conclusions of the authors, Professors Carlyle and Well, as follows:

"In the opinion of the authors, cows of the large dairy type of the particular breed suiting the fancy of the farmer and weighing, say 1,000 pounds or more, will, everything considered, be found the most satisfactory for the dairy farmer; cows of the dual-purpose type, on the other hand, are to be recommended for farmers who wish to utilize more or less of the rough feed produced on their farms for raising beef for the market, in conjunction with keeping a number of cows for milk production. It is not, in our opinion, the part of wisdom for our dairymen to select small refined cows with a spare habit of body in an extreme degree as the most desirable type of dairy cow.

"Cows of exceptional merit as producers were found within all the different types or breeds represented in our herd; the main reliance in selecting cows for the dairy herd should, therefore, be placed, not on any particular type or breed, but on individual excellence for dairy purposes. The best indications of true merit in dairy cows are a large digestive capacity, as evidenced by great depth and length of body, and a general refinement in conformation, as shown by fineness of bone in the legs, a clean-cut feminine head, a long and fine neck, light shoulders, prominent backbone, a fine, elastic quality of udder, and a well-developed milk vein system. Minor points are fine, silky hair; thin, unctuous and movable skin; large, bright eyes, and a general sprightly appearance."

The test certainly vindicated those enthusiasts who persist in stating that from the ranks of the Shorthorns and their grades may be got a large number of dual-purpose cattle, and that such are the ideal cattle for the average farmer in this country.

### The Cattle Embargo.

Mr. John B. Campbell, Canadian commercial agent at Leeds, Eng., writes: "As has been well said, 'The removal of the embargo is at least as important to Canada as any preferential duty on grain which Great Britain is likely to concede.' The result of the embargo is to confine the purchase of Canadian cattle to butchers in the vicinity of those few ports where cattle may be landed in the United Kingdom, and when large cargoes arrive about the same time from different sources, wasteful slumps take place in prices. It is said that this embargo was put on not so much on account of any danger from disease, but as a favor to the Irish export trade, but is to the great detriment and loss, not only of the farmers and consumers of the United Kingdom, but of the farmers and exporters of Canada. A very strenuous attempt is being made at present to have the embargo removed and the act amended. If this agitation should succeed, it will be quite a stimulus to the Canadian cattle trade."

### Killarney Fair.

Southern Manitoba's second big fair is dated for Killarney, July 19th, 20th and 21st, 1904. The financial arrangements are well made for this year, and the prize list has been materially revised and increased. The contracts are being let for two new barns, a railway siding into the grounds is being built, and many other needed improvements added. This year the prizes will be paid in spot cash the last day of fair. Then protests can be decided when the matter is fresh, with animals and riders on the ground.

The farmers in the vicinity of Medicine Hat are putting in more wheat than usual. The News reports that ranchers are growing considerable, and will use it for green fodder in case anything should blight the prospects for a good harvest.

## Farm.

### Why Grasses Should be Grown.

The value of grass-growing as a means of maintaining soil fertility is well brought out in an article to be found in another column on "Keeping Humus in the Soil." The writer is one of the most successful farmers in Southern Manitoba, and has proved conclusively that it is not necessary to summer-fallow to ensure good crops. In fact, he has proved that in his district at least, the heaviest average yield from year to year cannot be secured by the summer-fallow system.

Manitoba and Western soils cannot be said to be lacking in fertility—quite the reverse. Where they have been cropped for a few years, however, they are lacking in decayed vegetable matter (humus), which acts as a storehouse for retaining in the soil available plant food as well as moisture, which it is enabled to hold because of its porous character. The greatest need of most of our soils is not to have greater quantities of plant food made ready to be taken up by the plant, but to have their water-holding power increased. To obtain this end, there is no more economical way at present open than grass-growing, and the plowing up of a reasonable acreage of sod each year.

Where clover can be grown it is, of course, much better than grass for this purpose, because it has the ability of making use of free nitrogen in the air, and transforming it into nitrates, which may be absorbed by succeeding crops. The time has not yet come, however, when many appear satisfied that clover can be made a success; nevertheless, the signs of the times in Western agriculture are very hopeful in this respect.

Apart from these benefits which grass-growing brings to the soil, the experience of the past winter has shown that it ought to be more extensively grown for fodder. The time has come when slough hay should be no longer depended upon for winter feeding. The cost of hauling would often go far toward harvesting a good crop of timothy, brome or rye grass. At any rate the average farmer does not keep sufficient hay in store, and many know that this spring by bitter experience.

### Sugar Beets at Raymond.

Most of our readers will remember seeing in the "Farmer's Advocate" a very full descriptive report of the Knight Sugar Co.'s beet-sugar factory at Raymond at the time of its opening last fall. A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" while recently in Raymond paid the factory a visit, and, through the courtesy of Messrs. Knight, Brian & Williams, was shown through the factory, and given details in connection with the arrangements for planting the beet crop of the present year.

It is expected that 3,500 acres of beets will be sown in the vicinity of Raymond this spring. Most of that area is already contracted. Sowing began the beginning of the second week in April, and good progress is being made. In quite a few cases there were failures last year, owing to the presence of the volunteer grain crop. A lesson has been learned, however, for instructions have been sent out, accompanying the contracts, stating: "Avoid poor land; wet, late land, and, above all, land on which grain was grown last previous year."

A heavy coat of coarse manure is considered injurious to the quality of the beets, and deep fall plowing is advised. As a rule, the land is not worked deep enough. Summer-fallow land is considered best, and next comes land on which any root crop, beets included, was grown the previous year. Breaking is also good, provided it has been worked deeply and well cultivated. An acre should produce not less than eight tons of beets, and in the Raymond district there seems to be little difficulty in growing beets which average over sixteen per cent. saccharine and eighty per cent. purity. A graded system of paying for the beets is adopted. It is as follows:

Saccharine.	Purity.	Price per ton.
12 per cent.	80	\$4.00
14 per cent.	80	4.50
16 per cent.	80	5.00

It is estimated, taking last season's crop as a basis, that it costs \$25.00 per acre for the work, which leaves a fair margin for profit.

The Raymond District is well adapted for mixed farming, and wherever help can be had, and the land is convenient to the factory, a farmer might very profitably grow from ten to fifteen acres for each quarter section he tills.

It has been demonstrated that the pulp makes good sheep feed. It is also good for feeding steers, and one enterprising inhabitant of Raymond is contemplating starting a small dairy herd and feeding them during the winter months on this feed.

The Knight Sugar Co. expect to have 1,000 acres of their land under beets this season. It will be worked under contract. From nine to twelve pounds of seed per acre is the amount used. This is less seed than is customarily used. However, it has been



proven that Alberta soil is especially adapted to germinating beet seed. Fall cultivation is best, with just sufficient work in spring to prepare a good seed-bed. Then sow early, about one and one-half inches deep, in rows not more than twenty inches apart. Cultivate early and frequently, and when thinning be careful to leave only a single plant in a place, always selecting for that purpose the strongest, healthiest and most uniform plants. Great care should be taken to leave the young plants in as good condition as possible. Any that are inclined to fall down should have some soil placed around them so that the roots will not get sunburnt. From eight to ten inches is the proper distance to thin in the row.

The Knight Sugar Co. furnish the seed and do the sowing for all who contract to grow beets for their factory. This work is under the supervision of a field superintendent, consequently good seed and uniform work may be expected. The contractors pay for the seed and sowing at a fixed rate, which is fifteen cents per pound for seed this year, and fifty cents per acre for the sowing of it.

**Weighing Small Articles.**

Many farmers having a large farm scale with a capacity of from twelve to sixty hundred pounds, have no means of weighing accurately any article weighing less than, at the very least, half a pound. When it is necessary to weigh less than this, and the usual farm scales are at hand, the following method will be found quite simple, and, what is often more important, it is very accurate if ordinary care be taken. In the ordinary farm scale a one-pound weight must be put on the counterpoise to weigh articles over one hundred pounds. In other words, one pound on the end of beam balances one hundred pounds on the platform. If, then, it is desired to find the weight of a small article, it is only necessary to attach it to the counterpoise at the end of the beam and place weight enough on the platform to exactly balance it; then weigh what you have placed on platform in the usual way, and divide its weight by 100 to find the weight of the small article. Thus, it will take twenty-five pounds on the platform to balance one-quarter pound on the counterpoise, or six and one-quarter pounds on the platform to balance one ounce on the counterpoise.

In some large scales, the "100-pound" weight is marked "4-ounce." In that case, of course, four ounces on the counterpoise balances one hundred pounds on the platform, or one ounce balances twenty-five pounds. ROTARY.  
Lansdowne Municipality.

**Keep Humus in the Soil.**

One of the most important subjects which the farmers of Manitoba have to consider is how to best keep the humus (decayed vegetable matter) in the soil. This must be done in one of three ways: by applying farmyard manure, keeping the land full of grass-roots, and plowing down some green crop, such as peas or clover. If the latter could only be grown successfully there would be nothing equal to it for that purpose. And I believe the time is coming when Manitoba farmers can grow it satisfactorily. There is good reason for looking forward with that hope.

As everyone knows, we had a very dry summer in South-eastern Manitoba last year, and, as a result, hay and straw have been very scarce during the past month or more. With our system of rotation of crops, however, we have plenty and to spare, and we feed a great many animals.

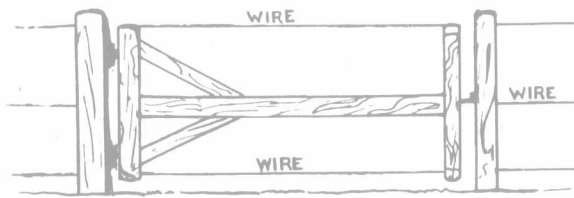
Our experience has proven to us that it pays to keep the humus in the soil. A few experiments which have been conducted are as follows: Field No. 1 consisted of thirty acres, half of which was prairie sod, and the balance timothy sod in pasture was plowed, the prairie half being broken in June, the other in July. Both were well disked in the fall and spring, and sown to wheat on the same day, and both yielded a crop of long, heavy straw, that threshed about twenty-two bushels per acre. The sample was heavy, but a little off color, while the wheat on the timothy sod was the plumper.

Field No. 2 was in timothy, and No. 3 was a summer-fallow. The timothy field had been cut for hay for three years, the two first crops being heavy, and the third light. It was plowed in August, and disked well fall and spring. The summer-fallow was also well cultivated, and both were sown about the same time, neither one being manured. The fields each yielded about twenty bushels per acre, the straw on the summer-fallow being heavier than that on the sod, with the sample in favor of the latter. These fields were both plowed last fall, and there is now a vast difference between the two. The texture of the summer-fallow soil is very fine, showing scarcely the appearance of humus; while the field that was in timothy sod is full of decayed roots of the grass (humus), and I expect that the latter will give the best results for the next two years.

Summer-fallowing does not enrich the soil. If you must summer-fallow, plow just after seeding. Sow peas and barley, and just as they are nicely blossoming plow them down, pack the soil, and you will have good results. We must keep humus in the soil.  
J. J. RING.  
Crystal City, Man.

**A Good Gate.**

The cut herewith gives a view of a good and strong gate for wire fence. Take a piece 3 x 5; dress it. Make it any desired length from 12 to 16 feet. Take 3 x 3 for braces, and one cross-piece, as shown in cut. After it is made, take it



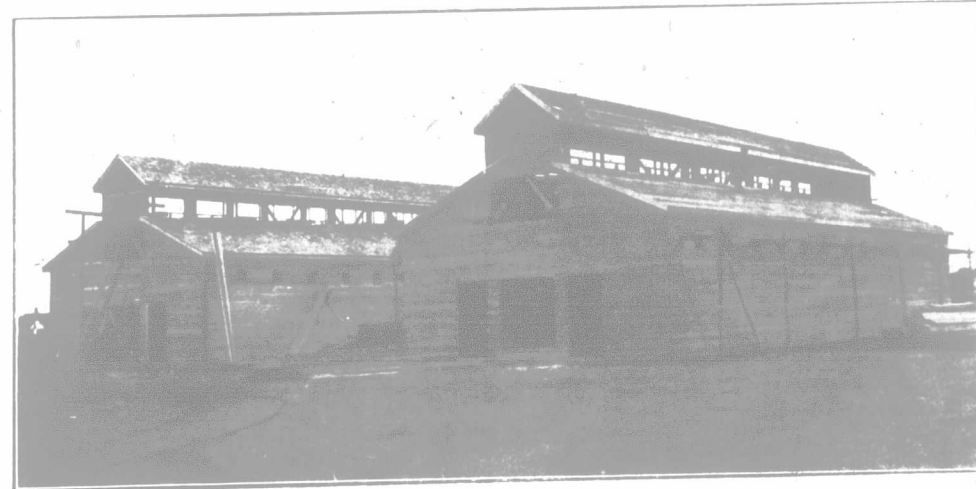
apart and give it a good coat of paint. Then put it together and hang it; then give it another coat of paint, and if a good job is done you have a gate that will last a long time, and one that you can go through with binder or rake, and not hard to shut, and will not sag.—[New Zealand Farmer.]

**The Grasses to Grow.**

Farmers who have not given timothy, brome or rye grass a trial, should not allow seedtime to pass this year without doing so. Each of these grasses have peculiarities which fit them to particular localities, and all have certain drawbacks. Brome grass is hardy and a heavy cropper on most soils, excellent for pasture, because of its leafy nature, and when plowed under or disked in comparatively moist seasons will renew itself without reseeding. In most cases, too, it is not difficult to get a good catch upon first seeding, as the seed germinates easily and quickly. When failures do occur, they are generally due to the nurse crop being so heavy as to retard the growth of the young grass plants by taking moisture away from them. For this reason such good authorities as Angus Mackay, Supt. Indian Head Experimental Farm, recommends sowing the seed from May 25th to June 10th, without a nurse crop. The reasons given for this are that a good stand is ensured, and by sowing late the weeds, which would choke the young grass plants if appearing early in the season, are destroyed. However, many have good success by sowing with wheat or oats at the rate of from ten to fourteen pounds per acre.

Western rye grass has also given excellent results in many localities, and farmers are not wanting who even prefer it to brome. Generally speaking, it is not so heavy a cropper, but is more easily eradicated and will do rather better in a dry year than the aforementioned grass. Ten pounds per acre will give a good stand, and the seed usually germinates well.

Many farmers prefer timothy hay to any other. It is not generally, however, so sure a cropper as brome or rye grass, but in a rich, well-drained soil, in a moist year, it will produce a heavy tonnage. The method of sowing is the same as with the other grasses, except that four to five pounds of seed per acre will be found sufficient.



Calgary Exhibition Improvements—Barns 30 x 77.

**Calgary Exhibition Improvements.**

In addition to the two cattle barns, a photo of which appears in this issue, various other improvements are being made to the Calgary exhibition equipment. A main pavilion, 50 x 60; grand-stand, 60 x 120; an office, 18 x 20—these will all be new—and in addition lean-tos will be attached to the present main building for box stalls for stallions. The seating capacity of the judging pavilion is to be increased, and other smaller improvements made, so that ample accommodation will be furnished for intending exhibitors.

The Shire Horse Association of England has decided to give a gold medal for the best imported Shire stallion shown at Winnipeg and Toronto this year, and another to the best imported mare. This is a continuation of the prizes given last year.

**Binder Twine Prices.**

The International Harvester Company (U. S.) have issued the following schedule of binder twine prices to the trade for the season of 1904:

Sisal	104c.
Standard	104c.
Standard Manilla (550 feet)	114c.
Manilla (600 feet)	124c.
Pure Manilla (650 feet)	134c.
Five-ton lots	4c. less.
Carload lots	4c. less.
Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Council Bluffs	4c. higher.
Pacific Coast points	1c. higher.

Compared with prices issued in March, 1903, these figures are a reduction of 4c. on Sisal and Standard, and an advance of 4c. on 600 feet and Pure Manilla, the price of Standard Manilla remaining the same. The foregoing variations are said to be due to changes in the cost of the raw fiber. For retail prices, it is said that from 1c. to 1 1/2c. would be added to the above figures, and also that Canadian prices generally will correspond with the above.

**Experience with the Silo in Manitoba.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Whilst still in its infancy as a practice, expediency seems to call for the very large extension of the system of ensiling green fodder, both for providing succulent feed for cattle—especially dairy cattle during winter—and also for supplementing the pasture during summer. All experience so far points to corn as the most suitable crop to grow for the purpose, but alfalfa, sunflowers and various other crops are grown for ensilage, and put into the silo either singly or in combination.

My own experience so far has been with corn and sunflowers, which I have put into the silo together, cutting into short lengths by means of a Climax cutter, run by a six-horse-power gasoline engine. Have tried several varieties of corn—Compton's, Pearce's Early Prolific, Yellow Dakota—all of which, so far as I can see, are one and the same variety, for I cannot detect any dissimilarity either in the seed or in the field at any stage. Have also had the White Dakota and Thoroughbred White Flint, and this variety has so far proved the best in every way with me, but am not yet satisfied that I have the right sort. I have been guided largely by the results of experiments at the Brandon Experimental Farm, and whilst still thinking these and all the experiments made at the farms, conducted as they are by able and conscientious men, of great value to all of us farmers—as is also the experience of all farmers to each other—I find that conditions call for modifications, and shall not be surprised that ultimately I shall find the variety that suits my soil and conditions to be somewhat different to that found most suitable at Brandon. Mr. Bedford's experience and mine also differ in the manner of planting. I find the best results in hills, and have very moderate success in rows, but even here the lay of the land as regards the sun may make all the difference, but this is only conjecture.

Before planting, I aim to get the land into a fine condition as to till, and to germinate and kill as many weeds as possible; then after planting continue the use of the drag harrows as long as it can be done without damage; then use a one-horse cultivator and the hoe round the hill to loosen the soil and keep down weeds; the hoe is

used as little as possible. In harvesting, if the growth is not too large, the Massey 10 B binder cuts and binds the crop. If growth is very large I cut it with a brush hook, laying three rows of corn and one of sunflowers in a row for loading, cutting only as much as can be siloed same day, not wilting the corn at all. If fro t has caught the crop before harvesting, considerable water must be put into the silo with the corn, and the cut stuff must be spread; leafy and stalk parts well mixed in spreading, and the silage well tramped close to walls of silo. Any man afraid to sweat should keep out of this job.

**FEEDING THE SILAGE.**

This season I have fed silage once per day, as the quantity would only run to about 15 lbs. per head. This I fed with ground feed, mainly oats and spelt, with ground flax. Our best cows got up to 8 lbs. per day, but dry cows and those



giving not so much milk, less in proportion. All the cattle would have eaten more ensilage to advantage. In addition to the silage and ground feed, hay or green oat straw was fed twice each day, as much as was eaten moderately clean.

Whilst I have my cattle in fair condition, they are not as I should like them to be, especially the younger animals. Have found my buildings too crowded for best results, and in common with my neighbors, have noted a great deficiency in the feeding value of roughage, and need of heavier feeding of concentrates. I anticipate quick improvement on the grass, as all are in good heart, and ready to take all the good out of pasture when it comes. I find a great want of something to supplement the pasture early in July. At this period the milk flow has a tendency to diminish, but I have not yet found anything satisfactory. My cows won't eat hay at this time; it's too early for roots; rape is not suitable; alfalfa I have not enough, and the latitude forbids a dozen crops which are successful further south.

I am thinking to try one of the so-called six-weeks corn, but expect the extra silo will prove the most dependable after all.

J. H. FARTHING.

## Dairying.

### Milking.

Badly-milked cows soon shrink in their flow, which leads to great loss in course of the year where many are kept. The four quarters of the udder are four separate receptacles for milk, are served independently of each other, and may be emptied separately. I have seen it argued that, owing to the near fore and near hind teats being connected, it was desirable that they should be milked out together; and the off fore and off hind teats be likewise taken together. That is where a false doctrine might do a lot of harm to unthinking farmers and dairy folk, for it is precisely the wrong way to abstract the milk. The better plan is to take the two fore ones together and the two hind ones together. In most cows there is a more equal quantity of milk in the two fore and in the two hind than in a fore or hind coupled. Thus you find, when you take the teats as advised, the two fore quarters are emptied pretty nearly or quite together, and so it is with the two hind ones. But, on the contrary, take a fore and a hind quarter, and one will be emptied before the other, and then you will have to go on milking with one hand only until the other quarter is emptied. Not only is this latter plan more tedious and hindering to the milker, but it is tiresome for the cow; and if it be a nervous, impatient heifer she will not unlikely resent, and perhaps kick the pail of milk over. It tends, too, to dry the cows prematurely, as does any way of drawing off the lacteal fluid but the right.

Cross-hand milking, by which is meant to take the near fore and off hind teats together, is as bad as taking the two teats on either side together, and acts badly in all the ways the latter plan does.

Again, in almost all heifers, and many older cows, the fore teats are much longer than the hind ones, so that the former may be taken full-handed, while the latter may not, but have to be manipulated with the thumb and forefinger only. This gives unnecessary and unequal labor to the herdsman, and makes it annoying to the cow. Further, it is unfortunately too commonly stated by writers who ought to know better, that it does not matter how one takes the teats, so long as the cows are milked dry and with despatch.

Some men are never tired of advising rapid milking. Milk with despatch is the one idea of he who does his farming over the office table. Very serious accidents, great losses in milk, vice in the cow, or drying off, have been many a time brought about by too rapid milking. I am not advising slow, "lifty," dawdling performers, though, by any means; they only err on the opposite side; but in too-rapid milking the passage in the teats cannot take the forced flow fast enough, so that it causes the cows acute pain. I have seen the milk-pail kicked across the shed through this over-forced abstraction, and that by a cow naturally quiet, docile and kind on being handled. It is the plan, if persisted in, to make a confirmed kicker, and a decent cow a failure in the dairy. The practical farmer knows that cows occasionally kick like fury if milked by certain hands, while drawn on by others they are quite gentle. So it is that I have found, as a rule, women are the best of milkers, as they are lighter handed and generally more gentle-do not milk away at the forced pace men are liable to do. And even today milking is reckoned for the most part women's work in certain parts of the country, and there dairy farming pays best. Changing milkers plays mischief, and if a change is made from gentle-handed woman to rough-handed man, there is all the bigger shrinkage in the flow.

COWKEMPER.

### Why Milk Spoils or Keeps.

In an experiment on the relation of temperature to the keeping property of milk, at the Connecticut Storrs Station, the bacteria in milk multiplied fivefold in 24 hours when the temperature was 50 degrees F., and 750 fold in the same time when the temperature was 70 degrees.

Milk kept at 95 curdled in 18 hours, at 70 in 48 hours, and at 50 in 148 hours. So far as the keeping property of milk is concerned, low temperature is considered of more importance than cleanliness.

In milk kept at 95, the species developing most rapidly is the undesirable one known as *Bacillus lactis aerogenes*.

At a temperature of 70, this species develops relatively less rapidly in the majority of cases than *Bacillus lactis acidus*, which latter is very desirable in both cream and cheese ripening.

The bacteria in milk kept at 50, increase slowly, and later consist of very few lactic organisms, but of miscellaneous types, including many forms that render the milk unwholesome.

These bacteria continue to grow slowly day after day, but the milk keeps sweet because the lactic organisms do not develop abundantly.

Such milk, in the course of time, becomes far more unwholesome than sour milk, since it is filled with organisms that tend to produce putrefaction.

Although the temperature of fifty degrees is to be emphatically recommended to the dairyman for the purpose of keeping his milk sweet and in proper condition for market, he must especially be on his guard against the feeling that milk which is several days old is proper for market, even though it is still sweet and has not curdled.

Quite the reverse is the case. Old milk is never wholesome, even though it has been kept at a temperature of fifty degrees and still remains sweet and uncurdled.

This very considerably modifies some of our pre-



Where the Immigrants Get Off—C. P. R. Depot, Leduc, Alberta.

vious ideas concerning milk, for it has been generally believed that, so long as the milk remains sweet, it is in good condition for use. Quite the contrary in this case, if it has been kept at a temperature of fifty degrees, or in this vicinity.

It is not unlikely that it is this fact that leads to some of the cases of ice cream poisoning so common in summer.

The cream is kept at a low temperature for several days, until a considerable quantity has accumulated or a demand has come for ice cream, and when made into ice cream, it is filled with bacteria in great numbers, and of a suspicious character.—Prof. H. W. Conn.

### Beet Pulp for Dairy Cows.

Wm. Harris, of Raymond, Alta., is starting a small dairy. He says he would willingly start a creamery if he could get the promise of three hundred cows, but fears that at present he cannot get that number. He intends using the siloed pulp from the beet-sugar factor, with bran for winter feeding. He has had experience with the pulp in this form as a dairy food, and claims that it produces milk of good quality, free from taint. The structure of his silo will be simple. He intends to dig a hole from six to ten feet deep, and build above ground about five feet. This silo he will fill as quickly as he can get the pulp from the factory, for he claims that the pulp is of comparatively little value for dairy purposes until it has fermented slightly. In fact, he likes it to be one month in the silo before beginning to use it. In the silo, it will not only keep longer, but will also be protected from frost. Cows in full flow can profitably consume from thirty to fifty pounds daily.

For the improvement and development of its work the Iowa Agricultural College has been voted \$389,000. A new creamery and a large dairy herd are among the proposed additions.

### Marketing Dairy Butter.

Every farmer or farmer's wife who sells cream in the form of dairy butter will be interested in the best way to market that butter so as to get the highest price. The neat package is a great aid to sales, and we would advise making all butter at the farm into one-pound bricks, and wrap each in good parchment paper, on which is printed the maker's name, or else the name of the dairy or farm from which the product comes. Butter marketed in the roll form and wrapped in a cloth is not liked as well as the brick wrapped in parchment paper, especially so if the cloth is not spotlessly clean. The one-pound butter moulds cost very little, and are handy to work with; in fact, the farm butter-maker who hopes to make the highest quality butter and get the biggest price needs the latest dairy utensils, such as a Babcock tester, milk aerator, barrel or box churn, cream separator, scales, butter-worker, salt sieve, wooden butter-pats, and a Farrington acid-test outfit, in addition to well-constructed milk cans and pails. The investment in the above utensils by a person having a fair supply of good cream to make up into butter should pay. If one has up a supply of ice and a refrigerator, the butter can be marketed at longer intervals than otherwise.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Fruit Trees in Southern Alberta.

Recently while at Lethbridge, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" visited the farm of W. H. Fairfield, M. S., which is situated a few miles out of town. Mr. Fairfield has fifty apple trees, of eight varieties, looking well. They were planted three years ago, and there has been practically no winter-killing during that time. Four of the varieties are crabs, and four standard apples. The trees came from A. P. Stephenson, of Nels n, Man., and are top-grafted with the Wealthy and three other hardy varieties. The smaller fruits are also doing exceedingly well on Mr. Fairfield's farm. Gooseberries, currants, raspberries and strawberries grow rapidly, and yield very well.

Southern Alberta seems to be adapted for fruit-growing, for in quite a few places apples and some of the tenderer varieties of small fruits are found doing well, which in many other places in the West would not stand the first winter.

### Growing Onion Sets.

How are Dutch Sets grown? M. S. Moosomin.

Dutch Sets are grown from seed, and the production of them is carried on to a large extent in some countries, but it is a crop that requires considerable skill in growing. The best soil for the purpose is a sandy loam, of fine tilth and texture. The chief difficulty in growing the crop is to keep the sets from growing too large, and to accomplish this it is customary to plant from thirty to fifty pounds seed per acre about the last of May. This treatment crowds the seedlings so that they cannot grow large. They should be pulled when about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and when dry they should be stored, tops and all, about four inches deep on a loft, where they should be covered with about a foot of hay or straw on the approach of hard frost, and left until spring. When treated in this way they will have to be cleaned in the spring, but if they be rubbed to some extent with the hand, and then put through a fanning mill, they will be in good shape to use for seed or put upon the market.

### Protect the Bluffs.

The bare prairie was not always so; it has to a great extent been cleared by fires sweeping across the country during dry spells. Nature's revenge for this loss comes annually in the form of blizzards, dust storms, and hot winds.

Nature strives hard to heal up the wounds caused by the prairie and bush fires. If a bluff gets killed the young trees spring up from the roots again, and the seeds of the poplars and willows, which are provided with woolly wings, are carried out on the plains with the spring breezes, and where they find a resting place in soil containing a plentiful supply of moisture, a bluff will time break the fury of a winter storm, and afford protection to stock. We do not hear of people getting lost in the bluff districts, nor are fatal cases of freezing reported therefrom.

Bluffs are also a great benefit in spring and early summer, as they shelter the grain fields and protect them from drifting. If the railroad had a plantation on each side of the road-bed where the cuttings are, it would hold the snow and help to keep the line open.

J. LEGGAT.



*Apiary.*

**Before the Bee Meets the Flower.**

Probably by the time this is in print the date for setting out the bees will have arrived. This at present bids fair to be much later than usual; and viewed in connection with the unpropitious close of the last season, and the generally inadequate preparations consequent thereupon, the prospect is anything but comforting. Reports from several points already tell of disaster, resulting from shortage of stores, and, of course, the longer the time till flowers bloom the heavier the account will be, and the more precarious the chances of those colonies which come out alive.

Stores are very quickly used up in early spring, and a day or two of weather too cool to permit of the bees foraging may be sufficient to seal the doom of many good colonies. Such chances should, if at all possible, be provided against in the fall, but failing that, no time should be lost after setting out in spring. Quite apart from the possibility of losing the colony by starvation, it is very undesirable to have bees under the necessity of foraging in spring. When weather is entirely favorable, no harm can come of it. But if forced by necessity to go afield when the weather is cool and changeable, many are sure to perish. Besides, at such times the presence in the hive of every bee is desirable to maintain the necessary heat, and the enforced absence of any great number is liable to result in chilled brood, and the suspension of laying by the queen, which gives the colony such a setback as may render it unprofitable for the whole season.

When setting the hives out, those which are light in stores should be noted, and fed liberally and without any delay. J. J. GUNN.

**A Beekeeper's Review.**

To those who have lately launched out into apiculture in Manitoba, I have no doubt the results of the past season have been rather disappointing. Still, it is encouraging to know that failures in the honey crop are few and far between in this Province. In our twenty years of beekeeping in Manitoba, it is the first season that the flowers refused to yield their sweets, or that climatic influences materially affected the collection of them by the bees.

During those years our lowest average surplus yield was 50 lbs., and the highest 125 lbs. per colony for any one season, until last season, when the surplus was nil. Even this showing, from one beginning with no practical experiences, coupled with the almost total immunity from disease, and the light winter losses under ordinary conditions, in my opinion, bespeaks a grand future for apiculture in this Province under proper management.

The adaptability of Manitoba for apiculture being no longer problematical, the question that presents itself to the beekeeper, is how to make the most out of the conditions presented by utilizing our little pets for the collection of the nectar of the flowers now going to waste, and converting it into a healthful, nutritious and delicious food for man, making them in reality creators of wealth.

The system of management by which best results can be obtained financially, is, we think, what we beekeepers are after. How this can be attained, in my opinion, is by study and close observation of the habits of our little honey gatherers. They don't work by chance, they are governed by nature's laws, and the more our management agrees with those laws the better will be the results. We would recommend that every beekeeper be the possessor of some good works on apiculture. Although they may contain much that is not applicable to Manitoba, in them will be found the underlying principles of beekeeping, which to be familiar with makes the carrying out of details more easy, according as differences in the season and locality may demand. Bee journals are also invaluable in bringing to our notice the experience of others, and much other information of equally great importance.

JAS. DUNCAN.

**Foul Brood.**

A matter which is of vital importance to every beekeeper in Manitoba is the introduction of that dreaded scourge—foul brood. So far as we are aware no case of this disease has appeared in the Canadian Northwest until last summer, when we have every reason to believe a true case made its appearance in Southern Manitoba. Fire, the most effective means of eradication, was used, and several hives were consumed with their contents, a close watch being kept for symptoms of the disease among the remaining colonies in the same apiary during the rest of the season, but none were found. Upon enquiry it was learned that those affected hives came from Ontario two years previously. We would not for a moment assume that all colonies of bees coming from the East contained

the germs of foul brood, but they are like an enemy in ambush—they may appear at any moment when not suspected.

It is the duty of every beekeeper in this country, not only in self-interest, but in the interest of the beekeeping industry in general, for which the West is so well adapted, to maintain a defensive attitude against the introduction of this foe to success—foul brood. The pessimist may say, "What can I do?" Go to your hive and learn from the little inmates what united effort can accomplish. Send one dollar to Secretary-Treasurer Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, box 438, Winnipeg, and become a member; attend the meetings; come prepared to teach and be taught in the intricacies of beekeeping; to assist in the establishing the importance of our apiarian industry, and in demanding due recognition of our legitimate rights by the powers that be. Dom. City. JAMES DUNCAN.

*Poultry.*

**Scratchings.**

Keep the newly-hatched chicks dry.

\*\*\*

Clean, fresh drinking water does not cause diarrhoea in poultry; the other kind will.

\*\*\*

Look out for head lice on the chicks, and apply a little grease.

\*\*\*

Hatches after the middle of June are rarely satisfactory in the West; the cold weather comes too soon.

\*\*\*

Eggs from pure-bred poultry are hard to get this spring; the breeders are setting nearly all from their own breeding pens. Trios of good birds will be purchasable this fall, so do not despair of a start with pure-bred poultry.

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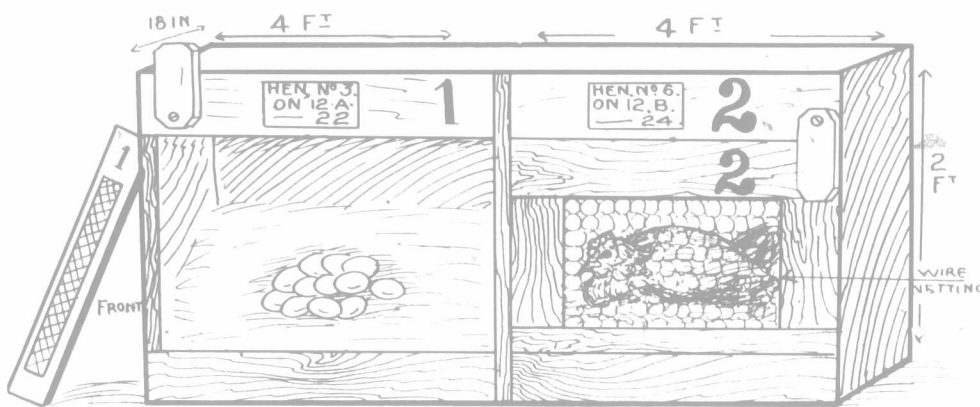
Poultry do well when milk is added to the diet.

\*\*\*

Some market prophets tell us that good prices for eggs will be the rule all summer.

\*\*\*

Let us hear how you break up the cluckers.



Good Nest Box for Sitting.

**Some Poultry Experiments.**

Experiments are being conducted at Cornell University as to the importance of supplying grit to the fowls, with a view to determine the amount consumed, the effect upon the eggs, hardness of shell, and in preventing egg-eating.

Another experiment of moment is as to the importance of meat in a ration for egg production, observations being made as to the effects upon the number, size and fertility of eggs, and the vitality of chickens. Another line of experiment is that dealing with poultry-houses, how to keep such dry, and whether roosts should be hooded or not, and whether cloth is preferable to glass for windows. When the poultry stations are established in the West, there will be found an ample number of subjects which experimentation should be called upon to decide in the economical and profitable raising of poultry.

**Poultry Pedigrees.**

It is always of interest when a new breed is brought to public notice to trace the origin, as by this means the claims of the originators can often be weighed and discounted if necessary. The Orpington has been much talked about recently, and it will be seen from the following how largely color has been followed as a guide. The Black Orpington is said to be the result of the mating of clean-legged Laneshan cocks with hens which are the progeny of Minorca cocks and Black Plymouth Rock hens; while the Buff Orpington is got by the mating of Buff Cochins with the female progeny of G. S. Hamburg males and colored Dorking hens.

**Events of the World.**

Japan has placed with the Krupp Co. a large order for mountain guns.

A new palace is to be built for the German Emperor at Posen, at a cost of \$1,273,300.

Eleven people were killed and forty-nine injured in the wreck of a train on the Mexican Central Railway near Zacatecas recently.

The British Government will protest against the Russian edict forbidding newspaper correspondents to use wireless telegraphy.

The Russian Government has purchased three armored cruisers from the Argentine Republic at a cost of about \$3,400,000 each.

Many people have been injured and several killed in a destructive tornado that swept over parts of Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory recently.

The most destructive fire known in many years broke out in Old London on April 26th. Fifty engines were summoned to pump water on the flames.

Traffic on Hungarian State lines has been stopped owing to a monster railway strike. Over 1,000 strikers have been arrested, and the military called in to preserve order.

By the breaking of a table to which was attached the cage for lowering men into a mine near the city of Mexico, twelve miners were precipitated to the bottom of a shaft three hundred and fifty metres deep, and killed instantly.

It is announced that the contract by which the ownership of the Panama Canal passes to the United States is signed and sealed, delivered and complete. The title to the canal route is now vested in the Government of the United States.

The French Consul at Sydney, N. S., has received word that the squadron of French warships will be sent out this season as usual to protect the interests of the French fishermen on the west coast of Newfoundland. The squadron will consist of four vessels.

The Emperor of Corea, notwithstanding the depleted treasury, is determined upon having the palace rebuilt on a magnificent scale, which will involve an expenditure of \$2,500,000. Hundreds of coolies are at present engaged in clearing away the debris of the fire.

In a Tibetan fort at Gyantse, which has been partially blown up, the British, among many curious things, found a room containing scores of human heads, of which several had but recently been cut off. Many curios from the fort will be sent to India and Great Britain for distribution in museums.

A secret conference of great importance to steel manufacturers, whose object was to arrange for the reservation of home markets, the prevention of dumping, and the fixing of uniform export prices, began in London, Eng., on April 19th. Great Britain, Germany, the United States, Austria and Belgium were represented at the conference.

Another accident by reason of a submarine mine has occurred at Port Arthur. While several launches were manoeuvring at the entrance to the harbor, one of them, containing Lieut. Pell and twenty soldiers, ran foul of a mine and was blown up. It is believed that the launches were engaged in laying mines quite across the passage in order to prevent the Japanese from entering to attack the remnant of the fleet still in port.

The Hungarian situation is becoming alarming. Rioting has occurred, plundering, and the burning of buildings; the military has been called to suppress the disturbance, and thirty-one people killed. The Socialists threaten to proclaim a general strike throughout the country, and if this is done, it has been stated, Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, will put the whole kingdom under martial law.

A cable message from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, to Berlin, announces the arrival of a detachment of Glasenapp's column at that place, with forty-two sick. One hundred and fifty-two men and officers, with six machine guns, have been despatched from Germany to the disaffected district, where







**Some Details About Ranching.**

The Knight Sugar Co., Ltd., of Raymond, Alta., have a large ranch in addition to their beet-sugar factory. Raymond Knight manages the ranch, and not long ago, while in Raymond, one of the "Farmer's Advocate" field men spent a short time discussing ranch matters with him. The Company have 365,000 acres enclosed, making a total of 250 miles of fence. They have about 13,000 cattle. Mr. Knight stated that their cattle wintered in good condition last winter. Their losses he said would not exceed one per cent. from all causes. Their winter feeding-ground is fenced, and stock are not allowed access to it during summer, so that all the feed that grows upon it is allowed to cure for winter use. They did no feeding during the past winter to their matured steers, yet in February last they sold 180, which, after being driven forty miles, without food or water, averaged 1,333 lbs. Then, about the middle of March, a bunch of 220 were sold under like conditions, and they averaged 1,275 lbs. On April 2nd, 260 head were sold, they also being driven forty miles, and weighed before feeding. The average of the latter bunch was 1,335 lbs. The cattle were all sold for beef, yet they picked their living from the range all winter.

Seeding in that neighborhood began about April 2nd, which is later than usual. In connection with the Knight Sugar Co.'s ranch, 1,530 acres of oats will be sown this spring and 300 acres of wheat. The Banner oat and red Eye wheat are the varieties used. The firm have about 150 horses in harness, all being four-horse teams.

Mr. Knight believes in dipping as a cure for mange, and has a large dipping plant, dimensions of which appear on page 543, in our issue of April 13th. In addition to the present dipping plant, however, the Company purpose building two more during the coming season, for they realize that it does not pay to drive large herds of cattle very far to dip. The loss in shrinkage means much, so they prefer to erect more dipping plants. Mr. Knight has had considerable experience in building dipping plants, and advises any who are building for the first time to have no portion of the upper part of the vat less than three feet six inches wide. The bottom of the vat need not be more than two feet, and in some cases eighteen inches is used. Some vats are built wider at each end than in the center, and that is quite proper so long as no portion is less than three feet six inches at top. The reason for having this width is that occasionally an extra wide steer will wedge when swimming in a three-foot vat, and thus stop operations until he is pulled through, which can be done by throwing a rope round his horns. There should also be two drainage pens at the end, with a gate so arranged that when it closes one, the other is opened. This prevents waste of dip. The passageway leading from the vat to these pens should be wide enough for two animals to pass conveniently, for the reason that occasionally one will swallow a little dip, and perhaps stand and cough, or perhaps a weak animal may require to stand for a few minutes before being able to go on, and, in either instance, unless the passageway is wide enough for another to pass there will be serious trouble through crowding.

In building the alleyway to the vat, whether it runs parallel to it or in the form of an L, it is found best to have the end in front of the cattle entirely open, for then the animals will readily walk along in the hope of obtaining freedom, yet if properly arranged each one will land squarely in the dip. The common method is to have that portion of the alleyway, or feeding chute, which is directly opposite the portion of the tank where you wish them to plunge in, on such an incline that whenever their feet touch it they slide from under them, and the next instant they are immersed. This plan is in use in the present large dipping plant owned by the Knight Sugar Co., and in it they have dipped 7,000 cattle and 300 horses without any injurious results.

**New Stock-yards at Suffield.**

New stock-yards are being built at Suffield, which is about twenty-eight miles west of Medicine Hat, on the main line. They are to be commodious, and also fitted with the latest improvements. There will be a large yard, four large pens fifty feet square, four chutes for loading, four large shelter sheds, feed racks and water, and a large hay-barn. This will fill a long-felt want and save many thousands of cattle from being driven to the present yards at Stair. The "Farmer's Advocate" pointed out, editorially, last fall that more stock-yards and a better class were needed, for the reasons that enormous unnecessary shrinkage was every year the result of these long journeys, besides the depreciation in quality, owing to undue fatigue and lack of sufficient food while being driven, and, in addition to this, there is the loss of time. Small stock-yards are being built at many places, and we are glad to be able to report that improvements are continually being made to facilitate the shipping of live stock.

**The Okanagan.**

The Vancouver World reports a big inrush of settlers to the Okanagan Valley, many being English people. Land values are rising, as high as \$300 an acre being paid in the vicinity of Kelowna. The Okanagan is the great fruit district of Western Canada, and is destined to be a strong rival of the Niagara (Ont.) and Annapolis Valley (N. S.) districts in the matter of fruit production.

**Are You Going to the Pacific Coast ?**

Cleared land in this district, in most cases, means "in cultivation," but not necessarily stumped. In fact, when a man is describing his land he will always mention what land is stumped, and if he does not refer to it you can be pretty sure it is not stumped. All land in cultivation has been stumped, more or less, but, as a rule, the first-growth firs and cedars are left. I know land that has been in cultivation over thirty years, and none of the "big" stumps have been taken out, and yet these farms are highly profitable, and in many cases by improved methods and more careful management could be made to pay almost double what they are paying now.

Taking out the last of the smaller second-growth firs, cedars, etc., should be done about four years after they are cut. The longer they are left, the easier they will come out, but the big firs and cedars can be safely left until the farm is in a good profitable state. The last stage of the stumping should be done out of profits, and not out of capital, unless a man has ample means, as they do not interfere to any extent with the profitable working of the farm.

Stumping machines have not been a success. The use of powder is the cheapest and quickest mode of getting rid of the big fir stumps, and a team with blocks and tackle, with a little powder, as occasion requires, is the best way of getting rid of the big cedar stumps. A friend of mine in the Chilliwack Valley has stumped over fifty acres in the last three years, entirely by the use of blocks and tackle. These stumps were all cedar stumps. He found that, allowing \$4.00 per day for himself and team, and \$2.00 for one man helping, these stumps (some of them very large) cost him from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each to entirely get rid of. The use of blocks and tackle lighten the work in every way, as well as making it quicker. When it comes to taking out the big fir stumps, a

the coal oil. I fancy the success of these plans would depend a good deal upon the time of the year that the tree was cut.

If, however, it comes to stumping these by the ordinary methods, the cheapest way (assuming the tree to have been cut about four years) will be found to be to uncover one or two of the main roots, chop them off sufficiently below the surface of the ground so that the plow will not strike them, put in a two-inch auger hole right under the stump, if possible into the tap-root, and use sufficient twenty-per-cent. stumping powder to lift up the whole stump. If the tap-root is found, a very little powder will do this. If the roots are spread over the ground and there is no tap-root, the stump can usually be pulled over with a team, without using powder at all. When these stumps are once out, they are none of them too large for a team to handle conveniently, and they should be hauled away to the burning pit. After the timber has been cut four years or more, any stumps twelve inches to eighteen inches in diameter will be sufficiently rotten to be easily taken out with grab-hooks or chain and team, without the use of powder at all, and very little chopping or digging. The stumps of deciduous trees, such as alder, maple, etc., will in four years time, or even less, be so rotten that stumping operations of any kind will hardly be needed, as most of them will plow out, and the biggest can easily be pulled out with a team.

The various operations of clearing have been described in such detail that, at first sight, it will appear to be a very much bigger and more expensive job than it really is. Leaving out the cost of taking out the big stumps, which is not essential, and is usually considered a "frilling," it is astonishing how small the cost actually is. The bulk of the work is done by the farmer himself in spare time, between seeding and harvest or in the winter. He also in many cases makes a handsome profit on the cordwood, or, at least, good wages. The same also in cutting up logs for cordwood or shingle bolts. And, besides this, it must not be forgotten that the farm becomes remunerative as pasture land after the first year, and this pasture, owing to our abundant rainfall and mild climate, will keep from three to ten times the number of cattle that the same area would on the prairies. Then, again, your fencing and firewood cost nothing but the labor of cutting it, and at the same time you are clearing your land. You don't have to spend a month every year in hauling firewood and a month's wages in buying fence posts and rails. They are all on the ground, and only want splitting to be ready to use. Again, on most farms there is sufficient cedar to put up all your smaller farm buildings, sheds, etc., and often enough to help out in your larger buildings. As this question of cost and profits is, perhaps, the most important one of all, it will be gone into in greater detail in my next and last letter.

CHAS. E. HOPE.

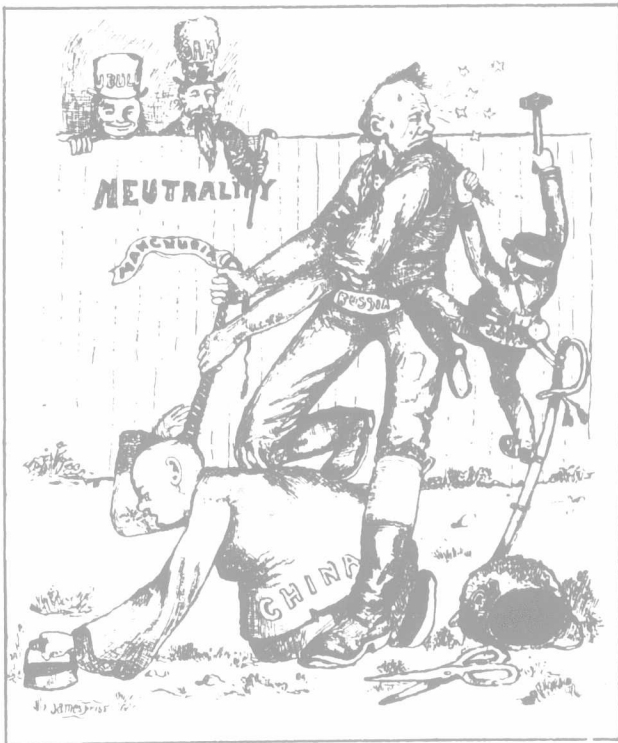
The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B. C.

**The Peace River Country.**

The proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has naturally drawn attention to the agricultural possibilities of what is known as the Peace River district, lying away northward from Edmonton. True, as an eastern newspaper the other day put it, we have empires of fertile land yet to be settled in the older and southerly territories before crowding into Athabasca, but for all that there has been a "hot time" in the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Colonization at Ottawa on the subject. Prof. John Macoun, Dominion Field Naturalist, (father of James M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, who has reported adversely on the Peace, or rather the country adjacent to the Upper Peace, as not, on the whole, suited to agriculture), was examined before the Committee, and confirmed his former reports as to the promising grain-growing future of the land. The discrepancy between the reports of father and son was explained on the ground that the latter was referring to a portion of that big country where the altitude was some 2,000 or more feet above sea level, and where there was danger of frost affecting the wheat, but in such areas money could be made out of other crops and live stock. The extended series of letters from Mr. E. J. Lawrence published in the "Farmer's Advocate" were most favorable, and as Mr. Lawrence had spent a score of years in the country, he was naturally in a position to give reliable testimony. At Vermilion he grew beautiful crops of wheat, potatoes and other grains, vegetables and fruits, and in one of his letters he mentioned the fact that he had only had one frosted crop, viz.: in 1881. He speaks of the district as one of the most highly favored, climatically, in the whole Northwest, and of the Peace River itself as one of the best steamboat streams in the world. Other settlers have reported similarly, and the taking up of a portable mill for grinding wheat long years ago by a pioneer missionary, and the milling enterprise run by the Hudson's Bay Company, indicate what is actually being done. Mr. Frank Oliver, M. P., the member for Alberta, protested against James Macoun's report, and went after the geologist "hammer and tongs." There was a stormy battle (of words) several times at the Committee, Mr. Macoun standing by his guns. Meantime, the people will likely continue to go in and "see for themselves," and the Government will probably have additional investigation made.

**Coal for Settlers.**

A provision has been recently made whereby actual settlers shall be entitled to buy all the coal they require at the pit's mouth for \$1.75 per ton.



Will Russia Get John Chinaman's Queue ?

Drawn by J. M. S. Frise, for Farmer's Advocate.

fairly liberal use of powder (either twenty-per-cent. stumping powder, forty-per-cent. dynamite or Judson powder) should be used. Powder always acts better if the stump is fairly sound. It is often sufficient to put in a small charge to split it up, and then start a fire in it. This reduces the fragments to a size that can easily be handled with a team, and they can then be hauled away to the "burning pit," described in my last letter. If the stump is a very old one, and too rotten to split up, sometimes the best way to handle it is to dig a hole under it, putting in a sufficiently large charge to lift the whole thing up at once. Experience and the means you have at command will decide the system of work. The cost of getting them out, if the work is intelligently and systematically done, is, as a rule, very much less than is generally supposed.

As regards the second-growth stumps, the largest of which will not exceed two feet six inches in diameter (and very few of that size), these must be got rid of before the land can be plowed to advantage. Experiments are now being conducted which, if successful, will practically do away with almost the entire cost of stumping these second-growth trees. By an arrangement of wire cables and grab-hooks, it is hoped that the weight of the tree itself as it falls over will pull out the stump. Another scheme tried is to bore an auger hole, about one and one-half inches in diameter, in the center of the stump as soon as the tree has been cut down; put the hole in from twelve to eighteen inches straight down, fill it with coal oil, and plug the hole at the top with a wooden plug driven in so as to make it quite air-tight. It is claimed that if a fire is started around this stump the following summer, about a year after the hole is plugged, that the stump will burn clean out. Some people advise the addition of a tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter to



### Range Losses.

The past winter has been a fairly hard one in the Territories, when taken as a whole. In the Northern and eastern parts the snow was deep for a longer period than usual, and that coupled with the rainy hay season of 1903 made feed in many places scarce and dear. However, in the southern portion there was scarcely any snow, and chinooks were more prevalent, so that matured cattle in many cases were not fed a bite of feed during the whole winter. Quite a number of such cattle have been recently sold for beef, and reports indicate that others are in good condition. Some estimate the loss in the eastern part of the range country at as high as twenty per cent., whereas many other reliable stockmen consider that much too high.

Ray Knight, of Raymond, said that he considers that one per cent. would cover the entire loss sustained by the Knight Sugar Co. They own about 13,000 head of cattle. Many others in that neighborhood have not lost any heavier. However, where dogies and inexperienced ranchmen were combined, the losses have been much more, even in Southern Alberta.

Losses in the Medicine Hat district seem to be about average with other winters. Geo. Macdonnell and Wm. Scott, of Eagle Butte, report cattle as having wintered in good condition. Adam Carl says he has not found any trace of loss, and R. E. Starks says his losses are but a trifle. Jas. Crawford, south of Irvine, reports range cattle as doing all right, yet, notwithstanding, he reports that considerable feeding was resorted to, and that some dogie cattle, chiefly through mismanagement, were going under. Jas. Hargraves, Walsh, says his cattle have wintered well. Arthur Grant, of the Hat, and Alex. Middleton, of Dunmore, both state that they found considerable feeding a necessity. Dan Hamilton, of Neepawa, claims that his stock, in Medicine Hat district, wintered as well as could be expected. He intends to bring in more eastern cattle this year. Harry Bredin, from the Bow River, reports a fine winter. W. R. Penland says west of the river the cattle are in good shape. J. H. Spencer stated that reports at first were greatly exaggerated; in fact, too much guesswork prevailed, and very little riding was done. Many claim that the loss in the Medicine Hat district for the past winter was about five per cent. for range stock, and from fifteen to seventeen per cent. on dogies.

Some report ten-per-cent. losses. H. C. McMullen, live-stock agent of the C. P. R., says that the past winter was, generally speaking, a hard one. The deep snow in many parts, combined with the steady cold, was disastrous to a considerable percentage of cattle in the eastern portion of the range country. Southern Alberta people practically sustained no losses. C. H. Powell, of Swift Current, told the writer that their losses in the recent March storm were greatly over-estimated, it being found that a considerable number of the cattle first reported lost during the storm had only drifted and were being found. The winter had been a hard one, snow fairly deep and hay scarce.

### To Test Fall Wheat.

An extensive test of the lands of this district as producers of fall wheat is about to be undertaken by the Northwest Irrigation Co., a test that will be watched with interest throughout the Canadian West.

A tract of land embracing 1,600 acres along the Chin Coulee lateral will be the scene of the test. This land is to be fenced in quarter-section lots, and on each quarter one hundred acres will be broken and seeded with Turkey Red wheat this season. This will put a large amount of money in circulation in this district this summer, the wage bill alone being estimated at \$6,000, the company standing willing to expend in the neighborhood of \$10,000 to show that good fall wheat can be successfully and profitably grown here.

The entire work of breaking, preparing the land, planting and fencing will be contracted for by the people of this district, and will be a great help for the newcomers in providing work for them until they are settled on pieces of their own.—[Raymond Chronicle.]

### More Mexicans Coming.

Lord Beresford, who owns a ranch near the Red Deer River, Alta., north of Bantry, on the main line of the C. P. R., intends bringing up from Mexico shortly 3,000 cattle (yearlings) and 500 horses. Other ranchmen also contemplate bringing in a consignment.

Native Mexicans are good rustlers and cheap, but they lack the size and beef conformation which is desirable to uphold even our present export reputation, and the desire should be to improve present standards, instead of helping to retrograde. One company in the range country is preparing to bring in 8,000 head. Numbers of the Texans which were brought into the Medicine Hat districts are of good size and fairly blocky, showing a considerable sprinkling of Hereford blood. If that were the stamp of cattle being brought in, they would not lower the average of our export steers nearly so much as the native cattle from Mexico and Texas which have already appeared on the Western ranges, much to the detriment of our cattle industry.

### Milk River Irrigation Ditch.

About four miles of the first section of the Milk River Canal, Southern Alberta, has been completed. Cazier Bros. are the contractors. The Northwest Irrigation Company intend that their canal shall reach Raymond with as little delay as possible. The work is being steadily pushed, and good progress is reported.

### One Farmer's Opinion of Life Insurance.

In your issue of April 6th, appears an article which I am surprised to see in so useful a paper as the "Farmer's Advocate," under the head of "Life Insurance for Farmers," which you say was brought to your notice by an executor of an estate. Perhaps the said executor was also an advocate of life insurance, if not actually an agent; otherwise, he was not talking very good doctrine. I think life insurance for a farmer, if taken for protection, is all right, but as an investment it is a decided mistake, to say the least, especially the endowment policies, which will cost the holder fifty dollars a year for each thousand, and at the end of twenty years he will have paid in the full amount of the policy in premiums. Of course, the agents and companies tell him he can draw out nearly twice that, but if he reads his policy carefully he will find no such guarantee. They have an estimated profit of a very large sum, but there is a vast difference between estimated profits and guaranteed cash values.

I don't remember the exact figures of an endowment policy, but I know in their ordinary twenty payment life, a much cheaper policy, two of which I am carrying myself, the premiums amount to \$35.00 on each thousand, while at the end of twenty years I am only guaranteed \$560 actual cash, whereas I will have paid in \$700, to say nothing of the interest. As to the loan value of the policies after paying in for three or five years, they only amount to half what has been paid in. So that while a policy of this kind may be all right to a clerk or someone on a salary who gets his money in weekly or monthly instalments, and who would otherwise spend a portion of it foolishly, which might have been applied on his premium, they are simply a snare to the farmer, and apart from the protection they afford, are no use, and if a man wants protection he can get it through one of the fraternal societies at one-third the cost or less. So I think the



Roland Craig, B. S. A., F. E.

Mr. Craig has recently joined the staff of the Dominion Forestry Department, Ottawa, and is expected to visit the West shortly.

farmer would be much better in the majority of cases to pay his money towards lifting the mortgage instead of putting it into life insurance, unless he wants to go into a dead-beat game to protect the family, expecting to die soon. There is no doubt life insurance is a good thing for the beneficiaries of those who only pay in a few premiums before death; but viewed in the proper light, from a farmer's standpoint, it is as bad as syndicate stallions, co-operative companies, etc.

Trusting your paper is open to the discussion of this, as well as other pecuniary interests of the farming community, J. W. K.

The executor mentioned is not an agent for any life insurance company, but one of the most progressive, businesslike farmers of Manitoba, not one whit inferior in intelligence or soundness of doctrine to any farmer we have met. The criticism is irrational in one or two statements. For example, when the price for an endowment policy is mentioned—the price depends largely on the age of the insured. We hold no brief for the insurance companies, believing they are well able to take care of themselves, but believed what we wrote was in the interests of the farmers. We protest, however, against the insinuation that the scheme of life insurance in the line companies is on the same plane as the syndication of stallions, etc.—[Ed.]

### Off to Europe.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College has granted Professor W. J. Kennedy a year's leave of absence to study European methods of live-stock breeding and feeding. He will sail for Liverpool about the middle of May. While gone he will visit England, Scotland, Ireland, Channel Islands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Denmark. He will make some special investigation for the United States Department of Agriculture along certain lines. The results of his findings will be given in a special report upon his return.

### Frost in the Stave Silo.

As the live-stock industry grows in importance in the Canadian West, the value of corn fodder as a reliable and heavy-yielding crop is sure to be more appreciated. In Northern Minnesota, we now recognize the corn plant as our best crop grown for stock feed. The common stave silo has frequently been recommended as the best and cheapest structure in which to store this fodder, and our experience in this line may be of value to any who intend to build this season.

Last summer we built a stave silo sixteen feet in diameter by thirty-two feet high. It is built ten feet from the barn, and connected with it by a porchway. The staves are Georgia pine, one and one-quarter inches thick and four inches wide, M. & D., and the hoops are made of elm lumber. It is a first-class silo of its kind, and, as far as curing the silage is concerned, it was a splendid success. We opened the silo about the 1st of February, and found a wall of frozen silage about two inches thick against the staves. As we worked down, the frost kept constantly encroaching, until there was a mass of frozen silage round the shell four feet thick, and the inside diameter of our silo was reduced from sixteen feet to eight feet. During the extreme weather the freshly-exposed surface would freeze over every night, so that it was almost impossible to feed silage free from frost. Since the weather moderated we have been hewing down the frozen silage, and trying to make use of it, but it makes a very inferior feed. Unless spread out in a thin layer, it takes several days to thaw out, and being essentially a canned product the silage deteriorates very rapidly during this thawing-out process. The stock, which eat the good silage greedily, refuse to eat the thawed-out product unless forced by hunger.

This has been an unusually cold winter, but our winters are generally frosty, and we have found that the frost has no particular reverence for the silo, but will penetrate its interior as mercilessly as it does the stable loft or other shell structure, which affords inadequate protection. In fact, the most compact mass of silage is a most favorable medium for penetration by frost.

We recognize that good silage has done more to make winter dairying profitable than any other single food, and in order to secure good silage we believe that it is necessary to build the silo inside the barn, or, if built outside, sheet and paper it outside the hoops, so as to make a dead-air space. This adds considerably to the expense of the silo, but no progressive farmer can afford to feed his stock unwholesome food.

J. R. OASTLER.

### Calgary's Pure-bred Stock Sale.

The Auction Sale and Spring Show of pure-bred cattle, to be held at Calgary on May 10th, 11th and 12th, under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association, promises to eclipse all former efforts of a like kind in the West. Males and females of each of the following breeds will be offered for sale: Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus, the combined number making a total of 396. All animals purchased at the sale will be delivered for \$2.00 per head to the purchasers' nearest railway station in the Territories and to points in British Columbia (mainland) for \$5.00 per head.

Reduced Passenger Rates.—Tickets will be issued on May 8th and 9th from all stations in Assiniboia and Alberta, between Moose Jaw and Banff, to Calgary, good to return until May 14th, at single fare. Those from B. C. or the Territories attending the sale from points outside the above described district should purchase single-fare tickets, and obtain standard certificates, which, upon being signed by the secretary, will entitle holders to a free return.

### American Hogs at Calgary.

According to the Calgary Herald, of April 14th, one thousand hogs were being fed in the stock-yards, en route from St. Paul to Vancouver. If true, it should not be permitted, or the hog industry of the Calgary and Edmonton country will be menaced with an outbreak of hog cholera. We have information that several counties in Minnesota are infested with hog cholera, and the stock-yards of such centers as St. Paul, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City are never free of the disease. There is some inexcusable laxity when the above is allowed to take place.

### Raymond Milling and Elevator Co.

The Raymond Milling and Elevator Co., whose mill is located at Raymond, Alta., is composed chiefly of Utah men, who contemplate the erection of another mill at Magrath this year. The Raymond mill has been running a little over a year. It has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels daily. Most of the flour is shipped to B. C., a little going to China and Japan. Local-grown red Fife wheat is chiefly used, only five hundred bushels of fall wheat having been ground by it so far. By another year there will likely be considerable more fall wheat, as a great deal of that cereal is now being grown in the locality.



Wheat Situation in England.

After a duration in the more favored parts of the country of exactly three weeks, the fine weather of March, which proved of inestimable benefit to the farmers of arable land, came to an end in the early half of April. As it is, however, we can look back upon March with grateful feelings, and it is no exaggeration to say that, taken all together, it was the best month the farmers have experienced for quite a year. Backward as much of the field work has been, the position now compares not unfavorably with that of a year ago, whilst the outlook is decidedly better. April has brought with it a genuine breath of spring, and there is greater stir in vegetation than at any previous periods of the season.

The extent of last year's disaster to our potato crop is abundantly revealed in the enormous expansion of our imports. Over the first quarter of 1904, the U. K. imported 3,046,424 cwts., as against 635,578 in the same period of 1903, or nearly five times as many.

There has been a decided improvement in the temper of the wheat trade early in the month, and without much extraneous aid, so to speak, values gradually improved six cents to twelve cents per quarter, with a better consumptive enquiry. La Plata wheats have, indeed, recovered more than this from the recent depressed point, partly owing to the slackening of offers, and partly, no doubt, to the fact that the quality of this year's Argentine wheat, from a miller's point of view, improves upon acquaintance. It cannot be said that there is any change in the general position. Perhaps the belief is growing stronger that Canadian and American wheat will be really very scarce during the remainder of the season, and there is probably an undercurrent of distrust in regard to the political outlook, but chiefly, no doubt, is the enormous consumption of wheat in Europe this season responsible for the growing confidence in the market. The trade, in fact, is beginning to realize that, with a weekly requirement of 1,050,000 qrs. in Europe, and with, perhaps, only 150,000 qrs. per week available from Canada and the States, it may not be such an easy task for other exporting countries to provide the remaining 900,000 qrs. as might appear at first sight. The demand, meantime, is very limited.

Bacon.—The market has ruled firm throughout the week, and, with a better demand for all selections, prices have recovered from their recent depression. Canadian bacon has participated in this improvement, the demand having grown stronger as the week advanced, and sales have been effected at a rally in prices which at first, was only partial, but is now of a more pronounced character at 8 1/2c. to 9c. for all high-class brands.

Hams.—There is a good steady demand for Canadian hams in London at present, especially in long-cut (green), which are selling freely at 10c. to 12c. per lb.

Prizes for Grains.

The Dominion Exhibition offers prizes of twenty, fifteen, ten and five dollars to the agricultural society or grain-growers' association making the best exhibit of the following grains: Red Fife wheat, five bushels; white oats, five bushels; and the same for the best collection of not less than four grains, each one to be judged according to the following scale of points, and to consist of not less than two bushels: Red Fife wheat, twenty-five points; white oats, fifteen; six-rowed barley, fifteen; fall wheat, seven; peas, five; flax, six; and for the best exhibit of grain in the sheaf, each sheaf to be not less than four inches in diameter: wheat, four points; oats, three; brome grass, four; timothy, four; rye grass, four; clover, five.

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Alfalfa Clover at Lethbridge.

A "Farmer's Advocate" representative, who was recently looking into the possibilities of clover-growing in Alberta, had occasion to visit the farm of W. H. Fairfield, M. S., Lethbridge. Mr. Fairfield finds that alfalfa does well after the soil has been inoculated with the bacteria peculiar to alfalfa. He finds that by introducing a small percentage of soil from regions where alfalfa does well, and allowing it time to become incorporated with the surrounding soil of its new quarters, that nothing helps spread these bacteria to equal irrigation. He has practiced this on his farm with excellent results. A considerable amount of water, however, must be used so that the land which one is desirous of inoculating becomes partially flooded. At his place a stack of well-saved alfalfa hay was seen. It had been saved in the best possible condition, was perfectly green, and without the sign of mould or undue exposure.

Alfalfa is a great milk as well as flesh producer, and realizing this, Mr. Fairfield recently purchased quite a number of dairy cows. He sells the milk wholesale to a dealer. Where alfalfa can be grown to advantage, and well saved as hay, it increased the profits of the dairy cow. Milk is high-priced in all Western towns, and the man who can successfully raise alfalfa and feed it to his cows, can produce milk at a much cheaper rate than the average Western milk-seller. Mr. Fairfield has forty acres in alfalfa.

Beekeeping at Victoria, B. C.

E. F. Robinson writes that winters in and about Victoria, B. C., are very favorable for bees, but the springs are very trying, high, cold winds being very frequent until well on into July; then the dry season sets in and pasture fails. Victoria district is very poor indeed for honey, but of course you would get very different reports from the interior of the mainland. A friend at Enderby reports good yields, but very bad wintering; the great changes from heat to cold gives much trouble from dampness, and consequent losses.

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

Exporters' cattle sold at \$1.40 to \$1.80 per cwt., with a little higher figures recorded in a few instances. Choice butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.55; fair to good, \$4 to \$4.30; common to fair, \$3.25 to \$3.60; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. Feeders, 1,000 to 1,800 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stock calves, 350 to 500 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50. Trade in sheep steady, and lambs firm: Heavy ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light sheep, \$1.25 to \$4.75; bucks, \$3.50 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$6.50 each. The market for hogs unchanged: Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, \$5; fats, \$4.75; sows, \$3.50 to \$4.75; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Canadian Live-stock Shipments.

The following is a statement of live stock shipped from the ports of St. John and Portland, for the week ending April 23rd, as compiled by Robert Bekerdiike & Co., Limited, of the Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 2,012; sheep, 899.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle steady at 12c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. per lb.; yearlings, 11c.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co., commission men, report as follows re the Manitoba staple cereal: "Manitoba wheat declined 1/2c. to 1c. to-day, and was firm at the decline, there being many more buyers than sellers, but the weakness of the American markets prevented further strength; Spot delivery, No. 1 northern, 83c.; No. 2 northern, 79 1/2c.; No. 3, 76c.; No. 4, 71c.; feed wheat, 53 1/2c.; and for May delivery: No. 1 northern, 84c.; No. 2 northern, 81 1/2c.; all in store Ft. William or Pt. Arthur." Mr. Thompson attributes the continued fall in price to the liquidation of long wheat, bought at higher prices by the speculating public, when prices were unreasonably high. Prospects for the new crop are not very good. The winter wheat outlook promises only a fair crop, on a decreased acreage; while the spring wheat, not yet sown (April 22nd), is thus three weeks late.

Oats of good quality are in demand, car lots No. 2 white being 39c. to 40c.; feed grades, 37c. to 37 1/2c., farmers' loads, in the country, being 31c. to 33c.

Barley—Business small, and that in feeding grades, at 42c. to 43c.

Flax—Plentiful at 85c.

Hay—Supplies of baled scarce, \$11.00 per ton being quoted; loose hay, \$14 to \$15, on the street.

Brans—Scarce and in good demand, at \$18.00 a ton; shorts, \$19.00 a ton.

Seeds—No change.

Potatoes—65c. a bushel, and scarce.

Hides—Country-frozen are being shipped in at 5c. to 5 1/2c., less tare.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter—Ontario importations, 26c. to 27c.; dairy grades, nothing doing; extra quality stuff bricks being 25c.

Poultry and Eggs—Nothing in birds; hen fruit down to 14c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Prices easier, 4 1/2c. here, off cars; inferior grades, 3 1/2c. Some extra stuff brought 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. No market for stockers or feeders.

Sheep—Only odd screening-fed stuff offering, 5c. being the price at which the transfer is made.

Hogs—Quiet; prices remain at 5c. for 160 to 250 pound stuff; lights and heavies, 1c. less.

Milk Cows—Scarce; in fact, a good market for the right sort of stuff is always to be had in Winnipeg, at prices ranging from \$35 to \$55.

Horses—Country trade slow, late seeding retarding the movements. Local city demand good; large contracts in the way of buildings, etc., necessitates plenty of wagon traction force available. Heavy drafts bring \$300 to \$400 per team.

Oxen—The influx of immigration is expected to boom prices, the bovines being much favored for work on the breaking plow. Prices range from \$100 to \$150 per yoke.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal—Prime heaves, 4 1/2c. to 5c.; only a few choice animals brought 5c.; good mediums, 4c. to 4 1/2c.; ordinary mediums, about 3 1/2c., and the common stock, at 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. Yearling sheep, shorn, from 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. per lb. Spring lambs, from \$3 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs, about 5 1/2c. per lb.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.70; poor to medium, \$3.90 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.45. Hogs—5c. to 10c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$4.90 to \$5.05; good to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; rough heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; light, \$4.75 to \$5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.90 to \$5. Sheep—Steady to 10c. higher; good to choice wethers, \$4.76 to \$5.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.75; clipped native lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.60.

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The world will never adjust itself  
To suit your whim to the letter;  
Some things must go wrong your whole  
life long.

And the sooner you know it the better,  
It is folly to fight with the Infinite,  
And to go under at last in the wrestle,  
The wiser man shapes into God's plan,  
As the water shapes into the vessel.

### A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

#### CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

In fact, he was very savage indeed. He felt that he had condescended a good deal lately. He seldom bestowed his time on women; and when he did so, at rare intervals, he chose who would do the most honor to his taste at the least cost of trouble. And he was obliged to confess to himself that he had broken his rule in this case. Upon analyzing his motives and necessities, he found, that, after all, he must have extended his visit simply because he chose to see more of this young woman from Nevada, and that really, upon the whole, he had borne a good deal from her. Sometimes he had been much pleased with her, and very well entertained; but often enough—in fact, rather too often—she had made him exceedingly uncomfortable. Her manners were not what he was accustomed to; she did not consider that all men were not to be regarded from the same point of view. Perhaps he did not put into definite words the noble and patriotic sentiment that an Englishman was not to be regarded from the same point of view as the American, and that, though all this sort of thing might do with fellows in New York, it was scarcely what an Englishman would stand. Perhaps, as I say, he had not put this sentiment into words; but it is quite certain that it had been uppermost in his mind upon more occasions than one. As he thought their acquaintance over, this evening, he was rather severe upon Octavia. He even was roused so far as to condescend to talk her over with Burmiston.

"If she had been well brought up," he said, "she would have been a different creature."

"Very different, I have no doubt," said Burmiston thoughtfully. "When you say well brought up, by the way, do you mean brought up like your cousin, Miss Gaston?"

"There is a medium," said Barold loftily. "I regret to say Lady Theobald has not hit upon it."

"Well, as you say," commented Mr. Burmiston, "I suppose there is a medium."

"A charming wife she would make, for a man with a position to maintain," remarked Barold, with a short and somewhat savage laugh.

"Octavia Bassett?" queried Burmiston. "That's true. But I am afraid she wouldn't enjoy it—if you are supposing the man to be an Englishman, brought up in the regulation groove."

"Ah!" exclaimed Barold impatiently: "I was not looking at it from her point of view, but from his."

Mr. Burmiston slipped his hands in his pockets, and jingled his keys slightly, as he did once before in an earlier part of this narrative.

"Ah! from his," he repeated. "Not from hers. His point of view would differ from hers—naturally."

Barold flushed a little, and took his chair from his mouth to knock off the ashes.

"A man is not necessarily a snob," he said, "because he is cool enough not to lose his head where a woman is concerned. You can't marry a woman who will make mistakes, and attract universal attention by her conduct."

"Has it struck you that Octavia Bassett would?" inquired Burmiston.

"She would do as she chose," said Barold petulantly. "She would do things which were unusual; but I was not referring to her in particular. Why should I?"

"Ah!" said Burmiston. "I only thought of her because it did not strike me that one would ever feel she had exactly blundered. She is not easily embarrassed. There is a sang-froid about her which carries things off."

"Ah!" said Barold: "she has sang-froid enough to spare."

He was silent for some time afterward, and sat smoking later than usual. When he was about to leave the room for the night, he made an announcement for which his host was not altogether prepared.

"When the fete is over, my dear fellow," he said, "I must go back to London, and I shall be deucedly sorry to do it."

"Look here!" said Burmiston, "that's a new idea, isn't it?"

"No, an old one; but I have been putting the thing off from day to day. By Jove! I did not think it likely that I should put it off, the day I landed here."

And he laughed rather uneasily.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

"May I go?"

The very day after this, Octavia opened the fourth trunk. She had had it brought down from the garret, when there came a summons on the door, and Lucia Gaston appeared.

Lucia was very pale; and her large, soft eyes wore a decidedly frightened look. She seemed to have walked fast, and was out of breath. Evidently something had happened.

"Octavia," she said, "Mr. Dugald Binnie is at Oldclough."

"Who is he?"

"He is my grand-uncle," explained Lucia tremulously. "He has a great deal of money. Grandmamma"—

She stopped short, and colored, and drew her slight figure up. "I do not quite understand grandmamma, Octavia," she said.

"Last night she came to my room to talk to me; and this morning she came again, and—Oh!" she broke out indignantly, "how could she speak to me in such a manner!"

"What did she say?" inquired Octavia.

"She said a great many things," with great spirit. "It took her a long time to say them, and I do not wonder at it. It would have taken me a hundred years, if I had been in her place. I—I was wrong to say I did not understand her: I did—before she had finished."

"What did you understand?"

"She was afraid to tell me in plain words—I never saw her afraid before, but she was afraid. She has been arranging my future for me, and it does not occur to her that I dare object. That is because she knows I am a coward, and despises me for it—and it is what I deserve. If I make the marriage she chooses, she thinks Mr. Binnie will leave me his money. I am to run after a man who does not care for me, and make myself attractive, in the hope that he will condescend to marry me because Mr. Binnie may leave me his money. Do you wonder that it took even Lady Theobald a long time to say that?"

"Well," remarked Octavia, "you won't do it, I suppose. I wouldn't worry. She wants you to marry Mr. Barold, I suppose."

Lucia started.

"How did you guess?" she exclaimed.

"Oh! I always knew it. I didn't guess." And she smiled ever so faintly. "That is one of the reasons why she loathes me so," she added.

Lucia thought deeply for a moment; she recognized, all at once, several things she had been mystified by before.

"Oh, it is! It is!" she said. "And she has thought of it all the time, when I never suspected her."

Octavia smiled a little again. Lucia sat thinking, her hands clasped tightly.

"I am glad I came here," she said, at length. "I am angry now, and I see things more clearly. If she had only thought of it because Mr. Binnie came, I could have forgiven her more easily; but she has been making coarse plans all the time, and treating me with contempt. Octavia," she added, turning upon her, with flushing cheeks and sparkling eyes, "I think that, for the first time in my life, I am in a passion,—a real passion. I think I shall never be afraid of her any more."

Her delicate nostrils were dilated, she held her head up, her breath came fast. There was a hint of exultation in her tone. "Yes," she said, "I am in a passion. And I am not afraid of her at all. I will go home and tell her what I think."

And it is quite probable that she would have done so, but for a trifling incident which occurred before she reached her ladyship.

She walked very fast, after she left the house. She wanted to reach Oldclough before one whit of her anger cooled down; though, somehow, she felt quite sure, that, even when her anger died out, her courage would not take flight with it.

Mr. Dugald Binnie had not proved to be a very fascinating person. He was an acrid, dictatorial old man; he contradicted Lady Theobald flatly every five minutes, and bullied his man-servant. But it was not against him that Lucia's indignation was aroused. She felt that Lady Theobald was quite capable of suggesting to him that Francis Barold would be a good match for her; and, if she had done so, it was scarcely his fault if he had accepted the idea.

She understood now why she had been allowed to visit Octavia, and why divers other things had happened. She had been sent to walk with Francis Barold; he had been almost reproached when he had not called; perhaps her ladyship had been good enough to suggest to him that it was his duty to further her plans. She was as capable of that as of anything else which would assist her to gain her point. The girl's cheeks grew hotter and hotter, her eyes brighter, at every step, because every step brought some new thought; her hands trembled, and her heart beat.

"I shall never be afraid of her again," she said, as she turned the corner into the road. "Never! never!"

And at that very moment a gentleman stepped out of the wood at her right, and stopped before her.

She started back, with a cry.

"Mr. Burmiston!" she said; "Mr. Burmiston!"

She wondered if he had heard her last words; she fancied he had. He took hold of her shaking little hand, and looked at her excited face.

"I am glad I waited for you," he said, in the quietest possible tone. "Something is the matter."

She knew there would be no use in

trying to conceal the truth, and she was not in the mood to make the effort. She scarcely knew herself.

She gave quite a fierce little laugh.

"I am angry!" she said. "You have never seen me angry before. I am on my way to my—to Lady Theobald."

He held her hand as calmly as before. He understood a great deal more than she could have imagined.

"What are you going to say to her?" he asked. She laughed again.

"I am going to ask her what she means. I am going to tell her she has made a mistake. I am going to prove to her that I am not such a coward, after all. I am going to tell her that I dare disobey her,—that is what I am going to say to her," she concluded decisively.

He held her hand rather closer.

"Let us take a stroll in the copse, and talk it over," he said. "It is deliciously cool there."

"I don't want to be cool," she said. But he drew her gently with him; and a few steps took them into the shade of the young oaks and pines, and there he paused.

"She has made you very angry?" he said.

And then, almost before she knew what she was doing, she was pouring forth the whole of her story, even more of it than she had told Octavia. She had not at all intended to do it; but she did it, nevertheless.

"I am to marry Mr. Francis Barold, if he will take me," she said, with a bitter little smile. "Mr. Francis Barold, who is so much in love with me, as you know. His mother approves of the match, and sent him here to make love to me, which he has done, as you have seen. I have no money of my own; but, if I make a marriage which pleases him, Dugald Binnie will probably leave me his—which it is thought will be an inducement to my cousin, who needs one. If I marry him, or rather he marries me, Lady Theobald thinks Mr. Binnie will be pleased. It does not even matter whether Francis is pleased or not, and of course I am out of the question; but it is hoped that it will please Mr. Binnie. The two ladies have talked it over, and decided the matter. I dare say they have offered me to Francis, who has very likely refused me, though perhaps he may be persuaded to relent in time,—if I am very humble, and he is shown the advantage of having Mr. Binnie's money added to his own,—but I have no doubt I shall have to be very humble indeed. That is what I learned from Lady Theobald last night, and it is what I am going to talk to her about. Is it enough to make one angry, do you think? is it enough?"

He did not tell her whether he thought it enough, or not. He looked at her with steady eyes.

"Lucia," he said, "I wish you would let me go and talk with Lady Theobald."

"Yes?" she said with a little start.

"Yes," he answered. "Let me go to her. Let me tell her, that, instead of marrying Francis Barold, you will marry me. If you will say yes to that, I think I can promise that you need never be afraid of her any more."

The fierce color died out of her cheeks, and the tears rushed to her eyes. She raised her face with a pathetic look.

"Oh!" she whispered, "you must be very sorry for me. I think you have been very sorry for me from the first."

"I am desperately in love with you," he answered, in his quietest way. "I have been desperately in love with you from the first. May I go?"

(To be continued.)



Joan of Arc.

The Maid of Orleans stands out the strangest and most romantic figure in history; the most sober records, when they deal with her, read like the pages of a modern novel. A village maid of humble birth, of enthusiastic and imaginative temperament, she was eminently pious and modest; her imaginativeness was combined with much good sense and intelligence. She was very early subject to visions and unearthly voices, and as her feelings became wrought upon by the miseries of war around her native place, occasioned by the raids of the English, her excitable mind gave new form to the revelations she supposed herself, in all sincerity, to have received. Joan of Arc was only fifteen when she felt herself called to go and fight for the Dauphin. She persisted in spite of all opposition from her relations, and finally succeeded in obtaining access to the Dauphin, and impressing him with faith in her heavenly mission. She assumed male attire, a suit of white armor, and with a sword and white banner put herself at the head of the French troops. The inspiration of her enthusiasm was contagious. Victory after victory was obtained under her banner, till finally she conducted the Dauphin to Rheims, where he was crowned. Joan now thought her mission was accomplished, and was earnestly bent on returning to her home. The insistence of her king overbore her design, and she remained with the army, and was present in many subsequent conflicts, but her old inspiration seemed to have deserted her, and she became subject to fearful forebodings. She was at last captured by a Burgundian force, and sold to the English for some three thousand dollars. Being conveyed to Rouen, the headquarters of the English, she was brought before the spiritual tribunal of the Bishop of Beauvais as a sorceress and heretic, and after a long trial, accompanied by many shameful circumstances, she was condemned to be burnt to death.

Our picture represents a supposed visit of the Bishop to Joan while in prison, accompanied by his secretary, during which he used all his ingenuity and exercised all the terrors of his spiritual authority to wring some confession from her, but in vain. Joan's truthfulness, sincerity and purity of character foiled all efforts to obtain just grounds of her condemnation, which was at last based on most disgraceful trickery. The intricate circumstances connected with her trial and condemnation reflect home upon the nation she defended, and are a blot upon the records of the enemies she repulsed.

Large Thoughts in Small Packages.

If you are enjoying life's sunshine, do not spoil it by crying for the moon.

Strive to do sensible rather than startling things.

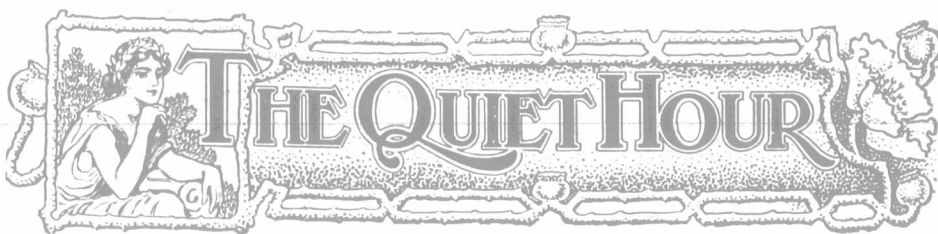
The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he seems to be beaten.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a good thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.

We first make our habits and then our habits make us.

The man with too many ideals is no better than the man with too few.

Anger is the thunder that sounds the milk of human kindness.—[Little Chronicle.



Not Easily Provoked.

A tone of pride or petulance repressed—  
 A selfish inclination firmly fought—  
 A shadow of annoyance set at naught—  
 A murmur of disquietude suppressed—  
 A peace in impertunity possessed—  
 A reconciliation generously sought—  
 A purpose put aside—a banished thought—  
 A word of self-explaining unexpressed,  
 Trifles they seem, these petty soul restraints;  
 Yet he who proves them such must needs possess  
 A constancy and courage grand and bold.  
 They are the trifles that have made the saints;  
 Give me to practice them in humbleness,  
 And nobler power than mine doth no man hold."

When St. Paul strings together the magnificent cluster of jewels which he calls by the comprehensive name of Charity or Love, he does not forget the stone which is bright and sparkling as a diamond, and, like a diamond, hard enough to stand the friction of everyday wear and tear. Charity is "not easily provoked," or, in the stronger words of the revised version, "is not provoked." Now, I am afraid charity is a very rare article, for most of us are very easily provoked. One whose manners are very polite and charming to

strangers, sometimes uses his own family as a safety-valve, letting loose on the unfortunate heads of his relations his whole supply of irritability and rudeness. Samuel Johnson has put into words what we all feel to be true: "The most authentic witnesses of any man's character are those who know him in his own family, and see him without any restraint or rule of conduct but such as he voluntarily prescribes to himself." What witness would our nearest relations bear to us if they told the exact truth? Would they say that we were never known to get cross or snappish, even when everything was in a muddle, when the children were tiresome or mischievous, when the oven refuses to get hot or the sewing-machine wouldn't work, when the bicycle was punctured or mud was tracked over a clean floor. If one's own family is unappreciative there must be something wrong. Nearly all these trifling annoyances I have mentioned are women's worries, but, really, it does seem as though women had more of these little things to fret and try them than men. Then women, especially on a farm, often work too hard. Their nerves are all on edge, and the least jar irritates them. If they only tried to get a rest in the afternoon every day it would add largely to the comfort of the whole family. Women who make

an idol of work, and worship it from five in the morning until eleven at night, must indeed be angelic if they can always be pleasant and cheerful.—They may keep up that sort of treadmill existence for a time, but it is pretty sure to end in a nervous condition of mind and body and a pitiable irritability of temper, which might be avoided if they would take our Lord's advice to His disciples, and "rest awhile." But an uncertain temper is not always a sign of physical overstrain. To be "easily provoked" is a habit we are apt to drift into unless we are on the watch against it. Good temper has been declared to be "nine-tenths of Christianity," and certainly it is not a virtue to be despised. How many men do you suppose have taken to loafing round the hotels and become drunkards, partly, at least, because the home atmosphere is so stormy and unpleasant and someone is always nagging or looking cross and gloomy. Perhaps we hardly realize that being cross and disagreeable is a sin at all, much less that it may do such terrible harm. Moses, who was usually so patient and long-suffering when the Israelites were mutinous and unruly, was forbidden to enter the Promised Land because his sorely-trying temper at last gave way and "they provoked his spirit, so that he spake unadvisedly with his lips." Surely God must have considered his impatient anger a sin, or He would never have punished it so severely. Do you think, then, that He never notices when we are provoked and speak unadvisedly? It may happen many times in a day, when we are out of sorts or everything seems to go wrong, but that does not make it any less sinful. We may not entirely agree with the cynic who said: "Relations I detest, connections I hate, friends I dislike, acquaintances I tolerate, but the only people I really like are the people I don't know." We disagree with him, perhaps, but still we can hardly help owning that the poor man may have had some excuse for such a statement. Perhaps his relations used the privilege they too often assume of showing their worst side in the privacy of home.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,  
 And smiles for the sometime guest;  
 But oft for 'our own' the bitter tone,  
 Though we love 'our own' the best."

One who "shines everywhere but at home" has not really good manners, for it is most certainly true that "a really good manner is like our skin, put on from within, and never taken off while we are alive." People who would be shocked at the idea of using strong language, sometimes indulge in what has been called "wooden swearing," as children often show their anger by slamming doors, kicking or stamping or banging things about. Without speaking a word, the fact that they have lost their temper is plain to the whole family, showing itself in every gesture and every action. Don't let us rest satisfied with controlling our tongues or trying to hide our angry feelings. Every temptation to angry impatience or crossness of temper is an opportunity for a victory. Victory or defeat—which shall it be? Let us who profess to be disciples of Christ fight earnestly and prayerfully against this sin of being easily provoked, for it is no use trying by



Joan of Arc.



our words to draw others nearer to God if all the time we are making them think Christians are disagreeable people.

Don't you think if we saw our Lord watching us—as He surely is—if we remembered that He had prepared the little things which we allow to fret and vex us, as He is said to have "prepared" the worm which annoyed the prophet Jonah, we could meet them with a smile oftener than we do? Every time we conquer the temptation to be provoked, we have gained in strength and beauty of character; and let us remember that character grows slowly and imperceptibly, but surely, even as the fruit grows and ripens in our orchards. Would you rather have such a smooth and easy life that you could never have an opportunity of being a victor?

"Call no man weak who can a grievance brook  
And hold his peace against a red-hot word,  
Nor him a coward who averts his look  
For fear some sleeping passion may be stirred."

The Captain is watching the battle and is always ready to give help when it is really needed. If He has placed you in a trying position, surely that is a great honor, for the most dangerous post is given to the bravest and strongest soldier. The Captain trusts you, and expects you to conquer. But though we may fail over and over again, especially at first, He never loses patience, but is ready to forgive again. And I think our relations will be generally ready to forgive too when they see we are sorry that we lost our temper, especially if we are not too proud to own up that we were wrong.

"A good-bye kiss is a little thing,  
With your hand on the door to go,  
But it takes the venom out of the string  
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling  
That you made an hour ago."

HOPE.

I wish to thank the writer of the following letter for his very kind expression of appreciation of the "Quiet Hour."

HOPE.

Beaver Hills, March 10th, 1904.  
Dear "Advocate"—I was sorry that you had to crowd Hope out in your last issue, for, notwithstanding the many very good things you get in your paper, and I highly esteem any matter that I have seen in it yet, there is none I think more of than what comes from Hope's pen. I hope it won't be crowded out again, for though many may not be anxious about such matter, yet we all need Hope's gentle and helpful words to battle successfully with rush and worry of our Western life.

Yours truly,

JOHN FLUKER.

Beaver Hills, Alta.

### A Helpful Bit of Knowledge.

My mother's sight has failed so that threading a needle is a task almost beyond her. After an absence from home I learned that a young friend having seen her difficulty had helped her over this little obstacle by threading her needles. She simply took the spool of thread and a paper of needles, and without breaking the thread threaded the whole paper of needles as one would string beads. When a needleful of thread was desired, all that was necessary was to take the first needle, draw off as long a thread as desired, fasten the outside needle to the spool and leave ready for next time. This is one of the most helpful little bits of knowledge I have seen. The dear grandmother doesn't like to have to follow someone around the house with her needle and thread whenever the thread runs out. A cushion full of threaded needles, which is next to impossible, is always in danger of tangling, and this offers a solution of what seems a little poem, but is really a great one. Prepare the Bible daughter of the hour to do this or some other little act of helpfulness for the aged relative or friend. (Good House-keeping.)



### Between Ourselves.

I dare say many of you have been eagerly looking out for the "Advocate" lately, hoping to see in print the letters you have written to me. But if all the letters I receive from children all over the Dominion were published, our Corner would have to be enlarged. In that case, too, there would be no room for anything but letters, and you know the people who don't write them would soon get tired of reading about how many brothers and sisters you have, or how many horses and cows your father keeps. Letters may be well written and well expressed, and yet go into the waste-paper basket, while other letters which would win very poor marks for composition, may describe something of real interest to all. Of course, I am very glad to hear from you all, even though I may not be able to publish your letters. Now, your letter, Joseph, which you scribbled with lead pencil in a great hurry, is not very easy to read—though probably the printer can make it out—but it makes one shiver to read your description of a blizzard.

Dalesboro, Assa., Jan. 27, 1904.

"Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Cousin,—As you never saw a real Northwest blizzard, I will try to describe one to you. The wind had blown a gale all night, and had sifted snow in every crack and nook in our house. When we rose in the morning, a real blizzard was blowing from the north-west, and as there were about eight inches of loose snow from the previous night, it made a good show. When we went out to feed up, it was some 40 below zero. With some difficulties, we got to the stable. When we had fed all the stock, we then put back to the house, with frozen ears and noses. Breakfast being ready, we set in, but none had an appetite to eat, because everything looked dreary and desolate.

The forenoon dragged wearily on, but the weather moderated considerably; but it is still 34 below, and the wind still blows from the north-west. But we venture again to feed the cattle and horses for noon.

After dinner the thermometer registers 28, and the wind keeps up still. But everything must cease some time; and at about three o'clock the weather is fit to water the animals. At five, the sun streams out in full splendor on the sad world; but, as I said, it must come to an end some time, so does the sorrow. As the evening closes, everybody relishes their supper, for they are in good spirits. Now everybody is at rest, dreaming of better days to come.

JOSEPH CAFFEY.

Age, 14 years.

Annie's description of a prairie fire will also be rather puzzling to the printer, I am afraid, but it makes a good foil to the blizzard. I mean that one letter makes the reader feel hot, and the other makes him feel cold.

Beulah Farm, Feb. 5th, 1904.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I will now tell you of an exciting time we had here one day last spring. We moved from town to our homestead, twenty miles out; we had only been here a few weeks when we saw a great cloud of smoke to the south-east, and, shortly after, we could see the flames darting up; the prairie was on fire, and we had no fire-guard. What could we do? My brother and uncle were away to town and would not be home until night. Just as we were getting pretty frightened, our neighbor, Mr. S—, the only man within two miles, came with his horses and plow; he plowed a furrow around the house and stable, and was commencing another, when his wife came running and waving her apron, calling, "Come quickly, the fire is behind our place." He made his horses trot up the hill with the plow, a quarter of a mile, and plowed some there. In the meantime the fire was

coming on steadily toward our place. Mother sent sister Belle, who is ten, and I, who am twelve, to stay with Mrs. S— for fear our house would be burned. After awhile, as we looked toward home, we saw the fire sweep around the cliff and go with a rush and roar across the road between us and mother, who was fighting the fire with a broom. As soon as the worst of the blaze was past, Mrs. S—, Belle and I hopped across the burned place, and took brooms, and helped mother to keep the fire from jumping over the furrow, which it did several times. After a while Mr. S— came back and plowed some more; and, as the fire passed on, our home was safe. We could see the light of the fires for several nights afterwards; but we did not fear, as all the district around our place was swept by the fire, and the brooms, the day our house so nearly went.

ANNIE MACPHERSON.

Age, 12 years.

Here is a request from one of our readers which perhaps someone can grant:

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Will you please see if you can get a piece of poetry, entitled, "Minnie's Visit to Her Grandmother," from a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," and print it, and oblige a reader who enjoys your paper very much.

Yours truly,  
S. C. MCGREGOR.

Grace Darling's letter is too long to publish entire, but I give part of it, and also the poetry she encloses, entitled "When Father Shaves."

Harwich, Ont., March 9th, 1904.

Cousin Dorothy,

Dear Friend,—Although I have never belonged to the "Children's Corner" of the "Farmer's Advocate," I have always taken an interest in it. It would be the first article I would notice in looking over the paper. I consider the "Farmer's Advocate" an excellent paper, and I cannot remember the time when we did not take it.

Sincerely, your friend,  
GRACE DARLING.

Age, 13 years.

P. S.—Enclosed you will find one of my favorite pieces of poetry.

### When Father Shaves.

When father shaves his stubby face,  
At nine on Sunday morn,  
There always steals upon the place  
A feeling most forlorn.  
An awful silence settles down  
On all the human race;  
It's like a funeral in the town  
When father shaves his face.  
He gets his razor from the shelf,  
And strops it up and down,  
And mutters wildly to himself,  
And throws us all a frown.  
We dare not look to right or left,  
Or breathe in any case;  
E'en mother has to tip-toe quite,  
When father shaves his face.

He plasters lather everywhere,  
And spots the window pane;  
But mother says she doesn't care,  
She'll clean it off again.  
She tries to please him all she can,  
To save us from disgrace;  
For he's an awful nervous man,  
When father shaves his face.  
We try to sit like mummies there,  
And live the ordeal through;  
And hear that razor rip and tear,  
And likewise father, too.  
And if it slips and cuts his chin,  
We jump and quit the place;  
No power on earth can keep us in,  
If father cuts his face.

My work in writing the Children's Corner is getting easier all the time for you children do it nearly all yourselves. "The Conversation of Sweet Grass," sent in by "An Albertan," is rather too long, and I am afraid "Minnie's Visit to the Farm" would not be interesting to our older Cornerites, as it is more suitable for very little children.

Cousin Dorothy.

### Notes From Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

The journal mentions, in very unscientific language, an ineffectual attempt made to ascertain the depth of the sea just at the entrance to Davis' Straits. The experiment was that of sinking an empty bottle, tightly sealed and duly weighted with lead, the pressure of water at sixty fathoms being supposed to detach the wax and push inwards the cork, allowing the bottle to be filled with water. It seems that the cord descended one hundred fathoms, but the bottle had no secret to tell us after its long descent. So much for the primitive methods of fifty years ago.

Of course, every trifle was an event in that long voyage through Arctic seas. The sight of families of seals and porpoises, of an occasional walrus or polar bear, the spouting of a whale, flocks of sea-birds, the gulls, which appeared larger, grayer, and with apparently somewhat differently-shaped feet to those we had noted hitherto, all formed topics of conversation. "Captain Hill full of his nonsense as usual," is a record towards the end of July; his frequent "here's something for your journal, Mrs. M.," being evidently systematically rejected until his statements were confirmed. He had declared that he had taken no less than three journeys back to Edinburgh, where he had left his wife with her mother, trying to induce her to relent at the last moment and come with him into exile. "She was afraid her nose would be frozen off entirely," he declared, "and so I had to leave her behind after all."

"Now we are going to have some fun, young ladies," was the greeting of the gallant Captain one morning. "We are nearing the land of the Esquimaux. There will be a regular overhauling of the firearms, a polishing of the two cannons, the guns and the pistols. I have three swords, no less, and I am keeping the biggest of the three for you, Mrs. M., and my dress sword for Miss Mary, that she may cut off the head of the first little Usky who dares to come within a yard of her." It seems that this overhauling of the weapons at this spot was a part of the ship's routine, just as much as that of the daily scouring of the decks and the coiling of the ropes, and it was no fiction that we were soon to see the "little people" on board the Prince of Wales. Perhaps this is as good a time as any to introduce

### THE ARRIVAL OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

It was at one o'clock on the 27th July that the two small cannon were fired by the skipper's orders, to announce to the Esquimaux that "King Jargy" had arrived; King Jargy (or King George) and "Pea-soup" being the only English words that they had assimilated, without in the least knowing their meaning. We were amongst flocks and drifts of ice, the navigation being pretty intricate, when our good ship was brought to a standstill and preparations made to receive our visitors for their yearly bartering of skins, whalebone, ivory tusks, curios, weapons, etc., in exchange for files, saws, needles, pieces of iron, etc. A kind of hanging platform, with standing room for two of the officers only, was lowered almost to the water's edge, and from this the business part of the performance was to be transacted. It was fully an hour and a half after the reverberations of the signal guns had died away that the officer on watch upon the ice stage spied a stalment of our visitors. These were soon joined by others from all parts of the compass, their coming being announced by some short and monotonous chant until their goal was



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nearly reached, when their com-  
bined voices produced sounds sug-  
gestive of pandemonium itself. Never  
before had such a jabbering and  
clamor, such a conglomeration of  
gutterals, a language composed of  
g's and r's and ch's, been heard by  
civilized ears. Each canoe, made of  
skins, held but one man, who sat in  
a round hole in the center, dexter-  
ously wielding his double-ended  
paddle. Which should get first to  
"King Jargy," and thus obtain first  
choice, was the tug-of-war. Amongst  
their antics would be that first one,  
then another, would leap dexterously  
out of his canoe upon a floating  
cake of ice, bounding into the air,  
flourishing his paddle, and then slip-  
ping back into his place again, yell-  
ing more loudly than ever, and try-  
ing to get ahead of those who had  
been decoyed from their course to  
watch his little performance. It was  
every man for himself, blows being  
distributed freely, canoes upset and  
righted in a twinkling, as if by a  
miracle, while robbery was rampant,  
each one helping himself from the  
canoe next to him, whilst its owner  
was playing the same game upon the  
man in front of him, the final ad-  
justment of claims being evidently re-  
served for the battle royal which  
awaited the delinquents on shore.  
None of us who witnessed the incon-  
gruous scene, that burst of wild,  
greedy, hilarious savagery, amidst a  
wealth of the most beautiful natural  
surroundings, could ever forget it. It  
began when the sun was setting in  
every shade of golden coloring,  
throwing its half shadows and its  
more than half illuminations upon  
the perfectly clear water, in which  
the crystal ice-islands leapt and  
danced, and it did not end until long  
after midnight, no interval of dark-  
ness having intervened between the  
going down of that glorious sun and  
the clear, calm, unbroken light of the  
still more beautiful moon. The  
journal relates several amusing inci-  
dents, and makes some rather un-  
complimentary remarks as to the  
physiognomy and habits of the Esqui-  
maux. "They are taller on the  
whole than we had expected to see  
them, but they are ugly beyond de-  
scription, with large platter-like  
faces, shining with grease and be-  
plastered with dirt. The men and  
women, the latter of whom came out  
with their children, who were literally  
swimming in whale-blubber at the  
bottom of the big 'oomiak,' or fam-  
ily canoe, dress very much alike,  
with louse leggings, or trousers made  
of the skins of bear or seal, and  
coats of the same, with hoods which  
can be thrown at will over their  
heads, a costume sensible enough for  
the requirements of the climate and  
the lives they lead. Their hair is  
very coarse and black, their black  
luster eyes, though not wholly with-  
out intelligence, from time to time  
light up with a cunning which spells  
'beware' to everyone who has deal-  
ings with them. Surely when the  
light of the glorious gospel shall  
shine upon these poor creatures, our  
fellow heirs of salvation, there is no  
reason for us to doubt but that in  
the Esquimaux of a more enlightened  
future there may be developed pos-  
sibilities which are not apparent to  
us to-day." Assuredly this is a  
prophecy to which has been given the  
richest promise of fulfillment over and  
over again, since it was penned in the  
pages of that old journal off the  
coast of Greenland over fifty years  
ago?  
H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

We are told of the efforts of a good  
planter's wife in teaching her black girl  
the letters of the alphabet: Betsy had  
learned the first two, but always forgot  
the letter "C."  
"Don't you see with your eyes? Can't  
you remember the word see?" said her  
mistress.  
"Yassum," answered Betsy. But she  
could not. Five minutes later, Betsy  
began again bravely. "A-B—" and  
there she stopped.  
"What do you do with your eyes,  
Betsy?"  
"I sleeps wif 'em, mis'."



The following contribution reached  
us some time ago, but has been  
crowded out by the answering of  
questions which required immediate  
attention. However, though given a  
little late to be exactly seasonable,  
it will not, I am sure, pass notice.  
No one who reads Miss I. F.'s ex-  
perience with hyacinths will be likely  
to forget about it, and we hope that  
many will receive a hint from the  
method upon which she stumbled so  
curiously. Hyacinths do just as  
well in clay, but, as Miss I. F. has  
concluded, the root-growth must be  
given time to develop in a cool,  
dark place before the plants are  
brought to the light and heat.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winni-  
peg, Man.

**A Novel Discovery.**

So many people bewail their condition,  
and almost envy their more-favored  
neighbors—the luxury of a few flowers.  
In the winter season when the very air has  
a cheerless feeling, and something is lack-  
ing to make the home life what it  
really should be, nothing brings so much  
cheer as a few delicately-tinted, sweet-  
scented hyacinths. Hyacinths are one of  
the most easily-managed flowers grown.  
Years ago I tried in vain to grow them  
well, and one winter found out quite by  
accident. I was to be away for about  
ten days at Christmas, and was very  
sorry to leave behind in a cold room a  
dozen extra fine bulbs. However, I put  
them all in a pan, and filled the pan  
with water, so that the other layers  
could not get frozen without a very  
severe frost. What was my amazement  
when on returning one cold day, I found  
a thin skin of ice on the water, and the  
pan a tangled mass of healthy roots, too  
thick to be separated. I removed the  
pan to a warm room, placed it near a  
hot-air register, and the bulbs the very  
next day burst open pushing forth big  
white sprouts. Being away from the  
light at first, the flower spikes grew very  
long before unfolding, and in about two  
weeks' time were ready to open. The  
pan was carried to a sunny window  
every day, and was soon the object of  
everyone's pride. Ten of the bulbs sent  
up double spikes. The house, from end  
to end, was filled with a rich perfume,  
and my joy was intense. Here was the  
secret of it all. Since that time I have  
had no further trouble in growing  
hyacinths. In few words: grow roots  
in a cool temperature, then force the  
spikes in a warm place. Amateurs  
should use single varieties, as they put  
forth larger spikes, and give better sat-  
isfaction to beginners. I. F.

**An Experiment with Gladioli.**

Two years ago I bought a few gladioli  
bulbs and planted them. I grew quite  
weary watching for them to come up;  
at last they made their appearance, and  
grew and flowered very satisfactorily.  
Last spring I thought I would try a  
different plan. I put all my gladioli  
bulbs in a flowerpot without any earth,  
and stood the pot in a bowl; then  
watered them well with tepid water, and  
kept them quite moist for a week or  
more. When I planted them, I found  
the little white roots had made their ap-  
pearance, and it was wonderful how soon  
after planting they appeared above  
ground. They flowered beautifully. I  
do not see why the same treatment  
would not answer just as well with  
dahlias, or any other bulbs that you  
plant in the spring. If I am fortunate  
enough to have any dahlia bulbs this  
spring, I shall try this plan, as I am  
rather an impatient gardener, and like to  
see things I plant growing.  
WRINKLES.

**Sweet Peas.**

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—I want to tell  
you how I have grown my sweet peas.  
Two years ago I went out, taking a  
round stick, a little thicker than my  
finger, and tried the ground where I in-  
tended to grow them. It was a flower-  
bed just at the southeast side of the  
house, which every fall is lightly covered  
with manure. As soon as I could run  
my stick down a foot or more in the  
soft earth, I did so, placing a pea,  
sometimes two, in the place, covering  
very lightly. The bed is under the drip  
of the roof, and, if you remember, it was  
a wet summer. My peas were about  
eight feet high before fall, and a mass of  
bloom. I trained them up the side of  
the house, and everyone who saw them  
thought them wonderful. Last year I  
did not get them in early enough, and  
they were not so successful, as, owing  
to sickness, the care of a small baby,  
and lack of help, I could not water them  
regularly during the dry weather, and  
they require so much moisture.  
ADA I. SWITZER.

**For the Children.**

A woman who lived in Holland, of old,  
Polished her brass till it shone like gold.  
She washed her pig after all his meals,  
In spite of his energetic squeals.  
She scrubbed her doorstep into the  
ground,  
And the children's faces, pink and round,  
She washed so hard that in several cases  
She polished their features off their  
faces—  
Which gave them an odd appearance,  
though  
She thought they were really neater so!  
Then her passion for cleaning quickly  
grew,  
And she scrubbed and polished the vil-  
lage through,  
Until, to the rage of all the people,  
She cleaned the weather-vane off the  
steeple.  
As she looked at the sky one summer's  
night,  
She thought that the stars shone out  
less bright;  
And she said, with a sigh, "If I were  
there,  
I'd rub them up till the world should  
stare."  
That night a storm began to brew,  
And a wind from the ocean blew and  
blew  
Till, when she came to her door next  
day,  
It whisked her up, and blew her away—  
Up and up in the air so high  
That she vanished, at last, in the stormy  
sky.  
Since then it's said that each twinkling  
star,  
And the big white moon, shine brighter  
far.  
But the neighbors shake their heads in  
fear  
She may rub so hard they may disap-  
pear!  
—Mildred Howells, in St. Nicholas.

**How to be Popular.**

Show a helpful spirit toward every-  
body, and a willingness always to lend  
a hand. Every one despises a man or  
woman who is always thinking of self.  
Be generous. The world loves a mag-  
nanimous soul. Large-heartedness is  
always popular.  
Learn to say pleasant things of others.  
Always look for the good in others, but  
never for their faults. Try to see the  
man or woman that God made, not the  
distorted one, which an unfortunate  
heredity and environment have made.  
Do not remember injuries. Always  
manifest a forbearing, forgiving spirit.  
Be cheerful. The sunny man is wanted  
everywhere. All doors fly open to him;  
he needs no introduction.  
Be considerate of the rights of others.  
Never monopolize conversation. To lis-  
ten well is as great an art as to talk  
well.

**The Story of Caliph Stork.**

[An Old German Fairy Tale Translated by  
James Speakman, Penhold, Alta.]

CHAPTER I.

Caliph Chasid, of Bagdad, one fine  
afternoon, was sitting comfortably  
on his sofa; he had been asleep, for it  
was a hot day, and now after his nap  
he looked very cheery. He was smoking  
a long, rosewood pipe, sipping now and  
again a little coffee, which a slave poured  
out for him, and stroking his beard with  
evident pleasure when the coffee tasted  
good. In short, the Caliph was having  
a good time. This was the right time  
to talk with him, for now he was gra-  
cious and affable, and, for this reason,  
his Grand Vizier, Mansor, visited him  
every day at this hour. This afternoon  
he came as usual, but he looked very  
sober, quite contrary to his custom.

The Caliph took his pipe out of his  
mouth, and said: "What are you pulling  
such a serious face for, Grand Vizier?"  
The Grand Vizier crossed his arms  
over his breast, bowed before his lord,  
and answered: "Sire, whether I am pull-  
ing a serious face or not, I don't know,  
but yonder at the castle-gate there is a  
peddler, who has such fine things that I  
am vexed because I have no spare  
cash."

The Caliph, who had long wanted to  
show his Grand Vizier some favor, sent his  
black slave down to fetch the peddler up.  
Soon the slave returned with the travel-  
ling merchant. The latter was a little,  
fat man, with dark brown face, and  
clothed in rags. He carried a box, in  
which he had all kinds of wares—pearls  
and rings, richly inlaid pistols, cups and  
combs. The Caliph and his Vizier  
turned everything over, and the former,  
at last, bought a pair of beautiful  
pistols for himself and Mansor, and a  
comb for the Vizier's wife. When the  
peddler was shutting his box again, the  
Caliph saw a little drawer, and asked if  
there was any merchandise in it. The  
peddler pulled out the drawer and showed  
a little box containing a blackish powder  
and a piece of paper with strange writ-  
ing, which neither the Caliph nor Mansor  
could read.

"I once got these two pieces from a  
merchant who found them on the street  
in Mecca," said the peddler. "I don't  
know what is in them; you can have  
them cheap, for I can do nothing with  
them anyhow."

The Caliph, who liked to have old  
manuscript in his library, even if he  
could not read them, bought the paper  
and the box, and dismissed the peddler.  
But the Caliph thought he would like to  
know what the writing meant, and asked  
the Vizier if he did not know a man who  
could decipher it.

"Most gracious lord and master," re-  
plied the Vizier, "near the Grand Mosque  
a man is living, called Selim the  
Learned; he understands all languages.  
Send for him! Perhaps he may know  
these mysterious letters."

The learned Selim was fetched at once.  
"Selim," said the Caliph to him,  
"Selim, people say you are very learned;  
just take a peep at this paper and see  
if you can read the writing. If you can  
read it, I will give you a new festal gar-  
ment; if you can't read it, you will get  
twelve strokes on the cheek and twenty-  
five on the soles of your feet, for being  
called Selim the Learned falsely."

Selim bowed down, and said: "Your  
will be done, my lord." A long while  
he gazed at the paper, then he suddenly  
cried out: "I'll be hanged, my lord, if  
it isn't Latin."

"If it is Latin," commanded the  
Caliph, "tell us what it says."

Selim began to translate: "Man,  
whoever thou art, that findest this,  
praise Allah for his mercy! Whoever  
snuffs of the power in this box, and then  
says: Mutabor, can change himself into  
any animal, and can also understand the  
language of animals. If he wants to  
resume his human shape, let him bow  
three times towards the east and say the  
same word. But take heed not to laugh  
when thou art changed! Else the magic  
word will vanish entirely from thy mem-  
ory and thou remainest a beast."

When Selim the Learned had read this,  
the Caliph was pleased beyond measure;  
he made the learned man swear to reveal  
this secret to no one; made him a pres-  
ent of a beautiful garment and dismissed  
him.

But to his Grand Vizier, he said:



"That was a splendid bargain, Mansor! How jolly it would be to be an animal. To-morrow, early, come to me! We'll walk out together into the country, take a little snuff out of my box, and then listen to all the talk going on in the air and the water, in forest and in field."  
(To be continued)

### Fashion Notes.

Soft woollen materials are being chosen for spring dresses for little girls six to seven years of age. Floral designs on cream or white ground in challie are deservedly popular for these little dresses. Many dainty frocks are made without a waistline, the full skirt falling from the yoke, which may be either square or round, as preferred. The little French dress is also pretty and up-to-date with its long waist and very short skirt. Simplicity holds sway in the little maid's wardrobe.

The girl of twelve to fifteen can select for her dresses the same materials as her older sisters. Her skirts are gored and her waists modelled after the same styles as her sister's. For the girl of fifteen the skirt-waist suit is a happy solution for many perplexities. Silks, woollens, linens and cottons are used attractively in fashioning these pretty and serviceable dresses.

Military effects are little short of a craze. Buttons and braids are used profusely on the front and shoulders to bring about this style.

The demand for gold buttons and gold braid has revived the gilt belt, which may be either plain or fancy. One of the latest styles is the soft leather belt. It is from two and a half to three inches wide at the back, and a little narrower in the front, and is fastened with a plain buckle. To be smart, it must harmonize with the color of the suit or its trimming. The wide girdle is again shown, in fact, so wide that it gives almost a princess effect. Applied lace, in girdle form, gives an elegant style to many of the silk and velvet waists. A pretty style of belt is made of heavy corded silk, with cut-steel buckles at the front and back. This season, the buckle at the back is very long, while the one in front is quite small.

The passion for old metal extends to buckles, hat-pins and brooches, and happy is the person who possesses some of these treasures.

Hat-pins are no longer merely an instrument of security, but are carefully selected to carry out the effect of the trimming. They are not necessarily expensive, and some are very pretty.

Neckwear is a most interesting subject in the fashions, and in order that it be pretty and effective, it must be neatly fastened, and without the sign of soil. Little fancy safety-pins are found to be of great value for fastening stocks at the back, as the two edges may be brought together and securely fastened, not necessarily overlapping, as is often done when an ordinary pin is used. This rule of neatness must also be brought into effect at the waistline, if one is going to be well dressed. Care must be taken to have the skirt securely fastened to the waist, and the belt arranged to fit properly. Then, too, the dress-binding must not be worn and fringed, or the whole appearance of the dress is spoiled. It is the little things that count in looking neatly dressed.



Dear Friends,—

Just a word of introduction in bringing before you "Wrinkles." You will be pleased to know that she is the same friend who wrote the Flower Department not long ago about "window boxes." You will remember that article, and I am sure you will agree with me that, judging from it and the present contribution, our new friend has chosen a most characteristic and appropriate name by which to be known in the columns of the Ingle Nook.

**A WRINKLE FROM "WRINKLES."**  
A great many people find washing dishes a great bore, so I am going to send you a description of a dish drainer I made for myself last autumn. I had a small packing case, about 26 inches long, a foot and a half deep; first I sawed off the bottom of the box, leaving the upper part nine inches deep; then I went to the barn and took a sieve from an old fanning mill that had been discarded for years. It was a zinc sieve that would not rust. This I tacked to the bottom of my box; then I bored two auger holes, two inches apart, in each end near the top, and chipped out the piece between the holes, so I had handles to lift it by. Then I painted it inside and out. I happened to have a large, old tea tray, which I painted the same as my box. This answered beautifully to place it on. Last of all, I found a whisk, which had seen its best days, and after washing it well with soda and water I was equipped for dish washing. I hope some of your readers will make one, and find it as great a comfort as I have mine. I take great pleasure in making something useful out of nothing.  
WRINKLES.

### SOME USEFUL DEVICES.

Dear Dame Durden.—I think the Ingle Nook Chats are becoming better and more interesting every week. It seems just like having a real talk with each other. It is so nice to sit down and read over the different ways of doing things and get the actual experience of others. There are also some very helpful hints that I am sure will be highly appreciated by many a busy housewife. I will be glad to send a small contribution on easy ways of working. Here is one: When I have a lot of greasy dishes to wash, I always put a few lumps of washing soda in the dishwasher; it acts like magic in cutting grease, and it is so much nicer than soap. It is also excellent to put in the water to wash woodwork or floors, and leaves them bright and new. A few small lumps dissolved in hot water will clean bottles most beautifully; try it.

Washing Currants—I think you will find this plan easier than washing them according as you want to use them. When I get any quantity of currants, I first rub them dry in a colander to get off all the stems, which will fall through the holes, and pick out any stones or dirt (never wet them before you do this because the stems will stick to them). Now, wash them well in three or four waters (cold). By setting the colander into another pan while washing, and the sand will all run out and leave the currants clean. Dry them on a board or sieve, on nice clean paper, and they are always ready for use. If this letter is worth publishing, you may publish it; but if you consign me to the waste-basket, I shall not be offended.

### BLACKLOCKS.

Don't dream of the W. P. B., Blacklocks. Come again to our Corner.

### A REQUEST.

Dear Dame Durden.—As one of the "Ingle Nookers," I enjoy your weekly chats, also the very helpful letters from the friends. In "Resident's" letter to "Pacific," she writes about knitting coarse, warm, woollen mittens. As a "Tenderfoot" from Australia, where

very little knitting is done, I wonder would she be so kind as to tell how they are knitted. Trusting she will accede to my request, and thanking her for her very interesting and encouraging letter, I remain, yours truly,  
AUSTRALIAN.

As we already have a "Tenderfoot," I have taken the liberty of changing your nom-de-plume to "Australian." Is that all right?

### "PACIFIC" AGAIN.

Dear Dame Durden.—Since you did not consider my first letter unworthy of notice, I venture to write again. Thank you very much for your kind words of appreciation, and also for your encouraging remarks. I can confirm your statement, "That struggles bear with them their own reward in making us stronger and more capable." Had I remained the petted younger member of the family, I should not be able to do what I can do. We live in a beautiful part of B. C. Our valley is made from land that has been reclaimed from the sea; the soil when under drained and dyked, produces immense crops, chiefly hay and oats. On the north and east lie the snow capped Rocky Mountains; to the west are the Pacific waters, from whence come the gentle breezes, so refreshing to the men working in the fields during the heat of the summer. Six miles south of us is the boundary line of the United States. When looking upon this valley, on a calm summer evening, with the mountains in all their grandeur looking protectingly down upon it, the cattle quietly grazing in their green pastures, the lambs frisking about, and all nature seems at peace, I feel that this valley should be called, "Peaceful Valley." Now it is known by the very unlovely name of "Mud Bay," christened, it is said, by a sea captain, whose vessel was stranded on the mud before these lands were reclaimed.

Dear Dame Durden, our especial corner in the "Advocate" is so helpful, and I, for one, derive much benefit from it. I hope in future that if any part of the "Advocate" must be left out for want of space, it may not be the "Ingle Nook" department. It is as disappointing as if one were expecting a friend, who did not come. I like your suggestion, that members of the "Ingle Nook Corner" were a badge. Am I to be the only one wearing it in B. C.? I, too, would like the members to sign some name to their letters that will be more easily remembered than initials. I still remain,  
PACIFIC.

### A LETTER FROM A MANITOBIAN.

Dear Dame Durden,—Three D. and friends, all greeting! So it is your wish for some to write jolly letters! I am not sure I will succeed. All my "man" part of the household has gone visiting, and I am left monarch of all I survey; my present company is a pet cat and little dog. Dear Dame, were you ever left all alone on a farm? This is how it feels: relief at first; then lie down and have a little sleep; some little noise nearly scares you out of your wits; get up rather staggery and look out of all the windows; yawn; play the organ a little; read a little, and this time I stumbled on your Ingle Nook, and so I am now writing to you. I see many recipes in your corner. Did any of the friends ever try putting in a large cup of corn meal in their pancake batter? Try it, and see if they are not fine. We like them best that way. Your little idea of a rosette is very nice. I am a great lover of red or green; see what the others have to say. Bye-bye for the present.  
AMELIA.

Alexander Anderson is evidently a favorite, and a well-merited one, among the "Ingle Nookers." Since "Cuddle Doon" appeared in our paper, "The last to Cuddle Doon" has been sent for publication in the Ingle Nook by Miss J. H. Fraser, M.

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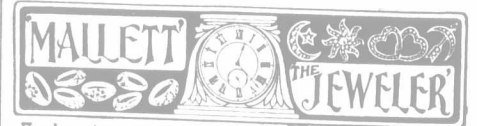
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**STENOGRAPHY** Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situation for Home Study, 85. Complete Course for Home Study, 85. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'SULLIVAN, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.

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McMorran and "Scotch Thistle." The following delightful poem has also been sent by "Scotch Thistle," and by Mrs. W. Buchanan. We thank our friends very much for the trouble they have taken in seeing that these poems should reach us.

WAUKEN UP:

A Sequel to "Cuddle Doon."  
By Alexander Anderson ("Surfaceman").

Wull I hae to speak again  
To thae weans o' mine?  
Eicht o'clock, an' weel I ken  
The schule gangs in at nine.  
Little hauds me but to gang  
An' fetch the muckle whup—  
Oh, ye sleepyheidet rogues,  
Wull you wauken up?

Never mither had sic faught—  
No a moment's ease:  
Clead Tam as ye like, at nicht  
His breeks are through the knees.  
Thread is no for him ava'—  
It never hauds the grup:  
Maun I speak again, ye rogues—  
Wull you wauken up?

Tam, the very last to bed,  
He winna rise ava.  
Last to get his books an' slate—  
Last to wonn ava',  
Sic a limb for tricks an' fun—  
Heeds na' what I say.  
Rab an' Jamie—but thae plagues—  
Wull they sleep a' day?

Here they come, the three at ance,  
Lookin' gleg an' fell,  
Hoo they ken their bits o' claes  
Beats me fair to tell.  
Wash your wee bit faces clean,  
An' here's your bite an' sup—  
Never was ma'r wiselike brains  
Noo they're wauken'd up.

There, the three are aff at last,  
I watch them frae the door,  
That Tam, he's at his tricks again,  
I coont them by the score.  
He's put his fit afore wee Rab,  
An' coupit Jamie doon,  
Could I lay my han's on him  
I'd mak' him claw his croon.

Noo to get my wark on han'  
I'll hae a busy day,  
But losh! the house is unco quate  
Since they're a' away.  
A dizzen times I'll look the clock  
When it comes roun' to three,  
For cuddlin' doon, or waukenin' up,  
They're dear, dear bairns to me.

Kindly address letters to this department to DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Plenty to Talk About.

High up on the side of Cumberland Mountain a traveller found a cabin in such a lonely place that he wondered how the old mountaineer and his wife entertained each other, relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you and your wife see many people here?"

"Scarcely ever see anybody, suh," was his reply.

"Then you have to depend entirely upon yourselves for society?"

"That's it, suh."

"And what do you find to talk about?" the visitor continued, having noticed that neither was inclined to conversation.

"Heaps, I reckon," she said. "When breakfast is ready in the morning I says to Job to sot down to co'n coffee and hoe-cake."

"Yes."

"And when it's candle-light I sort o' jerks my head, and Job hitches up to sorghum and hoe-cake, and wants to know why we don't have bacon. Ain't that talk enough, stranger?"

"But there are the evenings," said the traveller.

"Yes, tha's the evenings, of co'se, and I say I reckon it will be a fine day to-morrow, and Job he reckon's the same thing, and we wind up the clock and go to bed. Oh, I don't reckon we are suffering to death for want of somebody to gab to."

Domestic Economy.

If a double layer of brown paper is put under oilcloth on shelves or table, it will wear three times as long as if laid directly on wood.

To rub off paint spots from window glass, dip a penny or other coin in water, and then, with its edge, scrape off the paint from the glass.

Do not forget the pot of green-growing plants. Even if it is but a pot of parsley for garnishing, it is green and feathery, and is restful to the eyes.

Stains on china can be removed by rubbing with salt or powdered bath-brick. These remedies can also be used for cleaning an enameled sauce-pan that is stained or burnt.

A good clock is a necessity in any kitchen; without it one is apt to have meals a trifle late, and there are countless reasons why a good clock should be found in the kitchen if anywhere in the house.

When making up muslin or any thin material, it is a good plan to stitch down each seam a piece of narrow tape of the same color. This keeps them quite firm, and also prevents them from stretching when washed, and the uneven appearance which is often the result.

Clean black silk by sponging it well on the right side with hot coffee, which must have been strained through muslin to free it from grounds. The coffee removes grease and restores the brilliancy of the silk without making it stiff and shiny. Press it with a warm iron on the wrong side while still damp.

DO NOT URGE YOUR CHILD.

If your child cannot concentrate its mind or commit to memory without great difficulty, or if it seems backward, do not urge it to study. No development which is forced is natural or normal. The mind may be developing unevenly. When the brain cells are more fully developed and the nerve cells more mature, the faculties will balance and the child will become normal, evenly developed. But he must be encouraged instead of being discouraged, for otherwise the result may be disastrous. It is cruel to keep telling a child that he is dull or stupid, or that he is not like other children. The discouraging pictures thus impressed upon his plastic mind will cling to it, and become indelible in the brain of the man, and handicap him for life.

PURE AIR AND CLEANLINESS.

The heathiest woman in the world can be reduced to a pitiable state of ill health if she were obliged to sleep in a room improperly ventilated.

When we think that the air we breathe is inhaled for the sole purpose of purifying the blood, we can appreciate how important and vital it is that this air should be fresh and pure.

Untaminated air contains that necessary element, oxygen, without which we cannot live.

The skin must be kept clean and in a vigorous, healthy condition, that all the impurities which exude through the countless pores may have unobstructed exit.

There are men who do not wash their bodies more than once a month, who would discharge their coachmen if the coats of their horses did not shine like satin.



GENUINE Burnt Wood Pyro Plaques,

10x18 inches, with hanger—central picture in 3 colors, 10 designs to choose from—

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### Nature Study.

#### METHODS.

With regard to methods in teaching nature study, not much advice can be given. If the teacher is enthusiastic and thoroughly in love with nature, any method may be good. Keeping in mind, however, that nature study is "training the eye to see and the mind to understand what is seen," certain points at once become evident.

With the younger children, the whole work is to get them seeing things; to get them interested in the things around them. The birds, the insects, the flowers, all touch the little ones' lives, and it is as something living, something with which they have points of contact, that they study the robin, the bee, or the anemone. Be enthusiastic. If you love plants, your pupils will love them. If you are on the watch for birds and birdways, so will the children be. Do not be afraid of the children putting too many human thoughts and desires into the things studied. It is better they should than for them to think of the things about them as so many natural history specimens. They will not be misled. The little girl playing with her doll humanizes it, and is none the worse; why should she be if she thinks of the mother dandelion as closing up at night to take care of her babies?

So with the lower grades, watch anything that may be at hand; you are not after knowledge, but interest. Never mind lack of continuity; do not worry if the work appears desultory. If you can teach your boys and girls merely to use their eyes, you are doing good work.

In the higher grades, the difficulty is to strike the medium between turning the pupils adrift and telling them. Do not attempt to teach nature study, guide; by all means, assist wisely; but keep teaching for arithmetic. Besides the observation work and obtaining the interest of the pupils, which, of course, you will still encourage, you will, by the time grade IV. is reached, be doing work for definite purposes. Your class may be studying an insect. Now, do not tell them what you want them to see or find out, but create or awake in their minds a desire to know certain things about the creature. Let them even put down definite questions, which they are to answer by means of observation. There is the whole thing: Interest the pupils; let them suggest lines of work, and then observe. Remember that true nature study is not concerned with the thing to be studied as a natural-history specimen, but with it as something alive and with ways all its own of gaining a livelihood.

But where is the method in all this? There is none, and can be none. What is required is to help the pupil's mind and sympathies to expand; that cannot be done by any cut-and-dried method. If you think of plans and methods, you may teach science, but never nature study. Think of your pupils—how their interest can be aroused, their sympathies broadened—not of the subject, and you will teach nature study.

As an example of how to take up a special topic in nature study, consider the subject of seed germination. This has been on the programme for years, but has very rarely been dealt with satisfactorily. Usually seeds have been planted, a few observations made, and that has been the end of it. Now, what should and can be done is this: First get your class interested in seeds. They are wonderful things, those little seeds; apparently as lifeless as grains of sand, and yet every one is just waiting for a chance to become instinct with life. Why, too, should each little seed be able to reproduce so exactly its kind? Have the class examine some seeds, and by a few judicious questions, you will have no trouble in getting them to appreciate somewhat of the marvel of a seed. Now, if your class has the right attitude, they will naturally wish to know such things as: how the seed, or baby plant, gets out of its coat; how such a delicate thing as a wee plant gets out of the

soil; what the plant does with the seed itself. These, and perhaps other questions, are sure to arise, and the seed is ready to answer these questions itself. Plant seeds, and let the pupils try to answer the questions they themselves have suggested. You may also have planted seeds in some position, which will readily show the behavior of the baby plant. After they have sent down an inch or so of root, it is time to draw the attention of the pupils to a strange thing—apparently so simple that they usually never give it a second thought. Why do the roots go downward? A simple-looking question, is it not? But is it as easy as it looks? You might answer this question by telling the class that the root goes downward owing to the influence of gravity, and much that would help them! But you can do something. It will not hurt the children to get the feeling that the plant knows what it is doing; doesn't it, then, send its roots down knowingly? It is easy to find out by turning a young plant horizontally, and in a short time it will show you that it does know what it is doing, for the root tends downward. Here is a marvellous thing—the plant almost seems conscious. Some bright boy or girl will certainly wish to know what part of the plant directs the roots, and it is only a matter of experiment to show that it is the tip of the root, for if this be cut off, the plant no longer knows which way is down.

Can a child, who has seen the almost human way in which a baby plant behaves in getting out of its coat, out of the ground, or in sending its roots downward, or in search of moisture, ever feel just the same as before toward plants? I think not; and it is just this change of attitude we are seeking for. To give our boys and girls greater interests, wider sympathies—besides the incidental, yet very valuable, power and knowledge gained in attaining that interest and sympathy—is after all a main aim of nature study.

#### Arbor Day.

If Arbor Day is not observed as it should be, and the results do not appear in improved and ornamental school grounds, with abundance of shade trees, we should not be discouraged, but seek out the fault and go to work with a determination to find a remedy. The Review has a great many hints and suggestions that will help all its readers.

Every teacher can arrange days beforehand, to have flowers for the adornment of the school-room; to have the room neat and clean, and the premises carefully cleared of every bit of rubbish that may have accumulated during the winter; to have seeds planted in window boxes so that growing plants may be studied and enjoyed later in the season. The exhilaration that will come to every teacher and school from heartily entering into all these preparations will communicate itself to a whole neighborhood.

Along with this feeling of exhilaration that comes from planning and working out something that everyone can do—and everyone can do what is outlined above—scholars will have a newly awakened interest and feel that they would like to accomplish other things. They will want to know something about trees, and the early wild flowers coming into bloom.

If trees have been planted in the school grounds in former years and these have been uncared for and have not grown well, do not go on repeating that mistake. Study the conditions of planting and caring for trees and try to have the children understand these conditions. If they know the needs of a tree and that it should be treated like other living creatures, the experiment may be tried of planting one this season—an elm or maple. If that grows and thrives under their care, next year they may be anxious to plant another. How much more will they be satisfied with one vigorous little tree than half a dozen uncared-for starvelings!—[Educational Review.]

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CALIFORNIA WINTERS.

The Lower Fraser Valley.

NO ZERO FROSTS.

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"You can buy 40 acres of new bush land in the Lower Fraser Valley and in ten years have as much money in the bank and be making as good a living as if you had taken up a homestead on the prairies, besides having had all the advantages of the coast climate, and every year after the first 10 years you will draw farther ahead of your brother who homesteaded on the prairies. This country is beyond any question the one in which to make a home." This is the opinion of Mr. Tom Mitchell, who farmed for 12 years near Brandon, in Manitoba, and who has now settled on the Coast. Write for our farm pamphlet. It gives you prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce, full weather statistics, etc., etc.

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**Flintkote Roof**

YOU are putting a new roof on the old building. Why? Because it hasn't lasted as long as the building. If it had been a Flintkote roof it would have lasted longer. ed. FLINTKOTE won't burn; it won't leak; is vermin proof, and is permanent. The sun does not soften it, nor the cold shrink it. You or any bright man can lay it. Send for sample. Would you like the names of neighbors of yours who have Flintkote? We will send them also.

**MacKenzie Bros.,** 131 BANNATYNE AVE. **Winnipeg.**

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# Music

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**Violins (complete with bow).**  
 No. 981—Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model, and finely finished; \$4.50, reduced to **\$3.00**  
 No. 948—"Guanerius" Model, brown varnish, ebony trimmings, finely finished; \$3.00, for... **\$5.00**  
 No. 976—"Stainer" pattern, reddish-brown colored varnish, nicely figured wood, highly polished ebony trimmings; \$10.00, for... **\$6.50**

**Mandolins.**  
 No. 293—Mahogany finish, flat back and sides, rosewood fingerboard, highly polished; \$4.50, for **\$3.00**  
 No. 295—Seven ribs, natural wood, ebonized fingerboard, inlaid around sound hole, nicked tail-piece; \$4.50, for... **\$3.50**

We can offer Guitars, Cornets, Flutes, Accordions, etc., at correspondingly low prices. The **IMPERIAL STRINGS** for all stringed instruments are the best made. Every article guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Send for catalogue, mentioning goods required.

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## WEDDING INVITATIONS.

All the latest, up-to-date Stationery for Wedding Invitations and Announcements at close prices.

**The London Ptg. and Litho. Co.**  
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

## Why the Country Boy Wins.

Why does the boy from the district school outstrip his village cousin in the high school and college? There can be little doubt that he does. Many of our village high schools depend upon the district school graduates for scholarship, for school spirit, and largely for attendance. In a large majority of cases the highest honors at graduation fall to the boy who learned his arithmetic and reading in the district school. Green in appearance, using poor grammar, rarely knowing how to march in step, ridiculed by the stylish youth from village homes, the country pupils soon demonstrate their ability to leave behind those who would scorn them.

Many reasons are given to explain this. Pupils from the country appreciate their advantages more; they have not so much outside of school to engage their attention; they learn on the farm the knack of doing things. These explain in part, but the district school should not be left entirely out of consideration. Are the district schools better than the village graded schools? Are the teachers better prepared or better paid? Is the instruction superior? Have the district schools better facilities for doing efficient work? There can be but one answer to all of these questions. It is a wonder that the district school teacher with twenty or thirty classes per day can accomplish anything at all. The boy in the district school must do most of the work himself. With a hint here and there, he plows his own way through arithmetic and geography, through reading and spelling. His recitations are mostly examinations with very little developing or explaining. He brings to the high school an inferior knowledge of elementary subjects, but he also brings what counts for much more, the ability to do things for himself. He knows something of research, for he has gotten most of what he knows unaided.

The boy in the village school too often receives his portion in homeopathic doses, very systematically administered, thoroughly assimilated, and frequently repeated. The bright pupil fails to get a taste of personal conquest. He looks to his teacher to furnish the material carefully developed and predigested. He seldom catches the spirit of research and often loses his native curiosity. Passivity and receptivity become his fixed attitude.

To overcome these faults supervisors and grade teachers must learn to look less to subject matter covered and more to mental training. There must be more suggestion, less demonstration; more investigation, less drill upon non-essentials; more concreteness, less idealizing; more leading, less coaxing and compelling; more study into nature, less study about nature; more training of the motor facilities, less appeal to memory. Such active methods will produce more active minds, and, coupled with a fair knowledge of subject matter, pupils will have the habit of helping themselves.—[Principal Chas. S. Williams, Chatham, N. Y., in The Educational Gazette.

W. J. Parr, B. A., who has been principal of the Crystal City School, has been appointed inspector of schools in the south central district of Manitoba.

## Humorous.

"How much better off a man would be if he would take his wife's advice!"  
 "Yes," answered Mrs. Torkins, "I have told Charley time and again not to bet on horses that don't win. But he will do it."

Bishop Potter was preaching one Sunday evening in a small town in the Adirondacks, where he had a summer camp. When the services were over, a tall, gaunt man, with the air of a backwoodsman, came up to the Bishop with outstretched hand.

"I've heerd ye preach twice afore this," he said, and I like yer preachin'. I alluz learn somethin' new from ye'. I rid ten mile to-night to hear ye, an' I'd rid ten more, by as usual, I heerd somethin' new to-night that I never knowed afore."

"Well, I am glad of that," said the Bishop, shaking the outstretched hand; "and what was it you learned to-night?"

"Why, Bishop, I found out fer the first time in my life that Sodom and Gomorrah wuzn't twins."

## LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.,  
 75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:  
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 Rev. William Cayen, D.D., Knox College.  
 Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.  
 Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

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**Terms of Sale**—Organs under \$50.00, \$5.00 cash and \$3.00 per month; organs over \$50.00, \$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month; or payments may be made quarterly at the same ratio. Discount of 10 per cent for cash. Stools accompany each organ.

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- DOMINION**—Walnut case without top, sub-bass, 8 stops. Original price, \$150; reduced price, \$50
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- CROWN**—Piano case, oak, 3 pedals, 7 1/2 octaves, almost new. Original price, \$250; reduced price, \$125
- DOMINION**—6 octave, 11 stops, walnut piano case, beveled, new glass front. Original price, \$160; reduced price, \$100
- DANIEL BELL & CO.**—11 stops, 5 octave, high top, walnut case. Original price, \$120; reduced price, \$30
- BELL & CO.**—5 octave, 8 stops, large glass in top, walnut. Original price, \$100; reduced price, \$45
- BELL & CO.**—Chapel organ, 13 stops, walnut, 5 octave. Original price, \$160; reduced price, \$95
- BELL & CO.**—5 octave, 9 stops, walnut, high top. Original price, \$140; reduced price, \$80

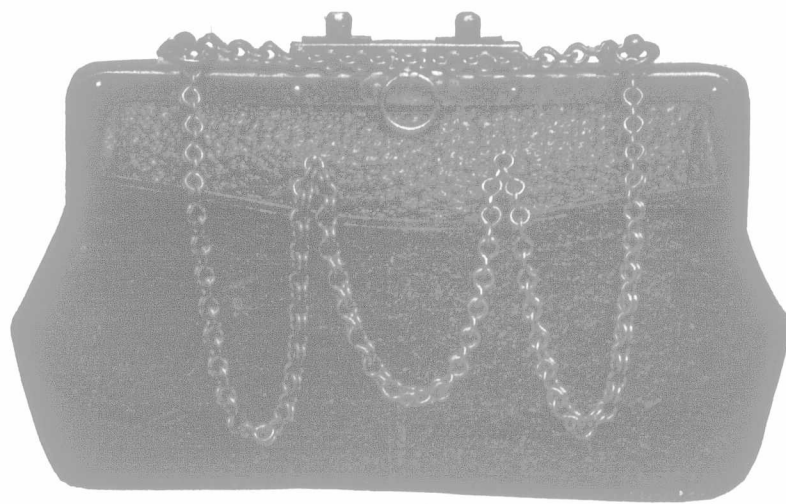
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- HEINTZMAN & CO.**, Toronto—Large overstrung, 2 pedals, hand-carved legs, and fancy rosewood case. Original price, \$600; reduced price, \$180
- DUNHAM**, New York—Medium size, 2 pedals, octagon legs, rosewood. Original price, \$550; reduced price, \$110
- STFINWAY & SONS**, New York—Large and overstrung, fancy carved legs, rosewood case, 2 pedals, a magnificent instrument. Original price, \$1000; reduced price, \$300
- DOMINION**, Bowmanville—Large overstrung, 2 pedals, fancy carved legs, dark rosewood case. Original price, \$500; reduced price, \$175
- HEINTZMAN & CO.**, Toronto—Medium overstrung, 2 pedals, fancy carved legs, rosewood case. Original price, \$500; regular price, \$115
- JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS**, London, Eng.—1 pedal, carved octagon legs, light rosewood case. Original price, \$400; reduced price, \$90
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- STODDART**—Small size, rosewood, octagon legs, 2 pedals. Original price, \$300; reduced price, \$60
- DETMANN & SONS**, London, Eng.—Upright case, octagon trusses, fancy front panel, rosewood. Original price, \$400; reduced price, \$75

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

**Veterinary.**

**INDIGESTION—QUERY RE OXYGEN TREATMENT.**

1. Have got a cow that had milk fever after calving. Had veterinary to see her; he gave drench composed of salts, ginger, gentian and sulphur, and a number of other powders. Cow got over it and did well, until three weeks ago. She then quit eating and failed in flesh and in milk. I gave her a drench, same as above. In first case she was down. In present one, she was not. She will eat plenty of hay at present, but will not eat anything in grain line, except bran. She has failed away to two-thirds of a gallon of milk twice daily. In good health she gives two gallons twice a day. She is not a heavy milker; but an excellent butter cow. Have fed good hay and a scoop of cut out sheaf with half a gallon of barley and small seeds chopped together with each feed. She is a heavy feeder in good health. Her passage is generally very hard and very dark appearance. I've had her about sixteen and a half months, and I have several times heard her give very loud and extremely hard riffs or belches through her mouth and nose, but have never noticed any discharge. Would that have anything to do with her being sick so often?

2. I noticed in your issue of April 6th, page 499, an article on the oxygen treatment; do you think it would be satisfactory in the above case to bring her to her milk? What does the liquid cost; and can it be procured at any drug store; and would one have to have a syphon to inject same, or how is it to be given; and what quantity at a dose?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Your cow is suffering from indigestion, and needs appropriate treatment: Change the feed as much as possible; get some flaxseed and boil it, or feed ground flaxseed, or oil cake. The less medicine the better. You might use powders of: Fenugreek, two ounces; bicarbonate of soda, eight ounces; powdered gentian, four ounces; powdered nux vomica, two ounces; mix, and divide into sixteen powders. Give one in feed twice daily. Sometimes frequent attacks of indigestion are due to tuberculosis.

2. No; the oxygen treatment would be of no avail in the case you mention at this stage. It is useful only in acute cases of milk fever; that is, right after calving. It is not practicable for the layman to use it, as he would not have the appliances; in fact, at present few veterinarians are fixed up for the purpose. The oxygen treatment has become advertised by the experiences of two London (Ontario) veterinarians, Drs. Tennant and Barnes, through the "Advocate's" columns, more than any other way on this continent.

**AUCTION SALE and SPRING SHOW OF PURE-BRED CATTLE**

TO BE HELD AT THE CITY OF CALGARY, ON MAY 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH, Under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle-Breeders' Assn.

Three hundred and ninety-six head Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus to be offered for sale; males and females of each breed. **IMPORTANT**—All animals purchased delivered for \$2 per head to purchasers nearest railway station in the Territories, and to points in B. C. and the Territories should purchase single-fare tickets and obtain standard certificates, which, upon being signed by the Secretary, will entitle holders to secure return tickets free at the Calgary ticket office. Catalogue of sale and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

CHAS. W. PETERSON, Sec'y Live Stock Assns. Calgary, N.-W. T.

**FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW!**

1. Season tickets St. Paul or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$25.60; sixty-day ticket, \$21.35; ten-day ticket, \$19.20.
2. Fair opens about May 1st, and closes December 1st.
3. Five daily trains to Chicago, each making close connections with St. Louis trains.
4. No extra charge to go via Chicago.
5. Tickets good on the Fast Mail and Pioneer Limited electric-lighted trains.
6. Full information about rates, routes and accommodations will be cheerfully furnished on application to

W. B. Dixon, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,** SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.  
Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. **James Hutton & Co., Montreal,** SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

**RANCH FOR SALE**  
CONTAINING OVER **800 ACRES OF LAND** IN THE **Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.**

Plenty of water for irrigation; timber for milling and building; good stock range; 300 acres available for fruit; over 1,000 trees now planted and some bearing fruit; wire fence. Cheap. Apply to

**H. PARKINSON, - FAIRVIEW, B. C.**

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**

**ITCHY LEGS.**

Pregnant mare has had itchy legs all winter. She was the same, but not quite so bad, last winter. Fed on clover hay, oats and a few roots. One leg keeps swollen all the time, and has broken out above fetlock and keeps running.  
I. C. S.

Ans.—Some horses, especially beefy limbed ones, are predisposed to this condition. On account of your mare being pregnant, treatment must be careful. Feed no oats; give hay, bran, a little linseed and a few raw roots. Give four drams hypsulphite of soda night and morning. Dress the legs well three times daily with corrosive sublimate, one dram to a quart of soft water. Allow regular exercise. It is not probable she will quite recover until after foaling and she gets on grass.  
V.

**SICK COW—CALCULUS.**

1. Have a cow that has gone wrong some way; expect strain, but do not know for sure. She sucks wind per rectum; evacuations are mixed with slime; does not appear to be scoured; but the passages are very soft, otherwise the cow appears all right, only she is gaunt looking; is in calf about four months.

2. A neighbor had a mare take suddenly ill, passing blood with urine in very severe pain. We used hot fomentations over kidneys. She was up in about three hours, when she passed water several times, of very dark, dirty color, which gradually grew clearer. We took the symptoms for kidney trouble. Gave no medicine, only used fomentations till pain was apparently all gone. Did we do right, or could we have given medicine to help?  
O. A. C.

N.-W. T.

Ans.—1. Your cow has been suffering from indigestion, due probably to improper food, or a ration not properly balanced. Would advise a saline purge, such as: One and a half pounds of salts, cupful of common salt, half a cup of powdered ginger, all dissolved in a quart of hot water; when cool, drench slowly. Follow with tonic powders in the feed: Gentian root (powdered), four ounces; nux vomica beans (powdered), two ounces; fenugreek, two ounces; bicarbonate of soda, four ounces; powdered ginger, four ounces; mix, and give a heaped tablespoonful once daily in the feed—chop or bran mash.

2. From the description you give, the mare was probably affected with a stone or gravel in the bladder, which would account for the passage of blood from the orifice of the urethra. If this is the case, an operation will be necessary to relieve, which would necessitate calling in an expert veterinary surgeon.

FOR A REVOLVER that is simple in construction, safe to use, and high-grade in every respect, the Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., Worcester, Mass., have a machine that merits consideration. Write them.

**A Smiling Face**

signifies robust health and good digestion. You can always carry a smiling face in spite of care and worry if you keep your liver right and your digestion good by using

**Beecham's Pills**

Sold Everywhere

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

American paper Roofing is a failure in this respect. Fourteen years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-wool Mica Roofing. It is economy to use the best roofing. The fact that the C. P. R. has used this roofing for the past 10 years is a guarantee of its usefulness. Please send stamps for samples and booklet.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.:  
Dear Sir.—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All Wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house, and roof over the new engine at the mill have all been roofed with this material, and has given good satisfaction. (Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING Co. F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

**W. G. FONSECA & SON**  
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,  
188 HIGGINS AVE., - WINNIPEG.

**LAMENESS.**

I have a mare, seven years old; gone lame in front feet; has been lame for two years; took shoes off and let her run in pasture all last summer. Would you advise having her nerved; will the hoof grow after a horse has been nerved?  
Newdale. B. C.

Ans.—To decide such a serious question as this, one would need to make a personal examination before giving advice. Call in a good veterinarian and get his advice in the matter.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has resigned, to accept a position with an incubator company in the United States.

The death is announced of Mr. G. M. Casey, on April 13th, at his home near Clinton, Mo. Mr. Casey had built up a superior herd of Shorthorns, and a few years ago added to it, by purchase, such notable animals as Imp. Choice Goods, Cicely, and the American-bred champion, Ruberta. He became embarrassed in his financial affairs last year, partly through a heavy shrinkage in range cattle, in which he was largely interested. It is regrettable that a man with the laudable ambition to own the best cattle of his favorite breed should have been this unfortunate.

**TRADE NOTE.**

GINSENG growers and gatherers, write the Ozark Ginseng Company, Joplin, Mo. They are growers and exporters of pure ginseng, and have something to say that will interest you.



## Sharple's Tubular Separators

### EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.


**Like a Crowbar**

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows.

Write for catalogue F-186.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

THE SHARPLES CO.      P. M. SHARPLES  
CHICAGO, ILL.      WEST CHESTER, PA.



### BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS

I have the largest list of farms for sale in this Valley, and would like to correspond with anyone considering visiting this country.

JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

**FOR SALE SCOTCH COLLIES** Strictly high-class, from noted parents. Unexcelled as companions or workers on ranch or farm. Write if you mean business. GEO. A. HULL, Box 694, Calgary, Alta.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### OCCULT SPAVIN.

Mare is quite lame when starting. She improves on exercise, but never goes quite sound, except when walking. I can see no enlargement. She has been so for three months. M. W. R.

Ans.—This is doubtless due to an occult spavin (frequently called a blind spavin), one in which no enlargement is noticeable, and which is usually hard to break. It is probable a cure may be effected by firing and blistering by a veterinarian. V.

#### INDURATED UDDER.

Cow calved two weeks ago. She has a hard lump, the size of a teacup, in one quarter, and she is going blind in the teat. R. D.

Ans.—This is called indurated or hardened udder, and when the induration is close to the base of the teat, it usually results in loss of the quarter. Treatment consists in rubbing well twice daily with compound ointment, and giving internally one dram iodide of potash night and morning, every alternate week. V.

#### SORE TONGUE IN BULL.

Have a one-year-old bull that has, until recently, been doing well; but about two months ago commenced slobbering at the mouth. He seems to have great trouble in masticating his food. He does not consume enough food to thrive well, but keeps gaunt and is failing in flesh. I find on examining his mouth that there is a raw spot on each side of the ball of his tongue about the size of a 50-cent piece. His teeth appear to be in good condition. What is the cause and remedy? CARMAN.

Ans.—We have had cases resembling this one brought to our notice before, and invariably had them improve under a course of treatment with iodide of potash. The drug was given in one to two-dram doses a day, depending on the age; in this case a dram dose is sufficient, and continue for a couple of weeks. Dissolve in a cupful of water, and drench with it. The cases mentioned were due, we believe, to the parasite which causes lumpy jaw.



There is just one way to make the most money out of any business. The way to make the most money out of dairying is the Empire Way. The

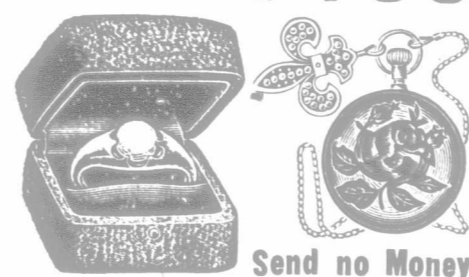
### Empire Cream Separator

makes dairying easier, pleasanter and more profitable. It saves time, trouble and temper. It saves work because it is easy to operate and easy to clean. It saves worry because it is always ready, skims closely and is made to last.

Our books about the money-making Empire Way of dairying are free to everybody. They are just common-sense talks in plain language, plainly printed for busy farmers and dairy men. Send for them. They are free for the asking.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.,**  
28-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario.

### LADIES' WATCH AND OPAL RING Free



Send no Money

Just your name and address, and we will mail you post-paid, **16 Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets**, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Filigree Heart Shaped Locket, encasing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly scented from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful Lockets sell everywhere for 25c., and people are glad to buy. You sell them for **only 15c.** and give us a certificate worth **50c. free with each one**, return the money, and for your trouble we will give you this beautiful little **Ladies' Watch** with fancy gold hands, on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enameled in seven colors, and if you send us your name and address at once and sell the lockets and return the money within a week after you receive them, we will give you **free in addition to the watch** a handsome gold finished **ring set with a large, magnificent Fire Opal** that glistens with all the beautiful colors of the rainbow. Ladies and girls, write us today. You can easily sell the lockets in half an hour and we know you will be more than delighted with these two beautiful presents. Address **THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., Dept. 339 Toronto.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### MANGE IN HORSES.

We have in our neighborhood an epidemic of what we think is the mange on our work horses. The hair comes off, and the skin dries up and peels off, almost all over them, and seems to be very itchy, and also very contagious. Please let us know through the columns of the "Advocate" what can be done to cure it. If it should be quarantined to where should we write? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Use of the coal tar products, advertised in our columns; creolin, one part to water fifteen parts, is also useful. If it is mange, report to the N.-W. M. P., at Regina; or to the Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, which became law last August, you must report the disease.

#### SICK MARE.

I have a mare, eight years old, in foal; looks well and eats hearty; gets two gallons of oats a day, and hay all she wants; worked well all last summer, and as soon as the cold weather came she could not work any more, and cannot go over half a mile; she seems to give out, and lies down, and seems to be very sick for an hour or two, then she gets all right, until she moves, then she gives out soon again. Do you think she will work this summer? R. A. Hazelwood.

Ans.—The symptoms you detail are so few and indistinct that it is impossible to say what ails your mare. It might be rheumatism, azoturia, or anilial thrombus, due to an embolic obstruction, the result of palisade worms getting into the blood current. The mare will doubtless be able to work this spring and summer, considering she had so little to do, and was so well fed, overfed rather, getting too much hay, and not enough laxative food, such as bran. I am inclined to think azoturia was the disease affecting the mare, but, as stated, cannot be certain. Read in recent issues what has been said of that disease.

# Dispersion Sale of Oak Grove Shorthorns

I will sell my entire herd at the farm, **LANGBURN, MAN.**

Remember the Date **JUNE 14** Remember the Date

No Reserve. Catalogue on Application.

**51 Lots Will Be Offered**

Including the noted Scottish-Canadian (imp.) = 36100 =, valuable females and future winners.

The \$400 Imogene!  
The Winnipeg winner, Siren 7th!  
The show cow, Rose of Prairie Home!

The blood of Village Hero and Scottish-Canadian flows strongly in this herd.

Everything in good breeding condition—a rattling chance to invest in good cattle.



**JAS. BRAY, Proprietor,**  
MACDONALD STATION, C.P.R. (M. & N.-W. Section).

D. S. MACDONALD, Auctioneer.

Take standard railway certificate from your station agent.

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



**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**SILVER WYANDOTTES**—the beauty and utility breed—my birds are well-known prizewinners; they are farm-raised and have free range. Eggs per setting, \$2. E. J. Brown, Boissevain.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS** from best pen. \$1.00 per setting. Stock all sold. Jacob M. Moyer, Campden, Box 47.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jas. M. Fee, Jr., Headingly, Man.

**POULTRY**, cat, dog and bird supplies. Large catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

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

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

**Stonewall Poultry Yards.**

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

**IRA STRATTON, STONEWALL, MAN.**

**EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS** Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. B. and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Pr. Leghorns \$1 each. Trial Golden Wyandottes, \$5. **BOOKE & GEORGE, 52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.**

**VIRDEN DUCK YARDS.**

**FOR SALE:** Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes, W. Wyandotte and S. C. Black Orpington cockerels. Our birds won all first, also silver cup, for the best exhibit of Pekin ducks at the 1904 Manitoba Poultry Show. Orders booked for eggs now. Correspondence solicited.

**MENLOVE & THICKENS** Virden, Man.

Agents for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders and Supplies.

**CHAMBERS' BARRED ROCKS**

at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, held Jan. 25th to 29th, 1904, won 1st and 4th pens, 1st pullet, 4th cockerel, special silver cup for most birds scoring 90 points and over, which is ample evidence as to who is breeding the best Rocks in this country. My pens this season will contain these winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. A few good cockerels for sale; also S. C. B. Leghorns. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.**

America's **Greatest Poultrymen.** Our winnings for 1900 have been immense. Write for our 10-page circular, costing only a 2c. stamp. **A. A. FENNY, Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U.S.A.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

from Indian Games, Golden Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. A few

**CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE** including W. Wyandottes, B. Rocks, Indian Games, and Golden Wyandottes; also long distance homing pigeons. Write

**S. LING, 128 River Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**RELIABLE MEN WANTED**

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$50 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. **THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.**

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**GUINEA PIGS WANTED.**

Kindly inform me where I could purchase a few guinea pigs. W. G. Cypress River, Man.

Ans.—Write Dr. Bell, Provincial Bacteriologist, Winnipeg, Man.

**BOOK FOR FARM BUILDINGS.**

What do you consider the best book in connection with the erection of farm buildings? J. C. W. New Westminster.

Ans.—There is no book published that is especially adapted to Canadian farm architecture; but "Barn Plans and Outbuilding," published in New York, is one of the best obtainable on the subject. Price \$1.00, through this office.

**SHANTY FOR HOMESTEAD.**

I have a homestead, and will have had it three years by next November, and have now 50 acres broken. The homestead is on the same section where I am living, being my home. Is it necessary for me to have a shanty on it to get a patent? How much does it cost to get a patent? P. K.

Ans.—If you have lived on the same section for three years, it is not necessary for you to erect one on your own homestead to secure a patent. The latter may be had without cost by notifying the Land Titles Department, at Regina, and having the necessary papers filled out.

**HYPNOTISM AND ITS USE.**

1. Is there such a thing as hypnotism?  
2. Is it practised in colleges, hospitals, or any responsible institution?  
3. Who was the first professor who travelled through Canada exhibiting hypnotism, and at what year? J. H. Carlyle, Assa.

Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. Yes; it is used to some extent in various medical institutions, particularly in the United States.

3. There has from time to time been a variety of travelling lecturers in Canada on the subject of hypnotism, but we are not certain who was first. If any of our readers have that information, we would be glad to publish it.

**HORSE-POWER FOR STACKER.**

Would you kindly advise me through your valuable paper if a ten-horse-power threshing machine with a wind stacker could be successfully handled with a twelve-horse power. E. H. E. Medicine Hat.

Ans.—It would not be advisable to depend upon running the stacker with two extra horse-power. In seasons when the straw is short and dry at threshing time, one and a half to two horse-power is sufficient to drive some stackers; but under such conditions as prevailed last year, when the straw was long in many districts, and inclined to be tough at threshing time, four or even five horse-power is often required to elevate the straw.

**Legal.**

**PAYMENT FOR WORK.**

A bought a threshing outfit from C, and hired B to work for him on the gang; but C came along and collected the pay for all the threshing done. Can B make C pay him for his work? Lorie, N. W. T. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No; B must follow A who hired him. He has no claim on C.

**Veterinary.**

**BOG SPAVIN.**

Colt, year old, has what appears to be soft puffs on inside hocks; not sore, or lame; but growing larger. What is the cause and remedy? J. D.

Ans.—A mild blister applied to the parts is sometimes useful; as a general rule it is better to let such alone, as the colt is not inconvenienced by them. The blister to be used is made as follows: Take one part biniodide of mercury, one part powdered cantharides and six of lard; mix well. Rub in well for ten minutes; then tie up head for twelve hours, so that the animal cannot bite the blistered surfaces, grease after fourth day, each alternate day. Blistering is usually unsuccessful.

**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.

**JOHN LOGAN, M. Robinson, Man. Shorthorns.**

**A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.**

**DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.**

**F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.**

**REGINA STOCK FARM**—Ayrshire cattle and Improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: Choice young bulls and fall pigs (Improved Large Yorksires). Now booking orders for spring trade. J. C. Pope, Regina.

**POSITION** as swine herdsman wanted by an experienced breeder and exhibitor of pure-bred stock. Most successful with Large and Middle White Yorkshire pigs, winning continually at "The Royal" and principal county shows in England. Excellent testimonials. Denston Gibson, 550 William avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

**FARM**—372 acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school 1 1/2 miles, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply Alec Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

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

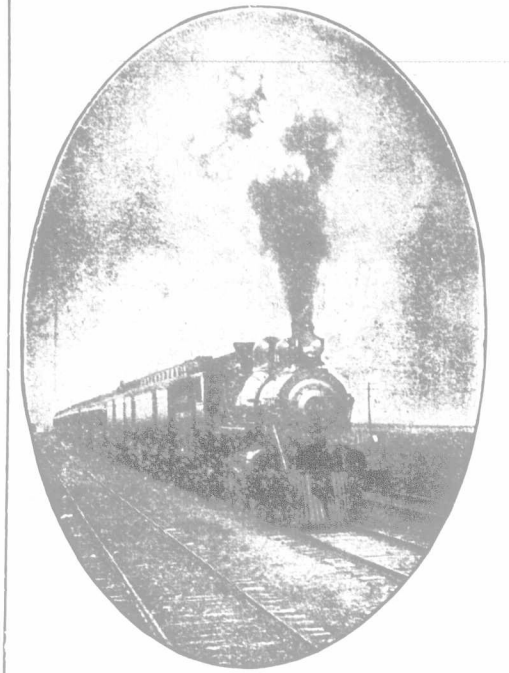
**JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.**

**IMPROVED RANCH FOR SALE.**

Exceptional chance to procure 1,540 acres of Alberta ranch land at a low figure. Property is fenced, contains two houses, stables, corals and brush, in the Kamloops district, B. C. Ranch commands free Government range; bunch grass; will support 2,000 head of cattle. Good wagon road, abundance of water, finest climate in Canada. Address, Box 83, Vancouver, B. C. References required.

**W. B. BARWIS**  
REAL ESTATE BUREAU,  
CALGARY, - CANADA.

**Northern Pacific**



**ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR**

April 30 to Nov. 30.

TRAVEL BY A STANDARD LINE.

**Northern Pacific**

Through Train

Winnipeg to St. Paul.

Daily 1.45 p.m. Arriving in Union depot, St. Paul, at 7.25 a.m. Ensuring best connections for all points

South, East and West.

If you are considering a trip to the coast call at the Northern Pacific office, 391 Main street, for descriptive literature and full information.

**TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.**

Next to the Bank of Commerce. Telephone 1446.

**H. SWINFORD, R. CREELMAN,**  
General Agent. Ticket Agent.

**Cyphers Incubators and Brooders**

Get started in a paying and increasing business. Write now a postal card for full information, to

**ASHDOWN'S**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.,  
AND MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

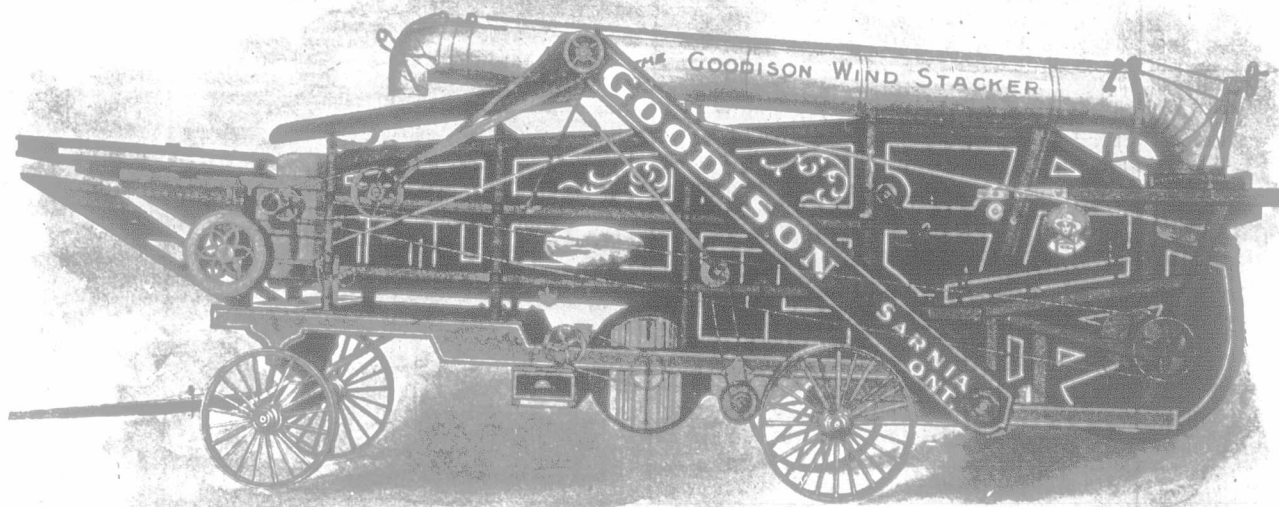
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# The New McCloskey Manitoba Thresher.

**GOODISON  
SIDE-FAN  
WIND  
STACKER.**

**SIMPLE,  
EFFICIENT,  
DURABLE.**



**SIZES:**

- 32 Cyl., 50 Rear
- 36 Cyl., 54 Rear
- 36 Cyl., 60 Rear
- 40 Cyl., 60 Rear

Write for cata-  
logue, and our  
new catalogue of  
Double-cylinder  
Traction Engines

**THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.**

**LUNG TROUBLE.**

For a month, my steer has been breathing very heavily. His sides go in and out very much. He is getting worse. Has been feeding well, and doing well until the present. Now he is falling.

A. H. B.

Ans.—This is some chronic lung trouble; in all probability tuberculosis. If he is in fair condition, I advise you to slaughter him, and if the trouble be not tubercular, his flesh may be fit for use; but if tubercles sufficient to cause the symptoms mentioned are present, his flesh must be destroyed by fire. There is no use in treatment.

**CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.**

Some of my beef cattle have diarrhœa all the time, and they will not eat well, nor fatten. They get grain three times daily, hay and turnips that were frozen.

J. C. P.

Ans.—Discontinue the use of the turnips. Give each animal a laxative of one pound Epsom salts and two ounces ginger. As soon as the effects of this purgation have passed, if the diarrhœa continues, give to each animal two ounces tincture of opium, four drams catechu and four drams prepared chalk, in a pint of cold water as a drench every four hours, until the diarrhœa ceases. Follow up with one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica, three times daily. Gradually increase the food as appetite improves. If there be tubercular disease of the liver or intestines, it is probable diarrhœa will reappear as soon as treatment ceases; but if there be no organic disease of this nature, the above treatment will be successful.

**BLIND TEAT—BRONCHITIS IN PIGS.**

1. Heifer calved, and one quarter and teat were caked, and I could not get any milk. Would tapping the udder have saved the teat?

2. Give treatment for bronchitis in pigs.

A. E.

Ans.—1. Tapping the udder would have complicated matters. The teat might have been saved by an operation by a veterinarian with an instrument manufactured expressly for the purpose, but unskillful interference is always attended or followed by serious complications.

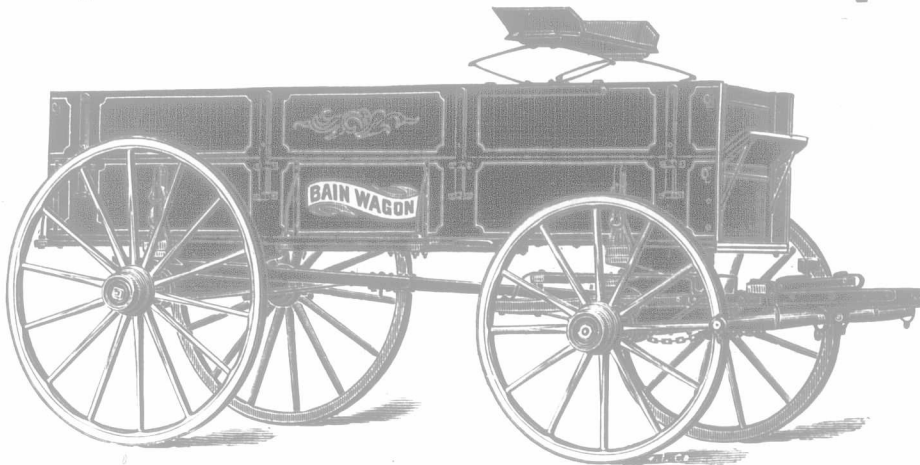
2. Probably the most successful treatment has been as follows: Close all apertures of the pen; burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes; then open doors, windows, etc., to admit air. Repeat treatment once weekly as long as necessary. All healthy animals should be removed to healthy quarters, and the premises of the affected ones should be thoroughly disinfected before fresh stock is introduced. Treatment is often unsuccessful.

V.

## BAIN WAGONS

**CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY  
AGENCY OF THE  
MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY.**

*More Material Kept in Stock Than Any Two of the  
Largest Wagon Factories in Canada.*



We guarantee only carefully selected material as to quality and thoroughly seasoned enters into the construction of our wagons. That is what gives the wagon its life.

*Our Factory is One of the Most Modern and Up-to-date  
Plants in America.*

### BAIN WAGON COMPANY

Factory: WOODSTOCK, ONT. Limited.

## The Winnipeg Granite and Marble Mfg. Co.

Carry the largest and best assorted stock of

### Headstones, Tablets, Monuments, Cemetery Fencing and Coping

in the West. We also make a specialty of  
CUT STONE and MANTELS. Write for catalogue  
and be convinced that our prices are right.

The Winnipeg Marble & Granite Mfg. Co., 602 Main St., Winnipeg

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.**

**CHRONIC COUGH.**

Eleven-year-old mare has coughed a little all winter, mostly in the stable. No discharge from mouth or nostrils.

A. F.

Ans.—Chronic coughs of this nature are very hard to treat, so you must have patience and continue to treat as long as necessary. Give her every morning: Two drams solid extract of belladonna, two drams powdered opium, two drams gum camphor, and thirty grains powdered digitalis, made into a ball with a little treacle, or mixed with a pint of cold water and given as a drench. If she become constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil.

V.

**ŒDEMA.**

Mare was due to foal (eleven months up) April 14th. She became swollen and tender underneath. I consulted a veterinarian and he said he thought it was dropsy and would require tapping in a few days when it became soft. He did not come to see it. It has not got soft, and the veterinarian says he will probably have to insert a seton.

B. B.

Ans.—This is an œdematous swelling. I think it is probable when your veterinarian sees it, he will decide that an operation is not necessary, and the swelling will gradually disappear after parturition. However, he, when he sees the case, will be in a better position to judge than I, and you had better allow him to treat as he thinks best.

V.

**LAME HORSE.**

About a month ago my seven-year-old gelding went lame in near front foot; stands with the ankle joint forward; when walking seems to place that foot much further ahead than natural; no swelling; flinches a great deal when I press on the inside of ankle joint. There seems to be no dish in the bottom of foot, frog is prominent, and cavities on either side run deep, but the sole of foot is quite flat. There is quite a projection of hoof under the hair; that is, it looks like a new hoof growing down. Has had two gallons oats daily and straw; no hard work. Have used liniment, but is no better. Kindly prescribe, as the horse will be wanted to work in seeding.

W. H.

Ans.—A severe sprain or incipient ring-bone might cause the symptoms you give; in such cases, rest, nature's great cure, aided by a good blistering, should relieve the condition now existing. Use the blister recommended in these columns for bog spavin, and apply from the top of the hoof well up to the ankle joint, being careful not to place any under the back of the fetlock joint; rub well in to the front of the limb, and grease afterwards regularly every other day. Tie head up for twelve hours after blistering, or the animal may bite the parts and blister his mouth.

**ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

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



**The Conjurer's Wonderful Pack of TRICK CARDS**

These are the cards used by professors of legerdemain or the black art, and with them you can restore the torn card; burn a card and afterwards restore it whole and perfect; cut a pack and name the top card before the cut is made; burn a card and then find it in the pocket of the person who burned it; find a selected card with a sword or knife; send a selected card through a table into the table drawer; and hundreds of other tricks, the most astonishing and surprising ever performed with cards. The Conjurer's Pack of Cards is a pack of 53 playing cards. Full and complete directions for using and learning the tricks are sent with each pack. Anyone can perform these tricks without fear of detection in a parlor or elsewhere. No confederate is needed.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 25c. Box 531, Western Mail-Order House, Winnipeg, Man.



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

**GINSENG** Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy in Canada. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine free. Ozark Ginseng Co., Dept. E-20, Joplin, Mo.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**WHY STRAW DON'T STAND - SELF HOG FEEDER.**

1. In this district if the season is one of rainfall, wheat on summer-fallow gives a very rank crop of straw, and frequently lodges. The straw is often of a fuzzy nature, and the yield not commensurate with bulk of crop. Will rolling this land help? If so, when would be the best time to roll? Do you recommend heavier seeding for this class of land?

2. Can you give plan of a good self feeder for hogs, and say if the use of them is to be recommended? Carnegie, Alta. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. The cause of the straw lodging is due to lack of balance in the chief constituents that contribute to the building up of the plant. The fact that there is a rank growth shows that nitrogen is present in abundance, and the fact that the rigidity of the straw is lacking indicates that phosphoric acid, although present in fair quantity, is not available to a sufficient extent to counterbalance the nitrogen. For many years it was thought that the stiffness of straw or grain was due to the presence of silica in the soil, but recent experiments all go to show that it is dependent upon the presence of phosphoric acid. After a few croppings your land will depreciate considerably in available nitrogen, and then the straw will not grow so rank. In the meantime, the best way to ensure a crop that will stand is to sow thin. If this be done the air and sunlight will get into the crop when growing to a greater extent than if it be sown thickly, and a free circulation of air and the presence of sunlight will tend to greatly strengthen the rigidity of the straw.

2. Self feeders are not recommended for feeding. It is not an economical method, because the hog is liable to have constipation through over-feeding without sufficient exercise. The ideal and most profitable system of hog feeding is to give only such feed as will be consumed at once.

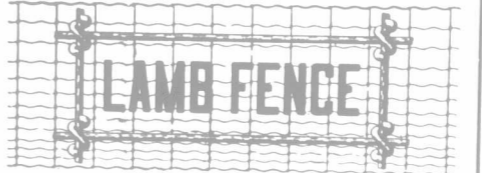
**Leg and Body Wash.**



**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.  
Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.  
**LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.**

A No. 9 high-carbon wire has a tensile strength of 2,400 lbs.

A ten-wire fence with a tensile strength of over 12 tons.



has high-carbon lateral wires.

**The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO. LIMITED**  
Box 478, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

**The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO. BRANDON, MANITOBA.**  
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

**BOOK REVIEW.**

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.  
A work recently to hand is Veterinary Studies, by Dr. M. H. Reynolds, of St. Anthony's Park, Minn., comprising the lectures given by him to the agricultural college students in the University of Minnesota. This book is nicely printed and well illustrated, and will be acceptable to the class of people for whom it was written. The lectures on some of the contagious diseases are good, especially those dealing with hog cholera, bovine tuberculosis, glanders and hemorrhagic septicemia, diseases to which the author has given considerable attention. We regret, however, to see the term symptomatic anthrax used in a book intended for the laity, when black-leg is meant, as such tends to confusion in the minds of non-professional readers. The work is deserving of patronage by veterinarians, and is much to be preferred to many works used. It can be had from the author at \$2, net; postage, 17c. extra.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**GOING TO THE PACIFIC COAST.**—Attention is directed to the announcement elsewhere in this issue of the Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B. C., relating to the famous Lower Fraser Valley with its fertile and valuable land and salubrious climate.

A monument in the form of a drinking fountain, the gift of the Hon. William Tebb, has been erected at Burstow, England. Cut on the front of the drinking trough is this inscription: "In memory of the mute fidelity of the four hundred thousand horses killed and wounded at the call of their masters during the South African War, 1899-1902, in a cause of which they knew nothing. This fountain is erected by a reverent fellow-creature."

**WORLD'S FAIR TEA.**—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "P. C. Larkin, President of the 'Salada' Ceylon Tea Company, arrived in St. Louis yesterday from Toronto, Canada, to complete arrangements for the installation of a tea exhibit in the Ceylon and Agricultural buildings at the World's Fair. Mr. Larkin says his company will have one of the largest tea exhibits at the fair, costing over \$200,000. He says the public will have an opportunity to drink Ceylon tea as it is made in Ceylon, there being already twenty Cingalese here to make and serve the tea. Mr. Larkin says the public is rapidly becoming acquainted with the superior quality of the Ceylon product, and its consumption has increased from practically nothing ten years ago to one-fourth the total amount of tea consumed. The 'Salada' Ceylon Tea Company has headquarters in six American cities and two Canadian cities. Mr. Larkin will remain in St. Louis for several days."

**ANS TO ADVERTISING.**

By Ed. C. Barroll.  
If you tout your little tooter and then lay aside your horn,  
In ten short days there's not a soul will know that you were born;  
The man who gathers pumpkins is the man who plows all day,  
And the man who keeps a-humping is the man who makes it pay.  
The man who advertises with a short and sudden jerk  
Is the man who blames the editor because it didn't work;  
The man who gets the business has a long and steady pull,  
And keeps his ad. a-running from week to week quite full.  
He plans his advertising in a thoughtful sort of way,  
And keeps forever at it until he makes it pay;  
He has faith in all the future, can withstand a sudden shock,  
And, like the man of scripture, plants his business on a rock.  
If he can't write good copy, he employs a man who can,  
And the other fellow in his line is classed as "also ran."  
You can't fool people always—they've been a long time born,  
And most folks know the man is slow who tootheth not his horn.

**Edison Phonograph ON EASY Payments**

**Laughs! Sings! Talks! Plays!**

HERE is an opportunity which has never before been placed before the people of Canada. Do you realize that when we say Edison we mean that the Phonograph we are offering you is made by the great Thomas A. Edison, of world wide fame, the greatest mechanical genius the world has ever known. Each Talking Machine as Edison's Electrical inventions are superior to those of anyone else in the world. We cannot attempt, within the compass of an advertisement, to give you the many reasons why the Edison Phonograph is so vastly superior to all other makes, but we will point out a few of the principle ones:

**FIRST**—Because the Phonograph is the invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who has spent twenty years in steadily improving it, until to-day the Phonograph is so far superior to all other talking machines that there are more of them being sold every day than of all other makes put together.

**SECOND**—Because every genuine Edison Phonograph bears the trade mark, Thomas A. Edison, which is the highest guarantee of excellence that could possibly be given.

**THIRD**—Edison Phonographs use Cylinder Records, which are the sweetest, clearest and most life-like records made.

**FOURTH**—Cylinder Records cost only half as much as disc records, a 50c. Cylinder containing as much as a \$1.00 disc.

**FIFTH**—You can make your own records with an Edison Phonograph, and thereby preserve the voices of your loved ones, and reproduce them years afterwards. With a disc machine you cannot make your own records, and reproduce them years afterwards. With a disc machine you require no points. The reproducer on an Edison Phonograph is fitted with a Sapphire point which practically never wears out. We know of one case where a point was used over 10,000 times without the least apparent wear. With a disc machine you have to insert a new point every time you run a record.

**SEVENTH**—Cylinder Records never wear out. We know of a case where a Cylinder Record was run 3,000 times without injury. Disc records become harsh and lose the finest effects with repeated use.

If space permitted we might go on indefinitely enumerating the points of superiority of the Edison Phonograph over other talking machines, but we have mentioned enough reasons, we hope, to interest you in the machine, and to make you curious to hear more. There are several different styles of Edison Phonographs, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$50.00, and long lists of Records, etc., which we would like you to consider carefully. Just drop us a line and say you are interested in the Edison machines and we will send you booklets and full particulars of our Easy Payment Plan, by which you can get a good machine by paying only \$1.00 down, balance in small easy payments.

Do you realize what you would have in your home if you owned an Edison Phonograph? The greatest singers, the sweetest musicians, the most famous bands and orchestras, the funniest story tellers, all of which, to hear in any other way, you would have to travel the world over. On an Edison Phonograph you can get them just as natural and life-like as it is possible to have them. At a trifling cost you can possess the grandest music of every description that the world has to offer. Is it not a wonderful opportunity? **AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.**

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

**Regular \$30 Gun for \$5.65**

**SEND NO MONEY**

These are the famous Chassepot Guns, made for use in the German Army and afterwards converted into the highest grade shot-guns. They sold easily for \$15.00 during the hunting season, but as we have only a small stock left and we are anxious to turn it into cash, we are going to clear the lot out at \$5.65, which just covers the cost of the action alone. They are choke bored by the celebrated taper system. The barrels are made of high grade steel, 30 inch, 12 gauge, and they have solid walnut stocks, checkered pistol grips, steel butt plates—every one guaranteed an accurate shooter, a sure killer at a long distance, and absolutely the best gun in the world at anywhere near the price. As we said before, the action of these guns alone is worth \$5.65, and they cost the German Government \$20.00 each, making them in lots of tens of thousands. This is the greatest bargain that any man was ever offered, and in order to prove it to you we will send you one of these guns to your nearest express office, so you can examine it thoroughly before paying one cent. Then, if you are perfectly satisfied that it is just as represented, and the most wonderful bargain you ever saw, pay the express agent only \$5.65 and express charges. We also have a few genuine Mauser Rifles converted at \$2.15. Write at once. You cannot afford to miss this chance, and this advertisement may not appear a 2nd. Address: **The National Trading Company, Dept. 3335 Toronto, Ont.**

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



**NONE LIKE THEM! ALL LIKE THEM!**

**THE "SELKIRK"**

**STEEL FENCE and STEEL GATE**

Better and Cheaper than Any Other on the Market.

**Robt. M. Moore & Co.,**  
Room 12 Henderson Block,  
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Local Agents Wanted. Write for particulars.

**The WHEEL YOU WANT**

For Farm and General Work ALL IRON

Any size Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.**  
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.  
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory

**Varicocele Cured to Stay**  
**Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days**  
No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

**Certainty of Cure** is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. If what I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

**Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

**H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.**  
The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele Est. business 1890  
(Copyrighted)

• H. J. TILLOTSON 40, 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

SEPARATORS WIND STACKERS FEEDERS BAGGERS ETC.

WATERLOO MFG. CO. LTD.

ENGINES PLAIN AND TRACTION THRESHER SUPPLIES

**HALT!**

Before you buy an ENGINE or SEPARATOR, see the

**"Waterloo"**

If there is no Agent near you, write for Catalogue.

FACTORY WATERLOO-ONT. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG MANITOBA

**GOSSIP.**

Herefords are moving. Robt. Sinton, Regina, recently sold five yearling heifers and two two-year-olds to D. H. Andrews, of Crane Lake.

**REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES.**

Mr. Geo. A. Hull, of Calgary, is a Scotch collie fancier and breeder. He has been breeding collies for a number of years down east, and now has moved to Calgary, and taken with him quite a number of his favorites. These dogs are registered, and of prizewinning strains. They are good workers, and should be appreciated in the West, where well-trained dogs of that kind would often save a considerable wage bill. A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" saw several of these dogs and considers them excellent specimens of the breed. We are pleased to welcome Mr. Hull as an advertiser in our Western issue. He has previously tested the value of our Eastern edition as an advertising medium, and states that results were perfectly satisfactory. Any of our readers wishing strictly first-class, pure-bred Scotch collies should communicate with Mr. Hull.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF SHORTHORNS.**

Our advertising columns bear witness that the fat has gone forth, to wit: that on June 14th, 1904, the Oak Grove herd of Shorthorns, owned by Jas. Bray, of Longburn, Man., will be dispersed at auction. All ye that love good cattle, and wish to possess such, should mark the date on your tablets, or calendars, and come to the venue prepared to buy a representative of the grand old breed, the reds, whites and roans. Regretfully the proprietor disperses the herd, as he had built it up to go on with yet, withal, as kine love and kine lore does not always descend the family tree, he thought it well to withdraw, and give the beginner or the old-timer a chance to pick a winner for the Dominion Show this year, to get hold of a good breeding cow, perchance a sire of note. There will be no reserve; all must go at prices made by the bidders, and when the stock is presented to their critical gaze, we feel sure that Jas. Bray will not regret the confidence he has reposed in the buyers.

Some of the cows are remarkable milkers, persistent with a flow of richness and large quantity; many will be in calf, others will at foot demonstrate their maternal abilities, and one is safe to say there will be many prizes and few blanks to be drawn.

The stud bull, Scottish Canadian =36100=, a five-year-old roan, well known to the show-ring habitues, will be sold. This bull is of the noted Crocus family, and came from the far-famed herd, now dispersed, of Shepherd, of Shethin, Tarves, Aberdeenshire. Few bulls in Canada have such breeding, as he is by Violet Boy (a Missie), by the great William of Orange; he is also heavily charged with the blood of old Craibstone, many of whose get have made sensational prices, and is of the same family as Sign of Riches. Thick and low-set, he carries the stamp of a beef sire, with a strong crest and bulging neck vein; he shows masculinity; his heartgirth, seven feet six inches, general thickness and depth of chest and brisket bear evidence of lots of constitution, while the well-covered, level top, thick loin and full buttocks evidence his capacity as a carrier of meat, while as to his ability as a sire the young things seen at Oak Grove will furnish ample evidence. Two yearling sons of the imported bull above are the roans, Scottish King =48118=, out of Imogene 2nd, and Scottish Boy =48119=, the former an August calf, the latter an October one, both are masculine, sappy, and as active as cats. The catalogue describing Scottish King says: "A nice roan, and a beautiful example of the modern Shorthorn; has few superiors of his age in the Province; is thick, wide, lengthy, smooth and with level lines, top, bottom and sides; fit to head a pure-bred herd, and the right age for the summer shows." Of Scottish Boy, it may be said, to use the words of W. S. Lister: "A long haired, light roan, so popular in the Old Country, and of the most desirable conformation, a square block on short legs, smooth, fleshy, deep and

(Continued on next page.)

**Spavin**

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

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)**

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

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

**Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure**

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

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

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

Imported Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

Parties requiring such stock will receive prompt attention by writing or calling on

**Mr. Geo. Hendrie, Manager, Regina, Assa.**

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

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

**S. BENSON, - NEEPAWA, MAN.**

Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs.

Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.

Write for prices, or come and see.

**GEO. ISAAC,**  
Cobourg Station, G. T. R., COBOURG, ONT.

**Bissell's Disk.**

In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

The greatest cultivator for all the Provinces. No other with so good a record. Send your address. Particulars are free. Manufactured by

**T. E. BISSELL, Dept. "W," ELORA, ONT.**

**FREE MAGIC LANTERN**

Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you post-paid, 2 large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 60c. You sell them for only 25c each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well-made, finely finished Lantern, with 3 fine focusing lenses, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet.

With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Clown's performances, etc., etc., and full directions. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3321 Toronto.

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







# Cures Rupture!

What's the use of torturing yourself wearing the cold steel or badly fitting elastic truss when you can be cured at home without pain or danger, and no time from work, not a drop of blood lost. Away with the old truss, off with the wretched feeling as though you were held in a vice. Feel as you should feel—strong and healthy. I can make you do so, that you will wonder you ever contented yourself with the torturing pain of an old truss.



Mr. William McShane, 673 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man., whose portrait here appears, was cured 5 years ago. Read what he says:

Dear Dr.—It gives me great pleasure to tell you I am positively cured of my bad case of rupture. It is now some 5 years since I quit using my truss, and I have had no trouble whatever from my old complaint.

### AGED 81 AND CURED.

Emer-on, Man., Oct. 23, 1902.  
Dear Dr.—I am glad to say that I am permanently cured of my rupture by the use of your Method. My health is better than it has been for years past. The 22nd of this month will be my 82nd birthday, and I am hale and hearty. You are at liberty to use my testimony to convince skeptics that they too can be cured.

Yours very truly, WM. MILNER.

### OPERATIONS NOT NECESSARY.

Neepawa, Man., Sept. 21, 1903.  
Dear Dr.—Your Method cured my son 3 years ago, and he is a very strong child. You may publish this, as our doctor considered it a very bad case, and gave no hope, saying "that in a few years he would have to undergo an operation." We fooled him—you have him cured. Thankfully yours, WM. A. KEELINGTON.

### NO TIME FROM WORK.

Deloraine, Man., April 1, 1903.  
Dear Dr.—It is indeed a pleasure for me to inform you that your Method has been a complete success in my case. Words fail to express my gratitude to you, and I will ever recommend your cure. Yours gratefully, BENJ. TREKLY.

### SUFFERED 25 YEARS, AND CURED.

Wapella, Assn., N.-W. T., Dec. 29, 1902  
Dear Dr.—I have worn many trusses, and all were a failure, but your Method has done the work which I considered it impossible to do. I can honestly recommend your Method, and advise all sufferers from rupture to write you. I am, Yours very truly, EDWARD CASE.

### TWO RUPTURES CURED.

New Westminster, B. C., Aug. 17, 1903  
Dear Dr.—In answer to your letter of recent date, I am thankful to say both my ruptures are cured. You can use my name, and I will do all I can to recommend your Method. Believe me, Very truly yours, RICHARD TOOP.

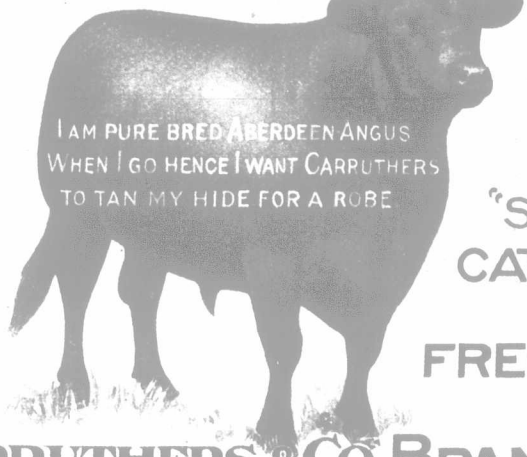
You ruptured people who have tried every truss, and have even undergone operations with the ill result that you are still ruptured, will welcome this glad news that you can be cured. No one too old; no case too bad. FREE TRIAL: To prove to the ruptured what a Godsend my Method is to them, I will send to those who write at once a FREE TRIAL of my wonderful discovery.

FREE BOOK: My valuable book, "Can Rupture be Cured," which is the best book ever written on rupture, and which deals in detail with the Cause and Cure of rupture, also FREE to all ruptured who write at once. None but those who are interested need apply.

DR. W. S. RICE,

2 EAST QUEEN ST. (DEPT. 283), TORONTO, ONT.

## COW & HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES



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

"SEND FOR  
CATALOGUE  
AND  
FREE SAMPLE

GARRUTHERS & CO. BRANDON, MAN.



## COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE

It plays every kind of instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories.

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 d-z. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in one's imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely enameled, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

Also one musical and one song record—Hiawatha, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, O. D. Baker Buckle, Saly in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm going Back to Dixie, The Holy City, He no sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds to-day sure. Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3327, Toronto

## Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

### GOSSIP.

Not merely the earth we live on, but our own especial life—our work, our study, our daily toil—may live in the light of God.

"Do you believe," she asked, "that a genius can possibly be a good husband?" "Well," he modestly replied, "I would prefer not to answer that question. But my wife ought to be able to tell you."

The office boy to a large firm of publishers was a smart lad, and when recently he was sent to one of the operative departments with a message he noticed at once that something was wrong with the machinery. He returned, gave the alarm, and thus prevented much damage. The circumstance was reported to the head of the firm before whom John was summoned.

"You have done me a great service, my lad," he said. "In future your wages will be increased \$1 weekly."

"Thank you, sir," said the bright little fellow. "I will do my best to be worth it, and to be a good servant to you."

The reply struck the chief almost as much as the lad's previous service had done.

"That's the right spirit, my lad," he said. "In all the years I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase \$2. Now, what do you say to that?"

"Well, sir," said the boy, after a moment's hesitation, "would you mind if I said it again?"

At Cornell University all the mechanical engineering students have to learn seven trades. One of these trades, that of blacksmith, is very distasteful to some of the students, but it has to be learned all the same. One young fellow, who was unusually averse to soiling his hands, begged hard to be exempted from wearing the leather apron; but the professor took special care that there was nothing lacking in the thoroughness of his training at the forge.

Last fall the student went to the professor and thanked him for being compelled to learn blacksmithing. "You see," he said, "I am now superintendent of a mine away back in Colorado. Last summer our main-shaft broke and there was no one in the mine but myself who could weld it. I didn't like the job, but took off my coat and welded that shaft. It wasn't a pretty job, but she's running now."

"If I couldn't have done it, I'd have had to pack that shaft on mule-back and send it three hundred miles over the mountains to be fixed; and the mine would have had to shut down till it got back. My ability to mend that shaft raised me in the eyes of every man in the mine, and the boss raised my salary."

"Usually a cow does not stand much chance when she engages in a hand-to-hand conflict with a grizzly bear," said Michael Ayres, a Colorado stockman; "but several years ago one of my cows killed one of those animals and came out of the struggle without a scratch. The cow had recently given birth to a calf. It being her firstborn, the mother was exceedingly vicious, and it was unsafe for a stranger to approach her, as her horns were long and pointed. The cattle-shed had a thatched roof, and was scooped out of the hillside a short distance from the house.

"One night a bear, having smelt the presence of a cow and calf, mounted the roof of the shed and proceeded to force an entrance by scratching through the thatch. The cow at the same time detected the presence of the bear, and held herself in readiness to receive the intruder. The noise of a terrible struggle aroused me, and grabbing a lantern I rushed from the house, and opening the shed door found the cow in a frantic state, luttng and tossing to and fro some large object, which evidently had lost all power of resistance. It turned out to be a good-sized grizzly, which had been run through and through the body by the courageous mother. The little calf was nestled in a corner, sleeping peacefully, and seemed unmindful of the maternal struggle. I suppose that as soon as the bear gained entrance through the roof it was pinned to the ground by the cow's horns before it had time to do any damage."

## Lice, Mange, Itch,

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

### Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant

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

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

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

### Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant.

## GALLOWAY BULLS

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

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



### RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

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

Harry V. Clendenning  
BRADWARDINE, MAN.

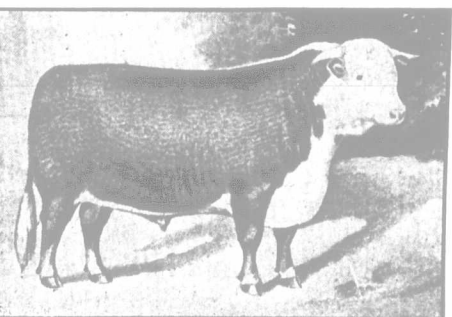
## Poplar Grove HEREFORDS



Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES  
DELEAU, MAN.

30-ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS-30



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

## HICKORY GROVE Herefords.



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

## THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.



For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 80 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

## TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

### HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.



# DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.



The difference between "The De Laval Separator" and others is just the difference between the perfected principle of milk separation as embodied in the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" Patents and the poor imitating device in other machines which these patents hold at an infinite distance.

The "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" Patents, together with all-round wearing qualities, have placed De Laval Separators in 98% of the creameries on our continent, and won for them Highest Awards at all World's Expositions.

You can get a De Laval for the price of the inferior make. Then WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?

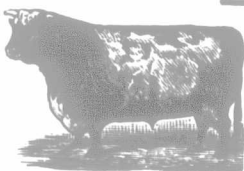
Ask us for pamphlet, "Be Your Own Judge."

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

248 McDermot Avenue,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago,  
Philadelphia, San Francisco.

## J. E. SMITH.



### SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

all ages. Herd headed by Golden Measure (imp.) and Scottish Knight.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

**J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.**

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

Only one yearling

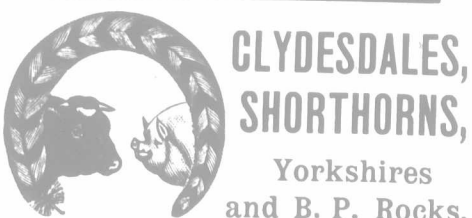
## SHORTHORN BULL

left. He is a dark red; sixteen months old, by Lord Stanley 25th = 29247 =, and out of Christabel = 35884 =, a deep milker.

If you want a bull, write at once.

**Walter James & Sons,  
Rossier, - - - Manitoba.**

FOREST HOME FARM



### CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS,

Yorkshires  
and B. P. Rocks.

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

Carman and Roland Stations,  
Pomeroy P. O.

**m ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.  
SHORTHORNS MUIRTON STOCK FARM**

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

OF DEEP-MILKING  
**Hawthorn Herd SHORTHORNS.**

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. **Wm. Grainier & Son, Londesboro, Ont.**



**SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES**  
Glen Ross Stock Farm  
FOR SALE—3 grand low-set bulls, sired by Golden Flame 27-79 = Golden Prince, 18 months old; Premier Prince, 11 months old; bull calf, 6 months old.  
**A. & J. MORRISON** close by Homewood Sta., C. N. R. 6 miles from Carman, Man.

## SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

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

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,500.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.

**GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.**  
**SHORTHORNS**  
Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

**GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.**  
Five miles from town.

## Greendale Stock Farm

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

**FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.**

## SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30389 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28878 =.

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS,  
HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.**

## EXTRA CHOICE YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Reds and Roans—sure stock getters and in prime condition for service.  
**William Minty, Foreman,  
CASTLE FARM, TEULON, MAN**

## SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

**S. R. ENGLISH,  
Warwick P. O., Alberta.**

### GOSSIP.

A gentleman riding with an Irishman came within sight of an old gallows, and to display his wit, said:  
"Pat, do you see that?"  
"To be sure Oi do," replied Pat.  
"And where would you be to-day if the gallows had its due?"  
"Oi'd be riding alone," replied Pat.

Mr. A. Graham, of the Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy, reports that the herd of Shorthorns have come through the winter in good form. "At the present time, the herd numbers about 50 head. Representatives of such noted families as the Duchesses of Gloster, Missies, Roses of Autumn, Rosamonds, Urys, Isabellas, Cowslips, Cecellas and Victorias find a home in this herd.

"The present stock bulls in use are Golden Standard and Manitoba Chief. The latter bull has proved himself years ago to be one of the best stock bulls in the West. The younger stuff in the herd bear testimony to the fact that Golden Standard is a remarkably good stock bull. The present offerings are two young bulls by Robbie o' Day, two by Manitoba Chief, two by Golden Standard, and one by Veracity. We are anxious to clear out this lot of bulls within the next six weeks, and in order to do so, will quote prices away down. Also some choice cows and heifers at low prices.

"The demand for Yorkshire breeding sows has been so keen that everything in farrow that could be spared has gone. We have a couple of fall boars and a few sows the same age, and a nice lot of spring pigs to offer. While east, we selected from the herd of H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, three head of Yorkshires that should be a valuable acquisition to the herd. For stock boar we got the young boar, Woodstock Emperor, sire Ruddington Emperor (imp.), bred by Philo L. Mills, Ruddington, Hall England, dam by Ruddington Lad (imported by the same breeder). This is a choice young hog and should make his mark on the herd.

"One of the young sows, Dalmeny Gem (imp.), was bred by the Earl of Roseberry, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Scotland. This is a young sow with plenty of size, full of quality; a show sow in any country. The other sow, Woodstock Lady Frost 2nd, sire Dalmeny Long Sam (imp.), bred by the Earl of Rosebery, dam by Ruddington Ensign, bred by Philo L. Mills, Ruddington Hall, England. This sow, like the others, is well worthy of her breeding. This importation will help keep the herd up to the high standard of excellence that it has maintained for many years.

"In the same car with these pigs came a trio of Barred P. Rock cockerels from one of the best eastern yards. Those requiring eggs for hatching will do well to place their orders with us. We only keep the one breed, so our birds have unlimited run, which goes a long way to insure a good hatch."

### NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Belmont Park, Mont.,  
January 14th, 1904.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

After using Gombault's Caustic Balsam for more than twenty years, I believe it to be the best blister I have tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with nothing but good results. It is perfectly safe for inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting-bred horses in the world, and you may know we have occasion to use your blister quite often. I have recommended your blister to many horsemen.  
**W. H. RAYMOND,  
Proprietor Belmont Park Stock Farm.**

### TRADE NOTES.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET, "Diseases of Sheep and How to Cure Them," sent free by mail to subscribers of this paper on receipt of twelve names of sheep owners by William Cooper & Nephews, 142 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

B. C. RANCH—Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere in this issue of a large fruit ranch in the famous Okanagan Valley, B. C.—just the place for fruit growing. Write H. Parkinson, Fairview, B. C.

### WOULD HAVE TO STOP HER WORK AND SIT DOWN.



### HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE TO DO THIS FROM DAY TO DAY?

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS are a blessing to women in this condition. They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Weakness, Listlessness, and all troubles peculiar to the female sex.

Mrs. James Taylor, Salisbury, N.B., in recommending them says: "About eight months ago I was very badly run down, was troubled greatly with palpitation of the heart and would get so dizzy I would have to leave my work and sit down. I seemed to be getting worse all the time until a friend advised me to try MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. I can truthfully say that they do all you claim for them, and I can recommend them to all run-down women."

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers, or The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream.

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts.  
**Superior Cream Separator Company,  
52 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.**

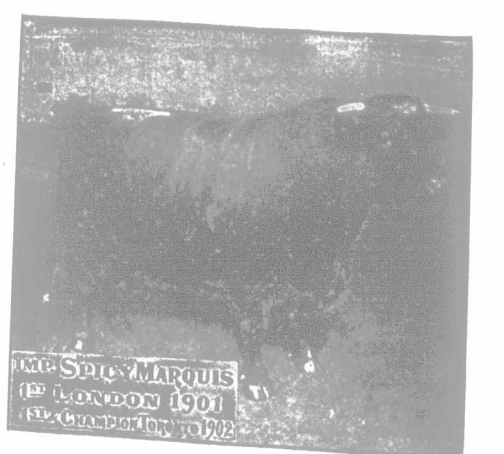


### WE TRUST YOU

With 2 doz. large beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell for us at 10c. each. For your trouble we will give you a beautiful little Watch with gold hands on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enamelled in seven colors. Eliza Robinson, Powasson, Ont., says: "My watch is a perfect beauty." Write us a Post Card to-day and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. A 5c. Certificate free with each package. Gracie Brown, Ch. Verre, N.S., said: "I sold all the Seeds in a few minutes." **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3333, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**



### TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

**JAS. SMITH, Manager,  
Millgrove, Ont.** **W. D. FLATT,  
378 Hess St. South,  
Hamilton, Ont.**

### Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address **W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.**

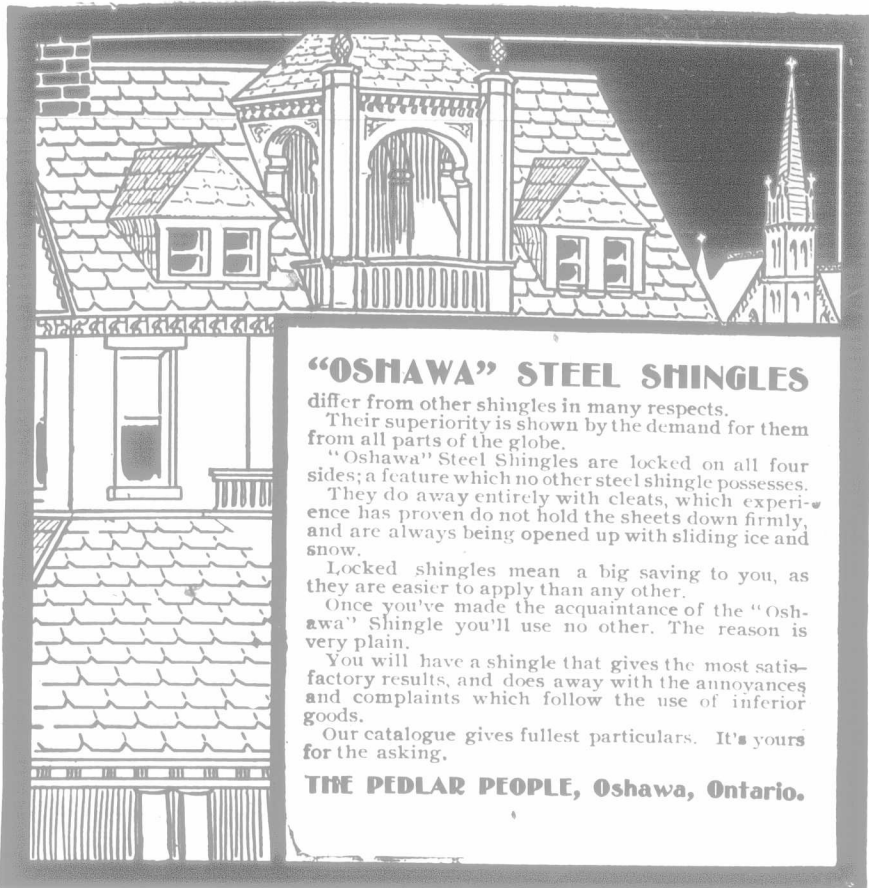
### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.  
**Wm. A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

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





**"OSHAWA" STEEL SHINGLES**

differ from other shingles in many respects. Their superiority is shown by the demand for them from all parts of the globe.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles are locked on all four sides; a feature which no other steel shingle possesses. They do away entirely with the cleats, which experience has proven do not hold the sheets down firmly, and are always being opened up with sliding ice and snow.

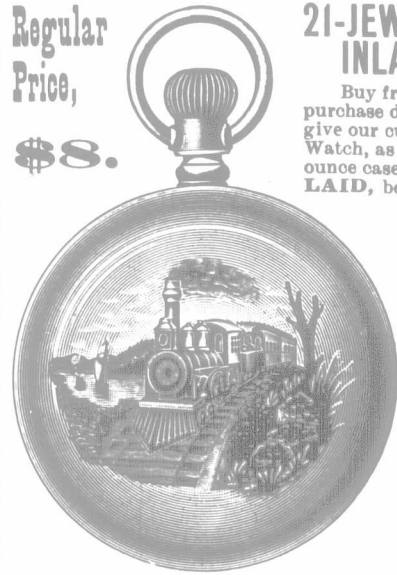
Locked shingles mean a big saving to you, as they are easier to apply than any other. Once you've made the acquaintance of the "Oshawa" Shingle you'll use no other. The reason is very plain.

You will have a shingle that gives the most satisfactory results, and does away with the annoyances and complaints which follow the use of inferior goods.

Our catalogue gives fullest particulars. It's yours for the asking.

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.**

Regular Price, \$8.

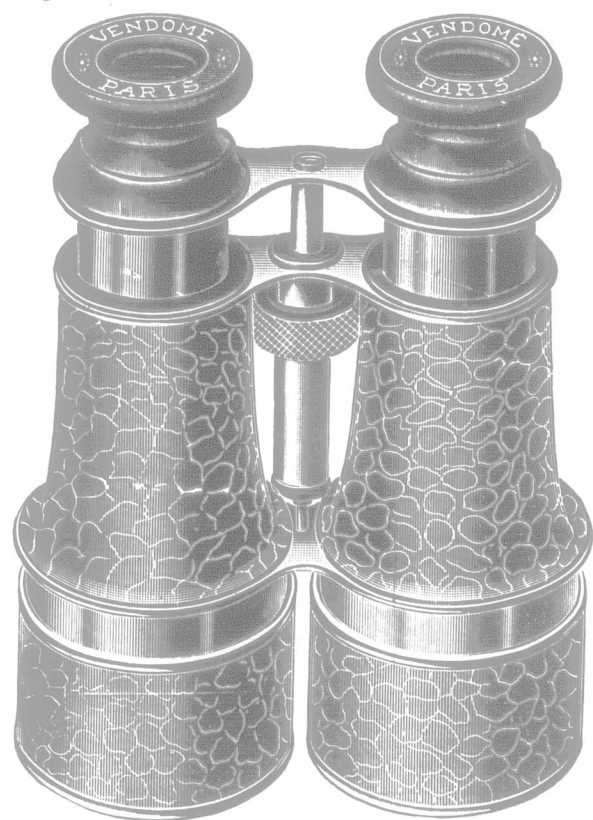


**21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98**

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 4-ounce case, SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 300 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth much more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise **NOT ONE CENT**. If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address: **The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.**

**Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65 FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE**

Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. It measures 9 inches long, when fully extended, is strongly and handsomely made, the trimmings, cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern is provided with extension sunshades which may be pulled down over the object lenses thus enabling the glasses to be used with remarkable results at night and is fitted with 6 specially ground lenses, (the outer or object lenses being over 2 inches in diameter), of four times magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. We could not think of offering this Field Glass at such an extremely low price were it not that we had a large number made specially for us by one of the biggest Field Glass manufacturers in France, during their slack season in the winter. Thus by buying from us you not only save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's profits but you get the benefit of our close prices, obtained by having our goods made this way. We also give you the same privilege you would have in any store to see and examine the Glasses before paying for them.

**SEND NO MONEY**

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and **EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT**. Compare them with any Glass you have ever seen at double our price, and if you find them in any respect inferior, you can return them at our expense and we will pay the charges, both ways. Could we make a fairer offer? If you think of the many advantages to be gained by having a powerful Field Glass, of the likes of travel such an instrument will save you every year, of the money you will save by purchasing from us, you will not hesitate to write us. Address:

**THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 3344, Toronto**

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

**GOSSIP.**

J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, recently sold ten pure-bred Yorkshire sows to H. J. MacDonald, Elkhorn, Man.

The examiners for the license to practice as a veterinarian in Manitoba and to charge fees for services rendered are: Dr. Fred Torrance, Martin and J. A. Stevenson (Carman). The mistake in our putting Dr. Williamson on the examining board arose through quoting from the report of the Manitoba Veterinary Association.

Mr. Geo. Isaac, Cobourg, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement in which he offers for sale imported Clydesdale and Shire stallions and Scotch Shorthorns, selected by a first-class judge in Scotland, and up-to-date in type, breeding and quality. Write him for prices, or call on him, one mile from Cobourg Station, G. T. R.

A "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently called at Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Mr. David Allison, the proprietor, breeds Shorthorns and Berkshire swine. The Shorthorns are a grand lot. A noted cow is Daisy of Strathallan 12th =26101=, by Mina Chief =13670=, out of Red Rose of Strathallan 3rd; she won first in her class, and sweepstakes for female any age, at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and also first at Winnipeg as a four-year-old; is six years old, and has produced five calves. Prairie Flower is a splendid cow, she won first prize in Winnipeg as a calf. The whole stock is composed of first-class animals. One bull, Stronsa Hero, about fifteen months old, is a grand fellow, which would be pretty hard to beat in the showing. Mr. Allison has quite a few animals which should make creditable reputations at our largest shows.

Messrs. A. & J. Morrison, of Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., have been for a number of years engaged in breeding horses and Shorthorn cattle. The foundation of the Shorthorn herd was well selected, and the progeny has bred on, not only true to type, but also with marked improvement. The stock bull, Golden Flame, has few peers in the West, and is by Gold Dust =23359=. Duchess of Boston 15th is a grand old cow, still smooth and of good conformation after producing quite a herd of good stock. Another veteran breeder still carrying the honors is White Socks, by The Premier =14388=, taking first and championship at Carman Show last year, when twelve years old. Countess of Dufferin, by Chief Captain =17461=, is a low-set, straight-lined cow of good quality. Prairie Rose, out of the same dam, by Sir Walter 3rd =23389=, is a grand cow; she took third prize as a three-year-old at Winnipeg. A full sister, also a grand cow, is Floss. Duchess of Homewood is a thrifty two-year-old, by Golden Flame, out of the same dam. She is a particularly fine heifer. Moss Rose, out of Prairie Rose, by Golden Flame, is a broad, deep, thick-fleshed two-year-old heifer. Pansy Blossom, out of Pansy, by the same sire, and Lady Florence, out of Daisy of Glen Ross, are a pair of thrifty two-year-olds. Daisy of Glen Ross, by Sir Walter 3rd, out of White Socks, and Pansy, a full sister, are typical cows. Golden Prince, out of Floss, by Golden Flame, is a broad, deep, blocky bull, is about eighteen months old, and would make a creditable leader for any herd. Premier Prince, out of Duchess of Boston 15th, by Golden Flame, is a promising young fellow, fit for service. In horses, Messrs. Morrison have a splendid stock, to which they have added, last fall, two Clydesdale mares imported from Scotland: Princess Attractive is a low-set, deep, clean-lined mare, got by Cedric (10250), he by Prince of Wales (673), out of Princess Romeo, whose grand-sire was by Prince of Wales, is in foal to Majestic (11421). Balmano Queen is by Prince of Balmano (40976), granddaughter of Prince of Wales, she is out of a mare sired by Macgregor, is a larger mare than Princess Attractive, and of more rangy conformation. Both mares have grand feet and legs, and both move off with free stylish action.

**Endorsed by the Justice of Peace.**

**Chronic Liver and Stomach Troubles Thoroughly Cured by Using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.**

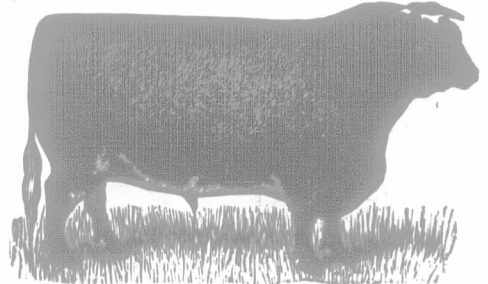
In every home there is more or less suffering as a result of constipation and derangements of the digestive system.

Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure such ailments more promptly and thoroughly than other preparations they have come to be considered almost indispensable as a family medicine.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles. I used many remedies, but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

Mr. D. C. Holmes, Justice of the Peace for Lincoln County, states: "I am acquainted with Mr. C. F. Immel and consider him a reliable citizen in every sense of the word; in fact, I have known him from boyhood up and can say I believe him to be truthful and honest."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



**17**

**High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**

- 4 imported bulls.
- 6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.
- 7 young bulls from Scotch cows and om bulls.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, Manager.**

**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales.**

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sts., C.P.R. on Brougham P.O.**

**Spring Grove Stock Farm**

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



**HERD** prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$3,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

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



"Let the **GOLD DUST TWINS** do your work"

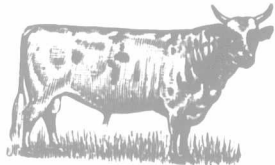


**It's a Difficult Feat**

for people who have once used Gold Dust to ever get along without it. It cleans bottles, dishes and glassware like magic and saves a world of work. Quit the ranks of worry-workers and put your trust in

**GOLD DUST**

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleaning bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP. **GOLD DUST makes hard water soft**



**AYRSHIRES**

Watson Ogilvie's Ayrshires won 1st herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1900; 1st herd and sweepstakes bull, Pan-American; in 1902, all herd prizes and sweepstakes except one. Cows all imported; selected for constitution, good udder and teats, quantity and quality of milk. Herd headed by champions Douglassdale and Black Prince, imp. Stock, imp and home-bred, for sale. Address, **Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.** Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

**OAK LANE STOCK FARM.**

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**GOODFELLOW BROS.,** Macville, Ont.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**

BREEDERS OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application. Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.



"Imp. Bapton, Chancellor No. 78286"

Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhocks, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. **H. J. DAVIS**, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines.

**Advertise in the Advocate**

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,** Strathroy Station & P. O.

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. **JAMES GIBB,** Brookside, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN FATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale. **FAIRVIEW** Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK. P. R. Fowls. For sale—Kobbie o' Day = 2672, Sultan = 4264, and St. Valentine = 4261, both dark red; 1 younger bull, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day. **R. A. COX,** Beresford, Man. Two and a half miles from Beresford.

**JERSEYS** For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON,** om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

**FOR SALE** Jersey Cattle and reg. Cotswold sheep for sale. Some very fine heifers, and two bull calves, and three 8 mo. old, of our very best stock; also some very fine ewes. **William Willis & Son,** Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont. om

"**BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**" Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon type. **Teeswater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL,** Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.** Cables—Sheepcote, London.

**GOSSIP.**

At the Shorthorn bull show and sale at York, England, April 8th, 107 bulls made an average of \$140; the highest price, \$680, being realized for Lord Armstrong's Wild Duke of Geneva 245th, and the second highest, \$550, for Mr. R. Booth's Baron's Blend.

Messrs. Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket, Ont., breeders of high-class Jersey cattle, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write that in addition to the sale from their Pine Ridge herd, recently reported, to Mr. V. E. Fuller for a noted U. S. breeder, they have lately made a number of sales, including one yearling bull to Nova Scotia, one to Quebec, one heifer to Queensville, Ont., and all the buyers are well pleased with their purchases. They have still a very fine lot of heifers for sale, also Cotswold ewes of right type.

Terra Nova Stock Farm, Rounthwaite, Man., owned by Mr. S. Martin, may be called the stronghold of the Polled Angus cattle in Manitoba. The herd is a large one, and well housed and fed. The leader is the well-known champion, Prince of Benton, which was acknowledged to be the best bull, of any breed, exported from Scotland to Canada or the U. S. in 1902. Mention has already been made in our columns of the lot purchased by Mr. Martin at the International Sale, Chicago, last year. They are all doing well, and in conformation and condition they look perfect as pictures. Thankful of Oakland 43978 is a low-set, blocky cow, with well-filled quarters, straight lines, and great quality. Maggie of Longbrand 28609 is a cow of grand substance, also low-down, and of more lengthy conformation. Rubicon Mignowne 12th 51201 is a very thrifty three-year-old, true to type in every point. She won championship prize over all classes of females at Green County Fair. Violenta's Virgie 25630 is a splendid cow, low-down and lengthy, and a grand handler. Granwood Barbara, two years old, sired by Gay Heather, which was sired by a half-brother of Gay Lad, the \$3,050 bull; she is with calf to Granwood Black Knight 2nd, half-brother to the highest-priced bull ever sold. Maiden of Nochusa 5th 63570 is a half-sister to the champion females, Empress and Damask, and to Vala, champion cow at 1903 International, at Chicago. She is also full sister to the bull, Maiden's Erie, which sired the calf in the Iowa Agricultural College herd that was awarded championship over all beef breeds at the International in 1902. Nightingale of Roxie 27129 is a magnificent cow, weighing 1,750 pounds. She carries a State-fair record, and will likely be heard of a good deal in Manitoba. The remainder of the herd are cows imported from Scotland, and their produce, Marguerite of Brandon and Marie of Auchnagie (imp.), winners in three- and two-year-old classes respectively at Winnipeg, have each at foot splendid heifer calves. The calf out of the former is of rangy conformation, while the other is of the low-set, blocky type. They are sired by Prince of Benton. They are a capital pair, and are likely to make a good show record. The two-year-old heifers are a grand uniform lot. They are sired by Elm Park Laird, and a few by Elm Park Stamp, and are all in calf to Prono 16th of Powrie (imp.), which won first prize at Winnipeg last year as a yearling. A pair worthy of special mention are Flower Girl of Brandon 8th 62653, out of Flower Girl of Brandon, a cow which produced a few high-priced bulls, and Pride of Manitoba 4th, out of Pride of Findhorn 10th. The former is broad, low-down and blocky, with a smooth, mossy coat. The latter is higher, not so broad, with a fine, sleek coat. The yearling bulls are a lot of thrifty fellows, each one of which is in good form to perform the duties at the head of a herd. They are sired by Laird of Alta, bred by Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo., and are, with one exception, out of imported cows. A look over Mr. Martin's herd would convince anyone who is the least skeptical, that Manitoba agrees well with the Polled Angus cattle, and that it is a breed which will do credit to our country. The young stock on Terra Nova Farm gives a grand opportunity to those who may have in view the founding of a herd of Polled Angus cattle.



To the Weary Dyspeptic. We Ask this Question:

Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating. The first step is to regulate the bowels.

For this purpose **Burdock Blood Bitters** has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

**Tamworths Poland-Chinas**

I have 30 fall pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs.

**W. L. TRANN,** Crystal City, Manitoba.

**T. E. M. BANTING,** Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS, 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE,** Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

**Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.**

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. **JAMES M. EWENS,** Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.** Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever before. Have a few fine young sows ready to be bred, and some pig are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me, after 1st April, at Box 191, Brampton. **WILLIAM WILSON,** om Brampton, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.** For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, JR.,** Rosebank Farm, om Churehill, Ont.

**FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins** Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

**Chester White Sows** bred for March litters. A 15-month-old short-horn bull, registered. For particulars write to **R. S. HARKING,** Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

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